

10TH SOCIAL SCIENCE (ENGLISH MEDIUM)

MINIMUM MATERIAL 2012-2013



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HISTORY

One Mark Question:

1. Germany and Italy became unified in - 1870 A.D.
2. A Great demand for the raw material was created by - Industrial Revolution.
3. China was politically independent under the –Manchu rule.
4. The sphere of influence was adopted by the European Countries in - China
5. The English East India Company was formed in – 1600 A.D.
6. The French East India Company was established by - Colbert
7. The policy formulated by England and USA for China – open door policy
8. The Republic of China was established under - Dr.Sun-Yatsen
9. Germany alone was competent to rule the whole world said by - Keiser William-II
10. Keiser William-II stationed a fleet at - Heligoland.
11. France wanted to get back - Alsace and Lorraine
12. Austrian Crown Prince was - Francis Ferdinand
13. The famous American Merchant ship sunk by Germany – Lusitania
14. German battle Cruiser was destroyed in the battle of - Dogger bank.
15. The first world war came to an end by the - Paris Peace Conference.
16. The League of Nations was officially founded in - Jan. 20, 1920.
17. The Great economic Depression began in - U.S.A.
18. In 1929, the American President was – Herbert Hoover.
19. The greatest craze in America was – Share market
20. The Founder of the Fascist party was - Benito Mussolini
21. Mussolini provided a - Stable Government.
22. The great relief was provided to the workers by – Charter of Labour.
23. Mussolini made common cause with - Hitler.
24. Mussolini left the League of Nations in – 1937
25. A democratic constitution with the federal structure was established by National Assembly met at – Weimar
26. The Allied armies occupied the resources rich – Rhineland
27. For some time Hitler was a - Painter.
28. This treaty contained the seeds of the Second World War – Treat of Versailles.
- 29) The coal mines given to France were - Saar.
- 30) The Country emerged as a World Power after the First Word War was - Japan

- 31) Hitler demanded the surrender of - Danzig
- 32) Blitzkrieg means - lightning war.
- 33) The British Prime Minister during the Second World War was - Sir Winston Churchill
- 34) The UNO was established in - 1945
- 35) The UN Charter was signed at - San Francisco.
- 36) UNO's main deliberative body is - The General Assembly.
- 37) The Seat of International Court of Justice is - The Hague
- 38) The United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary in the year - 1995
- 39) European Union traces its origin from the - ECSC.
- 40) The first Permanent President of the European Council is - Herman Van Rampay.
- 41) The name of the Single European Currency - Euro
- 42) The British historians call the revolt of 1857 as - Military revolt.
- 43) Indian historians describe the Revolt of 1857 as - First War of Indian Independence.
- 44) During the great revolt of 1857 the Governor General of India was - Lord Canning.
- 45) General Services Enlistment Act was passed in - 1856.
- 46) The first sign of unrest appeared at - Barrackpore.
- 47) After 1857 revolt the Governor General of India was designated as - Viceroy of India.
- 48) The Pioneer of the reform Movements was – Raja Rammohan Roy.
- 49) Lord William Bentinck passed an Act in 1829 to establish Sati due to efforts of–Raja Rammohan Roy.
50. Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi started the - Arya Samaj
- 51) Vallalar's devotional songs are compiled in a volume called - Thiru Arutpa.
- 52) Sir Syed Ahamed Khan started the - Aligarh movement.
- 53) A great socialist reformer from Kerala is - Sree Narayana Guru
- 54) The language of the educated Indians was - English.
- 55) The religious and social reformers prepared the ground for the rise of - Nationalism
- 56) `The policies of the moderates were described by the Extremist as –Political Mendicancy.
- 57) Open split in the Congress occurred in the Sessions held at - Surat.
- 58) The Minto –Morley reforms introduced separate electorate for the – Muslims.
- 59) Home Rule League in Bombay was formed by - Tilak.
- 60) Gandhiji advocated a new technique in our freedom struggle - Satyagraha.
- 61) The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on - Jan. 26, 1950
- 62) The British Viceroy responsible for involving Indians in the Second World War was - Linlithgow
- 63) The first and last Indian Governor General of India is - C.Rajagopalachari.
- 64) The task of Unifying Indian states was undertaken by – Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

- 65) First President of India is – Dr.Rajendra Prasad.
- 66) The first President of Madras Mahajana Sabha was - P. Rangaiya Naidu.
- 67) At Vedaranyam, the Salt law was broken by - C.Rajagopalachari.
- 68) In 1940, Kamaraj went to Wardha to meet - Gandhiji
- 69) Kamaraj was famous for his - 'K' Plan
- 70) The greatest social reformer of Tamil Nadu - E.V.Ramasamy Naicker.
- 71) Vaikam is a place in - Kerala
- 72) Due to Dr.Muthulakshmi's good efforts the Cancer Institute was started at - Adayar.
- 73) All India Women Conference was organized at - Pune.
- 74) Dr.Muthulakshmi started an Orphanage known as - Avvai Illam.
- 75) Dr.S.Dharmambal started an agitation for the cause of the Tamil Teachers called - Elavu varam.

History –

Match:-

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1) The Carnatic Wars | - | End of French Influence in India |
| 2) Racial discrimination | - | Africa |
| 3) International Colony | - | China |
| 4) Clemenceau | - | France |
| 5) Orlando | - | Italy |
| 6) Lloyd George | - | Britain |
| 7) Woodrow Wilson | - | America |
| 8) Kaiser William-II | - | Germany |
| 9) Treat of Versailles | - | Germany |
| 10) Treaty of Germaine | - | Austria. |
| 11) Share market Collapse | - | Speculation on barrowed money. |
| 12) Economic Depression | - | Early 1930's |
| 13) Federal Reserve Bank | - | Loans |
| 14) Duce | - | Mussolini |
| 15) Black Shirts | - | Mussolini's followers |
| 16) Ovla | - | Secret Police of Mussolini |
| 17) Brown shirts | - | Followers of Hitler. |
| 18) Fuhrer | - | Leader |
| 19) Swastika | - | Nazi Emblem |
| 20) Gestapo | - | Hitler's secret Police |

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 21) | Mein Kampf | - | My struggle |
| 22) | Scorched Earth Policy | - | Russia |
| 23) | 'U' Boats | - | German Submarines |
| 24) | Luftwaffe | - | Germany |
| 25) | Atlantic Charter | - | F.D.Roosevelt |
| 26) | Newyork | - | Head Quarters of the UNO |
| 27) | Present General Secretary of UNO | - | Mr.Banki Moon |
| 28) | NTBT | - | 1963 |
| 29) | CTBT | - | 1996 |
| 30) | Euro | - | 2002 |
| 31) | Mangal Pandey | - | Barrackpore |
| 32) | Bahadur Shah-II | - | Delhi |
| 33) | Rani Lakshmi Bai | - | Central India |
| 34) | The Great Revolt | - | 1857 |
| 35) | Queen Victoria's Proclamation | - | Magnacarta. |
| 36) | Herald of New Age | - | Raja Rammohan Roy |
| 37) | Martin Luther of Hinduism | - | Swami Dayananda Saraswathi |
| 38) | New India | - | Mrs. Annie Besant |
| 39) | Vallalar | - | Ramalinga Adigal |
| 40) | Kesari | - | Bala Gangadhar Tilak. |
| 41) | Sardar Vallabai Patel | - | Bismark of India |
| 42) | Pondicherry | - | French Territories |
| 43) | Dr.B.R.Ambedkar | - | Drafting Committee |
| 44) | Chauri Chaura | - | Uttar Pradesh |
| 45) | Lion of Punjab | - | Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 46) | Frontier Gandhi | - | Khan Abdul Ghaffer Khan |
| 47) | Chanakya | - | Rajaji |
| 48) | King Maker | - | Kamaraj |
| 49) | Vaikom Hero | - | E.V.Ramasamy Periyar |
| 50) | Veera Tamilannai | - | Dr.S.Dharmambal. |

Answer all the Questions given under each heading :-

1) **Battle of Plassey and Buxar.**

- a) Who was the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 ? - Siraj-Ud-Daula.
- b) Who introduced the subsidiary Alliance ? - Lord Wellesley.

- c) Name the Policy of Lord Dalhousie - Doctrine of Lapse
- d) When was Queen Victoria's Proclamation issued ? - 1858

2) **Boxer Rebellion**

- a) What was the result of the Sino-Japanese War ? - China was defeated.
- b) Name the Island ceded by China to Japan - Formosa
- c) What led to the outbreak of Boxer-Rebellion ?
Chinese Empress Dowager made the Chinese youths turn their anger towards the foreign powers which led to the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion.
- d) What did the Boxers do ?
The Boxers attacked the Britain, French, German, Japanese.

3) **Immediate Cause for First World War**

- a) When did Austria Annex Bosnia and Herzegovina ? - 1908.
- b) Who was the Austrian Crown Prince ? - Francis Ferdinand
- c) What happened to him ?
He was assassinated by a Serbian Lad.
- d) What did Austria do ?
Austria declared war on Serbia.

4. **Course of the war.**

- a) Give the duration of the first World War - 1914 – 18
- b) Who were called Central Powers ?
Germany and some countries which were on the side of the Germany
- c) Who were called the Allies ?
Britain and Countries which were on the side of Britain.
- d) What were used in the war ?
Artillery, Tanks, Submarines.

5) **Results of the War**

- a) How were the terms of the treaties drafted ?
It was on the 14 points put forward by the American President Woodrow Wilson.
- b) What did Germany Surrender to France ? - Alsace and Lorraine
- c) Where was Monarchy abolished ? - Russia, Turkey, Germany, Austria.
- d) Name the New Republics - Czechoslovakia and Poland.

6) **League of Nations**

- a) Name the organizations which were found before the League of Nations.
 - i) The League of Nations Society
 - ii) The World League of Peace

iii) The League of free nations Association

iv) The League of Nations Union

b) Where was the League of Nations Headquarters situated ? - Geneva.

c) How should the Member Nations solve the problems ?

They should solve the problems through the League of Nations.

d) When did Japan Capture Manchuria ? - 1931

7) **Franklin D.Roosevelt**

a) When was the President Election held ? - 1932

b) How was Franklin D.Roosevelt commonly known as ? - F.D.R.

c) What was his election manifesto ?

"I pledge you, I pledge myself to a New Deal.

e) Name the Policy formulated by him ? - New Dealzz

8) **Fascist Party**

a) Who was the founder of fascist party ? - Benito Mussolini

b) Give the slogans of Mussolini ? - Believe, Obey, Fight, and More force, More Honour.

c) What were the aims of Fascism ?

* Exaltation the state

* Protection of Private Property

* Spirited Foreign Policy

d) What was the motto of Fascism ?

* Everything with the State

* Nothing against state

* Nothing outside the state.

9) **Adolf Hitler**

a) Where was Adolf Hitler born ? - Austria.

b) What was his father ? - Custom Officer

c) What did he organize ? - Nazist party.

d) Name the book written by Hitler - "Mein Kampf" (My struggle).

10. **Causes of the Second World War**

a) Name the treaty signed by Japan, Italy and Germany ? - Rome-Berlin, Tokyo axis.

b) Mention some of the ideologies that emerged after the first World war ?

Democracy, Communism, Fascism and Nazism.

c) What was the policy followed by the statesmen of the major World powers ?

Policy of appeasement.

d) What did Hitler preach ?

Hitler preached a racist brand of Nazism.

11) **End of the Second World War**

- a) Where did a big American and British force land ? - In Normandy.
- b) With whom did they join ? - French force
- c) What did Hitler do ? - Suicide.

- d) When did America drop atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki ?
Hiroshima - August 6, Nagasaki – 9, 1945.

12. **Result of the Second World War :**

- a) Who occupied Japan ? - American General Mc.Arthur.
- b) Name the two Super powers that emerged after the Second World War ?-
America and Russia
- c) Mention some of the countries which got independence after the war ?
India, Burma, Egypt, Ceylon and Malaya.
- d) Why was UNO set up ?
Maintain international peace and harmony.

13. **Major achievements of the UNO**

- a) Name the treaties signed by the UNO ?
1963 - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty , 1996 – CTBT
- b) Where was the UN Conference on Environment and Development held ? -
Rio-de-Janeiro
- c) What was adopted by all the countries ? - “ Agenda 21 “
- d) How did UNO tackle Suez Canal Crisis ?
The UNO made France, Britain and Israel to withdraw troops from Egypt

14. **Achievement of the EU**

- a) What is the symbol of the Euro ? - €
- b) What did the Euro eliminate ?
Foreign exchange hurdles encountered by companies doing business.
- c) How many members are there in the EU at present ? - 27 members.
- d) Who allocates funds to European research projects ? - Court of Auditors.

15. **Political causes for the Revolt of 1857?**

- a) Who introduced subsidiary Alliance ? - Lord Wellesley.
- b) Name the policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie ? - Doctrine of Lapse.
- c) What was the order issued by the British against the Mughal emperor ?
“ On the death of the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah-II, his successor had to give up the Red Fort.”
- d) Why did Nana Saheb develop a grudge against the British
His pension was stopped by the British.

16. **Revolt at Central India.**

- a) Who led the revolt at Central India.? - Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi.

- b) Name the place captured by Rani Lakshmi Bai ? - Gwalior.
- c) What was her end ? - She was killed in the battle in June 1858
- d) What did Tantia Tope do ? - He escaped but was captured and put to death.

17. **Brahma Samaj**

- a) Who founded Brahma Samaj ? - Raja Rammohan Roy

- b) What were the languages learnt by Raja Rammohan Roy ?
Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew
- c) Name the books written by Raja Rammohan Roy .
 - Precepts of Jesus Christ
 - Guide of Peace and Happiness.
- d) What did Brahma Samaj believe ? - Universal Religion.

18) **Arya Samaj**

- a) What was the original name of Swami Dayanandha Saraswathi ? - Mul Shankar
- b) Who was his guru ? - Swami Virjanand
- c) What was his motto ? - " Go back to Vedas "
- d) What did the Samaj advocate ? - Woman education, inter-caste marriage and inter dining.

19) **Rama Krishna Mission**

- a) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahansa ?
Ramakrishna Paramahansa was a priest of the Society.
- b) Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission ? - Swami Vivekananda.
- c) When and where was the parliament of Religions held ? - Chicago in the USA in 1893.
- d) Who represented the Hindu religion at the Parliament of religions ? –
Swami Vivekananda

20) **The Indian National Congress ?**

- a) When was the Indian National Congress founded ? - 1885.
- b) On whose advice was it founded ? - Allan Octavian Hume, (A.O. Hume)
- c) Where was the first Session of the Congress held ? -
Who was the Chair person ?
Mumbai, W.C.Banerjee
- d) Name some of the leaders who attended the first session of the Congress.
M.G.Ranade, Gokale, S.N.Banerjee, Metha, G.Subramaniya Iyer.

21) **Jallian Wala Bagh Tragedy**

- a) Who were the prominent leaders arrested ?
Dr.Satyapal and Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlew
- b) Where did the people gather ? - In Amritsar.
- c) Who was the British Military Commander of Amritsar ? - General Dyer
- d) What did Rabindranath Tagore do ? - Renounced his knighthood.

22. **The Mount Batten Plan**

- a) Who became the Governor General of India in 1947 ? - Lord Mount Batten

- b) Who was the last British Governor General ? – Lord Mount Battern
- c) What was Mount Battern Plan ?
Dividing India as Indian Union and Pakistan Union
- d) What was the reaction of the Congress and Muslim League ?
Both the Congress and Muslim League accepted this plan.

23. **K.Kamaraj**

- a) How did he enter into politics ?

By taking part in Vaikom Sathyagraha in 1924.
- b) Where was he kept in prison in 1930 ? - Alipore.
- c) Where did he hoist the Indian National Flag in 1947 ? - In Sathyamoorthy's House
- d) When did he die ? - Oct. 2nd, 1975.

24. **Self respect movement**

- a) Who started the self respect movement ? - E.V.Ramasamy Periyar
- b) Why did he start? - To spread and execute his ideas and policies
- c) When was it started ? - in 1925
- d) Name the Laws passed by the Government due to the constant struggle of self respect movement -- Widow remarriage Act, Devadasi Abolition Act, etc.

Two marks Questions

1. Define Imperialism
The term imperialism refers to the Policy of extending a country's rule over the others.
2. What is colonialism ?
Colonialism refers to the policy of acquiring and maintaining colonies especially for exploitation.
3. How did China become an international colony ?
The Chinese territories were partitioned among the foreign powers for trade rights. Thus China became an international colony.
4. Write a note on Taiping Rebellion
In 1854 the Chinese rebelled against the native Manchu rulers and the foreigners. This rebellion was known as Taiping rebellion.
5. What do you know about economic or tariff control ?
Some powerful nations took over the complete charge of the finances of a weaker nations.
6. What was the immediate cause of the First World War ?
The Austrian Crown Prince and his wife were assassinated at Serajevo by a Serbian lad.
7. Why did America enter the First World War ?
Germany drowned the American ship Lusitania. So America entered the war.
8. Mention any two terms of the treaty of Versailles.
 1. German army was reduced
 2. A huge war loss was imposed on Germany.

9. What are the organs of the League of Nations ?
 1. The General Assembly
 2. The council
 3. The Secretariat
 4. The International Court of Justice.
 5. International Labour organization
10. What were the causes for the Great Economic Depression ?
 1. Collapse of American share market.
 2. Speculation on borrowed money.
11. Write a note on national Industrial Recovery Act.
 1. Raising wages and 2. Lowering working hours.
12. What does the term "Fascism" mean ?

The term "Fascism" is derived from the Latin word "Fasces". It means a bundle.
13. What were the four pillars of Fascism ?
 1. Charismatic leadership
 2. Single party
 3. Terror and
 4. Economic control.
14. What did Hitler declare ?

One people, one state and one leader.
15. Write a brief note on Munich agreement.

This agreement was signed between Neville Chamberlain and Hitler at Munich. By this agreement Germany was allowed to annex Sudetenland but not to conquer any other territories.
16. What was the immediate cause for the second world war ?

Hitler demanded Poland to construct a military road.
He also demanded the surrender of Danzig, Poland refused it.
17. Write a note on the Scorched Earth Policy
 1. The Russian followed the Scorched Earth Policy.
 2. They abandoned the villages and set fire to crops, roads, railways, factories and even houses.
18. Why did America declare war on Japan ?

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked the American fleet stationed at Pearl Harbour.
19. What are the main objectives of the UNO ?

To maintain international peace, friendly relations and settle international disputes.
20. Mention some of the specialized agencies of the UNO.
 1. The World Health Organisation (WHO)
 2. UNESCO
 3. UNICEF

4. ILO
5. FAO and
6. IBRD

21. Mention any two achievements of the UNO
 1. Nuclear Test Ban treaty - 1963
 2. CTBT – 1996
 3. Settled the Korean problem

22. What are the principal objectives of the EU ?

Citizenship, ensure Civil rights, social progress, European Security and Justice.
23. What are the organs of the EU ?
 1. European Parliament
 2. European Council
 3. European commission
 4. Court of Justice
 5. Court of Auditors.
24. What is the significance of the Euro ?
 1. Single European currency, circulated on 1st January 2002
 2. The symbol of the Euro is €
 3. Euro eliminated foreign exchange
 4. It promotes free trade policy
25. Name the important leaders and centres of the mutiny.

Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantiatope, Nana Saheb, Begum Hazrat Mohal and Kunwar Singh

Centres: Barrackpore, Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Jansi, Banaras, Central India, etc.
26. Mention the importance of Queen Victoria's proclamation.
 1. The Magna Carta of India.
 2. India came under the direct control of British
 3. regard to ancient customs and rites.
27. What was the immediate cause for the Revolt of 1857?

The greased cartridges supplied for the new Enfield Rifle was the immediate cause for the revolt.
28. What are the services rendered by the Agra Samaj ?

Arya Samaj opposed : Child marriage, polygamy, Purdha system, Casteism and Sati

Samaj Support : Women education, intercaste marriage and inter dining.
29. What are the teachings of Vallalar ?
 1. Condemned inequalities.
 2. Compassion to all living things
 3. Service to mankind
 4. Preached Jeeva Karunya.

30. Mention the main principles of the Theosophical society .
 1. To develop the feelings of fraternity
 2. To study ancient religion, philosophy and science
 3. To find out the laws of nature.
31. Point out the impacts of social and Religious reform movements in the 19th Century ?
 1. These movements helped to abolish Sati, Child marriage and unsociability
 2. It promoted education, encouraged widow remarriage, inter-caste marriages and inter dining
32. What were the aims of the Indian National Congress ?
 1. Expansion and greater representation of legislative Councils
 2. Freedom of press
 3. Holding of Indian Civil Service examination in India.
 4. Reduction of Military expenditure
 5. Taxation should be made lighter
33. Name some of the important moderate leaders
S.N.Banerjee, Naoroji, Mehta, Gokhale and M.G.Ranade.
34. Mention the importance of Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress 1916
 1. The moderates and the extremists joined together.
 2. The Congress and Muslim league Co-operated with each other to achieve self Government
35. What are the changes introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935?
 1. Introduced provincial autonomy
 2. Abolished diarchy in the provinces
 3. Established Federal Government at the Centre.
 4. Federal Court
 5. Federal Reserve Bank
36. What was the resolution passed in the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929?
 1. Congress met under the leadership of Nehru
 2. It declared Poorna Swaraj
 3. The tri-colour flag was unfurled
37. Write a short note on the cabinet Mission
 1. Pethick Lawrence, A.VL.Alexander and Sir Stafford Cripps visited India
 2. It proposed to form a Constituent Assembly.
 3. It recommended an interim government
38. Write a brief note on Vellore Mutiny
 1. The Revolt broke out in 1806

2. Hindu soldiers were prohibited from smearing religious marks on their fore head.
3. The Muslims were ordered to shave their beard and trim their moustache.
4. The second son of Tipu Fatch Hyder declare as the ruler.

39. Write a note on the welfare measures taken by Kamaraj

1. Opening of new schools, free education, mid-day meals scheme.
2. Constructed dams and canals to improve agriculture.
3. Started new industries.

40. Why do we call Periyaras "Vaikom Hero"?

In Vaikom the people of downtrodden community were allowed to enter into the temple with the effort taken by Periyar. So he is called the Vaikom Hero.

41. Narrate Dr.Muthu Lakshmi's role in the agitation against Devadasi system.

1. She fought vigorously against this system
2. She made active propoganda against devadasi system
3. This system was abolished bylaw.

Five marks Questions :

1. What were the causes for Imperialism ?

1. The industrial Revolution created a great demand for raw materials.
2. Political groups desired to ensure national security and self sufficiency.
3. Many nations developed pride over their culture and language so, acquired colonies enhance prestige.
4. European Countries were forced to acquire new colonies to achieve balance of power
5. The discovery of new routes promoted the spirit of Imperialism.
6. The growth of Population led to imperialism .

2. What were the effects of imperialism ?

Merits :

1. The imperialistic countries developed the transport and communication facilities in colonies.
2. Improved new farming methods.
3. Improved Education, medical and sanitation
4. They improved standard of living

Demerits :

1. The colonies had no freedom
2. Treated as slaves
3. Colonies used as market place

4. Racial discriminations was followed
5. Unemployment and poverty arose.
3. What were the result of the first world war?
 1. It caused a heavy loss of property and human lives
 - 2.The League of Nations was drawn up.
 3. In many countries monarchies gave place to Democracies.
 4. The army of Germany was reduced
 5. The victorious nations forced the defeated nationswith unfair treaties.
4. What were the achievements of League of Nations ?
 1. It improved the standard of education in various states.
 2. Solved the problems of refugees and lepors.
 3. It settled the problems of various countries.
 4. It settled the border disputes between Greece and Bulgaria
 5. It prevented a war between Poland and Germany.
5. Write about Relief, Recovery and Reforms introduced by Franklin D.Roosevelt.

F.D. Roosevelt formulated New Deal policy.

The Tennessee vally Authority :
It promotes dams, power, navigation, flood control, soil conservation.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration
Money granted to the state and local governments.

The Federal Bank
Provided loans to industries.

The security exchange Act
It issued license to stock exchange.

The National Industrial Recovery Act
Raising wages and lowering working hours.
6. Write any five causes for the out break of the second World War ?
 1. Treaty of Versailles
Germany looses all her colonies. Army of Germany was reduced. Germany was stamped as an Aggressor.
 2. Rise of Japan
The industrial development and economic growth forced Japan to follow imperialism
 3. Rise of Dictatorship:
The acquiring policy of Musolini and Hitler led to Second World War.
 - 4.Formation of Axis powers

Germany, Italy and Japan joined together and formed Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis.

5. Immediate cause

Hitler demanded Poland to construct a Army route through Poland. Poland refused it.

7. What were the results of the second World War ?

1. Over 50 millions lost their lives
2. Destruction of Economy
3. Germany was divided into two
4. America occupied Japan
5. Dictatorship rule came to an end.
6. America and Russia became super power countries.

7. UNO was formed.

8. What are the achievements of UNO

1. Establishing peace and security by solving various problems.
2. It settled disputes between Isreal and Palestine
3. It brought an end to Iran and Iraq
4. 1963 - NTBT was signed
5. 1996 – CTBT was signed
6. All countries adopted “Agenda 21”
7. Suez canal crisis came to an end

9. What were the administrative and military causes of 1857 Revolt ?

Administrative cause

1. The British replaced Persian language by English
2. The peasants had to pay heavy taxes.
3. Indians denied higher posts

Military Causes

1. Indian Sepoys were paid less salary
2. No promotions were given to Indians
3. Indians forced to serve overseas.

10. Enumerate the causes for the failure of the Great Revolt of 1857?

1. Disunity among the Indians
2. The revolt was not widespread
3. The educated Indians did not support it.
4. No modern weapons with rebels

5. No match to the British generals.
6. The rebels had no common idea.
11. Mention the results of the Great revolt of 1857 ?
 1. It put an end to the company's rule in India in 1858.
 2. India was directly taken over by the British Crown
 3. The Board of Control and the Court of Directors were abolished.
 4. The Secretary of state for India was created.
 5. The Indian Princes were given the right of adoption.
 6. The Indian Army was thoroughly reorganized.
12. Write any five factors that promoted the rise of National Movement.

British imperialism

It brought about the unification of the Country and think as one nation.

Contact with the European Countries.

Indians were motivated by the unification of Germany and Italy

Modern Methods of Transport and Communication

It helped the Indian leaders to carry on their ideas to every nook and corner of the country.

The great leaders of India

The great leaders played an important role in the development of national awakening.

The Indian Press and Literature

It spread national consciousness among the people.

13. Explain the stages of Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22. Why was it suspended ?

First Stage:

Indians who received titles and honours from the British renounced them in protest.

Second stage :

There were large scale demonstration including hartals.

Third stage :

Non-payment of taxes.

Suspended

Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended after the incident of Chauri Chaura occurred in 1922.

14. What is the importance of the Three Round Conferences

The First Round Table Conference (1930)

Congress was not attended and it ended in failure.

The Second Round Table Conference (1931)

As per the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Gandhiji attended this conference.

No decision could be reached regarding the communal questions and constitutional changes.

The Third Round Table Conference (1932)

No Congress leaders participated in it. It ended in failure.

15. Write a Paragraph on Quit India Movement

- The Cripps Mission failed, changed in Gandhiji's attitude.
- Gandhiji asked British to Quit India
- Congress passed a resolution on 8th August 1942
- Gandhi said I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom.
- We shall do or die
- Important leaders were arrested and violent riots took place everywhere.

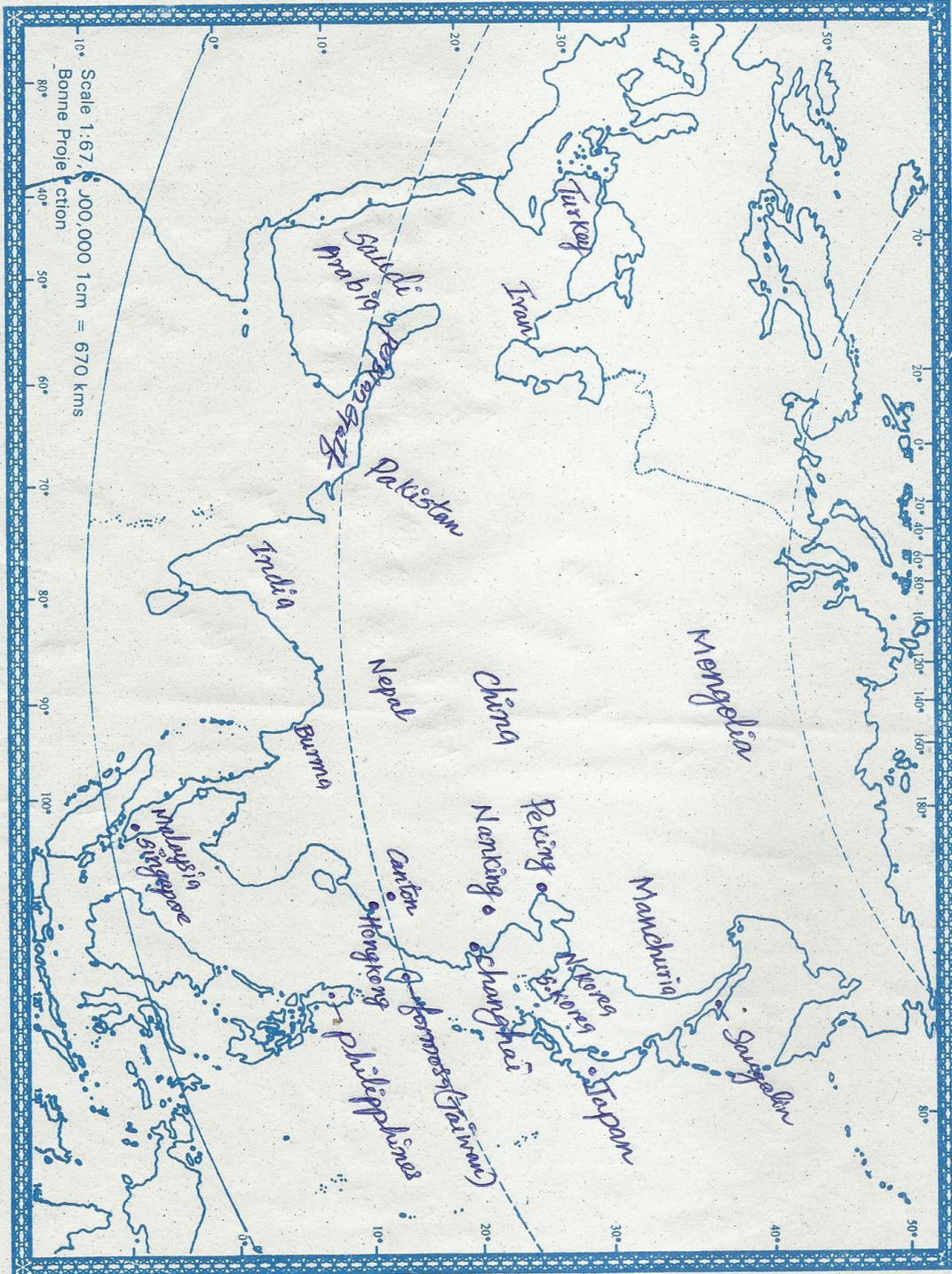
TIME LINE CHART

- | | | | |
|-----|------|---|--|
| 1) | 1856 | - | General Services Enlistment Act |
| 2) | 1857 | - | Great Revolt |
| 3) | 1858 | - | Victoria Proclamation Issued |
| 4) | 1875 | - | Arya Samaj |
| 5) | 1885 | - | The Foundation of Indian National Congress |
| 6) | 1893 | - | Parliament of World religious organization |
| 7) | 1897 | - | Ramakrishna Mission |
| 8) | 1905 | - | Partition of Bengal (or) Swadeshi Movement |
| 9) | 1906 | - | Birth of Muslim League |
| 10) | 1907 | - | Surat Split |
| 11) | 1909 | - | Minto – Marley Reforms |
| 12) | 1911 | - | Unification of Bengal |
| 13) | 1914 | - | Beginning of First World War |
| 14) | 1916 | - | Home Rule Movement (or) Lucknow Pact |
| 15) | 1917 | - | August Declaration |
| 16) | 1918 | - | End of First World War |
| 17) | 1919 | - | Rowlatt Act, Jallian Walabagh Massacre |
| 18) | 1920 | - | Non Co-operation Movement |
| 19) | 1922 | - | Chauri Chaura Incident |
| 20) | 1923 | - | Swaraj Party |
| 21) | 1927 | - | Formation of Simon Commission |
| 22) | 1928 | - | Arrival of Simon Commission |
| 23) | 1929 | - | Lahore Congress |
| 24) | 1930 | - | Salt Satyagraha (or) First Round Table Conference |
| 25) | 1931 | - | Gandhi-Irwin Pact (or) Second Round Table Conference |
| 26) | 1932 | - | Communal Award (or) Poona Pact (or) Third Round Table Conference |
| 27) | 1935 | - | Government of Indian Act |

- 28) 1939 - Beginning of Second World War
- 29) 1940 - Demand For Pakistan, August Offer
- 30) 1942 - Arrival of Cripp's Mission, Quit India Movement , Indian National Army
- 31) 1945 - End of Second World War
- 32) 1946 - Arrival of Cabinet Mission
- 33) 1947 - Mount Battern Plan (or) India's Independence Act
- 34) 1948 - Assassination of Gandhi
- 35) 1949 - Formation of Indian Constitution
- 36) 1950 - India become Republic
- 37) 1955 - Bandung Conference
- 38) 1963 - Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
- 39) 1992 - Environment development
- 40) 1995 - U.N.O. Established
- 41) 1996 - Comprehension Test Ban Treaty.

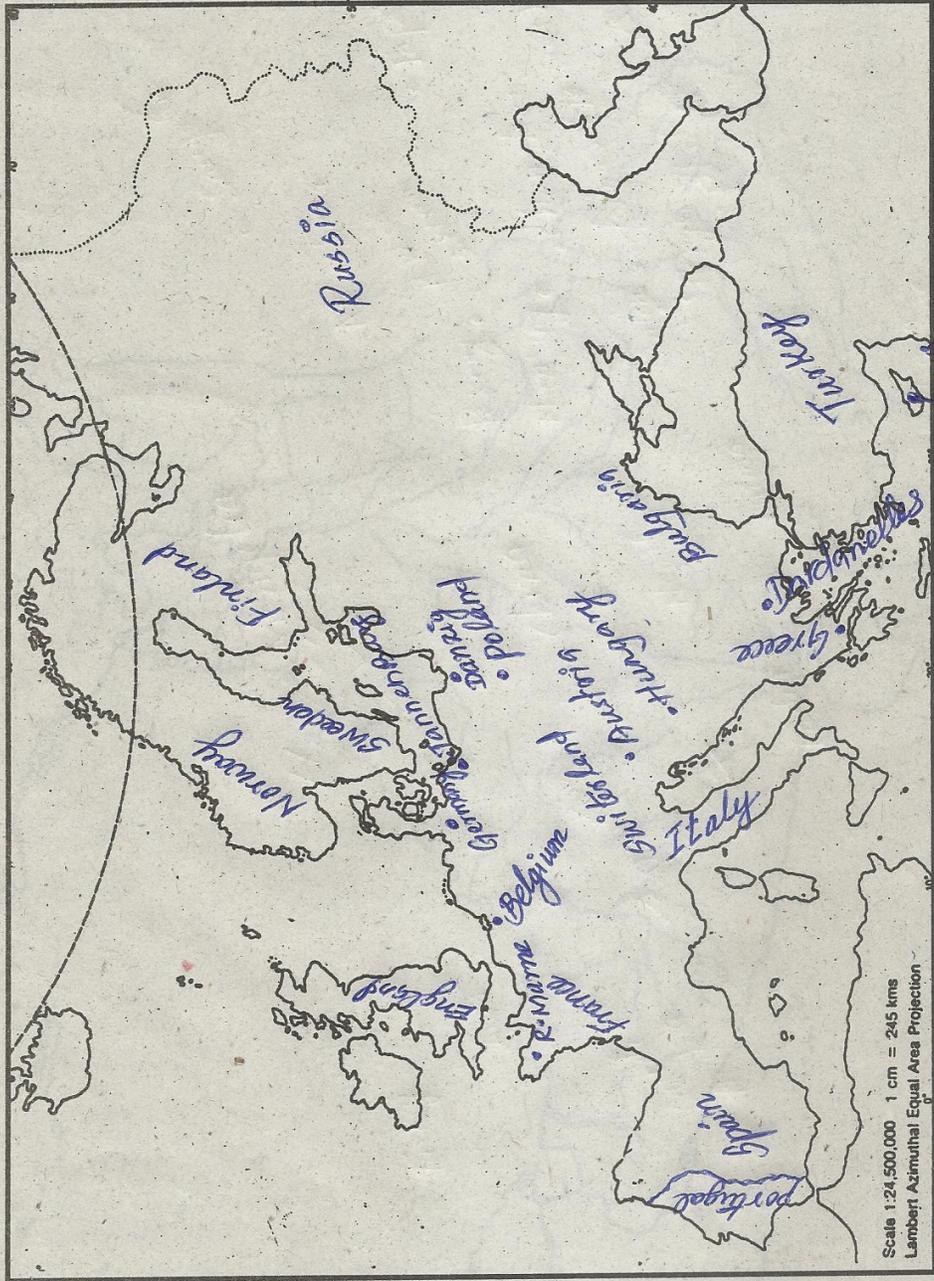
ASIA - OUTLINE

History - (1)



NAME : _____
SECTION : _____
DATE : _____

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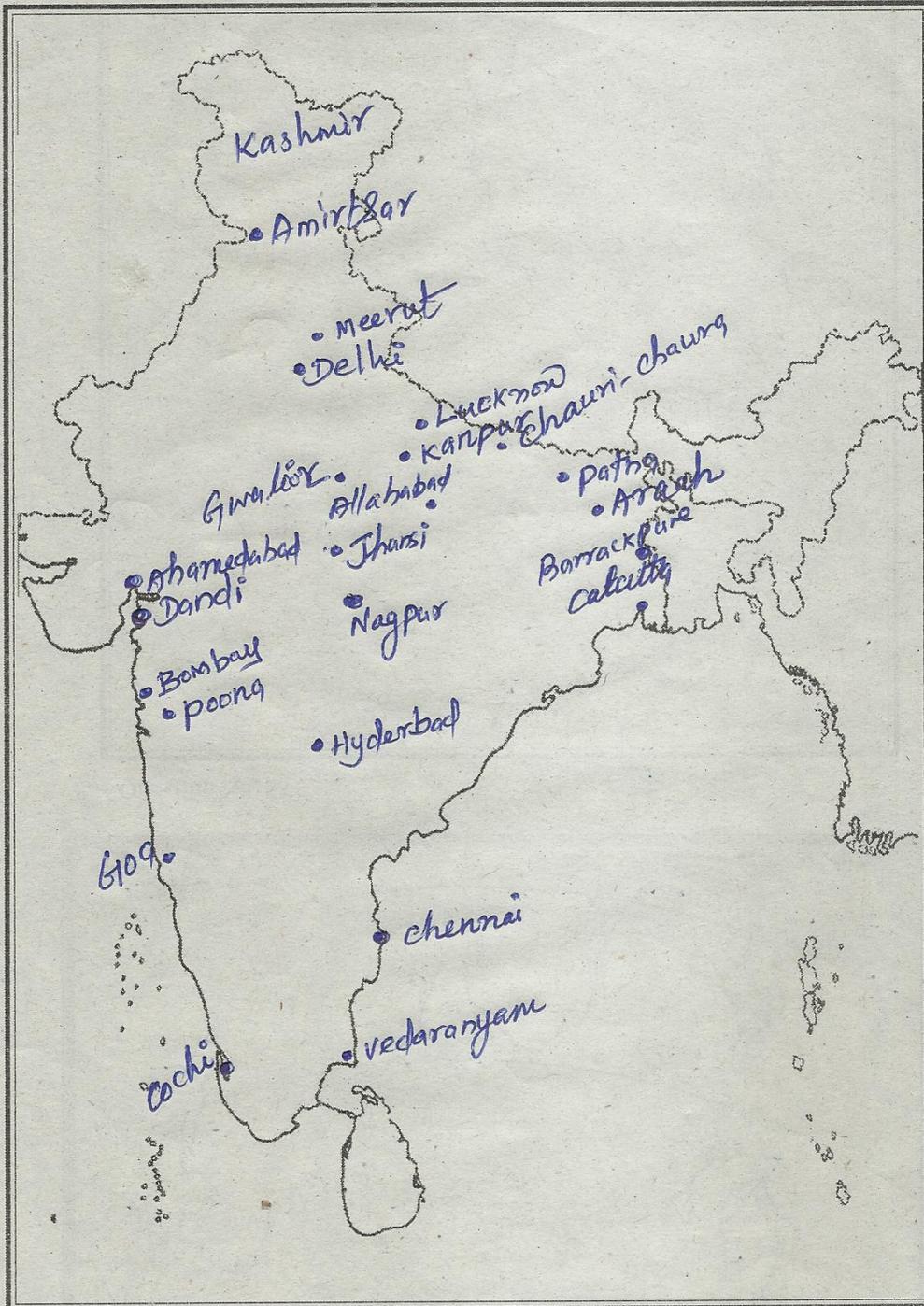
History - 2

Scale 1:24,500,000 1 cm = 245 km
Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area Projection

History - (3)

Part Question History

2087



Geography

One Mark Questions:

1. Palk strait separates India from _ Srilanka.
2. The most centrally located meridian of India passes through _ Allahabad
3. The highest peak in India _ Mt.Godwin Austin
4. The source of River Ganga – Gangotri
5. The Himalayas are known as - Abode of snow
6. India experiences – Tropical monsoon climate
7. The mountains which lie parallel to the direction of the South West Monsoon wind is - Aravalli
8. The local storms in the northeastern part of India during hot weather season are called – Norwesters.
9. The coastal areas enjoy – climate . Equable
10. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as – Deciduous forest.
11. Which one of the following mineral is contained in the monazite sand. – Uranium
12. Rice is grown well in the - alluvial soil.
13. Tea and coffee crops are grown well on the - mountain slopes
14. The crop that grows in drought is - Millets
15. Cotton is a - cash crop.
16. Cotton textile industry is - Agrobased.
17. Manchester of India is - Mumbai
18. Tata iron and steel industry is located at – Jamshedpur
19. Chotta Nagpur plateau is noted for - mineral resource.
20. The city known as Electronic capital is - Bangalore.
21. Natural nutrient enrichment of streams and lakes is - Eutrophication..
22. The main cause for natural air pollution – volcanic eruption
23. Contamination of air is called - Air pollution
24. Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as - Internal trade.
25. Cost efficient and most popular mode of transport in our country is – Roadways.
26. The Headquarters of Indian Railway is – Delhi.
27. The costliest and most modern means of transport is – Air Transport.
28. Maps created by using aerial photographs are called – maps. Ortho photo.
29. The object under study is known as - target
30. The device to detect the Electromagnetic Radiation is – Sensor.

Match

1. Pilgrim Centre – Kadarnath
2. Terai plain – Marshy land
3. Lava plateau – Deccan
4. Largest lake in Kerala - Vembanad
5. Burst of monsoon – June to September
6. Norwesters – Local storms in Northern India.
7. Highest rainfall place – Mawsynram in Cherrapunji
8. Black soil – Cotton cultivation
9. Lignite – A type of coal
10. Wheat – Punjab
11. Rubber – Kerala
12. Apple – Himachala Pradesh
13. Jute/Jute Industry – West Bengal
14. Automobile Industry – Tamilnadu
15. Software Industry – Karnataka (Bangalore)
16. Tata Iron and steel Industry – Jamshedpur
17. Sugar bowl of India – Uttar Pradesh

18. Central Railway – Mumbai
19. Southern Railway – Chennai

20. Northern Railway – Delhi
21. Ground Survey - many months
22. Remote sensing – Short span of time
23. Hot air ballon – French map makers
24. Airplanes – Systematic serial images
25. Tiros – USA

Two Mark Questions :

1. What are the main physical divisions of India?
 - i) Northern mountains
 - ii) Northern Great Plains
 - iii) Pennisular plateaus
 - iv) Coastal plains
 - v) Islands
2. Write any two points on the importance of the Himalays.
 - i) Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the Sub – continent
 - ii) It is permanently frozen and is a barrier to invasion.
3. Name a few well known holy places in the Northern mountain of India.

Amarnath
Kedarnath
Badrinath
Vaishnavidevi Temples
4. Name the Islands belonging to India .

Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Lakshadweep
5. Name the factors determining the climate of India?

Latitude
Altitude
Distance from the sea
wind
position of mountains
6. What do you mean by Monsoon?

The word 'Monsoon' owes its origin to an Arabic word 'Mausim' meaning season.
The winds which reverse their directions completely between the summer and the winter is known as monsoon winds.
7. Name the regions of heavy rainfall in India.

The southern slopes of the Eastern Himalayas
Assam
Bengal
The west coast region comprising the Konkan
The Malabar coast
8. What do you mean by the burst of monsoon?

South west monsoon give rain with violent thunderstorms indicating the onset of the monsoon and lightning. This phenomenon is often termed as "Monsoon Burst" .

9. What do you understand by the term natural resources?
All materials obtained from the nature to satisfy the needs of our daily life is known as natural resources.
10. Name the mica producing areas of India
Andhra Pradesh
Jharkhand
Bihar
Rajasthan
11. What are the major determinant factors of agriculture?
Land form
climate
soil types
water
12. What are the types of agriculture ?
primitive agriculture
Subsistence agriculture
commercial agriculture
Plantation agriculture.
13. Name the agricultural seasons in India?
Kharif
Rabi
Zaid
14. Why dry crops are grown ?
Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Orissa, Bihar.
They grow well even in the fertile soil , They are drought resistant crops.
15. Name the cotton growing areas of India?
Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.
16. What are plantation crops?
Tea, Coffee and Rubber.
17. Define manufacturing.
Converting the natural resources into usable product is defined manufacturing.
18. What are the by products of jute industry?
Gunny bags, canvas, pack sheets, jute webs, Hessians, carpets, cordage and twines.
19. Name the factors that determine location of an Industry.
Raw material

power
transport
manpower
water
market
and government policies.

20. What are agro based Industries? Give example.
These industries use agricultural products as their basic raw materials.
Ex. Cotton textile Industry
Sugar Industry
Jute Industry
21. Name any five software centres
Chennai Mysore
Coimbatore Mumbai
Bangalore
22. What is water pollution?
Water pollution is any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water that has a harmful effects on any living things that drinks , uses or any lives in it
23. What is bio – diversity?
Bio diversity is the degree of variation of the life forms within a given ecosystem.
24. What is meant by pollution due to e –waste.
e-waste generated out of television sets, mobile phones, computers, refrigerators and printers.
25. What is trade? What are the types of trade ?
Trade is an act of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.
There are two types of trade.
1.Internal Trade 2. International trade
26. State the merits of pipe line transport.
Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.
It ensures steady supply.
Pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy.
- 27.. What is meant by remote sensing?
Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.
28. Mention the basic components of remote sensing .
Target
Energy source
Transmission path.
and a sensor
29. Define – GIS
Gis – is a systematic integration of computer hardware, software and spatial data for capturing, storing, displaying, updating, manipulating and analyzing all forms of geographically referenced data.

30. Mention any two applications of GIS.
 Power companies use GIS to monitor analyse the electricity load on the grid network for a particular area.
 Transport companies use GIS to locate shortest routes for delivering goods and to save time.
31. Write any two applications of GPS.
 GPS is a useful tool for commerce, scientific uses, tracking and surveillance.
 GPS accurate timing facilities every day activities such as banking, mobile phone, operations and even the control of power grids.

Distinguish between

1. GMT and IST

Greenwich mean time	Indian standard time
The 0 ° Longitude is called Prime meridian	The 82 ½ ° E is called the Central Meridian of India.
The time along this meridian is GMT	The time along this meridian is the IST
The meridian passes through Greenwich near London	It passes through Allahabad

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Western Ghats are continuous range of hills.	Eastern Ghats are discontinuous range of hills
These Ghats are parallel to West coast line	These are almost parallel to the east coast line
They form estuaries at their mouths	They form deltas at their mouth

3 West coastal plain – East coastal plain

West coastal plain	East coastal plain
The West coastal plain extends from the Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari	The East coastal plain extends from West Bengal to Kanyakumari
These are quite narrow	These are more extensive and wider

4. South West Monsoon winds – North West Monsoon Winds

South west Monsoon winds	North east Monsoon winds
These winds blow during June to September	These winds blow from October to November
They give heavy rainfall to West coastal plain	They give heavy rainfall to East – Coastal plains

5. Weather - Climate

Weather	Climate
The day to day condition of the atmosphere is called Weather	The average state of weather elements is called climate
It deals with temperature, pressure, wind, rainfall etc of a place	Records of 35 years is necessary to obtain the climate condition of a place.

6. Loo winds – Norwesters

Loo winds	Norwesters
They are strong hot winds	These are local thunder storms
They blow in north western part of India during hot weather season	They occur in North – east India during the hot weather season.

7. Renewable Resources – Non – Renewable Resources

Renewable Resources	Non – Renewable Resources
They can be reproduced and used again and again	They cannot be replaced after utilization
Air, water, forest, etc	Ex. Coal and Petroleum

8 Wind Energy – Thermal Energy

Wind Energy	Thermal Energy
Wind energy produced from the speed of wind using a wind mill	Thermal energy is produced by burning coal
The wind energy producing centres are Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka & Maharashtra	Assam, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, depends on the thermal energy
Renewable Resource	Non – Renewable Resource

9. Subsistence Agriculture - Commercial agriculture.

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial agriculture.
Subsistence agriculture crops are raised on a small form intensively for family consumption	Commercial agricultural crops are raised on large scale with a view of exporting them for earning foreign exchange
Food crops like rice and wheat are grown here	Crops like cereals, cotton, sugarcane are grown here.

10. Kharif crops – Rabi crops

Kharif crops	Rabi crops
Kharif, season begins from June and ends in early November	Rabi season begins in November and ends in March
Paddy, maize, cotton, millets, Jute are the Kharif crops	Wheat, Tobacco, Mustard are rabi crops

11 . Uni cropping - - Dual cropping

Uni cropping	Dual cropping
One crop is grown at a time	Two crops are cultivated in the same field at the same time.
Tea, coffee, and sugarcane are grown in Giri cropping	Wheat and Mustard are combined in the same field.

12. Agro based Industries – Mineral based Industries

Agro based Industries	Mineral based Industries
These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials	These industries use both metallic and Non – metallic mineral as raw material
Ex- cotton textile Industry	Ex- Iron and steel industry

13. Water Pollution – Land Pollution

Water pollution	Land Pollution
Any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water is called water pollution	Contaminating the land surface of the earth through dumping of urban waste matter
Bacteria , viruses polluted the water	Discharge of Industrial waste polluted the land

14. Exports – Imports

Exports	Imports
Exports means goods and services sold for foreign currency	Import means goods and services bought from overseas producers.
India exports like leather goods, pulses, cereals etc.	India imports like , petroleum, electrical machineries etc.

Paragraph questions:

1. India is a Sub – continent’ – Justify

A continent possesses distinct characteristics of diverse

1. Physical features
2. Climate conditions
3. Natural vegetation
4. Mineral resources
5. Human habitations
6. Cultural norms
7. Ancient ethic and linguistic groups and huge area.

All these above distinctive continental characteristics are found in India. Hence India is called a sub – continent.

2. Unity in diversity- explain

The following points prove that there is unity in diversity in India.

1. India has unique land forms ranging from highest peak Mt K2 to lowest coastal plain.
2. The climate of India varies from tropical to temperate zone.
3. India an ideal habitat for a variety of flora and fauna.
4. India has wet dense forest to the desert vegetation.
5. In India so many religions, cultural and language diversity are found.
6. In spite of several diversity people shed their differences and stand united as Indian. When there is a crisis .
Ex. Kargil Invasions.

3. . Mention the importance of Himalayas

1. Himalayas prevents the South – west monsoon winds cause rainfall and snowfall.
2. Himalayas forms a natural boundary for the sub – continent.
3. It is permanently frozen and prevents foreign invasion.
4. The Himalayas are source of many perennial rivers like Indus and Ganges.
5. Many hill resorts and religious centers are found in Himalayas.
6. It is also the home for many plants and animal species.

4. Analyse any two factors determining the climate of India?

The two factors determining the climate of India are the winds and position of mountains.

Winds :

- i) When winds blow from sea to land they bring warm temperature and when they blow from land to sea they bring dry temperature.
- ii) In India the South west monsoons and North East Monsoon alternate between summer and winter and influence the climate of India.

Mountains:

- i) Position of mountains play a vital role in determining the climate of India.
- ii) The Himalayas abstract the bitter cold wind from central Asia to India and prevent the rain bearing

South west monsoon from going beyond, thus resulting in heavy rainfall in India.

- iii) The Aravalli range being parallel to the South west monsoon resulting in dry conditions on the western side of Rajasthan.

5. Describe any one of the branches of South- west Monsoon:

Two branches of South – West monsoon winds are as follows:

1. Arabian sea branch
2. Bay of Bengal branch

Bay of Bengal Branch:

1. The bay of Bengal branch of south west monsoon is a moisture bearing wind.
2. It strikes against the Kasi, Garo and jointed hills and causes heavy rainfall in Cherrapunji
3. A part of this branch gets deflected by Himalayas and moves towards the west giving rain to Gangetic plains.
4. As it moves further it gives scanty rainfall to Punjab and Haryana.
5. It finally meets the Arabian sea branch at the foot hills of Himalayas and give heavy rainfall along the Siwaliks.

6. Describe Rain water Harvesting :

1. India experiences Tropical monsoon type of climate.
2. In which the available rain is seasonal erratic and not uniform.
3. So the tap this available rain water, rain water harvesting is done..
4. It is an activity of direct collection and storage of rain water in the water tanks for future withdrawal.
5. In order to prevent surface run off the rain water is harvested by letting it through pipes into domestic wells.

7. Write the importance of forest?

1. Forests provide valuable timber for domestic and commercial use and raw material for industries.
2. It supplies such as Lac, Gum, Resins, Tanning materials, medicines, herbs, honey and spices.
3. Export of forest products earns valuable foreign exchange.
4. It helps in dairy forming and developing tourism.
5. It controls air pollution, soil erosion, floods and land reclamation.
6. It maintain underground water table.
7. It provides a natural habitat for animals and birds.

8. Discuss any three current challenges in India agriculture ?

1. Indian agriculture is a gamble of monsoon . Monsoons are irregular unevenly distributed and uncertain . So agriculture is influenced.
2. Rapid increase in the construction work of Industries and residential buildings reduce the extend of cultivatable lands.
3. Global climatic changes affects agriculture through their direct and indirect effects on the crops, soil, livestock and pests.

9. Describe the factors encouraging cotton textile Industry in Mumbai :

Mumbai is known as the Manchester of India .

It is the leading cotton textile centre.

1. The port facilities for the export of finished goods.
2. It is well connected through rail and road links with cotton growing areas.
3. Humid coast climate favours yarnning.
4. Capital goods and finance are available in Mumbai.
5. Manpower is in plenty.

10. **Write about Air pollution.**

1. Air pollution is a contamination of air by the discharge of harmful substances.
2. Air pollution can have serious effects on the health of the human beings.
3. Every time when we breathe in we inhale dangerous substances.
4. Volcanic eruption, wind erosion, pollen disposal, evaporation of organic compounds are the natural causes of air pollution.
5. It resulted in Ozone depletion global warming or green house effects and acid rain.

11. **Classify the Indian Roads and explain:**

1. **Village roads**: link villages with towns , They are maintained by village Panchayats.
2. **District Roads**: links the towns with district headquarters .They are maintained by the corporations and municipalities
3. **State highways**: links the state capitals with different district headquarters. The roads are constructed and maintained by the state public works department.
4. **National Highways**: Links the state capital with national capital. They are the primary road system of our country.
5. **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways**: is a major Road development project launched by Government of India.
6. **Express ways** , 7. **Border Roads**, 8. **International Highways**

12. **Write about Remote sensing technology?**

1. Remote sensing can be defined as the collection of data about an object from a distance.
2. Geographers use the remote sensing as a tool to monitor or measure phenomena on the Earth's lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere.
3. Remote sensing is done with a help of mechanical devices called sensor.
4. These sensors have greatly improved ability to receive and record information about an Earth's object without any physical contact.
5. Often these sensors are positioned in helicopter, planes and satellites.
6. The sensors record information about an object by measuring the electromagnetic energy that is reflected back and radiated from the object on the Earth's surface.

13. **Explain the various components of Remote sensing.**

The four basic components of a remote sensing are

1. Target 2. Energy source 3. Transmission path 4. And a sensor.

Target : is a object or material that is being imaged.

Energy source : Provides electromagnetic energy to the target.

Transmission path : Transmit information from the target to sensor.

Sensor : is device to detect the electromagnetic radiation.

14. **Explain the process involved in the remote sensing Technology**

Sun is an energy

The first requirement for remote sensing is energy source , it provides electromagnetic energy to the

target things .

Sunrays and atmosphere :

As the energy travels from its source to the target it will come into contact with and also interact with the atmosphere.

Sunrays and objects on earth: :

Once energy makes its way to the target through atmosphere it interacts with the target.

Recording of Energy by the Sensor:

After energy has been scattered or emitted the target the sensor collects and records the electromagnetic radiation. Transmission, reception and processing.

Transmission, Reception, and processing

The energy recorded by the sensor has to be transmitted. It is transmitted to a receiving and processing station . Here the data are processed into an image.

Interpretation and Analysis & Application

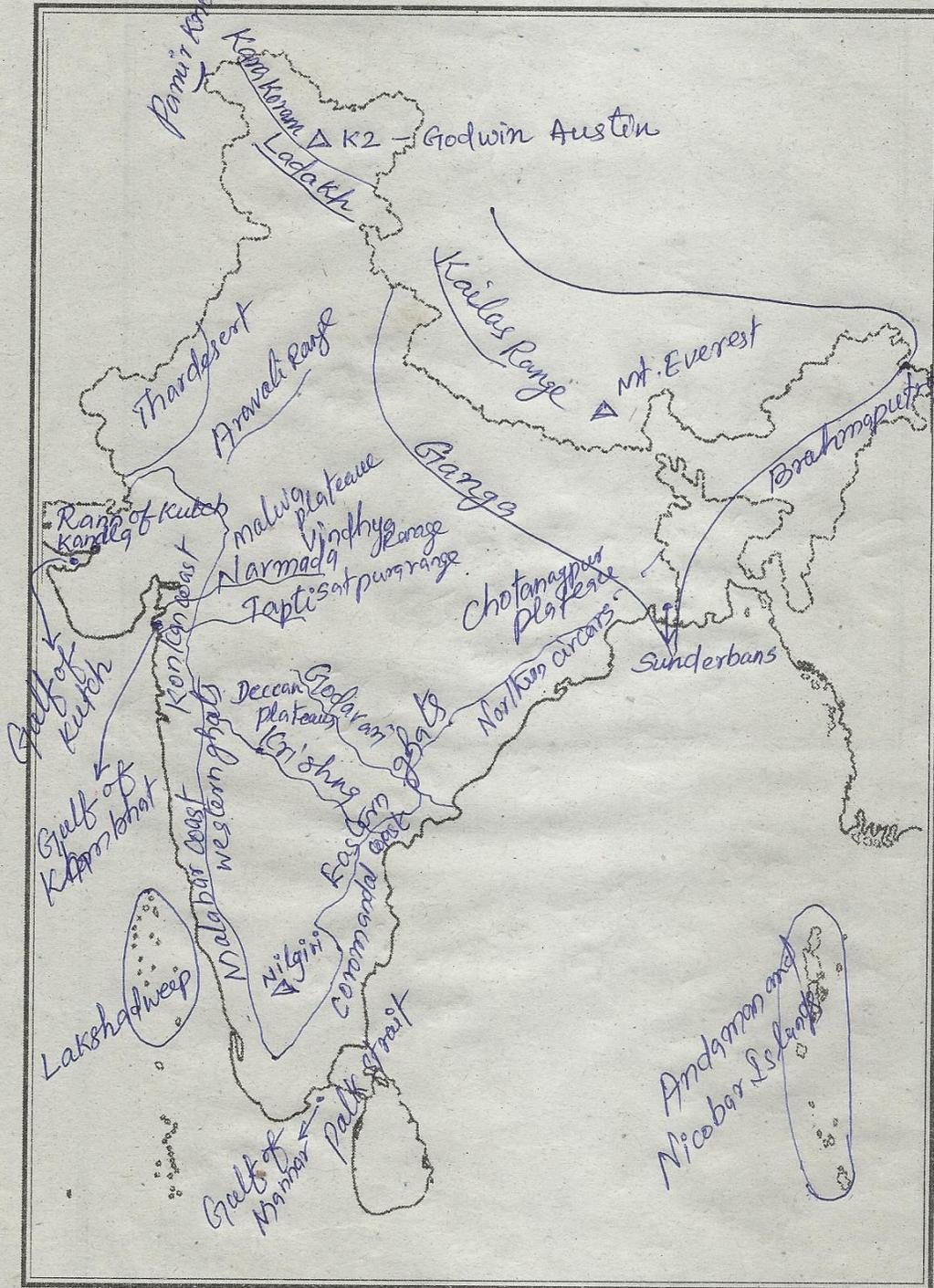
15. What are the advantages of remote sensing?

1. It has the ability to provide a synoptic view of a wide area in a single frame.
2. It detect features of inaccessible areas that cannot be reached human vision.
3. Cheaper and rapid method of acquiring data and continuous information over a geographical area
4. It helps the planners for formulating policies and programmes to achieve the holistic functioning of the environment.
5. It enable the cartographers to prepare Thematic maps with a great speed and accuracy Ex. Geographical maps.

Geography (1)

For Question No. 54

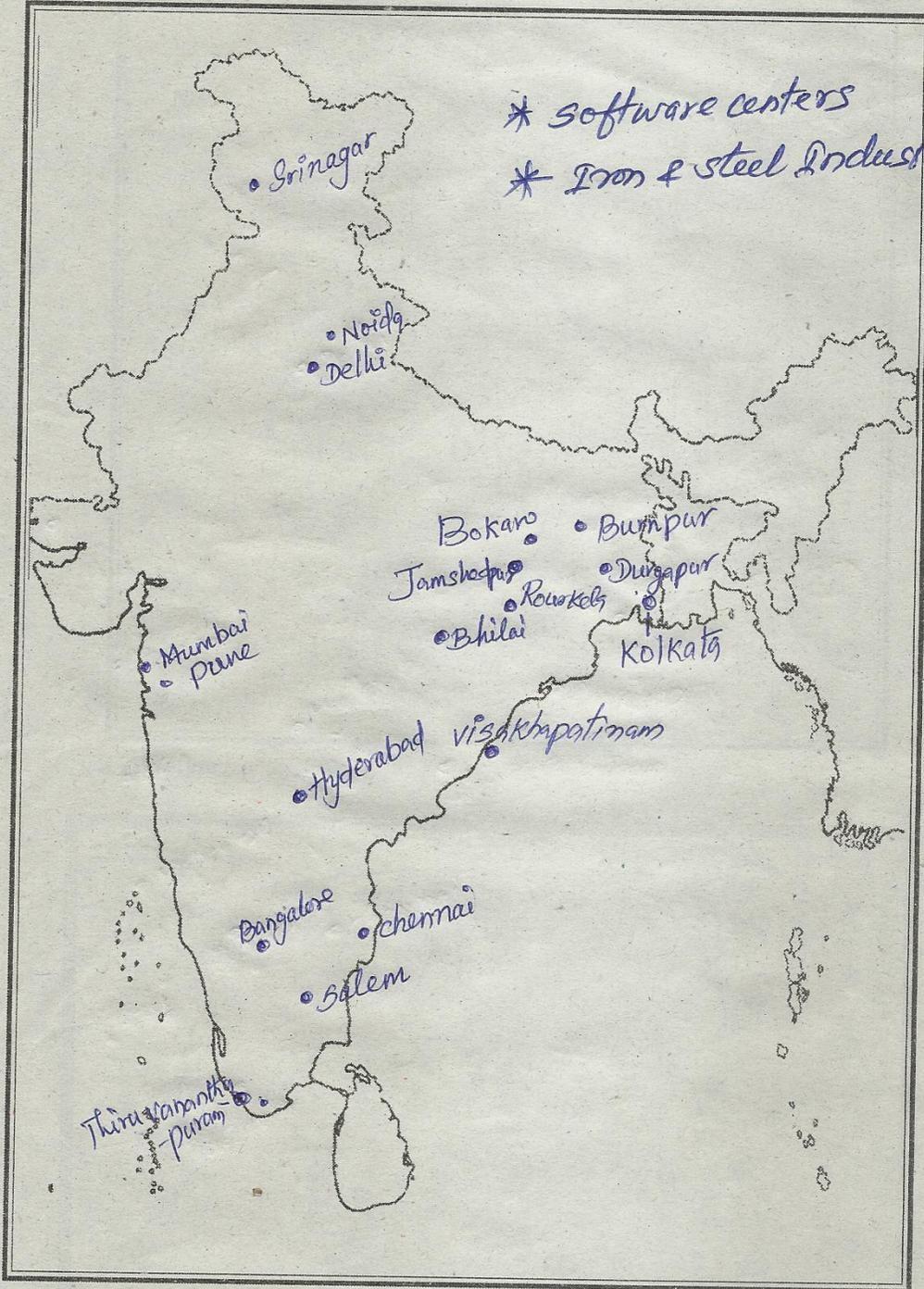
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Geography (2)

For Question No. 54

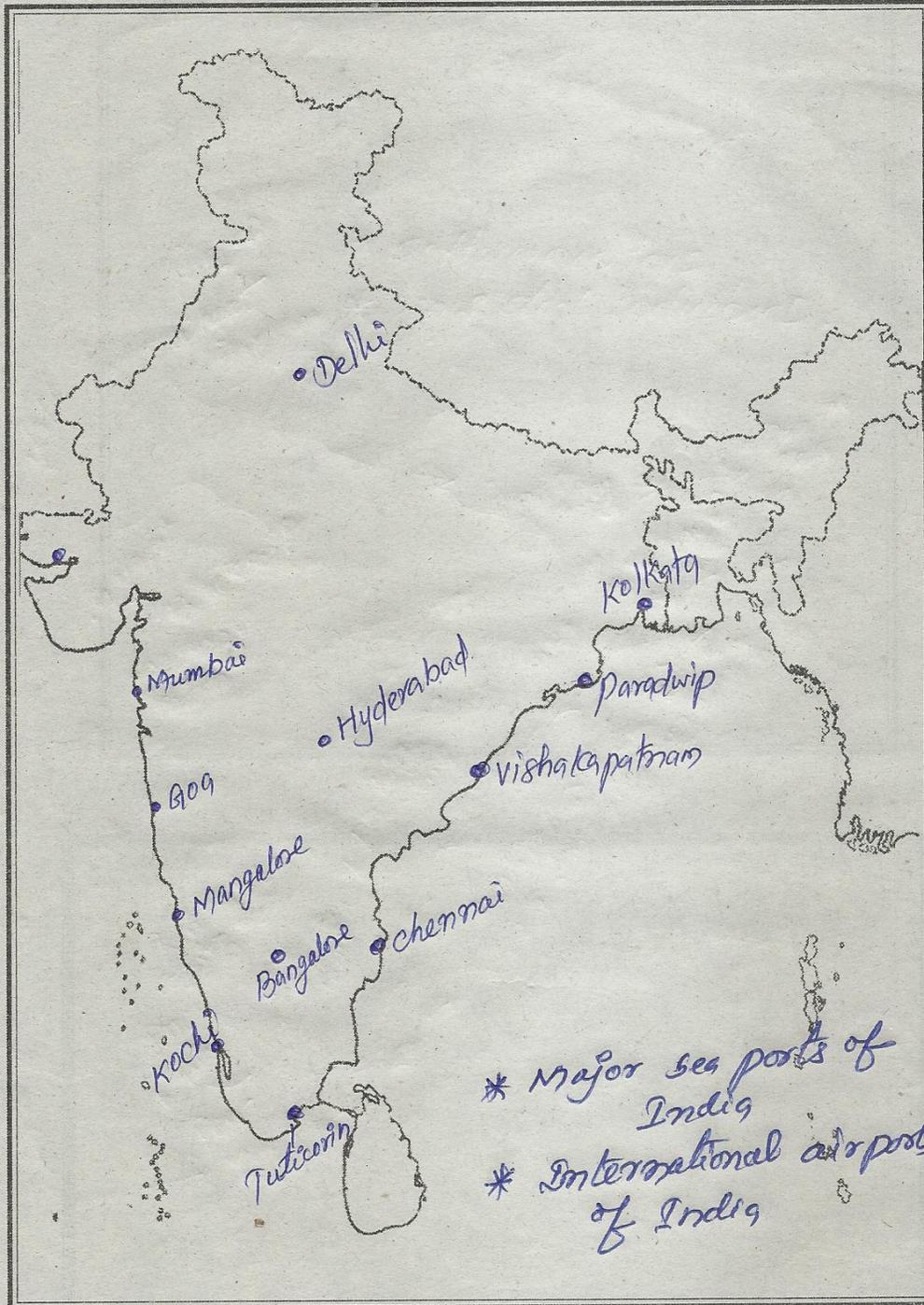
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Geography (3)

For Question No. 54

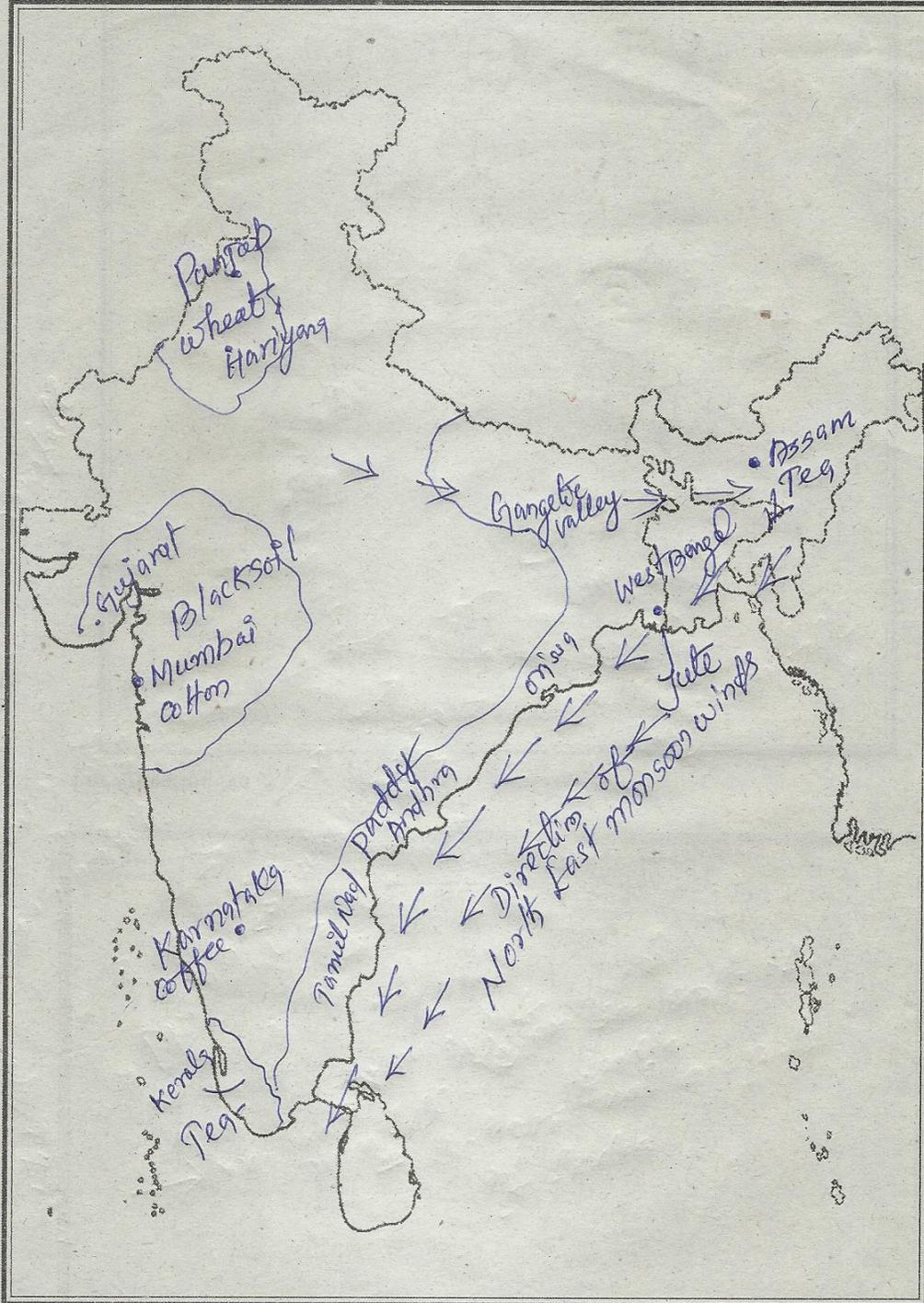
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Geography (4)

For Question No. 54

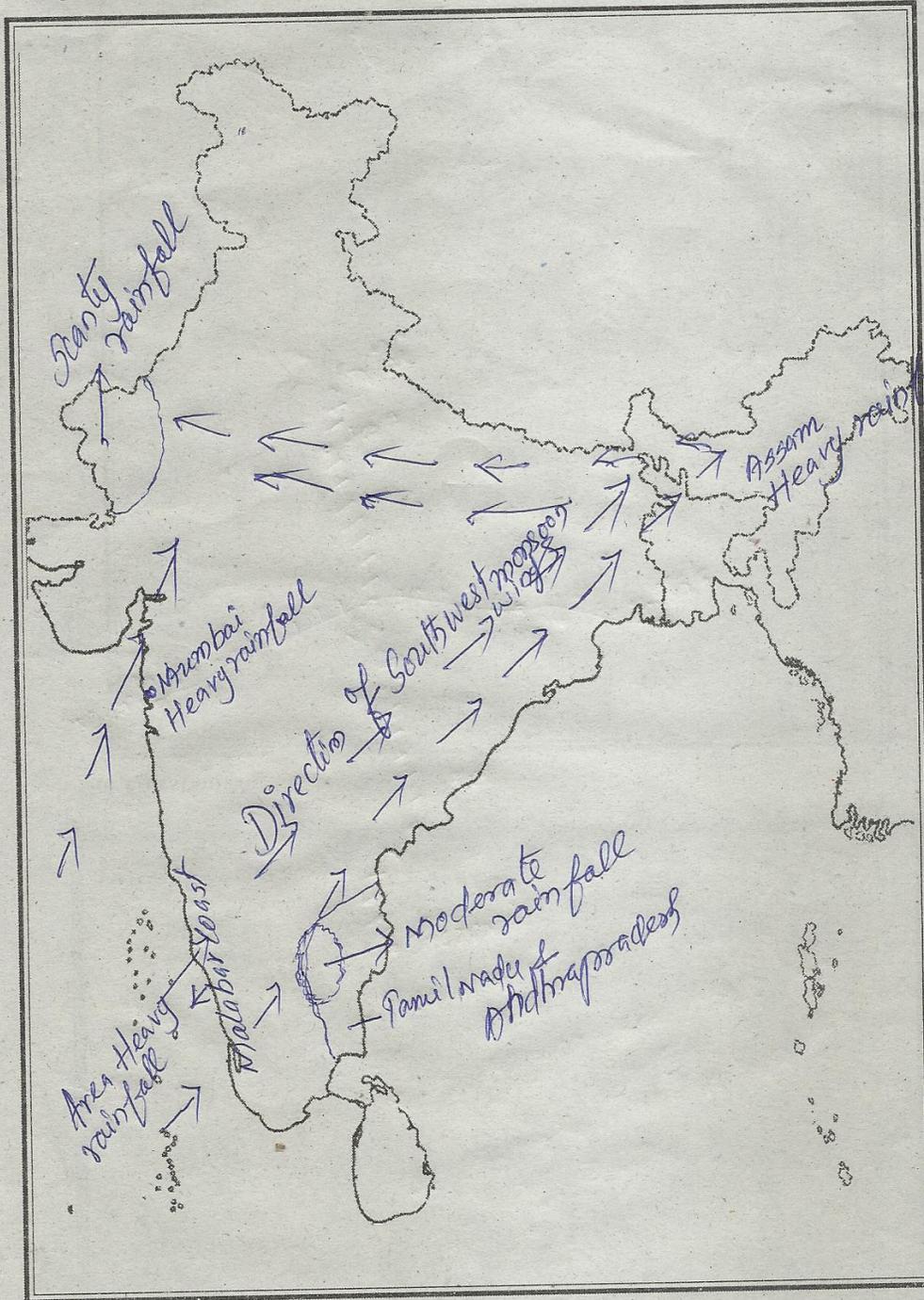
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Geography (5)

For Question No. 54

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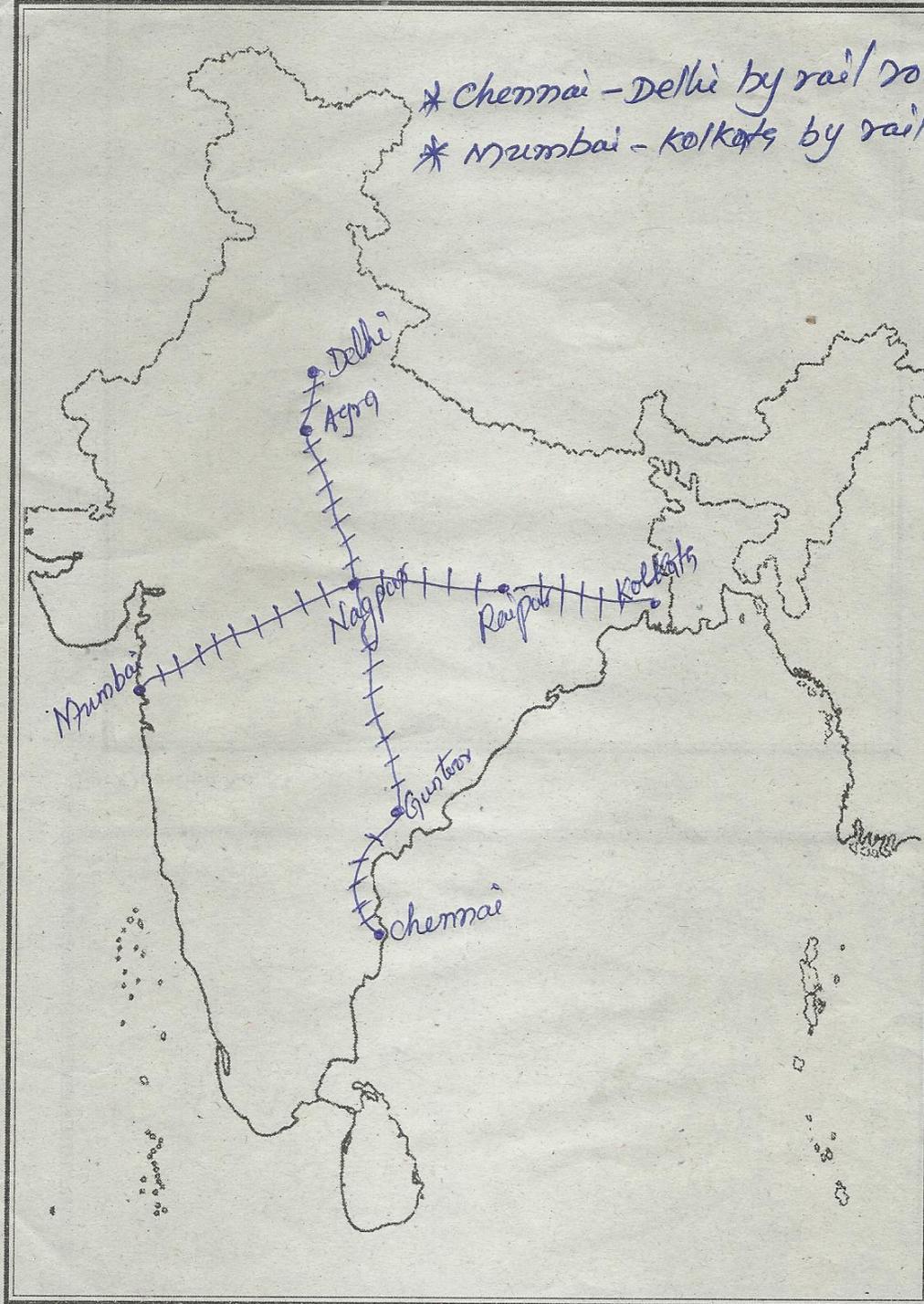


Geography (6)

For Question No. 54

2087

- * Chennai - Delhi by rail route
- * Mumbai - Kolkata by rail route



CIVICS

One Mark Questions:

- 1) India is a country with an unbounded faith in - Peace.
- 2) Pt.Jawaharlal Nehru 's five Principles of Peace are named as - Panchasheel
- 3) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in - 1963.
- 4) India brought a resolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in – 1956
- 5) Apartheid was abolished in - 1990
- 6) The first Secretary General of SAARC was - Ashan
- 7) The most popular form of Government in modern days - Democracy
- 8) Direct Democracy existed in ancient - Greece
- 9) The Opposition Party Leader will be given the status of a - Cabinet Minister.
- 10) To contest an election a Person should be above the age of - 25
- 11) The body of the elected representative at the central level is known as - Parliament.
- 12) The status of election commissioner is equivalent to that of the - Supreme Court Judge
- 13) Election Commission is situated at - New Delhi
- 14) The ancient religion of our country is - Vedic religion
- 15) Recognized Official languages of India - 22
- 16) Language is the means of - Communication
- 17) Thembavani is related to – Christianity
- 18) Buddha Pournima is celebrated by the - Buddhist.
- 19) A person who gives final utility to a commodity is - Consumer
- 20) The customers are exploited by the - Traders
- 21) The Right to Information Act was passed by the Parliament on - 12th Oct. 2005
- 22) World Customer day is celebrated on - March 15.
- 23) The Magnacarta of consumers - COPRA
- 24) One of the Planning Schemes to create awareness among the consumers – Trade Fair.
- 25) The election process in the state level is supervised by - Chief Electoral Officer.

Two marks questions

- 1) Why is World Peace an essential one ?
Economic development of the nations can be achieved only through world peace.
- 2) Write a note on the Apartheid .
In South Africa the whites, did not give equal rights to the native Africans. By the involvement of Dr.Nelson Mandela, Apartheid came to an end in 1990.
- 3) Name the areas identified by the SAARC countries for mutual co-operation?
Transportation, Postal Service, Tourism, Meteorology, health, agriculture and telecommunication.
- 4) What are national parties ?
A party recognized by the Election Commission, that secures at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha election in four or more states, then it is called National Party.
Eg. : Congress, BJP.
- 5) What is a Political party ?

A Political party is an organized association of people who come together on a common platform with the objective of winning Political Powers.

- 6) Give a brief note on the functions of the Election Commission.
- i) It gives recognition to the Political parties.
 - ii) It allots symbols for the parties
 - iii) It announces the dates of election and the dates on which the votes will be counted and the declaration of the final results.

Five marks questions

1. Write a paragraph about Pancha sheel and the policy of non – alignment.

Jawaharlal Nehru laid stress on the five principles called Pancha sheel principles.

1. Each country should respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of others.
2. No country should attack any other country.
3. No one should try to interfere in the internal affairs of others.
4. All country shall strive for equality and mutual benefit.
5. Follow the policy of peaceful co-existence

Policy of Non – Alignment

India is not joining with both the super power countries

2. Write a short note on SAARC

- * SAARC established in 1985.
- * It means South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
- * Ashan of Bangladesh was the first Secretary General.
- * Eight members are India , Pakistan , Nepal , Bhutan , Bangladesh , Sri lanka , Maldives , and Afghanistan.
- * SAARC Countries identified mutual co-operation like transportation , postal, tourism , shipping , Metrology , health , agriculture and telecommunication etc.

3. What are the methods taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu to protect the consumers ?

- * Consumer clubs established in educational institutions.
- * Create Residents welfare association in urban areas.
- * Generating awareness through seminars and workshops.
- * Propagating awareness through the magazines “ Tamil Nadu Nugarvor Kavasam”
- * Propagate awareness through Radio , Television , and Video films

4. Write a paragraph on the rights of consumer.

- * The quality , quantity , purity and standard of goods should be informed properly.
- * Assurance of access to variety of goods and services at competitive price.
- * The consumer has the right to be assured of satisfactory.
- * The Right to information Act was passed by the Parliament on 12th Oct.2005.
- * By this Act all the people know about the consumer rights.

ECONOMICS

One Mark Questions :

- 1.National Income is otherwise called - Gross National Product.
- 2.National Income of a country can be calculated by – 3 methods
- 3.Net national product – GNP (-) Depreciation
- 4.India's per-capita income is - 950 dollars.
- 5.Primary sector consists of – Agriculture
- 6.Percapita Income is an indicator of – Living standard of people.
- 7.Primary sector contribution to national income in India is – 15.8 %
- 8.Five year plan in India was borrowed from - Soviet Russia.
- 9.Chairman of Planning Commission of India is – Prime Minister of India.
- 10.Planning Commission of India was setup in the year – 1950
- 11.Nehru decided that India would be a – Mixed economy.
- 12.Green- revolution was introduced in the year - 1967.
- 13.Bhoodan Movement was started by – Acharya Vinobhabhave.
- 14.Which year has a special significance in Indian Economy – 1991.
- 15.In 2011 census the literacy rate increased to – 74.04 %

2 Mark Questions

- 1.Define National Income ?

In country , National Income is a measures of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year.

- 2.What is Percapita Income :-

$$\text{Percapita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

- 3.What is tertiary Sector

Tertiary sector includes trade , communication, transport , finance , and insurance

- 4.What is Laissez – Faire

Laissez faire means non – intervention by the government.

- 5.What is net Domestic Products

Net Domestic Products = Gross Domestic Product (-) Depreciation.

- 6.Write any 3 objectives of Eleventh five year Plan?

1. To abolish poverty
2. Larger employment opportunities.
3. To ensure environmental protection.

7. What is mixed economy ?

Mixed economy means the co-existence of both the government owned and private owned industries.

- 8.What is Liberalization ?

Private sectors are encouraged to enter into core industries which are reserved for public sector.

9. What is Privatization ?

Privatization means transforming all economic activities from public sector to private sector.

10. What is Globalization ?

Globalization means the linkage of nation's markets with global markets.

Five marks Questions

1. Write down the objectives of the Eleventh Five Year plan

1. Promoting agricultural research.
2. Larger employment opportunities
3. To abolish poverty
4. To develop rural infrastructure
5. Environmental protection
6. Reduce the subsidies in power and fertilizer.

2. Explain Green Revolution

- * Green Revolution was introduced in 1967
- * To obtain self sufficiency in food grains
- * Using land reforms HYV seeds, water management, Fertilizers and pesticides.
- * The strategy was introduced by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- * India attained self sufficiency in rice and wheat.

3. Explain Economic Reforms of 1991

- Liberalization
- Private sectors are away from restrictions and regulations
- Privatization
- Transforming all economic activities from public sector to private sector
- Globalization
- Globalization is the linkage of nation's markets with global markets.

4. Explain the methods of calculating national income.

Product Method:-

The total value of all goods and services produced in a country is taken into account.

Income Method:-

The income and payments received by all the people are calculated .

Expenditure Method:-

Expenditure of all people on consumer goods investments and savings is taken into account.