

X – SOCIAL SCIENCE

Name :

Class : Sec:

School :

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X-SOCIAL-NOTES

HISTORY

UNIT-1:OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR-1 AND ITS AFTERMATH

V. Answer briefly.

1. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?

- During the period of Meiji Era (1867 to 1912), Japan became a great industrial nation as well as an imperialistic power.
- In 1894, Japan forced a war on China.
- The crushing defeat of China by Japan surprised the world.
- After the war, Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
- By this action, Japan had proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

The countries of the Triple Entente are –

- England
- France and
- Russia.

3. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?

The three militant forms of nationalism were

England's jingoism

- France's chauvinism and
- Germany's Kultur

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

- Trenches or ditches dug by troops and helped the soldiers to stand safely and protect themselves from enemy fire.
- The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by series of linking trenches.
- Through the linking trenches, food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail and orders were delivered.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?

- The British attacked Turkey in the First World War and tried to capture Constantinople.
- But the Turks put up a brave fight and Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a great role in resisting the British forces.
- After the war, he played a remarkable role to win freedom for the country.

- He put an end to the Sultanate and the Caliphate.
- He not only modernised the country but also changed it out of all recognition.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.

- The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War.
- Italy, Germany and Japan were headed by the dictators after the First World War.
- They refused to be bound by the orders of the League.
- It was the brainchild of Wilson American President who could not even convince his country to join the League.

VI. Answer the following in detail

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

The First World War is a turning point in the world history. The war started in the year 1914 and ended in 1918 with the defeat of Central powers. The main causes of the war were-

European Alliances:

- Europe was divided into two armed camps such as Central powers and Allies.
- Central powers namely Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy formed the Triple Alliance in 1882.
- So, Triple Entente was formed between England, France and Russia in 1907.
- The issues between the two groups led to the world war.

Violent forms of Nationalism:

- The attitude of ‘my country right or wrong, I support it’ developed with the growth of nationalism.
- The love for one country demanded hatred for another country.
- England’s jingoism, France’s chauvinism and Germany’s kultur were the military forms of nationalism.
- This type of military nationalism led the countries to the war.

Aggressive attitude of Germany:

- The Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.
- Germany’s aggressive diplomacy made Britain to embark on a naval race.
- France and Germany were the old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat in 1871 rankled in the minds of the French.
- German interference in the affairs of Morocco added to the bitterness.

The Balkan Issue:

- Balkans is a region in South-eastern Europe between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.
- The Balkan countries are Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia.
- The political and economic instability of the Turkish Empire in the second half of 18th century made the countries to secede from its control.
- There were rivalries among Balkan countries for the control of Macedonia.
- Regarding this issue, the First Balkan War was fought. It led to the Second Balkan War in 1913.
- This was one of the most important cause of the First World War.

Immediate cause:

- Franz Ferdinand, the Austrian crown prince/heir was assassinated on 28th June
- 1914 by Princip, a Bosnian serb at Sarajevo in Bosnia.
- Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- Based on a rumor that Russia was sending forces to support Serbia, Germany declared war on Russia on 1st August 1914.
- So, one after another, all the European countries entered the War.

2. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.

After the war, peace conference was held at Paris in Jan. 1919. All the countries attended the conference and separate treaties were signed with the defeated countries.

On 28th June 1919, the peace treaty – Treaty of Versailles was signed with Germany in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. The important provisions of the treaty werezz

Germany was found guilty of starting the war. Therefore, she was forced to pay the reparations for the losses suffered.

- The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed.
- The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- Germany was forced to give up all her rights over her overseas possession to the Allies. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (with Bulgaria).
- The Coal mines in the Saar Valley and Alsace-Lorraine were given to France.

- The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.
- Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and the small districts to Belgium. Poland was recreated.
- The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the East bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

3. Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.

The defeat of Russia in the First World War and economic crisis led the Russians to start a protest against the Tsar Nicholas II. The emperor was unable to solve the problems and control the people. So, he abdicated the throne on March 15, 1917.

Provincial Government:

- There were two parallel bodies to take on government functions.
- One was the politicians of old state Duma, comprising propertied classes.
- Another one was a group of workers' delegates drawn together in a workers' council or Soviet.
- Those in the Duma were able to form a provincial government with the consent of the Soviets.

Failure of provincial government:

- The provincial government it postponed a decision on the demand for the redistribution of land and it decided to continue the First World War.
- This intensified the rising Petrograd. The Bolsheviks led the protest.
- The government arrested all Bolsheviks except Lenin who was hiding in Finland.
- Trotsky who led the Mensheviks was arrested.
- Kerensky became the Prime Minister and attempted to crush the protest. He failed in that attempt.

Lenin's leadership:

- zz In Oct. 1917, Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
- zz On Nov. 7, 1917, the key government buildings were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- zz On the next day, new Communist Government was in office in Russia under Lenin. zz The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.

The League of Nations was formed to maintain peace in the world after the First World War. It was formed in the year 1920 and settled a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. Unfortunately, the League of Nations finally dissolved in 1946.

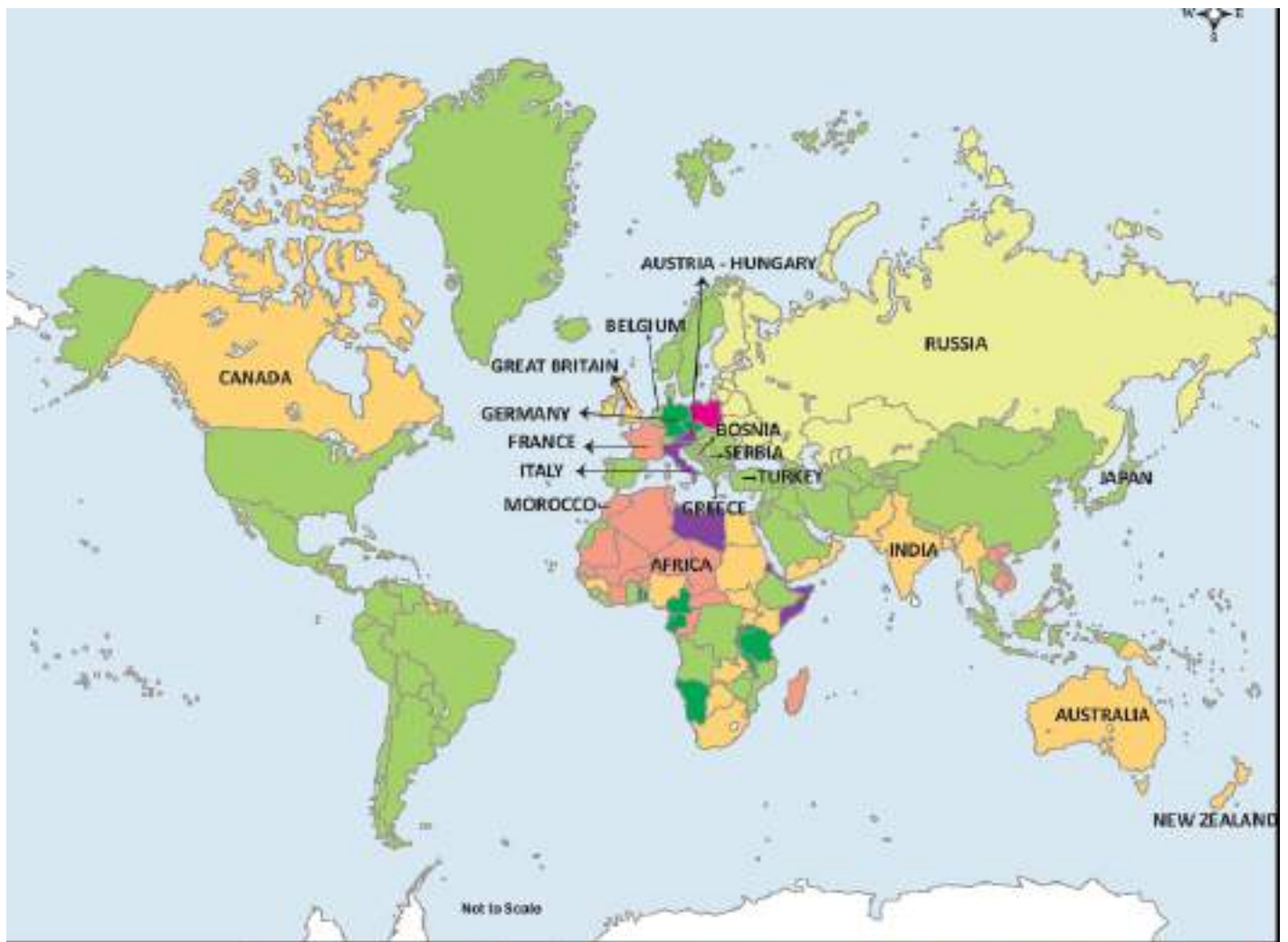
Achievements of the League:

- In 1920, a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. These islands are situated between Finland's west coast and
- Sweden's east coast. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
- In the following year, the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia. It was successfully resolved by the League.
- The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire. After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
- The League was successful in signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925. By this treaty,
- Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- Thereafter, Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.

VIII. Map Work:

Mark the following countries on the world map.

1. Great Britain
2. Germany
3. France
4. Italy
5. Morocco
6. Turkey
7. Serbia
8. Bosnia
9. Greece
10. Austria-Hungary
11. Bulgaria
12. Rumania



UNIT-2: THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS

V. Answer briefly.

1. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?

- In 1929, the Vietnamese soldiers started a mutiny against the French.
- There was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor General.
- This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists.
- The revolt was crushed and thousands of rebels were killed.
- This is known as 'White Terror in Indo-china.

2. Discuss the importance of Ottawa Economic Summit.

- The Great Depression of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade and business.
- Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.
- Bilateral trade treaties between Britain and the member states of the British Empire were signed at an economic summit in Ottawa in 1932.

- By that, the participants (including India) agreed to give preference to imperial over non imperial (British) goods.

3. What was the result of Mussolini's march on Rome?

- In October 1922, Mussolini organised Fascist March on Rome.
- Inspired by the show of force, the King invited Mussolini to form a government.
- Without any hardship, Mussolini formed the government

4. Point out the essence of the Berlin Colonial Conference, 1884-85.

- The interior of Africa was unknown to the outside world until the last quarter of 19th century.
- European colonization began after 1875.
- The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

5. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

- Due to Economic Depression, the value of farm products was declined by half.
- At same time, the land rent to be paid by the peasants remained unchanged.
- The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.
- In 1930s saw the emergence of the Indian National Congress as a militant mass movement.

6. Define "Dollar Imperialism."

- Dollar Imperialism is the term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.
- It was coined by the Soviet Union when the USA as a part of its plan to contain communism pumped in 13 million dollars into the European economy.

VI. Answer the following in detail.

1. Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.

The factors which led to the rise of Hitler in Germany werezz

Before the First World War, Germany reached the peak of economic, political and cultural accomplishments.

- Germany had surpassed even Britain and the US in several fields of industrial production.
- But, Germany was defeated and humiliated at the end of World War I. The German people were demoralized.

- The reparations and other clauses in the Treaty of Versailles caused acute discontent and hardship.
- Germany's defeat and humiliation at the end of World War I caused a deep shock to the patriotic citizens of Germany.
- The Great Depression further deepened their frustration and prompted them to turn against the Republican Government.
- Hitler who emerged at that time was gifted speaker. He could whip up the passion of the audience.
- In 1923, he made an attempt to capture the power in Bavaria which landed him in prison.
- In 1933 election, Nazi party got the majority and Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany.

2. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).

The decolonization process started in India with the launch of the Swadeshi Movement in 1905. The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 brought about rapid political as well as economic changes.

Government India Act of 1919:

- The Government India Act of 1919 introduced Dyarchy in India.
- It provided for elected provincial assemblies as well as for Indian ministers to hold certain portfolios under Transferred subjects.
- The Congress rejected Dyarchy and decided to boycott the legislature.

Lack of measures to industrialise India:

- The Government of British India provided incentives for the British iron and steel industry by purchasing contracts.
- But in the case of indigenous industries, support was only in the form of providing technical advice and education.
- However, this policy was soon abandoned because many British enterprises were
 - hostile to state intervention.

India and the Great Depression:

- Bilateral trade treaties between the British and the member states of the British Empire were signed.
- By the treaties, the participants (including India) agreed to give preference to imperial goods (British) over non-imperial goods.
- The government of British India raised revenue tariffs in the Depression years.
- The currency exchange policy pursued by the British government fuelled tensions between the colonial government and its subjects.

- It intensified the political agitation against British rule.

Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture:

- The value of farm products was declined by half.
- At same time, the land rent to be paid by the peasants remained unchanged.
- The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

Government India Act of 1935:

- This Act provide for greater power of the local governments and the introduction of direction elections.
- In the elections held under this Act, the Indian National Congress won a resounding victory in most of the provinces.
- The decision of Britain to involve India in the Second world War, without consulting the Congress ministries in provinces, forced the latter to resign from office.

3. Describe the rise and growth of nationalist politics in South Africa.

- In 1909, the British Parliament passed the South Africa Act and provided for a Union Parliament at Cape Town.
- The Four states – Natal, Cape Colony, Orange Free State and Transvaal formed into Union of South Africa in May 1910.
- There were two main political parties such as The Unionist Party which was dominated by the British and the South Africa Party which had largely Afrikaners (Boers).
- The first Prime Minister, Botha belonged to the South African Party ruled in cooperation with the British.
- But, a military section of the South Africa Party formed the National Party under Herzog.
- In the 1920 election, the National Party gained forty four seats and the South Africa Party now led by Smuts secured forth one seats.
- At this juncture the British dominated Unionist Party merged with the South Africa Party.
- In 1924 election, the National Party with the support of the Labour movement composed mainly of white miners won the election.
- By the Act of 1924, blacks were not permitted to join trade unions, voting right was abolished and denied all rights.

UNIT-3 WORLD WAR-II

V. Answer briefly.

1. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I ?

The three prominent dictators of the Post World War I were -

- Mussolini (Italy)
- Hitler (Germany) and
- Franco (Spain)

2. How did Hitler get the support from the people of Germany?

- Hitler was able to exploit the general discontent among the German and rose to power.
- He was gifted with great oratorical skills and was able to sway the people by his impassioned speeches.
- Hitler built his support on the notion of the racial superiority of the Germans as a pure 'Aryan' race and a deep hatred of the Jews.
- By promising a return to the glories military past of Germany, he got the support of the people.

3. Describe the Pearl Harbour incident.

- In Dec. 1941, Japan attacked American naval base in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii without warning.
- The idea of Japan was to cripple America's Pacific fleet and to stop any opposition in the South-east Asia.
- Many battleships and numerous fighter planes of America were destroyed.
- It brought the United States with its enormous resources into the war as a part of the Allies.

4. What do you know of Beveridge Report?.

- After the Second World War, all the countries adopted a comprehensive programme of social welfare schemes in addition ensuring civil and political rights.
- In 1942, the Report commonly known as the Beveridge Report was published in the United Kingdom.
- The Report proposed a series of measures which the government should provide to the citizens.
- It includes adequate income, health care, education, housing and employment to overcome poverty and disease which were the major impediments to general welfare.

5. Name the Bretton Woods Twins.

- The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are referred as the "Bretton Woods Twins".
- These two institutions were established in 1945 after the Bretton Woods Conference.

- Both the institutions are located in Washington D.C in the United States.
- A country cannot be a member of the World Bank without being a member of the Fund

6. What are the objectives of IMF?

Its primary objectives are

To foster global monetary cooperation,

- Secure financial stability,
- Facilitate international trade,
- Promote high employment and sustainable economic growth
- Reduce poverty around the world.

VI. Answer the following in detail.

1. Analyse the effects of the World War II.

The Second World War started in the year 1939. It was worse than the First World War. It ended in the year 1945 with the defeat of Axis powers. After the end of the war, United Nations was formed to maintain peace in the world. Its effects are-

New geo-political power alignment:

- The world was polarized into two main blocs led by superpowers.
- One led by the United States with a pronounced anti-Communist ideology and the other by Soviet Russia.
- Europe was divided into two namely Communist and non-Communist.

Nuclear proliferation:

- The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race of nuclear powered weapons.
- Meanwhile, Britain and France developed their own nuclear weapons.
- Countries began to devote large amount of resources in developing more and more powerful weapons with great destructive power.

International agencies:

- In order to maintain peace in the world and develop international cooperation, the United Nations Organisation was formed.
- Many international agencies in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund came into existence.
- They became a forum for countries large and small.

Process of decolonization:

- Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies in a process of decolonization.

- In subsequent years, these newly independent nations began to make their voices heard in the international arena.
- Women started entering the labour force in greater numbers. They became economically independent.

2. Assess the structure and the activities of the UN.

The UNO was formed at the close of the World War II. Its main aim is to maintain international peace and security. It was established on Oct. 24, 1945.

The Structure of the UNO:

- General Assembly is the main organ of the UNO. It meets once in a year and discusses the international issues and conflicts. Each member country can send five representatives to the Assembly.
- There are fifteen members in the Security Council. In that, five are permanent and ten are non-permanent members. Permanent members have the Veto power.
- The executive wing of the UNO is the Secretariat. It is headed by the Secretary General. He/She is elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- The International Court of Justice is the judicial wing of the UNO is situated at The Hague in Holland. It acts an advisory body of the organs of UNO.
- The Economic and Social Council coordinates the economic and social works of the UNO.
- The Trusteeship Council looks after the territories placed under the Trusteeship of the UNO
- There are some other specialised agencies such as WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank, FAO that helps the UNO in its administration.

Activities of the UNO:

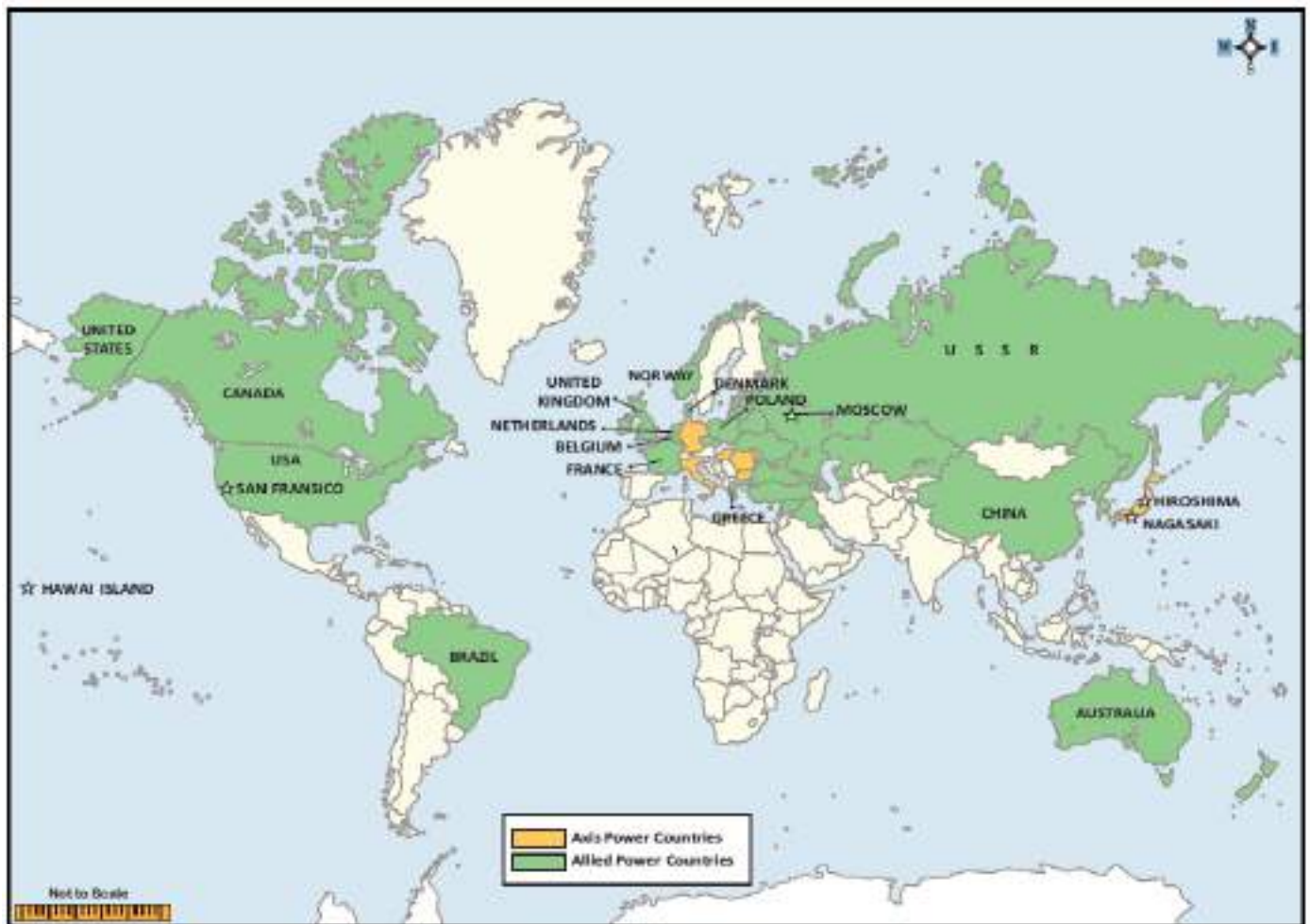
- In 1960s, decolonization was an important issue. A number of colonial countries got their independence of Imperialistic powers.
- Human rights, the problems of refugees, climate change, gender equality are all now within the ambit of the activities of the United Nations.
- A special mention must be made of the UN Peacekeeping force, which has acted in many areas of conflict all over the world.
- The main responsibility of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is to promote economic development in poorer countries and the Bank lends money to various countries for developmental projects.

- The International Development Agency (IDA) also lends money to governments for developmental activities. These loans are “soft” loans and are given at very low rates of interest for a period of 50 years.
- The International Finance Corporation (IFC) mainly functions with private enterprises in developing countries.
- In recent years, the World Bank is improving living standards, removing illiteracy, empowering women and improving maternal and child health, improving the environment and eradicating AIDS.

VIII. Map Work.

Mark the following on the world map.

1. Axis Power Countries
2. Allied Power Countries
3. Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Hawaii Island, Moscow, San Fransico



UNIT-4: THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II

V. Answer briefly.

1. Write any three causes for the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

- The European presence in China produced a profound hatred of foreigners.
- The disintegration of the Manchu dynasty after the death of the Dowager – Empress in 1908 was one of the causes.
- The new emperor was two years old. Using this situation, the provincial governors began to assert their independence.
- In 1911, the local army mutinied and the revolt turned as Revolution.

2. Write a note on Mao's Long March.

- By 1933, Mao had gained full control of the Chinese Communist Party.
- In 1934, the Communist Army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March.
- Out of 100,000, only 20,000 finally reached Northern Sheni late in 1935 after crossing nearly 6,000 miles.
- They were soon joined by the other Communist armies. By 1937, Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people.

3. What do you know of Baghdad Pact?

- In 1955, Turkey, Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran signed a pact known as Baghdad Pact.
- In 1958, the United States joined the organisation and thereafter it came to be known as the Central Treaty of Organisation.
- This treaty was open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region. CENTO was dissolved in 1979.

4. What was Marshall Plan?

- The USA introduced the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in Western Europe under its influence.
- The plan sought to help the countries of Europe with American dollars to facilitate their early recovery from the destruction caused by the Second World War.
- European nations received nearly \$ 13 billion in aid with shipments of food, staples, fuel and machinery.
- Marshall Plan funding ended in 1951.

5. Write a note on Third World Countries.

- The capitalist countries led by the US were politically designated as the First World countries.

- The Communist states led by the Soviet Union came to be known as the Second World countries.
- States outside these two were called Third World countries.
- The Third World consisted of the developing countries which are the former colonies European countries.

6. How was the Cuban missile crisis defused?

- In April 1961, an army of Cuban exiles on the island of Bay of Pigs.
- The US bombed Cuban airfields with the objectives of overthrowing Castro's regime.
- In the mean time, the US government under Kennedy came to know that the USSR was secretly installing nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- Finally, Khrushchev, President of the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw the missiles.
- Thus the Cuban missile crisis defused.

VI. Answer the following in detail.

1. Estimate the role of Mao Tse tung in making China a Communist country.

- *zz* After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the ideas of Marx and Lenin became popular among the intellectuals.
- Slowly, the Communist Party of China became popular under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung and Chou en Lai.
- The Communist increased their influence among the workers and peasants and obtained recruits for their army.
- Mao had understood that Kuomintang grip on the towns was very strong. So, he concentrated his energies on organizing the peasantry.
- The Communists led by Mao retreated into the wild mountain where they stayed for seven years.
- The campaign against the communists was distracted as Chiang Kai Shek had to deal with the constant threat from Japan and also the attacks from war lords.
- In 1934, the Communist Army of about 100,000 set out on the Long March. In 1935, after crossing 6,000 miles, only 20,000 members reached northern Sheni.
- By 1937, Mao had become the leader of over 10 million people of China.
- With the surrender of the Japanese (1945), both the Kuomintang and the Communists tried to capture the power. In this race, Kuomintang was successful.
- So, Mao was keen on obtaining the support of the middle class. In the mean

- time, he continued the use of guerrilla tactics and also ordered large scale military movements.
- Cities fell one by one and Chiang Kai-shek's army began to disintegrate quickly.
- In the summer of 1948, Communist control was established in most of the parts of China. In 1949, the People's Republic of China emerged under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung.

2. Narrate the history of transformation of Council of Europe into an European Union.

One of the momentous decisions taken in the post World War II era was to integrate the states of Western Europe. The Europeans countries wanted -

- i) to prevent further European wars by ending the rivalry between France and Germany.
- ii) to create a united Europe to resist any threat from Soviet Russia.
- iii) to form a third force in the world to counter-balance the strength of the US and USSR.
- iv) to make full use of the economic and military resources of Europe by organizing them on a continental scale.

European Union:

- In May 1949 ten countries met in London and signed to form a Council of Europe. The Council of Europe with headquarters at Strasbourg was established.
- Since, the Council of Europe had no real power, European Defence Community,
- European coal and Steel Community and European Economic community are established.
- The Maastricht (Netherlands) Treaty signed on Feb. 1992 created the European Union.
- The monetary policy and a common currency (Euro) to replace national currencies managed by common monetary institutions were subsequently planned and implemented.
- Today, the European Union has 28 member states and functions from its headquarters at Brussels, Belgium.

UNIT-5: SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN 19TH CENTURY

V. Answer briefly.

1. Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore?

The four articles of faith are

In the beginning there was nothing. The one Supreme Being alone existed who created the Universe.

- He alone is the God of Truth, Infinite Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, eternal, omnipresent, the One without second.
- Our salvation depends on belief in Him and in His worship in this world and the next.
- Belief consists in loving Him and doing His will.

2. Discuss Mahadev Govind Ranade's contribution to social reforms.

- Mahadev Govind Ranade was one of the distinguished members of Prarthana Samaj
- He devoted his life to develop inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.
- He was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association, the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha and Deccan Education Society.
- He campaigned and raised funds to educate the lower caste Pulaya people.

3. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.

- He showed his compassion and mercy on all living things including plants.
- He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam which means 'Society for Pure Truth in Universal self-hood'.
- He also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadaluri.
- His voluminous songs were compiled and published under the title 'Thiruvarutpa'.

4. List the social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.

Due to the effort of Brahmo Samaj, Sati was abolished.

- it tried to eradicate polygamy,
- idol worship, subjugation (suppression) of women,
- child marriage,
- meaningless religious rites and ceremonies.

5. Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized.

- He opened the first school for ‘untouchables’ in Poona.
- He launched the ‘Satyashodak Samaj (Truth Seekers Society) to stir the non-Brahmin masses to self-respect and ambition.
- He opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
- Jyotiba Phule and his wife, Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.
- Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows.

VI. Answer the following in detail.

1. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.

- Political, administrative and legal unification under the colonial rule helped in bringing people closer mainly because of the development in transportation and communication.
- Emergence of enlightened middle class who benefited by the western education produced early leaders of the socio-religious reform movements. The modern western education acted as fuel for liberalism, rationalism and humanism.
- The press acted as a medium of communication. They were used as an instrument for building opinion. The newspapers started with a view to disseminate nationalist and reformist ideas among the people.
- The scholars and writers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Keshab Chandra Sen combined the literary traditions of the past and the modern cultural developments which encouraged socio-cultural awakening.
- The reform movements were an integral part of the emerging anti-colonial consciousness. New cultural situation emerged under the British rule were an attempt to defend the indigenous culture from blind aping of the western culture.
- The Christian missionaries often denounced the Hindu customs and beliefs. It made the Indian intellectuals realize the need to clean the Indian society from social evils and practices based on blind faith in religion.
- The urge for reforms was prompted by the need to get rid of various social and religious ills like polytheism, idolatry, casteism and gender bias.
- It was an attempt to rejuvenate the social institutions in the wake of colonial conquest.

2. Evaluate the contributions of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda to regenerate Indian society.

Ramakrishna and Vivekananda are the notable socio-religious reformers of 19th century. The philosophies of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Vivekananda moved around harmony of religions. They are the not supporter of any cult and showed a new path to salvation. Their message was God-consciousness. Their contribution to regenerate Indian society were-

Ramakrishna:

- He accepted the sanctity of all faiths and criticised idolatry and other orthodox Hindu practices.
- He emphasised the spiritual union with god through delightful practices such as singing bhajans.
- In his view, all religions contain the universal elements which would lead to salvation.
- He said 'Jiva is Siva' (all living beings are god).
- The best way to serve God is to serve mankind. It is the motto of Ramakrishna Mission.

Vivekananda:

- He advocated the practical Vedanta of service to humanity and attacked the tendency to defend every institution simply because it was connected with religion.
- He emphasised a cultural nationalism and made a call to Indian youth to regenerate Hindu society.
- The question that agitated him was the degenerated condition of his motherland.
- After an all-India tour, he found that "poverty, immorality, loss of mental vigour and no hope for the future were prevalent everywhere.
- Vivekananda frankly stated, "We are responsible for all our misery and all our degradation".
- He urged his countrymen to work for their own salvation. So, he took upon himself the task of awakening his countrymen and reminding them of their weaknesses.
- His ideas bred a sense of self-confidence among Indians who felt inferior in relation to the materialist achievements of the West.

3. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.

With the coming of foreigner to India, the social evils such as sati, female infanticide, Child marriage spread the society. The condition of women in the

society was horrible. So, to improve their condition, a number of reformers emerged and devoted their life to remove the social evils and uplift the women.

Raja Rammohan Roy:

- He was notable social reformer of India and also the founder of Brahmo Samaj.
- The main contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy was his relentless efforts in abolishing the practice of Sati system.
- He began a movement to abolish this barbaric custom and persuaded the British Government to pass an Act abolishing Sati in 1829.
- He supported and advocated women's rights to education and equal social status.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati:

- He started the reform movement in the Punjab in the name of Arya Samaj.
- He started campaign against untouchability, child marriage, etc.
- He supported inter-caste marriages and widow remarriages.
- Further, he encouraged Sudras and women's right to read Vedas and to attain high education.

Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar:

- His main contribution was towards uplifting the status of the women in the society.
- He argued against polygamy and child marriage and said that there is no sanction in Hindu religious texts for these practices.
- He was a great supporter of widow remarriages. In those times, the condition of widows among Hindus was very pathetic. Vidyasagar worked persistently to elevate their position.
- Because of his effort, the Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 was passed which gave rights to widows to marry again.

Jyotiba Phule:

- In 1848, Jyotiba opened a school for girls; it was a first girls' school ever in the country. His wife Savitribai taught there as a teacher.
- In 1851, he started a bigger and better school for girls which became very popular.
- There was no discrimination on the lines of religion, caste or creed and everyone was welcomed to study there.
- Jyotiba was also against child-marriages and supported of widow remarriage.
- He worked to uplift distressed women and opened a home for poor and exploited women.

Dr. Atma Ram Pandurnag:

- He was the founder of Arya Samaj. It worked for the development of women.
- He devoted his life for inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of women and depressed classes.

UNIT-6: EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU

V. Answer briefly.

1. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars?

The duties of the Palayakkarars were -

- to collect revenue
- to administer the territory
- to settle disputes and
- to maintain law and order
- Their police duties were known as Arasu Kaval.

2. Identify the Palayams based on the division of East and West.

- There were two blocs namely the prominent Eastern and the Western Palayams.
- The Eastern Palayams were Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram and Panchalamkurichi.
- The Western Palayams were Uthumalai, Thalavankottai, Naduvakurichi, Singampatti and Seithur.

3. What was the significance of the Battle of Kalakadu?

- Chanda Sahib, the Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoys to Mahfuzkhan and the reinforced army proceeded to Tirunelvel.
- Besides the 1000 sepoys of the Company, he received 600 more sent by the Nawab.
- He also had the support of cavalry and infantry from the Carnatic.
- In the mean time, 2000 soldiers from Travancore joined the forces of Puli Thevar.
- In the battle of Kalakadu (1765), Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

4. What was the bone of contention between the Company and Kottabomman?

- The Company had gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkurichi from the Nawab of Carnatic.

- The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the Palayams.
- The Collectors humiliated the Palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes.
- This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

5. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801.

- In Feb. 1801, Oomathurai and Sevathaiah, brothers of Kattabomman escaped from Palaymkottai prison.
- Chinna Marudhu took them to Siruvayal, his capital. The English demanded that the Marudhu Pandiyars had over the fugitives.
- In the mean time, Marudhu Pandyas issued a proclamation of Independence which is called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation in June 1801.
- It was an early call to the Indians to unite against the British. Many palayakkars of Tamil Country rallied together to fight against the English.

VI. Answer the following in detail:

1. Attempt an essay of the heroic fight Veerapandya Kattabomman conducted against the East India Company.

- Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of 30 on the death of his father, Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman.
- The Nawab of Carnatic signed a treaty in 1781 with British. As per the treaty, the Company gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkurichi.
- To collect the taxes, Collectors were appointed. The Collectors humiliated the Palayakkarars and adopted force to collect the taxes.
- This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.
- To collect the revenue arrear, Collector Jackson ordered Kattabomman to meet him in Ramanathapuram. But Jackson refused to give him audience.
- After a month, an interview was granted and Kattabomman met Jackson. It that meeting, Kattabomman was insulted by the British.
- Sensing danger, Kattabomman tried to escape with the minister Sivasubramanianar.
- At the gate of the Ramanathapuram fort, there was a clash. In that, Sivasubramanianar was taken prisoner.
- On his return to Panchalamkurichi, Kattabomman represented to the Madras Council about the attitude of Collector Jackson. The Council found fault on the Collector
- Jackson and dismissed him from the service.

- In the meantime, Kattabomman was interested in the South Indian Confederacy formed by Marudhu Pandiyar of Sivagangai. British tried to prevent Kattabomman from meeting Marudhu bothers.
- Kattabommon tried to influence Sivagiri Palayakkarars who refused to join. So, Kattabomman advanced to Sivagiri. The Palayakkarars of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company. The company considered it as a challenge to their authority.
- Lord Wellesley sent the British forces from Madras under Major Bannerman. On 1 Sep. 1799, an ultimatum was served on Kattabomman to surrender.
- When Kattabomman refused, Bannerman moved his entire army to Panchalamkurichi
- on 5th Sep. 1799. They cut off all the communications to the fort.
- zz In a class at Kallarpatti, Sivasubramanianar was taken a prisoner and Kattabomman
- escaped to Pudukkottai.
- zz Finally, Kattabomman was captured; mockery trial was conducted and hanged at
- Kayathar on 16 Oct. 1799.

2. Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome.

- zz Periya Marudhu (Vella Marudhu) and his younger brother Chinna Marudhu were able Generals of Muthu Vadugar of Sivagangai. After Muthuvadugar, they assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne.
- In Feb. 1801, Oomathurai and Sevathaiah, brothers of Kattabomman escaped from the Palayamkottai prison. Chinna Marudu took them to Siruvayal, his capital. The British troops under Colin Macaulay retook the fort Siruvayal and the Marudhu brothers sought shelter in Sivagangai.
- The English demanded that the Marudu Pandyars hand over the fugitives - Oomathurai and Sevathaiah. When they refused. Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes marched on Sivagangai.
- In June 1801, Marudu Pandyars issued a Proclamation of Independence which is called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation in history. As per the Proclamation, many palayakkars of Tamil country rallied together to fight against the English.
- In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli. The rebels went to Piranmalai and Kalayarkoil. They were again defeated by the forces of the English.

- The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801. On 24 October 1801, the Marudhu brothers were executed in the Fort of Tirupathur near Ramanathapuram.
- Thus, the rebellion of Marudhu brothers which is called South Indian Rebellion is a landmark event in the history of Tamil Nadu.

3. Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.

The sepoys in the British Indian army nursed a strong sense of resentment over low salary and poor prospects of promotion. The Officers of British army scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian sepoys. The trigger for the revolt came in the form of new military regulation. Its outcome was the Vellore Revolt of 1806.

New Regulations in army:

- According to the new regulations, the Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks or ear rings when in uniform.
- They were to be cleanly shaven on the chin and maintain uniformity how their moustache looked.
- The new turban added fuel to fire. The most objectionable addition in the new turban was the leather cockade made of animal skin.

Outbreak of the Revolt:

- On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, guns were booming and the Indian sepoys had raised their standard of revolt.
- Colonel Fancourt, Commander the garrison, was the first victim. Colonel MeKerras of the 23rd regiment was killed next.
- Major Armstrong who was passing the Fort heard the sound of firing. When he stopped to enquire he was showered by bullets to which he succumbed. About a dozen other officers were killed within an hour.
- In the meantime, the rebels proclaimed Fateh Hyder, Tipu's eldest son, as their new ruler. They hoisted the tiger flag of Mysore sultans in the Fort. But the uprising was swiftly crushed.

Consequences of Revolt:

- Six of the rebels convicted by the Court of Enquiry were blown from guns; five were shot dead; eight hanged.
- Sons of Tipu Sultan were ordered to be sent to Calcutta.
- The officers and men engaged in the suppression of the revolt were rewarded
- The commander-in chief Sir John Cradock, the Adjutant General Agnew and Governor William Bentinck were held responsible for the revolt, removed from their office and recalled to England. The military regulations were treated as withdrawn.

- The Revolt of 1806 had its echoes in Bellary, Walajabad, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Sankaridurg.

UNIT-7: ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM

V. Answer briefly.

1. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?

The peasant uprisings in British India are classified as –

1	Restorative rebellion	Agitation to restore old order and old social relations.
2	Religious Movements	Agitation led by religious leaders to liberate the local population by restructuring society on certain religious Principles.
3	Social Banditry	Leaders of the movements were considered criminals by the British but the local people looked upon them as heroes.
4	Mass insurrection	Usually leaderless and spontaneous uprising.

2. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.

The following territories were annexed by the British by the Doctrine of Lapse - Satara, Sambalpur, Parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur.

3. What do you mean by drain of wealth?

- During British rule, India was made a supplier of raw materials to the British industries and a market to dump British materials.
- The colonial economy was a continuous transfer of resources from India to Britain.
- By this system, there was a favourable return back to India.
- This is called ‘the drain of wealth’.

4. Highlight the objectives of Home Rule Movement.

The objectives of Home Rule Movement are -

- To attain self-government within the British Empire by using constitutional means.
- To obtain the status of dominion, a political position accorded later to Australia, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand.
- To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

5. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.

- The reunion of moderate and the extremists opened the possibility of fresh talks with the Muslims.

- By the Lucknow Pact (1916), the Congress party and the Muslim League agreed that there should be self-government in India.
- In return, the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.
- This Pact created a new sense of enthusiasm among the people.

VI. Answer the following in detail

1. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857.

In 1857, the British rule witnessed the biggest challenge to its existence. In that year, a major revolt took place in North India. The main causes of the war are-

Doctrine of paramountcy:

British claimed themselves as paramount exercising supreme authority. New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were inept.

Doctrine of Lapse:

- As per the Doctrine of Lapse, a native ruler died with a male heir to the throne, the territory was to 'lapse' into British.
- Satara, Sambalpur, parts of the Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse.

Cultural sentiments:

- The British introduced a new dress code which prohibited Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and having whiskers on their chin.
- They also forced the Indian soldiers to replace their turbans with a round hat.
- It was feared that the dress code was part of their effort to convert soldiers to Christianity.

Discrimination in army:

- The sepoys were upset with discrimination in salary and promotion. Indian sepoys were paid much less than their European counterparts.
- In 1824, the Indian sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta forced to go to Burma by Sea. Indians refused crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste.
- They felt humiliated and racially abused by their seniors.

Immediate cause:

- The introduction of Enfield rifle and new cartridges were also one of the main causes of the revolt.
- There was a strong suspicion that the new cartridges had been greased with cow and pig fat.

- The cartridges had to be bitten off before loading. So the Indian soldiers refused to use the cartridges.
- Pork is forbidden to the Muslims and the cow is sacred to a large section of Hindus.

2. How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)?

The idea of partition was devised to suppress the political activities against the British rule in Bengal. The partition of Bengal was announced in July 1905.

Partition of Bengal:

- It was openly stated that the objective of partition was to curtail Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.
- It was officially partitioned on 16th Oct. 1905. The day was declared as a Day of Mourning.
- Bengal was partitioned into East Bengal – Hindu majority area and West Bengal – Muslim majority area.

Response of the people:

- Instead of dividing the people, the partition further united them.
- The growth of regional newspapers played a role in building a sense of proud Bengali identity.
- The people protested through prayers, press campaigns, petitions and public meetings.
- Later, the leaders were forced to rethink their strategy and look for new techniques to protest.
- When the partition was announced, thousands of people took bath in the Ganga and marched on the streets of Calcutta signing Banda Mataram.
- The people started Swadeshi Movement and boycott movement of British goods.

UNIT-8: NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE

V. Answer briefly.

1. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

- In 1919, the anti-Rowlatt protest was intense in Punjab especially in Amritsar and Lahore.
- The two prominent leaders of Punjab Dr.Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr.Satyapal were arrested in Amritsar.
- Against their arrest, on 13 April 1919, a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- General Reginald Dyer surrounded the place with his troops and opened fire on people without any warning.

- According to official estimates, 379 were killed and more than thousand injured.

2. Write a note on the Khilafat Movement.

- In the First World War, Turkey fought against England.
- At the end of war, harsh treatment was given to Turkey.
- The Caliph of Turkey who was considered the head of the Muslims of the world was removed from the power.
- In India, a movement was started in his support called the Khilafat Movement.
- It was led by the Ali brothers – Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- The movement aimed to restore the prestige and power of the Caliphate.

3. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement?

- Gandhi introduced the Non Cooperation Movement in 1920 against the Jallianwal Bagh tragedy and Rowlatt Act.
- This movement greatly enhanced Gandhi's reputation as a national leader.
- On 5th Feb. 1922, a procession of the nationalist at Chauri Chaura in Uttar Pradesh provoked as violent one.
- The police attacked the nationalists. So, the people burnt the police station along with 22 policemen.
- Gandhi immediately withdrew the movement when it turned as violent.

4. Why was Simon Commission boycotted?

- In 1927, the British Government announced the appointment of Simon Commission.
- It was composed of seven members headed by Sir John Simon.
- It was an all white commission with no Indian member.
- Indians were angered that they had been denied the right to decide their own constitution.
- All sections of the India including Congress and the Muslim League boycotted the Commission.

5. What is Poorna Swaraj?

- After the failure of the Simon Commission, majority of the leaders wanted to get complete independence from the British.
- The Lahore Congress session presided by Jawaharlal Nehru was held in Dec. 1929.
- In that session, Poorna Swaraj or Complete independence was declared as the goal of Congress.

- A pledge was taken all over the country to attain Poorna Swaraj through Civil Disobedience.

6. Write a note on Bhagat Singh.

- Bhagat Singh was one of the comrades who reorganised the Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) in Punjab.
- Influenced by the Socialist, it was renamed as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928.
- In 1929, Bhagat Singh along with B.K.Dutta threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly.
- They also threw pamphlets and shouted 'Inquilab Zindabad' and 'Long live the Proletariat'.
- He was arrested and sentenced to death. His daring and courage fired the imagination of the youth across India.

7. What are the terms of the Poona Pact?

The agreement that was between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932 was known as Poona Pact. Its main terms were -

- The principle of separate electorates was abandoned. Instead, the principle of joint electorate was accepted with reservation of seats for the depressed classes.
- Reserved seats for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147. In the Central Legislature 18 per cent of the seats were reserved.

VI. Answer the following in detail.

1. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.

Gandhi, after his education in India, sailed to England in 1888 to study law. After becoming a barrister in 1891, he returned to India. At that time, a Gujarati firm in South Africa sought the services of Gandhi for legal help. So, Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893.

Gandhi in South Africa:

- In South Africa, Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time. He launched a struggle against unjust laws.
- Gandhi called a meeting of the Indians in the Transvaal and exhorted them to form an association to seek redress of their grievances.
- Gandhi developed satyagraha (devotion to the truth) as a strategy. He experimented with it for fighting the issues of immigration and racial discrimination.

- Finally, he succeeded his attempt. By the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement, the Poll Tax on indentured labourers was abolished.

Champaran Satyagraha:

- The real experiment of Satyagraha was started in April 1917 at Champaran in Bihar.
- The peasants were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo on threewentieths of their land holdings.
- Gandhi went to Champaran and started Satyagraha. It was a successful one.
- It was followed by Ahmadabad mill strike (1918) and Mheda Satyagraha (1918) helped Gandhi establish himself as a leader of mass struggle.

Non Co-operation Movement:

- The great merit of Gandhi was that he brought the people into the limelight of Indian politics through the novel weapon of Satyagraha.
- Gandhi explained that Satyagraha was not mere passive resistance but an active mass resistance to unjust rule.
- The enactment of the Rowlatt Act in 1919 provided an opportunity to him to launch satyagraha at the national level. He started the Non co-operation Movement in 1920 which spread throughout the country.

Civil disobedience Movement:

- In 1930, this movement transformed into mass movement drawing all sections of the population including women to the streets.
- Thousands of people including Gandhi were arrested. Even after that, the British found it difficult to control the movement.
- The policies of Gandhi made him as a mass leader. Gandhi became the undisputed leader of the congress from 1920.
- Under his leadership, India got the independence on 15th Aug. 1947.

2. Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of Gandhian movement.

The Civil Disobedience Movement led by Gandhi in the year 1930 was an important milestone in the history of Indian Nationalism. The programs and policies adopted in the movement reflected the political ideologies of Ahimsa and Satyagraha of Gandhi. The essence of The Civil Disobedience Movement was defying of the British laws.

Salt Satyagraha

- Gandhi inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement on 12th March 1930 by conducting the historic Dandi Salt march.
- He started the march from his Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, Gujarat with 78 inmates.

- On 6th April 1930, Gandhi violated the Salt Law by picking up a fistful of salt lying on the sea shore.
- Dandi Salt March had an immense impact on the entire nation. Each and every corner of the country was gripped in a unique fervour of nationalism.
- There were reports of Satyagrahas and law violation from Bombay, Central and United Provinces, Tamil Nadu, Bengal and Gujarat.
- The program of the Civil Disobedience Movement incorporated picketing of shops selling foreign goods and liquor, bonfire of cloth, refusal to pay taxes and avoidance of offices by the public officers and schools by the students.

Features of the movement:

- Thus, the second struggle for attaining Swaraj launched by the Congress, under the guidance of Mahatma, served the critical function of mobilizing the masses on a large scale against the British.
- Although The Civil Disobedience Movement was given up in 1933, it was an important juncture in the history of Indian independence.
- The leadership of Mahatma Gandhi had a beneficial impact. Satyagraha was put on a firm footing through its large scale usage in the movement. Last but not the least, India rediscovered its inherent strength and confidence to crusade against the British for its freedom.

3. Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India.

The British Government followed Divide and Rule policy to separate the Muslims and Hindus and weaken the national movement. Partition of Bengal and Formation of Muslim League are the examples of Divide and Rule Policy. It ended with the partition of India in 1947.

Khilafat Movement:

- In 1919, the Indian Muslims started the Khilafat Movement against the British. In 1920, they accepted and adopted Gandhi's Non Co-operation Movement.
- Gandhi suspended the Non co-operation Movement in 1922 because of Chauri chaura incident.
- Gandhi suspended the movement without discussing with the Muslim leaders. It infuriated them.

Nehru's Report:

- In 1928, Nehru's Report, prepared by Motilal Nehru, was presented to the British government. Jinnah proposed an amendment and suggested Fourteen Points.
- Both of them were rejected in the All Party Conference.

- Jinnah who was hailed as Ambassador of Hindu-Muslims Unity thereafter changed his stand and began to support the causes of the Muslims.

Provincial Election:

- Provincial elections were held in 1937. Congress got the majority and formed ministry in seven provinces.
- The colonial government of India entered the World War without consulting the Congress ministries.
- So, the Congress ministries resigned in protest. Jinnah declared the day as “Day of Deliverance’ and demanded a separate state for the Muslims.

Direct Action Day:

- Difference between the Congress and Muslim League developed year by year.
- The proposals of Caninet Mission were accepted by Muslims League and Congress. But, both interpreted in differently.
- So, Jinnah declared 16 Aug. 1946 as the ‘Direct Action Day’. Hartals and demonstrations took place which soon turned into communal classes between Hindus and Muslims
- There were lot bloodsheds in the country. Gandhi tried to bring peace but failed.
- So, partition of India became inevitable.

Partition of India:

- Interim government was formed in September 1946. After some hesitation, the Muslims League joined in it.
- Mount Batten, the last Viceroy of India came up with a plan to divide India into India Union and Pakistan.
- Indian leaders accepted the plan. As per the plan, India was divided and got independence on 15 August 1947.

UNIT-9: FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU

V. Answer briefly.

1. List out the contribution of the moderates.

- The primary contribution of moderates lies in exposing the liberal claims of the British.
- They exposed how the British exploited Indian and hypocrisy in following democratic principles in England and
- The moderates are exposed the methods of imposing an unrepresentative government in the colonies by the British.

2. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.

- In 1908, V.O.C and Subramania Siva led a strike in the European-owned Coral Mills.
- It coincided with the release of Bipin Chandra Pal.
- V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organized a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin Chandra Pal, were arrested.
- They were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
- The news of the arrest of these popular leaders sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
- It led to the death of four people in police firing. This is known as Tirunelveli Uprising.

3. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?

- Annie Besant started a Home Rule League in Chennai. The League carried on propaganda in favour of Home Rule Movement of Self Government of Indians.
- She created tremendous enthusiasm among people by her speeches and writings.
- She started New India and Commonweal, news papers to carry forward her agenda.
- Annie Besant and her followers played a key role in organising the working classes by forming trade unions.
- Due to her hard work, the British promised responsible Government to the people of India by stages after the First World War.

VI. Answer the following in detail.

1. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Swadeshi movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom.
- The Congress carried on a vigorous campaign to boycott of foreign goods and promote national education.
- The Swadeshi movement had its deep impact in Tamil Nadu.

Response in Tamilnadu:

- Public meetings were organized in various parts of Tamilnadu.
- V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, V. Chakkarai Chettiar, Subramania Bharati, and Ethiraj Surendranath Arya were some of the prominent leaders in Tamil Nadu.
- Subaramania Bharati's patriotic songs kindled the patriotic emotions among the people.

- Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideals. Swadeshmitran and India were prominent journals.
- Students and youth participated widely in the Swadeshi Movement.

Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company

- One of the important event of Swadeshi movement was launching of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Thoothukudi by V.O. Chidambaram Pillai.
- He purchased two ships Gallia and Iavo and plied them between Thoothukudi and Colombo.
- Due to cutthroat competition from the European company, V.O.C's efforts ended in
- failure.

Tirunelveli Uprising:

- V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organized a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin Chandra Pal, were arrested.
- The news of the arrest of these popular leaders sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
- It led to the death of four people in police firing. This is known as Tirunelveli Uprising.
- The brutal crackdown on Swadeshi leaders virtually brought the Swadeshi Movement to a close in Tamil Nadu.

2. Examine the origin and growth of Non- Brahmin Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- The rapid growth in education in the Madras Presidency led an increase in the number of educated non-Brahmins.
- The educated non-Brahmins raised the issue of caste discrimination and unequal opportunities in government employment and representation in elected bodies, which were dominated by the Brahmins.

Madras Dravidian Association

- The non-Brahmins organized themselves into political organizations to protect their interests. So, in 1912 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded.
- In June 1916, D.Natesanar established the Dravidian Association Hostel for the non- Brahmin students.
- He also played a key role in bridging the differences between two leading non- Brahmin leaders of the time Dr. T.M. Nair and P. Thyagaraya Chetti.

South Indian Liberal Federation

- On 20 November 1916, a meeting of about thirty non-Brahmins was held under the leadership of P. Tyagaraya Chetti, Dr. T.M. Nair and C. Natesa Mudaliar at Victoria Public Hall in Chennai.
- The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was founded to promote the interests of the non-Brahmins.
- They also launched three newspapers in Justice in English, Dravidian in Tamil and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu. Soon, the SILF began to be popularly known as Justice Party.

Justice Party:

- The Justice Party demanded communal representation (i.e. representation for various communities in society).
- The Madras government was also supportive of the Justice Party as the latter believed that the English rule was conducive for the development of the non-Brahmins.
- The Act of 1919 provided reservation of seats to non-Brahmins, a move criticized by the Congress but welcomed by the Justice Party

3. Describe the role of Tamil Nadu in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The Madras session of the Indian National Congress in 1927 declared complete independence as its goal. In 1930, Gandhi announced the Civil Disobedience movement.

Lahore Congress session:

- In 1929, the Congress session was held at Lahore. In that session, Poorna Swaraj (complete independence) was adopted as the goal of Indians.
- On 26th January 1930, the national flag was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of river Ravi as the declaration of independence.

Salt March to Vedaranyam:

- Tamil Nadu was in the forefront of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The movement was a mass movement with the participation of students, shopkeepers, workers, women, etc.
- Demonstrations, hartals, staging of swadeshi dramas and songs were the order the day in both rural and urban areas.
- Rajaji organized and led a salt satyagraha march to Vedaranyam.
- Among the thousands who volunteered, hundred were chosen for the march. The march started from Tiruchirappalli on 13 April 1930 and reached Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district on 28 April.
- Despite a brutal crackdown by the police, the marching satyagrahis were provided a warm reception along the route. On reaching Vedaranyam, 12

volunteers under the leadership of Rajaji broke the salt law by picking up salt.

- Rajaji, T.S.S. Rajan, Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmi pathi, Sardar Vedarathnam Pillai, C.Swaminatha Chetty and K. Santhanam were among the prominent leaders who participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha.

Spread of the movement:

- The satyagrahis under the leadership of T. Prakasam and K. Nageswara Rao set up a camp at Udayavanam near Madras. However, the police arrested them. It led to hartal in Madras.
- The clashes with the police in Tiruvallikeni which lasted for three hours on 27 April 1930 left three dead.
- Volunteers who attempted to offer salt Satyagraha in Rameswaram were arrested.
- Similar attempts were made at Uvari, Anjengo, Veppalodai, Thoothukudi and Tharuvaikulam.
- Woman participated enthusiastically. Rukmani Lakshmi pathi was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws.

UNIT-10: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU

V. Answer briefly.

1. Write a note on Tamil Renaissance.

- The cultural hegemony (supremacy) of colonialism and the rise of humanism brought several changes in the socio-cultural life of the Tamils.
- The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, etc., underpinned the process of Tamil renaissance.
- The publication of the ancient literary texts created awareness among the Tamil people about their history, tradition, language and religion.
- Therefore, the rediscovery of ancient classics and their publication is considered the foundation of Tamil renaissance.

2. Highlight the contribution of Caldwell for the cause of South Indian languages.

- Robert Caldwell formulated the theory that the South Indian languages belonged to a separate family which was unrelated to the Indo- Aryan family of languages.
- He expanded this argument in a book titled, A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages in 1856.

- He established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil

3. List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil literature through their writings.

The personalities who had contributed to the revival of Tamil literature were

- C.W Damotharanar
- U.Ve. Saminathar,
- Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram,
- Parithimar Kalaignar,
- Maraimalai Adigal,
- Subramania Bharati,
- S. Vaiyapuri and
- Bharathidasan

4. Discuss the importance of Hindu Religious Endowment Act passed by the Justice ministry ?

- Tamil Nadu has a large number of temples and these commanded huge resources.
- In general, the resources were monopolized and exploited by the dominant caste in the society and led to mismanagement of public resources.
- So, the Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926.
- It enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become member of the temple
- committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions

5. Name the newspapers published by the South Indian Liberal Foundation.

The South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) started publishing three newspapers to propagate the ideals of the Party. They are Dravidian in Tamil,

- Justice in English and
- Andhra Prakasika.

6. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.

- He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system (institution of temple girls).
- Periyar emphasised on women's right to divorce and property.
- Periyar objected to terms like "giving in marriage". He said the term treats woman as a thing. He wants it substituted by "Valkaitunai,"(helpmate)

- Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection. He welcomed equal rights for males and females in property, guardianship and adoption.
- He was a strong champion of birth control and contraception and said that motherhood was a burden to women.

VI. Answer the following in detail.

1. Attempt an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance in the 19th Century.

The publication of the ancient literary texts created awareness among the Tamil people about their history, tradition, language and religion. The introduction of printing press, linguistic research on Dravidian languages, etc., underpinned the process of Tamil renaissance.

Printing Technology:

- Tamil was the first non-European language that went for print.
- As early as in 1578 a Tamil book, Thambiran Vanakkam, was published from Goa.
- In 1709, a full-fledged printing press had been established thanks to Ziegenbalg in Tranquebar.
- This led the resurgence of interest among Tamil scholars in publishing the more ancient Tamil classics

Rediscovery of Tamil classics:

- In the nineteenth century, Tamil scholars like Damotharam Pillai and U.Ve. Swaminatha Aiyar spent their lifetime in the rediscovery of the Tamil classics.
- C.W. Damotharanar collected and edited different palm-leaf manuscripts of Tamil grammar and literature. U.V. Swaminathar took efforts to publish the classical texts
- The rediscovery of ancient classics and their publication is considered the foundation of Tamil renaissance.

Roll of Tamil Scholars:

- Tamil renaissance contributed to the origin and growth of Dravidian consciousness in the Tamil country.
- The scholars like C.W. Damotharanar, U.Ve. Saminathar, Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram, Parithimar Kalaignar, Maraimalai Adigal, Subramania Bharati, S. Vaiyapuri and Bharathidasan by their writings contributed to the revival of Tamil literature.
- In addition, the twentieth century Tamil language movements such as Tani Tamil Iyakkam and Tamil Isai Iyakkam made a significant cultural impact

in creating a pure Tamil free from the confluence of a strong Sanskrit component.

2. Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of social justice.

The prominent non-Brahmin leaders Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, T.M. Nair and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal came together and formed the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF) in Nov. 1916.

The Association started publishing three newspapers – Dravidian in Tamil, Justice in English and Andhra Prakasika in Telugu to propagate the ideals of the party. The first election, under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, was held in 1920. Justice Party formed the government in 1920 and continued to remain in office till 1937.

Its contributions:

- The Justice Party government widened education and employment opportunities for the majority of the population.
- The party removed the legal restricting inter-caste marriages and broke the barriers that prevented Adi Dravidars from the use of public wells and tanks.
- The Justice Party government ordered that public schools accommodate the children of the Adi Dravidars. Hostels were established for the students belonging to this social group in 1923.
- The Justice Party government was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics in 1921.
- The Justice Party worked towards legislating provisions for communal representation for various communities.
- The Justice Party established the Staff Selection Board in 1924 for the selection of government officials and encouraged all the communities to share the administrative powers.
- The Justice Party introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926 and enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

3. Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamil Nadu.

Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, the pioneer of the Self-Respect Movement promoted rationalism among people for the better construction of human society. He started his carrier as a Congress man and later, became an anti-congress and

started Self Respect Movement. He reformed Indian society on the humanitarian ground and gave special attention to the women empowerment.

His contributions:

- He advocated inter-caste and Self- Respect Marriages devoid of any such rituals.
- He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system (institution of temple girls).
- He campaigned for women's emancipation, their empowerment and questioned the superstitious beliefs in the society.
- He declared illiteracy as a source for women's subordination and promoted compulsory elementary education for all.
- Periyar objected to terms like "giving in marriage". He said the term treats woman as a thing. He wants it substituted by "valkaitunai,"(helpmate)
- Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection. He welcomed equal rights for males and females in property, guardianship and adoption.
- He was a strong champion of birth control and contraception and said that motherhood was a burden to women.
- Anti-north Indian campaigns had made Periyar to take an anti-Hindi stand. 'I oppose Hindi as a foreign language. It introduces foreign ideas. It makes us slaves', stated Periyar in 1948,
- Periyar objected to the hereditary priesthood in temples. He argued that eligible individuals, who have a proper religious knowledge, should become priests rather than being based on caste.
- C.Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister of Madras State (1952–54), introduced a vocational education programme that encouraged imparting school children with training in tune with their father's occupation. Periyar criticized it as Kula Kalvi Thittam (caste-based education scheme) and opposed it tooth and nail.
- Government of Tamil Nadu fulfilled his dream by passing the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act of 1989 which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance.
- This Act became a trendsetter and led to similar legislation at the national level.

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT-1: INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

III. Give Reasons.

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains.

- They have been formed only few millions years ago.
- They were formed because of the folding of the Earth crust due to tectonic activity.
- So, Himalayas are called young fold mountains.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial.

- Perennial rivers flow throughout the year. They originate from mountainous snowy regions or glaciers.
- The North Indian Rivers originate from the Himalayan range which is covered with snow. So, the North Indian Rivers are perennial.

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing.

- Most of the South Indian rivers are originates from the Western Ghats.
- The elevation of the Western side is higher than the Eastern side.
- So, the South Indian Rivers are East flowing rivers.

4. West flowing rivers do not form deltas.

- The West flowing rivers are originate from the Plateau region and flows towards Arabian Sea.
- They pass through Western Ghats which lies close to the Western Coastal plain.
- So, the West flowing rivers don't form deltas.

IV. Distinguish between the following.

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

S.No	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1.	Himalayan rivers are perennial rivers.	Peninsular rivers are non-perennial rivers.
2.	These rivers are suitable for navigation.	These rivers are not suitable for navigation.
3.	These rivers are not suitable for hydro-Power generation.	Peninsular rivers are useful to generate hydro-power.
4.	Example: River Ganga and Yamuna.	Example: River Kaveri and Krishna.

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

S.No	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	The Western Ghats run parallel to the West Coast.	The Eastern Ghats run parallel to the East Coast.
2.	The Western Ghats is a continuous range.	The Eastern Ghats is not a continuous range.
3.	There are three important passes in the Western Ghats.	There is no pass. There are a number of intersected hills.
4.	Anaimudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats.	Mahendra Giri is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

S.No	Western Coastal Plain	Eastern Coastal Plain
1.	It lies between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea.	It lies between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
2.	Konkan Coast, Kanara Coast and Malabar Coast are the three divisions of Western Coastal Plain.	The two divisions of the Coastal Plain are Coromandal Coast and Northern Circars.
3.	It is not a fertile region.	It is a fertile region.
4.	Its average width varies from 10 to 80 km.	This Coastal Plain is more extensive and wider than the Western Coastal Plain.

V. Answer in brief.

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

The neighbouring countries of India are –

- Bangladesh and Myanmar (in the East)
- Pakistan (in the West)
- Afghanistan (in the North-west)
- China, Nepal and Bhutan (in the North)

2. Give the importance of IST.

- The Earth rotates through its axis around 360° in 24 hours. Thus, a difference of 1° longitude will make a difference of 4 minutes in time.
- For example, the difference in longitude between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh is around 30° . Hence, the difference in local time between these two places is $30^\circ \times 4 \text{ minutes} = \text{approximately } 2 \text{ hours}$.
- In order to avoid the difference, we are using Indian Standard Time.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- The Plateau region of India has two divisions namely the Central Highland and the Deccan Plateau.
- The shape of the Deccan Plateau region is roughly triangular.
- The area of the Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above the sea level.
- The Western Ghats forms the Western edge of the Peninsular Plateau and Eastern Ghats form the Eastern edge of this plateau.

4. State the west following rivers of India.

- Narmada, Tapti and Mahi are the notable west flowing rivers of India. They are seasonal rivers.
- The river Narmada rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh and flows for a distance of about 1,312 km. and covers 98,796 Sq.km.
- The Tapti rises near Multai tank in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows towards West. It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.
- It is one of the major rivers of Peninsular India with the length of about 724 km and covers an area of 65,145 Sq.km.

5. Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.

- This is a small group of coral islands located on the Western side of West Coastal Region of India. It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- Kavaratti is its administrative capital. Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldives Islands by the Eight Degree Channel.
- Earlier it had three divisions namely Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi.
- It was named as Lakshadweep in 1973.

VI. Answer in a paragraph.

1. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.

The term Himalaya is derived from Sanskrit. It means 'The Abode of Snow'. The Northern Mountains function as a great wall. It is grouped into three divisions. They are

- i) The Trans-Himalayas
- ii) Himalayas and
- iii) Purvanchal Hills (Eastern Himalayas)

i) The Trans-Himalayas:

- It is also known as Western Himalayas.
- It lies to the North of the Great Himalayan range.

- It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan Plateau.
- The prominent ranges of Trans Himalayas are Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram.

ii) The Himalayas:

It constitutes the core part of Northern Mountains. It is young fold mountain.

The main divisions of the Himalayas are –

- The Greater Himalayas b) The Lesser Himalayas and c) The Siwaliks
- Most of the lofty peaks are located in this range. i.e., Mt. Everest & Kanchenjunga
- Glaciers like Gangotri, Yamunothri and siachen are found in this range.
- The average height of Lesser Himalayas or Himachal varies from 3,700 to 4,500 m.
- Major hill stations such as Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Darjeeling are located in this range.
- The Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam.
- It is most discontinuous range. This range is ideal sites for the settlements.

iii) Purvanchal Hills:

- These are the Eastern off-shoot of Himalayas. It extended in the North-eastern states of India.
- Most of the hills are located along the borders of India and Myanmar.
- Naga Hills, Manipur Hills, Mizo Hills, Tripura Hills, Khazi Hills, Jaintia Hills are the important hills of Purvanchal Hills.

Importance of Himalayas:

- Himalayas blocks Southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to North India.
- It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
- It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.
- Many hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amaravathi, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavadevi temples are situated here.
- It provides raw materials for many forest based industries.
- It prevents the cold winds blowing from the Central Asia and protects India from severe cold.
- Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.

2. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.

The South Indian rivers are called the Peninsular Rivers. These rivers are seasonal rivers (non-perennial). Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the West flowing and East flowing rivers.

East flowing rivers:

i) Mahanadi:

- River Mahanadi originates in Raipur district of Chattisgarh. Its length is 851 km.
- The distributaries of Mahanadi form the Delta of Mahanadi which is one of the largest deltas in India.
- The Mahanadi empties its water in Bay of Bengal.

ii) Godavari:

- Godavari is the longest river among the Peninsular Rivers. It is also called Vridha Ganga.
- It originates from Nasik district of Maharashtra and empties its water in Bay of Bengal.
- The river Rajahmundry gets divided into two channels called Vasistha and Gautami and forms one of the largest deltas in India.

iii) Krishna:

- The river Krishna originates from Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- It is the second largest Peninsular river.
- It flows through Andhra Pradesh and joins in Bay of Bengal.

iv) Kaveri:

- The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka. It is also called as Dhakshin Ganga of Ganga of South.
- The Kaveri breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri. At last, it empties into the Bay of Bengal at Poompuhar.

West flowing rivers:

i) Narmada:

- It rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh and empties in Arabian Sea.
- It is the largest among the West flowing rivers of Peninsular India.
- It forms 27 km long estuary before enters into the sea.

ii) Tapti:

- Tapti River rises in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh and flows from East to West.
- Its length is 724 km and covers an area of 65.145 sq. km.
- It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

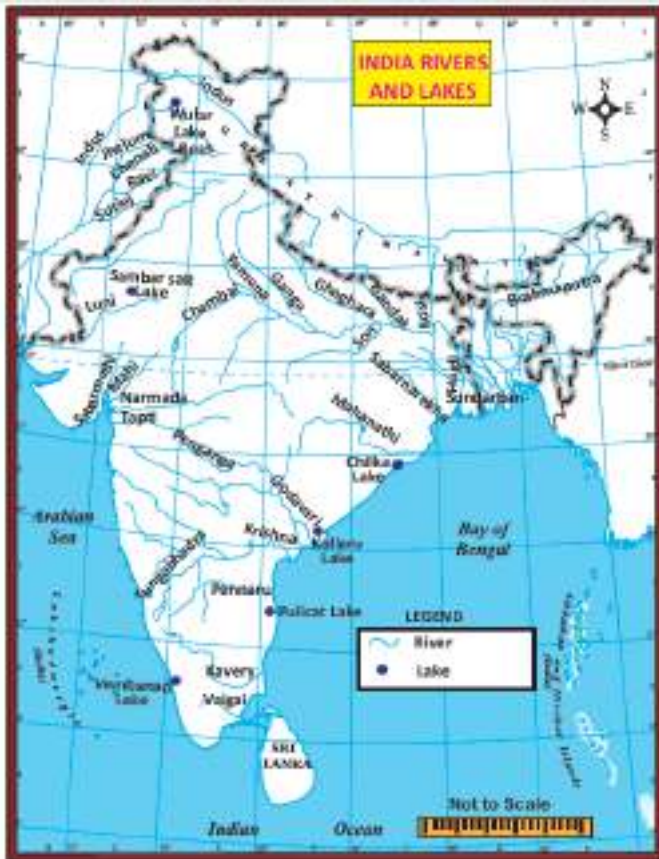
3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.

- The Ganga River system is the largest drainage system of India.
- The length of the river Ganga is about 2,525 km and covers 8,61,404 sq. km in India.
- The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarkhand state at an elevation of 7,010 m.
- Its major tributaries from the North are Gomati, Gandak, Kosi and Ghaghra and from South, Yamnua (largest tributary of Ganga), son, Chambal, etc.,
- The river Ganga is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the world's largest delta known as Sundarbans in Bangladesh.
- These rivers brought large quantities of sand and silt from the mountains and deposited in this vast plain. So, this area became a fertile region of the country.
- Many religious centres such as Haridwar, Mathura, Varanasi and Allahabad are situated on the banks of river Ganga.
- Later days, these places have developed into large cultural, educational and tourist centres.
- So, the Ganga basin became the densely populated region of India.

VII. Map Exercises

Mark the following in the outline map of India

1. Major mountain ranges – Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar, Aravalli, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.
2. Major rivers – Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna & Kaveri.
3. Major plateaus – Malwa, Chotanagpur, Deccan.



UNIT-2: CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

V. Answer briefly.

1. List the factors affecting climate of India.

The climate of India is affected by the following factors

- Latitude
- Altitude,
- Distance from the seas,
- Monsoon wind,
- Relief features and
- Jet stream.

2. What is meant by 'normal lapse rate'?

- The temperature decreases when the altitude increases,.
- The temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 C for every 1000 metres of ascent.
- This is known as 'Normal lapse rate'.

3. What are ‘jet streams’?

- Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere.
- According to the Jet stream theory, the onset of southwest monsoon is driven by shift of the subtropical westerly jet from the plains of India towards the Tibetan plateau.
- The easterly jet streams cause tropical depressions both during Southwest monsoon and retreating monsoon.

4. Write a short note on ‘Monsoon wind’.

- The word ‘monsoon’ is derived from the Arabic word ‘Mausim’ which means season.
- Originally this word was used by the Arab navigators several centuries ago.
- It is used to describe a system of seasonal reversal of winds along the shores of the
- Indian Ocean especially over the Arabian sea.
- It blows from the South-west to North-east during summer and from the North-east to South-west during winter.

5. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

The four distinct seasons of India are -

- Winter or Cold weather season
- Pre Monsoon or Summer or Hot weather season
- South-west monsoon or Rainy season
- North-east monsoon season.

6. What is ‘burst of monsoon’?

- The sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder is termed as the ‘Break’ or ‘Burst of monsoon’.
- It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent.
- The monsoon wind strikes against the Southern tip of Indian land mass and get divided into two branches namely the Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch.

7. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

The heavy rainfall areas of India are

The Western Coast

- Assam
- South Meghalaya
- Tripura, Nagaland

- Arunachal Pradesh

8. State the places of mangrove forests in India.

- These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influence.
- The delta of the Ganga-Brahmaputra has the largest mangrove forest.
- Mangrove forests are also found in the deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers.

9. Write any five biosphere reserves in India.

S.No	Biosphere reserves	State
1	Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu
2	The Nilgiris	Tamil Nadu
3	Agasthyamalai	Kerala
4	Sundarbans	West Bengal
5	Cold desert	Himachal Pradesh

VI. Distinguish between the following.

1. Weather and Climate.

S.No	Weather	Climate
1.	Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.	Climate is the average of weather for a long period of time at any place.
2.	Weather of a place many change daily.	Climate of a place remains for a long period of time
3.	On a particular day, the temperature of Mumbai and Pune may be same.	Generally, the climate of Mumbai and Pune considerably differ.

2. Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest.

S.No	Tropical Evergreen forest	Deciduous forest
1.	These forests are found in the region where the annual rainfall is more than 200 cm.	These forests are found in the area where the annual rainfall is between 100 cm and 200 cm.
2.	The trees found in this forest never shed their leaves.	The trees in this forest shed their leaves during spring and early summer.
3.	This forest is also called as Evergreen forest.	This forest is also known as Monsoon forest.

3. North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.

S.No	North-east monsoon	South-west monsoon
1.	This monsoon winds blow from the land to sea.	These winds blow from the sea to land.
2.	This monsoon winds are the retreat (coming back) winds of Southwest monsoon.	South-west monsoon originate from Indian ocean.
3.	The period of the North-east monsoon is from October and November.	The period of South-west monsoon is from June to September.
4.	It gives rainfall only to Coromandal coast.	It gives heavy rainfall to most of the parts of India.

VII. Give Reasons.

1. Western Coastal plain is narrow.

- Western Coastal Plain lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- The distance between Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats is less. So, the width of the coastal plain is narrow.

2. India has a tropical monsoon climate.

- High temperatures during summers and dry winters are some of the characteristics of the Tropical Monsoon types of climate.
- India has a tropical monsoon climate because most of India lies in the tropical belt.

3. Mountains are cooler than the plains.

- The temperature decreases when the altitude increases.
- Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 C for every 1000 metres of ascent.
- So, the places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains.

VIII. Answer in detail:

1. Write about South West Monsoon.

- The Southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.
- The onset of the monsoon takes place normally by the first week of June and covers the whole country by 15th July.
- Prior to the onset of the Southwest monsoon, the temperature in North India reaches up to 46° C.
- The sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'Burst of monsoon'.

- It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent. The monsoon wind strikes against the Southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches.

They are

- i) Arabian sea branch
- ii) Bay of Bengal branch

i) Arabian sea branch:

- The Arabian Sea branch of Southwest monsoon gives heavy rainfall of the West coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats.
- The other part which advances towards North is obstructed by Himalayan mountains and results in heavy rainfall in North.
- As the Aravalli Mountain is located parallel to the wind direction, Rajasthan and Western part do not get much rainfall from this branch.

ii) Bay of Bengal branch:

- The wind from Bay of Bengal branch moves towards North-east India and Myanmar.
- This wind is trapped by a chain of mountains and gives heavy rainfall to the Eastern states.
- Later on, this wind travel towards West which results in decreases in rainfall from east to West.

2. Describe the forests of India.

The climate, soil and landform characteristics are the important environment controls of natural vegetation. On the basis of the above factors, the natural vegetation of India can be divided in to the following types.

Tropical evergreen forest:

- These forests are found in the region where the annual rainfall is more than 200 cm
- Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman-Nicobar islands, Assam, West Bengal and the Eastern states have this type of forests.
- The most important trees of these forests are rubber, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, chinchona, iron wood and cedar.
- These forests are not fully exploited due to lack of transport facilities.

Tropical Deciduous forest:

- These forests are found in the region with the annual rainfall of 100 to 200 cm.
- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Telangana states have these forests.

- The most important trees of these forests are sandalwood, rosewood, amla, padauk, bamboo, etc.
- These forests are called as ‘Monsoon forests’.

Tropical Dry forest:

- These forests are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm annual rainfall.
- Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Western Karnataka and East Tamilnadu have these forests.
- The important vegetations are amaltas, banyan, bamboo, babool, etc,
- These forests are known as ‘Tropical thorn forest’.

Mountain forest:

- These forests are found in the mountainous ranges. On the basis of altitude and amount of rainfall, these forests are classified in to two.
- They are i) Eastern Himalayan forest and ii) Western Himalayan forest
- The Easter Himalayan forests are found on the slopes of the mountains of Northeastern states.
- The Western Himalayan forests are found in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

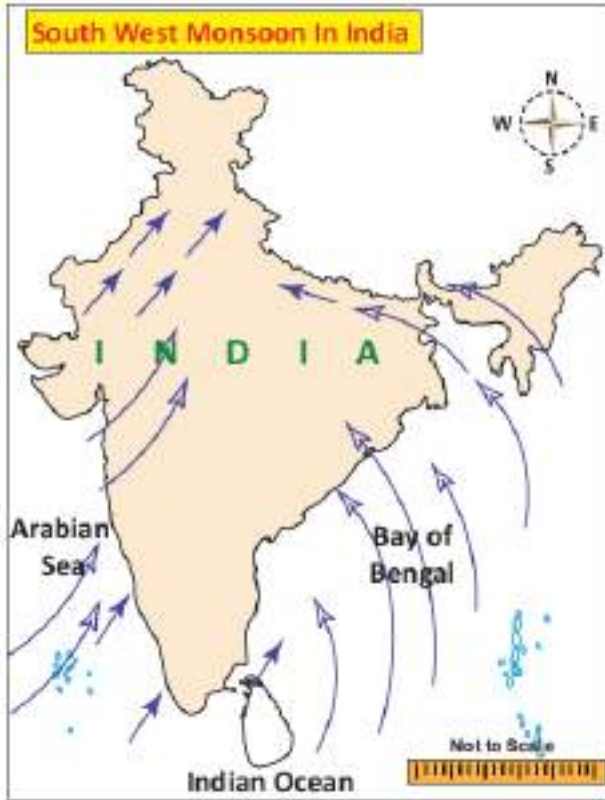
Other types:

- Alpine forests are found in the slopes of Himalayas with about 2400 m altitude.
- Tidal forest found in and around the deltas and estuaries. These forests are known as ‘Sundarbans’.
- Coastal forests or Littoral forests found along the coasts of Kerala and Goa.
- These forests are found along the rivers on Khadar areas.

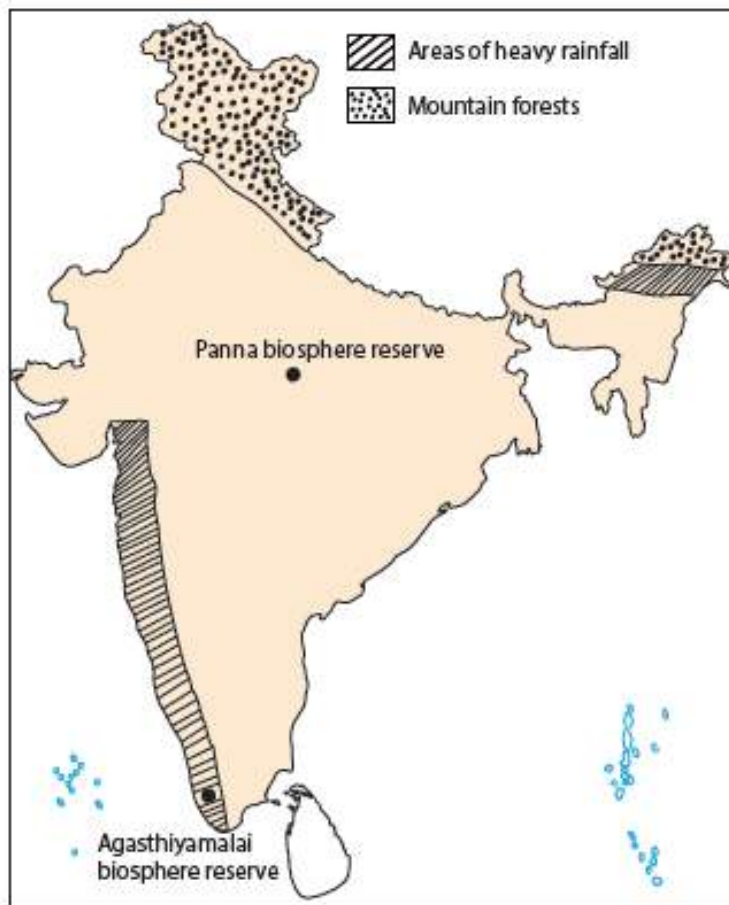
XI. Map Exercises

Mark the following on the outline map of India.

1. Direction of South West Monsoon wind.
2. Direction of North East Monsoon wind.



- 3. Areas of heavy rainfall
- 4. Mountain forests
- 5. Panna biosphere reserve
- 6. Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve



UNIT-3: INDIA – AGRICULTURE

V. Answer in brief.

1. Define soil.

- Soil is one of the most important natural resources.
- It is the uppermost layer of the land surface.
- Usually, it is composed of minerals, organic matter, living organisms, air and water.
- It is generally formed by the weathering of rocks under different conditions.

2. Name the types of soil found in India.

The eight types of soil found in India are -

- Alluvial soil - Forest and Mountain soil
- Black soil - Arid and desert soil
- Red soil - Saline and alkaline soil
- Laterite soil - Peaty and marshy soil

3. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.

- Black soil is derived from the basalts of Deccan trap.
- It is black in colour due to presence of titanium and iron.
- Its nature is sticky when wet.

4. Define Agriculture.

Agriculture is the process of producing food for people, fodder for cattle, fiber and many other desired products and the raising of domesticated animals (livestock).

5. State the types of agriculture practices in India.

The types of agriculture practices in India are -

- Subsistence farming Dry farming
- Shifting agriculture Mixed farming agriculture
- Intensive farming Terrace cultivation

6. Name the seasons of agriculture in India?

The seasons of agriculture in India are -

- Kharif Season – June - September
- Rabi Season – October - March
- Zaid Season – April - June

7. Mention the plantation crops of India.

- Plantation crops are cultivated for the purpose of exports.
- These are cultivated in large estates on hilly slopes.
- Tea, coffee, rubber and spices are the major plantation crops of India.

8. What do you mean by livestock?

- Livestock is an integral component of the farming system in India.
- This sector is socially and economically very significant due to its multi-functional outputs.
- It also helps to improve food and nutritional security by providing nutrient-rich food products.
- It generates incomes and employment and act as a cushion against crop failure.

9. Write a brief note on the categories of fisheries in India?

Marine or Sea fisheries include coastal off-shore and deep sea fisheries mainly on the continental shelf up to a depth of 200 m. Among the coastal states, Kerala leads in the marine fish production in India.

- Inland or Fresh water fisheries is practised in rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, ponds, tanks, etc.. Andhra Pradesh is the leading Fresh water fisheries producer in India.

VI. Give Reasons.

1. Agriculture is the backbone of India.

- Agriculture is the backbone of India because majority of the India's population are dependent on agriculture, its allied activities and agro-based industries.
- According to 2011 Agricultural Census of India, an estimated 61.5% of the people are dependent on agriculture.

2. Rain water harvesting is necessary.

Rain water harvesting is important because

- To conquer the deficiency of surface water to meet our demands
- To capture the decline in ground water levels
- Above all, India is dependent on Monsoon rainfall.

VII. Distinguish between the following.

1. Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.

S.No	Rabi crop season	Kharif crop season
1.	The season begins in October and ends in March	This season starts in June and ends in September
2.	These crops grow well in Low temperature and low rainfall.	These crops need high temperature and heavy rainfall
3.	Wheat, barley, gram, etc., are important crops.	Rice, millet, cotton, jute, jowar are the main crops of this season.

2. Inundational canal and Perennial canal.

S.No	Inundation canal	Perennial canal
1.	In this, water is taken out directly from the rivers without constructing any barrage or dam.	Here, water is taken out from the rivers by constructing dams and barrages.
2.	They usually receive their water when the river is full or at the time of flood.	These canals have water throughout the year as the water is stored behind the dam
3.	These canals are not used regularly.	These canals are used regularly.

3. Marine fishing and Inland fishing.

S.No	Marine fishing	Inland fishing
1.	It consists of fishing coastal, off-shore and deep sea fisheries.	It consists of fishing in fresh water such rivers, canals, lakes, etc.
2.	They are caught by using synthetic fiber nets, mechanized fishing etc.	More intensive farming can be done in composite fish culture systems.
3.	In this, a large amount fishes are caught.	In this, a large amount fishes are culture. Eg: Blue revolution.

4. Alluvial soils and Black soils.

S.No	Alluvial soil	Black soil
1.	Alluvial soil formed from sediments deposited by rivers.	Black soil is derived from basalts of Deccan trap.
2.	It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid, and lime.	It is rich in potash lime, aluminium calcium and magnesium.
3.	The soil is poor in nitrogen	This soil is poor in nitrogen phosphoric acid and humus.
4.	Soil is suitable for rice, wheat, sugarcane and oilseeds.	This soil is suitable for cotton, millets, and tobacco.

VIII. Answer in a paragraph.

1. State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of soil.

Soil is one of the most important natural resources. It is the uppermost layer of the land surface. It is generally formed by the weathering of rocks under different conditions.

The eight types of soils and its characteristics are-

Alluvial soils:

- It is the sediments deposited by streams and rivers.
- The two varieties of Alluvial soils are Khadar and Bhangar. Khadar is light coloured and Bhangar dark in colour.
- Its chemical properties are – rich in potash, phosphoric acid and carbon compounds. But, poor in nitrogen.
- Sandy, loam, silt and clay are its nature.
- The soil is distributed in Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys, plains of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar.

Black soils:

- Black soil is derived from basalts of Deccan trap. It is black in colour due to presence of titanium and iron.
- It consists of calcium and magnesium carbonates, iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia. But, poor in nitrogen phosphoric acid and humus.
- Its nature is sticky when wet and high degree of moisture retentive.
- This type of soil found in Malwa plateau, Kathiawar peninsula, Telangana and Rayalaseema.

Red Soils:

- It is formed due decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks like granites and gneisses.
- It is rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium and deficient in nitrogen, humus, phosphoric acid and lime.
- Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts.
- Red soil is found in Eastern part of Deccan plateau, southern states of Kerala, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Chota Nagpur Plateau.

Laterite soils:

- This soil is formed by the process of leaching.
- This soil is composed of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium.
- Its nature is more acidic on higher areas and poor in high level, clay and easily retains moisture.
- It is found in Assam hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka and Eastern Ghats.

Forest and Mountain soils:

- Due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation are the reasons for the formation of these soils.
- They are deficient in potash, phosphorus and lime.
- Their nature is light, sandy and thin. Their character changes with the parent rocks.
- Very rich in humus, slow decomposition makes it acidic.
- These soils found in the forest belts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Eastern and Western Ghats.

Arid and desert soils:

- It contains high percentages of soluble salts, alkaline with varying degree of calcium carbonate and is poor in organic matter.
- The soils are light in colour, low humus and friable structure and low in moisture.
- These soils are found Rajasthan, Northern Gujarat and Southern Punjab.

Saline and alkaline soils:

- It is formed due to ill drainage. Salts are transferred from subsurface to the top soil by the capillary action.
- The soil liberates sodium, magnesium and calcium salts and sulphurous acid.
- It consists of un decomposed rock and mineral fragments.
- The soils are found in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Peaty and marshy soils:

- It is formed in humid regions from the organic matter.
- The soil is deficient in potash and phosphate. Contain considerable amount of soluble salts.
- The soil is found in some parts of Kerala, coastal areas of Odisha and Tamilnadu and Sundarban regions.

2. What is Multipurpose projects and write about any two Multipurpose projects of India.

The construction of dams across rivers is aimed at many purposes. It helps in irrigation, hydro power generation, water supply for drinking and industrial purpose, controlling floods, development of fisheries, navigation, etc. These types of dams are called Multi-purpose projects.

i) Bhakra-Nangal Project:

- The most ambitious project to convert large barren semi-arid region of North West India into lush green fertile agricultural field was Bhakra Nangal Project. It was one of the largest multipurpose Indian projects constructed over the

river Sutlej. After construction, Bhakra-Nangal became one of the highest dams in the world. The entire project is divided into two separate divisions.

➤ They are

i) The Bhakra Dam and ii) The Nangal Barrage

➤ The Bhakra Dam has the capacity to store more than 10,000 million m³ water.

➤ This lake is popularly known as Govind Sagar Lake.

➤ Nangal dam is located 13km downstream of Bhakra. The combined length of Bhakra-Nangal Canal exceeds 1000 kms.

➤ Apart from the two main dams storage, this project comprises several hydro projects.

➤ Nearly, almost all of Punjab, large areas of Haryana and Rajasthan are benefited directly by the Bhakra Nangal multipurpose project.

ii) Hirakud Project:

Mahanadi is the lifeline of Orissa. It enters Orissa from the highland of Naraj. This rapid fall from considerable height provoked planners to erect this monumental dam at Hirakud. It is the longest dam in the world and irrigates 1,41,600 sq. km. Its objectives are

- Harnessing ample hydel power from swift flow of water

➤ Control of occasional flood and resultant havoc

➤ Irrigation through canals to large areas of Puri and Cuttack districts

➤ Improvement of water transport through greater navigability

➤ Overall economic development of the area by providing employment at the project

➤ Rapid industrialization of the area through the stable and assured power supply

3. Bring out the characteristics of Intensive and Plantation farming.

Agriculture is the process of producing food for people, fodder for cattle, fibre and many other desired products. A variety of farming practises are followed in India.

Intensive farming:

➤ Intensive farming is an agricultural intensification and mechanization system of agriculture.

➤ It aims to maximize yields from available land through various means such as using pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

➤ This method is applied to raise in livestock with billions of animals such as cows, pigs and chickens being held indoors.

➤ Intensive farming is practiced in Punjab, parts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in India.

Plantation agriculture:

- It is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit.
- Countries that have plantation agriculture usually experience high annual temperatures and receive high annual rainfall.
- Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.
- The characteristic features of this type of farming are large estates or plantations, large capital investment, scientific methods of cultivation, single crop specialisation, cheap labour and a good system of transportation and markets for the export of the products.
- Plantation agriculture is followed in Kerala, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and most of the Eastern States of India.

4. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat.

Indian agriculture is largely dominated by the food crops. Among them, rice is the main food crop of South India and wheat is the main crop in North India.

Rice:

- Rice is an indigenous crop. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world.
- It is mainly tropical crop, growing mainly with mean temperature of 24° C and annual rainfall of 150 cm.
- Deep fertile clayey or loamy soils are suited well for rice cultivation.
- It needs abundant supply of cheap labour.
- Rice is sown in three ways – Broadcasting, Ploughing or drilling and Transplanting.
- Important rice producing India states are West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Wheat:

- Wheat is the second most important food crop of our country next to rice.
- It requires 10-15° C at the time of sowing and 20-25° C at the time of ripening of grains.
- Wheat is primarily a crop of mid-latitude grasslands and requires a cool climate with moderate rainfall.
- Wheat thrives well in areas receiving an annual rainfall of about 75 cm. Annual rainfall of 100 cm is the highest limit of wheat cultivation.
- Although wheat can be grown in a variety of soils, well drained fertile, friable loams and clay loams are the best suited soils for wheat cultivation.
- It grows well in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and the black soil tract of the Deccan.

XI. Hot questions.

1. Can you imagine a world without agriculture?

No, we cannot imagine a world without agriculture.

If there is no agriculture, the world will starve. In this century, the population has increased multifold and natural resources decreased. Food insecurity is now a permanent danger. Farming is more important than medicine now days.

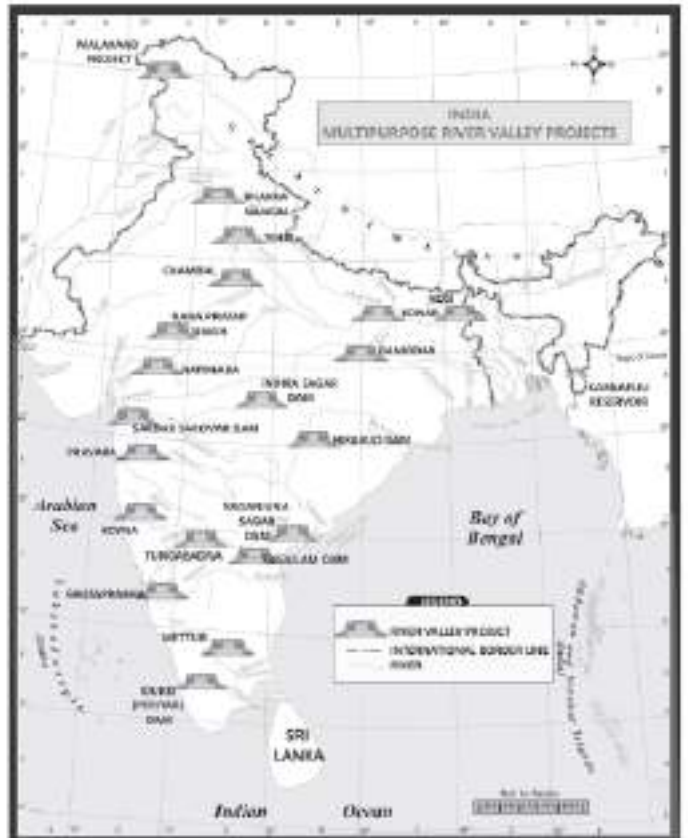
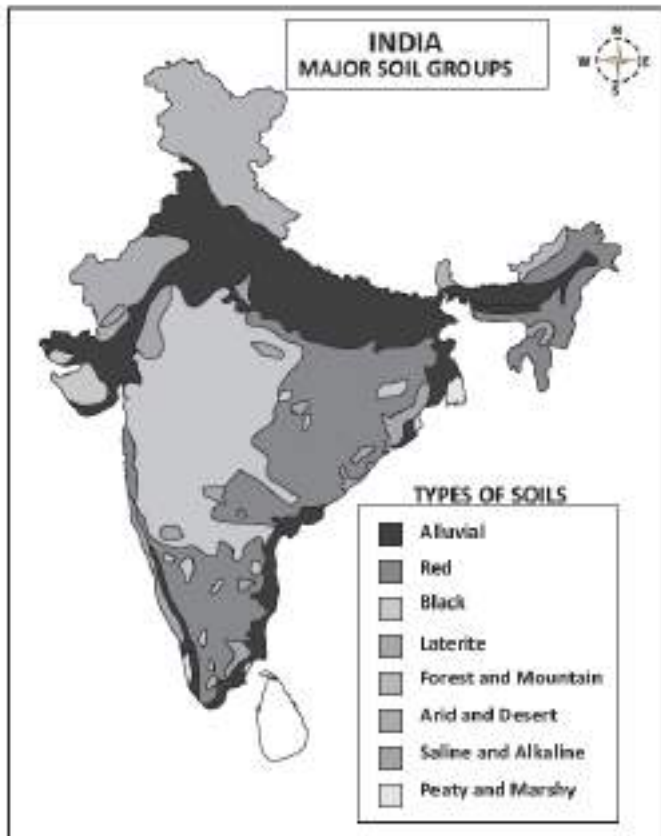
2. Can you give solutions for the prevailing water disputes in South India?

There is a long dispute between the states of South India regarding distribution of water during the summer season. South India is dependent on monsoon rainfall and the rivers are perennial rivers. These are the main reasons for the dispute.

The best solution is Linking the water access rivers to the river like would be one of the good idea as it increases the water level of the river. Godavari and Kaveri linking is one of the best projects. However, actions to be taken considering the pros and cons of the project into consideration.

X. Map Exercises

1. Demarcate the major tracts of alluvial soils.
2. Delineate the main regions of black soil.
3. Locate the Hirakud dam, Mettur dam and Damodar dam.
4. Shade the regions of jute cultivation.
5. Mark any three tea and coffee growing areas.
6. Demarcate the regions of desert soil.
7. Locate the fishing hubs: Tuticorin, Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai, Machilipatnam.
8. Demarcate: Cauveri delta, Godavari delta



UNIT-4: INDIA - RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

III. Answer the following questions briefly.

1. Define the resource and state its types.

- Energy derived from the environment that is used by living things including human is called as natural resources.
- Natural resources include air, water, soil, minerals, fossil fuels, plants, wild life, etc.
- Natural resources are classified into two such as –
 - Renewable resources and
 - Non-renewal resources.
- **Renewable resources** are those which have natural regeneration after their utilisation. Ex: solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy and wave energy.
- **Non-renewable resources** are the sources that cannot be replaced again after utilisation. Ex: Coal, petroleum and natural gas.

2. What are minerals and state its type?

- Minerals are the natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.
- Minerals are broadly grouped under two categories. They are i) metallic and ii) non-metallic minerals.
- Metallic minerals are the mineral which contain one or more metallic elements in them. Ex. Gold and copper.
- Non-metallic minerals do not contain metal in them. Ex. Mica, limestone and coal.

3. State the uses of magnesium.

- It is important mineral used for making iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
- It is also used in manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.
- Due to its light weight and strength, it is used in making many vehicle parts especially in trucks and automobiles.

4. What is natural gas?

- Natural gas usually accompanies the petroleum accumulations.
- It is naturally occurring hydro carbon gas mixture consisting primarily of methane.

- But, commonly includes varying amounts of other higher alkanes and sometimes a small percentage of carbon-dioxide, nitrogen and hydrogen sulphides.
- It is formed when layers of decomposed plants and animals are exposed to intense heat and pressure over thousands of years.
- It is used as a source of energy for heating, cooking and electricity generation.

5. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.

Coal is available in the form of sedimentary rocks. Based on carbon content, it is classified in to the following types.

S.No.	Types of coal	Carbon content
1.	Anthracite	80 to 90 % carbon
2.	Bituminous	60 to 80 % carbon
3.	Lignite	40 to 60 % carbon
4.	Peat	Less than 40% carbon

6. Mention the major areas of jute production in India.

- India tops in the production of raw jute and jute goods and second in the export of jute goods next to Bangladesh.
- The major jute producing areas in India are West Bengal and concentrated along the Hoogly River within the radius of six kilometre of Kolkata.
- Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, chhattisgarh and Odisha are the other jute good producing areas.

7. Name the important oil producing regions of India.

Petroleum is oil obtained from rocks of the Earth. So, it is also called Mineral oil. Oil in India is obtained from on-shore areas as well as off-shore areas. They are -

- Mumbai High oil fields
- Gujarat Coast
- Aliabet oil field, South of Bhavanagar
- Ankaleshwar
- Cambay-Luni Region
- Bharmaputra Valley
- Digboi oil fields, Assam
- Offshore of Andaman and Nicobar
- Gulf of Mannar
- Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

IV. Distinguish between

1. Renewable and non-renewable resources.

S.No	Renewable resources	Non-renewable resources
1.	These resources can be reproduced again and again.	These resources can be reproduced after the usage.
2.	Time taken to renew the resources may be different from one resource to another.	The time of formation these resources is extremely slow and cannot be renewed easily.
3.	eg: air, water and sun light.	eg: coal, petroleum and natural gas.

2. Metallic and non-metallic minerals.

S.No	Metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals
1.	The metallic minerals contain one or more metallic elements in them.	The Non-metallic minerals do not contain metal in them.
2.	These minerals look shining.	These metals look dull colour.
3.	eg: gold, manganese and copper.	eg: lime stone, gypsum and potash.

3. Agro based industry and mineral based industry.

S.No	Agro based industry	Mineral based industry
1.	These industries use agricultural products as their raw materials.	Here, metallic and non-metallic minerals are used as raw materials.
2.	Most of these factories are located near the areas of cultivation (farms).	These industries are located nearer to the source of minerals (mines).
3.	eg: cotton textile industry and sugar industry.	eg: cement, steel and iron industries.

4. Jute industry and sugar industry.

S.No	Jute industry	Sugar industry
1.	Jute is the raw materials in this industry.	Sugarcane and sugar beet are the raw materials of Sugar industry.
2.	India is the largest producer of jute goods in the world.	India is the second largest producer of sugar in the world next to Brazil.
3.	eg: jute bags, rope, mats and carpet.	eg: bagasse, molasses and press mud.

5. Conventional energy and non-conventional energy.

S.No	Conventional energy	Non-conventional energy
1.	Conventional sources of energy are non-renewable sources of energy. eg: coal, petroleum and natural gas.	Non-conventional sources of energy are renewable sources of energy. eg: solar and wind energy.

2.	Most of these energy sources cause pollution when used. eg: coal and firewood.	They do not cause any pollution. eg: solar energy, geothermal energy etc.
3.	They are common and widely used sources. eg: thermal power	They are comparatively new sources of energy. eg: solar panels and wind mills.

V. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.

Textile is a broad term which includes cotton, jute, wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles. The first cotton textile mill was established at Fort Gloster near Kolkata in 1818.

Cotton textile industry:

- Traditional sectors like hand loom, handicrafts and small power-loom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban areas.
- The cotton textile industries contribute about 7% of industrial output, 2% of India's GDP and 15% of the country's export earnings.
- It is one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country.

Manchester of India:

- Black cotton soil in Maharashtra, humid climate, Mumbai port, availability of hydro power, good market and well developed transport facility favour the cotton textile industries in Mumbai.
- The higher concentration of textile mills in and around Mumbai makes it as "Manchester of India".

Textile Industries in Tamil Nadu:

Erode, Tirupur, Karur, Chennai, Thirunelveli, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Salem and Virudhunagar are the major cotton textiles centres in Tamil Nadu.

Distribution of cotton textile industries

The major cotton textile industries are concentrated in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Manchester of South India:

Coimbatore is the most important centre of Tamil Nadu with 200 mills out of its 435mills. So it is called ‘Manchester of South India.

2. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.

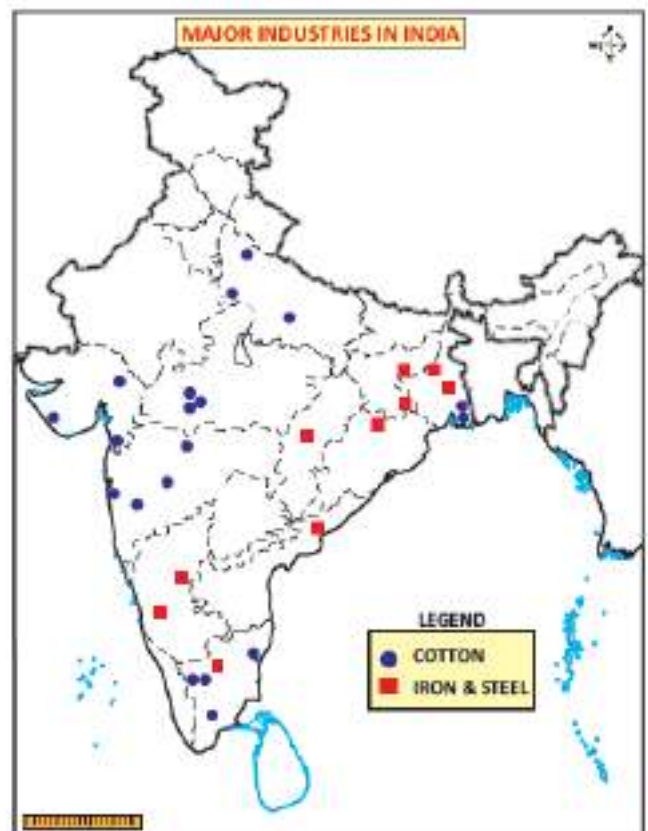
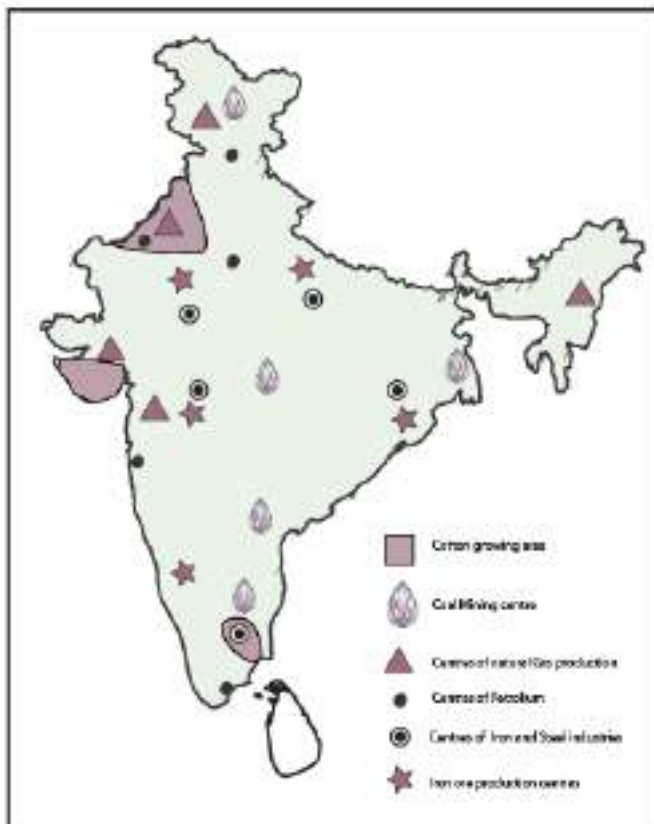
Industries in India face many problems. Some major problems are listed belowzz

Shortage and fluctuation in power supply

- Non-availability of large blocks of land
- Poor access to credit
- High rate of interest for borrowed loan
- Non-availability of cheap labourers
- Lack of technical and vocational training for employees
- Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.

VI. On the outline map of India mark the following.

1. Iron ore production centres.
2. Centres of Petroleum and Natural Gas production.
3. Coal mining centres.
4. Areas of cultivation of cotton.
5. Iron and Steel industries.



UNIT-5: INDIA - POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE

III. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is migration? State its types.

- It is the movement of people across regions and territories. It can be
 - i) Internal migration (within a country) or
 - ii) International (between the countries) migration.
- Internal migration does not change the size of population of a country but it influences the distribution of population in a nation.
- International migration does not have much impact on the population of a country.

2. Write any four advantages of railways.

- It helps us in moving bulk goods such as iron ore, coal mineral oil, etc., from one centre to another.
- Railways serve as chief mode of transport for both passengers and goods
- It forms a major employment sector giving jobs to lakhs of people.
- It helps in agricultural development by connecting urban to rural areas.
- It helps in connecting famines by quick movement of essential commodities.

3. Write a note on Pipeline network transport in India.

- Pipelines provided a very convenient mode of transport to connect oil and natural gas fields, refineries and to the markets.
- zz The three important network large network of pipeline in the country are
 - i) Oil field in upper Assam to Kanpur,
 - ii) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab and
 - iii) Gas pipeline from the Hazira in Gujarat to Jagadispur in Uttar Pradesh.

4. State the major Inland waterways of India.

The major waterways are

- **National waterway 1** : It extends between Haldia and Allahabad, measures 1620km and includes the stretches of the Ganga- Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system.
- **National Waterway 2** : This waterway includes the stretch of the Brahmaputra river between Dhubri and Sadiya a distance of 891 km.
- **National Waterway 3** : This waterway extends between Kollam and Kottapuram in the state of Kerala. It is the first national waterway in the country with 24 hour navigation facilities along its entire stretch of 205 km.

5. What is communication? What are its types?

- Communication is a process that involves exchange of information, thoughts and ideas. Technology does wonders in communication fields.
- Communication is categorized in to **personal** and **mass communications**.
- The exchange of information between the individuals is called personal Communication. Ex: Postal letters, telephones, mobile phones, etc.
- Communication that helps millions of people to get the information at the same time is known as mass communication. Ex: News papers, televisions, radios, etc.

6. Define “International trade”.

- Trade carried on between two or more countries is called International trade.
- It is also called as external trade or foreign trade.
- Waterways and Airways play a vital role in this type of trade.
- Foreign currency is involved in international trade.

7. State the merits of Roadways.

- Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short, medium and long distances.
- It is highly suitable for short distance services.
- It is comparatively easy and cheap to construct and maintain roads.
- It can establish easy contact between farms, fields, factories and markets.
- It is cost efficient and can provide door to door transport services.

IV. Distinguish between

1. Density of population and Growth of population.

S.No	Density of population	Growth of population
1.	It is a better measure of understanding the variation in distribution of population.	Population growth is the difference between birth rate and death rate plus migration of people per year.
2.	It is expressed as number of persons per unit area usually per sq.km.	It is expressed in percentage.
3.	The most densely populated state of India is Bihar.	Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country.

2. Personal communication and Mass communication.

S.No	Personal communication	Mass communication
1.	The exchange of information between the individuals is called personal communication.	The spread of information among the people at a same time is known as mass communication

3. Print Media and Electronic Media.

S.No	Print media	Electronic media
1.	It delivers news and information through printed publications.	It delivers news and information through electronic gadgets.
2.	One should be literate to read the information provided.	Literacy is not necessary. Anyone can watch and hear information provided.
3.	Live discussion is not possible.	Live discussion is possible.

4. Roadways and Railways.

S.No	Roadways	Railways
1.	Indian roadways touch nook and corner of the country.	It connects important towns, cities and industrial centres.
2.	Laying the roads and its maintenance are cheaper.	Laying the railway tracks and its maintenance are costlier.
3.	Bulk goods cannot be sent easily.	Bulk goods can be sent easily from one place to another.

5. Waterways and Airways.

S.No	Waterways	Airways
1.	Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.	Airways are the costliest and fastest mode of transport.
2.	It is suitable to carry passengers, freights and mail.	It is suitable to carry heavy and bulky goods at low cost.
3.	Airways pollute the atmosphere.	It is fuel efficient and environment friendly more of transport.

6. Internal trade and International trade.

S.No	Internal trade	International trade
1.	It is carried within the domestic territory of a country.	It is a trade carried on between two or more countries.
2.	It is also known as Domestic trade or Local trade.	This is known as Foreign trade or External trade.
3.	This trade is mostly based on the nation's currency.	This trade is carried on the foreign currency.

V. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. What is urbanization? Explain its problem.

The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization. The level of urbanization of a place is assessed based on the size of population of the towns and cities and the proportion of population engaged in non agricultural sectors.

Impact of urbanization:

- Urbanization and population concentration go hand-in-hand and are closely related to each other.
- A rapid rate of urbanization in a society is taken as an indicator of its economic development. Urbanization is increasing rapidly in the developing countries including India.
- Rural to urban migration leads to population explosion in urban areas.
- By 2030, more than 50% of India's population is expected to live in urban areas.
- The following are the major problems of urbanization in India.
 - It creates urban sprawl.
 - It makes overcrowding in urban centres.
 - It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
 - It leads to the formation of slums.
 - It increases traffic congestion in cities.
 - It creates water scarcity in cities.
 - It creates drainage problem.
 - It poses the problem of solid waste management.
 - It increases the rate of crime.

2. Explain the importances of satellite communication in India.

- The use of Satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made this communication system very vital for the country.
- Satellite images are used for weather forecasting, monitoring of natural calamities, Surveillance of border areas, etc.
- The communication through satellites emerged as a new era in communication in our country after the establishment of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in 1969.
- zz Satellite system in India can be grouped into two-the Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) and the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS).
- The INSAT, established in 1983, is a multipurpose system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other programs.

- The INSAT series are used for relaying signals to television, telephone, radio, mobile phone.
- It is also useful in weather detection, internet and military applications.
- The INSAT series, GSAT series, KALPANA-1, HAMSAT, EDUSAT are the major communication satellite used for communication purpose.
- INSAT-1B launched on 30th August 1983 is the first communication satellite in INSAT series.
- GSAT-7A is the recent launch (December 19, 2018) for communication programs.

3. Classify and explain the roadways in India.

Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers for short, medium and long distances. For the purpose of construction and maintenance, roads are classified into

National Highways State Highways, District roads, Rural roads, Border Roads , Golden Quadrilateral North-South and East-West Corridors , Expressways and International Highways

National Highways:

- National Highways are running through length and breadth of the country. It connects capitals of states, major ports, rail junctions, industrial and tourist centres.
- Ministry of Road and transport and Highways of India is responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways.

State Highways:

- The state highways are usually roads that link important cities, towns and district headquarters within the state.
- They connect them with national highways or highways of neighbouring states. These roads are maintained by state governments.

District Roads:

- District Roads provide connectivity between the district and taluk headquarters with the state highways and national highways.
- District Roads are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the states.

Rural Roads (Village Roads):

- Rural roads connectivity is a key component of rural development.
- They are maintained by Village Panchayats.
- These are the roads of strategic importance in border areas.
- They are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organization.

Golden Quadrilateral

- Golden Quadrilateral is a project launched to connect four Indian metropolitan cities namely Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai-Delhi in 1999.
- It is a 5,846 km long road.

North-South and East-west Corridors:

- North-South corridor aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu with 4,076 km long road.
- The East-West corridor has been planned to connect Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat.

Expressways:

- These are multi-lane good quality highways for high speed traffic.
- Some of the important expressways are-
 - (i) Mumbai-Pune Road,
 - (ii) Kolkata-Dumdum Airport road
 - (iii) Durgapur-Kolkata road and
 - (iv) Yamuna expressway between Delhi and Agra.

International Highways:

- These are the roads that link India with neighbouring countries for promoting harmonious relationship with them. These highways have been constructed with an aid from World Bank.
- These roads connect important highways of India with those of the neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar.
- Road density is the highest in Kerala and lowest in Jammu & Kashmir.

VI. On the outline map of India mark the following.

1. National Highway NH-44
2. Major seaports in India.
3. Major International Airports in India.
4. Densely populated state of India.
5. State of highest literacy in India
6. Railways zones of India.



UNIT-6: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

V. Answer the following in brief.

1. State the boundaries of Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu is bounded by

Bay of Bengal in the east,

- Kerala in the west,
- Andhra Pradesh in the north,
- Karnataka in the northwest and
- Indian Ocean in the south.

2. What is 'Teri'?

The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called Teri.

3. How is coastal plain formed?

- Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are called Coromandel or Cholamandalam plain.
- It is formed by the rivers that flow towards East drain in the Bay of Bengal.

4. Name the major islands of Tamil Nadu.

The major islands of Tamil Nadu are -

- Pamban
- Hare
- Krusadai
- Nallathanni Theevu
- Pullivasal
- Srirangam
- Upputanni
- Island Grounds
- Kattupalli Island
- Quibble Island and
- Vivekananda Rock Memorial

5. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.

The tributaries of river Thamirabarani are -

- Karaiyar
- Servalar
- Manimuthar
- Gadanathi
- Pachaiyar
- Chittar and
- Ramanathi

6. Define : Disaster Risk Reduction.

- Disaster Risk Reduction is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and reduce the causal factors of disasters.
- This includes reducing exposure to hazards, lessening the vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and environment and improving preparedness and early warning for adverse events.

7. During cyclone, how does the Meteorological department warn the fishermen?

- During cyclone, the meteorological department warns the fishermen through mobile phone, radio, T.V and news paper not to go into sea.
- They also warn the fishermen to keep boats and rafts tied up safely and have a radio to get the information about the situation.

VI. Distinguish between the following.

1. **Thamiraparani and Cauvery.**

S.No	Thamiraparani	Cauvery
1.	It originates at Talacauvery of Kodagu District of Karanataka.	It originates from Pothigai Hills, Papanasam in Ambasamudram taluk.
2.	It flows through the district of Salem, Erode, Trichy and Thanjavur.	It courses through the districts of Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.
3.	The important tributaries of River Cauvery are Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi.	Its main tributaries are Karaiyar, Chittar, Servalar, Manimuthar, Gadanathi, Pachaiyar and Ramanathi.

VII. Give Reasons for the following.

1. **Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.**

Eastern Ghats is a discontinuous and irregular one because it is dissected at many places by the rivers.

2. **Tamil Nadu receives low rainfall during southwest monsoon.**

- During the season of South-west monsoon, Tamil Nadu is located in the rain shadow region for the wind which blows from the Arabian Sea.
- As a result, Tamil Nadu receives only a meagre rainfall from this monsoon.

3. **Cuddalore is a multiprone disaster zone.**

- A sudden natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss to lives and properties is called as disaster.
- Cuddalore is often affected by flood, cyclone earth quakes, tremors and tidal waves. So, it is a multiprone disaster zone.

VIII. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. **Describe the nature of the plateau region of Tamil Nadu.**

Plateaus of Tamil Nadu are located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. It is roughly Triangular in shape. Its height increases from East to West. This plateau is broader in the North and very narrow in the South.

Bharamahal Plateau:

- Brahmalahar plateau is a part of the Mysore plateau situated in the North-western part of Tamil Nadu.
- Its height ranges from 350 to 710 metres.
- Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri district are located in this region.

Coimbatore Plateau:

- It lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts.

- Its height varies from 150 to 450 metres.
- This region includes Salem, Coimbatore and Erode Districts.
- Moyar River separates this plateau from the Mysore plateau.
- Rivers like Bhavani, Noyyal and Amaravathi originate from Western Ghats and form valleys in this region.

Madurai Plateau:

- This plateau found in Madurai district and extends up to the foot hills of the Western Ghats.
- Vaigai and Thamirabarai basins are located in this zone.

2. Write an account on river Cauvery.

- The river Cauvery originates at Talacauvery in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu(coorg) district of Karnataka in the Western Ghats. It serves as the boundary between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for a distance of 64 km.
- About 416 km of its course falls in Tamil Nadu. It forms Hogenakkal waterfalls in Dharmapuri district.
- Mettur Dam, also called as the Stanley Reservoir, is located across this river in Salem district.
- A tributary called Bhavani joins Cauvery on the right bank about 45 km from the Mettur Reservoir. Thereafter, it takes easterly course to enter into the plains of Tamil Nadu.
- Two more tributaries, Noyyal and Amaravathi, confluence the river on the right bank at Thirumukkudal, 10 km from Karur. The river is wider in this region where it is called as ‘Agandra Cauvery’.
- In Tiruchirappalli district, the river branches into two parts. The northern branch is called Coleroon or Kollidam and the southern branch remains Cauvery
- After flowing for about 16 km, the two branches join again to form the ‘Srirangam Island’.
- The Grand Anaicut, also called as Kallanai was built across the river Cauvery.
- After Kallanai, the river breaks into a large number of distributaries and forms a
- network all over the delta.
- zz The network of distributaries within the delta of Cauvery in the coast is called as the
- ‘Garden of Southern India’. It merges into Bay of Bengal to the south of Cuddalore.

3. Explain the characteristic features of summer and winter seasons of Tamil Nadu.

The state Tamil Nadu lies to the South of Tropic of Cancer which is near the Equator. The temperature of the state is relatively high throughout the year. The annual temperature ranges from 18°C to 43°C. The four seasons of Tamil Nadu are winter season, summer season, South-west monsoon and North-east monsoon.

Summer season:

- The apparent migration of the sun towards north during March, April and May results in the reception of vertical sun's rays by South India. Thus, there is a steady rise in temperature from the equator.
- Tamil Nadu located to the south of Tropic of Cancer, experiences high temperature. Generally the temperature varies from 30°C to more than 40°C.
- During this season particularly in the month of May, southern part of the state receives some rainfall from pre-monsoon showers (Mango/Blossom showers) and some parts experience convectional rainfall.

Winter season:

- During January and February, the vertical rays of the sun fall between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Equator. Hence, Tamil Nadu and India on the whole receive slanting rays from the sun.
- The weather is slightly cooler during these months. Winter temperature in Tamil Nadu varies from 15°C to 25°C.
- In the hill stations, the winter temperature drops below 5°C occasionally. This drop in temperature leads to the formation of thick mist and frost. This season is practically dry.

4. Bring out the types and distribution of soils in Tamil Nadu.

Soil is the loose material mainly formed by the weathering and erosion of rocks. It forms an important element of agriculture. It provides essential minerals and nutrients for the growth of vegetation. Soil is one of the important non-renewable resources in the world. The soils in Tamil Nadu are broadly classified into five types according to their characteristics.

Alluvial soil:

- Alluvial soils are formed by the deposition of silt by the rivers.
- Paddy, sugarcane, banana and turmeric are cultivated in this soil.
- It is found in the river valley regions and the coastal plains of Tamil Nadu.
- Generally this type of soil is found in the districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari.

Black Soil

- It is formed by the weathering of igneous rocks. It is also known as regur soil.
- Cotton, sorghum, cumbu and fodder crops are the major crops cultivated in the black soil regions of Tamil Nadu.
- Black soils are found extensively in the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi.

Red Soil

- Red soils cover over two-thirds of the total area of Tamil Nadu. They are found particularly in the central districts of the state.
- This soil is sandy and loamy in texture. The colour of the soil is due to the presence of high content of iron oxides.
- Paddy, ragi, tobacco and vegetables are the chief crops grown in this soil. Almost all types of crops can be grown in this soil.
- It is dominantly found in Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram districts.

Laterite Soil

- Laterite soils are found in some parts of Kancheepuram, Tiruvallur and Thanjavur districts and some patches over the mountainous region in the Nilgiris.
- Crops grown in this soil are paddy, ginger, pepper and plantains.
- It is also suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee plants.

Saline Soil

- Saline soils in Tamil Nadu are confined to the Coromandel coast. Vedaranyam has a pocket of saline soil.
- The tsunami of 2004 brought a lot of sand and deposited it all along the East coast of Tamil Nadu. The tsunami made the coastal areas unsuitable for cultivation to a considerable extent.

5. What are the Risk reduction measures taken before and after cyclone.

The coastal regions of Tamil Nadu are often hit by the tropical cyclones formed in Bay of Bengal during North-east monsoon. Based on the cyclone hit areas, the state of Tamil Nadu can be divided into five zones namely very high, high medium, low and very low cyclone prone zones.

We can see the risk reductions measures that are to be taken before and the after cyclone. They are –

Before:

- Ignore rumours, stay calm, don't be panic, keep you mobile phones charged to ensure connectivity, use sms, listen to radio, watch TV and read newspapers for weather updates.

- Keep your documents and valuables in water proof containers, prepare an emergency kit with essential items for survival, secure your house, carry out repairs, and don't leave sharp objects loose.
- Untie cattle/animals for their safety.
- Fishermen should keep a radio set with extra batteries handy; keep boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea.

After:

- Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instructions are received: strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone
- Beware of snakes and other insects immediately after the cyclone,
- Clear debris and carcasses from/near the premise after the cyclone and
- Report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.
- Keep your documents and valuables in water proof containers, prepare an emergency kit with essential items for survival, secure your house, carry out repairs, and don't leave sharp objects loose.
- Untie cattle/animals for their safety.
- Fishermen should keep a radio set with extra batteries handy; keep boats and rafts tied up safely and don't venture out in the sea.

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- Those who shifted to the cyclone centre must remain there till instructions are received: strictly avoid loose electrical wires after the cyclone
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- Clear debris and carcasses from/near the premise after the cyclone and
- Report losses truthfully and accurately to the authorities.

IX. Map Study.

1. Mark important rivers, distribution of soil and forest types on different Tamil Nadu maps.

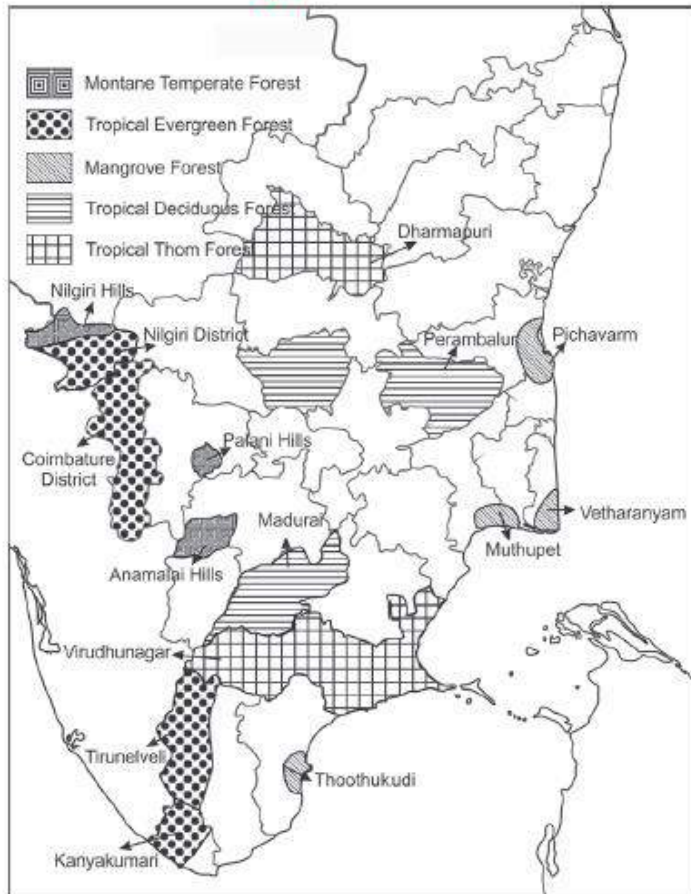
Important rivers



Distribution of soil



Types of Forest



UNIT-7: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU

V. Answer the following in brief.

1. Explain the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.

Name	Sowing period	Harvesting time	Major crops
Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)	April and May	August and September	Millets and Cotton
Samba (Adi pattam)	July and August	January and February	Paddy and sugarcane
Navarai	November and December	February and March	Fruits, vegetables, Cucumber and watermelon

2. Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu?

- Manchester, a town in England is famous for spinning units and textile goods.
- In Tamil Nadu, the climate of Coimbatore is perfect for yarn production.
- Above all, more than 1000 spinning units are there in and around Coimbatore.
- It is also well known for marketing of handloom, power loom and readymade garments.
- So, Coimbatore is known as the ‘Manchester of Tamil Nadu’.

3. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- Multipurpose river valley projects are basically designed for the development of irrigation for agriculture and hydropower generation.
- The important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu are-
 - Mettur Dam
 - Mullaiperiyar Dam
 - Bhavani Sagar Dam
 - Vaigai Dam
 - Amaravathi Dam
 - Manimuthar Dam
 - Krishnagiri Dam
 - Papanasam Dam
 - Sathanur Dam
 - Parampikulam Aliyar Project

4. What is MRTS?

- Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai.
- Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network, a Mass rapid transport system (MRTS) and is currently developing a Metro system, with its first underground stretch in operation since May 2017

5. List out the air ports and sea ports of Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. They are - Chennai Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli airports. It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem
- Tamil Nadu has three major ports. They are in Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports.

VI. Distinguish between the following.

1. Marine Fishing and Inland fishing.

S.No	Marine fishing	Inland fishing
1.	Marine fishing is carried out in seas and oceans.	Inland fishing is carried out in rivers, ponds, swamps & backwaters.
2.	Large mechanised boats are used for fishing.	Catamaran and diesel boats are used in fishing.
3.	The equipments used for Marine fishing are costlier.	The equipments used in this type is cheaper.
4.	Marine fishing is practiced in the coastal districts.	Inland fishing is practiced almost in all the districts.

2. Food crops and Non-food crops.

S.No	Food crops	Non-food crops
1.	Food crops are produced for human consumption.	Non-food crops are produced for commercial purpose.
2.	Food crops are maximum used within the country.	Non-food crops are sent to foreign countries.

3.	It never brings foreign money to the country.	Non-food crops bring foreign money to our country.
4.	Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, millet etc., are examples of food crops.	Tea, coffee, species, sugarcane etc., are non-food crops.

3. Surface water and ground water.

S.No	Surface water	Ground water
1.	It is easy to take and use surface water for agriculture.	It is not an easy process to take ground water.
2.	It is useful to irrigate vast area.	With the help of ground water, we can irrigate small area.
3.	Tank, pond, lake, etc., are examples of surface water.	Well and tube well are examples of ground water.
4.	Surface water easily and quickly evaporates during the summer season.	Evaporation is slow process in these type.

VII. Give Reasons for the following.

1. Farmers switch over from inorganic to organic farming.

- Organically grown food items are better nutrition, helps us stay healthy, free of poison, lower prices and enhanced taste.
- So, most of the farmers switched over from inorganic to organic farming.

2. Cities are densely populated than the villages.

- Employment opportunities are more in the cities.
- Transport, Educational and medical facilities are advanced in urban areas.
- So, the cities are densely populated than the villages.

3. Karur is Called the Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu.

- Karur is well known for marketing of handloom, power loom and readymade garments.
- Karur contribute a major share to the state's economy through textiles.
- So, Karur is known as the 'Textile capital of Tamil Nadu'.

VIII. Answer the following in a paragraph.

1. Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

- Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber and cinchona are the major plantation crops of the state.
- Tamil Nadu ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to Assam.
- Tea plantations are found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore.
- Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats.
- The Nilgiris and Yercaud in Salem are the notable regions for tea plantations.

- It is also found in the hilly slopes of Dindigul, Madurai, Theni and Dharmapuri districts.
- Tamil Nadu stands second in area and production of coffee next to Karnataka.
- Rubber plantations are significant in Kanyakumari.
- Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes of Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu. Cashew is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

2. Give an account on water resources of Tamil Nadu.

Water is the precious gift of nature to humankind and millions of other species living on the Earth. Major uses of water include human/animal consumption, irrigation and industrial use. The state is heavily dependent on monsoon rains. The major water resources of Tamil Nadu are-

Multipurpose River Valley Project:

Multipurpose river valley projects are basically designed for the development of irrigation for agriculture, hydropower generation and many other purposes. The dam, park, major hydroelectric power stations, hills on the sides attract tourists. The important projects are -

- Mettur Dam
- Mullaiperiyar Dam
- Bhavani Sagar Dam
- Vaigai Dam
- Amaravathi Dam
- Manimuthar Dam
- Krishnagiri Dam
- Papanasam Dam
- Sathanur Dam
- Parampikulam Aliyar Project

Surface Water resources:

- The total surface water potential of the state is about 24,864 mcm (million cubic metre).
- There are 17 major river basins in the state with 81 reservoirs and about 41,262 tanks.
- Most of the surface water has already been tapped, primarily for irrigation where water use is largest.
- An area of 24 lakh hectares of the land are irrigated by surface water through major, medium and minor schemes

Ground Water Resources:

- The utilizable groundwater resource of the state is 22,423 mcm. The current level of utilization of water is about 60 percent of the available recharge while 40 percent is the balance available for use.

3. Bring out the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.

- Tamil Nadu is the leading holder of country's resources of vermiculite, magnetite, dunitite, rutile, garnet, molybdenum and limonite.
- The state accounts for the country's 55.3% of lignite, 75% of vermiculite, 59% of garnet, 52% of molybdenum and 30% of titanium mineral resources.
- Important minerals are found in the state are as follows - Neyveli has large lignite resources. Coal is also available in Ramanathapuram. Oil and gas are found in the Cauvery basin.
- Iron deposits are found in Kanjamalai region in Salem district and Kalrayan Malai region of Tiruvannamalai district.
- Magnesite ores are available near Salem.
- Bauxite is found in Servarayan Hills, Kotagiri, Udagamandalam, Palani and Kollimalai areas.
- Gypsum is obtained in Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar districts. Ilmenite and rutile are found in the sands of Kanyakumari beach.
- Limestone is available in Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Karur, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Salem and
- Tiruvallur districts. Magnesite is obtained in Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Vellore districts.
- Feldspar, quartz, copper and lead are also found in some parts of the state.

4. State the densely populated regions of Tamil Nadu and account for its high density.

- Reasons for high density: The average number of people living per unit of area particularly per sq.km is known as population density.
- The density of population in Tamil Nadu is 555 per sq.km as per the 2011 Census while it was 480 per sq.km in 2001.
- The state ranks 12th among the Indian states in population density.
- Chennai is the densest district with 26,903 persons per sq.km.
- Chennai is followed by Kanyakumari, Tiruvallur, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Coimbatore. These are the regions with high density of population.

- Urbanisation and population concentration go hand in hand and are closely related to each other.
- Development of transport facilities in urban areas is also one causes for high density.
- Industrial growth offers employment opportunities and acts as a great magnet to attract people.
- Availability of water plays a significant role in determining the population of a place. Therefore, most of the population is concentrated in the river valleys.
- Climate is an important as Terrain in influencing population. A moderate climate is favourable for population.

5. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu.

Transport is the movement of humans, animals and goods from one location to another. It helps in the development of civilizations. The different modes of transport are air, water and land transport.

Roadways:

- The State has a total road length of 167,000 km in which 60,628km are maintained by state Highways Department.
- It ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- Types of roads are –
 - i) National Highways
 - ii) State Highways
 - iii) Corporation & Municipalities Road
 - iv) Panchayat Union Road
 - v) Village Panchayat Road and
 - vi) Forest roads

Railways:

- Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network as part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai.
- The present Southern Railway network extends over a large area of India's southern peninsula, covering Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puducherry, minor portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of 6,693 km with 690 railway stations in the state.
- The Main railway junctions are Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.
- Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network, a mass rapid transport system(MRTS) and is currently developing a Metro system.

Airways:

- Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India
- Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli airports.
- It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem connecting several parts of the country. Increased industrial activity has given rise to an increase in passenger
- traffic as well as freight movement.

Waterways:

- Tamil Nadu has three major ports namely Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin.
- zz It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports.
- zz All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port.
- zz Nagapattinam is an artificial harbour and the second principal port in the country for
- handling containers.
- zz Ennore intermediate port was recently converted as a major port and handles the
- major coal and ore traffic in Tamil Nadu.

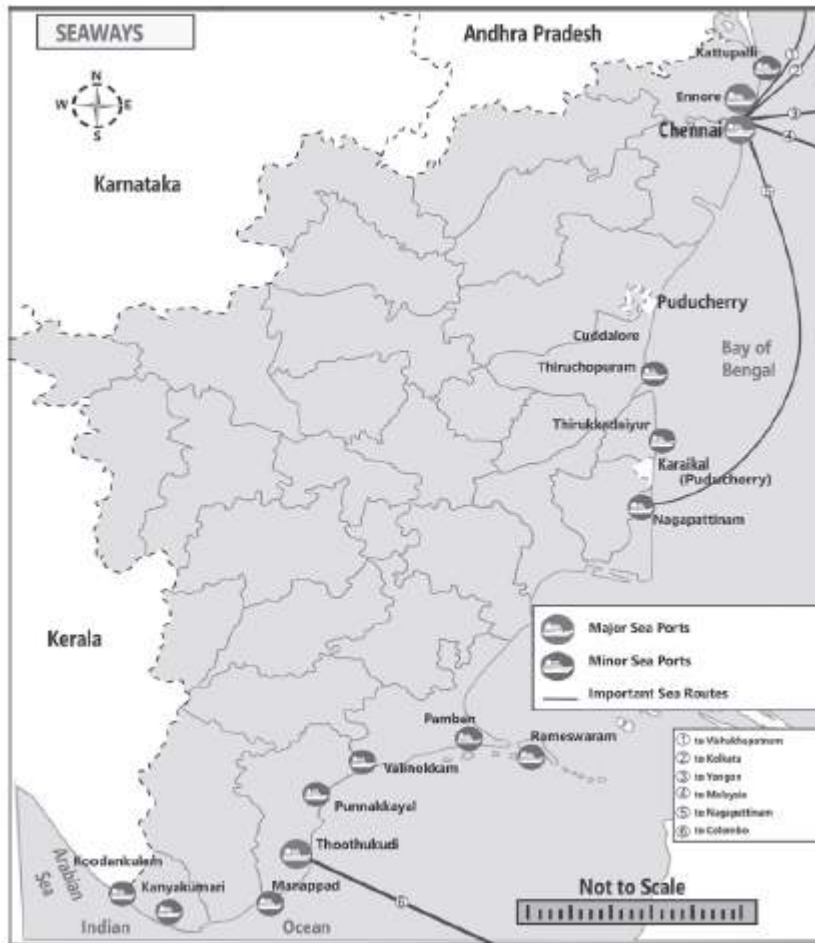
6. Write about Road safety rules

The road accidents in India are on very high level. Tamil Nadu leads in the number of road accidents in the country. Increase in road traffic, high speed of vehicles and violation of traffic rules are the causes of major of accidents. If we follow the basic road safety rules, road accidents can be reduced. They arezz

Aware of the road signals

- Stop, look and cross
- Listen and ensure whether a vehicle is approaching;
- Don't rush on roads;
- Cross roads in pedestrian crossings;
- Don't stretch hands while driving vehicles;
- Never cross road at bends and stay safe in a moving vehicle.

Important Sea ports and Routers



CIVICS

UNIT-1: INDIAN CONSTITUTION

IV. Give short answers.

1. What is a Constitution?

- The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.
- The concept of constitution was first originated in U.S.A.
- It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress. It also tells us the fundamental nature of our society.

2. What is meant by citizenship?

- The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'. It means resident of a City State.
- The Constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.
- Articles 5 to 11 under Part II of the Constitution of India deals with Indian citizenship.

3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.

The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35. They are

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Religion
- Cultural and Education Rights and
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

4. What is a Writ?

- Writ is an order or command issued by the court in writing under its seal.
- It is the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the Court.
- Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue writs. They are
 - i) Habeas Corpus
 - ii) Mandamus
 - iii) Prohibition
 - iv) Certiorari

v) Quo Warranto

5. What are the classical languages in India?

- In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as “classical languages”.
- Six languages are granted the classical language status so far. They are
 - Tamil (2004),
 - Sanskrit (2005),
 - Telugu (2008),
 - Kannada (2008),
 - Malayalam (2013) and
 - Odia (2014)

6. What is national emergency?

- The President under Article 352 can declare emergency if he/she is satisfied that India’s security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- When the National emergency declared on the ground of war or external aggression, it is known as External emergency.
- On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of armed rebellion, it is known as Internal emergency.
- National emergency has been declared in India three times so far in 1962, 1971 and 1975

7. List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.

- The Constitution of India is federal in structure.
- It divides all powers between the Centre and the States.
- The Centre-state relations can be seen under three heads. They are
 - i) Legislative relations
 - ii) Administrative relations
 - iii) Financial relations

V. Answer in detail.

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based. The Salient features of the Constitution of India are
It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.

- It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.
- It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- It establishes a federal system of government.
- It establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states.
- It makes India as a secular state.
- It provides an independent judiciary.
- It introduces Universal Adult Franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination.
- It provides single citizenship.
- It makes special provisions for minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

The Fundamental rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Article 12 to 35. At present, there are only six fundamental Rights. Part III of the constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India.

i) Right to equality:

- Article 14 – Equality before law.
- Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Article 17 – Abolition of Untouchability.
- Article 18 – Abolition of titles except military and academic.

ii) Right to equality:

- Article 19 – Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
- Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Article 21A – Right to elementary education.
- Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

iii) Right against Exploitation:

- Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

iv) Right to religion:

- Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.

- Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain

v) Cultural & Educational rights

- Article 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
- Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

vi) Right to constitutional remedies

- Article 32 – It allows individuals to seek redressal for the violation of their fundamental rights.

3. Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of Writs. Article 32 deals the Right to Constitutional Remedies. According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is the ‘heart and soul of the Constitution. The five writs are –

- **Habeas Corpus** : Safeguards people from illegal arrests.
- **Mandamus** : It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.
- **Prohibition** : It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.
- **Certiorari** : It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.
- **Quo Warranto** : It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.

4. Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

S.No	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State policy
1.	It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
2.	Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
3.	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
4.	These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions
5.	These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.
6.	These are natural rights.	These lead to protect human rights.

UNIT-2: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

V. Answer the brief questions.

1. How is President of India elected?

- The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- The Electoral College consists of
 - i) The elected members of both houses of Parliament and
 - ii) The elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital
- Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.

2. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?

The President of India, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoints the council of ministers. The three categories of Ministers at the Union level are

Cabinet Ministers

- Ministers of State and
- Deputy Ministers.

3. What is the qualification of Judges of the Supreme Court?

The Qualifications of a Supreme Court Judge are

- He must be a citizen of India.
- He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
- He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.
- He is in the opinion of the President, a distinguished Jurist.

4. Write short note: Money Bill.

- Money Bill deals with taxation, consolidated fund of India and borrowing and credit of union government.
- A bill can be decided as money bill or not by Speaker of Lok Sabha and it cannot be challenged in court or even by president.
- Only a minister can pass a Money bill.
- It has to be introduced only in Lok sabha.
- Rajya sabha cannot amend or change Money Bills. Rajya Sabha has to pass it within 14 days.

5. List out any two special powers of the Attorney General of India?

Attorney General is the highest law officer in the country. He is appointed by the President. His special powers are

- Attorney General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of
- India.
- He also has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of
- the Parliament or their joint sitting.

VI. Answer in detail.

1. Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.

The President is the nominal executive authority. He is designated as the First Citizen of India. He is also the Constitutional head of the Union. He has wide powers. Let us see his executive powers and judicial powers.

Executive Powers:

- The constitution vests all the executive powers with the President of India.
- Article 77 requires that every executive action of the Union shall be taken in the name of the President. So he has to make many appointments to key-offices to run the administration.
- He appoints the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
- He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments. These include the appointment of Governors of States, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and high Courts, the Attorney General, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners the Chairman and other Members of the Union Public Service Commission Ambassadors and High Commissioners to other countries.
- He is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India. So, the President appoints Army, Navy, and Air Chiefs.

Judicial Powers

- Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment, or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.
- The President is not answerable to any court of law for exercise of his/she power.

2. Explain any three Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

The “Supreme Court is the Guardian of the Constitution”. The followings are the functions of the Supreme Court.

Original Jurisdiction:

- The cases which are brought directly in the first instance to the Supreme Court come under original jurisdiction.

- These may be i) dispute between the Government of India and one or more States ii) Dispute between two or more states iii) the cases involving fundamental rights (dispute over the enforcement) come under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- The writs issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the fundamental rights are –
 - Habeas Corpus
 - Mandamus
 - Prohibition
 - Certiorari and
 - Quo Warranto.

Appellate Jurisdiction

- The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the country.
- As regard the Appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court hears appeals against the decisions of High Court in civil, criminal and Constitutional cases with a certificate from the High Court that it is fit to appeal in the Supreme Court.

Advisory Jurisdiction

The Constitution confers on the President the power to refer to the Supreme Court any question of law or fact which in his opinion is of public importance.

3. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?

The duties of the Prime Minister are mentioned in the Article 78. They are

- The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.
- The Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet and the other ministers are his colleagues.
- The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.
- The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.

- As the leader of the nation, the Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, summit of the Non aligned nations and SAARC nations.

4. Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.

The Parliament of India is a bi-cameral legislature. It consists of two houses- Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Parliament makes law with the help of its both the chambers. Laws passed by the parliament and approved by the president are enforced in the whole country.

- The Parliament of India has the functions of Legislation, overseeing of administration, passing of Budget, ventilation of public grievances, discussion of various subjects like development plans, international relations and internal policies.
- Parliament is also vested with powers to impeach the President and to remove Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.
- The Parliament exercises control over the executive through asking questions and supplementary questions, moving motions of adjournment, discussing and passing resolutions, discussing and pushing censure motion or vote of no-confidence.
- The Parliament has the power to change the boundaries of the States.

UNIT-3: STATE GOVERNMENT

V. Answer the brief questions.

1. What is the importance of the Governor of a state?

- He is the representative of President of India and Central Government in the state.
- After the election, the leader of the majority party will be called to form the Council of ministry by Governor. Then, the Governor invites the leader of house to form the government.
- All the bills passed by Legislative Assembly have to get the approval of Governor.
- The Governor can dissolve the house with the advice of chief minister.
- He can recommend to the President to impose President Rule in the State.

2. What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?

- He should be a citizen of India.

- He must have completed 35 years of age.
- He should not be a member of Parliament or of any State Legislature.
- If he is a member of any of Legislature, he automatically vacates his seat on assuming the office.
- He should not hold any other profitable occupation.

3. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?

- The High Courts of the Presidency towns such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have both original and appellate jurisdictions.
- Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of Court, they have original jurisdiction.
- The Presidency High Courts have original jurisdiction in which the amount involved is more than ` 2000 and in criminal cases which are committed to them by the President Magistrates.

4. What do you understand by the “Appellate Jurisdiction” of the High Court?

- All High Courts entertain appeals in civil and criminal cases from their subordinate Courts as well as on their own. This is known as the ‘Appellate Jurisdiction’ of the High Court.
- They have, however, no jurisdiction over tribunals established under the laws relating to the Armed Forces of the Country.

VI. Answer in detail.

1. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?

The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the State administration. He has the following powers and functions.

- Relating to the council of ministers
- Relating to the Governor
- Relating to the State Legislature
- Other functions and powers.

Relating to the Council of Ministers

- The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor
- He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.
- He can ask a minister to resign or to advise the Governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and influences its decisions.

- He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.
- He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

Relating to the Governor

The Chief Minister is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers. He advises the Governor in relation to the appointment of the following officials

- Advocate General of the State.
- State Election Commissioner.
- Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission.
- Chairman and Members of the State Planning Commission.
- Chairman and Members of the State Finance Commission.

Relating to State Legislature

- He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.
- He can introduce the bills in the Legislative Assembly.
- He can recommend for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor anytime.

Other function and powers

- As the leader of the ruling party, the Chief Minister has to control the party and develop the disciplines.
- As the leader of the state, he has to keenly consider the demands of the different sections of the people.
- As the political head of the various services, he has to supervise, control and coordinate the secretaries of various departments in the state level.
- For smooth functioning of the state and for good Centre-State relations, he has to develop a rapport with the union government.

2. Describe the legislative powers of the Governor.

The Governor is the head of the state executive and he has enormous powers. As the executive head in the state level, the Governor has following functions and powers.

Legislative Powers

- He has the right to summon, prorogue the state legislature and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
- He can address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- He can appoint any member of the Legislative Assembly to preside over its proceedings when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker fall vacant.

- He can nominate one member to the state legislature assembly from the Anglo- Indian Community.
- He nominates 1/6 of the members of the State Legislative Council from amongst the persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
- He decides on the question of disqualification of members of the state legislature in consultation with the Election Commission.
- Every bill passed by the state legislature will become law only after his signature.
- He can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session under
- Article 213.

3. Critically examine the functions and powers of the Council of Ministers

- It formulates and decides the policies of the state and implements them effectively.
- It decides the legislative programmes of the Legislative Assembly and sponsors all important bills.
- It controls the financial policy and decides the tax structure for the public welfare of the state.
- It chalks out programmes and schemes for the socio-economic changes so that the state makes headway in various inter-related fields.
- It makes the important appointments of the Heads of Departments.
- It discusses and takes efforts on the dispute with other states
- It advises the Governor on the appointment of Judges of the subordinate courts.
- It frames the proposal for incurring expenditure out of state reserves.
- It decides all the bills whether ordinary bills or money bills to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.
- Each minister of the Council of Ministers supervises, controls and coordinates the department concerned.
- Annual Financial Statement called as the Budget is finalised by the Council of Ministers.

UNIT-4: INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

V. Give short answers.

1. What is foreign policy?

- Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations.
- It can be defined as a country's policy that is conceived, designed and formulated to safeguard and promote her national interests in her external affairs.
- Trade, diplomacy, sanctions, defence, intelligence and global environments are the types of foreign policy.

2. Explain India's nuclear policy.

- Global non-proliferation has been a dominant theme of India's nuclear policy since independence. So India supported UN disarmament programme.
- Indian nuclear programme in 1974 and 1998 is only done for strategic purposes.
- The two themes of India's nuclear doctrine are i) No first use ii) Credible minimum deterrence.
- It has decided not to use nuclear power for 'offensive purposes' and would never use against any non-nuclear state.

3. Differentiate: Domestic policy and Foreign policy.

S.No	Domestic Policy	Foreign Policy
1.	Domestic policy is the nation's plan for dealing issues within its own nation.	Foreign policy is the nation's plan for dealing with other nations.
2.	It includes laws focusing on domestic affairs, social welfare, health care, education, civil rights, economic issues and social issues	Trade, diplomacy, sanctions, defence, intelligence and global environments are the types of foreign policy.

4. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?

The guiding principles of Panchsheel are

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference
- Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit
- Peaceful co-existence

5. What was the reason for India to choose the path of Non-Alignment?

- The new nations that got independence after the long period of colonial struggle found themselves in a very difficult situation with respect to economic development.
- It was necessary to align with either of the blocs – United States of America (USA) or United Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).
- Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister opposed to the rivalry of the two superpowers (America and Russia). So he chose the path of Non-Alignment.

6. List out the member countries of SAARC.

The member countries of SAARC are –

Afghanistan,

- Bangladesh,
- Bhutan,
- India,
- Nepal,
- Maldives,
- Pakistan and
- Sri Lanka.

7. Name the architects of the Non-Aligned movement.

The architects of the Non-Aligned movement are

- Jawaharlal Nehru of India,
- Tito of Yugoslavia,
- Nasser of Egypt,
- Sukarno of Indonesia and
- Kwame Nkumah of Ghana

8. Mention the main tools of foreign policy.

- Preservation of national interest.
- Achievement of world peace.
- Disarmament.
- Fostering cordial relationship with other countries.
- Solving conflicts by peaceful means.
- Independence of thought and action as per the principle of NAM.
- Equality in conducting international relations.
- Anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, anti-racism.

VI. Answer in detail.

1. Write a detailed note on Non-alignment.

The term 'Non-Alignment' was coined by V. Krishna Menon in his speech at the United Nations in 1953.

- Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy.
- The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement : Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumah of Ghana were the founding fathers of NAM.
- It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance. It was the largest political grouping of countries in a multilateral forum.
- The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organisations.
- Non-aligned countries have been successful in establishing a foundation of economic co-operation among underdeveloped countries.
- It has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.

2. Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy?

Foreign Policy is a combination of strategies carefully formulated by a nation for maintaining relationship with other nations. The core determinants of India's foreign policy are

- Geographical position and size of territory
- Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis
- Natural resources
- The compulsion of economic development
- Political stability and structure of government
- The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons
- Military strength
- International milieu

3. Make any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.

India's foreign policy has always regarded the concept of neighbourhood as one of widening concentric circles. India gives political and diplomatic priority to her immediate neighbours and the Indian Ocean Island states. India provides neighbours with support as needed in the form of resources, equipment and training. The basic concepts of India's foreign policy to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours are

- Preservation of national interest
- Achievement of world peace,
- Disarmament
- Fostering cordial relationship with other countries
- Solving conflicts by peaceful means
- Independence of thought and action as per the principle of NAM
- Equality in conducting international relations
- Anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, anti-racism.

Policy of disarmament:

- India supported UN Disarmament Programme. Indian nuclear programme in 1974 and 1998 is only done for strategic purposes.
- The two themes of India's nuclear doctrine are no first use, credible minimum deterrence.
- It has decided not use nuclear power for offensive purpose and would never use against any non-nuclear state.

Fostering cordial relationship with other countries

- One of the major objectives of India's foreign policy has been to leverage international partnership for India's domestic development.
- The purpose of ASEAN is to ensure a stable and multi-polar balance of power in the Indo-Pacific and to become an integral part of Asia.
- This policy emphasises a more productive role for ASEAN and East Asian countries.
- Currently India's political moves are being influenced by economic imperatives. Many nations are moving to forge better relationship with India.
- India achieves this by ensuring peace and security and by leveraging the nation's international partnership.

UNIT:5-INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

V. Give short answers.

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

The neighbouring countries of India are

- Pakistan and Afghanistan to the North-west
- zz China, Nepal, Bhutan to the North
- zz Bangladesh to the East
- zz Myanmar to the Far East

2. Write a short note on Strategic partnetship Agreement (SPA).

- The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SAP) was signed between India and

Afghanistan.

- The agreement strengthened the Indo-Afghan relation.
- SPA provides assistance to re-build Afghan's infrastructure, institutions, agriculture, water, education, health and providing duty-free access to the Indian market.
- India helped Afghans in the construction of Salma Dam in the Herat Province.
- India is also supporting Afghanistan to improve its public health and small-scale industries.

3. Mention the member countries of BRICS.

- The BRICS countries are emerging economies and political powers at the regional and international level.
- They are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

4. What do you know about Kaladan Multi – Model Transit Transport?

- Myanmar is India's gateway to South East Asia. India is building the Kaladan Multi-Model Transit Transport, a road-river-port cargo transport project to link Kolkata to Sittwe in Myanmar.
- A project connects Kolkata with Ho Chi Minh City on the South Sea for the formation of an economic zone.
- It will have a road pass through Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam and work on the first phase connecting Guwahati with Mandalay is currently underway.

5. How do you assess the importance of Chabahar agreement?

- West Asia stands as a region of considerable significance for India, economically as well as strategically. West Asia is gateway to landlocked and energy-rich Central Asia.
- The Chabahar Agreement, a trilateral agreement was signed between India, Afghanistan and Iran. It led to the establishment of transit and transport corridor among three countries using Chabahar port.
- This port is seen as golden gateway for India to access landlocked markets of Afghanistan and Central Asia bypassing Pakistan

6. List out any five global groupings in which India is a member.

i) IBSA ii) BCIM iii) MGC iv) RCEP v) EAS vi) GCC

7. What is the role of Japan India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM)?

- Japan announced its co-operation of training 30,000 Indian people in the Japan India Institute of Manufacturing (JIM) in the manufacturing sector.
- It also agreed to provide Japanese style manufacturing skills to enhance India's
- manufacturing industry base and contribute to 'Make in India' and 'Skill India' initiatives.
- In 2017, the first four JIMs were started in the states of Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
- JEC (two Japanese Endowed Courses in engineering colleges) was established in Andhra Pradesh.

VI. Answer in detail.

1. Highlight India and International organisation with special reference to any three India's global groupings.

India is a potential superpower and has a growing international influence all around the world. Being a newly industrialised country, India has a great history of collaboration with several countries. It has acted as prominent member of several international organisations such as UNO, NAM, SAARC, G20 and the Commonwealth.

IBSA:

- India, Brazil and South Africa formed a global grouping called as IBSA.
- The objectives of IBSA are to focus on agriculture, education, energy, trade, culture and defence among others.

BCIM:

- It was formed between Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar.
- It was formed to respond to threats such as natural disasters and date breaches and protect business interests.

BBIN:

- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal joined together and formed BBIN.
- The main objective of the BBIn for energy development.

2. Trace the reason for the formation of BRICS and write its objectives.

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa are leading emerging economies and political powers at the regional and international level. The BRICS organisation's headquarters is in Shanghai, China. India is an active member and this collaboration paves way for India to build its global profile.

Reason for the formation of BRICS:

- To be an alternative to World Bank and IMF to challenge U.S. supremacy

- To provide self-owned and self-managed organisations to carry out developmental and economical plans in its member nations

Objectives of BRICS:

- To achieve regional development
- It acts as a bridge between developed and developing countries
- To contribute extensively to development of humanity
- To establish a more equitable and fair world
- Boost intra BRICS trade in their local currencies to increase trade cooperation and cope with the current international financial crisis
- To promote the technological information exchange among the member states
- To enhance inclusive economic growth that will lead to an increase in the creation of jobs, fight against poverty and accelerate the economic transformation of members.

3. Mention OPEC missions and how does it help other countries?

OPEC, the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (a group of oilproducing nations) is an intergovernmental organisation founded in Baghdad, Iraq. Its headquarter is located in Vienna, Austria.

Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela are the OPEC's founder members. There are three categories of memberships such as Founder Members, Full Members and Associate Members.

OPEC's mission

- To coordinate oil policies in its member countries
- Help stabilise oil markets
- To secure fair and stable income to petroleum producers
- An efficient, economic and regular supply of oil to consuming nations
- A fair return on capital to those investing in the petroleum industry

Role of OPEC:

- The OPEC Fund for International Development (OPID) is an institution that helps finance projects with low interest loans.
- It also provides grants to social and humanitarian projects.
- OPEC has an Information Centre with over 20,000 volumes including books, reports, maps and conference proceedings related to petroleum, energy and the oil market.
- The Information Centre is open to the public and is often used by researchers and students.

ECONOMICS

UNIT-1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH: AN INTRODUCTION

IV. Give short answers.

1. Define National income.

- 'National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year'.
- Commonly National Income is called as Gross National Product(GNP) or National Dividend.

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product?

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.
- It represent a sum of a country's production which consists of all purchases of goods and services used by individuals, firms, foreigners and the government bodies.
- It represents the economic health of a country

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product.

- Study of Economic Growth.
- Unequal distribution of wealth.
- Problems of inflation and deflation.
- Comparison with developed countries of the world.
- Estimate the purchasing power.
- Public Sector.
- Guide to economic planning.

4. What is per capita income?

- Per capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country. It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.
- $\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

- In the value-added approach, the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

- The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.

Example:

- A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a “final good”. The goods used to produce it (tea powder, milk, and sugar) are called “intermediate goods”.
- One way to measure the market value of the cup of tea is to add the value produced by each intermediate good used to produce it. Each intermediate good, the tea powder, milk and sugar, adds value to the final output, the cup of tea. This is known as Value added approach.

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

- The new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.
- The important economic policies are agriculture policy, industrial policy and new economic policy.
- Some other policies in India are
 - i) Trade Policy
 - ii) Import and Export policy and Domestic Trade Policy.
 - iii) Employment policy
 - iv) Currency and Banking Policy
 - v) Fiscal and Monetary Policy
 - vi) Wage Policy
 - vii) Population Policy

7. Write a short note: i) Gross National Happiness (GNH) ii) Human Development Index (HDI).

i) Gross National Happiness:

- Gross National Happiness (GNH) is a philosophy which is used to measure the collective happiness and well-being of a population.
- The four pillars of GNH's are 1) sustainable and equitable socio-economic development; 2) environmental conservation; 3) preservation and promotion of culture; and 4) good governance.
- The nine domains of GNH are psychological well-being, health, time use, education, cultural diversity and resilience, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience, and living standards.

ii) Human Development Index (HDI):

- In 1990, Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani Economist at the United Nations, introduced the Human Development Index (HDI).

- The HDI is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as a logarithmic function of GDP, adjusted to purchasing power parity.
- It is an indicator of the country's remarkable achievement in lifting millions of people out of poverty.

V. Write in detail answer.

1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.

‘National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year’. Commonly National Income is called as Gross National Product(GNP) or National Dividend. The terms associated with measuring of national income are -

i) Gross National Product (GNP):

Gross National Product is the total value of (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country. It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.

$$\text{GNP} = C + I + G + (X - M) + \text{NFIA}$$

C - Consumption; I - Investment; G - Government Expenditure

X - M = Export - Import

NFIA = Net Factor Income from Abroad

ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

iii) Net National Product (NNP):

- Net National Product (NNP) is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation.
- We arrived the Net National Product (NNP) by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product. (NNP = GNP - Depreciation)

iv) Net Domestic Product (NDP):

- Net Domestic Product (NDP) is a part of Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the Quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation)
- $\text{NDP} = \text{GDP} - \text{Depreciation}$

v) Per Capita Income (PCI):

- Per capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.

➤ It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.

➤ Per capita Income = National Income / Population.

vi) Personal Income (PI):

➤ Personal income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

➤ Therefore, personal income can be expressed as follows (PI = NI corporate Income Taxes – Undistributed corporate profits – social security contribution + Transfer payment).

vii) Disposable Income (DI):

➤ Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families

➤ It can be expressed as $DPI = PI - \text{Direct Taxes}$.

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? And explain its.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents the economic health of a country. It represents a sum of a country's production which consists of all purchases of goods and services

used by individuals, firms, foreigners and the governing bodies.

$$GDP = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

C - Consumption; I - Investment; G - Government Expenditure

(X - M) = X-Exports - M-Imports

The following Methods used for calculating GDP

i) Expenditure Approach:

In this method, the GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period. The different types of expenditure are shown in this equation: $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$

ii) The Income Approach:

This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services. The income approach to measuring GDP (Y) is $Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$

iii) Value-Added Approach:

➤ In the value-added approach, the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

➤ The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.

Example:

- A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a “final good”. The goods used to produce it (tea powder, milk, and sugar) are called “intermediate goods”.
- One way to measure the market value of the cup of tea is to add the value produced by each intermediate good used to produce it. Each intermediate good, the tea powder, milk and sugar, adds value to the final output, the cup of tea. This is known as Value added approach A cup of tea

3. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

Indian economy is broadly divided into three sectors which contribute to the GDP namely Agriculture and allied activity, Industry and Services.

i) Primary Sector (Agricultural Sector):

- Primary Sector (Agricultural Sector): It is known as primary sector.
- In this, agricultural operations are undertaken. It includes Agriculture, fishing, mining, corn, coal, etc.

ii) Secondary Sector (Industrial Sector):

- Industrial sector is secondary sectors in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.
- Important industries are Iron and Steel industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.

iii) Tertiary (Service Sector):

- Tertiary sector is known as service sector.
- It includes Government service, scientific research, transport, communication, trade, postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, Healthcare and Information Technology etc..

4. Write any five differences between the growth and development.

Heads	Economic Growth	Economic Development
Definition/Meaning	It is the positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period	It considers the rise in the output in an economy along with the advancement of HDI index which considers a rise in living standards, advancement in technology and overall happiness index of a nation.
Concept	Economic growth is the "Narrower" concept	Economic development is the "Broader" concept
Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
Term / Tenure	Short term in nature	Long-term in nature
Applicability	Developed nation	Developing economies
Frequency of Occurrence	In a certain period of time	Continuous process

5. Explain the following the economic policies

i) Agricultural Policy ii) Industrial policy iii) New economic policy

Many Economic Policies have been framed by the Government of India since independence for increasing rate of economic growth and economic development. The important economic policies are

i) Agriculture policy:

- Agricultural policy is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.
- Governments usually implement agricultural policies with the goal of achieving a specific outcome in the domestic agricultural product markets.
- The challenges of agriculture include risk management and adjustment, economic stability, natural resources and environmental sustainability research and development, and market access for domestic commodities.
- Some Agricultural policies are Price policy, land reform policy, Green Revolution,
- Irrigation policy, Food policy, Agricultural Labour Policy and Co-operative policy.

ii) Industrial Policy:

- Industrial development is a very important aspect of any economy.
- It creates employment, promotes research and development, leads to modernization and ultimately makes the economy self-sufficient.
- In fact, industrial development even boosts other sectors of the economy like the agricultural sector (new farming technology) and the service sector. It is also closely related to the development of trade.
- Since 1948, several industrial policies are introduced in India. For example, Textile Industry policy, Sugar Industry policy, Price policy of industrial growth, Small scale industrial policy and Industrial Labour policy.

iii) New Economic Policy

- The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s.
- This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation model.
- The primary objective of this model was to make the economy of India the fastest developing economy.
- These economic reforms had

UNIT:2-GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE

IV. Give short answers.

1. What is globalization?

- Globalization is the process of integrating various economies of the world without creating any barriers in the free flow of goods and services, technology, capital and even labour or human capital.
- Under globalization, the international markets for goods and services are integrated.
- Globalization is the integration of a country with the world economy.

2. Write the types of globalization.

The types of globalization are

- Archaic Globalization
- Proto Globalization
- Modern Globalization

3. Write short note on Multinational corporation.

- Multi National Corporation is a corporate organization which owns or controls production of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country.
- It is also called Transnational Corporation (TNC) or Multinational Enterprise (MNE).

4. What are the reforms made to adopt globalization?

- Abolition of Industrial licensing except for a few industries.
- Reduction in the number of industries reserved for public sector.
- Fixation of a realistic exchange rate of rupee to exchange exports of Indian goods.
- Foreign private sector by making rupee convertible on trade, on current account and by reducing import duties.
- Foreign exchanges regulations were suitably amended.
- The Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) was reduced to increase lending by RBI.

5. What is Fair trade?

- Fair Trade is a way of doing business that ultimately aims to keep small farmers an active part of the world Market place.
- It aims to empower consumer to make purchases that support their values.
- Fair Trade is a set of business practices voluntarily adopted by the producers and buyers of agricultural commodities and hand-made crafts.

- Fair trade is about better prices, decent working conditions and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers.
- It's about supporting the development of thriving farming and worker communities and protecting the environment in which they live and work.

6. Write any two principles of Fair Trade Practices.

- Transparency and Accountability
- Fair Trading Practices and Payment of a Fair Price.
- Ensuring no child Labour and Forced Labour
- Respect for the Environment

7. Write short note on TRIPs and TRIMs.

TRIPs:

- TRIP means Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property rights.
- Intellectual Property Right may be defined as “Information with a commercial Value”.
- Trips agreement covers seven areas of intellectual's property rights i.e. Copy rights,
- Trade Market, Trade Secrets, Industrial Design, Geographical appellations Integrated circuits and Patents.

TRIMs:

- TRIM means Trade Related Investment Measures.
- The Uruguay Round Agreement on TRIMs refers to certain conditions (or) restrictions imposed by a government in respect of foreign investment in the country in order to give adequate provisions for the home industries to develop

8. Write any two positive impact of Globalization.

- Standard of living has increased.
- Globalization rapidly increase better trade so that more people are employed.
- Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns.
- Globalization increasing the GDP of a country.

V. Brief answer.

1. Briefly explain the advantages and disadvantages of MNC.

Multi National Corporation is a Corporate organization which owns or controls production of goods or services in at least one country other than its home country.

Advantages of MNC:

- Producing the same quality of goods at lower cost and without transaction cost.
- MNC reduce prices and increase the purchasing power of consumers worldwide.
- A MNC is able to take advantage of tax variation.
- Spurring job growth in the local economics.

Disadvantages of MNC:

- They are a way for the corporations to develop a monopoly (for certain products).
- They are also a detrimental effect on the environment.
- The introduction of MNC in to a host country's economy may also lead to the downfall of smaller, local business.
- MNC breach ethical standards, accusing them of evading ethical laws and leveraging their business agenda with capital

2. Write about the World Trade Organisation.

The Final Act of the Uruguay Round was signed by member nations of GATT in April 1994. It paved the way for setting up of the World Trade Organisation. An agreement to this effect was signed by 104 members. The WTO Agreement came into force from January 1, 1995. The headquarters of the WTO is situated in Geneva, Switzerland.

Objectives of the W.T.O:

- To set and enforce rules for international trade.
- To provide a forum for negotiating and monitoring further trade liberalization.
- To resolve trade disputes.
- Introduction the sustainable development and environment can go together.
- To ensure that developing countries, secure a better share of growth in world Trade.
- To increase the transparency of decision making processes.
- To ensure full employment and broad increase in effective demand.

3. Write the challenges of Globalization.

Globalization is the process of integrating various economies of the world without creating any barriers in the free flow of goods and services. Under globalization, the international markets for goods and services are integrated.

Challenges of Globalization

- The benefits of globalization extend to all countries that will not happen automatically.

- The fear that globalization leads to instability in the developing world.
- The industrial world that increased global competition will lead in race to the bottom in wages, labour right, and employment practice.
- It leads to global imbalance.
- Globalization has resulted with the embarrassment.
- Globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labor and slavery.
- People started consuming more junk food. This caused, the degradation of health and spread of diseases.
- Globalization has led to environmental degradation.

UNIT:3-FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

V. Answer in short.

1. Define food security according to FAO.

“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”

2. What are the basic three components of food and nutrition security?

The three basic components of food and nutrition security are –

- Availability of food, Access to food and Absorption of food

3. What is the role of FCI in Green Revolution?

- The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.
- The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP).
- The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops.
- The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.
- Buffer stock is done to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society at a price lower than the market price also known as the Issue Price.
- This also helps resolve the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity.

4. What are the effects of Green Revolution?

- The main benefit of Green Revolution was the increase in the production of food grains.
- There was a drastic reduction in the import of food grains due to Green Revolution.
- It helped India to establish as one of the world's biggest agricultural producers.
- The crop area under high yielding varieties of wheat and rice grew considerably during the Green Revolution.
- It created plenty of jobs not only for agricultural workers but also industrial workers by creating related facilities.

5. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.

Some of the Nutrition Programmes followed in Tamil Nadu are

- Purachi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Meal Programme
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education
- Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS)
- Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme
- Mid-Day Meal Programme

VI. Answer in detail.

1. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was born.

The Green Revolution in India refers to a period when Indian agriculture was converted in to industrial system due to the adoption of modern methods and technology. It led to an increase in food grain production.

Causes of Green Revolution:

- The main cause for the Green Revolution is the growth of population in India.
- When the population increased, there was a scarcity of food grains in India. India had to plead for food grains from richer countries at concessional rates.
- Better irrigation facilities are responsible for green revolution. In 1965-66, Only 22 lakh hectares had irrigation facilities. It increased to 76 lakh hectares in 2002-03.
- Advanced Machineries such as tractors, harvesting combines, tube wells and pumping sets and threshers, etc helped the farmers to improve agriculture.
- The use of chemical fertilizers has increased the production of food grains to large extent.

- The HYV (High Yielding Varieties) seeds have played a major role in increasing agriculture production.
- There was no arrangement to protect the plants against disease in previous years. Now, it is changed.
- Proper arrangement of irrigation enables the farmer to grow more than one crop in a year. Due to multiple cropping, production of food grains has increased tremendously. Above all, the government has made many efforts for agricultural development.
- During Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97), Government has spent Rs. 590 crore on agricultural development.
- Green Revolution was born in the country to achieve self-sufficiency in food grain production.

2. Explain Minimum Support Price.

- Minimum Support Price is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop by considering various costs involved in the cultivation of that crop.
- After announcing the MSP, the State will open procurement centres in places where these crops are widely grown. However, the farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce.
- On the other hand, if the open market price is lower than the MSP, the farmers would get an assured price (the MSP) by selling their produce to the FCI.
- Thus, with the implementation of MSP farmers are certain about the price they would get at the end of the crop season.
- Further, farmers also get insulated against any price crash during the harvest season.

3. Elaborate the Public Distribution System.

- The increase in food grain production need not result in increase in access to food for all. So, the government took steps to distribute food grains at subsidised rates through the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- The nature, scope and functioning of PDS varies from state to state. Tamil Nadu has adopted an 'Universal' PDS, the rest of the states in India had a 'Targeted' PDS.
- Under universal PDS all the family ration card holders are entitled to the supplies from PDS. In the targeted PDS, the beneficiaries are identified based on certain criteria and given their entitlements, leaving out the rest.
- Both the Union and the State governments subsidised the supplies distributed through PDS. The level and quantum of subsidy also varied across states.

- Subsequently, the National Food Security Act (NFSA) was passed by the Indian parliament in 2013. The NFSA covers 50% of urban households and 75% of the rural households.
- These households are known as priority households identified based on a set of criteria. Priority households of this country now have the right to food supplied through PDS.
- The Union government supplies rice at the rate of ` 3 per kg, wheat at the rate of ` 2 per kg, and millets at the rate of ` 1 per kg under NFSA.

4. What are the factors affecting the purchasing power and explain them.

Purchasing power is the value of a currency expressed in terms of the amount of goods or services that one unit of money can buy. Price increases purchasing power declines and vice versa. The factors that affect the Purchasing Power are i)

Over population

- The population growth rate in India is high. Large population leads to increasing demand, but supply was not equal to the demand.
- So, the normal price level will be going an higher. Automatically, it affect purchasing power especially in rural population.

ii) Increasing prices of essential goods

- There is a steady increase in the prices of essential goods.
- The continuous rises in the prices erodes the purchasing power and adversely affect the poor people.
- During 2015-16 an average rate of 2% food inflation, the prices of pulses rose by about 40%.

iii) Demand for goods

When demand for goods increases, the price of goods increases then the purchasing power is affected.

iv) Price of goods affect the value of currency

When the price increases the purchasing power decreases and finally the value of currency decreases and vice versa.

v) Production and supply of goods

The production and supply of goods decline, the price of goods increases, then the purchasing power is affected.

vi) Poverty and inequality

- There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy. The proportion of income and assets owned by top 10% of Indian goes on increasing. This has led to an increase in the poverty level in the society.
- Generally purchasing power is affected by poverty and unequal distribution of wealth also.

- Purchasing power affects every aspect of economics from consumers buying goods to investors and stock prices to a country's economic prosperity.

5. What are the main objectives of the new Agricultural Policy?

The important objectives of the New Agricultural Policy are –

i) Raising the productivity of inputs

One of the important objectives of India's agricultural policy is to improve the productivity of inputs like, HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation projects etc.

ii) Raising value-added per hectare

Agricultural policy is to increase per hectare value-added rather than raising physical output by raising the productivity of agriculture in general and productivity of small and marginal holding in particular.

iii) Protecting the interests of poor farmers

Agricultural policy is proposed to protect the interests of poor and marginal farmers by abolishing intermediaries. It can be achieved through land reforms, expanding institutional credit support to poor farmers etc.

iv) Modernising agricultural sector

The policy support includes the introduction of modern technology in agricultural operations and application of improved agricultural inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers etc.

v) Environmental degradation

Agricultural policy of India has set another objective to check environmental degradation of natural base of Indian agriculture.

vi) Removing bureaucratic obstacles

The policy has set another objective to remove bureaucratic obstacles on the farmers' co-operative societies and self-help institutions so that they can work independently.

UNIT:4-GOVERNMENT AND TAXES

V. Give short answers.

1. Define tax.

- The origin of the word "tax" is from "taxation," which means an estimate.
- Taxation is a means by which governments finance their expenditure by imposing charges on citizens and corporate entities.
- The main purpose of taxation is to accumulate funds for the functioning of the government machinery

2. Why we pay tax to the government?

- The levying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund governance or to alter prices in order to affect demand.
- States throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions. Some of these include transportation, sanitation, public safety, education, healthcare systems, military and scientific research, etc.,

3. What are the types of tax? Give examples.

- Taxes are levied by government for the development of the state's economy. The revenue of the government depends upon direct and indirect taxes.
- The types of taxes are
Direct taxes - Eg: Income tax, Corporate tax, Wealth tax, etc.
Indirect taxes - Eg: Stamp duty, Entertainment tax, Excise duty, Goods and Services tax, etc.

4. Write short note on Goods and Service Tax.

- The Goods and Service Tax (GST) is one of the indirect taxes.
- The GST was passed in Parliament on 29 March 2017.
- The act came into effect on 1 July 2017. The motto is one nation, one market, one tax.
- Goods and service tax is defined as the tax levied when a consumer buys a good or service.
- The tax aims to replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and state governments.

5. What is progressive tax?

- Progressive tax rate is one in which the rate of taxation increases (multiplier) as the tax base increases (multiplicand).
- The amount of tax payable is calculated by multiplying the tax base with the tax rate. In the case of a progressive tax, the multiplicand (income) increases.
- When income increases, the tax rate also increases. This is known as a progressive tax.

Example-

Tax base	Tax rate	Amount of tax
Rs. 10,000	10 %	Rs. 1,000
Rs. 20,000	15 %	Rs. 3,000
Rs. 30,000	25 %	Rs. 7,500
Rs. 40,000	40 %	Rs. 16,000

6. What is meant by black money?

- Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.

7. What is tax evasion?

- Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, corporations and trusts.
- To reduce the tax liability, the tax payers includes dishonest tax reporting such as declaring less income, profits or gains than the amounts actually earned or overstating deductions. Tax evasion activities included -
- Underreporting income
- Inflating deductions or expenses
- Hiding money
- Hiding interest in offshore accounts

8. Write any two difference between tax and payments.

S.No.	Tax	Payments
1.	Tax is compulsory to the government without getting any direct benefits.	Fee is payment for getting any service.
2.	If the element of revenue for general purpose of the state predominates, the levy becomes a tax.	While a fee is a payment for a specific benefit privilege although the special to the primary purpose of regulations in public interest.
3.	Tax is a compulsory payment	Fee is a voluntary payment.
4.	If tax is imposed on a person, he has to pay it. Otherwise, he has to be penalised.	On the other hand, fee is not paid if the person do not want to get the service.
5.	Example: Income tax, Wealth tax, VAT etc.,	Fee payers can get direct benefit for paying fee. Example: Stamp fee, Driving license fee, Government registration fee.

VI. Brief answer.

1. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.

The origin of the word “tax” is from “taxation,” which means an estimate. The main purpose of taxation is to accumulate funds for the functioning of the

government machinery. Two types of taxes are i) Direct Taxes and ii) Indirect taxes.

Direct Taxes

A tax imposed on an individual or organisation, which is paid directly, is a direct tax. Some direct taxes are income tax, wealth tax and corporation tax.

i) Income tax

Income tax is the most common and most important tax levied on an individual in India. It is charged directly based on the income of a person. The rate at which it is charged varies, depending on the level of income.

ii) Corporate tax

This tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders. It is charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets located in India.

iii) Wealth tax

Wealth tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership. The same property will be taxed every year on its current market value. The tax is levied on the individuals and companies alike.

Indirect Taxes

If the burden of the tax can be shifted to others, it is an indirect tax. Some indirect taxes are stamp duty, entertainment tax, excise duty and goods and service tax (GST).

i) Stamp duty

Stamp duty is a tax that is paid on official documents like marriage registration or documents related to a property and in some contractual agreements.

ii) Entertainment tax

Entertainment tax is a duty that is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided. This tax can be charged on movie tickets, tickets to amusement parks, exhibitions and even sports events.

iii) Excise duty

An excise tax is any duty on manufactured goods levied at the movement of manufacture, rather than at sale. Excise is typically imposed in addition to an indirect tax such as a sales tax.

2. Write the structure of GST.

- The goods and service tax (GST) is one of the indirect taxes.
- France was the first country to implement GST in 1954.
- In India, the GST was passed in Parliament on 29 March 2017.
- The act came into effect on 1 July 2017. The motto is one nation, one market, one tax.
- Goods and service tax is defined as the tax levied when a consumer buys a good or service.

- That aims to replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and state governments. GST would eliminate the cascading effect of taxes on the production and distribution of goods and services.
- It is also a “one-point tax” unlike value-added tax (VAT), which was a multipoint tax.

3. What is black money? Write the causes of black money.

Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money. Causes of Black Money:

i) Shortage of goods

Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the root cause of black money. Controls are often introduced to check black money.

ii) Licensing proceeding:

- It is firmly believed that the system of controls permits, quotas and licences are associated with mal-distribution of commodities in short supply, which results in the generation of black money.

iii) Contribution of the industrial sector:

- Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.
- For example, the Controller of Public Limited Companies tries to buy commodities at low prices and get them billed at high amounts.

iv) Smuggling:

- Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.
- When India had rigid system of exchange controls, precious metals like gold and silver, textiles and electronics goods were levied a heavy excise duty.
- Bringing these goods by evading the authorities is smuggling.

v) Tax structure:

- When the tax rate is high, more black money is generated.

UNIT:5-INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU

V. Write short answers.

1. Why are wages low in the agricultural sector?

- Majority of the people involved in agriculture.
- Farmers are having a small land area.
- Most of the farmers are illiterate. So, they are easily exploited by the land lords.

- The government is supporting the industrial sector not supporting the agricultural sector.
- The people practising agriculture are not able to get easily loan from the banks and subsidy from the government.

2. What is meant by an industrial cluster?

- Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets, technologies and skill requirements.
- An important aspect of clusters is the nature of inter-firm networks and interactions.

3. What are the routes for cluster formation?

- Clusters may arise due to many factors. For example
- Certain clusters evolve over a long time in history when artisans settle in one locality and evolve over centuries. Handloom weaving clusters are one examples of this development.
- In some sectors, when a large firm is established, a cluster of firms may emerge to take care of its input and service requirements.
- At times, governments may decide to encourage manufacturing using raw materials from a region, which may also lead to emergence of clusters.

4. Mention any three industrial development agencies in Tamil Nadu and their role

- **SIPCOT** (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu) was formed in 1971. It was formed to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.
- **TANSIDCO** (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation) was formed in 1970. It was formed to promote small-scale industries in the state. It gives subsidies and provides technical assistance for new firms in the small scale sector.
- **TIDCO** (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation) was formed 1965. Its aim is to promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates.

5. What are the problems of industrialization currently in Tamil Nadu?

The major problems are

- Need of capital,
- zz Need of raw materials
- zz Lack of technology
- zz Low productivity

- zz Low potential utilisation
- zz Inferior quality of products and
- zz Insufficient of public sector units

6. What is Meant by Entrepreneur?

- Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
- He possesses management skills, strong team building abilities and essential leadership qualities to manage a business.

7. What is Entrepreneurship?

- Entrepreneurship is a process of a action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise.
- It is the ability to create and build something.

VI. Write brief answer.

1. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters?

The following are the important characteristics of a successful industrial cluster.

- Geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- Sectoral specialisation
- Close inter-firm collaboration
- Inter-firm competition based on innovation
- A socio-cultural identity, which facilitates trust
- Multi-skilled workforce
- Active self-help organisations, and
- Supportive regional and municipal governments

2. Write about the Textile industry cluster in Tamil Nadu?

- Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textile sector in the country.
- Because of the development of cotton textile industry, Coimbatore is often referred as the 'Manchester of South India'.
- Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country.
- Power loom units are also widespread with Erode and Salem regions.
- Tiruppur is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear. It accounts for nearly 80% of the country's cotton knitwear exports and also generates a lot of employment opportunities.
- Because of the success in the global market, textile industry is seen as one of the most dynamic clusters in the Global South.
- At present, some of the leading garment exporters in India have set up their factories in Coimbatore region.

- Apart from body building, Karur is a major centre of exports of home furnishings like table cloth, curtains, bed covers and towels.
- Bhavani and Kumarapalayam are again major centres of production of carpets both for domestic and the global markets.
- Apart from modern clusters, there are traditional artisanal clusters such as Madurai and Kanchipuram that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees.

3. Write in detail about the types of policies adopted by the Tamil Nadu government to industrialise.

The areas of policy making that helped Tamil Nadu as one of the most industrialised states in India are –

- i) Education
- ii) Infrastructure
- iii) Industrial promotion

Education:

Industries require skilled human resources. The state is known for its vast supply of technical resources. It is home to one of the largest number of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Industrial Training Centres are started in the state.

Infrastructure:

The widespread diffusion of electrification has contributed to the spread of industrialisation even to smaller towns and villages in the state. Tamil Nadu is known for its excellent transport infrastructure. A combination of public and private transport has also facilitated rural to urban connectivity. It connects small producers to markets better.

Industrial Promotion:

A part from education and infrastructure, active policy efforts are made to promote specific sectors and also industrialisation. Policies to promote industries formulated in the post reform period. In addition, the state has put in place several industrial promotion agencies to provide sporting in frastructure.

Industrial Agencies:

- **SIPCOT** (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu) It was formed to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.
- **TANSIDCO** (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation) It was formed to promote small-scale industries in the state.
- **TIDCO** (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation) aim is to promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates.

- **TIIC** (Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.,) intended to provide low-cost financial support for both setting up new units and also for expansion of existing units.
- **TANSI** (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.,) is supposed to be the first industrial corporation operating in the domain for small enterprises.

4. Explain the role of Entrepreneur?

Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes. He possesses management skills, strong team building abilities and essential leadership qualities to manage a business.

Entrepreneurship:

Entrepreneurship is a process of a action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise. It is the ability to create and building something.

Role of an Entrepreneur

Entrepreneurs play a most important role in the economic growth and development of a country's economy.

- They promote development of industries and help to remove regional disparities by industrialising rural and backward areas.
- They help the country to increase the GDP and Per Capita Income.
- They contribute towards the development of society by reducing concentration of income and wealth.
- They promote capital formation by mobilising the idle savings of the citizens and country's export trade.
- Entrepreneurs provide large-scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals and work in an environment of changing technology and try to maximise profits by innovations.
- They enable the people to avail better quality goods at lower prices, which results in the improvement of their standard of living.