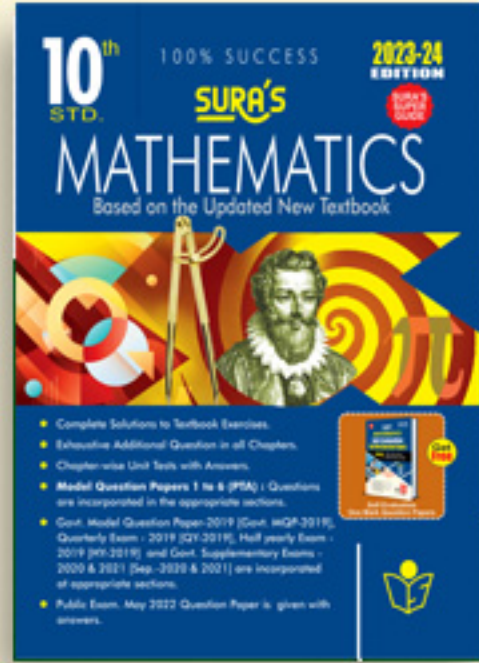


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- ☞ Instant Supplementary Exam. August 2022 Question Paper is given with answers.

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Syllabus

MONTH	HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS	ECONOMICS	TOTAL UNITS
June	1	1, 2	1	1	5
July	2, 3	3	2	2	5
I MID TERM TEST (10 Units)					
August	4	4, 5	3	3	5
September	5	0	0	0	1
QUARTERLY EXAM (16 Units)					
October	6, 7	6	4	4	5
November	8, 9	7	5	5	5
II MID TERM TEST (10 Units)					
December	10	0	0	0	1
HALF YEARLY EXAM (Full Portion 27 Units)					
January	FIRST REVISION TEST				
February	SECOND REVISION TEST				
March	THIRD REVISION TEST				

HISTORY

Unit 1

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↗ The race for colonies leading to rivalry and clashes among the great powers of Europe
- ↗ Emergence of Japan as the strongest and most aggressive power in East Asia
- ↗ Colonialism's impact on Africa
- ↗ Causes, course and results of the First World War
- ↗ Treaty of Versailles and its provisions
- ↗ Causes, course and outcome of the Russian Revolution
- ↗ Foundation, functioning and failure of the League of Nations



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?

- (a) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottomans
- (b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
- (c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
- (d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

[Ans. (a) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottomans]

2. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) Korea
- (d) Mongolia

[Ans. (b) Japan]

3. Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"? [PTA-6; May-'22]

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Marx
- (c) Sun Yat-sen
- (d) Mao Tsetung

[Ans. (a) Lenin]

4. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for? [FRT-'22]

- (a) air warfare
- (b) trench warfare
- (c) submarine warfare
- (d) ship warfare

[Ans. (b) trench warfare]

5. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?

- (a) Britain
- (b) France
- (c) Dutch
- (d) USA

[Ans. (a) Britain]

6. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? [Sep-2021]

- (a) Germany
- (b) Russia
- (c) Italy
- (d) France

[Ans. (b) Russia]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

- Japan forced a war on China in the year _____.
[Ans. 1894]
- The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913.
[May-'22] [Ans. London]
- Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____.
[Ans. 1902]
- In the Balkans _____ had mixed population.
[Ans. Macedonia]
- In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.
[Ans. Russia]
- _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
[FRT-'22] [Ans. Clemenceau]
- Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
[PTA-1; FRT & Aug-'22] [Ans. 1925]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

- The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 - Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 - Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
 - Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 - (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (i) and (iii) are correct
 - (iv) is correct
 - (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct]
- Assertion (A) :** Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.

Reason (R) : Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

 - Both A and R are correct
 - A is right but R is not the correct reason
 - Both A and R are wrong
 - R is right but A is wrong.

[Ans. (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason]
- Assertion (A) :** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.

Reason (R) : There was stiff resistance from the native population.

- Both A and R are correct
 - A is right but R is not the correct reason
 - Both A and R are wrong
 - R is right but A is wrong.
- [Ans. (a) Both A and R are correct]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Treaty of Brest - Litovsk	-	Versailles
(2)	Jingoism	-	Turkey
(3)	Kemal Pasha	-	Russia with Germany
(4)	Emden	-	England
(5)	Hall of Mirrors	-	Madras

Ans.

(1)	Treaty of Brest - Litovsk	-	Russia with Germany
(2)	Jingoism	-	England
(3)	Kemal Pasha	-	Turkey
(4)	Emden	-	Madras
(5)	Hall of Mirrors	-	Versailles

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

- How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?
[FRT-'22]
Ans. (i) In 1894 Japan forced a war on China. The **crushing defeat** of China by little Japan in the **Sino-Japanese War** (1894-95) surprised the world.
(ii) Despite the warning of the three great powers **Russia, Germany and France** – **Japan** annexed the Liaotung peninsula with **Port Arthur**.
(iii) By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.
- Name the countries in the Triple Entente.
[QY-2019; Aug-'22]
Ans. The countries in the Triple Entente were, Britain, France and Russia.
- What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
[HY-2019; FRT-'22]
Ans. (i) England's jingoism
(ii) France's chauvinism and
(iii) Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism in Europe.
- What do you know of trench warfare?
Ans. **Trench Warfare :** [PTA-3; Sep-2021]
(i) The **Battle of Marne** is a memorable for trench warfare.

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

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(ii) **Trenches or ditches** dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.

(iii) The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail, and orders were delivered.

5. What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha? [FRT-'22]

Ans. (i) Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for **Turkey's rebirth** as a nation.

(ii) Kemal Pasha **modernised** Turkey and **changed it** out of all recognition.

(iii) He put an end to the **Sultanate** and the **Caliphate**.

(iv) The support of the **Soviet Union** was of **great help** to him.

6. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations. [PTA-5]

Ans. (i) The League appeared to be an organisation of those who were victorious in the First World War. Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.

(ii) The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the **power of nationalism**. The principle of "**collective security**" could not be applied in actual practice.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL

1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. [PTA-1; HY-2019; Sep-2020 & 21; May-'22]

Ans. **European Alliances and Counter - Alliances :**

(i) In 1900 five of the **European Great Powers** were divided into two armed camps.

(ii) One camp consisted of the **Central Powers Germany**, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

(iii) Under the guidance of Bismarck, they had formed the **Triple Alliance in 1882**.

(iv) The other camp consisted of **France and Russia**.

(v) The **Anglo-Japanese Alliance** prompted France to seek an alliance with Britain. Which resulted in the **Entente Cordiale (1904)**.

(vi) Britain subsequently reached an agreement with Russia and formed the **Triple Entente** of Britain, France and Russia.

Violent Forms of Nationalism :

(i) With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of "**my country right or wrong I support it**" developed.

(ii) England's **jingoism**, France's **chauvinism** and Germany's **Kultur** were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War.

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :

(i) Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** of Germany was **ruthlessly assertive and aggressive**.

(ii) Napoleon's defeat at **Trafalgar (1805)**, Germany's **aggressive diplomacy** and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her.

(iii) Therefore, Britain embarked on a **naval race**, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

(i) **France and Germany** were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.

(ii) German interference in Morocco added to the **bitterness**.

Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans :

(i) The **Young Turk Revolution** of 1908, Austria and Russia resumed their activities in the Balkans.

(ii) Austria announced the annexation of **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

(iii) Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany firmly supported Austria.

(iv) The enmity between **Austria and Serbia** led to the **outbreak of war in 1914**.

The Balkan Wars :

(i) Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.

(ii) Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans

(iii) There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and later Montenegro for the control of it. In March **1912** they formed the **Balkan League**.

(iv) The **Second Balkan War** ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in **August 1913**.

VII. ACTIVITY

- Students can be taught to mark the places of battles and the capital cities of the countries that were engaged in the War.



VIII. MAP WORK

Mark the following countries on the world map.

[PTA-1]

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Ans. 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 |



* [QY-2019]

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. (i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out. [PTA-4]
(ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.
(iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.
(iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (iii) is correct
(c) (iv) is correct (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (a) (i) and (ii) are correct]

GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. The country which won the Battle of Jutland [QY-2019]
(a) Germany (b) England (c) Russia (d) France [Ans. (b) England]
2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army? [Sep-2020]
(a) Delville (b) Orange State (c) Adowa (d) Algiers [Ans. (c) Adowa]

2 MARKS

1. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution. [Sep-2020]

Ans. The Russian communist government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom. Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a global context.

5 MARKS

1. What are the impact on India in the First World War? [FRT-'22]

Ans. The impact on India in the First World War

- (i) The First World War had a significant impact on India. The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in Europe, Africa and West Asia.
(ii) After the War, the soldiers came back with new ideas which had an impact on the Indian society.
(iii) India contributed £ 230 million in cash and over £ 125 million in loans towards war expenses.
(iv) India also sent war materials to the value £ 250 million. This caused enormous economic distress.
(v) There were grain riots as poor people looted shops. Towards the end of the war India too suffered under world-wide epidemic of influenza. (£ - symbol of Pound sterling)
(vi) The War conditions led to the rise of Home Rule Movement in India. The Congress was reunited during the war.
(vii) India and Indians had taken an active part in the War believing that Britain would reward India's loyalty. But only disappointment was in store.
(viii) Thus the War had multiple effects on Indian society, economy and polity.

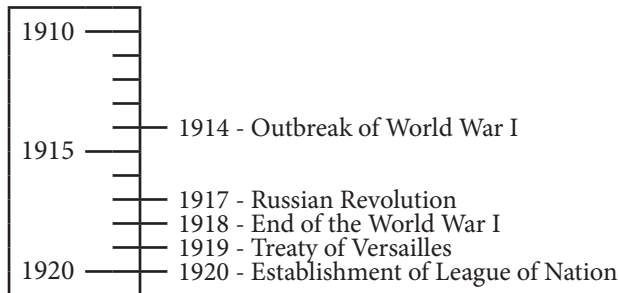
2. What were the objectives of the League of Nations? [FRT-'22]

Ans. (i) The two-fold objective of the League of Nations was to **avoid war** and **maintain peace** in the world and to promote international cooperation in economic and social affairs.
(ii) The League intended to act as **conciliator and arbitrator** and thereby resolve a dispute in its early stages.
(iii) If wars should break out **despite arbitration**, the members should apply sanctions to the aggressor-first economic and then military.
(iv) The difficulty in achieving the objectives was increased from the beginning by the absence of three Great Powers namely USA (did not become a member), Germany (a defeated nation) and Russia.
(v) The latter two joined in 1926 and 1934. While Germany resigned in 1933, Russia was expelled in 1939.

TIME LINE CHART

[QY-2019]

SCALE
(1 unit = 5 years)



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER: 1 MARK

- The biggest outcome of the I world war was the _____.
(a) Green Revolution
(b) French Revolution
(c) Russian Revolution
(d) American Revolution
[Ans. (c) Russian Revolution]
- A striking feature of nineteenth century was that _____ emerged as the dominant power.
(a) Asia
(b) Europe
(c) Africa
(d) Australia
[Ans. (b) Europe]
- In 1902, Japan entered into an alliance with England and demanded that Russia should withdraw its troops from _____.
(a) France
(b) Spain
(c) Manchuria
(d) India
[Ans. (c) Manchuria]
- _____ of Russia suggested to the powers that they meet together to bring about an era of universal peace.
(a) Tsar Nicholas II
(b) Michael
(c) Peter the Great
(d) Alexander I
[Ans. (a) Tsar Nicholas II]
- At the battle of _____ in 1914, the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans.
(a) Tannenberg
(b) Marne
(c) Danzig
(d) Balkan
[Ans. (b) Marne]
- In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the _____.
(a) French
(b) Indians
(c) Austrians
(d) Germans
[Ans. (c) Austrians]

- _____ Was the American President when USA declared war against Germany in 1917.
(a) Wilson
(b) Abraham Lincoln
(c) F.D Roosevelt
(d) John F. Kennedy
[Ans. (a) Wilson]
- Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____.
(a) Confucius
(b) Plato
(c) Mao-Tse-Tung
(d) Karl Marx
[Ans. (d) Karl Marx]
- In 1861, Tsar _____ abolished serfdom and emancipated the serfs
(a) Fredrick
(b) Peter
(c) Alexander II
(d) Nicholas
[Ans. (c) Alexander II]
- _____ was the official newspaper of the communist party of the Soviet Union from 1918 - 1991.
(a) Pravda
(b) Moscow times
(c) Trud
(d) Vedomosti
[Ans. (a) Pravda]
- In March 1918, the Treaty of _____ was signed.
(a) Versailles
(b) Sevres
(c) Brest - Litovsk
(d) London
[Ans. (c) Brest - Litovsk]
- In 1931 Japan attacked _____.
(a) China
(b) Manchuria
(c) France
(d) Russia
[Ans. (b) Manchuria]
- In December 1939 Russia was expelled from the league of Nations for her attack on _____.
(a) Germany
(b) Italy
(c) Austria
(d) Finland
[Ans. (d) Finland]

V. ANSWER BRIEFLY

2 MARKS

1. Why is 20th century called 'the long nineteenth century' by historians?

- Ans. (i)** 1914 is a turning point in world history.
(ii) The political and social processes that began in 1789 culminated in the First World War that broke out in that year and **decisively shaped** the course of the twentieth century.
(iii) Historians therefore call this as 'the long nineteenth century'.

2. How was the surplus wealth produced by capitalist industry used?

- Ans.** The aim of capitalistic industry was to produce more and more. The surplus wealth thus produced was used to build more **factories, railways, steamships** or other such undertakings.

3. Why did Japan annexe Korea in 1910?

- Ans.** After 1905 Japan took control of Korean domestic and foreign policy. The assassination of a prominent Japanese diplomat provided the excuse in 1910 for Japan's annexation of Korea.

4. What heightened the tension between Germany and Britain?

- Ans. (i)** Kaiser proclaimed that Germany would be the **leader of the world**. The German navy was expanded.
(ii) Germany's **aggressive diplomacy** and rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her. Therefore, Britain embarked on a naval race, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

5. Name the nine states that opposed the central powers.

- Ans.** Nine states that opposed the Central powers were: Russia, France, Britain, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Serbia, Romania and Greece.

6. Write a note on the Tsar's abortive attempts for peace.

- Ans. (i)** Tsar Nicholas II of Russia suggested to the Powers that they meet together to bring about an era of **universal peace**.
(ii) In response two Peace Conferences were held at **The Hague in Holland in 1899 and 1907**, but in vain.

7. Why did America enter the first World war?

- Ans.** In January 1917, **Lusitania**, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine. There

was a lot of resentment in the USA and President Wilson declared war against Germany in April 1917. America's entry with its enormous resources made Allied victory a foregone conclusion.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

5 MARKS

1. Give an account of popular uprisings in Russia.

- Ans. (i)** Even on 23 February 1917, when the socialists celebrated **International Working Women's Day** on that day, the Tsar seemed unchallengeable. But he had to abdicate on the morning of 2 March.
(ii) Though none called for strikes fearing that the time was not ripe for **militant action**. The bread shortages among **women textile workers**, many with husbands in the army, forced them to go on strike anyway and march through the factory areas of Petrograd, the capital of the Russian Empire.
(iii) Masses of women workers demanding "**Bread for workers**" waved their arms towards **factory workers** and shouted "**Come out!**" "Stop work!"
(iv) The city's 400,000 workers joined the movement the next day (24 February).

2. What was the outcome of the Russian Revolution?

- Ans. (i)** The Russian Communist Party eliminated **illiteracy and poverty** in Russia within a record time.
(ii) Russian **industry and agriculture** had developed remarkably.
(iii) Women were given **equal rights**, including rights to vote.
(iv) Industries and banks were nationalised. Land was announced as **social property**.
(v) Land was distributed to poor peasants.
(vi) Lenin thought the most important factor for the fall of Provisional government was its failure to withdraw from World War.
(vii) So Lenin immediately appealed for peace.
(viii) **Unmindful** of the harsh terms dictated by the Central Powers, Lenin opted for withdrawing from the War to concentrate on the formation of new government.
(ix) In March 1918 the Treaty of Brest–Litovsk was signed.

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

3. What were the issues and incidents of violations of the league of nations?

- Ans. (i)** One of the major problems confronting the European powers was how to achieve **disarmament**.
- (ii)** In **1925 the Council of the League** set up a commission to hold a Disarmament Conference to sort out the problem.
- (iii)** But the proposed conference materialised only in **February 1932**. In this Conference, Germany's demand of equality of arms with France was rejected. In October Hitler withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League.
- (iv)** Japan attacked Manchuria in **September 1931** and the League condemned Japan.
- (v)** So Japan also followed the example of Germany and resigned from the League.
- (vi)** In the context of Italy's attack on Ethiopia, the League applied sanctions.
- (vii)** As the sanctions came into effect, Italy resigned from the League in 1937.
- (viii)** Thereafter the League was a passive witness to events, taking no part in the crises over the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.
- (ix)** The last decisive action it took was in December 1939 when Russia was expelled for her attack on Finland.
- (x)** The Assembly did not meet again and the League of Nations was finally dissolved in 1946.



VII. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION.

1. Balkan Wars [GMQP-2019; QY-2019]

(a) Why was Balkan League formed?

Ans. (i) The Balkan League was formed by Russia to expel the Turks from the Balkans.

(ii) Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro formed the Balkan League in March 1912 and defeated the Turkish forces in the first Balkan War.

(b) What was the outcome of the first Balkan War?

Ans. (i) The Turkish forces were **defeated**.

(ii) The Treaty of London was signed in **May 1913** and a new state of **Albania** was created.

(iii) Turkey was reduced to the area around Constantinople.

(c) Who were defeated in this war?

Ans. The Turkish forces.

(d) What was the name of the Treaty signed at the end of this second Balkan War?

Ans. The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

UNIT TEST

[Time: 60 Minutes]

[Total: 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

(3 × 1 = 3)

- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare
(c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Korea (d) Mongolia
- Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____
(a) Confucius (b) Plato
(c) Mao-Tse-Tung (d) Karl Marx

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

(3 × 1 = 3)

- In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.
- Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
- _____ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914.

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

(2 × 1 = 2)

- The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 - Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
 - Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople
 - Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 - (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (i) and (iii) are correct
 - (iv) is correct
 - (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
- Assertion :** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason : There was stiff resistance from the native population.
(a) Both A and R are correct
(b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but A is wrong.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(4 × 1 = 4)

(1)	Kemal Pasha	(a)	England
(2)	Hall of Mirrors	(b)	South Africa
(3)	Lloyd George	(c)	Turkey
(4)	Cecil Rhodes	(d)	Versailles

V. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BRIEFLY

(4 × 2 = 8)

- What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?
- Why did Japan annexe Korea in 1910?
- What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?
- Name the nine states that opposed the central powers.

VI. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER

(1 × 5 = 5)

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

ANSWERS

- (b) trench warfare
 - (b) Japan
 - (d) Karl Marx
- Russia
 - 1925
 - Emden
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
 - (a) Both A and R are correct
- 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - b
- Refer Sura's Guide V - 5
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 3 (A)
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 3
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 6 (A)
- Refer Sura's Guide VI - 3



Unit 5

Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ The influence of Western ideas and Christianity in creating a new awakening in 19th century British India
- ↪ Contestation in the social and religious sphere – opposition to practices like sati, slavery, untouchability, and child marriage
- ↪ Opposition to idolatry, rituals and superstitious beliefs
- ↪ Contribution of Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Theosophical Society and Aligarh Movement to the regeneration of India
- ↪ Role played by prominent personalities in bringing about this awakening amongst Parsees and Sikhs
- ↪ Social movement of Jyotiba Phule and reform movements in Kerala and Tamilnadu

EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. In which year was Sati abolished?

[Sep-2021; SRT-'22]

- (a) 1827
- (b) 1829
- (c) 1826
- (d) 1927

[Ans. (b) 1829]

2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?

- (a) Arya Samaj
- (b) Brahma Samaj
- (c) Prarthana Samaj
- (d) Adi Brahma Samaj

[Ans. (a) Arya Samaj]

3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?

- (a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar
- (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

[Ans. (a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar]

4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?

[PTA-4]

- (a) Parsi Movement
- (b) Aligarh Movement
- (c) Ramakrishna Mission
- (d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha

[Ans. (a) Parsi Movement]

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

5 MARKS

1. Mention the contributions of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar to the social reforms. [PTA-1]
- Ans.** (i) Another outstanding reformer in Bengal was Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. Vidyasagar argued that the Hindu scriptures were progressive.
- (ii) He provided evidence from scriptures that there was no sanction for burning of widows or for the prohibition on the remarriage of widows.
- (iii) He wrote a number of polemical tracts, and was the pioneer of modern Bengali prose.
- (iv) He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- (v) He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.
- (vi) The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856.
- (vii) This Act was intended to improve the lot of child widows and save them from perpetual widowhood.

GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

2 MARKS

1. What were the positive principles enunciated by Dayanand Saraswathi? [QY-2019]

Ans. The positive principles enunciated by Dayanand were: strict monotheism, condemnation of idolatry, and rejection of Brahman domination of ritual and social practices.

2. What was the impact of Swami Vivekananda's activist ideology? [Sep-2020]

Ans. (i) Vivekananda's activist ideology rekindled the desire for political change among many **western-education** young Bengalis.

(ii) Many of the youths who were involved in the militant nationalist struggle during the **Swadeshi movement** following the **Partition of Bengal** were inspired by Vivekananda.

5 MARKS

1. Write an essay on Theosophical movement and the contribution of Annie Besant. [QY-2019]

Ans. (i) The Theosophical Society was founded by **Madame H.P. Blavatsky** (1831–1891) and **Colonel H.S. Olcott** (1832–1907).

(ii) Founded in the USA in 1875, it later shifted to India at Adyar, Chennai in 1886.

(iii) Theosophical Society stimulated a study of the Hindu classics, especially the **Upanishads** and the **Bhagavad Gita**.

(iv) The Theosophical Society also played an important role in the revival of Buddhism in India.

(v) Western interest in Hindu scriptures gave educated Hindus great pride in their tradition and culture.

Contribution of Annie Besant

- (i) In India the Theosophical movement became further popular with the election of Annie Besant (1847–1933) as its president after the death of Olcott.
- (ii) She played a role in Indian nationalist politics, and formed the **Home Rule League** demanding home rule to India on the lines of Ireland.
- (iii) Annie Besant spread Theosophical ideas through her newspapers called **New India** and **Commonweal**.

8 MARKS

1. Comment on the life and teachings of Ramalinga Swamigal. [Sep-2020]

Ans. (i) Popularly known as Vallalar, Ramalinga Swamigal or Ramalinga Adigal (1823–1874), was born in Marudhur, a village near Chidambaram.

(ii) Ramalinga emphasised the bonds of responsibility and compassion between living beings.

(iii) He expressed the view that 'those who lack compassion for suffering beings are hardhearted, their wisdom clouded'.

(iv) He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants. This he called **jeevakarunya**.

- (v) He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865 and it was renamed "Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya Sanga" which means "Society for Pure Truth in Universal self-hood".
- (vi) Ramalinga also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at Vadalur (1867), in the wake of a terrible famine in south India in 1866.
- (vii) His voluminous songs were compiled and published under the title Thiruvartu (Songs of Grace).

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. Rajaram Mohan Roy founded the _____ in 1828.

- (a) Arya Samaj
- (b) Brahmo Samaj
- (c) Prarthana Samaj
- (d) Ramakrishna Mission

[Ans. (b) Brahmo Samaj]

2. _____ carried on the work of Ram Mohan Roy after his death.

- (a) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (b) Ishwar Candra Vidyasagar
- (c) M.G. Ranade
- (d) Maharishi Debendranath Tagore

[Ans. (d) Maharishi Debendranath Tagore]

3. _____ was greatly influenced by Christianity believing in its spirit but not in the person of its founder.

- (a) Rajaram Mohan Roy
- (b) Vivekananda
- (c) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (d) M.G. Ranade

[Ans. (c) Keshab Chandra Sen]

4. The first age of consent act was enacted in _____.

- (a) 1860
- (b) 1870
- (c) 1880
- (d) 1890

[Ans. (a) 1860]

5. The reform movement similar to Brahmo Samaj founded in Bombay in 1876 was _____.

- (a) Arya Samaj
- (b) Prarthana Samaj
- (c) Deoband movement
- (d) Aligarh movement

[Ans. (b) Prarthana Samaj]

6. The _____ Samaj started a number of Dayananda Anglo-Vedic schools and colleges.

- (a) Brahmo
- (b) Prarthana
- (c) Arya
- (d) Adi Brahmo

[Ans. (c) Arya]

7. _____ was a priest of Dakshineswar near Kolkata.

- (a) Ramakrishna
- (b) Vivekananda
- (c) Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Shradhdhananda

[Ans. (a) Ramakrishna]

8. The Theosophical Society founded in the USA, shifted to India at _____, Chennai.

- (a) Santhome
- (b) Nungambakkam
- (c) Mylapore
- (d) Adyar

[Ans. (d) Adyar]

9. The Theosophical Society played an important role in the revival of _____ in India.

- (a) Christianity
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Islam
- (d) Jainism

[Ans. (b) Buddhism]

10. _____ is chiefly known as the earliest leader of the Non-Brahman movement.

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Ayyankali
- (c) M.G. Ranade
- (d) Jyotiba Phule

[Ans. (d) Jyotiba Phule]

11. _____ evolved into a poet and scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.

- (a) Ayyankali
- (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (c) Narayana Guru
- (d) Sayyid Ahmed Khan

[Ans. (c) Narayana Guru]

12. Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college was raised to the status of a university in _____.

- (a) 1915
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1930
- (d) 1925

[Ans. (b) 1920]

13. _____ was a revivalist movement organised by the orthodox Muslim Ulema.

- (a) Aligarh movement
- (b) Satyashodak Samaj
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) Deoband movement

[Ans. (d) Deoband movement]

8. Who founded the Nirankari Movement and what were his teachings?

- Ans. (i)** Baba Dayal Das, was the founder of the Nirankari Movement stressed the worship of god as Nirankar (formless).
- (ii)** Rejection of idols, rejection of rituals associated with idolatry, reverence for the authority of Guru Nanak and of the Adi Granth formed the essence of his teachings. He reiterated the prohibition on meat-eating, and liquor consumption.

9. Write a note on Namdhari Movement.

- Ans. (i)** The Namdhari Movement, founded by Baba Ram Singh, was another socio-religious movement among the Sikhs.
- (ii)** The Namdharis insisted on wearing the symbols of Sikhism except the kirpan (sword).
- (iii)** Instead Baba Ram Singh wanted his followers to carry a lathi. It considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage.
- (iv)** It prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.

10. Brief Ramalinga Adigal's views on hunger and poverty.

- Ans. (i)** Ramalinga bore witness to hunger and poverty in the country: "I saw poor people, emaciated with hunger and terribly weary, going to every house, yet their hunger was not removed, and my heart suffered intensely.
- (ii)** Those who suffer with relentless disease, I saw them in front of me and my heart trembled.
- (iii)** I saw those people, poor and of unmatched honor, their hearts weary, and I grew weak."

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL

5 MARKS

1. Give an account of Narayana Guru's life and teachings.

- Ans. (i)** Born to poor parents in Kerala, Narayana Guru (1854–1928) evolved into a poet and scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.
- (ii)** Disturbed by the terrible caste tyranny, that the lower caste people suffered, he dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the oppressed.

(iii) He set up the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam, an organization to work for the uplift of the "depressed classes".

(iv) He established a grand temple at Aruvipuram and dedicated it to all.

(v) Thinkers and writers such as Kumaran Asan and Dr Palpu were influenced by his ideas and carried forward the movement.

VII. ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS GIVEN UNDER EACH CAPTION

1. Ramalinga Adigal. [GMQP-2019; HY-2019]

(i) What is Jeevakarunya?

Ans. Ramalinga Adigal his showed compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants is called jeevakarunya. He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865

(ii) What are the Songs of Grace?

Ans. Thiruvartupa

(iii) Point out the major contribution of Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sathya Sangam?

Ans. (i) It established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste at vadalur.

(ii) It also emphasised the bonds of responsibility and compassion between living beings.

(iv) Where did he establish his free feeding house?

Ans. Vadalur.

2. Raja Rammohan Roy [QY-2019]

(a) What social customs were opposed by him?

Ans. Rammohan Roy was opposed to meaningless religious ceremonies and all forms of pernicious social customs.

(b) Which ideas influenced him?

Ans. His religio-philosophical social outlook, he was deeply influenced by monotheism and anti-idolatry

(c) Which practice was condemned by him?

Ans. Rammohan Roy condemned the subjugation of women and opposed the prevailing ideas that women were inferior to men.

(d) When was sati abolishing Act passed??

Ans. Sati abolishing Act was passed on 1829.

UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (3 × 1 = 3)

- Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
 - Parsi Movement
 - Aligarh Movement
 - Ramakrishna Mission
 - Dravida Mahajana Sabha
- Who was the author of the book Satyarthha Prakash?
 - Dayananda Saraswathi
 - Vaikunda Swamy
 - Annie Besant
 - Swami Shradhdhananda
- The Theosophical society played an important role in the revival of _____ in India.
 - Christianity
 - Buddhism
 - Islam
 - Jainism

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS (3 × 1 = 3)

- The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was _____.
- Oru Paisa Tamilan was started by _____.
- Singh Sabha was the forerunner of _____.

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT (2 × 1 = 2)

- Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang
 - Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter-dining and inter-caste marriage
 - Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
 - Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.
 - (i) is correct
 - (ii) is correct
 - (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (iii) and (iv) are correct
- Assertion :** Jyotiba phule opened orphanages and homes for widows.
Reason : Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
 - Assertion is correct but Reason is not apt to the Assertion.
 - Assertion is correct but Reason is apt to the Assertion
 - Both are wrong
 - Reason is correct but Assertion is irrelevant.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (4 × 1 = 4)

(1)	Thiruvarutpa	(a)	Religious decree
(2)	Baba Dayal Das	(b)	Gurukulas
(3)	Fatwa	(c)	Nirankari
(4)	Swami Shradhdhananda	(d)	Songs of Grace

V. ANSWER THE BRIEF QUESTIONS (4 × 2 = 8)

- Mention the four articles of faith laid down by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore?
- Write a note on Suddhi.
- Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.
- Highlight the work done by Jyotiba Phule for the welfare of the poor and the marginalized.

VI. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER (1 × 5 = 5)

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

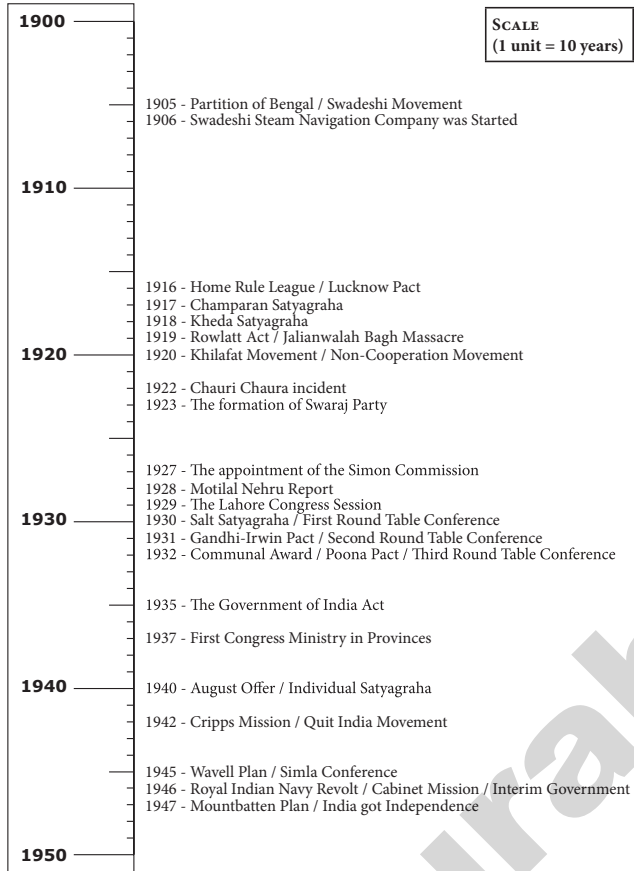
ANSWERS

- (a) Parsi Movement
 - (a) Dayananda Saraswathi
 - (b) Buddhism
- Mahadev Govind Ranade
 - Iyothee Thassar
 - Akali Movement
- (c) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (a) Assertion is correct but Reason is not apt to the Assertion.
- 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4- b
- Refer Sura's Guide V - 1
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 4 (A)
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 3
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 5
- Refer Sura's Guide VI - 1



TIME LINE CHART

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1900-1947)



Draw a time line for the following:

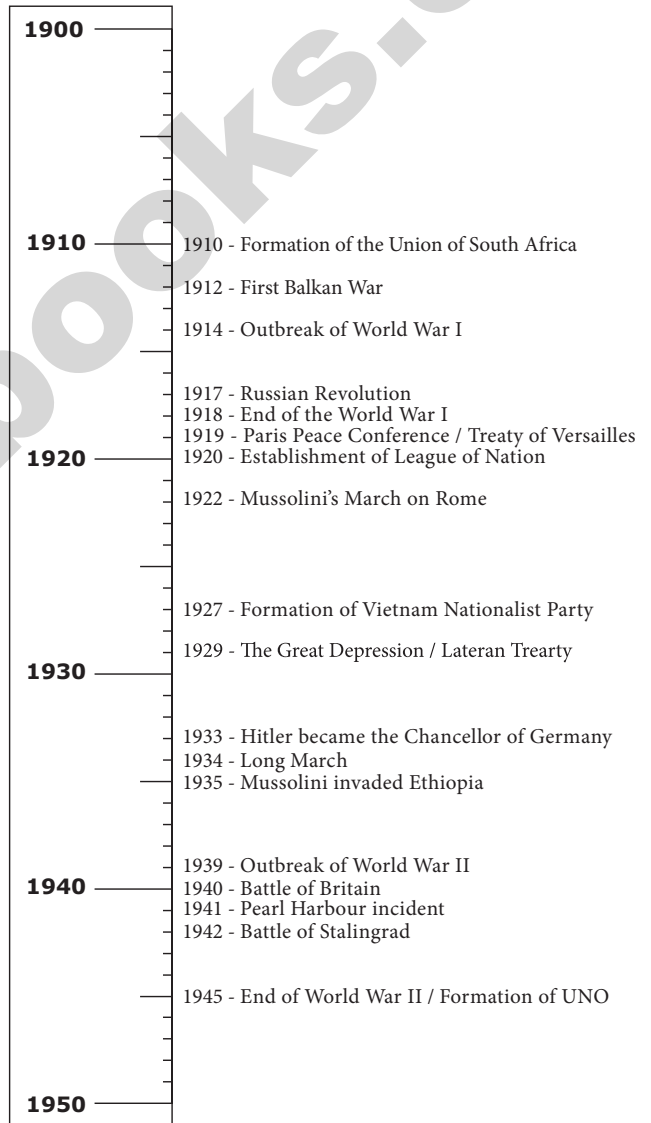
Write any five important events between 1900-1920 [PTA-1; HY-2019]

Draw a time line for the following:

Write any five important events between 1920 and 1940. [Sep-2020]

Draw a time line for the following:

Draw a Time Line for any five historical events of Indian National Movement from 1900 - 1930. [SRT-'22]



GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1

India – Location, Relief and Drainage



GEOGRAPHY

Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↻ To understand the strategic importance of India's absolute and relative location in the world
- ↻ To know the distinct characteristics of major physiographic divisions of India
- ↻ To compare the regions of Great Indian plains
- ↻ To understand the drainage system of India
- ↻ To differentiate the Himalayan and peninsular rivers

EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The north-south extent of India is

- (a) 2,500 km
- (b) 2,933 km
- (c) 3,214 km
- (d) 2,814 km

[Ans. (c) 3,214 km]

2. _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.
[HY-2019]

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Kosi
- (d) Damodar

[Ans. (c) Kosi]

3. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.
[PTA-3]

- (a) Coast
- (b) Island
- (c) Peninsula
- (d) Strait

[Ans. (c) Peninsula]

4. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____
[PTA-4; May-'22]

- (a) Goa
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Maldives

[Ans. (c) Sri Lanka]

5. The highest peak in South India is _____
[GMQP-2019; PTA-2]

- (a) Ooty
- (b) Kodaikanal
- (c) Anaimudi
- (d) Jindhagada

[Ans. (c) Anaimudi]

6. _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
[FRT-'22]

- (a) Bhabar
- (b) Tarai
- (c) Bhangar
- (d) Khadar

[Ans. (c) Bhangar]

7. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of
 (a) West Bengal and Odisha [PTA-1; Aug-'22]
 (b) Karnataka and Kerala
 (c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
 (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
[Ans. (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh]

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Tsangpo	-	Tributary of River Ganga
(2)	Yamuna	-	Highest peak in India
(3)	New alluvium	-	River Brahmaputra in Tibet
(4)	Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)	-	Southern part of East Coastal Plain
(5)	Coromandel Coast	-	Khadhar

Ans.

(1)	Tsangpo	-	River Brahmaputra in Tibet
(2)	Yamuna	-	Tributary of River Ganga
(3)	New alluvium	-	Khadhar
(4)	Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)	-	Highest peak in India
(5)	Coromandel Coast	-	Southern part of East Coastal Plain

III. GIVE REASONS

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains.
 [HY-2019; May-'22]

Ans. (i) Himalayas are called young fold mountains because they have been formed only a **few million years ago**, and also they were formed because of the **folding** of the earth crust due to **tectonic activity**.

(ii) Himalayas have **parallel ranges, sharp pointed peaks** and **steep slopes** indicating that they are **young fold mountains**.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial. [PTA-2]

Ans. (i) North Indian rivers are perennial because they originate from the **snow covered** Himalayas.

(ii) The snow covered Himalayan glacier is a 'good source for **continuous water** and the rivers are perennial.

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing.

Ans. South Indian Rivers are east flowing.

- (i) Most of the South Indian rivers are originates from the Western Ghats.
 (ii) The elevation of the western side is higher than the eastern side.
 (iii) So, the South Indian Rivers are east flowing rivers.

4. West flowing rivers do not form deltas.

Ans. (i) Most rivers flowing west from the Western Ghats do not form deltas.
 (ii) Because of the high gradient and they don't have to travel much distance to drain into the sea.
 (iii) This prevents them from forming deltas as their mouths and mostly only estuaries are formed.

IV. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

[PTA-5]

Ans.

S. No.	Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
1.	These rivers originate from the Himalayas.	Most of these originate from the Western Ghats.
2.	They flow in North India.	They flow in South India.
3.	They are long and wide.	They are very short and narrow.
4.	They are perennial in nature.	They are non-perennial in nature and are seasonal
5.	They are useful for irrigation and navigation.	They are useful for generating Hydro Power.
6.	Their middle and lower courses are navigable.	They are not useful for navigation.

India – Location, Relief and Drainage

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

[PTA-1; FRT & Aug-'22]

Ans.

S. No.	Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
1.	The Western Ghats forms the western edge of the peninsular plateau.	The Eastern Ghats form the eastern edge of the peninsular plateau.
2.	It runs parallel to the Arabian sea coast.	It runs parallel to the Bay of Bengal coast.
3.	These are continuous mountain ranges.	These are discontinuous mountain ranges.
4.	Anaimudi is a sort of tri-junction of the Anaimalai range, the cardamom hills and the Palani hills.	These join the Western Ghats at the Nilgiri hills bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

3. Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

[HY-2019; Sep-2021]

Ans.

S. No.	West Coastal Plains	East Coastal Plains
1.	It lies between Western Ghats and the Arabian sea .	It lies between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal .
2.	It extends from Rann of kutch in the North to Kanyakumari in the South.	It extends from West Bengal in the North to Tamil Nadu in the South.
3.	Northern part is known as Konkan Coast and Southern Part is known as Malabar Coast .	The northern part is known as Northern Circars and Southern part is known as Coromandal coast .
4.	Vembanad lake is found here.	Kolleru, Chilka and Pulicat lakes are found here.

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF

1. Name the neighbouring countries of India.

[GMQP-2019]

Ans. (i) The neighbouring countries of India are Bangladesh and Myanmar (in the East).

(ii) Pakistan (in the West).

(iii) Afghanistan (in the North-west).

(iv) China, Nepal and Bhutan (in the North).

2. Give the importance of IST. [PTA-2; Aug-'22]

Ans. (i) The local time of the **central meridian** of India is the standard time of India. India's central meridian is **82°30' E** longitude.

(ii) It passes through **Mirzapur** and roughly bisects the country in terms of longitude.

(iii) The IST is **5.30 hrs** ahead of **Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)**.

3. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

[QY-2019; HY-2019]

Ans. (i) The physiographic division is the **largest part** of the plateau region of India. The shape of this plateau is **roughly triangular**.

(ii) One of the sides of this triangle is marked by the line joining **Kanyakumari** with **Rajmahal Hills** and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats.

(iii) The second arm is marked by the **Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills**.

(iv) The third arm is marked by the **Western Ghats**. The area of this Plateau is about **7 lakh square km** and the height ranges from **500 to 1000 m** above sea level.

4. State the west following rivers of India. [PTA-3]

Ans. The west following rivers of India are

(i) Narmada

(ii) Tapti

(iii) Sabarmathi

(iv) Mahi

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

[PTA-4; FRT & May-'22]

Ans. (i) The Lakshadweep islands is a small group of **coral islands** located off the west coast of India.

(ii) It covers an area of **32 sq. km**.

(iii) **Kavaratti** is its administrative capital.

(iv) Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldiv Islands by the **Eight Degree Channel**.

(v) The uninhabited "**Pitt Island**" of this group has a bird sanctuary.

VI. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH

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

[PTA-1; Sep-2021; FRT & Aug-'22]

Ans. The term "Himalaya" is derived from Sanskrit. It means "The Abode of Snow". The Northern Mountains function as a great wall and is grouped into three divisions namely,

(I) The Trans - Himalayas

(II) Himalayas,

(1) Himadri

(2) Himachal

(3) Siwaliks

(III) Eastern or Purvanchal hills

(I) **The Trans - Himalayas :**

(i) It lies in **Jammu and Kashmir** and **Tibetan Plateau**.

(ii) It is about **40 Km** wide in the eastern and western extremities and about **225 km** wide in its central part.

(iii) The rocks of this region contain marine sediments which are underlain by "**Tertiary Granite**".

(II) **The Himalayas :**

(i) It constitutes the core part of northern mountains. It is a young fold mountain.

(ii) It was formed by the movement of **Eurasia land mass** in the north and **Gondwana land mass** in the south.

(iii) The Tethys Sea is found between the two land masses.

(iv) It is divided into,

(1) Greater Himalayas

(2) Lesser Himalayas

(3) The Siwaliks

The Greater Himalayas or Himadri :

(i) It is about **25km** wide and about **6,000 m** in height.

(ii) It receives **less rainfall**.

(iii) Example : **Mountain Everest, Kanchenjunga**

The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal:

(i) It is the middle range of Himalayas.

(ii) Height of this range varies from 3,700 to 4,500 m.

(iii) The major rocks of this range are slate, limestone and quartzite.

(iv) Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabharat are the mountain ranges found in this part.

The Outer Himalayas/The Siwaliks :

(i) The Siwaliks extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam

(ii) The attitude of this range varies between 900 - 1100 m.

(iii) The width of this range varies from 10km in the east to 50 km in the west.

(III) **Purvanchal Hills :**

(i) It extended in the north - eastern states of India.

(ii) Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar, while others are inside India.

(iii) **E.g. :** Dafla Hills, Abor Hills, Naga Hills.

Importance of Himalayas :

(i) Himalayas **blocks southwest monsoon** winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India.

(ii) It forms a **natural barrier** to the subcontinent.

(iii) It is the source for many **perennial rivers** like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.

(iv) The **Northern mountains** are described as the **paradise** of tourists due to its natural beauty.

(v) It provides **raw material** for many forest based industries.

(vi) Himalayas are renowned for the **rich biodiversity**.

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

Ans. The rivers in south India are called the Peninsular rivers. Most of these rivers originate from the Western Ghats. These 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**

(1) The River Mahanadi originates near **Sihawa** in Raipur district of Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha.

(2) Its length is **851 km**. Seonath, Telen, Sandur and Ib are its **major tributaries**.

(3) The Mahanadi empties its water in **Bay of Bengal**.

(ii) **Godavari**

(1) Godavari is the longest river (1,465 km) with an area of **3.13 lakh km²** among the Peninsular rivers. It is also called Vridha Ganga.

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. Two island groups belong to India are

[PTA-6]

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep
- (c) Maldives and Nicobar
- (d) Sri Lanka and Andaman

[Ans. (b) Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep]

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is the largest drainage system of India.

[PTA-3] [Ans. Ganga River]

2. River _____ is called Vridha Ganga.

[PTA-6] [Ans. Godavari]

2 MARKS

1. Write the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of India.

[PTA-5]

Ans. India extends from 8° 4' N to 37° 6' N latitudes and 68° 7' E to 97° 25' E longitudes.

GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. The oldest fold mountain range in India

- (a) Himalayan Mountain [QY-2019]
- (b) Western Ghats
- (c) Aravalli Range
- (d) Vindhya Range [Ans. (c) Aravalli Range]

2. Pick the odd one out.

[Sep-2020]

- (a) Kolleru Lake
- (b) Vembanad Lake
- (c) Chilka Lake
- (d) Pulicat Lake

[Ans. (b) Vembanad Lake]

3. The _____, is known as the "Roof of the World".

[FRT-'22]

- (a) Pamir Knot
- (b) K2
- (c) Anaimudi
- (d) Everest

[Ans. (a) Pamir Knot]

2 MARKS

1. What the major physiographic divisions of India?

Ans. Major physiographic divisions of India [FRT-'22]

- (i) The Northern Mountains
- (ii) The Northern Plains
- (iii) The Peninsular plateau
- (iv) The Coastal Plains
- (v) The Islands

5 MARKS

1. Explain the Eastern and Western Coastal Plains of India

[Sep-2020]

Ans. The Western Coastal Plain :

- (i) It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It extends from Rann of kutch in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and its width varies from 10 to 80 km.

(ii) It is mainly characterised by sandy beaches, coastal sand dunes, mud flats, lagoons, estuary, laterite platforms and residual hills.

(iii) The northern part of the West Coastal Plain is known as Konkan Plain.

(iv) Vembanad is a famous back water lake found in this region.

The Eastern Coastal Plain :

(i) It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal and, stretches along the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(ii) These plains are formed by the alluvial fillings of the littoral zone by the east flowing rivers of India. The coastal plain consists mainly of the recent alluvial deposits.

(iii) This coastal plain has a regular shoreline with well-defined beaches. The coastal plain between Mahanadi and Krishna river is known as the Northern Circars and the southern part lies between Krishna and Kaveri rivers is called Coromandal coast.

2. Explain about the Indian Islands. [FRT-'22]

Ans. (i) India has two major island groups namely Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

(ii) The former group consists of 572 islands and are located in Bay of Bengal, and the later one has 27 islands and is located in Arabian Sea.

(iii) India's only active volcano is found on Barren Island in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands :

- (i) These islands are located in an elevated portion of the submarine mountains. Since these islands lie close to the equator, the climate remains hot and wet throughout the year and has dense forests.
- (ii) The area of the island group is about 8,249 sq.km. The entire group of islands is divided into two.
- (iii) They are Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south.
- (iv) Port Blair is the administrative capital of the Andaman and Nicobar islands.
- (v) The **Ten Degree Channel** separates Andaman from Nicobar group. The southernmost tip, the **Indira Point** is a part of Nicobar Island.

Lakshadweep Islands :

- (i) This is a small group of coral islands located off the west coast of India. It covers an area of 32 Sq. Km.
- (ii) Kavaratti is its administrative capital.
- (iii) Lakshadweep islands are separated from the Maldiv Islands by the Eight Degree Channel. The uninhabited "Pitt Island" of this group has a bird sanctuary.
- (iv) Earlier, it had three divisions namely Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi. It was named as Lakshadweep in 1973.

Offshore Islands :

- (i) Besides the two group of islands, India has a number of islands along the Western Coast, Eastern Coast, In the delta region of Ganga and in the Gulf of Mannar.
- (ii) Many of these islands are uninhabited and are administered by the adjacent states.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER | MARK

1. The total length of the coast line in India including the islands is _____ km.
(a) 7516.6 km (b) 7625.6 km
(c) 7526.6 km (d) 7626.6 km
[Ans. (a) 7516.6 km]
2. India has been politically divided into _____ states and _____ Union territories.
(a) 29, 6 (b) 28, 8
(c) 29, 7 (d) 30, 7
[Ans. (b) 28, 8]
3. Earth rotates from _____ to _____.
(a) South to north (b) East to west
(c) West to east (d) North to south
[Ans. (c) West to east]
4. The highest point in Trans Himalayas is _____.
(a) Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)
(b) Kanchenjunga
(c) Anaimudi (d) Mahendragiri
[Ans. (a) Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)]
5. The _____ river divides the plateau region of India broadly into two parts.
(a) Kaveri (b) Narmada
(c) Tapti (d) Mahanadi
[Ans. (b) Narmada]

6. The _____ channel separates Lakshadweep islands from the Maldives islands.
(a) ten degree (b) nine degree
(c) eight degree (d) seven degree
[Ans. (c) eight degree]
7. The _____ range is the oldest mountain system in India.
(a) Aravalli (b) Ladakh
(c) Karakoram (d) Vindhya
[Ans. (a) Aravalli]
8. Kayals ad Teris are found in _____ coast.
(a) Konkan (b) Malabar
(c) Coromandel (d) Northern circars
[Ans. (b) Malabar]
9. The fresh water lake found in the deltaic region of Godavari is _____.
(a) Kolleru (b) Chelka
(c) Pulicat (d) Vembanad
[Ans. (a) Kolleru]
10. Dihang is a gorge in _____.
(a) Assam (b) Meghalaya
(c) Nagaland
(d) Arunachal Pradesh
[Ans. (d) Arunachal Pradesh]

3.	They consist of Karakoram, Ladakh and Zaskar ranges.	They comprise of Patkai hills and Naga hills in the north and Mizo hills in the south.
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3. GMT and IST

Ans.

S. No.	GMT	IST
1.	GMT - denotes Greenwich Mean Time.	IST - stands for Indian Standard Time.
2.	It is based on 0° longitude.	It is based on 82° 30'E longitude.
3.	This meridian passes through Greenwich in London.	It passes through Allahabad in India.
4.	It is 5½ hours behind IST.	It is 5½ hours ahead of GMT.

4. Tributary and Distributary

Ans.

S. No.	Tributary	Distributary
1.	A river or stream which contributes water to the main river by joining its course.	A branch or outlet which leaves a main river and does not rejoin it.
2.	Eg. Amaravati and Noyyal are tributaries of the river Kavari.	Eg. Padma and Hugli are distributaries of the river Ganga.

5. River Ganga and Brahmaputra

Ans.

S. No.	Ganga	Brahmaputra
1.	River Ganga originates from Gangotri glacier.	River Brahmaputra originates from Lake Manasarovar.
2.	The important tributaries are Ghagra, Gandak, Gomti, Son etc.	The important tributaries are Raidak, Sankosh, Dibong, Lohit etc.
3.	The states benefitted are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.	The North Eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam are benefitted.

VII. ANSWER BRIEFLY

2 MARKS

1. Write any two points of importance of Himalayas.

- Ans. (i)** Himalayas is the source for many perennial rivers like **Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra** etc.
- (ii)** The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its **natural beauty.**

2. Write a note on Purvanchal hills.

- Ans. (i)** These are the eastern **off-shoot** of Himalayas. It extended in the north-eastern states of India. Most of these hills are located along the border of **India** and **Myanmar** while others are inside India.
- (ii)** Dfla Hills, Abor Hills, Mishmi Hills, Patkai Bum Hills, Naga Hills, Manipur Hills, Mizo Hills, Tripura Hills, Mikir Hills, Garo Hills, Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills are the hills which are collectively known as purvanchal hills.

VIII. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH. 5 MARKS

1. Describe peninsular plateau.

- Ans. (i)** The plateau region lies to the south of the **Great Northern Plains.** This is the largest physiographic division of our country.
- (ii)** It covers an area of about **16 lakh sq.km** (about half of the total area of the country). It is an **old rocky** plateau region.
- (iii)** Aravalli hills mark the north-western boundary of the plateau region.
- (iv)** Its northern and north-eastern boundaries are marked by the **Bundelkhand upland, Kaimur and Rajmahal hills.**
- (v)** The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and eastern boundaries respectively.
- (vi)** The **peak of Anaimudi** is the highest point in the plateau. Its height is **2,695 m** and is located in Anaimalai.
- (vii)** The river Narmada divides the plateau region of India broadly into two parts.
- (viii)** The region lying to the north of the Narmada is called the **Central Highlands** and the region lying to the south of Narmada is called the **Deccan Plateau.**

- (ix) All the major rivers (Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri etc.) lying to the south of the Vindhyas flow eastwards and fall into the Bay of Bengal.
- (x) Narmada and Tapi are the two rivers situated to the south of the Vindhyas flow westward.
- (xi) Their movement towards west is due to the presence of a **rift valley** in the region.



UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (4 × 1 = 4)

1. _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.
 (a) Narmada (b) Godavari
 (c) Kosi (d) Damodar
2. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of
 (a) West Bengal and Odisha
 (b) Karnataka and Kerala
 (c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
 (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
3. The highest point in Trans Himalayas is _____
 (a) Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)
 (b) Kanchenjunga
 (c) Anaimudi
 (d) Mahendragiri
4. Dihang is a gorge in _____
 (a) Assam
 (b) Meghalaya
 (c) Nagaland
 (d) Arunachal Pradesh

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (4 × 1 = 4)

(1) New alluvium	(a) Southern part of East Coastal Plain
(2) Coromandel Coast	(b) Nicobar Island
(3) Chilka lake	(c) Khadhar
(4) Indira point	(d) Odisha

III. GIVE REASONS (2 × 2 = 4)

1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains.
2. West flowing rivers do not form deltas.

IV. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN (2 × 2 = 4)

1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.
2. Tributary and Distributary

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY (2 × 2 = 4)

1. Give the importance of IST.
2. Write a note on purvanchal hills.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH (1 × 5 = 5)

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

ANSWERS

- I. 1. (c) Kosi
 2. (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
 3. (a) Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)
 4. (d) Arunachal Pradesh

II. 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

III. 1. Refer Sura's Guide III - 1

2. Refer Sura's Guide III - 4

IV. 1. Refer Sura's Guide IV - 1

2. Refer Sura's Guide III - 4 (A)

V. 1. Refer Sura's Guide V - 2

2. Refer Sura's Guide VII - 2 (A)

VI. 1. Refer Sura's Guide VI - 1



Unit 3

India - Agriculture



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ☞ To understand the nature of India's soil types and their distribution.
- ☞ To know about the importance of irrigation and multi-purpose projects in India.
- ☞ To study about the agriculture, its types and importance.
- ☞ To understand the livestock and fishing resources of India
- ☞ To comprehend the problems of farming in India.

EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____.

- (a) Alluvial (b) Black
(c) Red (d) Alkaline

[SRT & May-'22]

[Ans. (c) Red]

2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?

- (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
(b) Indian Meteorological Department
(c) Soil Survey of India
(d) Indian Institute of Soil Science

[Ans. (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research]

3. The soils formed by the rivers are:

- (a) Red soils (b) Black soils
(c) Desert soils (d) Alluvial soils

[Ans. (d) Alluvial soils]

4. _____ dam is the highest gravity dam in India.

- (a) Hirakud dam
(b) Bhakra Nangal dam

- (c) Mettur dam
(d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam

[Ans. (b) Bhakra Nangal dam]

5. _____ is a cash crop.

- (a) Cotton (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Maize

[Ans. (a) Cotton]

6. Black soils are also called as: [PTA-6]

- (a) Arid soils (b) Saline soils
(c) Regur soils (d) Mountain soils

[Ans. (c) Regur soils]

7. The longest dam in the world is _____.

[PTA-1]

- (a) Mettur dam (b) Kosi dam
(c) Hirakud dam
(d) Bhakra-Nangal dam

[Ans. (c) Hirakud dam]

8. Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India?

[PTA-2; HY-2019]

- (a) Cotton (b) Wheat
(c) Jute (d) Tobacco

[Ans. (c) Jute]

II. CONSIDER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS AND CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION GIVEN BELOW

1. Assertion (A): Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.

[PTA-5]

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

[Ans. (c) (A) is correct (R) is false]

2. Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

[Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)]

III. PICK THE ODD ONE OUT

1. (a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Millets (d) Coffee
[Ans. (d) Coffee]

2. (a) Khadar (b) Bhangar
(c) Alluvial soil (d) Black soil
[GMQP-'19; HY-2019; May-'22]
[Ans. (d) Black soil]

3. (a) Inundational canals (b) Perennial canals
(c) Tanks (d) Canals
[PTA-1; SRT-'22]
[Ans. (c) Tanks]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Sugar bowl of India	-	Mahanadi
(2)	Coffee	-	Golden revolution
(3)	Tehri	-	Karnataka
(4)	Hirakud	-	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(5)	Horticulture	-	Highest dam in the India

Ans. (1)	Sugar bowl of India	-	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
(2)	Coffee	-	Karnataka
(3)	Tehri	-	Highest dam in the India
(4)	Hirakud	-	Mahanadi
(5)	Horticulture	-	Golden revolution

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF.

1. Define soil. [PTA-1]

Ans. (i) Soil is one of the most important natural resources.

(ii) Soil is the uppermost layer of the land surface, usually composed of minerals, organic matter, living organisms, air and water.

2. Name the types of soil found in India.

Ans. Types of Soils. [HY-2019; SRT-'22]

- (i)** Alluvial soil
- (ii)** Black soil
- (iii)** Red soil
- (iv)** Laterite soil
- (v)** Forest and mountain soil
- (vi)** Arid and desert soil
- (vii)** Saline and alkaline soil
- (viii)** Peaty and marshy soil

3. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.

Ans. (i) Formation : Derived from basalts of Deccan trap.

(ii) Colour : black colour, due to presence of titanium, iron.

(iii) Rich in potash lime, Aluminium calcium and magnesium poor in Nitrogen Phosphoric acid and humus.

4. Define Agriculture. [SRT & Aug-'22]

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

5. State the types of agriculture practices in India. [GMQP-2019]

Ans. The types of agriculture practices in India are,

- (i)** Subsistence Farming
- (ii)** Shifting Agriculture
- (iii)** Intensive Farming
- (iv)** Dry Farming
- (v)** Mixed Farming
- (vi)** Terrace Farming

India - Agriculture

6. Name the seasons of agriculture in India.

Ans. Cropping Seasons : [PTA-2 & QY 2019]

- (i) Kharif Season : June - September
- (ii) Rabi Season : October - March
- (iii) Zaid Season : April - June

7. Mention the plantation crops of India. [PTA-6]

Ans. Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Spices are the major plantation crops of India.

8. What do you mean by livestock? [PTA-5]

- Ans. (i)** Livestock is an integral component of the **farming system** in India.
- (ii)** The livestock sector is **socially and economically** very significant due to its **multi-functional outputs** and contribution to socio-cultural security.
- (iii)** It also helps to improve food and nutritional security by providing nutrient-rich food products, generate income and employment and act as a cushion against crop failure, provide draught power and manure inputs to the crop subsector.

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

- Ans. (i)** Fisheries in India are a very important economic activity and a flourishing sector with varied resources and potentials.
- (ii)** In India, fishing is categorised into two types: they are

1. Marine or Sea Fisheries :

It includes **coastal, off-shore and deep sea fisheries** mainly on the continental shelves. **Kerala** leads in the marine fish production in India.

2. Inland or Fresh Water Fisheries :

Rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, ponds, tanks etc. are the sources of fresh water and provide fresh water fisheries. About 50 percent of the country's total fish production comes from the inland fisheries and Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer in India.

VI. GIVE REASONS

1. Agriculture is the backbone of India.

[PTA-1; SRT & Aug-'22]

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

2. Rain water harvesting is necessary.

[GMQP-2019; QY-2019]

Ans. Rain water harvesting is important because

- (i) To conquer the deficiency of surface water to meet our demands.
- (ii) 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. [PTA-6]

S. No.	Rabi	Kharif
1.	Sown in October - November.	Sown in June - July with the onset of South West monsoon.
2.	Harvested in April - May	Harvested in September - October.
3.	Weather is warm.	Weather is hot.
4.	Major crops are wheat, oat, gram, grain, pea, barley, potato, tomato, onion and oil seeds.	Major crops are rice, Jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, groundnut, jute, sugarcane, turmeric, pulses etc.

2. Inundational canal and Perennial canal

S. No.	Inundation canal	Perennial canal
1.	In this, water is taken out directly from the rivers without making any kind of barrage or dam.	These are developed from perennial rivers by constructing barrage to regulate the flow of water.
2.	Such canals are useful for the diversion of flood water from the rivers and remain operational during rainy season.	In our country, most of the canals fall under this category. These canals are useful for irrigation.

3. Marine fishing and Inland fishing.

[PTA-5; HY-2019; Aug-'22]

Ans.

S. No.	Marine fishing	Inland fishing
1.	It includes coastal, offshore and deep sea fisheries mainly on the continental shelf upto a depth of 200 m.	Rivers, canals, lakes, reservoirs ponds, tanks etc are the sources of fresh water and provide fresh water fisheries.
2.	Among the coastal states Kerala leads in the marine fish production in India.	Andhra Pradesh leads in inland fishing in India.

4. Alluvial soils and Black soils

[May-'22]

Ans.

S. No.	Alluvial soils	Black soils
1.	Alluvial soil is formed by the sediments deposited by streams and 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.	The 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.

[Sep-2021; SRT-'22]

Ans. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) set up in 1953 divides the soils of India into the following eight major groups.

Soil Type	Characteristics	Distribution
Alluvial soil	<p>Khadar – light coloured, more siliceous.</p> <p>Bhanganar – the older alluvium composed of lime nodules and has clayey composition. It is dark in colour.</p> <p>Formation - sediments deposited by streams and rivers.</p> <p>Chemical properties - rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen</p> <p>Nature – Sandy-loam-silt-clay</p>	Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys; Plains of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar and river mouth of east coast.
Black soils	<p>Formation - Derived from basalts of Deccan trap.</p> <p>Colour - black colour, due to presence of titanium, iron.</p> <p>Chemical properties - Consist of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia.</p> <p>Rich in potash lime, Aluminium, calcium and magnesium, poor in Nitrogen, Phosphoric acid and humus</p> <p>Nature - Sticky when wet</p>	Maharashtra and Malwa plateaus, Kathiawar peninsula, Telangana and Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and northern part of Karnataka

Red soils	<p>Formation - decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks like granites and gneisses and from rock type</p> <p>Chemical properties - rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium. Deficient in nitrogen, humus, phosphoric acid and lime.</p> <p>Nature - Light texture, porous, consists of Kaolinitic minerals.</p>	Eastern parts of Deccan plateau, southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chota Nagpur plateau (Jharkhand)
Laterite soils	<p>Formation - It is formed by the process of leaching</p> <p>Chemical properties - Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium,</p> <p>Nature - More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture.</p>	Assam hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka and eastern Ghats and region of Odisha
Forest and mountain soils	<p>Formation - due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation</p> <p>Chemical properties - are deficient in potash, Phosphorus and lime.</p> <p>Nature - light, sandy, thin and found with the pieces of rock.</p>	Coniferous forest belts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim. Eastern and Western Ghats

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

[PTA-1; QY-2019]

Ans. Multipurpose project is a scientific management of **water resources** in our country. Two of the major Multipurpose project in India are,

Damodar Valley Project

(i) The major objectives of this **pioneer and ambitious** project include irrigation, **power generation, flood control, fishing and recreation** in Industrial and economic development.

(ii) The aggressive Damodar, during the rainy season, with all its **surplus water** used to engulf the surrounding areas.

(iii) Due to periodic and successive flood, Damodar river was aptly known as '**Curse of Bengal**'.

(iv) The main dams constructed across their Damodar river are 1) Tilaiya dam, 2) Konar dam, 3) Maithon dam, and Panchet dam.

Bhakra-Nangal Project

(i) Bhakra-Nangal project is one of the **largest area** drained under Indian multipurpose river valley, constructed across the river **Sutlej**. The States which benefited from this dam are **Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan**.

(ii) **This project consists of two divisions :**
(i) The Bhakra Dam, and (ii) The Nangal Barrage. The distance between these two dams is **12.2 km**.

(iii) This project comprises of many **hydro power stations** and many irrigation channels.

(iv) **Gobind Sagar** is a man-made reservoir constructed on the river Sutlej in Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh. It is formed by the Bhakra Dam.

(v) The Bhakra-Nangal project is the only one in Asia capable of achieving the hydropower generation capacity of 1,500 megawatts of electricity.

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

Ans. Intensive farming :

(i) Intensive farming is an **agricultural intensification** and **mechanization** system of agriculture.

(ii) It aims to maximize yields from available land through various means, such as heavy use of **pesticides and chemical fertilizers**.

(iii) This intensification and mechanization has also been applied to the raising of livestock with billions of animals, such as cows, pigs and chickens, being held indoors.

Plantation farming :

(i) Plantation agriculture is a form of **commercial farming** where crops are grown for profit.

(ii) Large land areas are needed for this type of agriculture.

(iii) Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.

4. Examine the geographical conditions favourable for the cultivation of rice and wheat. [PTA-3]

Ans. Rice :

- (i) Rice is an indigenous crop. India is the **second largest producer** of rice in the world after China.
- (ii) It is mainly a **tropical crop**, growing mainly with mean temperatures of **24°C** and **annual rainfall of 150 cm**.
- (iii) Deep **fertile clayey or loamy soils** are suited well for rice cultivation.
- (iv) Rice in India is sown in three ways : i) Broadcasting, ii) Ploughing or drilling, and iii) Transplanting.
- (v) Due to increased use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds (CR Dhan 205, AR Dhan 306, CRR 451 etc.), many of the indigenous varieties were disappeared.

Wheat :

- (i) Wheat is the **second most important food crop** of the country, after rice.
- (ii) It accounts for **22 percent** of the total area and **34 percent** of the total production of food grains in the country.
- (iii) It requires **10-15°C** at the time of **sowing** and **20-25°C** at the time of **ripening of grains**.
- (iv) Over **85%** of the India's wheat production comes from 5 states namely Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- (v) Apart from these regions, the **black soil tract** of the Deccan covering parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat also contribute a major wheat production.

IX. HOT QUESTIONS

1. Can you imagine a world without agriculture?

- Ans. (i) No we cannot imagine a world without agriculture. Agriculture play a vital role in Indian economy.
- (ii) It is the activity which helps to fulfill the food demand of the population. Agriculture contributes around **18%** to the India economy by employing **50%** of Indian workforce.
 - (iii) Without agriculture there will be no means of production.
 - (iv) So, Agriculture is the backbone of the economic system of a country.

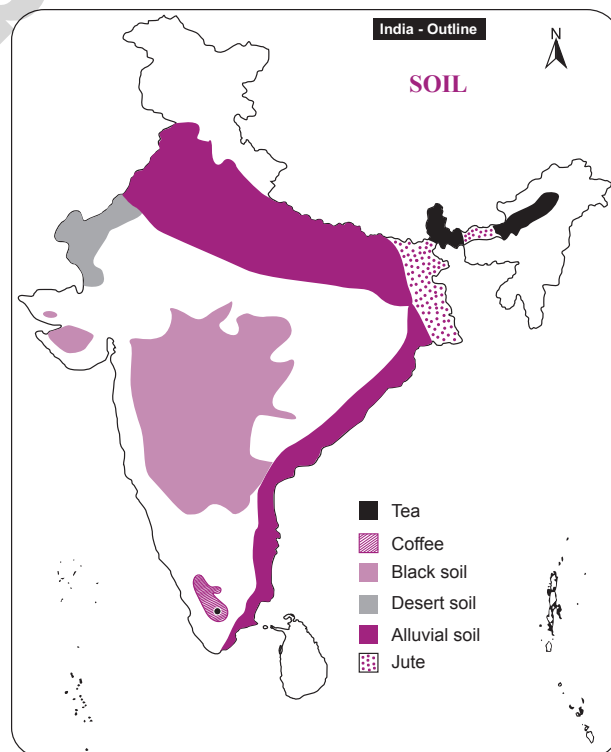
2. Can you give solutions for the prevailing water disputes in South India?

- Ans. (i) There is a long dispute between the states of South India regarding distribution of water during the summer season.
- (ii) South India is dependent on monsoon rainfall and the rivers are perennial rivers. These are the main reasons for the dispute.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) However, actions to be taken considering the pros and cons of the project into consideration.

X. MAP EXERCISE

1. Demarcate the major tracts of alluvial soils.
2. Delineate the main regions of black soil.
4. Shade the regions of jute cultivation.
5. Mark any three tea and coffee growing areas.
6. Demarcate the regions of desert soil.

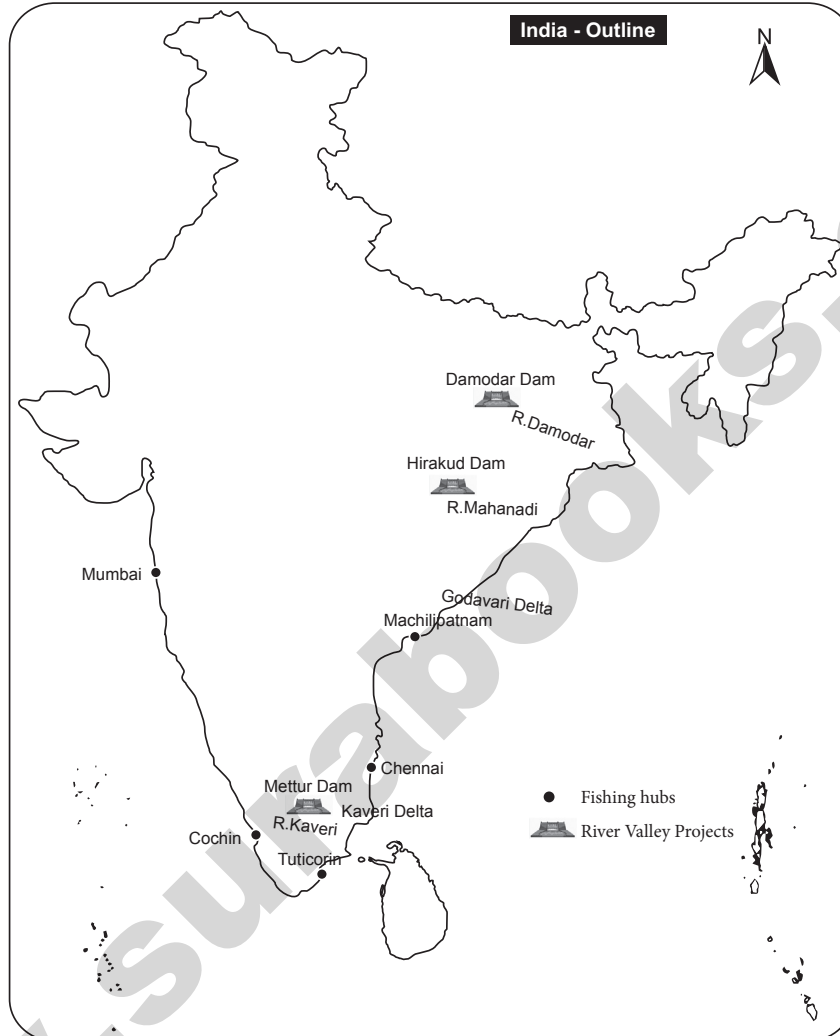
Ans.



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3. Locate the Hirakud dam, Mettur dam and Damodar dam.
7. Locate the fishing hubs: Tuticorin, Chennai, Cochin, Mumbai, Machilipatnam.
8. Demarcate: Cauveri delta, Godavari delta.

Ans.



PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

2 MARKS

1. What are the methods of conservation and management of soil?

[PTA-3]

- Ans. (i) Afforestation
(ii) Constructing Dams and Barrages
(iii) Prevention of Overgrazing
(iv) Improved methods of Agricultural practices
- Contour method
 - Rotation of crops
 - Contour bunding
 - Strip cropping
 - Planting of shelter belts
 - Adopting the techniques of sustainable agriculture are different conservation methods for better soil management.

2. Food crops and Cash crops [PTA-2]

Ans.	Food crops	Cash crops
1.	Crops cultivated with the sole purpose of self and domestic consumption are called food crops.	Crops grown with the sole purpose of selling in the domestic as well as International markets are called cash crops.
2.	Cultivators themselves consume these crops for their subsistence (survival)	Cultivators do not consume these crops in large quantity.
3.	Eg : Rice and Wheat	Eg : Cotton, Jute, Tea and Coffee.

5 MARKS

1. Write any five major issues faced by the farmers in India. [PTA-4; May-'22]

Ans. Indian agriculture and Indian farmers are plagued by several problems; some of them are natural and some others are manmade.

(i) **Small and fragmented land-holdings:** The problem of small and fragmented holdings is more serious in densely populated and intensively cultivated states in India.

(ii) **High Costs of Inputs :** Good quality seeds are out of reach for many small and marginal farmers due to their high price.

(iii) **Infertile Soil :** Indian soils have been used for growing crops over thousands of years without caring much for replenishing. This has led to depletion and exhaustion of soils resulting low productivity.

(iv) **Lack of Irrigation :** Only one-third of the cropped area falls under irrigated area. To make agriculture reliable, irrigation facility has to be developed.

(v) **Soil erosion :** Large tracts of fertile land suffer from soil erosion by wind and water.

(vi) **Agricultural marketing :** Due to the absence of sound marketing facility, the farmers have to depend on local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm products which is sold at low price.

(vii) **Inadequate storage facilities :** Storage facilities in the rural areas are either totally absent or grossly inadequate. Under such conditions the farmers are compelled to sell their products immediately after the harvest irrespective of the condition of market.

GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. The leading producer of rice in India is _____ [QY-2019]

- (a) Punjab (b) Maharashtra
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

[Ans. (d) West Bengal]

2. Golden Revolution is related to the production of this: [Sep-2020]

- (a) Potato (b) Oil seed
(c) Honey (d) Jute

[Ans. (c) Honey]

3. _____ foundation from U.S.A. introduced the HYV in India. [Sep-2020] [Ans. Ford]

4. Match the following: [Sep-2021]

- (1) Grey Revolution (i) Egg
(2) Silver Revolution (ii) Meat
(3) Red Revolution (iii) Leather
(4) Brown Revolution (iv) Fertilizers

- (a) (1)-(iii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iv), (4)-(ii)
(b) (1)-(iv), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i), (4)-(ii)
(c) (1)-(iv), (2)-(i), (3)-(ii), (4)-(iii)
(d) (1)-(ii), (2)-(iv), (3)-(i), (4)-(iii)

[Ans. (c) (1)-(iv), (2)-(i), (3)-(ii), (4)-(iii)]

2 MARKS

1. What is mixed farming agriculture? [Sep-2020]

Ans. (i) Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto 46°C.

(ii) The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'break' or 'burst of monsoon'.

(iii) It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent.

2. Write a short note on 'Terrace Farming'.

[Sep-2021]

Ans. (i) Terrace Farming cultivation is practiced specially in hilly areas, where lands are of sloping nature.

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- (ii) The hill and mountain slopes are cut to form terraces and the land is used in the same way as in permanent agriculture
- (iii) Since the availability of flat land is limited, terraces are made to provide small patches of level land.
- (iv) Soil erosion is also checked due to terrace formation on hill slopes.

3. What are the determinants of agriculture? [SRT-'22]

Ans. Agriculture in India is determined by a set of factors. Some of the important factors:

- (i) **Physical factors:** relief, climate and soil.
- (ii) **Institutional factors:** Size of farm holdings, land tenure, and land reforms.
- (iii) **Infrastructural factors:** Irrigation, power, transport, credit, market, insurance and storage facilities.
- (iv) **Technological factors:** High yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and machinery.

4. Write a note on Shifting Agriculture. [SRT-'22]

- Ans. (i) This type of agriculture is performed by tribal people in a piece of forest land after clearing the trees through felling and burning the trunks and branches.
- (ii) Once the land is cleared, crops are grown for two to three years and the land will get abandoned as the fertility of the soil decreases.
- (iii) The farmers then move to new areas and the process will be repeated.
- (iv) They cultivate some grains and vegetable crops using the manual labour. It is also called as "Slash and burn" cultivation.

5. Name any four multipurpose projects of India with the states benefitted by it. [SRT-'22]

Ans.

	Name of the Project	Beneficiary State
i)	Damodar Valley Project	Jharkhand, West Bengal
ii)	Bhakra - Nangal Project	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
iii)	Hirakud Project	Orissa
iv)	Kosi Project	Bihar and Nepal

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1 MARK

1. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research was set up in India in _____.

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1952
- (c) 1953
- (d) 1951

[Ans. (c) 1953]

2. The removal of soil along drainage lines by surface water run off forming large gullies is called _____.

- (a) Gully erosion
- (b) Rill erosion
- (c) Sheet erosion
- (d) Ravine erosion

[Ans. (a) Gully erosion]

3. The states benefitted from Bhakra Nangal project are

- (a) Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
- (b) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
- (c) Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal

[Ans. (b) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan]

4. The capacity of hydro power generation of Bhakra Nangal project is _____ Megawatts.

- (a) 1500
- (b) 1200
- (c) 1000
- (d) 1700

[Ans. (a) 1500]

5. Watering of plants through artificial means ____.

- (a) Soil erosion
- (b) Soil conservation
- (c) Irrigation
- (d) None of these

[Ans. (c) Irrigation]

6. _____ leads in marine fish production.

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Odisha

[Ans. (a) Kerala]

7. About _____ % of country's total fish production comes from inland fisheries.

- (a) 40%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 55%
- (d) 45%

[Ans. (b) 50%]

8. The first Dairy cattle census was conducted in _____.

- (a) 1919 (b) 1920
(c) 1921 (d) 1922

[Ans. (a) 1919]

9. India is the _____ largest producer of coffee in the world.

- (a) 5th (b) 7th (c) 8th (d) 9th

[Ans. (b) 7th]

10. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are the two leading producers of _____.

- (a) Wheat (b) Oil seeds
(c) Barley (d) Cotton

[Ans. (c) Barley]

11. Jowar is an indigenous plant of _____.

- (a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) Europe

[Ans. (b) Africa]

12. Well irrigation contributes _____ % of net irrigated area in India.

- (a) 62 (b) 63 (c) 64 (d) 65

[Ans. (a) 62]

13. In arid and desert soils _____ are grown.

- (a) Millets (b) tea
(c) Jute (d) Sugarcane

[Ans. (a) Millets]

14. Kottayam and Alapuzah districts notable for peaty and marshy soils are found in _____.

- (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
(c) Goa (d) Tamil Nadu

[Ans. (a) Kerala]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Soil is the _____ particle found on the earth Surface. [Ans. finest]

2. Shifting agriculture is performed by _____ people. [Ans. tribal]

3. The major cash crops is _____. [Ans. sugarcane]

4. The leading state in the wool production is _____. [Ans. Rajasthan]

5. Plantation crops are cultivated for the purpose of _____. [Ans. exports]

6. _____ are the premier source of fat in the Indian diet. [Ans. Oil seeds]

7. The undulating relief and hard rocks make it difficult to dig _____ and _____. [Ans. canals and wells]

8. Tube wells are developed in areas of _____ water table. [Ans. low]

9. _____ soils are derived from basalts of Deccan trap. [Ans. Black]

10. Saline and alkaline soils are formed due to _____ drainage. [Ans. ill]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	(1) Bajra	(a) Assam
	(2) Jowar	(b) Kerala
	(3) Jhum	(c) Rajasthan
	(4) Poonam	(d) Madhya Pradesh
	(5) Pulses	(e) Maharashtra

[Ans. 1 - c, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - d]

2.	1) Yellow revolution	a) Milk production
	2) Brown revolution	b) Onion production
	3) Golden revolution	c) Leather / Cocoa
	4) Pink revolution	d) Oil seed production
	5) White revolution	e) Fruits / Honey production

[Ans. 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - e, 4 - b, 5 - a]

3.	(1) Red revolution	(a) Potato
	(2) Round revolution	(b) Meat / Tomato Production
	(3) Rajasthan (Total No. of Livestock)	(c) 687.2 Lakhs
	(4) Uttar Pradesh (Total No. of Livestock)	(d) 577.3 Lakhs
	(5) Sheep Population	(e) 1.91 Lakhs
	(6) Cattle Population	(f) 0.65 Lakhs

[Ans. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c, 5 - f, 6 - e]

4.	(1) Rice	(a) 34% of total food grain production
	(2) Wheat	(b) 150 cms rainfall
	(3) CR Dhan 205	(c) Leading rice producer
	(4) West Bengal	(d) High Yielding Variety Seed
	(5) Slash and burn	(e) Barley
	(6) Rabi crop	(f) Shifting cultivation

[Ans. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c, 5 - f, 6 - e]

IV. CHOOSE THE ODD MAN OUT.

1. (a) Khairf (b) Rabi
(c) Zaid (d) Broadcasting
[Ans. (d) Broadcasting]

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2. Top 5 fish producing states Andhra Pradesh &
(a) West Bengal (b) Goa
(c) Gujarat (d) Tamil Nadu
[Ans. (b) Goa]
3. (a) Milch breed (b) Draught breed
(c) Mixed breed (d) Hybrid
[Ans. (d) Hybrid]
4. Banana Production
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Assam
[Ans. (a) Tamil Nadu]

V. EXPAND THE FOLLOWING.

1. ICAR - Indian Council of Agriculture Research
2. IIRS - Indian Institute of Remote Sensing
3. PMKSY - Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
4. HYV - High Yielding Variety Seeds

VI. ANSWER BRIEFLY 2 MARKS

1. What are the main problems of the Indian soils?

Ans. The main problems of the Indian soils are

- (i) Soil erosion
- (ii) Degradation of Soil
- (iii) Water-logging
- (iv) Saline and Alkaline, and
- (v) Salt Flats, types of soils have different erosion.

2. Write a note on saline and Alkaline soils.

Ans. Saline and Alkaline Soils

- (i) These are formed due to ill drainage which causes water logging. Area covered by these soils is 68,000 sq.km and constitute 2.8 % of soil in India.
- (ii) These soils contain many salts like sodium, magnesium and calcium, which make them infertile and unfit for agriculture.
- (iii) These types of soil are found in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and in the drier parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

3. Write any four improved methods of agricultural practices.

Ans. Improve methods of agricultural practices are,

- (i) Contour method
- (ii) Rotation of crops
- (iii) Contour bunding
- (iv) Strip cropping

4. What are the main sources of irrigation in India?

Ans. The main sources of irrigation used in different parts of the country are

- (i) Canal irrigation
- (ii) Well irrigation and
- (iii) Tank irrigation

5. What are the major crops cultivated in India?

Ans. The major crops of India are divided into four major categories as follows:

- (i) Food crops (wheat, maize, rice, millets, pulses etc.).
- (ii) Cash crops (sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, jute, oilseeds etc.).
- (iii) Plantation crops (tea, coffee and rubber).
- (iv) Horticulture crops (fruits, flowers and vegetables).

6. What are the three ways in which rice is sown in India?

Ans. Rice in India is sown in three ways:

- (i) Broadcasting
- (ii) Ploughing or drilling
- (iii) Transplanting

7. What are the uses of jute?

Ans. Jute is used for manufacturing of gunny bags, carpets, hessian, ropes and strings rugs, clothes, tarpaulins, upholstery etc.

8. Write a note on cotton cultivation in India.

Ans. (i) Cotton is the most important cash crop of India.
(ii) It provides raw material to the largest industry of India.
(iii) India ranks second next to China in the production of cotton.

VII. GIVE REASONS 1 MARK

1. Jowar provides cheap food for a large section of poor population.

Ans. It has a tendency to grow in adverse climatic conditions. Its grains are rich in Carbohydrates, Protein, Minerals and Vitamins.

2. Pulses are rotated with other crops.

Ans. Pulses are mostly leguminous and rich in protein. They are used as human food and feeding cattle. They fix atmospheric nitrogen in soil.

3. Leguminous crops are beneficial for farmers.

- Ans. (i)** The unscientific rotation of crops (rice and wheat) over several decades have depleted the soil fertility in the **Great plains** substantially.
- (ii)** The cultivation of leguminous crops after a soil exhaustive crop can improve the **soil fertility** affected region. So they are beneficial for farmers.

4. Plantation crops are exported

- Ans. (i)** Plantation crops are cultivated for the **purpose of exports**.
- (ii)** These are cultivated in **large estates on hilly slopes**.
- (iii)** Cultivation near the coast is preferable as it facilitates exports.
- (iv)** Tea, coffee, rubber and spices are the major plantation crops of India.

5. Kerala is known as the spice garden of India

- Ans. (i)** India has been world famous for spices since ancient times.
- (ii)** Pepper, chillies, turmeric, ginger, cardamom, clove and areca nut are the **major spices cultivated** in India.
- (iii)** **Kerala** is the leading producer of spices in India and so is known as the **spice garden of India**.

6. Tank irrigation is popular in the peninsular India.

- Ans.** Tank irrigation is popular because
- (i)** Natural depressions are more which serve as reservoirs.
- (ii)** Absence of perennial rivers.
- (iii)** Impermeable (water proof) rock structure.

IX. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING

2 MARKS

1. Tea and Coffee

Ans.	Tea	Coffee
1.	Tea is a beverage crop	Coffee is a beverage crop
2.	Tea is an evergreen plant that mainly grows in tropical and subtropical climates.	Coffee is grown in shade and it grows effectively in the altitudes between 1,000 and 1,500m above mean sea level.
3.	India is the second largest producer of tea.	India is the 7 th largest producer of coffee globally.
4.	Assam is the larger producer of tea in India	Karnataka is the leading producer of coffee in India.

2. Sheet erosion and Rill erosion

Ans.	Sheet erosion	Rill erosion
1.	Removal of the top layer of the soil is known as sheet erosion.	Rill is the second stage of erosion which form small holes on the earth's surface.
2.	It is common on relatively steeper slopes of heavy rainfall regions in the Himalayas. Foot hills, over the north eastern parts of the Peninsula, Assam.	Rill erosion is active over wide areas in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and in Semi area parts of the Peninsula in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

3. Bhangar and Khadar

Ans.	S. No.	Bhangar	Khadar
	1.	It is the old alluvium normally found in large areas of the higher alluvial plains.	It is composed of newer alluvium.
	2.	It forms terraces.	It forms the flood plains along the river banks.

3.	It is out of reach of floods.	It is renewed every year by flood.
4.	It is dark coloured and relatively due grained soil.	It is coarse grained, light coloured soil.
5.	It is relatively less fertile.	It is more fertile.

4. Tank irrigation and Well irrigation

S. No.	Tank irrigation	Well irrigation
1.	A tank is a natural or man made hollow on the surface developed by constructing a small bund around it across a stream.	A well is a hole or trough usually vertical, excavated in the earth for bringing ground water to the surface.
2.	It is used to collect and store water for irrigation and other purposes.	It is the most important source of irrigation and contributes about 62% of net irrigated area in India.
3.	Irrigation by tanks is a very old system in India.	It is a cheap, dependable and popular source of irrigation in the country.

5. Open wells and Tube wells

S. No.	Open wells	Tube wells
1.	This type of irrigation is widely practiced in the areas where groundwater is sufficiently available.	Tube wells are developed in the areas of low water table, sufficient power supplies and soft subsurface geological units.
2.	The areas are in Ganga plains, the deltaic region of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery and parts of Narmada and Tapti valleys.	Tube wells are predominant in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

X. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH.

5 MARKS

1. Tank irrigation is popular in Peninsular India. Explain.

Ans. A tank is a natural or man-made hollow on the surface developed by constructing a small bund around it across a stream. It is used to collect and store water for irrigation and other purposes. Irrigation by tanks is a very old system in India. It also includes irrigation from lakes and ponds.

The tank irrigation is popular in the peninsular India due to the following reasons:

- (i) The undulating relief and hard rocks make difficult to dig canals and wells.
- (ii) Natural depressions serve as reservoirs.
- (iii) Absence of perennial rivers.
- (iv) Impermeable rock structure which do not permit percolation.
- (v) The scattered nature of population and agricultural fields.



UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

(4 × 1 = 4)

- Black soils are also called as:**
 - Arid soils
 - Saline soils
 - Regur soils
 - Mountain soils
- Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?**
 - Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 - Indian Meteorological Department
 - Soil Survey of India
 - Indian Institute of Soil Science
- The states benefitted from Bhakra Nangal project are**
 - Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
 - Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
 - Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh
 - Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal
- Watering of plants through artificial means _____.**
 - Soil erosion
 - Soil conservation
 - Irrigation
 - None of these

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

(2 × 1 = 2)

- Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true: (R) does not explain (A)
 - (A) is correct (R) is false
 - (A) is false (R) is true
- Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.
Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
 - (A) is correct (R) is false
 - (A) is false (R) is true

III. PICK THE ODD ONE OUT (2 × 1 = 2)

- Khadar
 - Bhangar
 - Alluvial soil
 - Black soil
- Inundational canals
 - Perennial canals
 - Tanks
 - Canals

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (4 × 1 = 4)

(1)	Sugar bowl of India	(a)	Mahanadi
(2)	Coffee	(b)	Highest dam in the India
(3)	Tehri	(c)	Karnataka
(4)	Hirakud	(d)	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

V. ANSWER IN BRIEF (2 × 2 = 4)

- State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.
- What do you mean by livestock?

VI. GIVE REASONS (2 × 2 = 4)

- Rain water harvesting is necessary.
- Plantation crops are exported

VII. ANSWER IN A PARAGRAPH (1 × 5 = 5)

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

ANSWERS

- (c) Regur soils
 - (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 - (b) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
 - (c) Irrigation
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (d) Black soil
 - (c) Tanks
- 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - a
- Refer Sura's Guide V - 3
 - Refer Sura's Guide V - 8
- Refer Sura's Guide VI - 2
 - Refer Sura's Guide VII - 4 (Additional)
- Refer Sura's Guide VIII - 1



CIVICS

Unit 1

Indian Constitution



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ To know about the making of Indian Constitution
- ↪ To know the Salient features of Indian Constitution
- ↪ To understand the Fundamental Rights and Duties
- ↪ To know the Directive Principles of State Policy
- ↪ To understand the Centre-State relations and the Emergency Provisions

EVALUATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble? [Aug-'22]

- (a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
- (b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
- (c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
- (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic

[Ans. (d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic]

2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?

- (a) Once
- (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice
- (d) Never

[Ans. (a) Once]

3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through

- (a) Descent
- (b) Registration
- (c) Naturalisation
- (d) All of the above [Ans. (c) Naturalisation]

4. Find the odd one out. [PTA-2]

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right against Exploitation
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

[Ans. (c) Right to Property]

5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right? [PTA-6]

- (a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
- (b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
- (c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
- (d) Parents property is inherited by their children

[Ans. (d) Parents property is inherited by their children]

6. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution? [Sep-2020]

- (a) Right to freedom of religion
- (b) Right to equality
- (c) Right to Constitutional remedies
- (d) Right to property

[Ans. (c) Right to Constitutional remedies]

7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?

- (a) If the Supreme Court so desires
- (b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
- (c) If the President orders it during the national emergency
- (d) All of the above

[Ans. (c) If the President orders it during the national emergency]

8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the

- (a) American Constitution
- (b) Canadian Constitution
- (c) Russian Constitution
- (d) Irish Constitution

[Ans. (c) Russian Constitution]

9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed? [FRT-'22; May-'22]

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 368

[Ans. (c) Article 360]

10. Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?

1. Sarkaria Commission
2. Rajamannar Committee
3. M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2 & 3
- (b) 1 & 2
- (c) 1 & 3
- (d) 2 & 3

[Ans. (b) 1 & 2]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The concept of constitution first originated in _____.

[Ans. U.S.A] [QY-2019]

2. _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.

[Ans. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha]

3. The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.

[Ans. November 26, 1949]

4. _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32.

[Ans. Five]

5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.

[Ans. 51A]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Citizenship Act	-	Jawaharlal Nehru
(2)	The Preamble	-	42 nd Amendment
(3)	The mini Constitution	-	1955
(4)	Classical language	-	1962
(5)	National Emergency	-	Tamil

Ans.

(1)	Citizenship Act	-	1955
(2)	The Preamble	-	Jawaharlal Nehru
(3)	The mini Constitution	-	42 nd Amendment
(4)	Classical language	-	Tamil
(5)	National Emergency	-	1962

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

1. What is a Constitution?

Ans. (i) The Constitution is the **fundamental law** of a country which reflects the **fundamental principles** on which the government of that country is based.

(ii) It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress.

Indian Constitution

2. What is meant by citizenship? [PTA-5]

- Ans. (i)** The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'. It means **resident of a City State**.
- (ii)** The Constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.
- (iii)** Articles 5 to 11 under part II of the Constitution deals with the citizenship.

3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by Indian constitution. [PTA-3]

Ans. Six fundamental rights.

- (i)** Right to equality
- (ii)** Right to freedom
- (iii)** Right against exploitation
- (iv)** Right to religion
- (v)** Cultural and educational rights
- (vi)** Right to constitutional remedies

4. What is a Writ? [FRT-'22]

- Ans. (i)** A writ is an **order or command** issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- (ii)** It is in the nature of a **command or prohibition** from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court.

5. What are the classical languages in India? [QY-2019; Aug-'22]

Ans. Six languages are granted the classical language status namely, Tamil (2004), Sanskrit (2005), Telugu (2008), Kannada (2008), Malayalam (2013) and Odia (2014).

6. What is national emergency? [PTA-6]

- Ans. (i)** The President under **Article 352** can declare emergency if he is satisfied that **India's security** is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion, or if there is an imminent danger or threat.
- (ii)** When a national emergency is declared on the ground of **war or external aggression** it is known as **external emergency**.
- (iii)** On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of **armed rebellion** it is known as **internal emergency**.
- (iv)** This type of emergency has been declared three times so far: in 1962, 1971 and 1975.

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

- Ans. (i)** Legislative relations
- (ii)** Administrative relations
- (iii)** Financial relations

V. ANSWER IN DETAIL

1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India. [PTA-1; Sep-2021; FRT & Aug-'22]

Ans. Salient features of Indian Constitution

- (i)** It is the **lengthiest** of all the written constitutions of the world.
- (ii)** It has **borrowed** most of its provisions from the constitutions of **various countries**.
- (iii)** It is **partly rigid** and **partly flexible**.
- (iv)** It establishes a **federal system** of government.
- (v)** It makes India a **secular state**.
- (vi)** It provides an **independent judiciary**.
- (vii)** It introduces **Universal Adult Franchise** and accords the right to vote to all citizens above **18 years** of age without any discrimination.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights. [GMQP-2019; HY-2019]

Ans. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the constitution from Articles 12 to 35. At present, there are six Fundamental Rights. Fundamental Rights are available to all persons, certain Fundamental Rights are available only to Indian Citizens.

(i) RIGHT TO EQUALITY

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

(ii) RIGHT TO FREEDOM

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

ECONOMICS

Unit 1

Gross Domestic Product and its Growth: An Introduction



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

- ↪ To know about the meaning of Gross Domestic Product
- ↪ To Understand the basic various measures of National Income
- ↪ To Understand the composition of GDP
- ↪ To know the contribution of different sectors in GDP
- ↪ To know the economic growth and development and its differences
- ↪ To know about Development path based on GDP And Employment
- ↪ To understand the growth of GDP and Economic Policies

EVALUATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. GNP equals

- (a) NNP adjusted for inflation
- (b) GDP adjusted for inflation
- (c) GDP plus net property income from abroad
- (d) NNP plus net property income or abroad

[Ans. (c) GDP plus net property income from abroad]

2. National Income is a measure of

- (a) Total value of money
- (b) Total value of producer goods
- (c) Total value of consumption goods
- (d) Total value of goods and services

[Ans. (d) Total value of goods and services]

3. Primary sector consist of [FRT & Aug-'22]

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Automobiles
- (c) Trade
- (d) Banking

[Ans. (a) Agriculture]

4. _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

- (a) Expenditure approach
- (b) Value added approach
- (c) Income approach
- (d) National Income

[Ans. (b) Value added approach]

5. Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP? [PTA-5]

- (a) Agricultural sector
 (b) Industrial sector
 (c) Service sector
 (d) None of the above. [Ans. (c) Service sector]

6. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.

- (a) 91.06 (b) 92.26
 (c) 80.07 (d) 98.29
 [Ans. (b) 92.26]

7. India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.

- (a) 1st (b) 3rd (c) 4th (d) 2nd
 [Ans. (d) 2nd]

8. India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.

- (a) 65 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 55
 [HY-2019] [Ans. (a) 65]

9. Which one is a trade policy?

- (a) irrigation policy
 (b) import and export policy
 (c) land-reform policy
 (d) wage policy
 [Ans. (b) import and export policy]

10. Indian economy is

- (a) Developing Economy
 (b) Emerging Economy
 (c) Dual Economy
 (d) All the above [Ans. (d) All the above]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the primary sector in India.
 [Ans. Agriculture]
2. GDP is the indicator of _____ economy.
 [FRT-'22] [Ans. Health of a country's]
3. Secondary sector otherwise called as _____.
 [Aug-'22] [Ans. Industrial Sector]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Electricity/ Gas and Water	-	National Income / Population
(2)	Price policy	-	Gross Domestic Product

(3)	GST	-	Industry Sector
(4)	Per capita income	-	Agriculture
(5)	C+I+G+(X-M)	-	Tax on goods and service

Ans.

(1)	Electricity/ Gas and Water	-	Industry Sector
(2)	Price policy	-	Agriculture
(3)	GST	-	Tax on goods and service
(4)	Per capita income	-	National Income / Population
(5)	C+I+G+(X-M)	-	Gross Domestic Product

IV. GIVE SHORT ANSWER

1. Define National income. [QY-2019]

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

2. What is meant by Gross domestic product? [PTA-6; FRT-'22]

- Ans. (i) 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.
- (ii) GDP represents the **economic health** of a country.

3. Write the importance of Gross domestic product. [May-'22]

- Ans. Importance of GDP are,
- (i) Study of Economic Growth.
 (ii) Problems of inflation and deflation.
 (iii) Estimate the purchasing power.
 (iv) Study of Public Sector.

4. What is per capita income?

[PTA-3; GMQP-2019; HY-2019]

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

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

- 1. Net Domestic Product** [PTA-2]
(a) GDP – Depreciation
(b) GNP – Depreciation
(c) PI – Direct Taxes (d) None of these
[Ans. (a) GDP – Depreciation]
- 2. _____ sector is the growth engine of Indian economy.** [Ans. SME] [PTA-6]
- 3. The rate of saving is low in India for the following reason** [PTA-6]
I. Low per capita income.
II. Poor performance and less contribution of public sector.
III. Poor contribution of household sector.
IV. Savings potential of the rural sector not tapped fully.

- (a) I, II, IV are correct
(b) I, II and III are correct
(c) I, II, III and IV are correct
(d) I, III and IV are correct

[Ans. (d) I, III and IV are correct]

2 MARKS

- 1. What are the factors supporting to develop the Indian economy?** [PTA-5]
Ans. (i) A fast-growing population of working age.
(ii) India has a strong legal system and many English - language speakers.
(iii) Wage costs are low in India.
(iv) India's economy has successfully developed highly advanced and attractive clusters of businesses in the technology space.
(v) External economies of scale have deepened their competitive advantages in many related industries.

GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

- 1. Per capita Income = _____** [QY-2019]
(a) National Income + Population
(b) National Income × Population
(c) National Income – Population
(d) National Income ÷ Population
[Ans. (d) National Income ÷ Population]
- 2. Find the incorrect statement. Importance of GDP.** [Sep-2021]
(a) Used to study the Economic Growth.
(b) Used to solve problems of inflation and deflation.
(c) Used to measure the quality of goods.
(d) Used to estimate the purchase power.
[Ans. (c) Used to measure the quality of goods]

2 MARKS

- 1. What is Economic Growth?** [Sep-2020]
Ans. (i) Agriculture Sector
(ii) Agriculture Forestry & Fishing
(iii) Industry sector
(iv) Mining & quarrying
(v) Manufacturing
(vi) Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services.
(vii) Construction
(viii) Service Sector

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1 MARK

- 1. GNP is measure of**
(a) Total value of money
(b) Total value of producer goods
(c) Total value of goods and services produced and income received from abroad.
(d) Total value of goods and services.
[Ans. (c) Total value of goods and services produced and income received from abroad]
- 2. _____ Sector is largest sector.**
(a) Agriculture
(b) Service
(c) Industry
(d) None. [Ans. (b) Service]
- 3. _____ is the sixth largest economy of the world.**
(a) U.S.A.
(b) Japan
(c) India
(d) Pakistan [Ans. (c) India]

16. SME sector is the _____ of Indian economy.
[Ans. Growth engine]

17. CSO stands for _____
[Ans. Central Statistical Organisation]

18. Economic growth is the _____ concept.
[Ans. Narrower]

19. _____ is the Broader concept.
[Ans. Economic Development]

20. Economic Growth is a _____ term in nature.
[Ans. Short]

21. Economic Development is _____ term in nature.
[Ans. long]

22. Economic Development is a _____ measure.
[Ans. Qualitative]

23. The modern concept of GDP was first developed by Simon Kuznets for a US congress report in _____.
[Ans. 1934]

24. CPI stands for ____ [Ans. Consumer Price Index]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. I. Per capita Income is obtained by dividing the population by National Income.
II. Out per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
III. Disposable income means national income.
IV. Net Domestic Product is a part of Gross Domestic Product.
(a) I, II and III are correct
(b) II and III are correct
(c) III and IV are correct
(d) II and IV are correct

[Ans. (d) II and IV are correct]

2. Importance of GDP
 - I. Study of Economic Growth
 - II. Unequal distribution of wealth.
 - III. Problems of inflation and deflation
 - IV. Guide to economic planning
 (a) Only I is correct
(b) I and II are correct
(c) Only IV is correct
(d) I, II, III and IV are correct

[Ans. (d) I, II, III and IV are correct]

3. India's financial year
 - (i) First quarter denoted (Q1) April, May and June.
 - (ii) Second quarter denoted (Q2) March, April and May.
 - (iii) Third quarter denoted (Q3) October, November and December.

(iv) Fourth quarter denoted (Q4) January, February and March.

- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) only (iv) is correct

[Ans. (b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct]

4. Method of calculating GDP

- (i) Divident Approach
- (ii) Expenditure Approach
- (iii) The Income Approach
- (iv) Value added Approach

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct]

5. Economic Growth

- (i) Economic Growth is the quantitative in nature.
- (ii) Economic Growth is the short term in nature.
- (iii) Increase in national income.
- (iv) It is a continuous process.

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

[Ans. (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct]

6. Limitations of GDP

- (i) Several important goods and services are leftout of the GDP.
- (ii) GDP measures only quality but not quantity.
- (iii) GDP does not tell us about the way income is distributed in the country.
- (iv) The GDP does not tell us about the kind of life people are living.

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

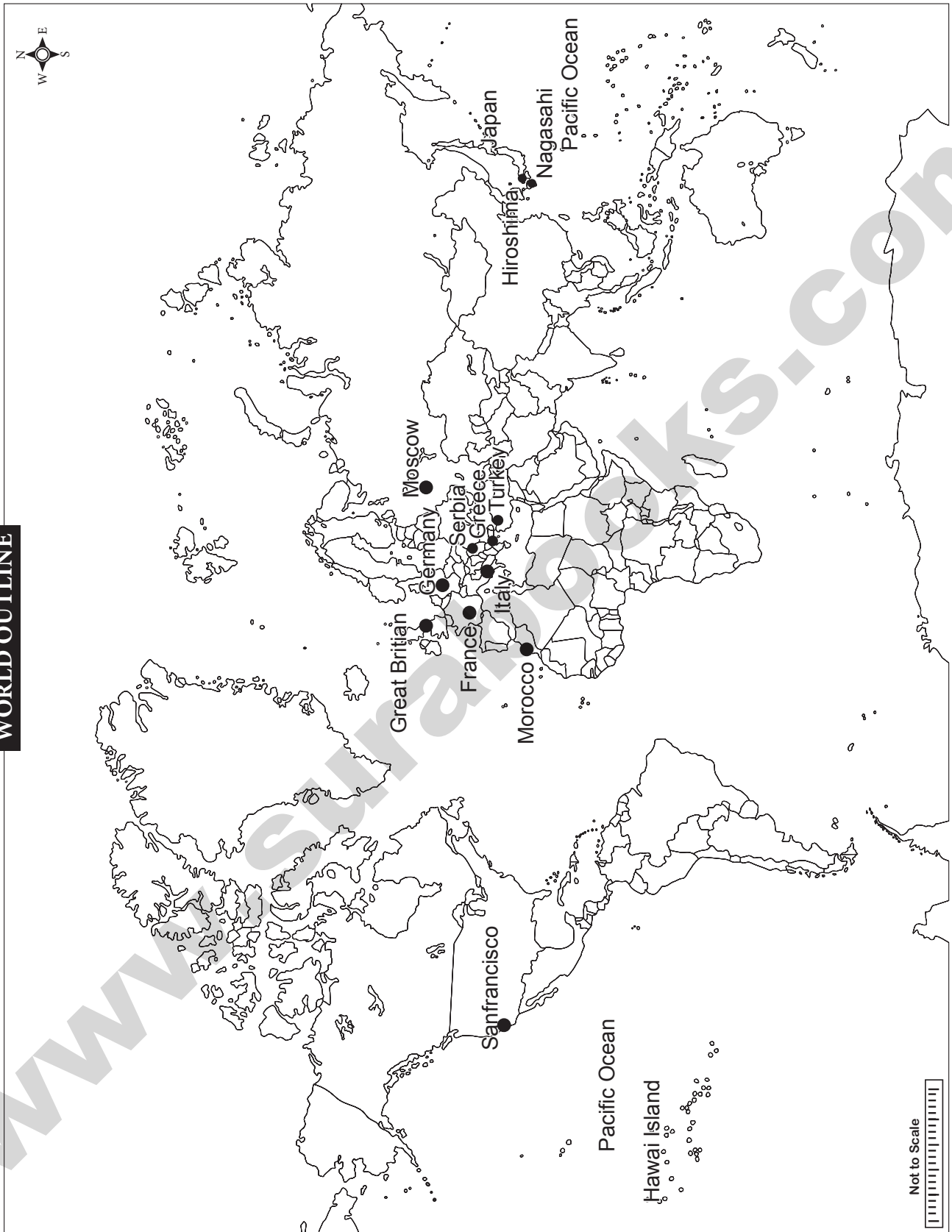
[Ans. (a) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct]

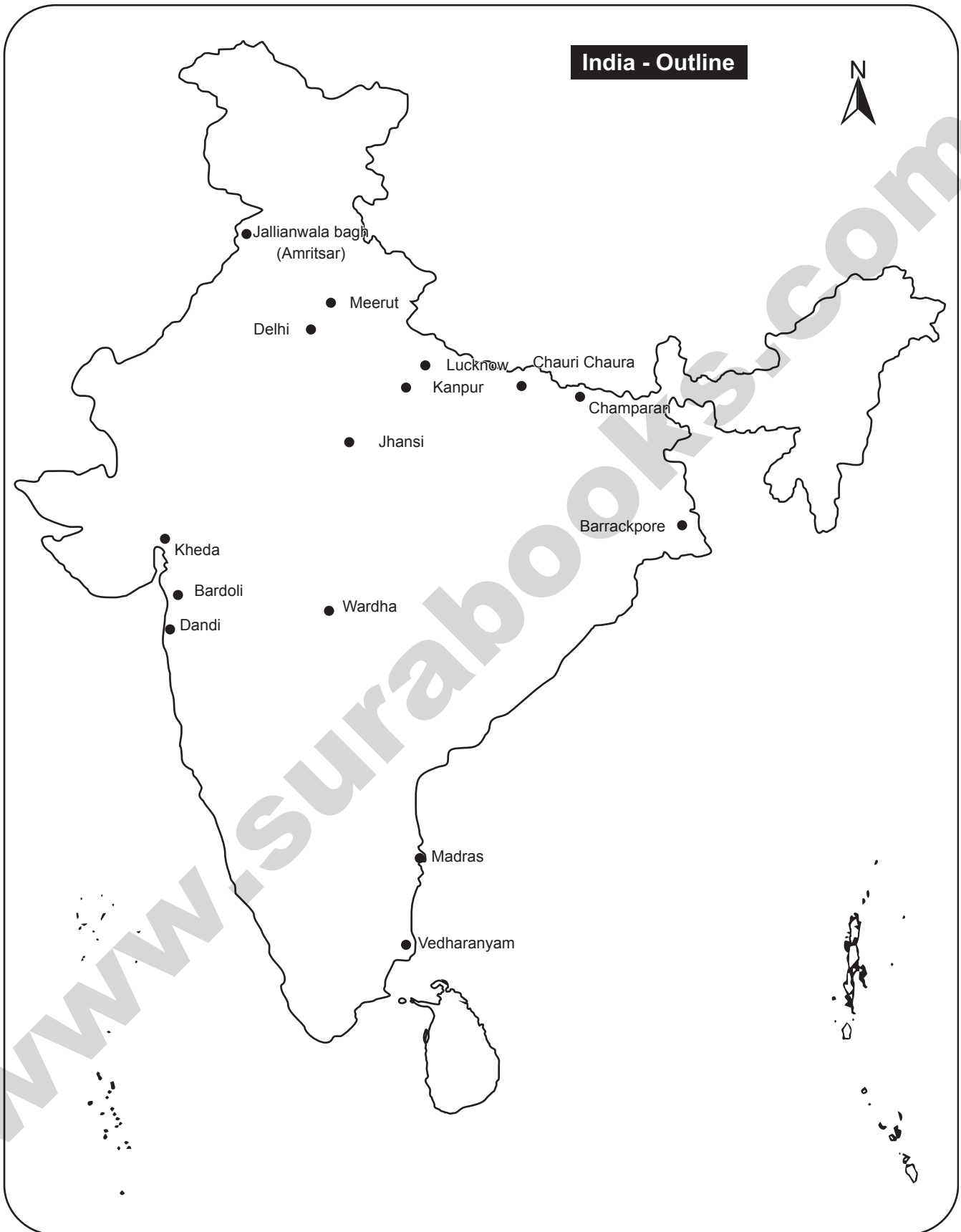
IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

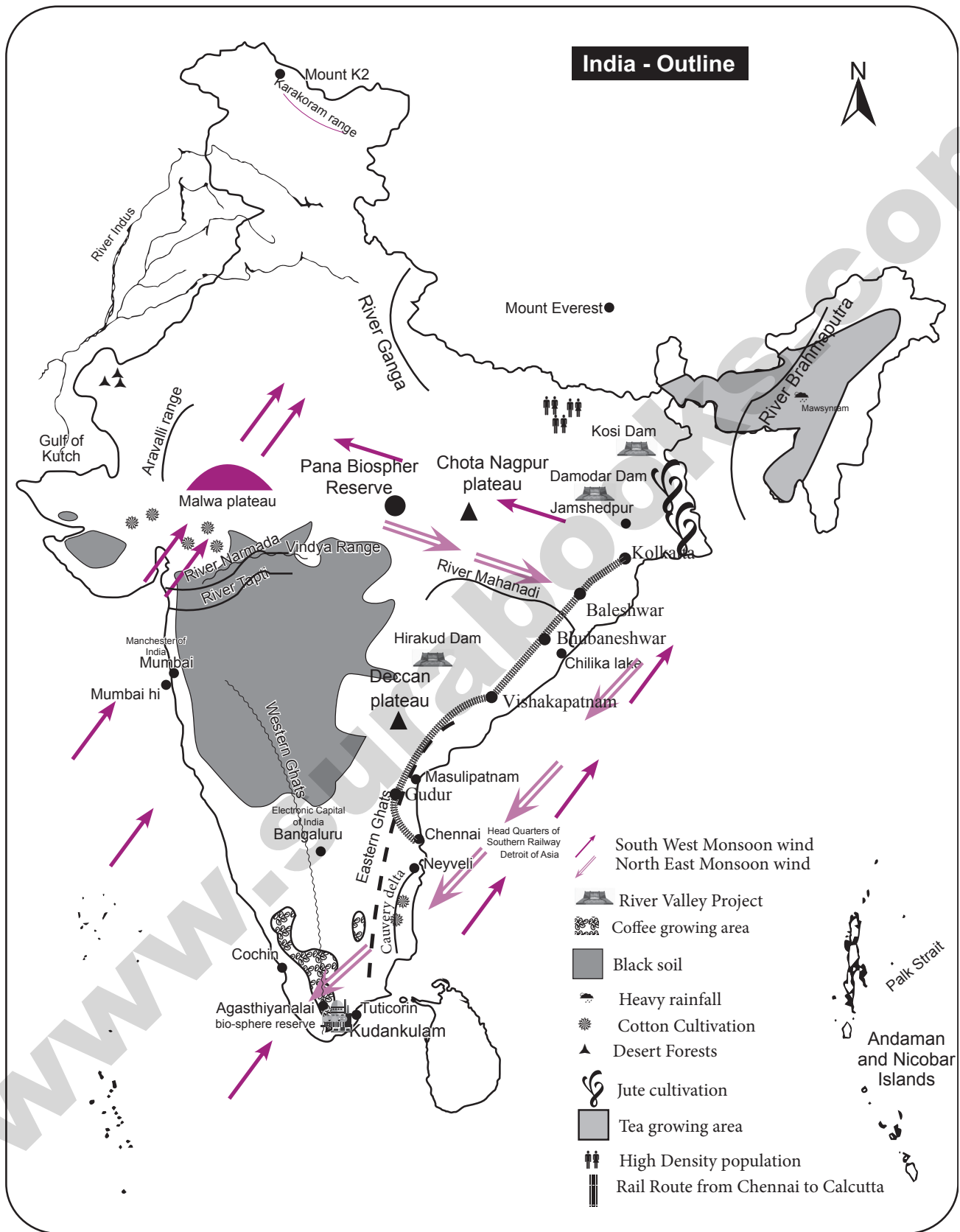
1.	(1)	GDP	(a)	Net Domestic Product
	(2)	GNP	(b)	Net National Product
	(3)	NNP	(c)	Gross National Product
	(4)	NDP	(d)	Gross Domestic Product

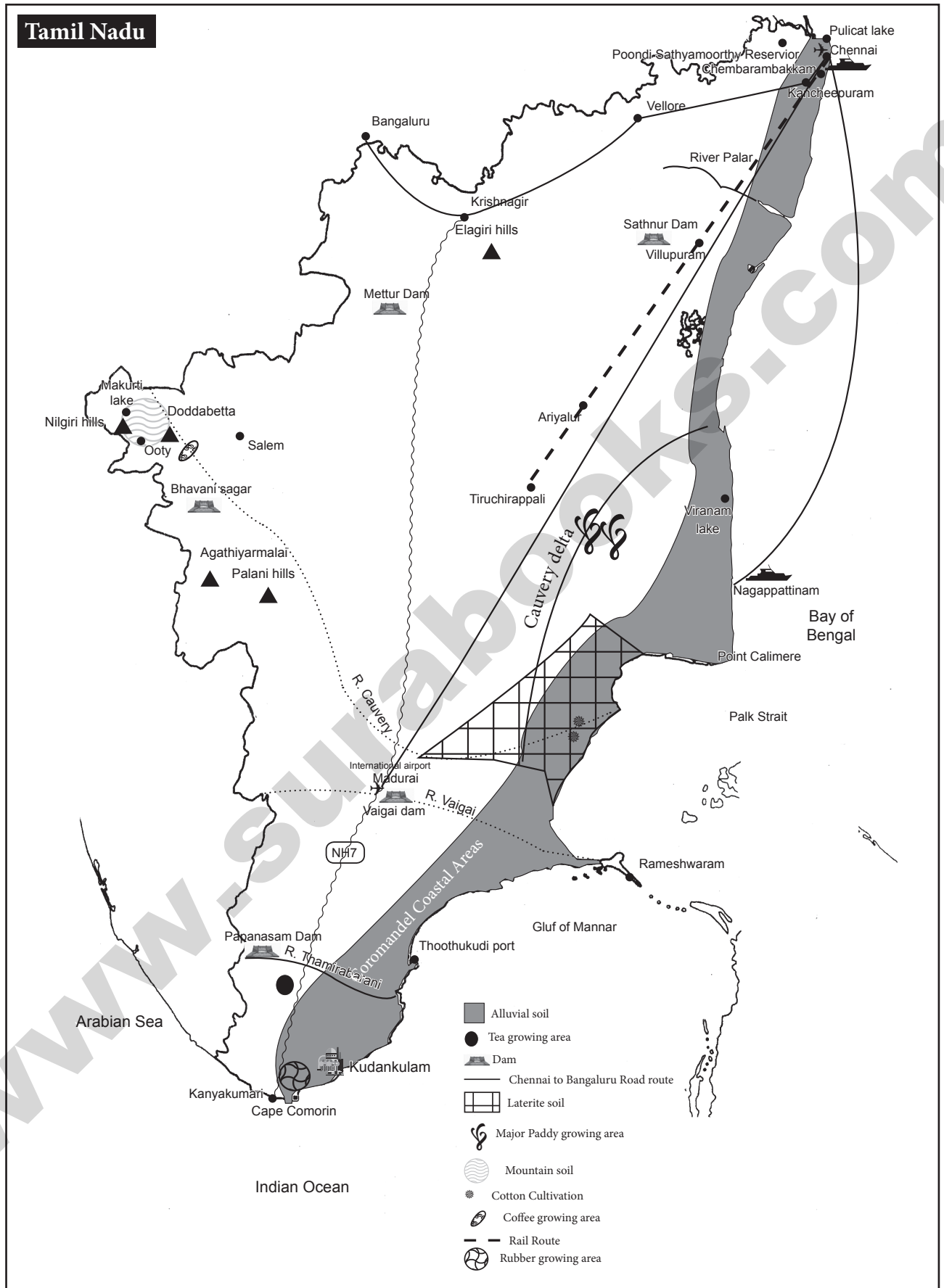
[Ans. 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - a]

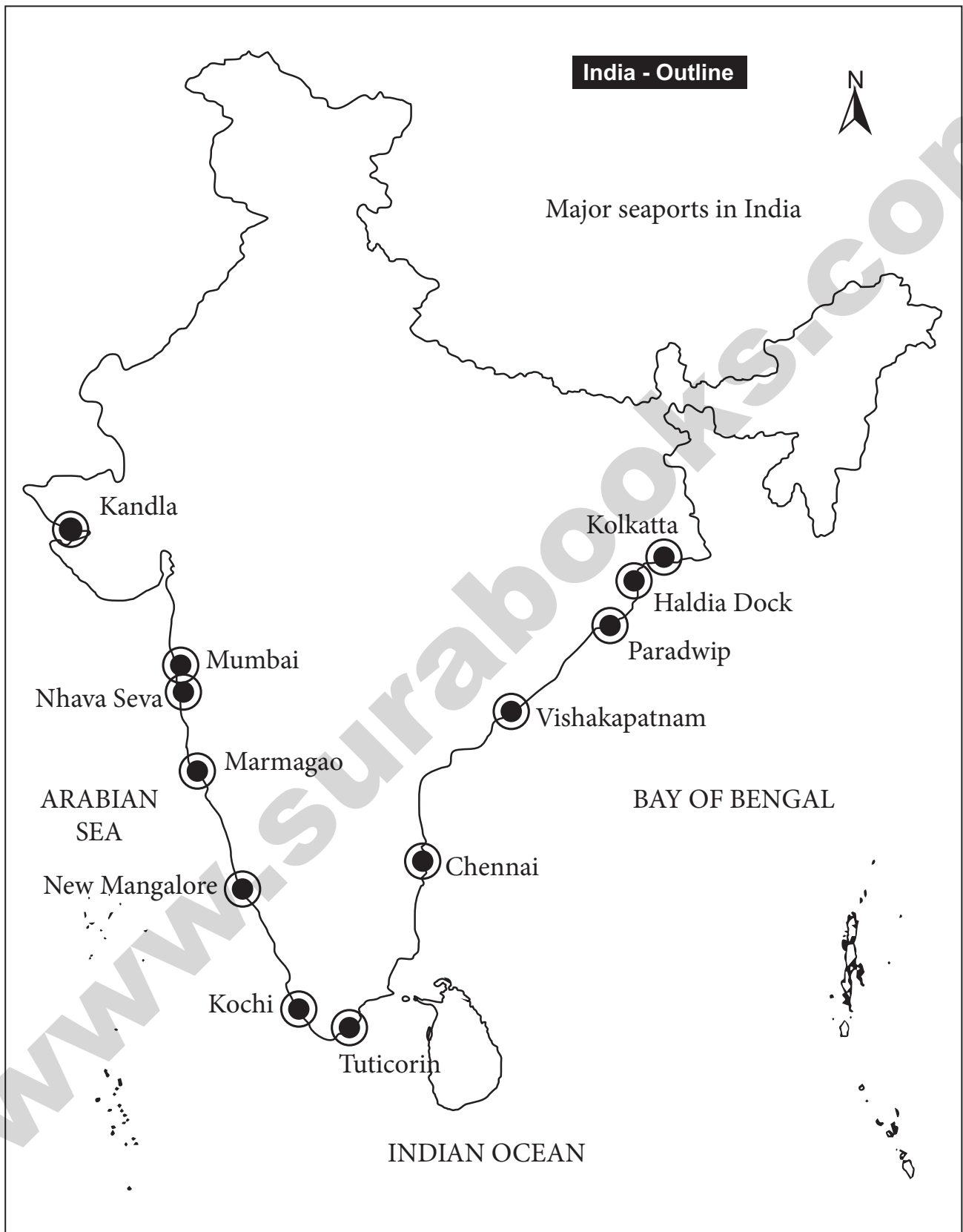
WORLD OUTLINE











10th
STD

INSTANT SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM AUGUST - 2022

Reg. No.

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PART - III

Social Science (With Answers)

[Maximum Marks: 100]

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

- Instructions:** (1) Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
(2) Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

Note: This question paper contains **four** Parts.

PART - I (Marks : 14)

Note: (i) Answer **all** the questions.

14 × 1 = 14

(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
(a) Roosevelt (b) Chamberlin
(c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Baldwin
2. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of Independence?
(a) Marudhu Brothers
(b) Puli Thevar
(c) Veerapandya Kattabomman
(d) Gopala Nayak
3. What was the context in which the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act was passed?
(a) Kol Revolt (b) Indigo Revolt
(c) Munda Rebellion (d) Deccan Riots
4. _____ established a full fledged printing press in 1709 at Tranquebar.
(a) Caldwell (b) F.W.Ellis
(c) Ziegen balg
(d) Meenakshi Sundaram
5. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
(a) 1927 (b) 1925
(c) 1825 (d) 1952
6. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of _____.
(a) West Bengal and Odisha
(b) Karnataka and Kerala
(c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
(d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
7. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
(a) Isohytes (b) Isobar
(c) Isotherm (d) Latitudes
8. _____ is called the 'Granary of Tamil Nadu'.
(a) Tiruvarur (b) Thanjavur
(c) Salem (d) Trichy
9. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
(a) Palghat (b) Shencottah
(c) Bhorghat (d) Achankoil
10. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called _____.
(a) Cartography (b) Demography
(c) Anthropology (d) Epigraphy
11. Which of the following sequences is right regarding the preamble?
(a) Republic, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Sovereign
(b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Republic, Democratic
(c) Sovereign, Republic, Secular, Socialist, Democratic
(d) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
12. The State Council of Ministers is headed by :
(a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor
(c) The Speaker
(d) The Prime Minister
13. _____ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.
(a) Health (b) Nutrition
(c) Sanitation (d) Security
14. Primary sector consists of _____.
(a) Agriculture (b) Automobiles
(c) Trade (d) Banking

PART - II

Note: Answer **any 10** questions. Question No. **28** is **compulsory:** **10 × 2 = 20**

15. How are the peasant uprisings in British India classified?
16. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.
17. What is the Poorna Swaraj?
18. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars?
19. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?
20. Give the importance of IST.
21. Define Agriculture.
22. Name the tributaries of river Thamirabarani.
23. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

[347]

- 24. What are the classical languages in India?
- 25. What are the basic three components of food and nutrition security?
- 26. Write short note on Goods and Service Tax.
- 27. What is meant by an industrial cluster?
- 28. List any four guiding principles of Panchasheel.

PART - III

Note : Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory: $10 \times 5 = 50$

- 29. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Kattabomman was hanged to death at _____
 - (ii) _____ established Congress Radio underground during the 'Quit India Movement'.
 - (iii) The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri district is _____.
 - (iv) Sathanur dam is constructed across the river _____.
 - (v) Secondary sector is otherwise called as _____.
- 30. Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.
- 31. Analyze the effects of the World War II.
- 32. Critically examine the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' as the typical example of Gandhian Movement.
- 33. What is urbanization? Explain its problem.
- 34. Explain the divisions of Himalayas and its importance to India.
- 35. Distinguish between :
 - (a) (i) Marine fishing and Inland fishing
 - (ii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
 - (b) Give reasons :
Agriculture is the backbone of India.
- 36. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.
- 37. Explain any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.
- 38. Discuss the core determinants of India's Foreign Policy.
- 39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product? Explain them.
- 40. Elaborate the Public Distribution System.
- 41. Draw a Timeline for the following:
Write any five important events between 1930-1950.
- 42. Mark the following places on the map of India.
 - (i) Bombay (ii) Dandi
 - (iii) Meerut (iv) Chauri Chaura
 - (v) Calcutta

PART - IV

Note : Answer the following questions. $2 \times 8 = 16$

- 43. (a) Highlight the tragic fall of Sivagangai and its outcome.
(OR)
- (b) How did the people of Bengal respond to the Partition of Bengal (1905)?

- 44. (a) Mark the following places on the given Outline Map of India.
 - (i) Mt. Everest
 - (ii) Gulf of Kumbhat
 - (iii) Thar desert
 - (iv) Direction of North East Monsoon wind
 - (v) Tea growing region (any one)
 - (vi) Coal producing region (any one)
 - (vii) Cochin (viii) Malabar coast

(OR)

- (b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.
 - (i) Kanyakumari
 - (ii) Coffee growing region (any one)
 - (iii) Vaigai dam
 - (iv) One region of automobile industry
 - (v) Servarayan hills
 - (vi) Ennore port
 - (vii) Mangrove forest
 - (viii) Thanjavur

Answers

PART - I

- 1. (c) Woodrow Wilson
- 2. (a) Marudhu Brothers
- 3. (c) Munda Rebellion
- 4. (c) Ziegen balg
- 5. (b) 1925
- 6. (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
- 7. (a) Isohytes
- 8. (b) Thanjavur
- 9. (c) Bhorghat
- 10. (b) Demography
- 11. (d) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- 12. (a) The Chief Minister
- 13. (b) Nutrition
- 14. (a) Agriculture

PART - II

- 15. The peasant uprisings in British India are classified as,
 - (i) **Restorative rebellions** : To attempts to restore old order and old social relations.
 - (ii) **Religious Movements** : Such agitations were led by religious leaders who fought for the liberation of the local populace.
 - (iii) **Social Banditry** : The people as heroes or champions of their cause.
 - (iv) **Mass Insurrection** : Usually leaderless and spontaneous uprising.
- 16. The countries in the Triple Entente were, Britain, France and Russia.