



SURA'S SOCIAL SCIENCE

10th Standard

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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 & 5	4, 5	3	3	5
September		0	0	0	1
QUARTERLY EXAM (16 Units)					
October	6, 7	6	4	4	5
November	8, 9, 10	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				

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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 & '24; HY-'23; April-'24]

- (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 :

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year _____.
[Ans. 1894]
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913.
[May-'22] [Ans. London]
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____.
[Ans. 1902]
4. In the Balkans _____ had mixed population.
[Ans. Macedonia]
5. In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.
[April-'23] [Ans. Russia]
6. _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
[FRT-'22] [Ans. Clemenceau]
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
[PTA-1; FRT & Aug-'22; QY-'23] [Ans. 1925]

III. Choose the correct statement

1. (i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
(ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers
(iii) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (i) and (iii) are correct
(c) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
[Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct]
2. **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.
(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.
[Ans. (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason]

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

1. 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.

2. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.
[QY-2019; Aug-'22; FRT-'24]

Ans. The countries in the Triple Entente were, Britain, France and Russia.

3. 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.

4. What do you know of trench warfare?

Ans. Trench Warfare : [PTA-3; Sep-2021; April-'23]

- (i)** The **Battle of Marne** is a memorable for trench warfare.
- (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.

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

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- (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; QY-'23; April-'24]

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**.

Immediate Cause : [QY-'23]

- (i) The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in **Sarajevo in Bosnia**.
- (ii) On 28 June 1914 the **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, heir to Franz Joseph, **Emperor of Austria-Hungary**, was assassinated by Princip, a **Bosnian Serb**.
- (iii) Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- (iv) The German violation of **Belgian neutrality** forced Britain to enter war.

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

[PTA-2 &6; FRT-'22 & '24; July-'23]

- Ans. (i)** Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
- (ii)** The German army was to be limited to **100,000 men**. A small navy was allowed.
- (iii)** The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
- (iv)** All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- (v)** Germany was forced to revoke the **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** (with Russia) and **Bucharest** (Bulgaria).
- (vi)** **Alsace-Lorraine** was returned to France.
- (vii)** The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.
- (viii)** Poland was recreated.

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

- Ans. (i)** Influenced by the ideas of **Karl Marx**, Lenin believed that the way for freedom was through mass action.
- (ii)** Lenin gained the support of a small majority (bolshinstvo), known as **Bolsheviks**, which became the Bolshevik Party. His opponents, in minority (menshinstvo), were called **Mensheviks**.

Provisional Government :

- (i)** There were two parallel bodies to take on government functions.
- (ii)** The Soviet was dominated by Mensheviks and the minority Bolsheviks were timid and undecided.
- (iii)** The situation changed with the arrival of Lenin.

Failure of Provisional Government :

- (i)** Lenin was in Switzerland when the revolution broke out.
- (ii)** Lenin wanted **continued revolution**. His slogan of '**All power to the Soviets**' soon won over the workers' leaders.
- (iii)** The people were attracted by the slogan of '**Bread, Peace and Land**'.

- (iv)** The Provisional government made two grave mistakes.
- (v)** First, it **postponed a decision** on the demand for the **redistribution of land** and the other was government decided to continue with the war.
- (vi)** The government banned Pravda and arrested all Bolsheviks

Takeover by the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership :

- (i)** In October Lenin persuaded the **Bolshevik Central Committee** to decide on immediate revolution.
- (ii)** Trotsky prepared a detailed plan. On 7 November the key **government buildings**, were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- (iii)** On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia. Its head this time was Lenin. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist Party.

4. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations. [April-'24]

Ans. Activities of the League :

- (i)** The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
- (ii)** The League was successful in three issues.
- (iii)** In 1920 a dispute arose between **Sweden** and **Finland** over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
- (iv)** In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.
- (v)** The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925.
- (vi)** Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
- (vii)** After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
- (viii)** Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
- (ix)** By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- (x)** Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.

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.

- 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 |

[PTA-1; QY & HY-'23]



* [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]
 3. The famous American Merchant ship sunk by Germany [QY-'23]
 (a) Luftwaffe (b) Royal (c) Lusitania (d) Berlin [Ans. (c) Lusitania]
 4. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in _____ [QY-'23]
 (a) July 1919 (b) June 1918 (c) July 1918 (d) June 1919 [Ans. (d) June 1919]

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.

8 Marks

1. Write short note on :

- (i) Trust (ii) Battle of Marne (iii) Battle of Verdun (iv) Peace Conference in Paris [FRT-'22]

- Ans. (i) Trust :** A trust is an industrial organisation engaged in the production or distribution of any commodity. The trust would possess adequate control over the supply and price of that commodity to its own advantage.
- (ii) Battle of Marne :** Meanwhile Russian forces invaded East Prussia. In the battle of Tannenberg Russia suffered heavy losses. Germany defeated them decisively. At the Battle of the Marne (early September 1914), the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans. Paris was thus saved. The battle of Marne is a memorable for trench warfare.
- (iii) Battle of Verdun :** Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked Verdun, the famous fortress in the French line. In the five-month Battle of Verdun two million men took part and half of them were killed. The British offensive against Germans occurred near the River Somme. In this four-month Battle of Somme Britain lost 20,000 men on the first day. The battle of Verdun, however, decided the fortunes of the War in favour of the Allies.
- (iv) Peace Conference in Paris :** The Peace Conference opened in Paris in January 1919, two months after the signing of the armistice. Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau played a very important part in the deliberations. Faced with a threat of a renewed war, the German government was forced to agree to the terms. On 28 June, 1919 the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

2. What are the fallout of the First World War?

[FRT-'22]

- Ans. (i)** The First World War left a deep impact on European society and polity. Through conscription, and through air raids, the War had involved and affected far more of the population than in the past.
- (ii)** 8 million had died in four years, while more than twice as many were wounded, and many crippled for life. Millions more had succumbed to the worldwide influenza of 1918. The outcome, in all countries, was imbalance between the sexes - a shortage of men. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.
- (iii)** The War and its aftermath turned out to be a stirring period of history. The most striking of all was the rise and consolidation of the Soviet Union, the U.S.S.R or the Union of Socialist and Soviet Republics, as it was called.
- (iv)** America entered the War as a debtor country but it emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the War.
- (v)** Another outstanding event of this period was the awakening of the colonies and their inspired attempts to gain freedom.
- (vi)** Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role for Turkey's rebirth as a nation. Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

3. Explain about structure and composition of League of nations.

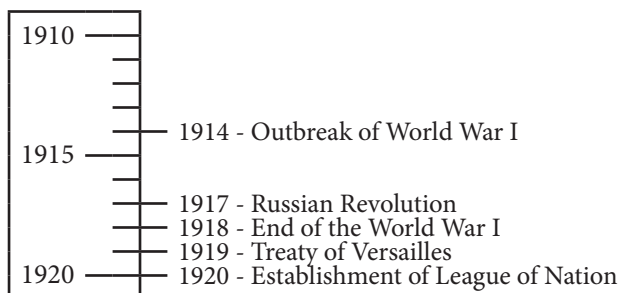
[May-'22]

- Ans. (i)** The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference and included in each of the treaties that were signed after the First World War.
- (ii)** The League which was formed in 1920 consisted of five bodies: the Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, the Permanent Court of Justice, and the International Labour Organisation. Each member-country was represented in the Assembly.
- (iii)** The Council was the executive of the League. Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States were originally declared permanent members of the Council. Each member had one vote and since all decisions had to be unanimous, even the small nations possessed the right of veto.
- (iv)** The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at Geneva. Its first Secretary General was Sir Eric Drummond from Britain.
- (v)** The International Court of Justice was set up in The Hague. The court was made of fifteen judges.

Time Line Chart

[QY-2019]

SCALE
(1 unit = 5 years)



ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. Choose the correct answer: 1 Mark

1. 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]

2. A striking feature of nineteenth century was that _____ emerged as the dominant power.

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

[Ans. (b) Europe]

3. 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]

4. _____ 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]

5. 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]

6. In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the _____.

- (a) French
- (b) Indians
- (c) Austrians
- (d) Germans

[Ans. (c) Austrians]

7. _____ 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]

8. Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____.

- (a) Confucius
- (b) Plato
- (c) Mao-Tse-Tung
- (d) Karl Marx

[Ans. (d) Karl Marx]

9. In 1861, Tsar _____ abolished serfdom and emancipated the serfs.

- (a) Fredrick
- (b) Peter
- (c) Alexander II
- (d) Nicholas

[Ans. (c) Alexander II]

10. _____ 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]

11. In March 1918, the Treaty of _____ was signed.

- (a) Versailles
- (b) Sevres
- (c) Brest - Litovsk
- (d) London

[Ans. (c) Brest - Litovsk]

12. In 1931 Japan attacked _____.

- (a) China
- (b) Manchuria
- (c) France
- (d) Russia

[Ans. (b) Manchuria]

13. 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]

14. In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back _____.

- (a) Dauzig (b) Port Arthur
(c) Sakata (d) Miyako

[Ans. (b) Port Arthur]

15. Within Europe _____ held a per-eminent position as the world leader of capitalism.

- (a) France (b) Japan
(c) England (d) Germany

[Ans. (c) England]

16. By 1880, most of the _____ countries had been colonised.

- (a) Asian (b) African
(c) American (d) Gulf

[Ans. (a) Asian]

17. In Imperialistic aggressions also _____ followed the Europe.

- (a) China (b) Japan
(c) India (d) Germany

[Ans. (b) Japan]

18. The Crushing defeat of _____ in the Sino-Japanese War surprised the world.

- (a) Japan (b) Italy
(c) India (d) China

[Ans. (d) China]

19. After 1905 _____ took control of Korean domestic and Foreign policy.

- (a) China (b) Japan
(c) Italy (d) England

[Ans. (b) Japan]

20. _____ was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of the eighteenth Century.

- (a) Turkey (b) Albania
(c) Croatia (d) Crypts

[Ans. (a) Turkey]

21. The Balkan League was formed in the year _____.

- (a) 1911 (b) 1914
(c) 1912 (d) 1915

[Ans. (c) 1912]

22. The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced _____ to enter World War I.

- (a) Japan (b) America
(c) China (d) Britain

[Ans. (d) Britain]

23. _____ watched the course of the War and in August 1916 joined the Allies.

- (a) Montenegro (b) Bulgaria
(c) Rumania (d) Albania

[Ans. (c) Rumania]

24. Germany ultimately surrendered in _____.

- (a) Nov. 1918 (b) Dec. 1918
(c) Jan. 1919 (d) Oct. 1918

[Ans. (a) Nov. 1918]

25. As per the Peace Treaty of 1919 _____ was returned to France.

- (a) Austria (b) Italy
(c) Alsace-Lorraine (d) Bucharest

[Ans. (c) Alsace-Lorraine]

26. _____ emerged as the money-lender to the world in the aftermath of the World War I.

- (a) Japan (b) Germany
(c) Russia (d) America

[Ans. (d) America]

27. On 8 November 1917, a new _____ government was in office in Russia.

- (a) Socialist (b) Communist
(c) Tsarist (d) Democratic

[Ans. (b) Communist]

28. _____ was not a member of the league of Nations.

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

[Ans. (a) USA]

29. The League of Nations was dissolved in _____.

- (a) 1943 (b) 1947
(c) 1945 (d) 1946

[Ans. (d) 1946]

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Capitalism inevitably led to _____.

[Ans. Imperialism]

2. The industrial achievements of _____ gave her a dominating position in Europe in a latter half of the 19th century.

[Ans. Germany]

3. The period from 1867 to 1912 is known as _____.

[Ans. Meiji Era]

4. By 1900, practically the whole of _____ was colonised.

[Ans. Africa]

5. Britain, France, Russia and Germany also established _____ in china.

[Ans. Spheres of influence]

6. _____ Genocide is a frightful example of the massacre of the Balkan wars.

[Ans. Armenian]

7. _____ and _____ declared war on the central powers in 1916 and 1917 respectively.

[Ans. Romania and Greece]

8. Two peace Conferences were held at in Holland in 1899 and 1907 _____. [Ans. **The Hague**]
9. In 1914, Russia suffered heavy losses in the _____. [Ans. **battle of Tannenberg**]
10. The battle of Marne is a memorable one for _____. [Ans. **Trench warfare**]
11. Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked _____, the famous fortress in the French line. [Ans. **Verdun**]
12. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on 3rd March _____. [Ans. **1918**]
13. In the far east, Japan was able to capture the province of _____ given by the Germans to China in Shantung. [Ans. **Kiauchau**]
14. In 1916, a naval battle _____ had taken place in the North sea. [Ans. **Battle of Jutland**]
15. _____ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914. [Ans. **Emden**]
16. _____, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine in 1917. [Ans. **Lusitania**]
17. On _____, the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. [Ans. **28 June, 1919**]
18. In Russia _____ and _____ attempted Westernisation without changing the social conditions [Ans. **Peter the great, Catherine II**]
19. Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as _____. [Ans. **Bolsheviks**]
20. Opponents of Lenin in minority were called _____. [Ans. **Mensheviks**]
21. Tsar _____ of Romanov Dynasty had little experience of Government. [Ans. **Nicholas II**]
22. On 23 January 1902 Father _____, a priest organised a march of men, women and children in St. Petersburg. [Ans. **Gapon**]
23. The parliament established by Nicholas was called the _____. [Ans. **Duma**]
24. In 1916 _____ who had a domineering influence over the Tsar and the Tsarina was murdered. [Ans. **Rasputin**]
25. During the popular uprisings in 1917, _____ was the capital of the Russian empire. [Ans. **Petrograd**]
26. The Russian Communist Party could eliminated _____ and _____ in Russia within a record time. [Ans. **poverty, illiteracy**]
27. Pravda is a Russian word meaning _____. [Ans. **Truth**]
28. The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at _____. [Ans. **Geneva**]
29. The International court of Justice was set up in _____. [Ans. **The Hague**]
30. In October 1932, _____ withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League. [Ans. **Hitler**]
31. _____ led to frequent clashes between these great powers in Asia, Africa and Europe. [Ans. **National rivalry**]
32. After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan entered the _____. [Ans. **"circle of the great Powers"**]
33. Under the guidance of _____, they had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882. [Ans. **Bismarck**]
34. The Anglo-Japanese alliance resulted in the _____ in 1904. [Ans. **Entente Cordiale**]
35. _____ and _____ were old rivals. [Ans. **France, Germany**]
36. _____ intentionally recognised the independence of the Sultan of Morocco. [Ans. **Kaiser Wilhelm II**]
37. The _____ empire extended over the Balkans and across Hungary to Poland [Ans. **Ottoman**]
38. The _____ is a frightful example of the atrocity of the Balkan wars. [Ans. **Armenian genocide**]
39. Turkey was reduced to the area around _____. [Ans. **Constantinople**]
40. The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in _____ in Bosnia [Ans. **Sarajevo**]
41. _____ and _____ signed the secret Treaty of London in April 1915. [Ans. **France, Italy**]
42. In the war in Western Front, within a month _____ seemed almost doomed. [Ans. **Paris**]
43. In 1917, the _____ in Russia was overthrown in a revolution. [Ans. **Tsarist Regime**]
44. In the War in the middle east, Turks tried to attack _____, but were repulsed. [Ans. **Suez Canal**]
45. President _____ declared war against Germany in April 1917. [Ans. **Wilson**]
46. All _____ colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations. [Ans. **German**]
47. The War conditions led to the rise of _____ movement in India. [Ans. **Home Rule**]
48. 22 January 1905 is known as _____ in Russian Revolution. [Ans. **Bloody Sunday**]

Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath

Surat's X Std - SOCIAL SCIENCE

49. The Tamil Poet _____ welcomed the Russian Revolution by his poem. [Ans. Bharathiya]
50. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the _____ Party. [Ans. Russian Communist]
51. The First Secretary General of the League of Nations was _____. [Ans. Sir Eric Drummond]
52. The Principle of _____ could not be applied in actual practice. [Ans. Collective Security]

III. Choose the correct statement

1. (i) The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in Europe, Africa and West Asia.
(ii) After the First World War, the soldiers came back with new ideas but they had no impact on the Indian society.
(iii) India sent war materials to the value of £ 250 Million.
(iv) This caused enormous economic distress.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
(d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
[Ans. (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct]
2. (i) Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.
(ii) The need to control the sources of raw materials inevitably led to imperialism.
(iii) Besides being a market for surplus goods, colonies served another purpose.
(iv) Imperialism was only about colonies
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (iv) is correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
[Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct]
3. (i) The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference.
(ii) The secretariat was the executive of the League.
(iii) Even the small nations in the league possessed the right of veto.
(iv) Germany resigned from the league in 1930.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (i) and (iii) are correct
(d) (ii) and (iv) are correct
[Ans. (c) (i) and (iii) are correct]

4. **Assertion (A) :** Militant forms of nationalism contributed to the outbreak of World War I.

Reason (R) : The love for one country demanded hatred for another country.

- (a) A is right but R is not the correct reason
(b) Both A and R are correct
(c) Both A and R are wrong
(d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

[Ans. (b) Both A and R are correct]

5. **Assertion (A) :** 1914 is a turning point in world history.

Reason (R) : The political and social processes that began in 1789 culminated in the I world war that year (1914) and shaped the course of the twentieth century.

- (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 it has no relevance to A.

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

6. **Assertion (A) :** During the first three years of the I World War, the united states gave only moral support and valuable material aid to Britain and France.

Reason (R) : They had a very Poor leadership

- (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 it has no relevance to A.

[Ans. (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason]

IV. Match the following

1.	(1)	River somme	(a)	1,00,000 men
	(2)	Lloyd George	(b)	France
	(3)	Woodrow Wilson	(c)	Four month Battle
	(4)	Clemenceau	(d)	England
	(5)	German Army	(e)	USA

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

2.	(1)	Napoleon's defeat	(a)	London
	(2)	Princip	(b)	Trotsky
	(3)	German Bomb attack	(c)	Trafalgar
	(4)	Rhineland	(d)	Bosnian serb
	(5)	Soviet of worker's delegates	(e)	Allies

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

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.

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.

2. Answer the following questions given below the heading: [July-'23]

(I) First World War :

(i) When did the First World War begin?

- Ans.** The First World War began with 28th July 1914.

(ii) Which countries are called Central Power?

- Ans.** Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria are called Central Power.

(iii) When was America entered in the World War-I?

- Ans.** April 1917.

(iv) Write the name of the treaty relating to Germany.

- Ans.** Treaty of Versailles.



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
 - Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 - (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (i) and (iii) are correct
 - (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (i), (ii) and (iii) 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.
 - 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.

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 (iii) 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 - 5 (A)
- Refer Sura's Guide VI - 3

Unit 2

The World between Two World Wars



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

-  The post-World War I developments leading to the Great Depression.
-  The unjust provisions of Treaty of Versailles and the rise of fascist governments led by Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany.
-  Anti-colonial struggles and the decolonisation process in the colonized world: Case Studies of Indo-French in South-East Asia and India in South Asia.
-  European Colonisation in Africa – The case of Britain in South Africa.
-  Independence struggles and political developments in South America



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy? [GMQP-'19; QY&HY-'19]

- (a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Pope (d) Spain

[Ans. (c) Pope]

2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?

- (a) Hernan Cortes (b) Francisco Pizarro
(c) Toussaint Louverture (d) Pedro I

[Ans. (a) Hernan Cortes]

3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?

- (a) English (b) Spaniards
(c) Russians (d) French

[Ans. (b) Spaniards]

4. Which President of the USA pursued “Good Neighbour” policy towards Latin America?

[FRT-'24]

- (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt (b) Truman
(c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Eisenhower

[Ans. (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt]

Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

9. In one of the assaults by the police in Lahore, _____ was seriously injured and died a few days later.
(a) G.K. Gokhale (b) Lal Lajpat Rai
(c) Tilak (d) C.R. Das [Ans. (b) Lal Lajpat Rai]
10. In 1930, the Indian National Congress authorised _____ to launch the Civil Disobedience movement.
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Gandhi
(c) Jinnah (d) Tilak [Ans. (b) Gandhi]
11. In Tamil Nadu, _____ led the salt march to Vedaranyam.
(a) Bharathiyar (b) C. Rajaji
(c) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (d) Sathyamurthy [Ans. (b) C. Rajaji]
12. In 1939, _____ became the President of the congress by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
(a) Gandhi (b) C.R. Das
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Subhas Chandra Bose [Ans. (d) Subhas Chandra Bose]
13. In 1942, the ban on the _____ was lifted.
(a) Communist party of India
(b) Congress party
(c) Muslim League (d) Democratic party [Ans. (a) Communist party of India]
14. In 1940, Viceroy _____ made an offer to return for Congress support.
(a) Canning (b) Dalhousie
(c) Linlithgow (d) Curzon [Ans. (c) Linlithgow]
15. The Interim government headed by _____ was formed in September 1946.
(a) Jinnah (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Lal Bahadursastri (d) Liaqat Ali Khan [Ans. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru]
16. _____ was sent as viceroy to India with the specific task of transfer of power.
(a) Canning (b) Ripon
(c) Mountbatten (d) Wellesley [Ans. (c) Mountbatten]
17. Indian Independence Act was enacted _____ by the British Parliament.
(a) 18th July 1947 (b) 15th August 1947
(c) 1st February 1947 (d) 3rd June 1947 [Ans. (a) 18th July 1947]
18. The defeat of _____ during the II World War stopped the advance of INA.
(a) Russia (b) Britain
(c) China (d) Japan [Ans. (d) Japan]
19. Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Provisional Government of free India in _____.
(a) Germany (b) Singapore
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Italy [Ans. (b) Singapore]
20. The Muslim League joined the interim government in _____.
(a) October 1945 (b) October 1946
(c) August 1945 (d) January 1945 [Ans. (b) October 1946]
21. The first Round Table Conference was held at London in _____.
(a) 1930 (b) 1931
(c) 1932 (d) 1933 [Ans. (a) 1930]
22. Inspired by the _____ Revolution of 1917, the Communist Party of India was founded.
(a) Chinese (b) French
(c) Russian (d) American [Ans. (c) Russian]
23. _____ transmitted the effects of depression to its colonies.
(a) France (b) Portugal
(c) America (d) Britain [Ans. (d) Britain]
24. The Congress emerged victorious in _____ provinces in the elections held in 1937.
(a) eight (b) seven
(c) eleven (d) five [Ans. (b) seven]
25. _____ revived the Muslim league in 1934.
(a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
(b) B.R. Ambedkar (c) Jinnah
(d) Tej Bahadur Sapru [Ans. (c) Jinnah]
26. _____ brought with him a new impulse to Indian politics.
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Abdul Kalam Azad [Ans. (a) Mahatma Gandhi]
27. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on _____.
(a) 2 October 1869 (b) 2 October 1969
(c) 3rd December 1969 (d) 5th October 1979 [Ans. (a) 2 October 1869]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. Gandhi called a meeting of Indians in the _____ in South Africa. [Ans. Transvaal]
2. By the _____ agreement the poll tax on indentured labourers was abolished. [Ans. Smuts – Gandhi]
3. Towards the end of nineteenth century German synthetic dyes had forced _____ out of the market. [Ans. Indigo]
4. Gandhi was assisted in Civil Disobedience movement by _____ a lawyer. [Ans. Brajkishore Prasad]
5. Gandhi surrendered his _____ medal after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. [Ans. Kaiser - i - Hind]
6. The Khilafat Committee meeting in _____ adopted Gandhi's non-cooperation programme. [Ans. Allahabad]
7. The Nagpur Session of congress in 1920 was chaired by _____. [Ans. Salem Vijayaraghavachariar]
8. _____ system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935. [Ans. Dyarchy]
9. Hindu Mahasabha was gaining in popularity under _____. [Ans. Madan Mohan Malaviya]
10. Wherever the Simon Commission went, people protested with the slogan _____. [Ans. Go back Simon]
11. The _____ boycott united the different political parties in India. [Ans. Simon]
12. Jinnah was supported by _____ to get reservation of seats in the Central Legislature for Muslims. [Ans. Tej Bahadur Sapru]
13. On 12 march 1930 Gandhi set out from _____ with 78 of its inmates. [Ans. Sabarmati]
14. Khan Abdul Gahaffar Khan organised the _____ also known as Red Shirts. [Ans. Khudai Khidmatgar]
15. The British enacted the first forest act in _____. [Ans. 1865]
16. After the Salt Satyagraha Gandhi was arrested and sent to _____ jail. [Ans. Yeravada]
17. The most striking evidence of continuing struggles of the tribal groups was waged by _____ in Rampa. [Ans. Alluri Sitarama Raju]
18. A special _____ police team was sent to quell the uprisings of Rampa Adivasis. [Ans. Malabar]
19. In 1930, _____ the British Prime Minister proposed a federal government with provincial autonomy. [Ans. Ramsay Macdonald]
20. On 16 August 1932, Ramsay Macdonald announced the _____. [Ans. Communal Award]
21. _____ was the leader of the depressed classes. [Ans. B.R. Ambedkar]
22. The communists called for an All India Communist Conference at _____ in 1925. [Ans. Kanpur]
23. _____ gave the Presidential Address in the All India Communist Conference in 1925. [Ans. Singaravelar]
24. In 1924, _____ was formed in Kanpur to overthrow the colonial rule by armed rebellion. [Ans. Hindustan Republican Army]
25. Hindustan Republican army was renamed as _____ in 1928. [Ans. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association]
26. _____ was the British police officer responsible for the lathi charge that led to Lala Lajpat Rai's death. [Ans. Sanders]
27. In April 1930, the _____ was carried out by Surya sen and his associates. [Ans. Chittagong Armoury Raid]
28. The Government of India Act was one of the positive outcomes of the _____ movement. [Ans. Civil Disobedience]
29. By the government of India Act of 1935 _____ was separated from India. [Ans. Burma]
30. Subhas Chandra Bose resigned as the president of the congress and started the _____. [Ans. Forward Bloc]
31. _____ was the first to offer satyagraha on 17 October 1940. [Ans. Vinobha Bhave]
32. The All India Congress Committee that met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 passed the famous _____ Resolution. [Ans. Quit India]
33. Indian National Army was also called _____. [Ans. Azad Hind Fauj]

Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

34. The British government arrested the INA officers and put them on trial in the _____. [Ans. Red Fort]
35. The _____ ratings revolted at Bombay in February 1946. [Ans. Royal Indian Navy]
36. Strikes similar to Royal Indian Navy Revolt occurred in the _____ and the _____ at Jabalpur. [Ans. Indian Air Force, Indian Signal Corps]
37. The _____ Plan was announced on 14 June 1945. [Ans. Wavell]
38. In Britain, the labour party had won a landslide victory and _____ became the Prime Minister. [Ans. Clement Atlee]
39. Jinnah declared 16 August 1946, as the _____. [Ans. Direct Action Day]
40. _____, the representative of Muslim League was made the Finance Member in the Interim Government. [Ans. Liaqat Ali Khan]
41. As proposed by the Mountbatten Plan Boundary Commission was to be set up under _____. [Ans. Radcliffe Brown]
42. Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in _____. [Ans. South Africa]
43. The anti - Rowlatt protest was intense in Punjab especially in _____ and _____. [Ans. Amritsar, Lahore]
44. The first world war came to an end in _____. [Ans. 1918]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. (i) Gandhi's father Kaba Gandhi was the Diwan of Porbandar.
 (ii) Gandhi was introduced to the works of George Bernard Shaw.
 (iii) The Rowlatt Act was enacted which provided for excessive police powers arrest without warrant and detention without trial.
 (iv) Gandhi withdrew the Non-cooperation movement after the chauri chaura incident
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
 (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
 [Ans. (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct]

2. (i) The Congress did not participate in the Third Round Table Conference.
 (ii) On 20 September 1932, Gandhi went on a fast unto death against the Rowlatt Act.
 (iii) Gandhi shifted his base to the Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha.
 (iv) The communist party of India organised Workers' and Peasants' organisation in different parts of India.
 (a) (i) and (iii) are correct
 (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 (c) (i) and (iv) are correct
 (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
 [Ans. (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct]
3. **Assertion (A) :** Gandhi called the 'Rowlatt Act' a Black Act.
Reason (R) : It was enacted which provided for excessive powers, arrest without warrant and detention without trial.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
 [Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A]
4. **Assertion (A) :** Young leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose did not like Gandhi's act of withdrawing the Non-cooperation movement.
Reason (R) : They did not like Gandhi's leadership.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation.
 [Ans. (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong]
5. (i) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and their comrades reorganized the HRA in Punjab.
 (ii) Influenced by socialist ideas they renamed it as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928.
 (iii) Bhagat Singh along with B.K. Dutt threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.
 (iv) Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.

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

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

6. (i) The Government of India Act 1935 was one of the important positive outcomes of the Civil Disobedience movement.
 (ii) The key features of the Act were provincial autonomy and dyarchy at the centre.
 (iii) Dyarchy that was in operation in provinces was now extended to the central government.
 (iv) On 16 August 1920, Ramsay Mac Donald, announced the Communal Award.
 (a) (i) and (iii) are correct
 (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
 (c) (ii) and (iv) are correct
 (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

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

7. **Assertion (A) :** In 1924 Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) was formed in Kanpur to overthrow the colonial rule by an armed rebellion.

Reason (R) : Four of them were sentenced to death while the others were sentenced to imprisonment.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

[Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)]

8. **Assertion (A) :** The Outcome of the Cripps Mission caused considerable disappointment.

Reason (R) : Popular discontent was intensified by war time shortages and steep rise in prices.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 (b) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

[Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	(1) Manyam	(a)	Bhagat Singh
	(2) Kakori	(b)	Minorities
	(3) Inquilab Zindabad	(c)	Forest area
	(4) Aruna Asaf Ali	(d)	Lucknow
	(5) Communal Award	(e)	Women activist

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

2.	(1) Mahatma Gandhi	(a)	1905
	(2) Kaba Gandhi	(b)	Political Guru
	(3) Phoenix Settlement	(c)	Tinkathia System
	(4) Gopal Krishna Gokhala	(d)	Diwan of Porbandar
	(5) Champaran	(e)	1915

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

3.	(1) Ahmedabad Mill Strike	(a)	Public Meeting
	(2) The Government of India Act	(b)	Knighthood
	(3) Jallianwala Bagh	(c)	Alibrothers
	(4) Rabindranath Tagore	(d)	1919
	(5) Khilafat Movement	(e)	1918

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

4.	(1) Khilafat conference	(a)	Uttar Pradesh
	(2) Indian National Congress	(b)	Imperial Legislative Assembly
	(3) Chauri Chaura	(c)	Madan Mohan Malaviya
	(4) Swaraj Party	(d)	Calcutta
	(5) Mahasabha	(e)	Delhi

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

5.	(1) Muslim League	(a)	Central Legislature
	(2) Simon Commission	(b)	Red shirts
	(3) Jinnah	(c)	1865
	(4) Khudai Khidmatgar	(d)	Seven members
	(5) First forest act	(e)	Ali brothers

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

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**BRIEFLY****2 MARKS**

1. By whom was Gandhi assisted in 'Civil Disobedience' movement?

Ans. Gandhi was assisted by Brajkishore Prasad, a lawyer by profession, and Rajendra Prasad, who became the first President of independent India.

2. Where was the anti-Rowlatt protest intense?

Ans. The anti-Rowlatt protest was intense in Punjab, especially in Amritsar and Lahore.

3. Name the two prominent leaders who were arrested in Amritsar in April 1919.

Ans. On 9 April two prominent local leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal were arrested in Amritsar

4. What were the three national slogans proposed by Shaikat Ali?

Ans. Allaho Akbar, Bande Mataram and Hindu-Muslamanki Jai.

5. Write a short note on Dyarchy.

Ans. Dyarchy, a system of dual government introduced under the Government of India Act 1919, divided the powers of the provincial government into Reserved and Transferred subjects.

6. What did the Reserved subjects and transferred subjects comprise according to Dyarchy?

Ans. The Reserved Subjects comprising finance, defence, the police, justice, land revenue, and irrigation were in the hands of the British. The Transferred Subjects that included local self-government, education, public health, public works, agriculture, forests and fisheries were left under the control of Indian ministers.

7. List the recommendations of the Nehru Report.

Ans. The Nehru Report, recommended,

- (i) Dominion status for India.
- (ii) Elections of the Central Legislature and the Provincial Legislatures on the basis of joint and mixed electorates.
- (iii) Reservation of seats for Muslims in the Central Legislature and in provinces where they are in a minority and for the Hindus in North-West Frontier Province where they were in a minority.
- (iv) Provision of fundamental rights, and universal adult franchise.

8. Write a short note on Nehru report.

Ans. An all party conference was held in 1928 with the objective to frame a constitution for India as an alternative to the Simon Commission proposals. A committee under the leadership of Motilal Nehru was formed to outline the principles on the basis of which the constitution was to be drafted.

9. Why did Jinnah change his stand and insist on forming separate nation for Muslims?

- Ans.**
- (i) Jinnah proposed an amendment to the reservation of seats in the Central Legislature.
 - (ii) He demanded that one-third of the seats be reserved for Muslims. Tej Bahadur Sapru supported him and pleaded that it would make no big difference.
 - (iii) Later he proposed a resolution which came to be known as Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
 - (iv) It was also rejected thereafter he changed his stand and began to espouse the cause of a separate nation for Muslims.

10. Brief the charter of demands presented to the viceroy Lord Irwin.

Ans. A charter of demands presented to the Viceroy Lord Irwin with an ultimatum to comply by 31 January 1930 included :

- (i) Reduction of expenditure on army and civil services by 50%
- (ii) Introduction of total prohibition
- (iii) Release of all political prisoners
- (iv) Reduction of land revenue by 50%
- (v) Abolition of salt tax.

11. Name the places where Salt marches took place.

- Ans.**
- (i) In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajaji led a similar salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam.
 - (ii) Salt marches took place in Kerala, Andhra and Bengal. In the North West Frontier Province Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan led the movement.
 - (iii) He organized the Khudai Khidmatgar, also known as the Red Shirts.

12. Give an account of the first forest act of 1865.

- Ans.**
- (i) The British enacted the first forest act in 1865. This act restricted the access of the forest dwellers to the forest areas to collect firewood, cattle fodder and other minor forest produce such as honey, seeds, nuts, medicinal herbs.
 - (ii) The Indian Forest Act of 1878 claimed that original ownership of forests was with the state.

- (iii) Waste lands and fallow lands were included as forest. Shifting cultivation practiced by the tribal people, was prohibited.

13. Write a short note on Alluri Sitarama Raju.

- Ans. (i)** The most striking evidence of continuing struggles of the tribal groups was the one waged by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Rampa.
- (ii) Raju's efforts at fighting corrupt officials to protect the interests of Rampa tribals prompted the British to target his life.
- (iii) Alluri Sitarama Raju attained martyrdom for the cause of forest dwellers.

14. How did people protest against the death of Alluri Sitarama Raju.

- Ans. (i)** Picketing of liquor shops, non-payment of taxes, breaking of forest laws etc. were adopted.
- (ii) Women, peasants, tribals, students, even children and all sections participated in the nation-wide struggle. It was the biggest mass movement India had ever witnessed.

15. What was the provision of the Communal Award of 1932?

- Ans.** On 16 August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald, announced the Communal Award. It provided separate electorates to the minorities, viz. Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and women and the "depressed classes".

16. Where and by whom was the communist party of India founded?

- Ans.** Communist Party of India (CPI) was founded at Tashkent, Uzbekistan in October 1920. M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherjee, and M.P.T. Acharya were some of its founding members.

17. Name the leaders arrested in the Kanpur conspiracy case.

- Ans.** M.N. Roy, S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, M. Singaravelar among others were arrested and tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case of 1924.

18. Who were the leaders arrested in the Meerut Conspiracy case in 1929?

- Ans.** Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, S.V. Ghate, G. Adhikari, P.C. Joshi, S.S. Mirajkar, Shaikat Usmani, Philip Stratt.

19. By whom was the Congress Socialist party formed?

- Ans.** In 1934 the Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Minoo Masani.

20. What was Gandhi's view on Real Swaraj?

- Ans.** 'Real Swaraj will come not by acquisition of authority by a few, but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority, when abused.'

21. Name the eight provinces in which the congress formed government in 1937.

- Ans.** Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, North West Frontier Province. In Assam it formed a coalition government with Assam Valley Muslim Party led by Sir Muhammad Sadullah.

22. Why did Jinnah demand a separate state for the Muslims?

- Ans.** By 1940 Jinnah was demanding a separate state for the Muslims arguing that in an independent India the Muslims would lose all political power to the Hindus.

23. What were the measures of the British based on the policy of Divide and Rule?

- Ans.** The British policy of divide and rule, through measures such as Partition of Bengal, Communal Award, had encouraged the vested interests out to exploit the religious differences.

24. Why did the negotiations between the Cripps mission and the congress fail?

- Ans.** The negotiations between the Cripps Mission and the Congress failed as Britain was not willing to transfer effective power immediately.

25. What was the offer of the Cripps mission?

- Ans. The Cripps Mission offered :**

- (i) Grant of Dominion Status after the War
- (ii) Indian Princes could sign a separate agreement with the British implying the acceptance for the demand of Pakistan.
- (iii) British control of defence during the War.

26. Write a short note on the Quit India Resolution.

- Ans.** The All India Congress Committee that met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 passed the famous Quit India Resolution demanding an immediate end to British rule in India. Gandhi gave a call to do or die. Gandhi said, 'We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery.' A non-violent mass struggle under Gandhi was to be launched. But on 9 August 1942 Gandhi and the entire Congress leadership was arrested.

Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

27. Name the members of the defence committee set up by the Congress.

Ans. The Congress set up a defence committee comprising Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Bhulabhai Desai and Asaf Ali.

28. What was the result of the provincial elections held in 1946?

Ans. In the provincial elections held in early 1946 the Congress won most of the general seats and the Muslim League won most of the seats reserved for the Muslims.

29. Enlist the proposals of the Mountbatten plan.

- Ans.**
- (i) Power would be transferred on the basis of dominion status to India and Pakistan.
 - (ii) Princely states would have to join either India or Pakistan.
 - (iii) Boundary commission was to be set up under Radcliffe Brown and the award would be announced after the transfer of power.
 - (iv) Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would vote on whether they should be partitioned.

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL:

5 MARKS

1. Write a note on the Swaraj party.

- Ans.**
- (i) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party on 1 January 1923, which was later approved by a special session of the Congress.
 - (ii) Swaraj Party members were elected in large numbers to the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the various Provincial Legislative Councils.
 - (iii) They effectively used the legislature as a platform for propagation of nationalist ideas.

(iv) In Bengal, they refused to take charge of transferred subjects, as they did not want to cooperate with the government.

(v) They exposed the true nature of the colonial government.

(vi) However, the Swaraj Party began to decline after the death of its leader C.R. Das in 1925.

(vii) Some of the Swaraj Party members began to accept government offices.

(viii) Swaraj Party withdrew from the legislatures in 1926.

2. Explain how the Congress Ministry functioned after they won the elections in 1937?

- Ans.**
- (i) The Congress Ministries functioned as a popular government and responded to the needs of the people.
 - (ii) The salaries of ministers were reduced from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 500 per month. Earlier action taken against nationalists were rescinded.
 - (iii) They repealed the Acts which vested emergency powers in the government, lifted the ban imposed on political organisations except the Communist Party, and removed the restrictions on the nationalist press.
 - (iv) Police powers were curbed and reporting by the CID on political speeches discontinued.
 - (v) Legislative measures were adopted for reducing indebtedness of the peasantry and improving the working conditions of the industrial labour.
 - (vi) Temple entry legislation was passed. Special attention was paid to education and public health.



UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (3×1=3)**1. On 8 January 1933 which day was observed**

- (a) Temple Entry Day
- (b) Day of Deliverance
- (c) Direct Action Day
- (d) Independence Day

2. Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?

- (a) 26th January 1930
- (b) 26th December 1929
- (c) 16th June 1946
- (d) 15th January 1947

3. In 1940, Viceroy _____ made an offer to return for Congress' support.

- (a) Canning
- (b) Dalhousie
- (c) Linlithgow
- (d) Curzon

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS (3 × 1 = 3)

1. Gandhi regarded _____ as his political guru.
2. _____ established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.
3. The Khilafat committee meeting in _____ adopted Gandhi's non-cooperation programme.

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

1. (i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.
(ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.
(iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.
(iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(c) (iv) is correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

2. Assertion : The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.**Reason :** The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation
- (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (4 × 1 = 4)

(1)	Rowlatt Act	(a)	Lucknow
(2)	16 th August 1946	(b)	Black Act
(3)	Kakori	(c)	Minorities
(4)	Communal Award	(d)	Direct Action Day

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

1. What is Poorna Swaraj?
2. List the recommendations of the Nehru Report.
3. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
4. What are the terms of the Poona Pact?

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

1. Discuss the reasons behind the partition of India.

ANSWERS

- I.**
 1. (a) Temple Entry Day
 2. (a) 26th January 1930
 3. (c) Linlithgow
- II.**
 1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 2. Usha Mehta
 3. Allahabad
- III.**
 1. (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
 2. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation
- IV.** 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - a, 4 - c
- V.**
 1. Refer Sura's Guide V - 5
 2. Refer Sura's Guide V - 7 (Additional)
 3. Refer Sura's Guide V - 1
 4. Refer Sura's Guide V - 7
- VI.**
 1. Refer Sura's Guide VI - 3



14. _____ was launched by the United Nations Development Programme and the Oxford Poverty Human Development Initiative in 2010.
(a) Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
(b) Human Resource Index
(c) Human Resource Management Programme
(d) Cooperative Societies
[Ans. (a) Multi-dimensional Poverty Index]
15. Tamil Nadu leads in the Poverty alleviation programmes during
(a) 2000-2003 (b) 2003-2007
(c) 2007-2010 (d) 2014-2017
[Ans. (d) 2014-2017]
16. _____ plays a crucial role in human health and well-being.
(a) Health (b) Sanitation
(c) Security (d) Nutrition
[Ans. (d) Nutrition]
17. The Chief Minister's comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was launched in _____.
(a) 2007-2008 (b) 2008-2009
(c) 2009-2010 (d) 2011-2012
[Ans. (d) 2011-2012]
18. Which of the following crops are related to Green Revolution?
(a) Wheat, Rice (b) Cotton, Bajra
(c) Rice, Maize (d) Wheat, Maize
[Ans. (a) Wheat, Rice]
19. In which state ration shops are run by co-operative in large extent?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Goa
(c) Assam (d) Karnataka
[Ans. (a) Tamil Nadu]
20. Buffer stock scheme purpose is _____.
(a) To save food grains from pest attack
(b) To stop price fluctuations
(c) To transport the food
(d) To deliver the food
[Ans. (b) To stop price fluctuations]
3. The NFSA covers _____ of urban household.
[Ans. 50%]
4. The PTMGRNMP is considered to be the _____ programme in the country.
[Ans. largest noon meal]
5. _____ scheme is playing an important role in food security in India.
[Ans. Consumer Cooperatives]
6. Purchasing power is affected by _____ and _____ of wealth also.
[Ans. poverty, unequal distribution]
7. _____ policy is formulated for all-round and comprehensive development of the agricultural sector.
[Ans. Agricultural policy]
8. _____ has an important role in human resource development.
[Ans. Health]
9. Government of India is implementing many policies and programmes to eradicate _____.
[Ans. poverty]
10. _____ has observed that in India, hunger is not enough of a political priority.
[Ans. Amartya Sen]
11. _____ was rolled for widening the reach of services in nine districts.
[Ans. Mobile centre]
12. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in _____.
[Ans. 1980]

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. (1)	The Multi Dimensional index	(a)	RAY
(2)	Rajiv Awas Yojana	(b)	FWP
(3)	National Food Security Scheme	(c)	2016
(4)	Food for work programme	(d)	2013
(5)	Green Revolution	(e)	Self - sufficiency

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

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ and _____ in turn are related to one's access to assets and education.
[Ans. Capabilities, Opportunities]
2. Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self-sufficiency in _____ production.
[Ans. food grain]

2.	(1)	Ship to Mouth	(a)	75%
	(2)	Green Revolution	(b)	27 October
	(3)	Rural households	(c)	Major crops
	(4)	Urban households	(d)	PL 480
	(5)	National Food Security Act	(e)	50%

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

3.	(1)	Consumer Cooperatives	(a)	Value of a currency
	(2)	Buffer Stock	(b)	Largest economy
	(3)	Purchasing power	(c)	2018
	(4)	China	(d)	Wheat and rice
	(5)	New Agricultural policy	(e)	Three-tier structure

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

4.	(1)	ICDS	(a)	National Rural Health Mission
	(2)	RCH	(b)	Emergency Ambulance Service
	(3)	NRHM	(c)	Meal Programme
	(4)	TNHSP	(d)	Reproductive and Child Health Programmes
	(5)	PTMGRNMP	(e)	Integrated Child Development Services

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

IV. ASSERTION AND REASON

1. **Assertion (A)** : The FCI Purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.

Reason (R) : Purchasing power declines, price increases and vice versa.

- (a) A is correct, R is false
 (b) Both A and R are correct statements
 (c) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
 (d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

[Ans. (b) Both A and R are correct statements]

2. **Assertion (A)** : TamilNadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during 2014-2017.

Reason (R) : These policies and programmes, if continued, will completely eradicate the poverty in the state.

- (a) A is false, R is correct
 (b) Both A and R are false statements
 (c) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
 (d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

[Ans. (a) A is false, R is correct]

V. ANSWER IN SHORT

2 MARKS

1. What is the role of consumer cooperatives in food security?

Ans. (i) Consumer cooperatives play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.

(ii) There is a three-tier structure of consumer cooperative societies in India. There are many benefits to **consumer cooperatives** such as health care, insurance, housing etc..

(iii) This scheme is playing an important role in **food security** in India. For example out of all fair price shops running in Tamil Nadu, around **94%** are being run by cooperatives.

2. Define "Nutrition security" according to M.S. Swaminathan.

Ans. "Physical, economic and social access to a balanced diet, safe drinking water, environmental hygiene, primary health care and primary education".

3. What does HYV mean?

Ans. (i) HYV means **High Yielding Variety**. This basically refers to hybrid or cultivars which are purposefully developed for high yielding.

(ii) This motto of developing HYV Started in the **1965** famine which also leads to green revolution to feed the population of India.

4. Write a note on National Food Security Act in Tamil Nadu.

Ans. (i) On **1 November 2016**, Tamil Nadu became the last state in the country to implement the National Food Security Act after holding out for three years.

(ii) In a government order issued on **27 October**, the state specified that while it was enforcing the law, it would be modifying its provisions.

5. What are three tier structure of consumer cooperative societies in India?

Ans. (i) Primary consumer cooperative societies.

(ii) Central consumer cooperative stores.

(iii) State level consumer federation.

6. What is consumer price index?

Ans. A comprehensive measure used for estimation of price changes in a basket of goods and services representative of consumption expenditure in an economy is called consumer price index.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL**5 MARKS****1. Explain the basic components of food and nutrition security.**

Ans. Basic components of food and nutrition security: The term was broadened to include the three basic components of food and nutrition security. They are availability, access and absorption:

- (i) **Availability of food** is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.
- (ii) **Access to food** is primarily a matter of purchasing power and is therefore closely linked with the capabilities and employment opportunities to earn. Capabilities and opportunities in turn are related to one's access to assets and education.
- (iii) **Absorption of food** is the ability to biologically utilise the food consumed.

2. Explain the important ongoing schemes in Tamil Nadu.

Ans. Important ongoing Schemes in Tamil Nadu :

- (i) Under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 12,000 is being disbursed to poor pregnant women.
- (ii) The Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was launched in the state in 2011-12 with the aim to provide Universal Healthcare to All by providing free medical and surgical treatment.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Health Systems Projects (TNHSP) has launched ambulance services free of cost (The 108 Emergency Ambulance Service).
- (iv) The School Health Programme emphasises on providing comprehensive healthcare services to all students studying in Government and Government-aided schools.
- (v) The National Leprosy Eradication programme is being implemented in the state with the aim to detect and to provide sustained regular treatment to all leprosy patients.

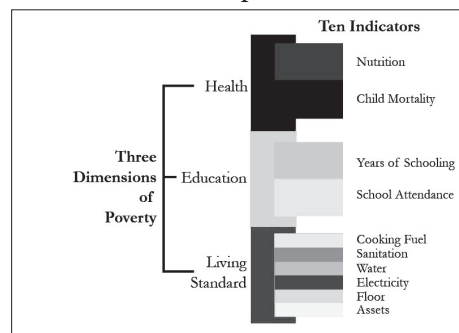
3. What are the two components of food security system in India?

Ans. The two components of food security system in India are :

- (i) **Buffer Stock :** The Food Corporation of India (FCI) purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The farmers are paid a pre-announced price for their crops. This price is called Minimum Support Price (MSP). The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of these crops. The purchased foodgrains are stored in granaries.
- (ii) **Public distribution system :** The food procured by the FCI is distributed through government - regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called the Public Distribution System.

4. Explain the Multi-dimensional poverty index 2018 in Tamil Nadu.

- Ans. (i)** Over the last decades, Tamil Nadu has made a significant progress in poverty reduction.
- (ii)** The districts in Tamil Nadu are classified into three categories, namely high-poverty districts (more than 40% of the population living below poverty line), moderately poor districts (30% to 40%) and low level poverty districts (below 30%).
- (iii)** After 1994, poverty has declined steadily in both rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu and the state has a smaller share of India's poor relative to its population.
- (iv)** After 2005, the poverty reduction in this state has been faster than in many other states in India.
- (v)** Tamil Nadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during 2014–2017.
- (vi)** Government of India is implementing many policies and programmes to eradicate poverty.
- (vii)** These policies and programmes, if continued, will completely eradicate the poverty in the state. In future, Tamil Nadu can become a model of development in India.



Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index



UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER ($4 \times 1 = 4$)

- _____ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.
(a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka
- Tamil Nadu Health System Projects has launched _____ service at free of cost.
(a) 106 ambulance (b) 108 ambulance
(c) 107 ambulance (d) 105 ambulance
- Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by
(a) UNDP (b) UNEP
(c) IBRD (d) ADB
- The NFSA covers _____ of the rural households.
(a) 25% (b) 50%
(c) 75% (d) 100%

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS ($4 \times 1 = 4$)

- _____ has observed that in India, hunger is not enough of a political priority.
- In the year _____ National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
- Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self-sufficiency in _____ production.
- Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in _____.

III. ASSERTION AND REASON ($2 \times 1 = 2$)

- Assertion (A) :** Tamil Nadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during 2014-2017.

Reason (R) : These policies and programmes, if continued, will completely eradicate the poverty in the state.

- A is false, R is correct
 - Both A and R are false statements
 - A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
 - A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A
- Assertion (A) :** The FCI Purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.

Reason (R) : Purchasing power declines, price increases and vice versa.

- A is correct, R is false
- Both A and R are correct statements
- A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
- A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING ($4 \times 1 = 4$)

(1)	Public Distribution System	(a)	Major crops
(2)	Green Revolution	(b)	largest economy
(3)	Kerala	(c)	subsidized rates
(4)	China	(d)	least poor region

V. ANSWER THE BRIEF QUESTIONS ($3 \times 2 = 6$)

- What are the effects of Green Revolution?
- Explain 'ship to mouth' phenomenon.
- Define "Nutrition security" according to M.S. Swaminathan.

VI. WRITE IN DETAIL ANSWER ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

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

ANSWERS

- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (b) 108 ambulance
- (a) UNDP
- (c) 75%

- Amartya Sen 2. 2013
- food grain 4. 1980

- (a) A is false, R is correct
- (b) Both A and R are correct statements

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

- Refer Sura's Guide V - 4
- Refer Sura's Guide PTA 2Marks - 1
- Refer Sura's Guide V - 2 (Additional)

- Refer Sura's Guide VI - 4









Unit 4

Government and Taxes



Learning Objectives

To acquaint ourselves with

-  To understand the role of the government and development policies
-  To gain knowledge about tax and its types
-  To study how is tax levied
-  To gain insight into black money and tax evasion
-  To know the difference between the tax and other payments
-  To understand the taxes and its development



EXERCISE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The three levels of governments in India are

- (a) Union, state and local
- (b) Central, state and village
- (c) Union, municipality and panchayat
- (d) None of the above

[Ans. (a) Union, state and local]

2. In India, taxes are including [July-'23]

- (a) Direct taxes
- (b) Indirect taxes.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

[Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)]

3. Which is the role of government and development policies?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Foreign policy
- (c) Regulate the economy
- (d) all of above

[Ans. (d) all of above]

4. The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is [FRT-'24]

- (a) Service tax
- (b) Excise duty.
- (c) Income tax
- (d) Central sales tax

[Ans. (c) Income tax]

5. Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured

- (a) Value added tax (VAT)
- (b) Income tax
- (c) Goods and service tax
- (d) Sales tax

[Ans. (c) Goods and services tax]

6. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year [HY-2019]

- (a) 1860
- (b) 1870
- (c) 1880
- (d) 1850

[Ans. (a) 1860]

7. _____ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.

- (a) Income tax
- (b) Wealth tax
- (c) Corporate tax
- (d) Excise duty

[Ans. (b) Wealth tax]

8. What are identified as causes of black money?

- (a) Shortage of goods
- (b) High tax rate
- (c) Smuggling
- (d) All of above

[Ans. (d) All of above]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.

[Ans. Tax]

2. The origin of the word 'tax' is from the word _____.

[Ans. taxation]

3. The burden of the _____ tax cannot be shifted to others.

[Ans. direct]

4. The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on _____.

[PTA-1]

[Ans. 1 July 2017]

5. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called _____.

[Ans. black money]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. Which of the following statement is correct about GST?

[May-'22]

- (i) GST is the 'one point tax'.
- (ii) This aims to replace all direct taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State governments.
- (iii) It will be implemented from 1 July 2017 throughout the country.
- (iv) It will unified the tax structure in India.
- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) All are correct

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

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(1)	Income Tax	-	Value added tax
(2)	Excise duty	-	1 July 2017
(3)	VAT	-	Smuggling
(4)	GST	-	Direct tax
(5)	Black money	-	Indirect tax

Ans.

(1)	Income Tax	-	Direct tax
(2)	Excise duty	-	Indirect tax
(3)	VAT	-	Value added tax
(4)	GST	-	1 July 2017
(5)	Black money	-	Smuggling

V. GIVE SHORT ANSWERS

1. Define tax.

[GMQP-2019]

Ans. Prof. Seligman also defined a tax as "a compulsory contribution from a person to the government to defray the expenses incurred in the common interest of all, without reference to special benefits conferred."

2. Why we pay tax to the government?

[July & HY-'23]

Ans. (i) The paying of taxes aims to **raise revenue** to fund governance or to alter prices in order to affect demand.

(ii) States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used **money provided** by **taxation** to carry out many functions.

(iii) Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure. Military, scientific research, culture and the arts, public works and public insurance and the operation of government itself.

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

[PTA-6; HY-2019]

Ans. There are two types of taxes namely direct taxes and indirect taxes.

(i) **Direct taxes** : Some direct taxes are income tax, wealth tax and corporation tax.

(ii) **Indirect taxes** : Some indirect taxes are stamp duty, entertainment tax, excise duty and goods and service tax (GST).

4. Write short note on Goods and Service Tax.

[Aug-'22]

- Ans. (i)** Goods and service tax is defined as the tax levied when a **consumer** buys a good or service.
- (ii)** That aims to **replace** all **indirect taxes** levied on goods and services by the Central and state governments.
- (iii)** GST would eliminate the cascading effect of taxes on the production and distribution of goods and services.
- (iv)** It is a **“one point tax”** with a motto one nation, one market, one tax.

5. What is progressive tax?

[Sep-2020]

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

6. What is meant by black money?

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

7. What is tax evasion?

[FRT-'24]

- Ans. (i)** Tax evasion is the **illegal evasion** of taxes by individuals, corporations and trusts.
- (ii)** Tax evasion often entails taxpayers deliberately misrepresenting the true state of their affairs to the tax authorities to **reduce their tax liability**.
- (iii)** They include **dishonest** tax reporting, such as declaring **less income, profits or gains** than the amounts actually earned, or overstating deductions.

8. Write any two difference between tax and payments.

Ans.

S. No.	Tax	Payments
1.	Tax is compulsory to the government without getting any direct benefits.	Fee is the payment for getting any service.
2.	Tax is a compulsory payment.	Fee is a voluntary payment.

VI. BRIEF ANSWER

1. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.

[Sep-2021; HY-'23]

Ans. Direct taxes : A tax imposed on an individual or organisation, which is paid directly, is a direct tax. Some **direct taxes** are

(i) Income tax :

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

(ii) Corporate tax :

- (1) This tax is levied on companies that exist as **separate entities** from their **shareholders**.
- (2) It is charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets located in India and fees for a technical services and dividends.

(iii) Wealth tax :

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

Indirect Taxes : If the burden of the tax can be shifted to other, it is an indirect tax. Some **indirect taxes** are

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

(ii) Entertainment tax :

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

(iii) Excise duty :

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

2. Write the structure of GST.**Ans. Structure of Goods and Service Tax (GST):**

- (i) **State Goods and Service Tax (SGST):** Intra state (within the state)
VAT/sales tax, purchase tax, entertainment tax, luxury tax, lottery tax and state surcharge and cesses.
- (ii) **Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST):** Intra state (within the state)
Central Excise Duty, service tax, countervailing duty, additional duty of customs, surcharge, education and secondary/higher secondary cess.
- (iii) **Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST):** Inter state (integrated GST)
There are four major GST rates: 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Almost all the necessities of life like vegetables and food grains are exempted from this tax.

3. What is black money? Write the causes of black money. [PTA-3; May-'22; April-'24]

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

Causes of Black Money: Several sources of black money are identified as causes.

- (i) **Shortage of goods:**
 - (1) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the **root cause** of black money.
 - (2) **Controls** are often introduced to check black money.
- (ii) **Licensing proceeding:** It is firmly believed that the system of controls permits, quotes and licences are associated with **maldistribution** of commodities in short supply, which results in the generation of black money.
- (iii) **Contribution of the industrial sector:**
 - (1) Industrial sector has been the major **contributor** to black money.
 - (2) For example, the Controller of Public Limited Companies tries to buy commodities at low prices and get them billed at high amounts and pockets the difference personally.

(iv) Smuggling:

- (1) Smuggling is one of the **major sources** of black money.
- (2) When India had rigid system of exchange controls, precious metals like gold and silver, textiles and electronics goods were levied a **heavy excise duty**.

(v) Tax structure: When the tax rate is **high**, **more black money** is generated.

VII. ACTIVITY AND PROJECT**1. Collect information about the local taxes (water, electricity and house tax etc).****Ans. Water tax :**

- (i) There are different kinds of tax on water, like tap water tax and VAT.
- (ii) The aim of these taxes is to encourage companies and households to use water more sparingly.

Different water taxes : There are various different water taxes

- (i) Tap water tax
- (ii) Value added tax (VAT)
- (iii) Provincial groundwater tax
- (iv) Tax for installations on public land or water
Businesses and private individuals pay tax on tap water, VAT and tax for installations on public land or water. Provincial groundwater tax is only paid by water companies. No tax is levied on water used in emergency situations, e.g. water used by fire brigades to put out fires.

Electricity tax :

- (i) Electricity tax is an excise duty that is charged on supplies of electricity made on or after 1 October 2008.
- (ii) The tax is charged on the final supply of electricity to the consumer and the liability arises at the time the electricity is supplied.
- (iii) Any suppliers for domestic use are not subject to the tax
- (iv) The supplier is responsible for payment of the tax and for all returns.

House tax :

- (i) Levied by the urban-local bodies such as municipal corporations, funds collected through property tax are used for maintaining basic infrastructure.

- (ii) As this tax is levied by local authorities, there is a variation in their assessment, rate band, valuation and payment procedure from city to city.
- (iii) Referred to as a house tax in common parlance, property tax is also applicable to various residential, commercial, institutional and official establishments.
- (iv) Properties are categorised under 70-80 heads and rates vary for each head.

- (v) So, one must ensure that his property is evaluated under the proper category.
- (vi) Apart from property tax, there might be certain other charges as we like water tax, sewer charges etc., which also need to be paid.
- (vii) Property tax is levied on the annual rental value of your property.

2. Students purchase some goods on the shop. The teacher and students discuss those goods, maximum retail price, purchasing price or GST.

Ans. Done by the students.

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. Find the odd one [PTA-1]

- (a) Income tax
- (b) Wealth tax
- (c) Corporate tax
- (d) Goods and Services tax

[Ans. (d) Goods and Services tax]

2. Choose the incorrect statements.

- (i) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the root cause of black money.
- (ii) Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.
- (iii) Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.
- (iv) When the tax rate is low, more black money is generated. [GMQP-2019; PTA-2; Sep-2020]
- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (iv)
- (c) (i)
- (d) (ii) and (iii)

[Ans. (b) (iv)]

5 MARKS

1. Explain the role of taxation in economic development. [PTA-4]

Ans. The role of taxation in developing economics is as follows.

(i) **Resource mobilisation:**

- (1) Taxation enables the government to **mobilise** a substantial amount of revenue.
- (2) The tax revenue is generated by **imposing direct taxes** such as personal income tax and corporate tax and indirect taxes such as customs duty, excise duty, etc.

(ii) **Reduction in inequalities of income:**

- (1) Taxation follows the **principle of equity**.
- (2) The direct taxes are **progressive** in nature.
- (3) Also certain indirect taxes, such as taxes on **luxury goods**, is also progressive in nature.

(iii) **Social welfare:**

- (1) **Taxation generates** social welfare.
- (2) Social welfare is generated due to **higher taxes** on certain **undesirable products** like alcoholic products.

(iv) **Foreign exchange:**

- (1) Taxation encourages **exports** and **restricts imports**.
- (2) Generally developing countries and even the developed countries do not impose taxes on export items.

(v) **Regional development:**

- (1) Taxation plays an important role in **regional development**.
- (2) Tax incentives such as tax holidays for setting up industries in backward regions, which induces business firms to set up industries in such regions.

(vi) **Control of inflation:**

- (1) Taxation can be used as an instrument for **controlling inflation**.
- (2) Through taxation the government can control inflation by reducing the tax on the commodities.

GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARKS

1. _____ was the first country to implement GST.

[HY-'23]

- (a) France (b) Britian
(c) India (d) America

[Ans. (a) France]

2 MARKS

1. What is corporate tax?

[May-'22]

Ans. Corporate tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders. It is charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets located in India and fees for a technical services and dividends.

2. What is proportionate taxes?

[April-'23]

Ans. **Proportionate taxes** : Tax levied on goods and service in a fixed portion is known as proportionate taxes. All tax payers contribute the same proportion of their incomes.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. The income tax in India is

- (a) Direct and proportional
(b) Direct and progressive
(c) Indirect and progressive
(d) Indirect and proportional

[Ans. (b) Direct and progressive]

2. The term sulka refers to

- (a) Direct tax (b) Indirect tax
(c) Export duty (d) Customs duty

[Ans. (d) Customs duty]

3. The most important source of revenue to the state is

- (a) Service tax (b) Excise duty
(c) Sales tax (d) Central sales tax

[Ans. (c) Sales tax]

4. The revenue of the government depends upon

- (a) direct taxes (b) indirect taxes
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

[Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)]

5. _____ is an essential security function to protect our nation from our enemies.

- (a) Defence (b) Foreign policy
(c) Law and order
(d) Regulate the economy

[Ans. (a) Defence]

6. From _____, may economists have given lists of canons of taxation.

- (a) Adam Smith (b) Keynes
(c) Marshall (d) None of these

[Ans. (a) Adam Smith]

7. _____ is charged directly based on the income of a person.

- (a) Corporate tax (b) Wealth tax
(c) Income tax (d) Excise duty

[Ans. (c) Income tax]

8. _____ tax is levied on the individuals and companies alike.

- (a) Excise duty (b) Stamp duty
(c) Income tax (d) Wealth tax

[Ans. (d) Wealth tax]

9. In India almost all the direct taxes are collected by the _____ governments.

- (a) state (b) union
(c) local (d) none of the above

[Ans. (b) union]

10. _____ is very rarely breached by announcing mid-year tax changes.

- (a) Canon of taxation (b) Canon of equity
(c) Canon of certainty
(d) Canons of economy

[Ans. (a) Canon of taxation]

11. _____ is a tax that is paid on official documents like marriage registration and in some contractual agreements.

- (a) Stamp duty (b) Entertainment tax
(c) Excise duty (d) None of the above

[Ans. (a) Stamp duty]

12. _____ has been the major contributor to black money.

- (a) Shortage of goods (b) Industrial sector
(c) Tax structure (d) None of the above

[Ans. (b) Industrial sector]

13. _____ is generated due to higher taxes on certain undesirable products like alcoholic products.

- (a) Social welfare (b) Foreign exchange
(c) Regional development
(d) Control of inflation

[Ans. (a) Social welfare]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ are levied on income of the persons.

[Ans. Direct taxes]

2. _____ is responsible for creating and maintaining defence force.

[Ans. The Union government]

3. _____ is a democratic country.

[Ans. India]

4. _____ tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their share holders.

[Ans. Corporate]

5. _____ are compulsory payments to government without expectation of direct return or benefit to the tax payer.

[Ans. Taxes]

6. The government mobilises its _____ by Direct taxes and Indirect taxes.

[Ans. financial resources]

7. The _____ is responsible for creating and maintaining defence forces.

[Ans. Union government]

8. In India, Income Tax was introduced by _____ in 1860.

[Ans. Sir James Wilson]

9. The taxes on properties are collected by _____.

[Ans. local governments]

10. Indian tax system adheres to all the _____.

[Ans. canons of taxation]

11. _____ is a duty that is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided.

[Ans. Entertainment tax]

12. The GST was passed in parliament on _____.

[Ans. 29 March 2017]

13. _____ is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.

[Ans. Black money]

14. Bringing these goods by evading the authorities is _____.

[Ans. smuggling]

15. _____ can be used as an instrument for controlling inflation.

[Ans. Taxation]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. Which of the following statement is not correct about GST in India.

- (i) GST is like a last point retail tax GST is going to be collected at point of sale.
(ii) GST will abolish all the Direct tax levied in India.
(iii) It will be implemented from July 2017 throughout the country.
(iv) It is also a "one point tax".

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

[Ans. (b) (ii) only correct]

2. (i) Central government does not have exclusive power to impose tax which is not mentioned in state or concurrent list.

(ii) The constitution also provides for transferring certain tax revenues from union list states.

- (a) (i) only correct (b) (ii) only
(c) Both (d) None

[Ans. (b) (ii) only]

3. Assertion (A) : India is facing the problem of inflation.

Reason (R) : We have to failed to check the growth of black money.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

[Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)]

4. Assertion (A) : Payment from non-tax sources other than tax income is known as payments.

Reason (R) : Tax evasion undermines the equity attribute of the tax system.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true

[Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)]

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1.	(1)	Entertainment	(a)	Tax paid for official document
	(2)	Excise duty	(b)	Multiplier
	(3)	Stamp duty	(c)	Movie ticket
	(4)	Progressive tax	(d)	Manufactured goods

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

2.	(1)	Black money	(a)	Multiple taxes
	(2)	Smuggling	(b)	Compulsory payment
	(3)	Causes for tax evasion	(c)	Unaccounted money
	(4)	Tax	(d)	Major sources of black money

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

3.	(1)	SGST	(a)	Licensing proceeding
	(2)	CGST	(b)	Corruption
	(3)	Black money	(c)	Service tax
	(4)	Tax evasion	(d)	Lottery tax

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

V. ANSWER IN SHORT

2 MARKS

1. Write a short note on entertainment tax.

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

2. Any two points of tax evasion penalties.

Ans. (i) The defendant may also be ordered to pay for the costs of prosecution.

(ii) Tax evasion penalties can be harsh, depending on the severity of the crime.

3. What is payments?

Ans. (i) Payment includes income received from production and supply of goods and services of public enterprises and revenue from administrative activities.

(ii) Payments from non-tax sources other than tax income is known as payments. Some payments are fees, fines and penalties, and forfeitures.

VI. ANSWER IN DETAIL

5 MARKS

1. Briefly Explain the canons of taxation.

Ans. From Adam Smith, many economists have given lists of canons of taxation. It is important to recall those common among them for discussion here.

(i) Canon of equity: Since tax is a compulsory payment, all economists agree that equity is the cardinal principle in designing the tax system. The rich should pay more tax revenue to government than the poor, because rich has more ability than the poor to pay the tax.

(ii) Canon of Certainty: Government should announce in advance the tax system so that every tax payer will be able to calculate how much tax amount one may have to pay during a year to the government.

(iii) Canons of Economy and Convenience:

+ If the tax is simple, then the cost of collecting taxes (tax payer cost + tax collector cost) will be very low.

+ Further, tax should be collected from a person at the time he gets enough money to pay the tax. This is called canon of convenience.

(iv) Canons of Productivity and Elasticity:

+ Government should choose the taxes that can get enough tax revenue to it. Tax is paid by the people out their incomes.

+ Therefore the tax system should be designed in such a way that the people automatically pay more tax revenue if their incomes grow. This is called canon of elasticity.

2. Briefly explain the role of government in development policies.

Ans. These roles are into divided into seven categories for easy understanding.

(i) Defence:

(1) This is an essential **security function** to protect our nation from our enemies.

(2) The Union government is responsible for **creating** and **maintaining** defence forces.

(ii) Foreign policy:

(1) India is committed to **world peace**.

- (2) We should also maintain cordial **economic relationships** through exports and imports, sending and receiving investments and labour.
- (iii) **Conduct of periodic elections:** The Union government **creates laws** and **administrative system** and **conducts elections** to these two legislature institutions.
- (iv) **Law and order:**
- (1) Both the Union and state governments enact numerous laws to **protect** our **rights, properties** and to regulate our economy and society.
 - (2) To settle disputes, the Union government has a vibrant judicial system consisting of courts at the national, state and lower levels and state governments take the responsibility for administering the police force in respective states.
- (v) **Public administration and provision of public goods:**
- (1) The government generally **administers** the **economy** and **society** through various departments.
 - (2) The **local governments** provide public goods like local roads, drainage, drinking water and waste collection and disposal.
- (vi) **Redistribution of income and poverty alleviation:**
- (1) The taxes are collected in a way that the **high-income** people can bring in more tax revenue to the government than the poor.
 - (2) Thus collecting taxes and spending for the poor is how the government **redistributes** income and introduces measures to **reduce poverty**.
- (vii) **Regulate the economy:**
- (1) The Union government, through the **Reserve Bank of India**, controls money supply and controls the interest rate, inflation and foreign exchange rate.
 - (2) The main objective is to **remove** too much of **fluctuation** in these rates.

3. What are the differences between tax and other payments?

Ans. Different between Tax and other Payments :

S. No.	Tax	Payments
1.	Tax is compulsory to the government without getting any direct benefits.	Fee is the payment for getting any service.
2.	If the element of revenue for general purpose of the state predominates, the levy becomes a tax.	While a fee is a payment for a specific benefit privilege although the special to the primary purpose of regulation in public interest.
3.	Tax is a compulsory payment.	Fee is a voluntary payment.
4.	If tax is imposed on a person, he has to pay it; otherwise he has to be penalised.	On the other hand fee is not paid if the person do not want to get the service.
5.	In this case, tax payer does not expect any direct benefit. Example: Income tax, gift tax, wealth tax, VAT etc.	Fee payer can get direct benefit for paying fee. Examples: stamp fee, driving license fee, government registration fee



GOVT. EXAM QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1 MARK

1. _____ is fondly calls as 'Little Japan'.

[HY-2019] [Ans. Sivakasi]

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER 1 MARK

1. TIDCO was formed in the year

- (a) 1971 (b) 1970
(c) 1965 (d) 1966

[Ans. (c) 1965]

2. Industry which is reserved for public sector in New Economic Policy.

- (a) Atomic Energy (b) Cotton Industry
(c) Sugar Industry (d) Tea Industry

[Ans. (a) Atomic Energy]

3. Wind energy is a form of _____ energy.

- (a) Wind (b) Solar
(c) Hydel (d) Bio Diesel

[Ans. (b) Solar]

4. _____ is an important objective of industrialisation.

- (a) Food productivity
(b) Modern methods of production
(c) Employment generation
(d) None of the above

[Ans. (c) Employment generation]

5. _____ helps an economy to save and also generate foreign exchange through exports.

- (a) Industrialisation
(b) Industrial clusters
(c) Both 'a' and 'b'
(d) None of these

[Ans. (a) Industrialisation]

6. If the output is consumed by another producer, it is called a _____.

- (a) Consumer goods sector
(b) Capital goods sector
(c) Private Sector
(d) None of the above

[Ans. (b) Capital goods sector]

7. _____ are the examples of basic goods industries.

- (a) Steel and cement
(b) textiles sector (c) Rubber products
(d) Leather goods

[Ans. (a) Steel and cement]

8. The small sector is seen as important for _____ reasons.

- (a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) six

[Ans. (b) two]

9. _____ may arise due to many factors.

- (a) Education (b) Poverty
(c) Clusters (d) All of these

[Ans. (c) Clusters]

10. _____ was set up to manufacture tanks in Avadi on the outskirts of Chennai.

- (a) Textiles factory
(b) Cotton yarn factory
(c) Agricultural machinery
(d) Heavy vehicles factory

[Ans. (d) Heavy vehicles factory]

11. Standard motors too started manufacturing cars in _____.

- (a) Trichy (b) Chennai
(c) Tuticorin (d) Madurai

[Ans. (b) Chennai]

12. The Avadi industrial estate was established in _____.

- (a) 1940s (b) 1960s
(c) 1950s (d) 1970s

[Ans. (c) 1950s]

13. _____ is home to large number of auto assembly and component making firms.

- (a) Coimbatore
(b) Madurai
(c) Tuticorin
(d) Chennai

[Ans. (d) Chennai]

14. _____ is known for this truck body building industry.

- (a) Chennai (b) Tuticorin
(c) Namakkal (d) Madurai

[Ans. (c) Namakkal]

15. _____ that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees.

- (a) Kanchipuram (b) Madurai
(c) Tuticorin (d) Chennai

[Ans. (a) Kanchipuram]

16. TANSIDCO is a state-agency of Tamil Nadu established in the year.

- (a) 1960 (b) 1961
(c) 1965 (d) 1970

[Ans. (d) 1970]

17. _____ gives subsidies and provide technical assistance for new firms in the small scale sector.

- (a) SIPCOT (b) TANSIDCO
(c) TIDCO (d) TIIC

[Ans. (b) TANSIDCO]

18. _____ is another government agency to establish industrial estates.

- (a) TIDCO (b) TIIC
(c) TANSI (d) SIDCO

[Ans. (a) TIDCO]

19. MEPZ is a special Economic Zone in _____.

- (a) Trichy (b) Namakkal
(c) Chennai (d) Madurai

[Ans. (c) Chennai]

20. MEPZ was established in the year _____.

- (a) 1960 (b) 1970
(c) 1980 (d) 1984

[Ans. (d) 1984]

21. _____ services is, however largely confined to Chennai.

- (a) Software (b) Hardware
(c) Textile
(d) None of the above

[Ans. (a) Software]

22. _____ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.

- (a) Entrepreneur (b) Banker
(c) Owner (d) Producer

[Ans. (a) Entrepreneur]

23. Nuclear power station in Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Kalpakkam (b) Ennore
(c) Koodankulam (d) All the above

[Ans. (d) All the above]

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ products are taken over longer istances, processed and branded. [Ans. Food]

2. Even agriculture requires inputs from industry such as _____ and _____ to increase productivity. [Ans. fertilizers, tractors]

3. A related advantage of industrialisation is therefore _____ change. [Ans. technological]

4. If the output is consumed by the final consumer, it is called as _____. [Ans. Consumer goods sector]

5. Agglomerations of small firms are called _____. [Ans. industrial clusters]

6. Availability of electricity allowed for use of oil engines for drawing _____. [Ans. ground water]

7. The Salem steel plant was set up in _____ to produce stainless steel. [Ans. 1973]

8. The final phase of industrialisation is the _____ period since the early 1990s. [Ans. post-reforms]

9. _____ and _____ also helped open up export markets. [Ans. Trade liberalisation, currency devaluation]

10. _____ are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common market and technologies. [Ans. Industrial clusters]

11. _____ is another major hub with more than 50 units. [Ans. Karur]

12. _____ is home to the largest textiles sector in the country. [Ans. Tamil Nadu]

13. _____ is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country. [Ans. Tamil Nadu]

14. _____ is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear. [Ans. Tiruppur]

15. The _____ district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.

[Ans. Vellore]

16. Industries require skilled _____ resources.

[Ans. human]

17. _____ is supposed to be the first industrial corporation operating in the domain for small enterprises.

[Ans. TANSI]

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT STATEMENT

1. The Special Economic Zones act was enacted in Feb. 2006. Identify which is not the objective of the SEZ?

- I. Generation of additional economic activity.
- II. Promotion of import
- III. Creation of employment opportunities
- IV. Development of infrastructure facilities.

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

[Ans. (b) II only correct]

2. Important industrial policies :

- I. Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2014.
- II. Implementation of Industrial Policy 2013.
- III. Tamilnadu SEZs Policy 2013.

- (a) I and II are correct
- (b) only I is correct
- (c) I and III are correct
- (d) only II is correct

[Ans. (c) I and III are correct]

3. Major industrial clusters of Tamil Nadu.

- I. Auto components of manufactures.
- II. Vehicle parts manufactures
- III. Transport industry
- IV. Agro based industry

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

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

4. Which is correctly matched?

- (a) Tamilnadu industrial policy – 2014
- (b) Tamilnadu state government policy– 2013
- (c) Tamilnadu SEZs policy – 2014
- (d) Tamilnadu automobiles land auto party policy – 2012

[Ans. (a) Tamilnadu industrial policy – 2014]

5. Which is not correctly matched?

- (a) Special Economic Zones – April 2000
- (b) Tamilnadu Industrial Development corporation – TIDCO
- (c) Information Technology – IMF
- (d) MNCs – Ashok Leyland Ltd

[Ans. (c) Information Technology – IMF]

IV. PICK THE ODD ONE OUT

1. Tamilnadu Industrial Development Agencies

- (a) SIPCOT
- (b) TIPCOT
- (c) TANSIDCO
- (d) TANSI

[Ans. (b) TIPCOT]

2. MNCs in Tamilnadu

- (a) Ramco Cements Ltd
- (b) The India Cements Ltd
- (c) Ashok Leyland Ltd
- (d) Tata Consultancy Ltd

[Ans. (d) Tata Consultancy Ltd]

V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. (1)	Steel Plant	(a)	Chennai
(2)	BHEL	(b)	Cement
(3)	Integral Coach Factory (ICF)	(c)	Marshall
(4)	Basic good industries	(d)	Tiruchirapalli
(5)	Industrial district	(e)	Salem

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

2. (1)	Automotive Industry	(a)	Andhra Pradesh
(2)	Transportation Industry	(b)	Coimbatore
(3)	Vehicle Parts Manufactures	(c)	Karur
(4)	Cement Industry	(d)	MRF

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

3.	(1)	SIPCOT	(a)	1970
	(2)	ANSIDCO	(b)	1949
	(3)	TANSI	(c)	1971
	(4)	TIIC	(d)	1965

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

VI. ANSWER IN SHORT**2 MARKS****1. Define industry.**

Ans. "Any human activity which is engaged in the conversion of raw materials into readily usable materials is called an industry".

2. What is Industrialisation?

Ans. Industrialisation refers to the process of using modern techniques of production to produce goods that are required by both consumers and other producers on a large scale.

3. Write a notes oni) **Consumer goods sector**ii) **Capital goods sector**

Ans. (i) Consumer goods sector: If the output is consumed by the final consumer, it is called as consumer goods sector.

(ii) Capital goods sector: If the output is consumed by another producer, it is called as capital goods sector.

4. How do clusters originate?

Ans. (i) Clusters may arise due to many factors. Certain clusters evolve over a long time in history when artisans settle in one locality and evolve over centuries. Handloom weaving clusters are one examples of this development.

(ii) Government may decide to encourage manufacturing using raw materials from a region, which may also lead to emergence of clusters.

5. Write a short note about Special Economic Zones.

Ans. (i) A policy was introduced on in April 2000 for the settling up of special Economic Zones in the country with a view to a hassle-free environment for exports.

(ii) It is also envisaged the some of the existing Export Processing Zones, would be converted in to Special Economic Zones.

6. What do you mean by MEPZ?

Ans. (i) MEPZ is a Special Economic Zone in Chennai.

(ii) It is one of the seven export processing zones in the country set up the central government.

(iii) It was established in 1984 to promote foreign direct investment, enhance foreign exchange earnings and create greater employment opportunities in the region. The MPEZ headquarters is located on GST Road in Tambaram, Chennai.

7. Write a short note oni) **Startup India Scheme**ii) **Standup India Scheme**

Ans. (i) Startup India Scheme (Launched 16-Jan-2016): Startup India Scheme is an initiative of the Indian government, the primary objective of which is the promotion of startups, generation of employment and wealth creation.

(ii) Standup India Scheme (Launched 5-April-2016): Standup India Scheme is to facilitate bank loans between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 1 crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise.

VII. ANSWER IN DETAIL**5 MARKS****1. Explain Industrialisation in the colonial period?****Ans. Industrialisation in the Colonial Period:**

(i) There are two sets of factors that have contributed to the process.

(ii) The introduction of cotton cultivation in western and southern Tamil Nadu by the colonial government led to the emergence of a large-scale textile sector in these parts.

(iii) Second, increase in trade during this period led to industrial development around two of the most active ports in the region, Chennai and Tuticorin.

(iv) Match factories too emerged during the colonial period in the Sivakasi region, which later on became a major centre for fireworks production and printing.

(v) Port-related activity too contributed to the growth of the region. Leather production was also taking place in Dindigul, Vellore and Ambur areas.

- (vi) In Western Tamil Nadu, the emergence of textiles industries also led to demand and starting of textile machinery industry in the region.
- (vii) This textile machinery industry in turn led to the rise of a number of small workshops for repair and producers of machinery components.
- (viii) Another major development in the western region is the introduction of electricity from hydro-electric power in 1930s.
- (ix) Availability of electricity allowed for use of oil engines for drawing ground water.
- (x) This led to both expansion of agriculture as well as increase in demand for oil engines.
- (xi) In turn, it led to emergence of workshops for servicing engines and also for addressing the demand for spare parts.
- (xii) Foundries began to be set up and agricultural machinery began to be produced.

2. Explain the types of industries.

Ans. Industries can be classified on the basis of

- (i) **Users:** If the output is consumed by the final consumer, it is called a consumer goods sector. If the output is consumed by another producer, it is called a capital goods sector. There are industries that produce raw materials for other industries such as cement and steel. Such industries are called basic goods industries.
- (ii) **Type of Inputs Used:** Industries are also classified based on the kind of raw material used such as agro-processing, textiles sector, rubber products, leather goods, etc.
- (iii) **Ownership:** Firms may be privately owned, publicly owned (by the government, central or state), jointly owned by the private and public sector, or cooperatively owned (cooperatives).
- (iv) **Size:** Firms may be large, small or medium based on their volume of output, sales or employment or on the basis of the amount of investments made.
- (v) The small sector is seen as important for two reasons. One, it is believed to generate more employment than the large-scale sector,

which is likely to use more advanced and automated technologies and therefore may not generate enough employment.

- (vi) Second, the small scale sector allows for a larger number of entrepreneurs to emerge from less privileged backgrounds.

3. Briefly explain any five major industrial clusters and their specialisation in Tamil Nadu.

Ans. Automotive Clusters :

- (i) Chennai is nicknamed as “The Detroit of Asia” because of its large auto industry base. Chennai is home to large number of auto assembly and component making firms.
- (ii) While there were a few domestic firms like TVS, TI Cycles, Ashok Leyland and Standard Motors earlier, in the post-reform period, several MNC firms like Hyundai, Ford, Daimler-Benz and Renault-Nissan have opened factories in the region.

Truck and Bus Body Building Industry Clusters :

- (i) The Namakkal-Tiruchengode belt in western Tamil Nadu is known for its truck body building industry.
- (ii) Karur is another major hub with more than 50 units. Many entrepreneurs were previous employees in a big firm involved in body building who came out to set up their own units.

Textile Clusters :

- (i) Tamil Nadu is home to the largest textiles sector in the country. Because of the development of cotton textile industry since the colonial period, Coimbatore often referred as the “Manchester of South India”.
- (ii) Powerloom is however more widespread with Erode and Salem region too having a large number of power loom units.
- (iii) Tiruppur is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear.

Leather and Leather Goods Clusters :

- (i) Tamil Nadu accounts for 60 per cent of leather tanning capacity in India and 38 per cent of all leather footwear, garments and components.

- (ii) The Vellore district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.

Fireworks, Matches and Printing Cluster :

- (i) Sivakasi region, once famous for its match industry has now become a major centre for printing and fireworks in the country.
- (ii) It is believed to contribute to 90% of India's fireworks production, 80% of safety matches and 60% of offset printing solutions.

4. Write about the industrial development agencies.

Ans. The following are some agencies that have played a key role in industrialization in the state

- (i) **SIPCOT (State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu), 1971 :** SIPCOT was formed in the year 1971 to promote industrial growth in the state by setting up industrial estates.

- (ii) **TANSIDCO (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation), 1970 :** TANSIDCO is a state-agency of the state of Tamil Nadu established in the year 1970 to promote small-scale industries in the state. It gives subsidies and provide technical assistance for new firms in the small scale sector.

- (iii) **TIDCO (Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation), 1965 :** TIDCO is another government agency to promote industries in the state and to establish industrial estates.

- (iv) **TIIC (Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.), 1949 :** TIIC is intended to provide low-cost financial support for both setting up new units and also for expansion of existing units.

- (v) **TANSI (Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Ltd.), 1965 :** It is supposed to be the first industrial corporation operating in the domain for small enterprises.



UNIT TEST

[Time : 60 Minutes]

[Total : 25 Marks]

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

(4 × 1 = 4)

- _____ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.
(a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Railway (d) None of these
- Tiruppur is known for
(a) Leather tanning (b) Lock making (c) Knitwear (d) Agro-processing
- Industry which is reserved for public sector in New Economic Policy.
(a) Atomic Energy (b) Cotton Industry (c) Sugar Industry (d) Tea Industry
- MEPZ is a special Economic Zone in _____.
(a) Trichy (b) Namakkal (c) Chennai (d) Madurai

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

(4 × 1 = 4)

- _____ is fondly calls as 'Little Japan'.
- _____ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
- Availability of electricity allowed for use of oil engines for drawing _____.
- The _____ district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.

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

1. The Special Economic Zones act was enacted in Feb. 2006. Identify which is not the objective of the SEZ?

- I. Generation of additional economic activity.
- II. Promotion of import
- III. Creation of employment opportunities
- IV. Development of infrastructure facilities.

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

2. Important industrial policies :

- I. Tamil Nadu Industrial Policy 2014.
- II. Implementation of Industrial Policy 2013.
- III. Tamilnadu SEZs Policy 2013.

- (a) I and II are correct (b) only I is correct
- (c) I and III are correct (d) only II is correct

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**(4 × 1 = 4)**

(1)	TNPL	(a)	Tiruchirapalli
(2)	MEPZ	(b)	Karur
(3)	BHEL	(c)	MRF
(4)	Vehicle Parts Manufactures	(d)	Export Processing Zone

V. ANSWER THE BRIEF QUESTIONS (3 × 2 = 6)

- 1. What is meant by an industrial cluster?
- 2. What is Meant by Entrepreneur?
- 3. What do you mean by MEPZ?

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

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

ANSWERS

- I.**
- 1. (b) Industry
 - 2. (c) Knitwear
 - 3. (a) Atomic Energy
 - 4. (c) Chennai

- II.**
- 1. Sivakasi
 - 2. Entrepreneur
 - 3. ground water
 - 4. Vellore

- III.**
- 1. (b) II only correct
 - 2. (c) I and III are correct

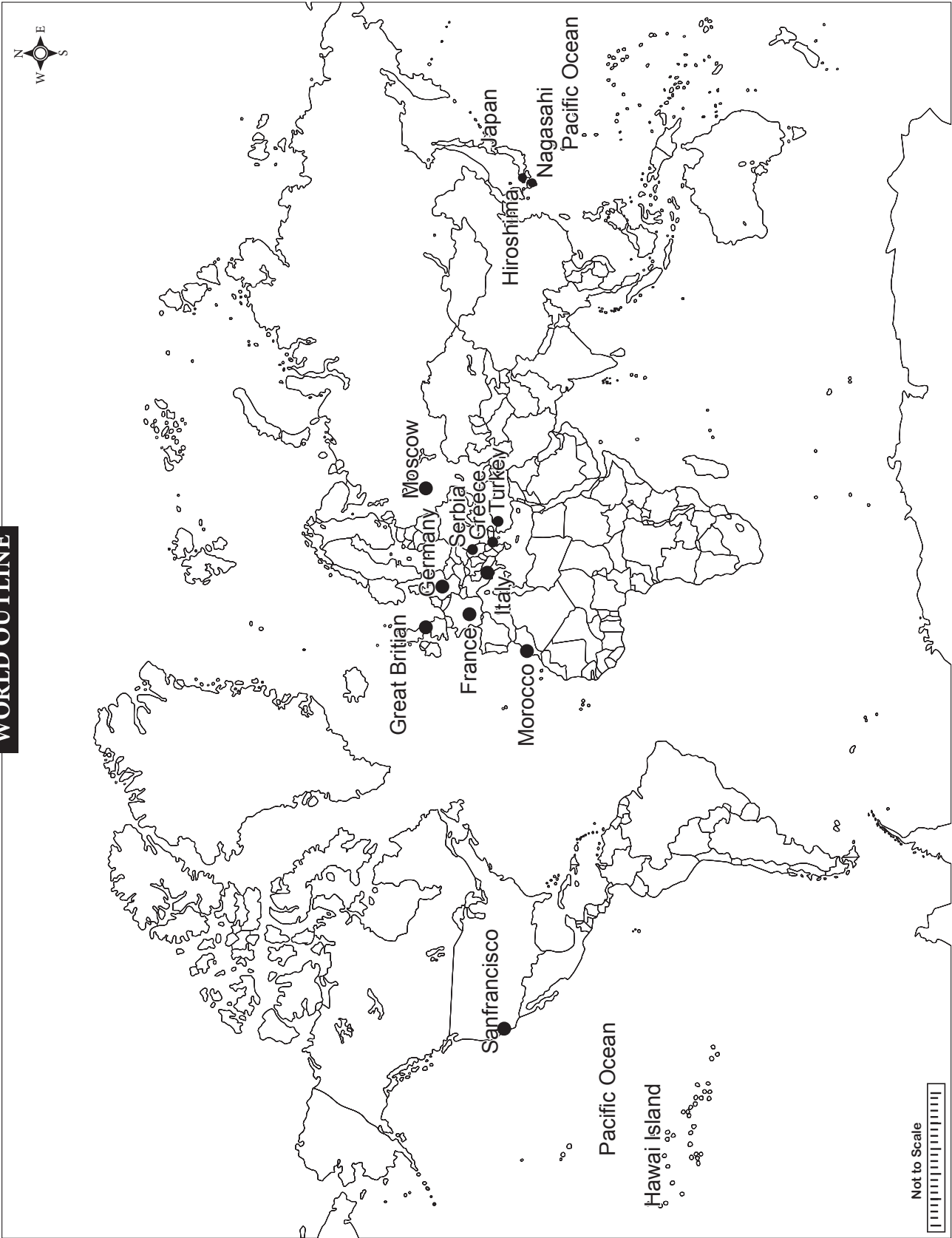
- IV.** 1. - b, 2. - d, 3. - a, 4. - c

- V.**
- 1. Refer Sura's Guide V - 2
 - 2. Refer Sura's Guide V - 6
 - 3. Refer Sura's Guide VI - 6 (Additional)

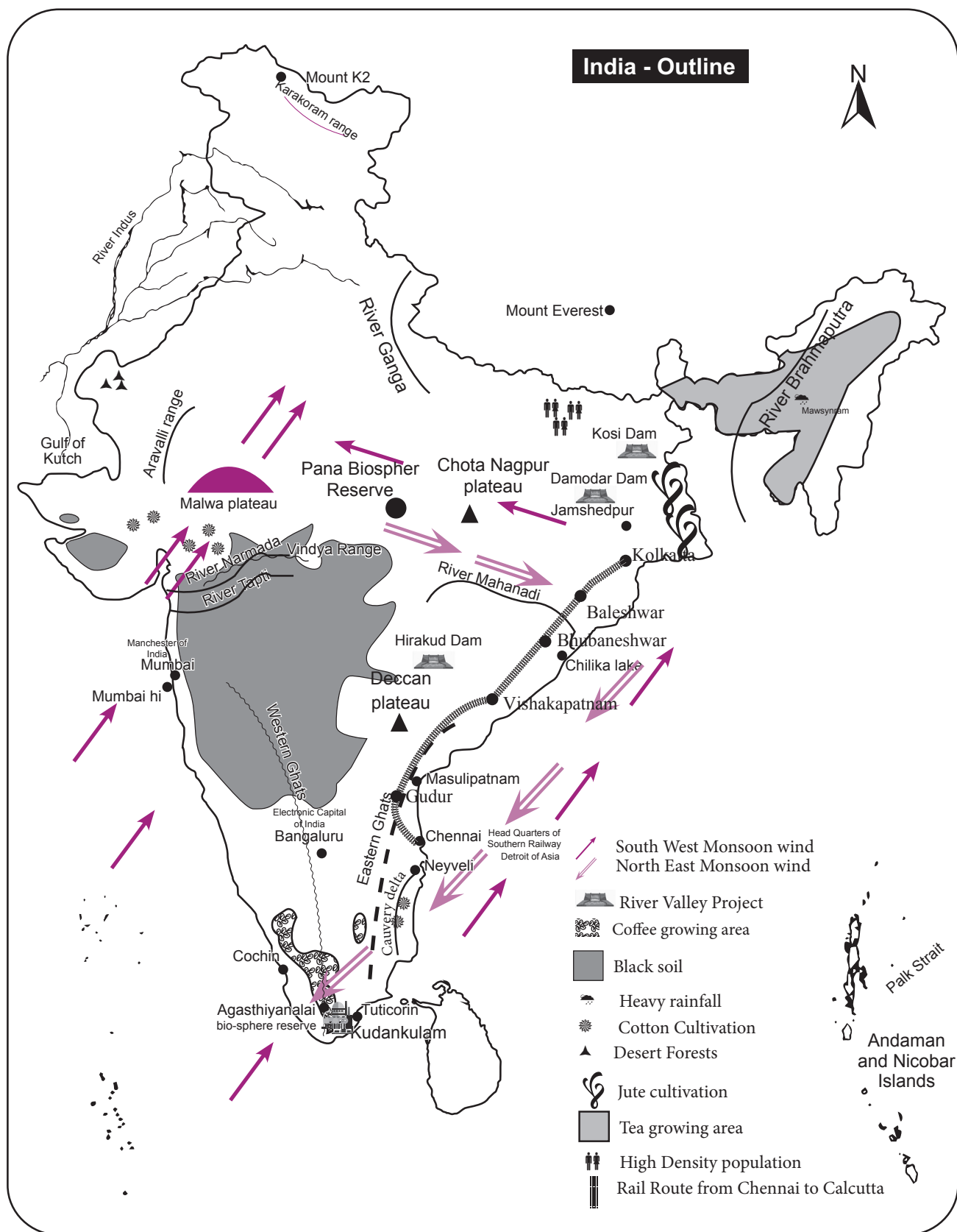
- VI.** 1. Refer Sura's Guide VI - 2



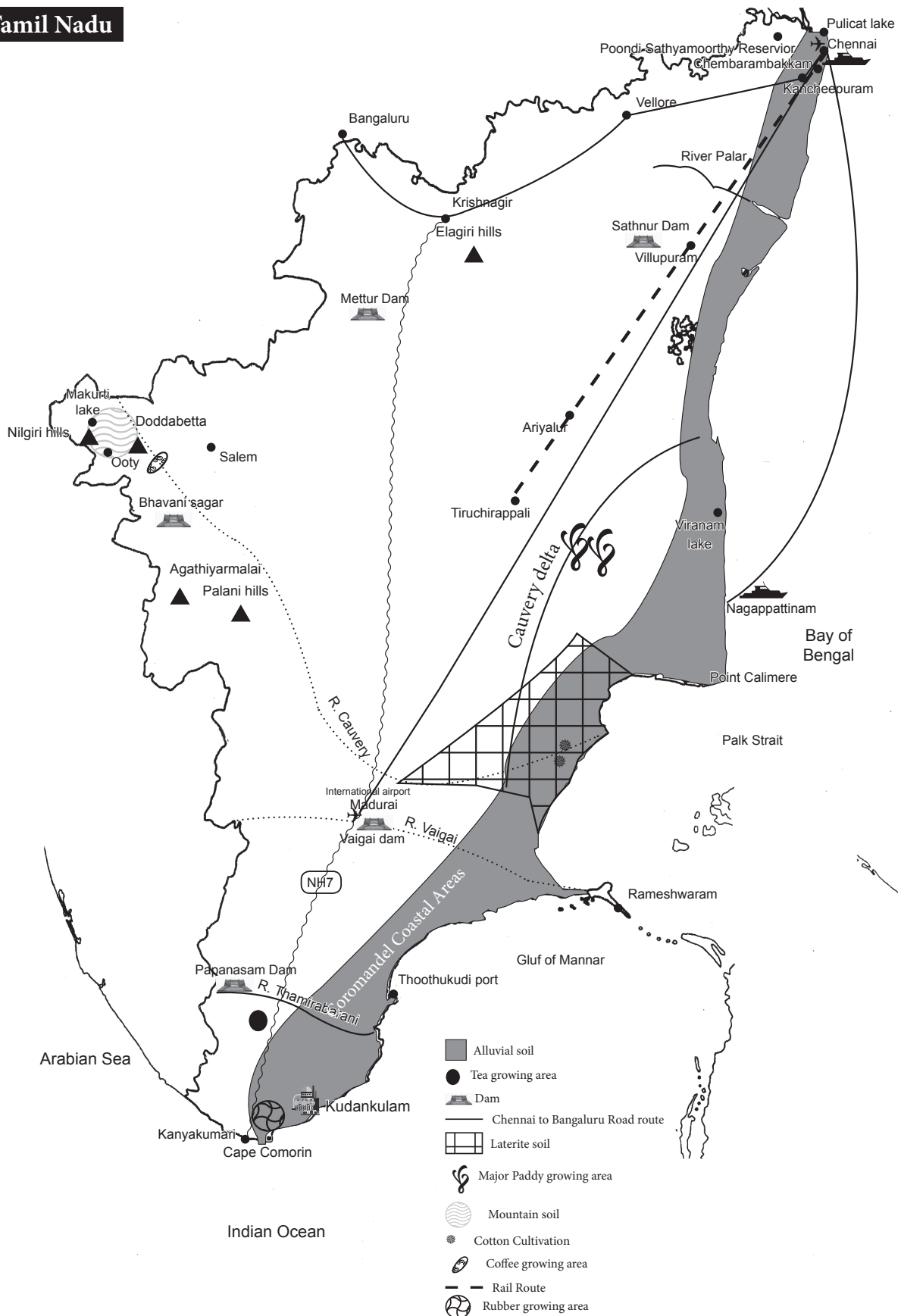
WORLD OUTLINE

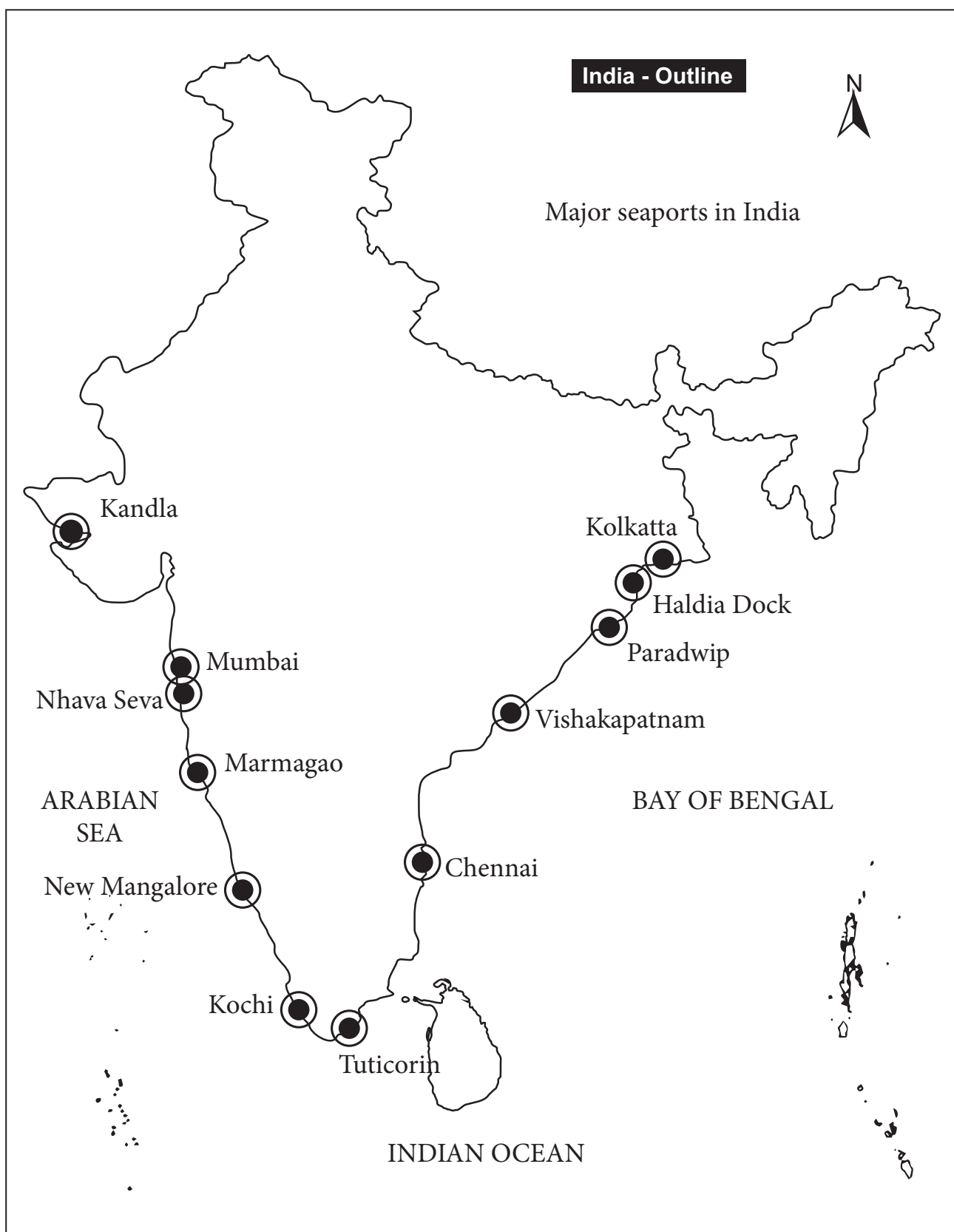


India - Outline



Tamil Nadu





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Part -III

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

Social Science (With Answers)

[Maximum Marks: 100

- 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

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. Which Prime Minister of Britain signed the Munich Pact with Germany?
(a) Chamberlain (b) Winston Churchill
(c) Lloyd George (d) Stanely Baldwin
2. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare
(c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare
3. _____ was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association.
(a) Mahadev Govind Ranade
(b) Devendranath Tagore
(c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Ayyankali
4. In which year the Warsaw Pact was dissolved?
(a) 1979 (b) 1989
(c) 1990 (d) 1991
5. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the American (US) Navy?
(a) Battle of Guadalcanal
(b) Battle of Midway
(c) Battle of Leningrad
(d) Battle of El Alamein
6. The soils formed by the rivers are :
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil
(c) Desert soil (d) Alluvial soil
7. 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
8. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from :
(a) Arabian Sea (b) Bay of Bengal
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Timor Sea
9. In India the first census was carried out in the year _____.
(a) 1991 (b) 1881
(c) 1872 (d) 2011
10. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.
(a) Tropical evergreen forest
(b) Deciduous forest
(c) Mangrove forest (d) Mountain forest

11. The Panchasheel Treaty has been signed between :
(a) India and Nepal (b) India and Pakistan
(c) India and China
(d) India and Sri Lanka
12. The State Council of Ministers is headed by :
(a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor
(c) The Speaker
(d) The Prime Minister
13. GATT's first round held in :
(a) Tokyo (b) Uruguay
(c) Torquay (d) Geneva
14. _____ is the only State in India to adopt universal Public Distribution System (PDS).
(a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka

PART - II

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

15. Write about the Pearl Harbour incident.
16. Whrite a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.
17. Define "Dollar Imperialism".
18. Estimate Periyar as a feminist.
19. List out the Social evils eradicated by Brahmo Samaj.
20. State any two characteristics of black cotton soil.
21. How is coastal plain formed?
22. Write the cropping seasons of Tamil Nadu.
23. What is 'burst of monsoon'?
24. State the uses of Manganese.
25. How is President of India elected?
26. Name the neighbouring countries of India.
27. Write any two positive imapcts of Globalization.
28. Why is Chennai called "Detroit of Asia"?

PART - III

Note : Answer **any 10** questions. Question No. **42** is **compulsory:** **10 × 5 = 50**

29. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The first Woman Legislator in India was _____.
- (ii) _____ is the highest peak in the Southern part of the Eastern Ghats.
- (iii) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of _____ years.
- (iv) The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____.
- (v) _____ sector is the primary sector in India.

30. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.
31. Discuss the reasons behind the Partition of India.
32. (a) **Distinguish between :**
 (i) Agro-based industry and mineral-based industry.
 (ii) Internal trade and International trade.
 (b) **Give Reason :**
 North Indian Rivers are perennial.
33. Point out the Fundamental Rights.
34. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains (Himalayas) and its importance to India.
35. What is Urbanization? Explain its problems.
36. Write about the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.
37. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857.
38. Discuss the basic determinants of India's Foreign Policy.
39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? Explain them.
40. What is black money? Write the causes of black money.
41. Draw a Time-line for the following :
 Write any five important events between 1920 and 1940.
42. **Mark the following places on the map of world.**
 (i) Greece (ii) Turkey
 (iii) Hiroshima (iv) Moscow
 (v) San Francisco

PART - IV

Note : Answer the following questions. 2×8=16

43. (a) Explain the main causes of the First World War.
 (OR)
 (b) Attempt an essay of the heroic fights of Veerapandya Kattabomman, conducted against the East India Company.
44. (a) **Mark the following places on the given Outline Map of India.**
 (i) Chota Nagpur plateau
 (ii) Karakoram (iii) Mountain forests
 (iv) Area of heavy rainfall
 (v) Desert soil (vi) Hirakud dam
 (vii) Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve
 (viii) Area of cultivation of cotton
 (OR)
 (b) **Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.**
 (i) Vaigai river (ii) Kerala
 (iii) Tea growing area (iv) Coromandel coast
 (v) Paper Industry
 (vi) Sea Port (Any one) (vii) Chennai
 (viii) Gulf of Mannar

Answers

PART - I

1. (a) Chamberlain 2. (b) trench warfare
 3. (a) Mahadev Govind Ranade

4. (d) 1991
 5. (b) Battle of Midway 6. (d) Alluvial soil
 7. (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
 8. (b) Bay of Bengal
 9. (c) 1872 10. (b) Deciduous forest
 11. (c) India and China
 12. (a) The Chief Minister
 13. (d) Geneva 14. (c) Tamil Nadu

PART - II

15. (i) On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, without warning.
 (ii) The idea was to cripple America's Pacific fleet so that Japan would not face any opposition.
 (iii) Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed.
16. (i) V.O.C and Subramania Siva organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin, were arrested.
 (ii) The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
 (iii) The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office.
 (iv) It led to the death of four people in police firing.
17. Dollar Imperialism, the term used to describe the policy of the USA in maintaining and dominating over distant lands through economic aid.
18. (i) Periyar was critical of patriarchy. He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system.
 (ii) Periyar had been emphasising women's right to divorce and property and objected to "giving in marriage".
 (iii) Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection.
 (iv) In 1989, Government of Tamil Nadu introduced the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act, which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance.
19. Due to the effort of Brahmo Samaj, Sati was abolished. It tried to eradicate polygamy, idol worship, subjugation (suppression) of women, child marriage, meaningless religious rites and ceremonies.
20. (i) It consists of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia.
 (ii) It is rich in Potash lime, Aluminium Calcium and Magnesium poor in Nitrogen, Phosphoric acid and humus.
 (iii) It has high degree of moisture retentivity.
21. (i) Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are also called Coromandel or Cholamandalam (land of Cholas) plain.
 (ii) It is formed by the rivers that flow towards east drain in the Bay of Bengal. It is more than 80 kilometres wide at some places.

22.

Name	Sowing	Har vesting	Major crops
Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)	April-May	August-September	Millets and cotton
Samba (Adipattam)	July-August	January-February	Paddy and Sugarcane
Navarai	November - December	February-March	Fruits, Vegetables, Cucumber and watermelon

23. (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'.
24. (i) Manganese is an important mineral used for making iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
(ii) It is also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.
25. (i) The President of India is elected by an electoral college by means of single transferable vote.
(ii) The Electoral College consists of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.
26. (i) Pakistan and Afghanistan to the North-west
(ii) China, Nepal, Bhutan to the North
(iii) Bangladesh to the East
(iv) Myanmar to the Far East
(v) Sri Lanka (from south-east) and Maldives (from south-west).
27. (i) A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market.
(ii) Standard of living has increased.
28. Due to the presence of major automobile manufacturing units and allied industries around the city.

PART - III

29. (i) Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar
(ii) Solaikaradu (iii) Six
(iv) Gestapo (v) Agriculture

30. Activities of the League :

- (i) The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925.
(ii) The League was successful in three issues. In 1920 a dispute arose between Sweden and Finland over the sovereignty of the Aaland Islands. The League ruled that the islands should go to Finland.
(iv) In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, It was successfully resolved by the League.

- (v) The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.
(vii) After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
(viii) Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
(ix) Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the Council.

31. Simla Conference :

- (i) The Wavell Plan provided an interim government with equal number of Hindus and Muslims.
(ii) However, the Congress and the Muslim League could not come to an agreement.
(iii) Jinnah demanded that all the Muslim members should be from the Muslim League and they should have a veto on all important matters.

Cabinet Mission :

- (i) The Cabinet Mission under Clement Atlee rejected the demand for Pakistan, it provided for a Federal government with control over defence, communications and foreign affairs.
(ii) The provinces were divided into three groups viz.
1. Non - Muslim Majority Provinces
2. Muslim Majority provinces in the Northwest.
3. Muslim Majority provinces in the Northeast.
(iii) The Congress wanted the division of the provinces to be temporary while the Muslim League wanted it to be a permanent arrangement.

Muslim League :

- (i) Difference arose between Congress and Muslim League when the former nominated a Muslim member.
(ii) Jinnah declared 16 August 1946 as the 'Direct Action Day'.
(iii) Hartals and demonstrations took place which soon turned into Hindu - Muslim conflict.
(iv) It spread to other districts of Bengal. The district of Noakhali was the worst affected.

Mountbatten Plan :

- (i) On 3 June 1947 the Mountbatten Plan was announced. It proposed :
(ii) India was partitioned in two dominions - India and Pakistan.

32. (a) (i)

S. No	Agro based industry	Mineral based industry
(1)	These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.	Mineral based industries use both metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials.
(2)	Cotton textile industry and Sugar industry are agro based industries.	Cement and Steel and Iron industries are mineral based industries.

(ii)

	Internal trade	International trade
1.	Trade carried on within the domestic territory of a country is known as Internal trade	Trade carried on between two or more than two countries is termed as International trade.
2.	Internal trade is also called as domestic trade	International trade is also called as foreign trade.
3.	It is mainly transported by roadways and railways.	It is mainly transported by the water and airways.
4.	Local currency is used	Foreign currency is involved.

(b) (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.

33. At present, there are six Fundamental Rights.

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.

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.

RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

Art. 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

Art. 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

RIGHT TO RELIGION

Art. 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Art. 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Art. 27 - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.

Art. 28 - Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

Art. 29 - Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.

Art. 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

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

34. The Northern Mountains function as a great wall and is grouped into three divisions namely,

(I) The Trans - Himalayas

(II) Himalayas,

(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 an young fold mountain.

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

(iii) 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. : Daffa 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.

35. The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization.

The following are the major problems of urbanization in India.

- (i) It creates urban sprawl.
- (ii) It makes overcrowding in urban centres.
- (iii) It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas.
- (iv) It leads to the formation of slums.
- (v) It increases traffic congestion in cities.
- (vi) It creates water scarcity in cities.
- (vii) It creates drainage problems.
- (viii) It poses the problem of solid waste management.
- (ix) It increases the rate of crime.

36. Cotton Textile Industry:

- (i) Textile is a broad term which includes cotton, jute, wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles.
- (ii) Traditional sectors like hand loom, handicrafts and small power-loom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban areas.
- (iii) India is the third largest producer of cotton in the world.
- (iv) At present, cotton textile industry is the largest organized modern industry of India.

Manchester of India :

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

Manchester of South India : Coimbatore is the most important centre of Tamil Nadu. So it is called 'Manchester of South India'.

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

Distribution of cotton textile industries : Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are the important centers in India.

37. The Causes :

Annexation Policy of British India :

- (i) **The Doctrine of Paramountcy:** New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were inept.
- (ii) **The Doctrine of Lapse:** If a native ruler did not have male heir to the throne, the territory was to 'lapse' into British India upon the death of the ruler.

Insensitivity to Indian Cultural Sentiments :

- (i) In 1806 the sepoys at Vellore mutinied against the new dress code, prohibition of religious marks, whiskers on their chin, replace their turbans with a round hat.
- (ii) In 1824, the sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to Burma by sea, since crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste.
- (iii) The sepoys were also upset with discrimination in salary and promotion.
- (iv) Indian sepoys were paid much less than their European counter parts.
- (v) They felt humiliated and racially abused by their seniors.
- (vi) The precursor to the revolt was the circulation of rumors about the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle which had been greased with cow and pig fat and had to be bitten off before loading.
- (vii) On 29 March a sepoy named Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer.

38. The basic determinants of India's foreign policy:

- (i) Geographical position and size of territory
- (ii) Nation's history, traditions and philosophical basis
- (iii) Natural resources
- (iv) The compulsion of economic development
- (v) Political stability and structure of government
- (vi) The necessity of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons
- (vii) Military strength
- (viii) International milieu

39. Methods of calculating GDP are as follows :

(i) Expenditure Approach :

- In this method, the GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced in the country during a specified period.

$$Y = C + I + G + X - M$$