10th Social 2nd Volume Book Back Questions

History

Unit 6 - Early Revolts against British Rule in Tamil Nadu

Unit 7 - Anti-Colonial Movements and the Birth of Nationalism

Unit 8 - Nationalism: Gandhian Phase

Unit 9 - Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

Unit 10 - Social Transformation in Tamil Nadu

Geography

Unit 6 - Physical Geography of Tamil Nadu

Unit 7 - Human Geography of Tamil Nadu

Civics

Unit 4 - India’s Foreign Policy

Unit 5 - India’s International Relations

Economics

Unit 3 - Food Security and Nutrition

Unit 4 - Government and Taxes

Unit 5 - Industrial Clusters in Tamil Nadu
HISTORY

Unit - 6

Early revolts against British rule in Tamil Nadu

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company’s policy of territorial aggrandizement?
   (a) Marudhu brothers  (b) Puli Thevar
   (c) Velunachiyar      (d) Veerapandya Kattabomman

2. Who had borrowed money from the East India Company to meet the expenses he had incurred during the Carnatic wars?
   (a) Velunachiyar      (b) Puli Thevar
   (c) Nawab to Arcot     (d) Raja of Travancore

3. Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?
   (a) Velunachiyar      (b) Kattabomman
   (c) Puli Thevar        (d) Oomai Thurai

4. Where was Sivasubramanianar executed?
   (a) Kayathar           (b) Nagalapuram  (c) Virupachi   (d) Panchalamkurichi

5. Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?
   (a) Marudhu brothers  (b) Puli Thevar
   (c) Veerapandya Kattabomman  (d) Gopala Nayak

6. When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?
   (a) 24 May 1805        (b) 10 July 1805
   (c) 10 July 1806       (d) 10 September 1806

7. Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?
   (a) Col. Fancourt      (b) Major Armstrong
   (c) Sir John Cradock   (d) Colonel Agnew

8. Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?
   (a) Calcutta           (b) Mumbai   (c) Delhi   (d) Mysore

Fill in the Blanks:

Learning Leads To Ruling
1. The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by ____________
   Ans: Viswanatha Nayaka.
2. Except the Palayakkarars of _________ all other western Palayakkarars supported Puli Thevar.
   Ans: Sivagiri.
3. Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of _________ for eight years.
   Ans: Gopala Nayakar.
4. Bennerman deputed ___________ to convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.
   Ans: Ramalinganar.
5. Kattabomman was hanged to death at _________
   Ans: Kayathar.
6. The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the _________
   Ans: Second Palayakkarar War.
7. _________ was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.
   Ans: Dateh Hyder.
8. _______ suppressed the revolt in Vellore Fort.
   Ans: Colonel Gillespie.

Choose the correct statement:

1. i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom
   ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib
   iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764
   iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.
   (a) i, ii and iv are correct  (b) i, ii and iii are correct
   (c) iii and iv are correct  (d) i and iv are correct

2. i) Under Colonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan’s army
   ii) After Muthu Vadugar’s death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her
   iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.
   iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli
   (a) i and ii are correct  (b) ii and iii are correct
(c) ii, iii and iv are correct  (d) i and iv are correct

3. Assertion (A): Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French
Reasson (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.

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

4. Assertion (A): Apart from the new military Regulations the most objectionable was the addition of the leather cockade in the turban
Reasson (R): The leather cockade was made of animal Skin.

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

**Match the following:**

1. Theerthagiri   i. Vellore Revolt
2. Gopala Nayak   ii. Ramalinganar
3. Bannerman     iii. Dindigul
4. Subedar Sheik Adam iv. Vellore Fort
5. Col. Fancourt  v. Odanilai

**Ans:** 1-v, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv, 5-i.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Traditionally there were supposed to be _________ Palayakkarars.
   (a) 75   (b) 72   (c) 65   (d) 80

2. On many occasions the Palayakkarars helped the _____ rulers to restore the kingdom to them.
   (a) Kakatiya   (b) Pallava   (c) Nayak   (d) Chola

3. _________ was the brother of Nawab of Arcot.
   (a) Mahfuzkhan   (b) Hyder Ali   (c) Fateh Hyder   (d) Tipu Sultan

4. The English succeeded in getting the support of the rajas of ______
   (a) Madurai and Tirunelveli   (b) Tiruchirappali and Arcot
   (c) Ettayapuram and Kalakkadu   (d) Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai
5. After taking Pondicherry, the English had eliminated the ______ from the picture
   (a) French     (b) Portuguese   (c) Dutch     (d) Spanish

6. Puli Thevar was defeated by ______ in 1767
   (a) Col. Bon Jour   (b) Col. Heron
   (c) Cap. Campbell   (d) Sir John Cradock

7. Gopala Nayak put up a force at ______ hills, where he was supported by the local peasants.
   (a) Yelagiri  (b) Aanamalai  (c) Palani  (d) Shervarayan

8. Gopala Nayak took inspiration from __________ who sent a delegation to show his camaraderie.
   (a) Hyder Ali    (b) Tipu Sultan
   (c) Veerapandyya Kattabomman   (d) Fatch Hyder

9. Under the provisions of the treaty signed in 1781, _____ of the revenue was to be allowed to the
   Nawab and his family.
   (a) One-fourth  (b) One-fifth   (c) One-sixth   (d) One-third

10. ______ helped Kattabomman to escape from Ramanathapuram.
    (a) Siva Subramanianar  (b) Maruthu Brothers
    (c) Ramalinganar   (d) Oomaithurai

11. Jackson was dismissed from service and a new collector ______ was appointed
    (a) S.R.Lushington   (b) Edward Clive
    (c) Bannerman    (d) William Brown

12. Sivasubramanianar was executed at ______
    (a) Kayathar  (b) Nagalapuram   (c) Ettayapuram   (d) Kallarpatti

13. The uprising which broke out in ______ in June 1800, soon spread to Ramanathapuram and Madurai.
    (a) Tirunelveli  (b) Madurai  (c) Coimbatore   (d) Kayathar

14. Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were captured and beheaded at ____________.
    (a) Kayathar  (b) Panchalamkurichi  (c) Sivagiri    (d) Kalayarkoil

15. Under the ________ Treaty of 31 July 1801, the British assumed direct control over Tamilagam.
    (a) Srirangam  (b) Kalakadu    (c) Sivagangai   (d) Carnatic

16. The forces of Chinnamalai and Tipu’s Diwan fought at ____________ river bed.
17. ______ who commanded the garrison was the first victim of the Vellore revolt.
   (a) Col. Mekerras   (b) Major Armstrong
   (c) Lt. Elly   (d) Col. Fancourt

18. ______ was the cavalry commandant in Arcot
   (a) Major Cootes   (b) Gillespie   (c) Agnew   (d) William Bentinck

19. Find the odd one out
   (a) Kattabomman   (b) Muthu Vadugar
   (c) Oomathurai   (d) Sevathaiah

20. Arrange the following in Chronological order:
   i) Marudhu Pandyars issued the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation
   ii) Puli Thevar’s three major forts came under the control of Yusuf Khan
   iii) Tipu’s sons were ordered to be sent to Calcutta
   iv) Kattabomman met Jackson in Ramanathapuram
   (a) ii, iv, i, iii   (b) i, ii, iii, iv   (c) iii, iv, ii, i   (d) iv, iii, ii, i

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Palayakkars were free to
   (a) collect revenue   (b) administer the territory
   (c) settle disputes   (d) all of these

2. ______ wielded much influence over the western Palayakkarars.
   (a) Velunachiyar   (b) Veerapandiya Kattabomman
   (c) Dheeran Chinnamalai   (d) Pulli Thevar

3. Chinna Marudhu collected nearly ______ men to challenge the English army.
   (a) 10,000   (b) 20,000   (c) 40,000   (d) 60,000

4. The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in ______
   (a) 1747   (b) 1756   (c) 1801   (d) 1805

5. The most affected part of the British administration was the ______ system
   (a) Military   (b) Public Service   (c) Revenue   (d) Educational
Fill in the blanks:
1. The British referred to Palayakarars as _________
   Ans: Poligar.
2. _________ means a domain, a military camp or a little kingdom.
   Ans: Palayam.
3. Palayakkarars system was in practice during the rule of _________ of Warangal.
   Ans: Prataba Rudhra.
4. _________ was the minister of Viswanatha Nayaka
   Ans: Ariyanathar.
5. Mahfuzkhan was sent to Tirunelveli with a contingent of the company under _________
   Ans: Colonel Heron.
6. Yusuf Khan was also known as _________ before his conversion to Isalam.
   Ans: Marudhanayagam.
7. Velunachiyar was the daughter of Raja _________ of Ramanathapuram
   Ans: Sellamutu Sethupathy.
8. The company troops under the command of Lt. Col. Bon Jour stormed the _________ palace.
   Ans: Kalaiyar Koil.
9. Velunachiyar lived under the protection of Gopala Nayakar at _________ near Dindigul.
   Ans: Virupachi.
10. Hyder Ali ordered his commandant _________ in Dindigul fort to provide the required military assistance.
    Ans: Syed.
11. _________ was the father of Veerapandya Kattabomman.
    Ans: Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman.
12. _________ was the minister of Veerapandya Kattabomman.
    Ans: Sivasubramanianar.
13. Governor _________ ordered the release of Sivasubramanianar and the suspension of Collector Jackson.
    Ans: Edward Clive.
14. ________ deputed Ramalinganar to convey a message asking Kattabomman to surrender.
   Ans: Bannerman.

15. ________ was the capital of Chinna Marudhu.
   Ans: Siruvayal.

16. Marudhu Pandyas issued a proclamation of Independence which is called ________
   Ans: Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.

17. The Marudhu brothers were executed in the fort of ___ near Ramanathapuram.
   Ans: Tirupathur.

18. The rebellion of Marudhu brothers is called ________ Rebellion, a landmark event in the history of Tamil Nadu.
   Ans: South Indian Rebellion.

19. The original name of Dheeran Chinnamalai was ________
   Ans: Theerthagiri.

20. Trained by the French, Dheeran mobilised the__________ youth to fight the British.
   Ans: Kongu.

21. Coimbatore was annexed at the end of the ________ war in 1799.
   Ans: Anglo Mysore War.

22. In 1799, the status of _____ was reduced to that of a vassal.
   Ans: Raja of Thanjavur.

23. Gillespie reached the Vellore Fort along with a squadron of cavalry under the command of ________
   Ans: Captain Young.

24. ________ was given 7000 pagodas in connection with the suppression of the Vellore revolt.
   Ans: Col. Gillespie.

25. Vellore revolt had all the forebodings of the ________
   Ans: Great Rebellion of 1857.

26. ________ led one of the army units of Puli Thevar
   Ans: Ondiveeran.

27. ______________ prevented Kattabomman from meeting the Marudhu Brothers.
Ans: Collector Lushington.

28. The most objectionable addition was the leather cockade made of ________
   Ans: Animal skin.

Choose the correct statement:

1. i) Impressed by the courage of Velunachiyar Hyder Ali ordered his commandant Syed to provide the required military assistance.
   ii) Kattabomman refused to clear the revenue arrears.
   iii) Marudhu brothers plundered the granaries of the Nawab and caused damage and destruction to company troops
   iv) Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes marched on Sivagangai in 1801.
   (a) ii and iii are correct  (b) i, ii and iv are correct
   (c) i, iii and iv are correct  (d) ii and iv are correct

2. i) The English demanded the Marudhu Pandyars to hand over Veerapandya Kattabomman to them.
   ii) Though the Palayakkarars fell to the English their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations.
   iii) On 10 July 1806, the Indian sepoys of the 1st and 23rd regiments raised their standard of revolt.
   iv) The officers and men engaged in the suppression of the Vellore revolt were rewarded with prize money and promotion.
   (a) ii, iii and iv are correct  (b) i, iii and iv are correct
   (c) ii and iv are correct  (d) i and iii are correct

3. Assertion (A): The Nawab of Arcot gave the power of collecting the land revenue from southern Palayakkarars to the East India Company
   Reason (R): The Nawab of Arcot had borrowed money from the East India Company and conduct repay it
   (a) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
   (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
   (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
   (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

4. Assertion (A): Jackson was dismissed and William Brown was appointed as the New Collector.
   Reason (R): The Committee before which Kattabomman appeared found that he was not guilty.
   (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
   (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct
(c) (A) is right but (R) is not the correct explanation

(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

5. Assertion (A): After the death of Khan Sahib, Puli Thevar returned from exile and recaptured Nerkattum seval in 1764

Reason (R): On 1 September 1799, an ultimatum was served on Kattabomman to surrender.

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

6. i) In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli.

ii) The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801

iii) Oomathurai and Sevathaian were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on 16 November 1801

iv) Seventy-two rebels were exiles to Penang in Malaya

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

Match the following:

1. 1. Krishnappa Nayak    a) 23rd Regiment
2. Kerala Varma    b) Mahfuzkhan
3. Colonel Mekerras    c) Udaiyaal
4. Colonel Heron    d) Mysore
5. Kuyili    e) Malabar

Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

2. 1. Vellore Revolt    a) 1764
2. Yusuf Khan    b) 1730
3. Nerkattu seval    c) Women Soldiers
4. Velunachiyar    d) Khan Sahib
5. Kuyili    e) 1806

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

3. 1. Land revenue arrear    a) June 1801

Learning Leads To Ruling
2. Kattabomman  
   b) Odanilai

3. Tiruchirappalli Proclamation  
   c) 1799

4. Dheeran Chinnamalai  
   d) Sivagiri

5. Anglo – Mysore War  
   e) 3310 pagadas

**Ans:** 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

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**Unit - 7**

**Anti – Colonial Movements And The Birth Of Nationalism**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?
   
   (a) Wahhabi Rebellion  
   (b) Farazi Movement
   (c) Tribal uprising  
   (d) Kol Revolt

2. Who declared that “Land belongs to God” and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?

   (a) Titu Mir  
   (b) Sidhu  
   (c) **Dudu Mian**  
   (d) Shariatullah

3. Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?

   (a) Santhals  
   (b) Titu Mir  
   (c) Munda  
   (d) Kol

4. Find out the militant nationalist from the following.

   (a) Dadabhai Naoroji  
   (b) Justice Govind Ranade  
   (c) **Bipin Chandra Pal**  
   (d) Romesh Chandra

5. When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?

   (a) 19 June 1905  
   (b) 18 July 1906  
   (c) 19 August 1907  
   (d) **16 October 1905**

6. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?

   (a) Kol revolt  
   (b) Indigo Revolt  
   (c) **Munda Rebellion**  
   (d) Deccan Riots

7. Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?

   (a) Annie Besant  
   (b) Bipin Chandra Pal  
   (c) Lala Lajpat Rai  
   (d) **Tilak**
8. Who Drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nill darpan?
   (a) Dina Bandhu Mitra   (b) Romesh Chandra Dutt
   (c) Dadabhai Naoroji   (d) Birsa Munda

Fill in the blanks:

1. In 1757, Robert Clive was financially supported by ________, the moneylenders of Bengal
   Ans: Jagat Seths.

2. __________ was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827
   Ans: The Wahhabi.

3. The major tribal which revolt took place in Chotanagpur region was ________
   Ans: Kol Revolt.

4. The _________ Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land.
   Ans: Chotanagpur Tenancy

5. Around 1854 activities of social banditry were led by __________
   Ans: Bir Singh

6. The British Commander of Kanpur Killed by the rebels during the 1857 Rebellion was __________
   Ans: Major General Hugh Wheeler.

7. Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year ________
   Ans: 1908.

8. W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year ________
   Ans: 1885.

Choose the correct statement:

1. i) The company received Rs.22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.
   ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831 – 1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.
   iii) In 1855, tow Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.
   iv) In 1855, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.
   (a) i, ii and iii are correct   (b) ii and iii are correct
2. (i) Dudu Mian laid emphasis on the egalitarian nature of Islam and declared that “Land belongs to God”.

(ii) According to the Doctrine of Lapse, new territories under the corrupt Indian rulers were to be annexed.

(iii) The British officials after the suppression of 1857 Revolt were given power to judge and take the lives of Indian without due process of law.

(iv) One of the causes of the failure of the Revolt 1857 was many of the Indian princes and zamindars remained loyal to the British.

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

3. i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of Colonialism.

ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.

iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.

iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influenced and weaken the nationalist movement.

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

4. Assertion (A): Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

Reason (R): Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow indigo.

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

5. Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong  
(b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Match the following:

1. Wahhabi Rebellion  i. Lucknow
2. Munda Rebellion  ii. Pshwa Baji Rao II
3. Begum Hazart Mahal  iii. Titu Mir
4. Kunwar Singh  iv. Ranchi
5. Nana Sahib  v. Bihar

Ans: 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-v, 5-ii

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Battle of Plassey was orchestrated by __________
   (a) Warren Hastings   (b) Robert Clive
   (c) Lord Curzon   (d) Lord Wellesley

2. The plunder of India by the East Indian company continued for another __________ years.
   (a) 100   (b) 150   (c) 190   (d) 200

3. The changes introduced by the British in ___________ significantly altered the agrarian relations.
   (a) Land tenures   (b) Armed forces
   (c) Industries   (d) Financial organization

4. ___________ revolts began to erupt in the early 19th century in India.
   (a) Military   (b) Sepoy   (c) Money lenders   (d) Peasant

5. Farazi movement was launched in the parts of ___________
   (a) Eastern Bengal   (b) Bihar
   (c) Maharashtra   (d) Gujarat

6. After the death of Shariatullah, the rebellion was led his son __________
   (a) Titu mir   (b) Dudu mian
   (c) Bindrai   (d) Singhrai

7. The Wahhabi rebellion originated in and around __________
   (a) 1830   (b) 1832   (c) 1827   (d) 1840
8. Often the term ___________ is misused to refer to isolated groups.
   (a) Leaders  (b) Traders  (c) Merchants  (d) Tribes

9. ___________ organised a insurrection in 1831 – 32.
   (a) Kols  (b) Santhals  (c) Munda People  (d) Sepoys

10. The rebellion prompted the British to formulate a policy on Tribal land.
    (a) Kol Revolt  (b) Santhal  (c) Munda  (d) Great

11. In 1806, the sepoys at ___________ mutinies against the new dress code.
    (a) Meerut  (b) Vellore  (c) Barrackpore  (d) Kanpur

12. On 11 May, 1857 a band of sepoys from ___________ marched to the Red fort in Delhi.
    (a) Agra  (b) Meerut  (c) Lucknow  (d) Calcutta

13. ___________ was the Governor General of Bengal who refused Rani of Jhansi’s request to adopt a son.
    (a) Dalhousie  (b) Curzon  (c) Rigon  (d) Cannuing

14. The ___________ Revolt began in 1859 in Bengal.
    (a) Kol  (b) Tribal  (c) Indigo  (d) Santhal

15. The Indian National Congress was formed in the year ___________
    (a) 1858  (b) 1857  (c) 1862  (d) 1885

16. In 1899, ___________ was appointed the new viceroy of India.
    (a) Lord Wellesley  (b) Lord Curzon
    (c) Lord Ripon  (d) Lord Dalhousie

17. In South India, ___________ became the most important location of Swadeshi activity.
    (a) Tuticorin  (b) Vellore  (c) Madras  (d) Madurai

18. In the _______ session of Indian National congress (1916) it was decided to admit the militant faction into the party.
    (a) Pune  (b) Simla  (c) Bombay  (d) Lucknow

19. The Home Rule Movement in India borrowed most of its Principles from the ___________ Home Rule movement.
    (a) American  (b) French  (c) Irish  (d) British

20. The Montagu – Chelmsford reforms were announced in the year ___________
(a) 1918  (b) 1919  (c) 1916  (d) 1914

21. British brought systematic changes in
   (a) Land revenue administration   (b) Army, police
   (c) Judicial system               (d) All the above

22. Titu Mir along with his ________ soldiers were killed in the struggle.
   (a) 20   (b) 30   (c) 40   (d) 50

23. __________ became a folk hero who is to this day celebrated in many folk songs.
   (a) Birsa Munda   (b) Dina Bandhu Mitra
   (c) Romesh Chandra Dutt   (d) Dadabhai Naroji

24. The indigo industry quickly declined in __________
   (a) Bengal   (b) Gujarat   (c) Bihar   (d) Maharashtra

25. Nan Sahib was the adopted son of __________
   (a) Baji Rao II   (b) Baja Rao I
   (c) Madhav Rao   (d) Balaji Vishwanath

Fill in the blanks:

1. After Plassey, the British adopted a policy of __________
   Ans: Territorial expansion.

2. The Industrial revolution in Britain, rapidly, mechanized the British ___________ industry.
   Ans: Textile.

3. Many of the Peasant revolts were led by _________
   Ans: Religious leaders.

4. Farazi movement was launched by _________ in 1818.
   Ans: Haji Shariatullah

5. Farazi movement was revived in 1870s by ___________
   Ans: Noah Mian

6. The Wahhabi Rebellion was led by ___________
   Ans: Titu Mir.

7. The first major attack of Wahhabi rebellion was launched in the town of __________
   Ans:
8. The Kol uprising of 1831 – 32 was led by __________ and __________
   Ans: Bindrai, Singhrai
9. The social banditry led by Bir singh were directed against __________ and __________
   Ans: Mahajans, Traders
10. The Act of 1855 formed the territory into a separate division called ________ division.
    Ans: Santhal Pargana
11. One of the prominent rebellions that occurred in Ranchi was called ________ rebellion.
    Ans: Ulugulan
12. Munda people were familiar with the collective farming known as __________
    Ans: Khuntkatti
13. __________ meant forced labour.
    Ans: Bethbegari
14. The Sepoys feared that the ___________ was a part of the British effort to convert soldiers to Christianity.
    Ans: Dress code.
15. Sepoys working in the British army were infact ____________ in uniform.
    Ans: Peasants.
16. The siege of ___________ was an important episode in the rebellion of 1857.
    Ans: Kanpur.
17. ____________ had been denied pension by the company.
    Ans: Nana Sahib
18. __________ was captured by the British troops in late 1857.
    Ans: Delhi
19. Bahadur Dhah was captured and transported to ______________
    Ans: Burma
20. After the Revolt of 1857, power was transferred from the East India company to the ____________
    Ans: British Crown
21. ___________ was highly valued by cloth makers around the world.
   Ans: Natural Indigo dye.

22. The formation of the ___________ was intended to establish an all Indian Organisation.
   Ans: Indian National Congress.

23. The moderates were criticized by a group of leaders known as __________
   Ans: Extremists.

24. Despite widespread protest, __________ was announced on 19 July 1905.
   Ans: Partition of Bengal.

25. 16 October 1905 was declared as a __________
   Ans: Day of mourning

26. Swadeshi Steam company was launched by __________
   Ans: V.O.Chidambaranar

27. __________ means self–rule.
   Ans: Swaraj.

28. __________ set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916.
   Ans: Tilak.

29. __________ decided to start the Home Rule League without the support of congress.
   Ans: Annie Besant.

30. In 1919, the British enacted the __________ Act, which provided for arbitrary arrest and strict punishment.
   Ans: Rowlatt

31. The Battle of plassey was followed by the plunder __________
   Ans: Bengal

32. __________ were paid much less than their European counterparts.
   Ans: Indian sepoys.

33. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on __________
   Ans: 28th December 1885

34. __________ immediately declared freedom from British rule.
Ans: Titumir.

35. The Raja of Chota Nagpur has leased out to moneylenders the job of ___________

Ans: Revenue collection

36. ___________ took control of the king’s palace.

Ans: The kol rebels

37. ___________ were killed by the Santhal Crowd.

Ans: Two Darogas.

Choose the correct statement:

1. i) The Mughal revenue system was restructured by the East India company in such a manner that it increased the financial burden on the peasants.

ii) The practice of letting out and subletting of land complicated the agrarian relations.

iii) The Raja of Chota Nagpur had leased out to peasants, the job of revenue collection.

iv) Bir Singh with his friends committed dacoities on the mahajans and merchants.

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

2. i) The Revolt of 1857 witnessed unprecedented violence, perpetrated by both side.

ii) Indian Sepoys were paid salaries at par with their European counter parts.

iii) On 11 May 1857, a band of sepoys marched from Meerut to Kanpur.

iv) The Mutiny of 1857 was equally supported by an aggrieved rural society of North India.

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

3. i) The flourishing of print media both in the vernacular and in English played a significant role in circulating nationalist ideas.

ii) Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji concluded that colonialism was the main obstacle to the Indians economic development

iii) A.O. Hume lent his services to facilitate the formation of the congress

iv) From 1906, the peasant movement took a turn where the repeal of partition was no longer on the agenda

(a) i, ii and iii are correct (b) ii and iii are correct
(c) i and iv are correct (d) ii, iii and iv are correct
4. Assertion (A): Dalhousie refused Rani of Jhansi’s request to adopt a son as her successor.

Reason (R): The Doctrine of Lapse stated that if a native ruler failed to produce a biological male heir to the throne, the territory was to lapse into British upon the death of the ruler.

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


Reason (R): If predominantly agitated against the zamindari system and the majority of the zamindars were Hindus.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct
(b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
(c) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is that the correct explanation of (A)

6. Assertion (A): The leaders of both the groups extremist and moderate were critical of Partition.

Reason (R): One of the common goals of the extremist leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self rule.

(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 and (R) is wrong
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

7. i) the Swadeshi Movement helped to enhance the participation of masses in nationalist politics
   ii) The Home Rule movement helped to unite the congress party after the Surat Split
   iii) Tilak set up the first Home Rule League in April 1914.
   iv) The Home Rule Movement in India borrowed much of its principles from the Irish Home Rule Movement

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

Match the following:
1. 1. Ulugulan Rebellion i. Rajmahal hill
2. Permanent settlement  ii. Folk hero  
3. Kathlene Gough  iii. Great Tumult  
5. Birsa Munda  v. 1884  
**Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-e, 5-b**

2. 1. Battle of Plassey  i. 1818  
2. Clive  ii. Land belongs to God  
3. Farazi movement  iii. 1827  
4. Dudu Mian  iv. Jagat Seths  
5. Anti-land lord movement  v. June 1757  
**Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c**

3. 1. Non-tribal people  i. Chota Nagpur  
2. Tribes  ii. Rajmahal Hills  
3. Kol Revolt  iii. Khuntkatti  
4. Santhals  iv. Indian Society  
5. Co-operative of Munda people  v. Land-grabbers  
**Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c**

4. 1. Chotanagpur Tenancy Act  i. Burma  
2. Mangal Pandey  ii. 1858  
3. Bahadur Shah  iii. 1859  
4. Indian Government  iv. European officer  
5. Indigo Revolt  v. 1908  
**Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c**

5. 1. Madras Nagative Association  i. 1884  
2. East India Association  ii. 1870  
3. Madras Mahajana Sabha  iii. 1885  
4. Poona Sarvajanik  iv. 1866  
5. Bombay Presidency Association  v. 1852
Choose the correct Answer

1. Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?
   (a) Motilal Nehru  
   (b) Saifudding Kitchlew  
   (c) Mohamed Ali  
   (d) Raj Kumar Shukla

2. In Which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?
   (a) Bombay  
   (b) Madras  
   (c) Lucknow  
   (d) Nagpur

3. 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

4. When was the first forest Act enacted?
   (a) 1858  
   (b) 1911  
   (c) 1865  
   (d) 1936

5. On 8th January 1933 which day was observed _________
   (a) Temple Entry Day  
   (b) Day of Deliverance  
   (c) Direct Action Day  
   (d) Independence Day

6. Which Act introduced provincial autonomy?
   (a) 1858 Act  
   (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909  
   (c) Government of India Act, 1919  
   (d) Government of India Act, 1935

7. Who defeated Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Gandhi’s candidate, and became the President of the Congress in 1939?
   (a) Rajendra Prasad  
   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
   (c) Subhas Chandra Bose  
   (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

8. Where was Gandhi when India attained independence on 15th August 1947?
   (a) New Delhi  
   (b) Ahmedabad  
   (c) Wardha  
   (d) Noakhali

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Gandhi was thrown out of the first class compartment in _______ station
Ans: Pietermaritzburg

2. Gandhi regarded _____ as his political guru
   Ans: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

3. Khilafat movement was led by ______
   Ans: Ali Brothers

4. Government of India Act 1919 introduced ______ in the provinces
   Ans: Dyarchy

5. The civil disobedience movement in North West frontier province was led by ______
   Ans: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

6. Ramsay Macdonald announced ____ which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
   Ans: The Communal Award

7. __________ established congress radio underground during the quit India movement.
   Ans: Usha Mehta

8. ___ coined the term ‘Paksitan’
   Ans: Choudry Rahmat Ali

Choose the correct:

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. i) Hindustan Republican Army was formed in Kanpur in 1924
   ii) Ram Prasad Bismil was tried in the Kakori conspiracy case.
   iii) Hindustan socialist republican association was formed by Surya Sen.
   iv) Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by B.K.Dutt.

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

3.  Assertion (A) : The congress attended the first round table conference.
Reason (R) : Gandhi-Irwin pact enabled the congress to attend the second round table conference.

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

4.  Assertion (A) : The congress Ministries resigned in 1939
Reason (R) : 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) are wrong  
(c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong  
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation

Match the following.

1. Rowlatt Act   a) Surrender of Titles
2. Non cooperation Movement   b) Dyarchy
4. Communist party of India   d) Direct Action Day
5. 16th August 1946   e) Black Act

Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-b, 4-3, 5-d

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct:

1. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India in 1915 from _________
   (a) England   (b) South Africa   (c) Japan   (d) France

2. In _________ the tinkathia system was practiced
   (a) Amritsar   (b) Nagpur   (c) Champaran   (d) Durban

3. The _________ satyagraha in 1918 helped Gandhi established as a leader of mass struggle
   (a) Kheda   (b) Champaran   (c) Barrachpore   (d) Meerut

4. ______ returned his knighthood as a protest to Jallian Walabagh massacre
   (a) Gandhi   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru   (c) Tilak   (d) Rabindranath Tagore

5. Gandhi announced a no-tax campaign in ____ in February 1922
   (a) Meerut   (b) Bardoli   (c) Nagpur   (d) Bombay
6. The work of the Swaraj party began to decline after the death of ___
   (a) Motilal Nehru   (b) C.Rajagopalachari   (c) C.R.Das   (d) G.K.Gokhale

7. Swaraj party withdraw from the legislatures in ______
   (a) 1920  (b) 1924  (c) 1922  (d) 1926

8. The _______ saw a series of communal riots between the Hindus and the Muslims
   (a) 1920  (b) 1910  (c) 1930  (d) 1940

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

10. In 1930, the Indian National congress authorized ________ to launch the Civil Disobedience movement.
    (a) Jawaharlal Nehru   (b) Gandhi   (c) Jinnah   (d) Tilak

11. In Tamil Nadu, ________ led the salt march to vedaranyam
    (A) Bharathiya   (b) V.O.Chidambaram Pillai   (c) C.Rajaji   (d) Sathyamurthy

12. In 1939, ___ became the president of the congress by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya
    (a) Gandhi   (b) Jawaharalal Nehru   (c) C.R.Das   (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

14. in 1940, Viceroy _____________ made an offer to return for Congress support
    (a) Canning   (b) Dalhousie   (c) Linlithgow   (d) Curzon

15. The Interim government headed by ____________ was formed in September 1946
    (a) Jinnah   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru   (c) Lal Bahadursastri   (d) Liaqat Ali Khan

16. _______ was sent viceroy to India with the specific task of transfer of power.
    (a) Canning   (b) Ripon   (c) Mountbatten   (d) Wellesley

17. Indian Independence act was enacted ____________ by the British Parliament
    (a) 18th July 1947   (b) 15th August 1947
18. The defeat of ______ during the II world war stopped the advance of INA
   (a) Russia  (b) Britain  (c) China  (d) Japan

19. Subhas Chandra Bose formed the provisional Government of free India in _____
   (a) Germany  (b) Singapore  (c) Sri Lanka  (d) Italy

20. The Muslim league joined the interim government in _____
    (a) October 1945  (b) October 1946  (c) August 1945  (d) January 1945

21. The first round table conference was held at London in ____________
    (a) 1930  (b) 1931  (c) 1932  (d) 1933

22. Inspired by the ________ revolution of 1917, the communist party of India was founded
    (a) Chinese  (b) French  (c) Russian  (d) American

23. ________ transmitted the effects of depression to its colonies.
    (a) France  (b) Portugal  (c) America  (d) Britain

24. The congress emerged victorious in ____________ provinces in the elections held in 1937
    (a) Eight  (b) Seven  (c) Eleven  (d) Five

25. __________ revived the Muslim league in 1934
    (a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  (b) B.R.Ambedkar  (c) Jinnah  (d) Tej Bahadur Sapru

26. __________ brought with him a new impulse to Indian politics
    (a) Mahatmat Gandhi  (b) Jawaharlal Nehru  (c) Rajendra Prasad  (d) Abdul Kalam Azad

27. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on __________
    (a) 2 October 1849  (b) 2 October 1969  (c) 3 December 1969  (d) 5 October 1979

28. The first world war came to an end in ________
    (a) 1918  (b) 1919  (c) 1920  (d) 1924

Fill in the blanks:
1. Gandhi sailed to ___ to study law

Learning Leads To Ruling
1. Ans: England
2. Gandhi called a meeting of Indians in the ______ in South Africa
   Ans: Transvaal
3. By the __________ agreement the poll tax on indentured labourers was abolished.
   Ans: Smuts – Gandhi
4. Towards the end of nineteenth century German synthetic dyes had forced __________ out of the market
   Ans: Indigo
5. Gandhi was assisted in Civil disobedience movement by ______ a lawyer
   Ans: Brajkishore Prasad
6. Gandhi surrendered his ____medal after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
   Ans: Kaiser – I – Hind
7. The Khilafat committee meeting in _______ adopted Gandhi’s non-cooperation programme.
   Ans: Allahabad
8. The Nagpur session of congress in 1920 was chaired by ______
   Ans: Salem Vijayaragha – Vachariar
9. ______ system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935
   Ans: Dyarchy
10. Hindu Mahasabha was gaining in popularity under ____
    Ans: Madan Mohan Malaviya
11. Wherever the Simon commission went, people protested with the slogan __________
    Ans: Go Back Simon
12. The _______ boycott united the different political parties in India.
    Ans: Simon
13. Jinnah was supported by _______ to get reservation of seats in the Central Legislature for Muslims.
    Ans: Tej Bahadur Sapru
    Ans: Sabarmati
15. Khan Abdul Gahaffar Khan organized the ________ also known as Red Shirts.
   Ans: Khudai Khidmatgar

16. The British enacted the first forest act in ______
   Ans: 1865

17. After the salt satyagraha Gandhi was arrested and sent to ______ jail
   Ans: Yeravada

18. The most striking evidence of continuing struggles of the tribal groups was waged by ______ in Rampa
   Ans: Alluri Sitarama Raju

19. A special __________ police team was sent to quell the uprisings of Rampa Adivasis.
   Ans: Malabar

20. In 1930, ________ the British Prime Minister proposed a federal government with provincial autonomy
   Ans: Ramsay Macdonald

21. On 16 August 1932, Ramsay Macdonald Announced the ________
   Ans: Communal Award

22. ______ was the leader of the depressed classes.
   Ans: B.R.Ambedkar

23. The communists called for an all india communist conference at ______ in 1925
   Ans: Kanpur

24. ____________ gave the Presidential address in the all india communist conference in 1925
   Ans: Singara Velar

25. The Progress of the communist workers and peasants was halted with _____ case in 1929
   Ans: Meerut conspiracy

26. In 1924, ________ was formed in Kanpur to overthrow the colonial rule by armed rebellion
   Ans: Hindustan republican army

27. Hindustan Republican army was renamed as ________ in 1928
   Ans: Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
28. _____ was the British police officer responsible for the lathi charge that led to Lala Lajpat Rai’s death
   
   Ans: Sanders

29. In April 1930, the ________ said was carried out by Surya Sen and his associates.
   
   Ans: Chittagong Armoury

30. The Government of India Act was one of the positive outcomes of the ________ movement.

   Ans: Civil Disobedience

31. By the government of India Act of 1935 ________ was separated from India

   Ans: Burma

32. Jinnah declared the day when the congress ministers resigned as the ______

   Ans: Day of deliverance

33. Subhas Chandra Bose resigned as the president of the congress and started the ________

   Ans: Forward Bloc

34. _____, a student of Cambridge University conceived the idea of Pakistan

   Ans: Rahmat Ali

35. ________ was the first to offer satyagraha on 17 October 1940

   Ans: Vinobha Bhave

36. The all India congress committee that met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 passed the famous ________ resolution

   Ans: Quit India

37. Indian National Army was also called ______

   Ans: Azad Hindu Faug

38. The British government arrested the INA officers and put them on trial in the ___

   Ans: Red Fort

39. The ________ ratings revolted at Bombay in February 1946

   Ans: Royal Indian Navy

40. Strikes similar to Royal Indian Navy Revolt occurred in the ________ and the ________ at Jabalpur.

   Ans: Indian Air Force, Indian Signal Corps
41. The ________ plan was announced on 14 June 1945  
**Ans: Wavell**

42. In Britain, the labour party had won a landslide victory and ________ became the Prime Minister  
**Ans: Clement Atlee**

43. Jinnah declared 16 August 1946, as the ___________  
**Ans: Direct Action Day**

44. __________, the representative of Muslim League was made the Finance Member in the Interim Government  
**Ans: Liaqat Ali Khan**

45. As proposed by the Mountbatten plan Boundary commission was to be set up under  
**Ans: Radcliffe Brown**

46. Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in ___________  
**Ans: South Africa**

47. The Anti Rowlat protest was intense in Punjab especially in _____ and _______  
**Ans: Amritsar, Lahore**

Choose the correct

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

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 organized Worker’s and Peasants’ organization in different parts of India.  
   (a) i and iii are correct  
   (b) ii and iii are correct

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

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.

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

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

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)

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)

Match the Following:

1. i. Manyam          a) Bhagat Singh
   ii. Kakori         b) Minorities
   iii. Inquilab Zindabad    c) Forest Area
   iv. Aruna Asaf Ali     d) Lucknow
   v. Communal Award     e) Women activist

   Ans: i-c, ii-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

Unit – 9

Freedom Struggle In Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer:

1. Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?
   (a) T.M.Nair   (b) P.Rangaiah   (c) G.Subramaniam   (d) G.A.Natesan
   (a) Annie Besant   (b) M.Veeraraghavachari
   (c) B.P.Wadia   (d) G.S.Arundale

2. Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
   (a) Marina   (b) Mylapore   (c) Fort St.George   (d) Thousand Lights

3. Who said “Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection”?
   (a) Annie Besant   (b) M.Veeraraghavachari
   (c) B.P.Wadia   (d) G.S.Arundale

4. Which among the following was SLF’s official organ in English?
   (a) Dravidian   (b) Andhra Pradesh   (c) Justice   (d) New India

5. Who among the following were Swarajists?
   (a) S.Satyamurti   (b) Kasturirangar   (c) P.Subbarayan   (d) Periyar EVR

6. Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madra?
7. Where was the anti–Hindi Conference held?
   (a) Erode  (b) Madras  (c) Salem  (d) Madurai

8. Where did the congress volunteers clash with the military during Quit India Movement?
   (a) Erode  (b) Madras  (c) Salem  (d) Madurai

Fill in the blanks:
1. ______________ was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court.
   Ans: T.Muthuswami

2. The economic exploitation of India was exposed by ____________ through his writings.
   Ans: G.Subramaniam

3. Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named ____________
   Ans: Bharata Matha

4. The starting of trade unions in Madras was pioneered by ____________
   Ans: B.P.Wadia

5. The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by ____________
   Ans: C.Natesanar

6. ____________ formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras
   Ans: C.Rajaji

7. ____________ was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League
   Ans: Yakub Hasan

8. ____________ hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932.
   Ans: Bhashyam

Choose the correct statement:
1. i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.
   ii) Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891.
   iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India.
   iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist
   (a) (i) and (ii) are correct  (b) (iii) is correct
(c) (iv) is correct (d) All are correct

2. i) EVR did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement.
ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League
iii) Workers did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement
iv) Toddy shops were picked in Tamil Nadu.
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i) and (iii) are correct
(c) (ii) is correct (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

3. Assertion (A): The Justice Party opposed the Home Rule Movement
Reason (R): The Justice Party feared that Home Rule would give the Brahmin more power.
(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

4. Assertion (A): EVR raised the issue of representation for non-Brahmins in legislature.
Reason (R): During the first Congress Ministry, rajaji abolished sales tax.
(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

Match the following:
1. MNA i. Anti-Hindi agitation
2. EVR Periyar ii. Removal of Neil Statue
3. S.N. Somayajulu iii. Salt Satyagraha
4. Vedaranyam iv. Torture Commission
5. Thalamuthu v. Vaikom Hero

Ans: 1-iv, 2-v, 3-ii, 4-iii, 5-i

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1. An uprising was organised by Indian sepoys and officers in _____________ in 1806.
(a) Arcot (b) Tiruchirappalli (c) Vellore (d) Mysore
2. The Madras Native Association was started in ________
   (a) 1852  (b) 1855  (c) 1857  (d) 1860

3. ________ started in 1878, became the vehicle of nationalist propaganda.
   (a) ‘The Times of India’  (b) Indian Express
   (c) Deccan Chronicle  (d) ‘The Hindu’

4. __________ was the earliest organisation in South India with clear nationalist objectives.
   (a) Madras Native Association  (b) Madras Mahajana Sabha
   (c) Swadeshi Movement  (d) Swarajya Party

5. Madras Mahajana Sabha was started in __________
   (a) 1860  (b) 1854  (c) 1884  (d) 1880

6. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at ________
   (a) Lucknow  (b) Bombay  (c) Madras  (d) Simla

7. __________ members were from Madras out of 72 delegates in the first session of the Indian National Congress.
   (a) 22  (b) 20  (c) 25  (d) 30

8. The second session of the Indian national congress was held in ___________ in 1886.
   (a) Madras  (b) Bombay  (c) Calcutta  (d) Kanpur

9. The congress carried on a vigorous campaign for boycott of __________
   (a) Schools  (b) Colleges
   (c) Government offices  (d) Foreign goods

10. __________ patriotic songs were especially important in stirring patriotic emotions.
    (a) Satyamurti  (b) Subramania Bharati’s
    (c) Subramania Siva  (d) G.A. Natesan

11. The extremist leader _______ toured Madras and delivered lectures which inspired the youth.
    (a) Bipin Chandra Pal  (b) V.V. Subramanianar
    (c) Subramania Siva  (d) T.S.S. Rajan

12. ___________ was treated harshly in prison and was made to pull the heavy oil press.
    (a) Bharati  (b) V.O. Chidambarabar
13. Dr. Annie Besant started the Home Rule League in __________
   (a) 1915   (b) 1918   (c) 1916   (d) 1920

14. Under the ________ Act of 1910, Annie Besant was asked to pay hefty amount as a security.
   (a) Rowlatt   (b) Minto Morley
   (c) Government of India   (d) Press

15. With the rise of __________ as a national leader Annie Besant and Home Rule league were
eclipsed.
   (a) Gandhi   (b) Gokhale   (c) Tilak   (d) C.R. Das

16. The South Indian Liberal Federation was founded to promote the interests of the __________
   (a) Hindus   (b) Christians   (c) Non-Brahmins   (d) Muslims

17. The Congress boycotted the elections of __________
   (a) 1918   (b) 1920   (c) 1935   (d) 1940

18. George Joseph played a key role in organising Home Rule League in __________
   (a) Madras   (b) Lucknow   (c) Bombay   (d) Madurai

19. In Tamil Nadu Khilafat Day was observed on __________
   (a) 17 April 1920   (b) 24 April 1920
   (c) 15 May 1920   (d) 15 August 1920

20. __________ was the epicentre of Khilafat agitation in Tamil Nadu.
   (a) Madras   (b) Vaniyambadi   (c) Madurai   (d) Tirunelveli

21. The visit of __________ on 13 January 1922 was boycotted.
   (a) Queen Victoria   (b) King Edward
   (c) Prince of Wales   (d) King George

22. Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru formed the __________ party.
   (a) Congress   (b) Swadeshi   (c) Communist   (d) Swaraj

23. The Simon Boycott propaganda committee was set up with ________ as the President
   (a) V.O. Chidambaranar   (b) Rajaji
   (c) S. Satyamurti   (d) E.V. Ramasamy
24. In the 1937 election the _____ emerged victorious.
   (a) Swaraj          (b) Congress      (c) Swadeshi      (d) Communist

25. The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced ____________
   (a) Complete independence  (b) Diarchy
   (c) Provincial autonomy     (d) Reforms in education

Fill in the blanks:

1. ____________ played an active role as the secretary of Mdras Mahajana Sabha
   Ans: P. Anandacharlu

2. The second session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta with ________ in the Chair.
   Ans: Dadabhai Naoroji

3. The third session of congress was held in Madras with __________ as President
   Ans: Badruddin Tyabji

4. Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched at ____________
   Ans: Thoothukudi

5. ____________ provided a safe haven for the revolutionaries
   Ans: Pondicherry

6. The South Indian Liberation Federation began to be popularly known as ___________
   Ans: Justice Party

7. __________ of the Justice party because the first Chief Minister in 1920.
   Ans: A. Subbarayalu

8. After the 1923 elections, __________ of the Justice party formed the ministry.
   Ans: Raja of Panagal

9. An Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act popularly known as the _______ was passed in 1919.
   Ans: Rowlatt Act

10. On 18 March 1919, Gandhi addressed a meeting at __________
    Ans: Marina Beach

11. On 6 April 1919, hartal was organised to protest against the __________
Ans: Black Act

12. George Joseph was fondly called __________ by the people of Madurai
   Ans: Rosaappu Durai

13. To restore the caliph the ________ movement was started
   Ans: Khilafat

14. In Tamil Nadu Khilafat Day was observed with a meeting presided over by ________
   Ans: Maulana Shaukat Ali

15. As a part of the non-cooperation movement a no-tax campaign took place in ________
   Ans: Thanjavur

16. The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn in 1922 after the ________ incident
   Ans: Chauri Chaura

17. EVR played a key role for temple entry in ________, under Travancore
   Ans: Vaikam

18. EVR left the congress and started the ________ movement
   Ans: Self respect

19. In 1926, the Swarajists supported an Independent ________ to form the ministry.
   Ans: P. Subbarayan

20. Protests against erection of James Neil’s statue were led by ________
    Ans: S.N. Somayajulu

21. Statue to James Neil was finally moved to ________ when Rajaji formed the congress government.
    Ans: Madras Museum

22. In 1927, a statutory commission was constituted under ________ to review the act of 1919.
    Ans: Sir John Simon

23. In the Lahore session of the congress, ________ was adopted as the goal.
    Ans: Poorna Swaraj

24. __________ organised and led a salt Satyagraha march to Vedaranyam
    Ans: Rajaji

25. A special song for the salt Satyagraha march was composed by __________
Ans: V. Ramalinganar

26. _____________ was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws
   Ans: Rukmani Lakshmipathi

27. Tirupura Kumaran is hailed as ____________
   Ans: Kodikatta Kumaran

28. To compensate for the loss of revenue, Rajaji introduced the ____________
   Ans: Sales tax

29. Gandhi gave the slogan, _____ when the Quit India resolution was passed
   Ans: Do or Die

30. During the Quit India movement the airport in ____________ was attached
   Ans: Sulur

Choose the correct statement:

1. i) The Torture Act justified the collection of land revenue through torture.
   ii) M. Veeraraghavachari started the newspaper Swadesamitran.
   iii) The early nationalists came to be known as moderates.
   iv) V.O.C purchased two ships Gallia and Lavo and piled them between Madras and Colombo.
   (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct  (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
   (c) (i) and (iii) are correct  (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2. Assertion (A): Nationalist saw the erection of James Neil’s statue as an insult to Indian sentiments.
   Reason (R): James Neil of the Madras Fusiliers was brutal in wreaking vengeance at Kanpur.
   (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
   (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
   (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation
   (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation

3. i) In June 1916 C. Natesnar established the Dravidian Association Hostel for non Brahmin students.
   ii) The south Indian Liberal federation was founded to promote the interests of the Non-Brahmins
   iii) The Justice party demanded communal representation.
   iv) The congress boycotted the elections of 1919
   (a) i and ii are correct  (b) i, ii and iv are correct
4. i) E.V.R played an important role in Tamil Nadu during this period
   ii) He also played a key role in the satyagraha for temple entry in vaikom, then under tranvancore.
   iii) In June, 1935, the ban on the roads around the temple in vaikom was lifted
   iv) Brahmin and non-brahmin students were made to dine separately and the food served too was different
      
      (a) i is correct
      (b) ii and iii are correct
      (c) iii is correct
      (d) i, ii and iv are correct

5. Assertion (A): The government of India Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy
   Reason (R) : Rajaji formed the first congress ministry
      
      (a) A is wrong and R is correct
      (b) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
      (c) Both A and R are wrong
      (d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

6. Assertion (A): Rajaji introduced prohibition on an experimental basis in Salem
   Reason (R) : A rally was organised from Madras to Tiruchirappali
      
      (a) A is correct and R is wrong
      (b) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
      (c) Both A and R are wrong
      (d) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

Match the following:

1. 1. Ethiraj Surendranath Arya   a) Home rule league
    2. Aurobindo Ghosh       b) Telugu
    3. G.S. Arundale         c) Madras Satyagraha Sabha
    4. Andhra Prakasika      d) Tirunelveli Uprising
    5. Kasturirangan         e) Pondicherry

   Ans: 1-d, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

2. 1. Vellore Fort     a) First Indian Judge
    2. Madras Native Association b) 1878
    3. T. Muthuswami          c) 1891
    4. The Hindu              d) South India
5. Swadesmitran e) 1806
   **Ans:** 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

3. 1. Madras Mahajana Sabha a) December 1884
    2. Theosophical Society b) Thousand Lights
    3. First Session of the Indian National Congress c) Patriotic Songs
    4. Third Session d) Bombay
    5. Subramania Bharati e) 16 May 1884
   **Ans:** 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

4. 1. Swadesamitran and India a) Radical Papers
    2. Gallia and lava b) Annie Besant
    3. Vijaya and suryodayam c) C.Natesanar
    4. New India and Commonweal d) Two Ships
    5. Madras Dravidian Association e) Prominent Journals
   **Ans:** 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

5. 1. Justice a) Telugu
    2. Dravidian b) Alappuzha District
    3. Andhra Prakasika c) 1918
    4. George Joseph d) Tamil
    5. Madurai Labour Union e) English
   **Ans:** 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

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**Unit - 10**

**Social Transformation In Tamil Nadu**

**Choose the correct Answer:**

1. _______ was the pioneer of social reformers in India
   (a) C.W.Damotharanar (b) Periyar
   (c) **Raja Rammohan Roy** (d) Maraimalai Adigal

2. _______ Established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar
   (a) Caldwell (b) F.W.Ellis (c) **Ziegenbalg** (d) Meenakshisundram
3. _________ was the official newspaper of the self respect movement.
   (a) Kudi Arasu  (b) Puratchi  (c) Viduthalai  (d) Paguththarivu

4. Periyar wanted religion to be replaced by _________
   (a) Nationalism  (b) Iconoclasm  (c) Rationalism  (d) Spiritualism

5. _______ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893
   (a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan  (b) B.R.Ambedkar
   (c) Rajaji  (d) M.C.Rajah

6. India’s First organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in ______
   (a) 1918  (b) 1917  (c) 1916  (d) 1914

7. _____ was established by the justice party government for the selection of government officials.
   (a) Staff selection Board  (b) Public service commission
   (c) Provincial staff recruitment board  (d) Staff selection commission

8. ________ was the first elected legislative council member from the depressed class in madras province.
   (a) M.C.Rajah  (b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
   (c) T.M.Nair  (d) P.Varadarajulu

Fill in the blanks:

1. ____________ was the first non-European language that went into print.
   Ans: Tamil

2. The college of Fort St.George was founded by ______
   Ans: E.W.Ellis

3. ______ is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
   Ans: Maraimalai Adigal

4. _______ was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.
   Ans: Justice Party Government

5. The name suriyanarayana sastri changed in tamil as __________
   Ans: Parithimar Kalaignar

6. ___________ gave prominence to tamil music.
Ans: Abraham Pandithar

7. The first woman legislator in India was __________
Ans: Muthulakshmi Ammaiayar

Choose the correct statement:

1. i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812
   ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature.
   iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the dravindian languages in contrast with sankrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.
   iv) Thiru.Vi.Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement.
   
   (a) i and ii are correct  
   (b) i and iii are correct 
   (c) iv is correct 
   (d) ii and iii are correct

2. i) Margret cousin was one of the founders of women’s India association
   ii) Periyar spent his entire life campaigning against superstitions through thinkers of rationalists forums he had formed
   iii) Singaravelar was a staunch supporter of the Hindu Mahasabha
   iv) Periyar emphasised that the caste system in south India is linked with the arrival of Brahmins from the north

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

3. Assertion (A): The justice party continued to remain in government from 1920-1937 in madras presidency
   Reason (R): The congress party boycotted the madras legislature during this period of dynarchy

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

4. Assertion (A): As world war I was in progress the British government was considering the introduction of representative institutions for Indians after the war.
   Reason (R): In 1920, Dyarchy as a form of government was introduced in the provinces

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

Match the following:
1. 1. Dravidian home   a) Maraimalai Adigal
    2. Thozhilalan       b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan
    3. Tani Tamil Iyakkam c) Singaravelar
    4. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam d) Natesanar

   Ans: 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Choose the correct answers:
1. In 1578, Tamil book __________ was published from Goa
   (a) Tolkappiyam   (b) Thambiran Vanakkam
   (c) Thirukkural    (d) Culamani

2. U.V.Swaminathar was a student of __________
   (a) Damotharanar   (b) Vallalar
   (c) S.Vaiyapuri    (d) Meenakshisundaranar

3. Tamil invocation song in the play Manonmaniam written by __________
   (a) C.W.Damotharanar (b) Thiru.Kalyanasundaram
   (c) P.Sundaranar    (d) Bharatidasan

4. Tamil language movements made a significant cultural impact in creating a pure tamil free from the influence of __________
   (a) Sanskrit       (b) Hindi
   (c) English        (d) Telugu

5. Influenced by western literary models, introduced the sonnet form in Tamil.
   (a) Thiru Vika        (b) Bharatidasan
   (c) Subramaniam Bharathi (d) Parithimar Kalaignar

6. Maraimalai Adigal’s journal Jnanasagaram was renamed __________
   (a) Potu Nilaik Kalakam (b) Arivukkadal
   (c) Siddhanta Deepika   (d) Mullai pattu

7. The Madras non-brahmin association was founded in ________
A. 1909 (b) 1910 (c) 1912 (d) 1916

8. The Madras united league was later renamed as ______
   (a) Madras Non-Brahmin Association       (b) South Indian Liberation Federation
   (c) Madras Dravidian Association         (d) Justice Party

9. Tamil Nadu’s legacy of social justice owes its existence to the formative years of ______ party in power.
   (a) Congress (b) Communist (c) Swaraj (d) Justice

10. ______ was the founder of the self-respect movement
    (a) A.Subbarayalu (b) T.M.Nair
    (c) Periyar.E.V.Ramasamy (d) C.Natesanar

11. Periyar had a close relationship with ______ who is considered the first communist of South India.
    (a) Pitti Theyagarayar (b) Singaravelar
    (c) Iyotheethassar (d) F.W.Ellis

12. The justice party merged with the ______
    (a) Congress party (b) Communist party
    (c) Self Respect movement (d) Madras Mahajana Sabha

13. Periyar’s campaign against kula kalvi thittam led to the resignation of ______
    (a) V.V.Subramaniam (b) K. Kamaraj (c) M.C.Rajan (d) Rajaji

14. ______ advocated the use of terms such as Adi-dravida and Adi audhra
    (a) M.C.Rajah (b) Periyar E.V.R
    (c) Rettaimalai Srinivasan (d) T.m.Nair

15. The Tanjore Sangita Vidya mahajana sangam was founded by ______
    (a) U.V.Swaminathan (b) Abraham Pandithar
    (c) Singaravelar (d) Iyothee Thassar

Fill in the blanks:
1. ______ is an ideological and cultural phenomenon.
   Ans: Renaissance

2. ______ was popularly known as Vallalar.
3. ______ was one of the earliest scholars to identify the influence of Sanskrit on Tamil.
   Ans: V.G.Suryanarayana Sastri

4. Samarasa Sanmarga sangam was rechristened as
   Ans: Potu Nilaik Kalagam

5. In 1912 __________ a medical doctor founded the Madras united league
   Ans: C.Natesanar

6. C.Natesanar founded a hostel for non-Brahmin students at ______
   Ans: Triplicane

7. At a meeting held in the Victoria public hall, the non-brahmin manifesto was released in ______
   Ans: December 1916

8. In the 1937 elections, the Indian national congress trounced the ______
   Ans: Justice Party

9. The justice party established the staffselection board in ______________
   Ans: 1924

10. The self respect movement declared ______ as a source for women’s subordination.
    Ans: Illiteracy

11. Periyar wanted the Dravidian Muslims to follow __________ of turkey
    Ans: Mustapha Kemal Pasha

12. Periyar cut down 500 coconut trees in his farm to support the campaign for ______
    Ans: Prohibition

13. Periyar frequently wrote columns under the pseudonym of ______
    Ans: Chitraputtiran

14. In 1936, Periyar got Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s ___________ translated into Tamil immediately after it was written.
    Ans: Annihilation of caste

15. The Justice party merged with the Self Respect movement has rechristened as ______ in 1944.
    Ans: Dravida Kazhagam
16. The ____ act of 1989, became a trendsetter and led to similar legislation at the national level.

**Ans: Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment**

17. ____________, a close associated of B.R. Ambedkar participated in first and second Round Table Conferences.

**Ans: Rettaimalai Srinivasan**

18. Singaravelar advocated ________ in his early life.

**Ans: Buddhism**

19. The first ____________ was held in 1943, to discuss the status of Tamil music.

**Ans: Tamil Isai Conference**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. i) The original home of maraimalai adigal was Vedachalam  
   ii) The Dravidian movement emerged as a defence of the non-Brahmins against the Brahmin dominance.  
   iii) The first election, under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms was held in 1935.  
   iv) The Self-Respect movement championed only the cause of the Non-Brahmin Hindus.

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

2. Assertion (A): Natesanar founded a hostel the Dravidian home at Triplicane (Madras)  
   Reason (R): He wanted to address the lack of hostels for non-Brahmin students which hundred their educational developed.

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

3. Assertion (A): Women’s liberation was one of the important objectives of the Self- Respect Movement  
   Reason (R): The movement provided a space for women to share their ideas.

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

4. Assertion (A): The Madras Devadasis Act 1947 was enacted by the Government
Reason (R): Self respecters led by periyar E.V.R. worked for gender equality and gender sensitisation of the society.

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

5. i) Women’s India Association and All India women’s India Association are the important among them in Tamil Nadu.

ii) Maraimalai Adigal pointed out that the Tamil language would suffer with the introduction of Hindi.

iii) Agamic temples did not permit rituals in Tamil.

iv) Tamil songs had a marginal place in musical concerts.

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

6. i) M. Singaravelar was a pioneer in the labour movement activities in the Madras presidency.

ii) The first All India Trade Union conference was held on 31 October 1920 in Calcutta.

iii) Periyar wanted religion to be replaced by rationalism

iv) Periyar encouraged it as Kula Kalvi Thittam and opposed it both and nail

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

Match the following:

1. 1. Manonmaniam i. Afghanistan
   2. Neelambikai ii. Deputy leader of Justice Party
   3. Amanulllah iii. P. Sundaranar
   4. M.C. Rajah iv. Dorothy Jinarajadasa
   5. WIA v. Dictionary

Ans: 1-c, 2-e, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d

2. 1. Political Power i. Cultural Phenomenon
   2. Raja Rammohan Roy ii. Thambiran Vanakkam
   3. Renaissance iii. Earliest Tamil literary
4. Tamil Book  iv. Social reformers
5. Thirukkuran  v. Eighteen century
Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

3. 1. C.W. Damotharanar  i. Purapporul Venpa Malai
2. U.V. Swaminathar  ii. Fort St. George
3. F.W. Ellis  iii. South Indian Family of Languages
4. Robert Caldwell  iv. Madras Christian College
5. V.G. Suryanarayana Sastri  v. Ilakkana Vilakkam
Ans: 1-e, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d

4. 1. Maraimalai Adigal  i. Cheranmadevi Gurukulam
2. Periyar  ii. Official Newspaper
3. V.V. Subramaniam  iii. Jeeviya Saritha Surukkam
4. Kudi Arasu  iv. Self-Respect Movement
5. Rettaumalau Srinivasan  v. Mullaiappatu
Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

5. 1. Kudi Arasu  i. Rationalism
2. Puratchi  ii. Liberation
3. Paguththarivu  iii. Poona pacy
4. Viduthalai  iv. Revolution
5. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  v. Democracy
Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

6. 1. M.C. Rajah  i. Thozhilalan
2. AITUC  ii. Tamil Isai Movement
3. Singaravelar  iii. Madras Legislative Council
4. Abraham Pandithar  iv. 1920
5. Muthulakshmi Ammaiyar  v. Adi Andhra
Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

Geography
Unit – 6
Physical Geography Of Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer:

1. The latitude extent of Tamil Nadu is
   (a) 8°5′N to 13°35′N
   (b) 8°5′S to 13°35′S
   (c) 8°0′N to 13°5′N
   (d) 8°0′S to 13°05′S

2. The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is
   (a) 76°18′E to 80°20′E
   (b) 76°18′W to 80°20′W
   (c) 86°18′E to 10°20′E
   (d) 86°18′W to 10°20′W

3. The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is
   (a) Anaimudi
   (b) Doddabetta
   (c) Mahendragiri
   (d) Servarayan

4. Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
   (a) Palghat
   (b) Shencottah
   (c) Bhorghat
   (d) Achankoil

5. Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
   (a) Periyar
   (b) Cauvery
   (c) Chittar
   (d) Bhavani

6. The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
   (a) Ramanathapuram
   (b) Nagapattinam
   (c) Cuddalore
   (d) Theni

7. The forest cover of Tamil Nadu as per 2017 Indian Forest Report is
   (a) 20.21%
   (b) 20.31%
   (c) 21.20%
   (d) 21.30%

8. Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from
   (a) Arabian Sea
   (b) Bay of Bengal
   (c) Indian Ocean
   (d) Timor Sea

9. Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?
   (a) Theni
   (b) Madurai
   (c) Thanjavur
   (d) Ramanathapuram

10. The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
    (a) Dharmapuri
    (b) Vellore
    (c) Dindigul
    (d) Erode

Fill in the blanks:

1. The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is _______.

Learning Leads To Ruling
Ans: Coimbatore

2. ____________ is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
   Ans: Solaikaradu

3. The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between _______ and _____ branches of Cauvery.
   Ans: Collidam and Cauvery

4. ____________ soil is suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee plants
   Ans: Laterite

5. _______ is the Tamil Nadu state animal which is found in ____________
   Ans: Nilgiri Tahr, Nilgiri

Match the following:

1. Winter season  i. Pre-monsoon
2. Summer season  ii. June to September
3. Southwest monsoon iii. March to May
5. Mango Shower v. October to December
   Ans:  1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-v, 5-i

ADDITIONAL QUESTION & ANSWERS:

Choose the correct answer:

1. Tiruparappur, Kaalikesam, Ulakkai and Vattaparai water falls are found in _______
   (a) Kaniyakumari (b) Madurai (c) Tiruppur (d) Namakkal
2. Courtallam and kalyanatheertham waterfalls are found in ______________ district
   (a) Madurai (b) Coimbatore (c) Theni (d) Tirunelveli
3. Kumbakarai and suruli falls are found in ______________
   (a) Theni (b) Tirunelveli (c) Erode (d) Kaniyakumari
4. Ayyanar waterfalls are found in _______ district
   (a) Madurai (b) Virudhunagar (c) Erode (d) Salem
5. The waterfalls Catherine and Pykara are found in _______ district
   (a) Nilgiris (b) Salem (c) Madurai (d) Coimbatore
6. Protected forests in Tamil Nadu occupy an area of _____ sq km.
   (a) 1,792  (b) 1,782  (c) 1,772  (d) 1,762

7. Reserved forests in Tamil Nadu occupy an area of _____ sq km.
   (a) 19,459  (b) 19,469  (c) 19,479  (d) 19,489

8. There are ______ mega centres of endemism in India
   (a) Four  (b) Three  (c) Five  (d) Six

9. Kapok, Silk Cotton, dog teak are trees found in ____________ forest
   (a) Tropical evergreen  (b) Tropical deciduous
   (c) Mangrove  (d) Montane temperate forest

10. Nilgiri champa, wights litsea and rose apple are the common trees found in _______
    (a) Tropical deciduous  (b) Tropical evergreen
    (c) Montane temperate  (d) Tropical thorn forest

11. About _________ % of the total area of the state is drought prone
    (a) 64  (b) 36  (c) 40  (d) 50

12. Pichavaram mangrove forest is located near Chidambaram in ________ district
    (a) Nagapattinam (b) Cuddalore
    (c) Thanjavur  (d) Ramanathan

13. ________ is one of the 25 global hot spots of biodiversity
    (a) Western Ghats  (b) Nilgiris
    (c) Eastern Ghats  (d) Deccan Plateau

14. ________ soils cover 2/3 of the total area of Tamil Nadu
    (a) Red Soil  (b) Block Soil  (c) Alluvial  (d) Laterite

15. ________ river separates Coimbatore plateau from Mysore Plateau
    (a) Moyar  (b) Palar  (c) Suruli  (d) Vaigai

16. The height of shervaraya temple ________m.
    (a) 1623  (b) 1653  (c) 1633  (d) 1643

17. Mazhamalai in Eastern Ghats has height of ________m
    (a) 1600  (b) 1500  (c) 1300  (d) 1200
18. Third heighest peak in Eastern Ghats is ________
   (a) Mazhamalai   (b) Shervarayan Temple   (c) Urgamalai   (d) Valsamalai

19. The height of Kuttirayan is ____ m
   (a) 1395   (b) 1495   (c) 1595   (d) 1695

20. Munganur has a height ___________ m
   (a) 1280   (b) 1277   (c) 1279   (d) 1635

21. Valsmalai has height of ____ m
   (a) 1035   (b) 1034   (c) 1033   (d) 1032

22. Mahendragiri hills is a continuous range located along the border of Kanyakumari and ________
   (a) Tirunelveli   (b) Thuthukudi   (c) Kerala   (d) Tenkasi

23. Marina beach is the ________ longest beach in the world
   (a) 2nd   (b) 3rd   (c) 4th   (d) 5th

24. ____ climate prevails over blue mountains, annamalai and kodaikanal hills.
   (a) Mountain   (b) Maritime   (c) Hot wet   (d) Cool

25. Some valleys in ________ record O° c in winter season
   (a) Anaimalai   (b) Nilgiris   (c) Cardamom hills   (d) Mahendragiri

Fill in the blanks:

1. States reorganisation Act, was passed in ____
   Ans: 1956

2. The madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu on __________
   Ans: 14 January 1969

3. At present there are ____________ districts
   Ans: 35

4. The ________ hills is located in the North western part of Tamil Nadu
   Ans: Nilgiri Hills

5. __________ hills are the eastward extension of Western Ghats.
   Ans: Palani hills

6. ________ is the highest peak in the palani hills.
7. The two dams located at the foot hills of anaimalai are _____ and ______
   **Ans: Aliyar and Tirumurthy**

8. Cardamom hills are also known as ________ hills and are located in the ____ part of tamil nadu.
   **Ans: Yela mela, South western**

19. ________, ________, ______ are the crops grown in cardamom hills
   **Ans: Cardamom, Pepper and coffee**

19. ________ tiger reserve is located in pothigai hills
   **Ans: Kalakkad mundathurai**

11. The _______ hills separate thiruvannamalai and vellore districts.
   **Ans: Javadhu Hills**

12. The vainu bappu observatory (VBO) kavalur is located in _____ hills.
   **Ans: Javadhu**

13. ________ hills are located near the salem city
   **Ans: Servarayan hills.**

14. Yercadu is known as ________
   **Ans: Poor man’s ooty**

15. The highest peak in the southern part of the eastern ghats is ________
   **Ans: Solaikaradu**

16. ________ hills run almost parallel to the east coast of south india.
   **Ans: Kolli**

17. The famous pilgrim centre located in Kolli hills in ______
   **Ans: Arpaleeswarar temple**

18. Pothigai hills are also called as ________ hills.
   **Ans: Agasthiyar**

19. The name Kalvarayan comes from the word ____________
   **Ans: Karalar**

20. The second highest peak in the Nilgiris is ______________
Ans: Mukkurthi

21. Sigur Plateau is an _______ plateau and is found in Nilgiris hills.
   **Ans: Intermontane**

22. __________ rocks are found at the head of Gulf of Mannar.
   **Ans: Coral**

23. The Coromandel Coast consists of many beautiful and ___________ beaches.
   **Ans: Exotic beaches**

24. Rivers of Tamil Nadu are its ________
   **Ans: Lifeline**

25. Mettur dam is also called as _____ Reservoir
   **Ans: Stanley**

26. The only perennial river of Tamil Nadu is ________
   **Ans: Tamirabarani**

27. The ____________ rivers flows through the districts of Vellore and Kanchipuram
   **Ans: Palar**

28. Anaimalai is located in the border of ______ and ______
   **Ans: Tamil Nadu and Kerala**

29. Vembadi Shola is the second highest peak of ________ hills
   **Ans: Palani Hills**

30. ______ river separates Coimbatore plateau from Mysore plateau
   **Ans: Moyar**

31. Upputanni, Srirangam, Krusadai, Pamban are examples of ______ of Tamil Nadu.
   **Ans: Islands**

32. The wettest place in Tamil Nadu and 3rd wettest place in India is _____ near Valparai.
   **Ans: Chinnakallar**

33. ____________ has a pocket of Saline soil
   **Ans: Vedaranyam**

34. ________ soil is formed by the process of intense leaching
Ans: Laterite

35. ___________ help in the prevention of coastal erosion by waves and storms
   **Ans: Mangroves**

36. Karikili birds sanctuary is located in __________ district
   **Ans: Ramanathapuram**

37. Oussudu Lake Birds Sanctuary is in ________ district
   **Ans: Villupuram**

38. There are _____ Blosphere reserves in Tamil Nadi
   **Ans: 3**

39. The most important trigger of a landslide is __________
   **Ans: Water**

40. The ______ are the longest hill range in Tamil Nadu
   **Ans: Western Ghats**

41. Montane temperate forest are also known as __________
   **Ans: Sholas**

42. Laterite Solids are suitable for the cultivation of ________ and _____ plants
   **Ans: Tea and Coffee**

43. The climate of Tamil Nadu is _________
   **Ans: Tropical Maritime**

44. ______ are ideal refuge for elephants, bison, Tiger, deer and monkeys
   **Ans: Hills**

45. ______ is separated from Bay of Bengal by a sandbar
   **Ans: Pichavaram**

46. A collapse of mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff is called _________
   **Ans: Landslide**

47. Animals and birds living in forests constitute ______
   **Ans: Wildlife**

48. Pichavaram Mangrove is separated from Bay of Bengal by a ______
Ans: Sandbar

49. The common vegetation in Tropical Thorn forest is _________
Ans: Shrubs

50. Tamil Nadu is a ____ deficit state
Ans: Water

Match the following:

A. a. Kurangani (i) December 2015
b. Tsunami (ii) Forest fire
c. Floods (iii) December 26 2004
d. Earthquakes in Tamilnadu (iv) 7th June 2008
e. Thorn Forest (v) Hill Station
Ans : a – v, b – iii, c – i, d – iv, e – ii

B. Birds Sanctuary District
   a. Vettangudi (i) Tiruvarur
   b. Vedanthangal (ii) Sivagangai
   c. Theerthangal (iii) Kanchipuram
   d. Udayamar Thandapuram (iv) Ariyalur
   e. Karaivetty (v) Ramanathapuram
Ans : a – (ii), b - (iii), c – (v), d – (i), e – (iv)

C. Wildlife Sanctuary District
   a. Kalakad (i) Coimbatore
   b. Kodaikanal (ii) Nagapattinam
   c. Indira Gandhi (iii) Dindugal and Theni
   d. Point Calimere (iv) Erode
   e. Sathyamangalam (v) Tiruneveli
Ans : a – (v), b – (iii), c – (i), d – (ii), e – (iv)

D. District Forest Cover Area in (sqkm.)
   a. Dharmapuri (i) 1,857
b. Coimbatore (ii) 2,427

c. Erode (iii) 1,583

d. Vellore (iv) 1,662

e. The Nilgires (v) 2,627

f. Dindugal (v) 3,280

**Ans:** a – (vi), b – (v), c – (ii), d – (i), e – (iii), f – (iv)

E. **Soil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Area</th>
<th>(i) Coramandel coast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Soil</td>
<td>(i) Coramandel coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Soil</td>
<td>(ii) Thanjavur, Tiruvarur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laterile Soil</td>
<td>(iii) Sivagangai and Ramanathapuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alluvial Soil</td>
<td>(iv) Nilgires, Kancheepuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline Soil</td>
<td>(v) Coimbatore, Madurai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ans:** a – (v), b – (iii), c – (iv), d – (ii), e – (i)

F. **Season**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>(i) East Coast of Tamilnadu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter Season</td>
<td>(i) East Coast of Tamilnadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Season</td>
<td>(ii) January – February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Monsoon</td>
<td>(iii) October – December</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Monsoon</td>
<td>(iv) March – May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Cyclones</td>
<td>(v) June – September</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ans:** a – (ii), b – (iv), c – (v), d – (iii), e – (i)

G. **Districts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Water Falls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>i) Tirumurthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiruppur</td>
<td>ii) Kutladampatti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nammakkal</td>
<td>iii) Kiliyur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharmapuri</td>
<td>iv) Agayagangai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madurai</td>
<td>v) Hogenakkal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ans:** i-iii, ii-i, iii-iv, d-v, e-ii

H. **Districts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Hills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Namakkal</td>
<td>i) Nilgiri hills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Learning Leads To Ruling**
(b) Villupuram  
(c) Perambalur  
(d) Nilgiri  
(e) Salem  
(f) Dindugal

ii) Servarayan, Kanjamalai

iii) Kolli hills

iv) Pachai malai

v) Pazhamalai and Kodaikanal

vi) Kalvarayan and Gingee hills

**Ans: a-iii, b-vi, c-iv, d-i, e-ii, f-v**

### I. Peaks in Western Ghats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peaks</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dodabetta</td>
<td>1,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukkurthi</td>
<td>2,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vembadisolai</td>
<td>2,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perumal Malai</td>
<td>2,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kottaimalai</td>
<td>2,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagasura</td>
<td>2,637</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ans: a-vi, b-v, c-iv, d-iii, e-ii, f-i**

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**Unit – 7**

**Human Geography Of Tamil Nadu**

Choose the correct answer:

1. The delta which is known as Granary of South India is

   (a) Cauvery delta  
   (b) Mahanadi delta  
   (c) Godavari delta  
   (d) Krishna delta

2. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is

   (a) Pulses  
   (b) Millets  
   (c) Oilseeds  
   (d) Rice

3. Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census is

   (a) 80.32%  
   (b) 62.33%  
   (c) 73.45%  
   (d) **80.33%**

4. A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is

   (a) Mettur  
   (b) Papansam  
   (c) Sathanur  
   (d) Thungabahdra

5. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are

   (a) 3 and 15  
   (b) 4 and 15  
   (c) 3 and 16  
   (d) 4 and 15

**Fill in the blanks:**
1. Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes _______% of its economy
   \textbf{Ans:} 21% \\

2. Sathanur dam is constructed across the river __________
   \textbf{Ans:} Thenpennai \\

3. Tamil Nadu ranks _______ in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the Public – Private Partnership (PPP)
   \textbf{Ans:} 2\textsuperscript{nd} \\

4. __________ is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi
   \textbf{Ans:} Chennai International Airport \\

5. The difference between the value of exports and imports is called _______
   \textbf{Ans:} Balance of trade \\

**Match the following:**

1. Bauxite   i. Salem \\
2. Gypsum    ii. Servaroy hills \\
3. Iron      iii. Coimbatore \\
4. Limestone iv. Tiruchirapalli \\
   \textbf{Ans:} 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii \\

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

Choose the correct answer:

1. About _____ million hectares of the state is under rice cultivation
   \begin{itemize}
   \item (a) 3 \item (b) 4 \item (c) 2 \item (d) 5
   \end{itemize}

2. Tamil Nadu stands second in coffee production after ______
   \begin{itemize}
   \item (a) Kerala \item (b) Karnataka \item (c) Telengana \item (d) Andhra Pradesh
   \end{itemize}

3. The length of the coast line of Tamil Nadu is ____ km
   \begin{itemize}
   \item (a) 1076 \item (b) 1075 \item (c) 1074 \item (d) 1072
   \end{itemize}

4. This dam is one of the biggest eastern dams in the country.
   \begin{itemize}
   \item (a) Mettur \item (b) Sathawar \item (c) Bhavani Sagar \item (d) Krishnagiri
   \end{itemize}

5. Textile capital of Tamil Nadu is __________
6. Vaidagi dam has a height of ___ feet and can store water up to _______ feet
(a) 111, 71 (b) 110, 70 (c) 109, 70 (d) 107, 70

7. Iron ore is found in Kanjamalai region of ________ district
(a) Namakkal (b) Salem (c) Dindugal (d) Madurai

8. Tamil Nadu accounts for ____ % of country’s lignite
(a) 55.3 (b) 56.3 (c) 54.3 (d) 54.2

9. ______________ has some specialised areas for the manufacturing of synthetic silk clothes.
(a) Erode (b) Kanchipuram (c) Ramanathapuram (d) Madurai

10. Pattamadai famous for ________
(a) Kuttivillakkup (b) Mat (c) Turmeric (d) Sungadi

11. Nilgiri is famous for __________
(a) Kautha work (b) Orthodox Embroidery (c) Weaving (d) Spun Silk

12. Vellore leather accounts for more than _____ of the country’s export of leather and leather related products.
(a) 37 (b) 47 (c) 67 (d) 57

13. Tamil Nadu accounts for ____ % of leather tanning processes.
(a) 60 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 30

14. Tamil Nadu contributes for about _____% of passenger cars and _______ % of commercial vehicles
(a) 20, 32 (b) 21, 33 (c) 23, 34 (d) 23, 32

15. Tamil Nadu is the second largest ____ exporter in the country next to Karnataka
(a) Software (b) Machines (c) Textiles (d) Coir products

16. The State ranks _______ among the Indian states in population density
(a) 11th (b) 12th (c) 13th (d) 10th

17. The districts of ____________ has reported the highest literacy rate
(a) Kanyakumari (b) Madurai (c) Coimbatore (d) Chennai

18. It is reported that about _______ percentage of accidents of the country takes place in Tamil Nadu.
19. Tamil Nadu has ________ percentage of vermiculite.
   (a) 15  (b) 14  (c) 13  (d) 12

20. Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of _______ km with _____ railway stations.
   (a) 6693, 690  (b) 6694, 691  (c) 6692, 690  (d) 6694, 680

21. Tamil Nadu has ________ % of titanium
   (a) 30  (b) 20  (c) 40  (d) 50

22. Tamil Nadu has ________ % of dunite.
   (a) 69  (b) 70  (c) 80  (d) 85

23. Bhavani is famous for ________
   (a) Jamakkalam  (b) Coconut  (c) Hill banana  (d) Doll

24. Nagercoil is famous for __________
   (a) Temple and Jewellery  (b) Stone sculpture
   (c) Bronze icons  (d) Silk

25. More than _______ % of surface water and ______ % of the ground water of Tamil Nadu have been put into use
   (a) 95, 80  (b) 80, 70  (c) 90, 80  (d) 90, 70

Fill in the blanks:

1. The word agriculture is derived from the Latin words ________ and _______
   Ans: Ager and cultura

2. Agriculture provides employment to __________ people on a large scale
   Ans: Rural

3. __________ is the major occupation in Tamil Nadu.
   Ans: Agriculture

4. Paddy, millets and pulses are the principal _____ crops of the state
   Ans: Food

5. The _________ are most suitable for agriculture
   Ans: Plains
6. The plains with ______ soil enhances agricultural productivity  
   Ans: Alluvial  
7. ______________ is the most essential element of agriculture  
   Ans: Soil  
8. The regions of river and the ______ plains are the most agricutorally productive regions  
   Ans: Valleys and coastal  
9. ______ is the most important staple food crop of Tamil Nadu  
   Ans: Paddy  
10. Ponni and __________ are the major varieties of Paddy grown in Tamil Nadu  
    Ans: Kichadi Samba  
11. Pulses are the major source of ______  
    Ans: Protein  
12. ___________ serve as excellent fodder  
    Ans: Pulses  
13. Coconut is grown in Coimbatore, __________ and ________  
    Ans: Thanjavur and Kanyakumari  
14. Rubber plantations are significant in ____________  
    Ans: Kanyakumari  
15. Cashew is extensively cultivated in ______ district  
    Ans: Cuddalore  
16. Goat is also known as ____________  
    Ans: Poor man’s cow  
17. __________ forms a very important component in dry land farming system  
    Ans: Goat  
18. The __________ and ________ in Salem are notable regions for tea plantation  
    Ans: Nilgiris and Yercaud  
19. Livestock has renamed an integral part of ___________ fabric of rural people  
    Ans: Socia economic
20. The _______ hub of Tamil Nadu is found in Namakkal, Salem, Erode and Coimbatore.
   Ans: Poultry

21. Catamaran, ________ boat and floating _____ are used in fishing
   Ans: Diesel, Nets

22. ___________ and _______ are two components of trade
   Ans: Exports and Imports

23. A land between the two converging rivers is __________
   Ans: Doab

24. Any naturally occurring carbon or hydrocarbon is known as ________ fuel
   Ans: Fossil

25. A mountain pass or a flight of steps leading down to a river is __________
   Ans: Ghat

26. Goods brought into a country from another country is ___________
   Ans: Imports

27. The people with the ability to read and write are known as _____
   Ans: Literates

28. All the people living in a particular, country, area or place is ___________
   Ans: Population

29. A localized very intense low pressure system is __________
   Ans: Tropical Cyclone

30. The local time of central meridian of one’s country _______
   Ans: Standard time

31. Removal of top soil is _____ erosion
   Ans: Soil

32. A particular system of faith and worship is ______
   Ans: religion

33. Official enumeration of population along with economic and social attributes of a region at a
    specified interval is __________
Ans: Census

34. Movement are ____ resistant evergreen forest ecosystem

Ans: Salt

35. A river or stream which contributes to main river is ________

Ans: Tributary

Expand the following:

1. SEZ - Special Economic Zone
2. TANCEM - Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited
3. NNASSCOM - National Association of Software and Services Companies
4. GI - Geographical Indication
5. TTDC - Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation
6. CLRI - Central Leather Research Institute
7. TNPL - Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited
8. TANTEA - Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited
9. FAO - Food and Agriculture Organisation
10. TAFE - Tractors and Farm Equipment limited
11. MRTS - Mass Rapid Transport System
12. PPP - Public – Private Partnership
13. GDP - Gross Domestic Product
14. GNP - Gross National Product

Match the following:

A. i) Sirumalai a) Turmeric
   ii) Salem b) Bronze Icons
   iii) Swamimalai c) Kuthuvillakku
   iv) Erode d) Venpattu
   v) Nachiar Koil e) Hill banana

Ans: i-e, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a, v-c

B. i) Sivakasi a) Little Brindavan
ii) Coimbatore   b) Textile Capital of Tamil Nadu
iii) Karur   c) Manchester of South India
iv) Vaigai Dam   d) Detroit of South Asia
v) Chennai   e) Fireworks Capital of Tamil Nadu

**Ans:** i-e, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a, v –d

C. i) Wallet   a) Chemical
ii) Pearls   b) Agriculture
iii) Tobacco   c) Leather
iv) Antique   d) Gems
v) Glass   e) Jewellery

**Ans:** i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-e, v-a

D. i) Latitude   a) New alluvium
ii) Longitude   b) Science of Weather
iii) Meteorology   c) Run from east to west
iv) Bhangar   d) Run from north of South
v) Khadar   e) Older alluvium

**Ans:** i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-e, v-a

E. i) Marine Fishing   a) Lakes
ii) Inland fishing   b) Neritic fishing
iii) River Basin   c) 81
iv) Reservoirs   d) 1076 km
v) Coast line of Tamil Nadu   e) 17

**Ans:** i-b, ii-a, iii-e, iv-c, v-d

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**Civics**

**Unit – 4**

**India’s Foreign Policy**

Choose the correct answer:

1. Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?
(a) Defence Minister  (b) Prime Minister
(c) External Affairs Minister  (d) Home Minister

2. The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between
(a) India and Nepal  (b) India and Pakistan
(c) India and China  (d) India and Sri Lanka

3. Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?
(a) Article 50  (b) Article 51  (c) Article 52  (d) Article 53

4. Apartheid is
(a) An international association  (b) Energy diplomacy
(c) A policy of racial discrimination  (d) None of these

5. The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to
(a) Trade and Commerce  (b) Restoration of normal relations
(c) Cultural exchange programmes  (d) The Five Principles of Co existence

6. Which is not related to our foreign policy
(a) World co operation  (b) World peace
(c) Racial equality  (d) Colonialism

7. Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?
(a) Yugoslavia  (b) Indonesia  (c) Egypt  (d) Pakistan

8. Find the odd one
(a) Social welfare  (b) Health care
(c) Diplomacy  (d) Domestic affairs

9. Non-Alliance means
(a) Being neutral  (b) Freedom to decide on issues independently
(c) Demilitarisation  (d) None of the above

10. Non-military issues are
(a) Energy security  (b) Water security
(c) Pandemics  (d) All the above

Fill in the blanks:
1. India conducted its first nuclear test at ____________  
   Ans: Pokhran  
2. At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate ____________ for domestic growth and development.  
   Ans: Inward investment, business and technology  
3. ________________ is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.  
   Ans: Diplomacy  
4. ____________ was India’s policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.  
   Ans: Non-Alignment  
5. Our tradition and national ethos is to practice ____________  
   Ans: Disarmament  

Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer:  

1. Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below:  
   (i) Panchsheel  
   (ii) Nuclear test at Pokhran  
   (iii) Twenty-year Treaty  
   (iv) First Nuclear test  
   (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)  
   (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)  
   (c) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)  
   (d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)  

2. Which of the following is not about NAM?  
   (i) The term Non-Alignment was coined by V.Krishna Menon  
   (ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance  
   (iii) At present it has 120 member countries  
   (iv) It has transformed to an economical movement  
   (a) (i) and (ii)  
   (b) (iii) and (iv)  
   (c) (ii) only  
   (d) (iv) only  

3. Write true or false against each of the statement.  
   (a) During Cold War India tried to form a third bloc of nations in the international affairs.  
   Ans: True  
   (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the conduct of the country’s foreign relations.
Ans: False

(c) The nuclear test at Pokhran was done under Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project

Ans: True

4. Assertion (A): India aligned with Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty on 1971
   
   Reason (R): This began with a disastrous Indo-China war of 1962.
   
   (a) (A) is correct and (R) explains (A)
   (b) (A) is correct and (R) does not explain (A)
   (c) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong
   (d) Both (A) and (R) are wrong

5. Assertion (A): India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations
   
   Reason (R): India is the World’s second most populous country
   
   (a) (A) is correct and (R) explains (A)
   (b) (A) is correct and (R) does not explain (A)
   (c) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
   (d) Both are wrong

6. Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India had to redeemed from
   
   (a) Acute poverty    (b) Illiteracy
   (c) Chaotic socio-economic conditions   (d) All the above

Match the following:

1. Indian Ocean island   i. 1955
2. Land bridge to ASEAN  ii. 1954
3. Panchsheel            iii. Maldives
4. Afro Asian Conference iv. Foreign policy
5. World peace           v. Myanmar

Ans: 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-i, 5-iv

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1. ___________ seeks to secure the best interests of the people, territory and economy of the country.
   
   (a) Foreign policy    (b) Diplomacy    (c) Panchsheel    (d) None of these
2. The main tools of foreign policy are __________
   (a) Treaties          (b) Executive          (c) Both (a) and (b)  (d) None of these

3. The Ministry of External Affairs of India also known as __________
   (a) National Security   (b) National Prosperity
   (c) Foreign Ministry     (d) Economic development

4. The foreign service Training Institute, New Delhi established in __________
   (a) 1980   (b) 1982   (c) 1964   (d) 1986

5. Panchsheel between India and China was signed on
   (a) 28 April 1954   (b) 28 April 1964
   (c) 28 December 1954 (d) 1st April 1964

6. __________ chose the path of Non-Alignment in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war
   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru   (b) V.Krishna Menon
   (c) Tito             (d) Nasser

7. The Non-Aligned movement was formed with a membership of _________ countries and
   _________ States
   (a) 100, 13         (b) 120, 17         (c) 100, 33   (d) 120, 31

8. The ___________ is mean for mutual assistance among nations for peace and progress
   (a) Foreign policy   (b) Panchsheel
   (c) Non-Aligned movement   (d) GATT

9. ___________ is an economic and geopolitical organisation of eight countries that are primarily
   located in south Asia
   (a) SAARC          (b) GATT          (c) WTO          (d) HRM

10. SAARC Disaster Management Centre was set up at __________
    (a) Bombay  (b) Calcutta  (c) New Delhi  (d) Egypt

11. Many nations are moving to forge better relationship with __________
    (a) India  (b) China  (c) Italy  (d) None

12. India’s foreign policy is based on several principles one of which is.
    (a) Satyamev Jayate          (b) Live and Let Live
    (c) Panchsheel              (d) None of these
13. Since April 2007, ______ is eighth member of SAARC after India endorsed its full membership.
   (a) Bhutan  (b) Maldives  (c) Afghanistan  (d) Nepal

14. India-Bangladesh signed a “Treaty of Friendship and peace” in the year __________
   (a) 1971  (b) 1972  (c) 1974  (d) 1985

15. Panchsheel was formulated by which of the following Indian Prime Minister?
   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru  (b) Indira Gandhi
   (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri  (d) Gulzari Lal Nanda

16. The principles of Panchsheel were adopted in the
   (a) Beijing conference  (b) Bandung conference
   (c) New Delhi conference  (d) Belgrade conference

17. The Non-Aligned movements came into existence mainly through the initiative of
   (a) Yugoslavian President Joseph Tito
   (b) Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
   (c) Egyptian President Gama Abdul Nassar
   (d) All of them

18. Currently how many members are in the SAARC organisation?
   (a) 4  (b) 5  (c) 7  (d) 8

19. When was SAARC established?
   (a) 1967  (b) 1953  (c) 1985  (d) 1990

20. Which of the following country is not the member of the SAARC?
   (a) Nepal  (b) Myanmar  (c) Bhutan  (d) Maldives

21. Where is the headquarters of the SAARC?
   (a) Manila  (b) Kathmandu  (c) New Delhi  (d) Jakarta

22. Which of the following SAARC member has the highest population?
   (a) Bangladesh  (b) Nepal  (c) Pakistan  (d) Afghanistan

Fill in the blanks:
1. ___________ have also been interdependent
   Ans: Nations
2. Interdependence has been an incontrovertible fact of _______ relations
   Ans: International

3. ___________ was necessary to align with either of the blocs—United States of America or United Soviet Socialist Republic.
   Ans: Foreign policy

4. The term Non-Alignment was coined by __________
   Ans: V. Krishna Menon

5. Non-Alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of __________
   Ans: India’s foreign policy

6. __________ was the largest political grouping of countries in a multilateral forum
   Ans: Non-Alignment

7. Then India embarked on a substantial programme of __________ modernisation
   Ans: Military

8. The foremost task of India’s _______ is to enable the domestic transformation of India.
   Ans: Foreign policy

9. Indian nuclear programme in 1974 and 1998 is only done for _______ purpose
   Ans: Strategic

10. __________ is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations
    Ans: Myanmar

11. Currently India’s political moves are being influenced by __________
    Ans: Economic imperatives

12. India aspires for permanent membership on the _______ council
    Ans: UN Security

13. Our common fight against _______ is a particular element of strength
    Ans: Terrorism

Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Which of the following is true about NAM?
   i) The NAM does not have a constitution
ii) The NAM does not have a permanent secretariat

iii) The NAM’s coordinating Bureau is based at the UN

(a) (i) and (ii)  (b) (iii) only  (c) (i) only  (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

2. The main tools of foreign policy

i) Treaties and executive agreements  ii) Appointing ambassadors

iii) International trade and armed forces

(a) (i) and (ii)  (b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (iii) and (iv)  (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

3. Assertion (A): Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India’s foreign policy

Reason (R): It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance

(a) (A) is correct but (R) explains (A)
(b) (A) is correct and (R) does not explain (A)
(c) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(d) Both are wrong

4. Assertion (A): The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for carrying out the foreign policy of India

Reason (R): The foreign service Training Institute, New Delhi established in 1990.

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

5. Greater connectivity and integration is provided as to

(a) Improve the free flow of goods  (b) People and energy

(c) Capital and information  (d) All the above

Match the following:

1. 1. Foreign policy  i. 1954
2. IFS  ii. 1953
3. Panchsheel  iii. 120 countries
4. Non-Alignment  iv. 1986
5. NAM  v. Armed forces
2. 1. Jawaharlal Nehru i. Egypt
2. Tito ii. Ghana
3. Nasser iii. Indonesia
4. Sukarno iv. Yugoslavia
5. Kwame Nkumah v. India
Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

3. 1. Look East policy i. Military modernisation
2. Second nuclear test ii. ISRO
3. India’s global test iii. Economic issues
4. SAARC iv. 1998
5. Domestic Policy v. 1992
Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

Unit – 5
India’s International Relations

Choose the correct answer:
1. Mc Mahon Line is a border between
   (a) Burma and India   (b) India and Nepal
   (c) India and China   (d) India and Bhutan
2. India is not a member of which of the following
   (1) G20   (2) ASEAN   (3) SAARC   (4) BRICS
   Select the correct option
   (a) 4 only   (b) 2 and 4   (c) 2, 4 and 1   (d) 1, 2 and 3
   Ans: 2 only
3. OPEC is
   (a) An international insurance Co.
   (b) An international sports club
   (c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries
4. With which country does India share its longest land border?
   (a) Bangladesh  (b) Myanmar  (c) Afghanistan  (d) China

5. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
   (i) Salma Dam 1. Bangladesh
   (ii) Farakka accord 2. Nepal
   (iii) Chukha hydroelectric project 3. Afghanistan
   (iv) Sharda River project 4. Bhutan
   (a) 3 1 4 2  (b) 3 1 2 4  (c) 3 4 1 2  (d) 4 3 2 1

6. How many countries share its border with India?
   (a) 5  (b) 6  (c) 7  (d) 8

7. Which two island countries are India’s neighbours?
   (a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island  (b) Maldieves and Lakshadweep island
   (c) Maldieves and Nicobar island  (d) Sri Lanka and Maldieves

8. Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?
   (a) Arunachal Pradesh  (b) Meghalaya  (c) Mizoram  (d) Sikkim
   Ans: (a) and (d)

9. How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?
   (a) Five  (b) Four  (c) Three  (d) Two

10. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?
    (a) Lord Mountbatten  (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
    (c) Clement Atlee  (d) None of the above

Fill in the blanks:
1. _________ is a small Himalayan kingdom
   Ans: Bhutan

2. India’s gateway to South East Asia is _________
   Ans: Myanmar

3. _________ is a buffer country between India and China
Ans: Nepal

4. A strip of land _____, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
   Ans: Teen Bigha Corridor

5. _____________ is known as the Land thunderbolt
   Ans: Bhutan

6. India and Sri Lanka are separated by ___________
   Ans: Palk-strait

Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer:

1. The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport?
   Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
   (a) 1, 2 and 3 only  (b) 1, 3 and 4 only  (c) 2, 3 and 4 only  (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

2. Assertion (A): India and France launched International Solar Alliance
   Reason (R): It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy
   (a) (A) is correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
   (b) (A) is correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
   (c) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
   (d) Both are wrong

3. Which of the following statements are true?
   Statement 1: ICCR has initiated a Tagore Chair in University of Dhaka
   Statement 2: Myanmar is India’s gateway to western countries
   Statement 3: Nepal and Bhutan are land locked nations
   Statement 4: Sri Lanka is one of the partner in Naland University Project of India
   (a) 1, 2 and 3  (b) 2, 3 and 4  (c) 1, 3 and 4  (d) 1, 2 and 4

4. Assertion (A): OPEC has vested interest in India’s economic growth
   Reason (R): Devoid of necessary oil resources India strongly focuses on agriculture and industrial production
   (a) (A) is correct and (R) explains (A)
   (b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(c) Both are correct
(d) Both are correct

Match the following:
1. Brandix i. Vienna
2. COMCASA ii. Japan
3. Shinkansen system iii. Shanghai
4. BRICS iv. USA
5. OPEC v. Garment city in Vishakapatnam

Ans: 1-v, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii, 5-i.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer:
1. __________ position is unique in its neighbourhood
   (a) India     (b) USA     (c) US     (d) None of these
2. __________ and ______ are two countries that lie close to India separated by the Indian Ocean.
   (a) Sri Lanka, Nepal         (b) Sri Lanka, Maldives
   (c) Central Asia, Afghanistan (d) None of these
3. India was the first nation to acknowledge __________ as an independent country.
   (a) Afghanistan     (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan     (d) Nepal
4. India and Bangladesh share the longest land boundary of ________ kilometres.
   (a) 3069     (b) 3106     (c) 4096.7     (d) 3097.6
5. The Farakka accord on sharing of Ganga waters signed in ______ is a historic agreement.
   (a) 1970     (b) 1974     (c) 1976     (d) 1977
6. India and Bangladesh share __________ common rivers.
   (a) 32      (b) 40      (c) 46      (d) 54
7. The diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in ________
   (a) 1944     (b) 1968     (c) 1972     (d) 1986
8. India is the principal contributor in the economic development of __________
   (a) Bhutan     (b) Nepal     (c) China     (d) Maldives
9. ___________ share similarity of view on many fronts like World Trade Organisation
   (a) India and Afghanistan  (b) India and Bhutan
   (c) India and China  (d) India and Maldives

10. __________ have signed an educational exchange programme
    (a) India and China  (b) India and Nepal
    (c) India and Bhutan  (d) India and Myanmar

11. __________ is an important partner in our energy needs for petroleum and natural gas.
    (a) Nepal  (b) Myanmar  (c) Bhutan  (d) China

12. __________ has been antagonistic when maintaining relations with India.
    (a) Pakistan  (b) Sri Lanka  (c) Afghanistan  (d) Bangladesh

13. The ceasefire line determined in _________
    (a) 1949  (b) 1972  (c) 1947  (d) 1964

14. ______ and ______ has conventionally close to each other
    (a) India and China  (b) India and Nepal
    (c) India and Sri Lanka  (d) India and Bhutan

15. __________ is one of the most successful example of Japanese co-operation
    (a) Delhi Metro  (b) Chennai Metro  (c) Mumbai Metro  (d) Calcutta Metro

16. The BRICS organisation’s headquarters is in _________
    (a) Mumbai  (b) Tokyo  (c) Shanghai  (d) None of these

17. __________ is the result of an international design competition held in 1969.
    (a) BRICS  (b) OPEC LOGO  (c) IBSA  (d) EAS

18. __________ also provides grants to social and humanitarian projects
    (a) OPEC  (b) SLO  (c) BBIN  (d) SAARC

19. Which Indian state/states share boundaries with Pakistan?
    (a) Jammu and Kashmir  (b) Rajasthan  (c) Gujarat  (d) All the above

20. India and Pakistan border is also known as _________
    (a) Coastal Border  (b) International Border
    (c) Zero Point Border  (d) None of these
21. Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?
   (a) Lord Mountbatten  (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
   (c) Clement Atlee  (d) None of these

Fill in the blanks:
1. India has always been known as a __________
   Ans: Peace – Loving country
2. India is surrounded by many __________ countries
   Ans: Neighbouring
3. Indo-Afghan relation was strengthened by the __________
   Ans: Strategic Partnership Agreement
4. India helped Afghans in the construction of __________ in the heart province.
   Ans: Salma dam
5. __________ was a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement
   Ans: Abdul Ghaffar Khan
6. India has plans to implement the proposed rail connectivity between __________ and __________
   Ans: Agartala, Akhaura
7. India declared the bilateral trade relation known as __________
   Ans: Bharat to Bhutan
8. __________ a Buddhist saint who went to Bhutan from India.
   Ans: Gur Padmasambhava
9. __________ has registered enormous growth
   Ans: Bilateral trade
10. __________ is located south of Lakshadweep Islands in Indian Ocean
    Ans: Maldives
11. __________ and __________ are being developed between the two countries
    Ans: Trade, tourism
12. India’s second largest border is shared with __________
    Ans: Myanmar
13. __________ are the biggest investors in Nepal
   
   Ans: Indian firms

14. ______________ and _________ people visit each other’s country for religious pilgrimage
   
   Ans: Nepali, Indian

15. A joint hydropower project is being built on the __________
   
   Ans: Sharda River

16. ______ remains our core concern in the relationship with Pakistan
   
   Ans: Terrorism

17. ____________ terrorism is a major irritant
   
   Ans: Cross-border

18. ______________ is also a partner in Nalanda University Project of India.
   
   Ans: Sri Lanka

19. ____________ is a valid for a period of 10 years.
   
   Ans: COMCASA

20. ____________ is a height class of high-speed railway system with safety and accuracy
   
   Ans: Japan’s Shinkansen System

21. Trade, relations were established between the civilizations of __________ and the __________
   
   Ans: Mesopotamia, Indus valley

22. ______________ is gateway to landlocked and energy rich Central Asia
   
   Ans: West Asia

23. The ____________ is a multilateral development bank
   
   Ans: New Development Bank

24. ______________ is lending for infrastructure projects.
   
   Ans: NDB

25. India is one of the biggest consumers of __________
   
   Ans: Crude oil

Consider the following statement and tick the appropriate answer:

1. Assertion (A): OOPEC also provides grants to socio and humanitarian projects
Reason (R): The information Centre is open to the public and is often used by researchers and students

(a) (A) is correct and (R) explains (A)
(b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(c) Both are correct
(d) Both are wrong

2.Assertion (A): Being a small landlocked country, Nepal depends on India for economic support and transit facilities

Reason (R): People residing in the border districts on both sides share deeper cultural bonds

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

3. Which of the following statements are true?

Statement 1: India has cordial historical, religious, economic, ethnic and linguistic relationship with all these countries.

Statement 2: India was the first nation to acknowledge Bangladesh as an independent country

Statement 3: Maldives is a landlocked nation

Statement 4: India’s second largest border is shared with Myanmar

(a) 1, 2 and 3  (b) 2, 3 and 4  (c) 1, 3 and 4  (d) 1, 2 and 4

Match the following:

1. 1. SPA     a) MVA
2. Abdul Ghaffar Khan  b) Bangladesh
3. BBIN  c) Dhaka
4. ICCR  d) Indian National Congress
5. Tagore Chair  e) Indo-Afghan

Ans: 1-e, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c

2. 1. Bhutan  a) Manufacturing hub of the world
2. Nehru-Wangchuk Scholarship  b) 1914
3. China  c) Lakshadweep Islands
4. Mc Mahon Line  d) Indian educational institutions
5. Maldives  e) Land of thunderbolt
Choose the correct answer:

1. ________ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.
   (a) Availability of food  (b) Access to food
   (c) Absorption of food  (d) None

2. Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the ________
(a) FCI  (b) Consumer Cooperatives  (c) ICICI  (d) IFCI

3. Which is correct?

(i) HYV-High Yielding Varieties  (ii) MSP-Minimum Support Price  
(iii) PDS-Public Distribution System  (iv) FCI-Food Corporation of India

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

4. __________ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.

(a) United States of America  (b) India  
(c) Singapore  (d) UK

5. __________ revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.

(a) Blue Revolution  (b) White Revolution  
(c) Green Revolution  (d) Grey Revolution

6. __________ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.

(a) Kerala  (b) Andhra Pradesh  (c) Tamil Nadu  (d) Karnataka

7. __________ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.

(a) Health  (b) Nutrition  (c) Sanitation  (d) Security

8. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in ________

(a) 1980  (b) 1975  (c) 1955  (d) 1985

9. __________ status is one of the indicators of the overall well-being of population and human resources development

(a) Health  (b) Nutritional  (c) Economic  (d) Wealth

10. Tamil Nadu Health System Projects has launched __________ service at free of cost

(a) 106 ambulance  (b) 108 ambulance  (c) 107 ambulance  (d) 105 ambulance

Fill in the blanks:

1. __________ foundation from USA introduced HYV in India.

   Ans: Ford

2. __________ is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency

   Ans: Underweight
3. In the year ________ National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.
   
   Ans: 2013

4. ________ play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.
   
   Ans: Consumer Cooperatives

5. ________ is the value of currency expressed in terms of the amount of goods and services that one unit of money can buy.
   
   Ans: Purchasing Power

Match the following:

1. Consumer cooperatives   i. Subsidized rates
2. Public Distribution System  ii. 2013
3. UNDP   iii. Least poor region
5. Kerala  v. United Nations Development Programme

   Ans: 1-iv, 2-i, 3-v, 4-ii, 5-iii

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1. The Indian planners realized the need to attain ________ in food grains as one of the important goal of planning.
   
   (a) Self-satisfaction   (b) Self-sufficiency   (c) Self-Motivation   (d) None of these

2. Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by
   
   (a) UNDP   (b) UNEP   (c) IBRD   (d) ADB

3. Who launched the Tamil Nadu Nutrition Alliance in Tamil Nadu?
   
   (a) Agaram Foundation and UNHRC
   (b) Abdul Kalam Foundation and ISRO
   (c) M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and UNICEF
   (d) Adideivam Foundation and UNO

4. The Population growth rate in India is high as ________
   
   (a) 1.2 per 1000   (b) 1.6 per 1000   (c) 1.7 per 1000   (d) 1.9 per 1000
5. __________ is primarily a matter of purchasing power and is therefore closely linked with the capabilities and employment opportunities to earn.
   (a) Availability of food  (b) Access to food  (c) Absorption of food  (d) None of these

6. __________ is the ability to biologically utilise the food consumed
   (a) Absorption of food  (b) Availability of food  (c) Access to food  (d) None of these

7. __________ programme was implemented in select districts where irrigation was assured.
   (a) FCI  (b) PDS  (c) MSP  (d) HYV

8. Area under food grains was little more than __________ hectares during early 1950s.
   (a) 75 million  (b) 85 million  (c) 98 million  (d) 100 million

9. The food situation has steadily improved over a period of __________ years
   (a) 25  (b) 30  (c) 50  (d) 65

10. Minimum support price of the crops were announced at the beginning of the season and the state procured the harvested grains through the __________
    (a) Food Corporation of India  (b) National Food Security Act  (c) TNHSP  (d) None of these

11. The NFSA covers __________ of the rural households
    (a) 25%  (b) 50%  (c) 75%  (d) 100%

12. __________ policy states that the government has decided to remove export restrictions on most organic and processed agricultural products.
    (a) Consumer policy  (b) New agricultural policy  (c) Industrial revolution  (d) None

13. __________ is proposed to protect the interests of poor and marginal farmers
    (a) Industrial policy  (b) Green Revolution  (c) Consumer Cooperative  (d) Agricultural policy

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
15. Tamil Nadu leads in the Poverty alleviation programmes during
   (a) 2000 – 2003    (b) 2003 – 2007    (c) 2007 – 2010    (d) 2014 – 2017

16. ____________ plays a crucial role in human health and well-being.
   (a) Health       (b) Sanitation   (c) Security       (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

18. Which of the following crops are related to Green Revolution?
   (a) Wheat, Rice   (b) Cotton, Bajra   (c) Rice, Maize    (d) Wheat, Maize

19. In which state ration shops are run by co-operative in large extend?
   (a) Tamil Nadu    (b) Goa          (c) Assam          (d) Karnataka

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

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

3. The NFSA covers __________ of urban household.
   Ans: 50%

4. The Government of Tamil Nadu has declared the ____________ will be issued in lieu of existing family cards.
   Ans: SMART family cards

5. ____________ scheme is playing an important role in food security in India.
   Ans: Consumer Cooperative

6. ____________ is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by government through the FCI.
   Ans: Buffer stock
7. Purchasing power is affected by ___________ and ___________ of wealth also.
   **Ans: Poverty, Unequal distribution**

8. ___________ policy is formulated for all-round and comprehensive development of the agricultural sector.
   **Ans: Agricultural policy**

9. ___________ with more than half its population in poverty was the poorest state in 2015-16
   **Ans: Bihar**

10. Government of India is implementing many policies and programmes to eradicate ___________.
    **Ans: Poverty**

11. ___________ has observed that in India, hunger is not enough of a political priority.
    **Ans: Amartya Sen**

12. ___________ was rolled for widening the reach of services in nine districts.
    **Ans: Mobile centre**

13. Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in _________.
    **Ans: 1980**

**Match the following:**

1. 1. The Multi Dimensional index  a) RAY
    2. Rajiv Awas Yojana  b) FWP
    4. Food for work programme  d) 2013
    5. Green Revolution  e) Self – sufficiency
    **Ans: 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-e**

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

**Unit – 4**

**Government And Taxes**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. The three levels of government in India are
   (a) Unions, state and local   (b) Central, state and village
   (c) Union, municipality and panchayat   (d) None of the above

2. In India, taxes are including
   (a) Direct taxes   (b) Indirect taxes   (c) Both (a) and (b)   (d) None of these

3. Which is the role of government and development policies?
   (a) Defence   (b) Foreign policy   (c) Regulate the economy   (d) All of above

4. The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is
   (a) Service tax   (b) Excise duty
   (c) Income tax   (d) Central sales 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
6. Income tax was introduced in India for the first time in the year ___________
   (a) 1860  (b) 1870  (c) 1880  (d) 1850

7. ___________ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership
   (a) Income tax  (b) Wealth tax  (c) Corporate tax  (d) Excise duty

8. What are identified as causes of black money?
   (a) Shortage of goods  (b) High tax rate  (c) Smuggling  (d) All of above

9. Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by
   (a) Individuals  (b) Corporations  (c) Trusts  (d) All of the above

10. Payments are
    (a) Fees and fines  (b) Penalties and forfeitures  
    (c) None of the above  (d) (a) and (b)

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. ___________ tax is levied on companies that exist as separated entities from their shareholders.
   Ans: Corporate

5. The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on ___________
   Ans: 1 July 2017

6. The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called ___________
   Ans: Black money

Choose the correct statement:

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

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

(a) (i) and (ii)  
(b) (iv)  
(c) (i)  
(d) (ii) and (iii)

Match the following:

1. Income Tax  
   i. Value added tax

2. Excise duty  
   ii. 1 July 2017

3. VAT  
   iii. Smuggling

4. GST  
   iv. Direct tax

5. Black money  
   v. Indirect tax

Ans: 1-iv, 2-v, 3-i, 4-ii, 5-iii

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1. The income tax in India is

   (a) Direct and proportional  
   (b) Direct and progressive

   (c) Indirect and progressive  
   (d) Indirect and proportional

2. The term sulka refers to

   (a) Direct tax  
   (b) Indirect tax 

   (c) Export duty  
   (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
4. The revenue of the government depends upon
   (a) Direct tax   (b) Indirect tax   (c) Both (a) and (b)   (d) None of these

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

6. From __________, may economists have given lists of canons of taxation.
   (a) Adam Smith   (b) Keynes   (c) Marshall   (d) None of these

7. _____ is charged directly based on the income of a person
   (a) Corporate Tax   (b) Wealth Tax   (c) Income Tax   (d) Excise duty

8. __________ tax is levied on the individuals and companies alike.
   (a) Excise Duty   (b) Stamp duty   (c) Income tax   (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 above

10. The major indirect taxes in India are __________
    (a) Customs duty   (b) GST
    (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) None of the above

11. __________ 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

12. __________ 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

13. ______ has been the major contributor to black money
    (a) Shortage of goods   (b) Industrial sector
    (c) Tax structure   (d) None of the above

14. __________ 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
15. _______ was the first country to implement GST in 1954
   (a) India       (b) France       (c) European countries       (d) None of the above

Filling 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 democratic country.
   Ans: India

4. The importance of _______ has vastly increased in recent years
   Ans: Public finance

5. _______ are compulsory payments to government without expectation of direct return or benefit to the tax payer.
   Ans: Taxes

6. Taxation in India has its roots from the period of _______ and _______
   Ans: Manu Smriti, Arthasastra

7. A government's ability to raise taxes is called
   Ans: Fiscal policy

8. Government also uses taxes to fund _______ and _______
   Ans: Welfare, Public services

9. _____ companies are taxed on income that arises or is deemed to arise in India
   Ans: Foreign

10. The taxes on properties are collected by __
    Ans: Local governments

11. Indian tax system adheres to all the _______
    Ans: Canons of taxation

12. _______ is a duty that is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided.
    Ans: Entertainment tax
13. The GST was passed in parliament on ______
   **Ans: 29 March 2017**

14. Tax levied on goods and services in a fixed portion is known as ________
   **Ans: Proportionate taxes**

15. ________ is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid
   **Ans: Black Money**

16. Bringing these goods by evading the authorities is ________
   **Ans: Smuggling**

17. ________ can be used as an instrument for controlling inflation
   **Ans: Taxation**

18. ________ is a tax charged by a local government, such as a city or country.
   **Ans: Local tax**

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

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

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

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

**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

**Unit – 5**

**Industrial Cluster In Tamil Nadu**

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. ‘The Detroit of Asia’ is _________
(a) Tuticorin  (b) Coimbatore  (c) Chennai  (d) Madurai

2. Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in
(a) Salem  (b) Coimbatore  (c) Chennai  (d) Dharmapuri

3. Tuticorin is known as
(a) Gateway of India  (b) Gateway of Tamil Nadu  (c) Pump city  (d) None of these

4. _______ are an essential aspect of a nation’s development.
(a) Agriculture  (b) Industry  (c) Railyway  (d) None of these

5. Tiruppur is known for
(a) leather tanning  (b) Lock Making  (c) Knitwear  (d) Agro-processing

6. Along with ambur and vaniyambadi _______ is also a centre for leather goods.
(a) Chennai  (b) Sivakasi  (c) Coimbatore  (d) Madurai

7. IT means
(a) Indian technology  (b) Information technology  (c) Institute of technology  (d) Initiative technology

8. A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is
(a) Hosur  (b) Dindigul  (c) Kovilpatti  (d) Tirunelveli

9. SIPCOT was formed in the year
(a) 1972  (b) 1976  (c) 1971  (d) 1978

10. Which is the Tamil nadu industrial development agency?
(a) SIPCOT  (b) TANSIDCO  (c) TIDCO  (d) All of these

Fill in the blanks:

1. _______ are very important in the modern economic activities of man.
   Ans: Industries.

2. _______ are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common market and technologies.
   Ans: Industrial clusters
3. Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around _______ District in Tamil Nadu.
   **Ans:** Vellore.

4. ____________ is fondly calls as ‘Little Japan’
   **Ans:** Sivakasi

5. Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in ____________
   **Ans:** April 2000

6. ____________ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
   **Ans:** Entrepreneur

**Choose the correct statement:**

1. I. Entrepreneurship promotes capital formation by mobilising the idle saving of the public.
   II. They are not provide large scale employment to artisan, technically qualified persons and professionals.
   III. Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the GDP and per capital income.
   IV. Entrepreneurs not promote country’s export trade.
   
   (a) I and IV is correct  
   (b) I only correct  
   (c) III and IV is correct  
   (d) I and III is correct

**Pick out the odd one**

1. Which one of the following is not having leather factories?
   (a) Rannipet  
   (b) Dharmapuri  
   (c) Ambur  
   (d) Vaniyambadi

2. Which one of the following is not a industrial developing agency?
   (a) TIDCO  
   (b) SIDCO  
   (c) MEPG  
   (d) SIPCOT

**Match the following:**

1. Entrepreneur  
2. MEPZ  
3. Indian Ordance Factory  
4. TNPL  
5. Manchester of south India
   i. Export Processing Zone  
   ii. Coimbatore  
   iii. Organizer  
   iv. Aravankadu  
   v. Karur

   **Ans:** 1-iii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-v, 5-ii
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer:

1. TTIDCO was formed in the year
   (a) 1971  (b) 1970  (c) 1965  (d) 1966

2. Industry which is reserved for public sector in New Economic Policy
   (a) Atomic Energy  (b) Cotton Industry  (c) Sugar Industry  (d) Tea Industry

3. Wind energy is a form of ______energy
   (a) Wind  (b) Solar  (c) Hydel  (d) Bio Diesel

4. ____________ is an important objective of insutrialisation.
   (a) Food productivity  (b) Modern methods of production
   (c) Employment generation  (d) None of the above

5. __________ help 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

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

7. __________ are the examples of basic goods industries.
   (a) Steel and cement  (b) Textiles sector
   (c) Rubber products  (d) Leather goods

8. The small sector is seen as important for __________ reasons.
   (a) One  (b) Two  (c) Three  (d) Six

9. __________ may arise due to many factors.
   (a) Education  (b) Poverty  (c) Clusters  (d) All of these

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

11. Standard motors too started manufacturing cars in _________
12. The Avadi industrial estate was established in _________
   (a) 1940s   (b) 1960s   (c) 1950s   (d) 1970s

13. __________ is home to large number of auto assembly and component making firms.
   (a) Coimbatore   (b) Madurai   (c) Tuticorin   (d) Chennai

14. __________ is known for this truck body building industry.
   (a) Chennai   (b) Tuticorin   (c) Namakkal   (d) Madurai

15. ___________ that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees.
   (a) Kanchipuram   (b) Madurai   (c) Tuticorin   (d) Chennai

16. TANSIDCO is a state-agency of Tamil Nadu established in the year.
   (a) 1960   (b) 1961   (c) 1965   (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

18. __________ is another government agency to establish industrial estates.
   (a) TIDCO   (b) TIIC   (c) TANSI   (d) SIDCO

19. MEPZ is a special Economic Zone in __________
   (a) Trichy   (b) Namakkal   (c) Chennai   (d) Madurai

20. MEPZ was established in the year ________
   (a) 1960   (b) 1970   (c) 1980   (d) 1984

21. __________ services is however largely confined to Chennai.
   (a) Software   (b) Hardware   (c) Textile   (d) None of the above

22. __________ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
   (a) Entrepreneur   (b) Banker   (c) Owner   (d) Producer

23. Nuclear power station in Tamil Nadu.
   (a) Kalpakkam   (b) Ennore   (c) Koodankulam   (d) All the above

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 consume, 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.

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 de valuation

10. The diffusion of industrialisation also implies a widening of the social base of ____________
    Ans: Entrepreneurship

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. Countries in the southern hemisphere are called ____________

   Ans: Global south countries

16. The ____________ district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.

   Ans: Vellore

17. Industries require skilled ____________ resources.

   Ans: Human

18. ____________ is supposed to be the first industrial corporation operating in the domain for small enterprises.

   Ans: TANSI

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

2. Important industrial policies:

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

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 

4. Which is correctly matched?

(a) Tamil Nadu industrial policy - 2014 
(b) Tamil Nadu government policy - 2013 
(c) Tamil Nadu SEZs policy - 2014 
(d) Tamil Nadu automobiles land auto party policy - 2012 

5. Which is not correctly matched?

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

Pick out the odd one out:

1. Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Agencies
   (a) SIPCOT  (b) TIPCOT  (c) TANSIDCO  (d) TANSI 

2. MNCs in Tamil Nadu
   (a) Ramco Cements Ltd.  (b) The India Cements Ltd. 
   (c) Ashok Leyland Ltd.  (d) Tata Consultancy Ltd. 

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 Part Manufactures  c) Karur
4. Cement Industry  
   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