

HMD

Half Yearly Examination - 2022

10 - Std

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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Time : 3.00 Hrs.

Marks : 100

Note : i) Answer all the questions.**ii) Choose the most appropriate answer.**

- I** Choose the best answer. 14 × 1 = 14
- Who initiated the formation of league of Nations?
a) Roosevelt b) Chamberlain c) Woodrow Wilson d) Baldwin
 - Assertion (A)** : America's Marshal plan war for reconstruction of the war - ravaged Europe.
Reason (R) : The US conceived the Marshal plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.
a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
 - Who was the Commander - in - Chief responsible for the new military regulation in Vellore fort?
a) Col - Fancourt b) Major Armstrong c) Sir John cradock d) Colonel Agnew
 - Find out the Militant nationalist from the following
a) Dadabai Naoroji b) Justice Govind Ranade
c) Bipin Chandra pal d) Ramesh Chandra
 - founded Adi dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.
a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan b) B.R. Ambedkar c) Rajaji d) M.C. Rajah
 - The highest peak in South India is
a) Ooty b) Kodaikanal c) Anaimudi d) Jindhagadu
 - The monsoon forest are otherwise called as
a) Tropical Evergreen forest b) Deciduous forest
c) Mangrove forest d) Mountain forest
 - dam is the highest gravity dam in India.
a) Hirakud dam b) Bhakra Nangal dam
c) Mettur dam d) Nagarjuna Sagar dam
 - The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur Plateau region is
a) Transport b) Mineral deposits c) Large demand d) Power Availability
 - The district with largest Mangrove forest cover in Tamilnadu is
a) Ramanathapuram b) Nagapattinam c) Cuddalore d) Theni
 - Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the constitution?
a) Right to freedom of religion b) Right to equality
c) Right to constitutional remedies d) Right to property
 - The Governor does not appoint
a) Chief Minister b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
c) Advocate General of the state d) Judges of the High Court

HMD 10 - ஆம் வகுப்பு சமூக அறிவியல் (EM) பக்கம் - 1

13. Indian Economy is a) Developing Economy b) Emerging Economy
c) Dual Economy d) All the above
14. The Detroit of Asia is
a) Tuticorin b) Coimbatore c) Chennai d) Madurai

II Note : Answer any 10 questions. No. 28 is compulsory. 10 X 2 = 20

15. How did great depression impact on the Indian Agriculture?
16. Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal.
17. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirapalli Proclamation of 1801.
18. Describe the Jalian Walla Bagh Masacre.
19. Give the importance of IST.
20. Name the types of soil found in India.
21. Why is Coimbatore called the "Manchester of Tamilnadu"?
22. What are minerals and state its types.
23. What is Writ?
24. List out the member countries of SAARC.
25. Write some name of the nutrition programmes in Tamilnadu.
26. What do you know about Kaladan Multi model Transit transport.
27. What is progressive tax?
28. Define : Disaster Risk reduction.

III Note : Answer any 10 questions. No. 42 is compulsory. 10 X 5 = 50

29. Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter war period 1919-39.
30. Analyse the effects of the World War - II.
31. Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a mass leader.
32. Describe the role of Tamilnadu in the civil disobedience movement.
33. Explain the divisions of Northern mountains and its importance to India.
34. Differentiate between : a) i) Weather and Climate.
ii) Renewable resources and non - renewable resources.
b) Give reason : Agriculture is the backbone of India.
35. Describe the major challenges of Indian Industries.
36. Write about the plantation forming of Tamilnadu.
37. Mention the differences between fundamental rights and directive principles of State policy.
38. Make any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours.
39. Explain Minimum support price.
40. Explain some direct and in direct taxes.
41. Draw a time line for any 5 events from 1920 - 1940.
42. **On the given India map mark the following places.**
1) Gwalior 2) Lucknow 3) Kheda 4) Madras 5) Barrackpore.

IV Note : Answer the following questions. 2 X 8 = 16

43. a) Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamilnadu. (OR) b) Account for the outbreak of Vellore revolt in 1806.
44. **a) Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.**
1) Mt-K2 2) Gulf of Mannar 3) Deccan plateau
4) South west monsoon direction 5) Shade the regions of Jute cultivation
6) Mumbai 7) State of Highest literacy in India 8) Coal mining centre.
(OR) b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamilnadu.
1) Vaigai river 2) Dodabetta 3) Limestone area 4) Mountain forest
5) Millets production area 6) Mettur dam 7) Saline Soil 8) Pearls Industry.

HMD 10 - ஆம் வகுப்பு சமூக அறிவியல் (EM) பக்கம் - 2

VIVEKANANDA VIDYALAYA MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL, PANNAIKADU PIRIVU**KODAIKANAL, DINDIGUL DISTRICT****HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (DINDIGUL DISTRICT) KEY – DECEMBER 2022****CLASS: 10 STD****SOCIAL SCIENCE – ANSWER KEY****MARKS: 100****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:****20*1=20**

1	c). Woodrow Wilson	8	b). Bhakra nangal dam
2	c). Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation	9	b). Mineral deposits
3	c). Sir John Cradock	10	c). Cuddalore
4	c). Bipin Chandra pal	11	c). Right to constitutional remedies
5	a). Rettaimalai Srinivasan	12	d). Judges of the high court
6	c). Anaimudi	13	d). All the above
7	b). Decidious forest	14	c). Chennai

II. ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS: (Q.NO: 28 IS CUMPULSORY)**10*2=20**

15	How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✳ The value of farm produce declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged. ✳ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
16	Write a note on reforms of Ramalinga Adigal? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ He showed his compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants is called jeevakarunya. ✦ He established the Samarasa Sudha Sanmarga Satya sanga. ✦ He also established a free feeding house for everyone irrespective of caste of Vadalur.
17	Describe the Pearl Harbour incident. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The English demanded that the Marudhu pandiyars hand over the fugitives. • But they refused so Colonel Agnew and Colonel Inns marched on Sivagangai. • In June 1801 Marudhu Pandiyars issued a proclamation of Independence which is called Trichirappalli Proclamation.
18	Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✳ On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. ✳ The only entrance to the park that was surrounded on all sides by high walls was blocked. ✳ The firing lasted for ten minutes till the troops ran out ammunition. ✳ Official estimates 379 were killed and more than ten thousand injured.
19	Give the importance of IST? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The In order to avoid the difference between the places in the country in local time. ♣ The local time of the central meridian of India is the standard time of India

20 Name the types of soil found in india?

- Alluvial Soil Red Soil
- Desert Soil Black Soil

21 Why is Coimbatore called the Manchester of Tamil Nadu

- ♣ The textile mills are more concentrated in Coimbatore.
- ♣ 30% of India exports of textiles products.
- ♣ Cotton is cultivated in Coimbatore plateau.
- ♣ So the region is called Manchester.

22 What are the minerals and its types?

- ☆ On the basis of chemical and physical properties, minerals are broadly grouped under two categories.
- ☆ They are i). Metallic ii). Non-Metallic

23 What is a Writ?

- ♣ A writ is an order issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- ♣ It is in the nature of a command from performing certain acts that are specified in orders of the court.

24 List out the member countries of SAARC.

Pakistan	Nepal	Bhutan	Afganistan	Maldives
Sri Lanka	India	Bangladesh		

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

- * Puratchi Thalaivar MGR. Nutrition Programme.
- * Mid-day meals
- * National Rural Health Mission
- * Anganwadi Centers
- * Mini Anganvadi

26 What do you know about kaladan multi modal tansit transport?

The Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project was jointly identified by the India and Myanmar to create a multi-modal mode of transport for shipment of cargo from the eastern ports of India to Myanmar as well as to the North-Eastern part of India through Myanmar.

27 What is progressive tax?

- ❖ It is one in which the rate of taxation increases as the tax base increases.
- ❖ When income increases, the tax rate also increases.

28 Define: Disaster Risk Reduction.

It is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and reduce causal factors of disasters.

- UNDRR

III. ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS: (Q.NO: 42 IS CUMPSORY)**10*5=50**

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

i). Dyarchy in Provinces:

- ❖ The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the 21th century.
- ❖ In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy.
- ❖ The Montague declaration of the British government was “to buy the political peace needed to expand the tax base.”

ii). Lack of Measures to Industrialize India:

- ∞ Despite the discriminating protection given to certain select industries such as sugar, cement, and chemicals.
- ∞ This policy was soon abandoned as many British enterprises were opposed to this.

iii). India in the days of Great Depression:

- ✦ The ‘Great Depression’ of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade.
- ✦ Foreign investment declined.
- ✦ For the colonial government the expansion of trade was the only ideal mode of economy.
- ✦ By overvaluing Indian currency, the British made imports cheaper.

iv). Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture:

- ⊛ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- ⊛ Farmers and Indian manufacturers therefore had to sell their gold and silver reserves to subsist.
- ⊛ Left radicalism was also very much in evidence.

v). Government of India Act, 1935:

- ⇒ The British had to appease the Indian nationalists.
- ⇒ The outcome was the passage of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- ⇒ This provided for greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct elections.

30 Analyze the effects of the World War II.

i). New geo-political power alignment:

- ⊛ *World War II* changed the world in fundamental ways.
- ⊛ The world was polarized into *two main blocs* led by superpowers.
- ⊛ One led by the *United States* and the other by *Soviet Russia*.
- ⊛ Europe was divided into two: *Communist and non-Communist*.

ii). Nuclear proliferation:

- ♣ The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have *more nuclear powered weapons*.
- ♣ They built a large stockpile of such weapons.
- ♣ *Britain and France* also developed their own nuclear weapons.
- ♣ Countries began to devote *large amount of resources* in developing more and more powerful

weapons of *great destructive power*.

iii). International agencies:

- * The mistakes of a weak and ineffectual *League of Nations* were not repeated.
- * Many international agencies, in particular the United Nations, the *World Bank and the International Monetary Fund* came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small.

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

- * Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa after fighting the civil rights of the Indians.
- * He introduced Satyagraha which he had perfected in South Africa.
- * The militants confronted the repression of the colonial state violently.
- * His studying time experience in London.
- * Gandhi faced racial discrimination in South Africa Durban railway incident.
- * Inspired by Ruskin, Gandhi established the Phoenix settlement.
- * Gandhi developed Satyagraha devotion to the truth, truth force a strategy.
- * Communal Award, Untouchability, Hindu –Muslims Unity Gandhi popular unification.

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

- Tamilnadu was in the forefront of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement was a mass movement with the participation of students shopkeepers, workers, women, etc.
- In the city of Madras, shops were picked and foreign goods boycotted.
- Rajaji organized and led a salt Satyagraha march to vedaranyam.
- A special songs was composed for the march by Namakkal.
- Mill workers struck work across the province.
- Women participated enthusiastically.
- N.R.Subbaraman and K.Kamaraj also played an important role.

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

i). The Trans – Himalayas:

- ⊙ It is also known as western Himalayas.
- ⊙ It lies to the north of the great Himalayan range.
- ⊙ It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan plateau.

ii). Himalayas

- ♣ It constitutes the core part of Northern Mountains.
- ♣ It is an young fold mountains.
- ♣ Greater Himalayas, Lesser Himalayas and Siwaliks are the main divisions of Himalayas.

iii). Eastern Hills:

- ★ These are the eastern off shoot of Himalayas.

- ★ It extended in the north eastern states of India.
- ★ Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar while others are inside of India.

iv). Importance's of Himalayas:

- It causes heavy rainfall to north India.
- It is the sources for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- It provides raw material for many forest based industries.
- Amaranth, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temples are situated here.

34 Differentiate between a). i). Weather and Climate

ii). Renewable resource and Non-renewable resource

b). Give reasons: Agriculture is the backbone of India

S.NO	WEATHER	CLIMATE
1	The state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general.
2	It is changeable.	It is long lasting.
3	It is day to day condition of atmosphere at any place.	It is the average state of weather for a long period .
4	We need day to day record.	35 years of weather record is necessary.

S.NO	RENEWABLE	NON - RENEWABLE
1	Those which have natural regeneration after their utilization.	The resources that cannot be replaced again after utilization.
2	Do not pollute the environment.	Pollute the environment.
3	Water, sun, light, wind, bio gas, tides are examples.	Coal, petroleum, natural gas is examples.

Agriculture is the backbone of India.

- ✱ Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture.
- ✱ Still the agriculture in India employs more than 50% of the population of the country.

35 Describe the major challenges of Indian Industries.

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

36 Write about the plantation farming of Tamil Nadu.

- ✱ Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber, pepper, cinchona and cardamom, are the major plantation crops.

- * Tamilnadu ranks second in area and production of tea in India next to Assam.
- * Tea plantation is found in the hills of the Nilgiris and Coimbatore.
- * The Nilgiris is the notable regions for tea plantations.
- * Coffee plants are grown in the hills of Western Ghats as well as Eastern Ghats.
- * Rubber plantation is significant in Kanyakumari.
- * Pepper is confined to the warm and wet slopes Eastern and Western Ghats of Tamilnadu.
- * Cashew is extensively cultivated in cuddalore districts.

37 Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?

S.no	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1	It was derived from the constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the constitution of Ireland.
2	These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
3	These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
4	It cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the government
5	These are natural rights	These lead to protect human rights

38 Make any two basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbors?

i). Neighborhood First Policy:

- ☉ Neighbors first policy India's foreign policy has always regarded the concept of neighborhood as one of widening concentric circles around the central axis of historical and cultural commodities.
- ☉ India gives political and diplomatic priority to her immediate neighbors and the Indian Ocean Island states such as Maldives.
- ☉ India provides neighbors with support as needed in the form of resources equipment and training.
- ☉ Greater connectivity and irrigation is provided to improve the free flow of goods, people, energy, capital and information.

ii). Bridging diplomacy and Development:

- ♣ One of the major objectives of India's foreign policy has been to leverage international partnership for India's domestic development.
- ♣ This includes improving technological access, sourcing capital, gaining market access and securing natural resources.

39 Explain Minimum Support Price.

- ❖ It is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop by considering various costs involved cultivation of that crop.
- ❖ The State will open procurement centers in places where these crops are widely grown.
- ❖ The farmers are free to sell in the open market if they get a better price for their crop produce.

- ❖ If the open market price is lower than the MSP, the farmers would get an assured price by selling produce to the FCI.
- ❖ The implementation of MSP farmers are certain about the price they would get at the end of the season.
- ❖ Further, farmers also get insulated against any price crash during the harvest season.

40. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.

a). Direct Taxes:

i). Income tax:

- ❖ It is the most common and most important tax levied on an individual in India.
- ❖ It is charged directly based on the income of a person.

ii). Corporate tax:

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

iii). Wealth tax:

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

b). Indirect Taxes:

i). Stamp duty:

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

ii). Entertainment tax

- ⚙ It is a duty that is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided.
- ⚙ Example: movie tickets, exhibitions and even sports events.

iii). Excise duty:

- ⊠ It is any duty on manufactured goods levied at the movement of manufacture, rather than at sale.

Excise is typically imposed in addition to an indirect tax such as a sales tax

41 Timeline events 1920-1940

Refer the book (any five event for 1920-1940)

42 India map

Refer the book

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

2*8=16

43 a). Estimate Periyar E.V.R's decisive contribution to the social transformation of Tamilnadu.

- ★ Periyar started the Self-Respect movement in 1925.

- ★ The movement also advocated Self-Respect marriage.
- ★ He started a number of newspapers and journals such as kudi Ayasu Puratchi. Pagutharivu and vidut
- ★ Kudi Arasu was the Official newspaper of the Self- Respect movement.
- ★ He launched a Popular movement, the anti - Hindi agitation
- ★ Periyar criticised kula kalvi Thittam.
- ★ Periyar Proposed a resolution regarding the rights of "Untouchables" to temple entry.
- ★ People hailed him as Vaikom viray (Hero of Vaikom).
- ★ He was disturbed by the caste-based discrimination in the dining hall at the cheranmadevi Gurukular
- ★ He advocated a casteless Society devoid of rituals and differences based on birth.

b). Account for the outbreak of Vellore Revolt in 1806.

- ★ Treaty Of 1801 the Nawab was to cede the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichirapalli, M and Thirunelveli to the company.
- ★ The English army officer's scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian sepoys angered them.
- ★ The state of peasantry from which class the sepoys had been recruited also bothered them much.
- ★ Famine breaking out in 1805 many of the sepoys' families was in dire economic straits.
- ★ The Indian soldiers were asked not to wear caste marks or ear rings when in uniform.
- ★ On 10 July 1806, in the early hours, guns were booming and the Indian sepoys of the 1st and 2nd regiments raised their standard of revolt.
- ★ Colonel Fancourt, Colonel Me Kerras killed Indian sepoys.

44 Map : Refer the book

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- ❖ All of the above I mentioned is my own proposed list.
- ❖ This is not final decision.
- ❖ This subject to be changed.
- ❖ If there is any error in this, please correct it.

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