

10th
STD

INSTANT SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM - JULY 2023

Reg. No.

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Social Science

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

(With Answers)

[Maximum Marks: 100

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

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

PART - I

Note: (i) Answer **all** the questions. **14 × 1 = 14**

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

- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
 (a) China (b) Japan
 (c) Korea (d) Mongolia
- Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
 (a) Roosevelt (b) Chamberlain
 (c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Baldwin
- In which year was Sati abolished?
 (a) 1827 (b) 1829
 (c) 1826 (d) 1927
- Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?
 (a) Marina (b) Mylapore
 (c) Fort St. George (d) Thousand Lights
- The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separate India from _____.
 (a) Goa (b) West Bengal
 (c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives
- The soil formed by the rivers are :
 (a) Red soil (b) Black soil
 (c) Desert soil (d) Alluvial soil
- The delta which is known as "Granary of South India" is :
 (a) Cauvery Delta (b) Mahanadhi Delta
 (c) Godavari Delta (d) Krishna Delta
- Assertion (A) :** Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall from Southwest monsoon.
Reason (R) : It is situated in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, (R) does not explain (A).
 (c) (A) is true but, (R) is False.
 (d) (R) is true but, (A) is False.

- How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
 (a) Once (b) Twice
 (c) Thrice (d) Four times
- The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by :
 (a) The President
 (b) The Attorney General of India
 (c) The Governor
 (d) The Prime Minister
- With which country does India share its longest land border?
 (a) Bangladesh (b) Myanmar
 (c) Afghanistan (d) China
- Primary sector consists of :
 (a) Agriculture (b) Automobiles
 (c) Trade (d) Banking
- Who granted the title "Golden Fireman" to the English in 1632?
 (a) Jahangir (b) Sultan of Golconda
 (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
- In India, taxes include :
 (a) Direct taxes (b) Indirect taxes
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

PART - II

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

- What are the objectives of International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
- List out the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's Freedom Struggle?
- List out the personalities who contributed to the revival of Tamil Literature through their writings.
- State the West Flowing rivers of India.
- Name the four distinct seasons of India.
- Define - 'Agriculture'.
- Name the important oil producing regions of India.
- State the Boundaries of Tamil Nadu.
- List out the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.
- List out the member countries of SAARC.

- 27. Write some names of the nutrition programmes in Tamil Nadu.
- 28. Why do we pay Tax to the government?

PART - III

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

- 29. **Fill in the blanks:**
 - (i) _____ was known as the “Father of Modern China”.
 - (ii) The Palayakkarars system was introduced in Tamil Nadu by _____.
 - (iii) _____ crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India.
 - (iv) The concept of Constitution was first originated in _____.
 - (v) India conducted its first nuclear test at _____.
- 30. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.
- 31. Discuss the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.
- 32. (a) **Distinguish between :**
 - (i) Renewable and Non-renewable resources.
 - (ii) Personal communication and Mass communication.
- (b) **Give reasons for the following :**
Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.
- 33. Discuss the causes of the Revolt of 1857 in detail.
- 34. Estimate Periyar E.V.R’s decisive contribution to the Social transformation Tamil Nadu.
- 35. What are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister?
- 36. Write a detailed note on Non-Aligned Movement.
- 37. Describe the forests of India.
- 38. Describe the major challenges of Indian Industries.
- 39. Elucidate why the Green Revolution was Born.
- 40. What are the important characteristics of successful industrial clusters?
- 41. Draw a Timeline for the following.
Write any five important events between 1930 to 1950.
- 42. **Mark the following places on the map of India.**
 - (i) Dandi (ii) Madras
 - (iii) Barrackpore (iv) Meerut
 - (v) Jallian wala Bagh

PART - IV

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

- 43. (a) Answer the following questions given below the heading:
 - (I) **First World War :**
 - (i) When did the First World War begin?
 - (ii) Which countries are called Central Power?
 - (iii) When was America entered in the World War-I?
 - (iv) Write the name of the treaty relating to Germany.

- (II) **Second reform movements :**
 - (i) Who founded the Brahma Samaj?
 - (ii) Who was the author of the book ‘Satyarthaprakash’?
 - (iii) Who was Ramakrishna Paramahansa?
 - (iv) What was the early name of Swami Vivekananda?

- (OR)
- (b) (i) Discuss the response to Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Write a note on the Khilafat movement.

44. (a) Mark the following places on the given Outline Map of India.

- (i) Rann of Kachch
 - (ii) River Ganga
 - (iii) Mt. K2
 - (iv) Eastern ghats
 - (v) North East monsoon direction
 - (vi) Gulf of Mannar
 - (vii) Mangrove forest
 - (viii) Mettur Dam
- (OR)

(b) Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.

- (i) Coromandel coast
- (ii) Palk Strait
- (iii) Chennai
- (iv) Nilgiris
- (v) Paddy growing Area
- (vi) Vedaranyam
- (vii) Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary
- (viii) Agasthiyamalai

Answers

PART - I

- 1. (b) Japan
- 2. (c) Woodrow Wilson
- 3. (b) 1829
- 4. (d) Thousand Lights
- 5. (c) Sri Lanka
- 6. (d) Alluvial soil
- 7. (a) Cauvery Delta
- 8. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
- 9. (a) Once
- 10. (a) The President
- 11. (a) Bangladesh
- 12. (a) Agriculture
- 13. (b) Sultan of Golconda
- 14. (c) Both (a) and (b)

PART - II

- 15. (i) The primary objective of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is to ensure financial stability and development across the world.
- (ii) The objectives of the IMF are: “to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty around the world.”

16. Satara, Sambalpur, Parts of Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the British through the Doctrine of Lapse.
17. (i) On 13 April 1919 a public meeting was arranged at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
(ii) General Reginald Dyer, on hearing of the assemblage, surrounded the place with his troops and an armoured vehicle.
(iii) The only entrance to the park that was surrounded on all sides by high walls was blocked, and firing took place without any warning. The firing lasted for ten minutes till the troops ran out of ammunition.
(iv) According to official estimates 379 were killed and more than thousand injured.
18. (i) Annie Besant, started Home Rule League in 1916, and carried forward the demand for home rule all over India.
(ii) She started the newspapers New India and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda. She remarked, "Better bullock carts and freedom than a train deluxe with subjection".
(iii) Students joined the movement in large numbers who were trained in Home Rule classes. They were formed into boy scouts and volunteer troops.
19. (i) C.W. Damotharanar,
(ii) U.V. Swaminathar,
(iii) Thiru Vi. Kaliyanasundaram,
(iv) Parithimar Kalaiggar,
(v) Maraimalai Adigal,
(vi) Subramania Bharathi,
(vii) S. Vaiyapuri,
(viii) Bharatidasan.
20. The west flowing rivers of India are
(i) Narmada
(ii) Tapti
(iii) Sabarmathi
(iv) Mahi
21. The four distinct seasons of India are;
1. Winter or cold weather season (January - February).
2. Pre Monsoon or summer or hot weather season (March - May).
3. Southwest monsoon or rainy season (June - September).
4. Northeast monsoon season (October - December).
22. Agriculture is the process of producing food for people, fodder for cattle, fiber and many other desired products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals (livestock).

23.

S. No	Offshore oil fields	Onshore oil fields
(1)	Mumbai high oil fields (largest 65%)	Brahmaputra valley (Dibrugarh and Sibsagar districts of upper Assam.)
(2)	Gujarat coast (2nd largest)	Digboi oil fields (oldest fields in country)
(3)	Basseim oil feild, south of Mumbai high	Nahoratiya oil fields (south west of digboi)
(4)	Aliabet oil feild, south of Bhavanagar	Moran-Hugrijan oil field (Southwest of Nahoratiya)
(5)	Andaman and Nicobar, Gulf of mannar	Rudrasagar-Lawa oil fields (sibsagar districts of Assam)
(6)	Cambay-Luni Region	Surma valley in Manipur

24.

Boundaries of Tamil Nadu:

- (i) East - Bay of Bengal
- (ii) West - Kerala
- (iii) North - Andhra paradesh
- (iv) Northwest - Karnataka
- (v) South - Indian Ocean

25.

Six fundamental rights.

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

26.

The member countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

27.

- (i) Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. Nutrition Meal Programme
- (ii) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education
- (iii) General ICDS Projects and World Bank Assisted Integrated Child Development Services
- (iv) Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS)
- (v) Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme
- (vi) Mid-Day Meal Programme

28.

- (i) The paying of taxes aims to raise revenue to fund governance or to alter prices in order to affect demand.
- (ii) States and their functional equivalents throughout history have used money provided by taxation to carry out many functions.
- (iii) Some of these include expenditures on economic infrastructure. Military, scientific research, culture and the arts, public works and public insurance and the operation of government itself.

PART - III

29. (i) Dr. Sun Yat Sen
 (ii) Viswanatha Nayaka
 (iii) Jute
 (iv) U.S.A
 (v) Pokhran
30. (i) Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity.
 (ii) The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed.
 (iii) The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden.
 (iv) All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
 (v) Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria).
 (vi) Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.
 (vii) The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.
 (viii) Poland was recreated.
31. (i) English education introduced with the object of producing clerks also produced a new English-educated middle class.
 (ii) This class came under the influence of western ideas and thoughts.
 (iii) Christianity also had its effect on the newly emerging middle class.
 (iv) Though small in number, the educated middle class began to take a lead in political as well as in reform movements.
 (v) However, the Indian reformers were quite hesitant to subject their old notions and habits to critical scrutiny.
 (vi) Instead they attempted to harmonize both Indian and Western cultures.
 (vii) Their ideas and their actions helped to mitigate social evils such as sati, female infanticide and child marriage and various superstitious beliefs.
 (viii) These are the circumstances that led to the Reform movements of 19th century.

32. (a) (i)

S. No	Renewable	Non-renewable
(1)	Renewable resources are those which have natural regeneration after their utilisation.	Non renewable resources are those that cannot be replaced again after utilisation.
(2)	Ex : Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, wave energy etc.	Ex : Coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.

(ii)

S. No	Personal communication	Mass communication
1.	The exchange of information between the individuals is called personal communication.	The spread of information among the people at a same time is known as mass communication
2.	It includes postal services, telephone, mobile phone, short message services, fax, internet, e-mail etc.	It includes radio, television, newspapers, etc.
3.	In this system, news spreads slowly to the public.	The news spread quickly among the people.

(b) Eastern Ghats are discontinuous range. Because Eastern Ghats are dissected by rivers that drain into Bay of Bengal.

33. The Causes :

1. Annexation Policy of British India :

In the 1840s and 1850s, more territories were annexed through two major policies:

The Doctrine of Paramountcy: New territories were annexed on the grounds that the native rulers were inept.

The Doctrine of Lapse: If a native ruler did not have male heir to the throne, the territory was to 'lapse' into British India upon the death of the ruler.

2. Insensitivity to Indian Cultural Sentiments.

- (i) In 1806 the sepoys at Vellore mutinied against the new dress code, which prohibited Indians from wearing religious marks on their foreheads and having whiskers on their chin, while proposing to replace their turbans with a round hat.
 (ii) Similarly, in 1824, the sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to Burma by sea, since crossing the sea meant the loss of their caste.
 (iii) The sepoys were also upset with discrimination in salary and promotion.
 (iv) The precursor to the revolt was the circulation of rumors about the cartridges of the new Enfield rifle which had been greased with cow and pig fat and had to be bitten off before loading.
 (v) On 29 March a sepoy named Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer.

34. Periyar E.V.R :

- (i) Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (1879–1973) was the founder of the Self-Respect Movement.
- (ii) His selfless public service and forthrightness made him a popular personality.
- (iii) He launched anti-Hindi agitation (1937–39) movement for opposition to introduce compulsory Hindi in schools.

Periyar On Religion :

- (i) As president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Periyar proposed a resolution regarding the rights of “Untouchables” to temple entry.
- (ii) Periyar was disappointed when, despite his objections and protests against this discrimination, the Congress continued to support the iniquitous practice in the Gurukulam.
- (iii) Periyar started the Self-Respect movement in 1925. Periyar understood the relevance of mass communication in spreading rationalist thought.
- (iv) Periyar wrote a column and expressed his opinion on social issues in each of its issues.

Periyar, a Feminist:

- (i) Periyar was critical of patriarchy. He condemned child-marriage and the devadasi system (institution of temple girls).
- (ii) Periyar had been emphasising women’s right to divorce and property. Periyar objected to terms like “giving in marriage”.
- (iii) Periyar believed that property rights for women would provide them a social status and protection.
- (iv) In 1989, Government of Tamil Nadu fulfilled the dream of radical reformers by the introduction of the Hindu Succession Tamil Nadu Amendment Act of 1989, which ensured the equal rights to ancestral property for women in inheritance.

35. Powers and functions of the Chief Minister:

- (i) The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the State administration. He has the following powers and functions.
- (ii) Relating to the council of ministers
- (iii) Relating to the Governor
- (iv) Relating to the State Legislature
- (v) Other functions and powers.

Relating to the Council of Ministers

- (i) The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor.
- (ii) He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- (iii) He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.
- (iv) He guides, directs, controls and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

Relating to the Governor

- (i) He advises the Governor in relation to the appointment of the following officials:
- (ii) Advocate General of the State.
- (iii) State Election Commissioner.

- (iv) Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission.
- (v) Chairman and members of the State Planning Commission.
- (vi) Chairman and members of the State Finance Commission.

Relating to State Legislature

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

36. Non-Aligned Movement:

- (i) The term ‘Non-Alignment’ was coined by V. Krishna Menon in his speech at the United Nations in 1953.
- (ii) Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India’s foreign policy.
- (iii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.
- (iv) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed with a membership of 120 countries and 17 states as observers and 10 international organisations.
- (v) It has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.
- (vi) Another noteworthy fact is that it has transformed from a political movement to an economical movement.

The founding fathers of Non-Aligned Movement :

Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkumarah of Ghana were the founding fathers of NAM.

37. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community unaffected by man either directly or indirectly. On the basis of the above factors the natural vegetation of India can be divided into the following types.

Tropical Evergreen Forest

- (i) These forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall.
- (ii) The annual temperature is about more than 22°C and the average annual humidity exceeds 70 percent in this region.
- (iii) Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, Assam, West Bengal, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Meghalaya states have this type of forests.
- (iv) The most important trees are rubber, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, bamboo, cinchona, candel, palm, iron wood and cedar.

Tropical Deciduous Forest

- (i) These are found in the areas with 100 to 200 cm annual rainfall. These are called ‘Monsoon Forests’.



- (ii) The trees of these forests drop their leaves during the spring and early summer.
- (iii) Teak and sal are the most important trees. Sandalwood, rosewood, kusum, mahua, palas, haldu, amla, padauk, bamboo and tendu are the other trees of economic importance.

Tropical Dry Forest

- (i) These are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm annual rainfall.
- (ii) These are found in east Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Telangana, West Karnataka and East Tamilnadu.
- (iii) The important species are mahua, banyan, amaltas, palas, haldu, kikar, bamboo, babool, khair etc.,
- (iv) These are also called as 'Tropical thorn forests'.

Mountain or Montane Forest

These forests are classified on the basis of altitude and amount of rainfall. Accordingly two different types of forests namely,

- (i) Eastern Himalayas Forests
- (ii) Western Himalayas Forests

Eastern Himalayas Forest :

These are found on the slopes of the mountains in north-east states.

Western Himalayas Forest :

These forests are found in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Alpine Forest

- (i) It occurs all along the Himalayas with above 2400m altitude.
- (ii) These are purely having coniferous trees. Oak, silver fir, pine and juniper are the main trees of these forests.

Mangrove Forest

- (i) These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or swamp forests.
- (ii) The delta of the Ganga- Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest.
- (iii) These are also known as Sundarbans forest.

38. Industries in India face many problems. Some major problems are listed below.

- (i) Shortage and fluctuation in Power Supply.
- (ii) Non- availability of large blocks of land.
- (iii) Poor access to credit.
- (iv) High rate of interest for borrowed loan.
- (v) Non- availability of cheap labourers.
- (vi) Lack of technical and vocational training for employees.
- (vii) Inappropriate living conditions nearby industrial estates.

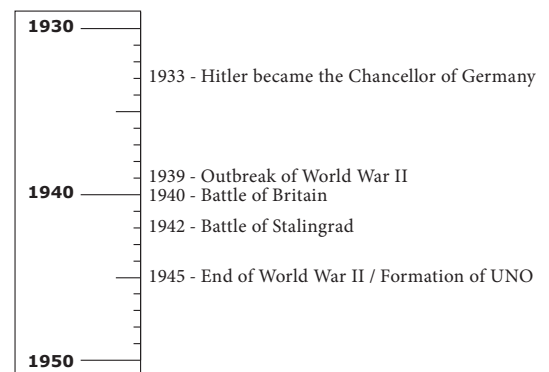
39. Green Revolution was Born:

- (i) The Green Revolution Started in 1965 with the first introduced of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds in Indian agriculture.
- (ii) This was coupled with better and efficient irrigation and the correct use of fertilizers to boost the crop.
- (iii) After Independence, India chose to adopt a planned developmental model with an initial focus on agriculture, industrialisation was given priority.
- (iv) The recurrent droughts experienced by India pushed her to be dependent on imports of food grains.
- (v) However, the available foreign exchange reserve could not permit open market purchases and import of grains
- (vi) United States of America extended assistance through its Public Law 480 (PL 480) scheme to India during early 1960s known as 'Ship to Mouth' existence.
- (vii) A country with a massive population, growing hungry was perceived to be a potential candidate for revolution.
- (viii) The American administration and philanthropic organisations like Ford Foundation formulated a plan to increase food production in the country by introducing High Yielding Varieties (HYV) of wheat and rice in selected districts where irrigation was assured.
- (ix) The results were promising and the programme was extended to cover a larger number of districts.
- (x) Thus, Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self - sufficiency in food grain production.

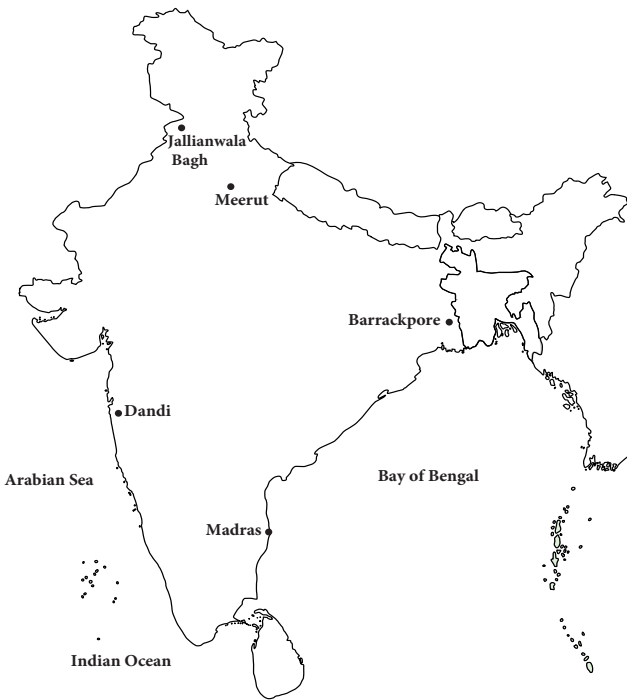
40. The following are the chief characteristics of a successful cluster.

- (i) geographical proximity of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
- (ii) sectoral specialisation
- (iii) close inter-firm collaboration
- (iv) inter-firm competition based on innovation
- (v) a socio-cultural identity, which facilitates trust
- (vi) multi-skilled workforce
- (vii) active self-help organisations, and
- (viii) supportive regional and municipal governments.

41.



42.



PART - IV

43. (a) Answer the following questions given below the heading:

(I) First World War :

- (i) The First World War began with 28th July 1914.
- (ii) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria are called Central Power.
- (iii) April 1917.
- (iv) Treaty of Versailles.

(II) Second reform movements :

- (i) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (ii) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (iii) Ramakrishna Paramahansa was a simple priest of Dakshineswar near Kolkata.
- (iv) Narendra Nath Datta

(OR)

(b) (i) Swadeshi Movement :

- (i) The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Swadeshi Movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom.
- (ii) They implemented the programme of the Calcutta Congress which called upon the nation to promote Swadeshi enterprise, boycott foreign goods and promote national education.

Response in Tamilnadu :

- (i) V.O. Chidambaranar, V. Chakkaraiyar, Subramania Bharati and Surendranath Arya were some of the prominent leaders in Tamilnadu.
- (ii) Public meetings attended by thousands of people were organised in various parts of Tamilnadu.
- (iii) Subaramania Bharati's patriotic songs were especially important in stirring patriotic emotions.
- (iv) Swadesamitran and India were prominent journals.
- (v) The extremist leader Bipin Chandra Pal toured Madras and delivered lectures which inspired the youth. Students and youth participated widely in the Swadeshi Movement.

Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company :

- (i) One of the most enterprising acts in pursuance of swadeshi was the launching of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Thoothukudi by V.O. Chidambaranar.
- (ii) He purchased two ships Gallia and Lavo and plied them between Thoothukudi and Colombo.

Tirunelveli Uprising :

- (i) V.O.C and Subramania Siva, who organised a public meeting to celebrate the release of Bipin were arrested.
- (ii) The two leaders were charged with sedition and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Initially V.O.C. was given a draconian sentence of two life imprisonments.
- (iii) The news of the arrest sparked riots in Tirunelveli leading to the burning down of the police station, court building and municipal office. It led to the death of four people in police firing.

(ii) Khilafat Movement:

- (i) The First World War came to an end in 1918. The Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world, was given a harsh treatment.
- (ii) A movement was started called the Khilafat Movement led by the Ali brothers, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- (iii) Gandhi supported the movement and saw in it an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims.
- (iv) He presided over the All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919.

(b)



(OR)

44. (a)

