

**STD: X****SOCIAL SCIENCE****VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT****COMMON HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2023****STANDARD 10****PART – I****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:****14 X 1 = 14**

1. c. pope
2. c. Hiroshima
3. b. 1829
4. d. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew
5. c. Both (A) and (R) are correct but R is the correct explanation of (A)
6. s. coffee
7. b. Doddabetta
8. a. 80% to 90%
9. d. petroleum
10. a. Cauvery delta
11. c. Russian constitution
12. c. India and china
13. c. Tamil Nadu
14. d. Goods and service Tax

**PART – II****II. Answer any 10 of the following and question no. 28 is compulsory:**

15. Name the countries in the Triple Entente.

**1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia**

16. Who were the three prominent dictators of the post World War I ?

**❖ Mussolini (Italy), Hitler (Germany), Franco (Spain)**

17. List social evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj.

**❖ Sati, Child marriage, Polygamy, Support for widow remarriage**

STD: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

18. Name the territories annexed by the British under the Doctrine of Lapse.

- ❖ Satara
- ❖ Sambalpur
- ❖ Parts of Punjab
- ❖ Jhansi
- ❖ Nagpur

19. Identify the palayams based on the division of east and west.

- ❖ Eastern palayams - Sattur, Nagalapuram, Ettayapuram, Panchalamkuruchi
- ❖ Western palayams - Uthumalai, Thalavankotai, Nadavukurichi, Singampatti, Seithur

20. List the factors affecting climate of India.

- ❖ Latitude, Altitude, Distance from sea, Monsoon wind, Jet stream

21. Name the types of soil found in India.

- ❖ Alluvial soil
- ❖ Black soil
- ❖ Red soil
- ❖ Mountain soil
- ❖ Desert soil
- ❖ Laterite soil
- ❖ Marshy soil.

22. Name the different types of coal with their carbon content.

- ❖ Anthracite - 80 to 90% carbon
- ❖ Bituminous - 60 to 80% carbon
- ❖ Lignite - 40 to 60% carbon
- ❖ Peat - less than 40% carbon

23. What is "Teri"?

- ❖ The sand dunes formed along the coast of Ramanathapuram and Thoothukudi districts are called Teri.

STD: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

24. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ Mettur Dam
- ❖ BhavaniSagar Dam
- ❖ Amaravathi Dam
- ❖ Krishnagiri Dam
- ❖ Sathanur Dam
- ❖ Mullaiperiyar Dam

25. What are the classical languages in India?

1.Tamil 2.Sanskrit 3.Telugu 4.Kannada 5.Malayalam 6. Odiya

26. List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?

- ❖ Mutual non-aggression
- ❖ Mutual non interference
- ❖ Equality and co-operation for mutual benefit
- ❖ Peaceful co-existence

27. What is meant by an industrial cluster?

- ❖ Industrial clusters are groups of firms in an area that share common markets Technologies and skills.

28. Different names of shifting agriculture in different regions in India.

Different names of shifting agriculture in different regions in India	
Name	Place
Jhum	Assam
Poonam	Kerela
Podu	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
Beewar, Mashan, Penda, Beera	Madhya Pradesh

STD: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

**III. ANSWER ANY 10 QUESTION NO. 42 IS COMPULSORY:****29. Match it**

- |                        |    |                     |
|------------------------|----|---------------------|
| 1. Black Gold          | -- | Coal                |
| 2. Tsangpo             | -- | Brahmaputra         |
| 3. Yellow Revolution   | -- | Oil seed production |
| 4. Thani Tamil Iyakkam | -- | Maraimalai Adigal   |
| 5. Mazagon Dock        | -- | Mumbai              |

**30. Analyse the effects of the world war II.**

## 1. Analyse the effects of World War - II.

- **New geo - political Power Alignment:** Cold war between America and Russia
- **Nuclear Proliferation:**  
The two blocs developed weapons including nuclear weapons
- **International Agencies.**  
UN, IMF, World Bank
- **Decolonization:**  
All the colonies became free

**31. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.**

- ❖ On April 13, 1919, People were gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amristar
- ❖ General Dyer opened fire on people without any warning. □ 379 were killed and more than 1000 injured.

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

- In Madras people agitate
- Swadesi Song sung
- Before the shops people were picketed.
- Boycott of foreign goods
- T. Prakasam and K. Nageswara Rao
- set up a camp at Udayavanam (Madras)
- Rajaji led salt march (Vedaranyam)

**STD: X****SOCIAL SCIENCE****33. Describe the major challenges of Indian industries.****Problems of Industry:**

- ❖ Shortage 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. □ In appropriate living conditions nearby estates

**34. Describe the nature of the plateau region of Tamil Nadu.**

Plateaus of Tamil Nadu are located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. It is roughly Triangular in shape. Its height increases from East to West. This plateau is broader in the North and very narrow in the South.

**Bharamahal Plateau:**

Brahmahal plateau is a part of the Mysore plateau situated in the North-western part of Tamil Nadu.

Its height ranges from 350 to 710 metres. z Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri district are located in this region.

**36. What is urbanization? Explain its problem.**

The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as urbanization. The level of urbanization of a place is assessed based on the size of population of the towns and cities and the proportion of population engaged in non-agricultural sectors.

**Impact of urbanization:**

Urbanization and population concentration go hand-in-hand and are closely related to each other.

A rapid rate of urbanization in a society is taken as an indicator of its economic development. Urbanization is increasing rapidly in the developing countries including India.

Rural to urban migration leads to population explosion in urban areas.

**STD: X****SOCIAL SCIENCE**

By 2030, more than 50% of India's population is expected to live in urban areas.

**The following are the major problems of urbanization in India.**

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

**37. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.**

1. It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
2. It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
3. It establishes a federal system of government.
4. It makes India as a secular state.
5. It provides an independent judiciary.
6. It accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age

**38. Discuss the core determinants of India's foreign policy?**

1. Geographical position and size of territory
2. Nation's history, traditions
3. Natural resources
4. economic development
5. Political stability and structure of government
6. The necessity of peace
7. Military strength
8. International milieu

STD: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

**39. Write the challenges of Globalization?**

- ❖ Global Competition (in wages, labour rights and employment practices, etc.)
- ❖ Consuming junk food
- ❖ Degradation of health and spread of diseases.
- ❖ Various Problems
- ❖ Child labour and slavery.
- ❖ Environmental degradation.
- ❖ Global imbalance.

**40. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.****1. Direct Taxes**

A tax imposed on an individual or organization, which is paid directly.

- ❖ **Income tax** : based on the income of a person.
- ❖ **Wealth tax** : property ownership
- ❖ **Corporate tax** : It is levied on companies

**2. Indirect Taxes**

The tax can be shifted to others

- ❖ **Stamp duty** : It is a paid on official documents. (marriage, registration)
- ❖ **Entertainment tax** : movie tickets, tickets to amusement parks, exhibitions and sports
- ❖ **Excise duty** : It is a duty on manufactured goods.

**35. a. Distinguish between.****No Metallic minerals**

- 1 contain metallic elements
- 2 : Iron, Copper, Gold

**Non - Metallic minerals**

- do not contain metals
- Mica, Limestone, Coal, Petroleum

**b. Agriculture is the backbone of India.**

- ❖ Indian Economy is mainly based on agriculture

**41. 1930- 1950**

1. 1930 FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
2. 1931 SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
3. 1932 THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
4. 1935 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT
5. 1939 OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR- II
6. 1940 BRITAIN WAR

STD: X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

7. 1945 SIMLA CONFERENCE
8. 1945 END OF WORLD WAR - II
9. 1947 INDEPENDENCE DAY
10. 1950 REPUBLIC DAY

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

43. Write an essay on the role played by the 19th century reformers towards the cause of Women.

1. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
  - Abolition of Sati
  - widow remarriage
  - Education for women.
  - child marriage, and polygamy
2. **Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar**
  - Women Education, Schools for Girls,
  - betterment of the child widows
3. **Swami Dayananda Saraswathi**
  - Opposed Child Marriage
  - supported widow remarriage
4. **M. G. Ranade:**
  - widow Marriage Association □ female education.
5. **Jyotiba Phule & Savitribai Phule**
  - opposed child marriage
  - opened orphanage to widows

OR

Discuss the causes and consequences of the Revolt 1857.

1. Annexation policy of the British  
The Doctrine of Lapse - Dalhousie, The Doctrine of Paramountcy.
2. Social Changes:

**STD: X****SOCIAL SCIENCE**

3. Abolition of Sati, Child Marriage etc.
4. **Economic causes:**  
Tax system
5. **Discrimination:**  
Indian's Salary and Post.
6. **Revolt:**  
The introduction of 'New Enfield Rifle'.
7. **Civil Rebellion** .  
Indian Sepoys Farmers , Zamindars, Landlord
8. **Effects:**  
India became a Crown Colony , 1858 - Queen Victoria's Magna - Carta implemented.

\*\*\*\*\*