

10th
STD

PUBLIC EXAMINATION - APRIL 2024

Reg. No.

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Part -III

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

Social Science (With Answers)

[Maximum Marks: 100

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

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

PART - I

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

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

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

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

PART - II

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

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

PART - III

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

29. Fill in the blanks:

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

[1]

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

PART - IV

Note : Answer the following questions. $2 \times 8 = 16$

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

Answers**PART - I**

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

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

PART - II

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

22.

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

23. (i) Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto 46°C.
(ii) The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'break' or 'burst of monsoon'.
24. (i) Manganese is an important mineral used for making iron and steel and serves as basic raw material for alloying.
(ii) It is also used in the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.
25. (i) The President of India is elected by an electoral college by means of single transferable vote.
(ii) The Electoral College consists of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.
26. (i) Pakistan and Afghanistan to the North-west
(ii) China, Nepal, Bhutan to the North
(iii) Bangladesh to the East
(iv) Myanmar to the Far East
(v) Sri Lanka (from south-east) and Maldives (from south-west).
27. (i) A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market.
(ii) Standard of living has increased.
28. Due to the presence of major automobile manufacturing units and allied industries around the city.

PART - III

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

30. Activities of the League :

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

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

31. Simla Conference :

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

Cabinet Mission :

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

Muslim League :

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

Mountbatten Plan :

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

32. (a) (i)

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

(ii)

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

- (b) (i) North Indian rivers are perennial because they originate from the snow covered Himalayas.
(ii) The snow covered Himalayan glacier is a 'good source for continuous water and the rivers are perennial.

33. At present, there are six Fundamental Rights.

RIGHT TO EQUALITY

- Art. 14 - Equality before law.
Art. 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
Art. 16 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
Art. 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.
Art. 18 - Abolition of titles except military and academic.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM

- Art. 19 - Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
Art. 20 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
Art. 21 - Protection of life and personal liberty.
Art. 21A - Right to elementary education.
Art. 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

- Art. 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
Art. 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

RIGHT TO RELIGION

- Art. 25 - Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
Art. 26 - Freedom to manage religious affairs.
Art. 27 - Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.

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

CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

- Art. 29 - Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
Art. 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

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

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

- (I) The Trans - Himalayas
(II) Himalayas,
(III) Eastern or Purvanchal hills

(I) The Trans - Himalayas :

- (i) It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan Plateau.
(ii) It is about 40 Km wide in the eastern and western extremities and about 225 km wide in its central part.
(iii) The rocks of this region contain marine sediments which are underlain by "Tertiary Granite".

(II) The Himalayas :

- (i) It constitutes the core part of northern mountains. It is an young fold mountain.
(ii) It is divided into,
(1) Greater Himalayas
(2) Lesser Himalayas
(3) The Siwaliks

The Greater Himalayas or Himadri :

- (i) It is about 25km wide and about 6,000 m in height.
(ii) It receives less rainfall.
(iii) Example : Mountain Everest, Kanchenjunga

The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal:

- (i) It is the middle range of Himalayas.
(ii) The major rocks of this range are slate, limestone and quartzite.
(iii) Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabharat are the mountain ranges found in this part.

The Outer Himalayas/The Siwaliks :

- (i) The Siwaliks extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam
(ii) The attitude of this range varies between 900 - 1100 m.
(iii) The width of this range varies from 10km in the east to 50 km in the west.

(III) Purvanchal Hills :

- (i) It extended in the north - eastern states of India.
(ii) Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar, while others are inside India.

(iii) E.g. : Daffa Hills, Abor Hills, Naga Hills.

Importance of Himalayas :

- (i) Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India.
- (ii) It forms a natural barrier to the subcontinent.
- (iii) It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra etc.
- (iv) The Northern mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.
- (v) It provides raw material for many forest based industries.
- (vi) Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.

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

The following are the major problems of urbanization in India.

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

36. **Cotton Textile Industry:**

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

Manchester of India :

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

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

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

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

37. **The Causes :**

Annexation Policy of British India :

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

Insensitivity to Indian Cultural Sentiments :

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

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

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

39. **Methods of calculating GDP are as follows :**

(i) Expenditure Approach :

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

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

(ii) The Income Approach :

- This method looks at GDP from the perspective of the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services.
- The income approach to measuring GDP (Y) is

$$Y = \text{Wages} + \text{Rent} + \text{Interest} + \text{Profit}$$

(iii) Value Added Approach :

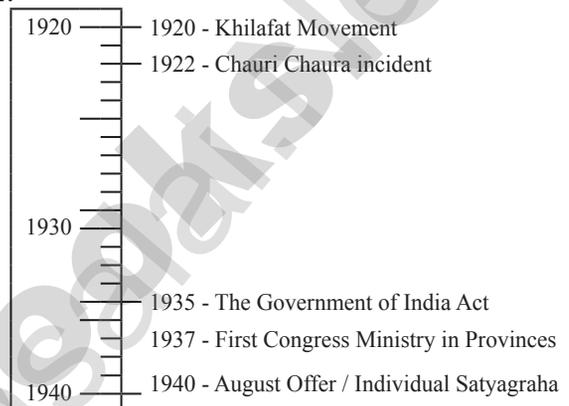
- In the value added approach the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
- The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives us the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.
- **For example :** A cup of tea served to you in a hotel is a “final good”.
- **Value added method :**
Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea
Value of intermediate goods = Value of final goods

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

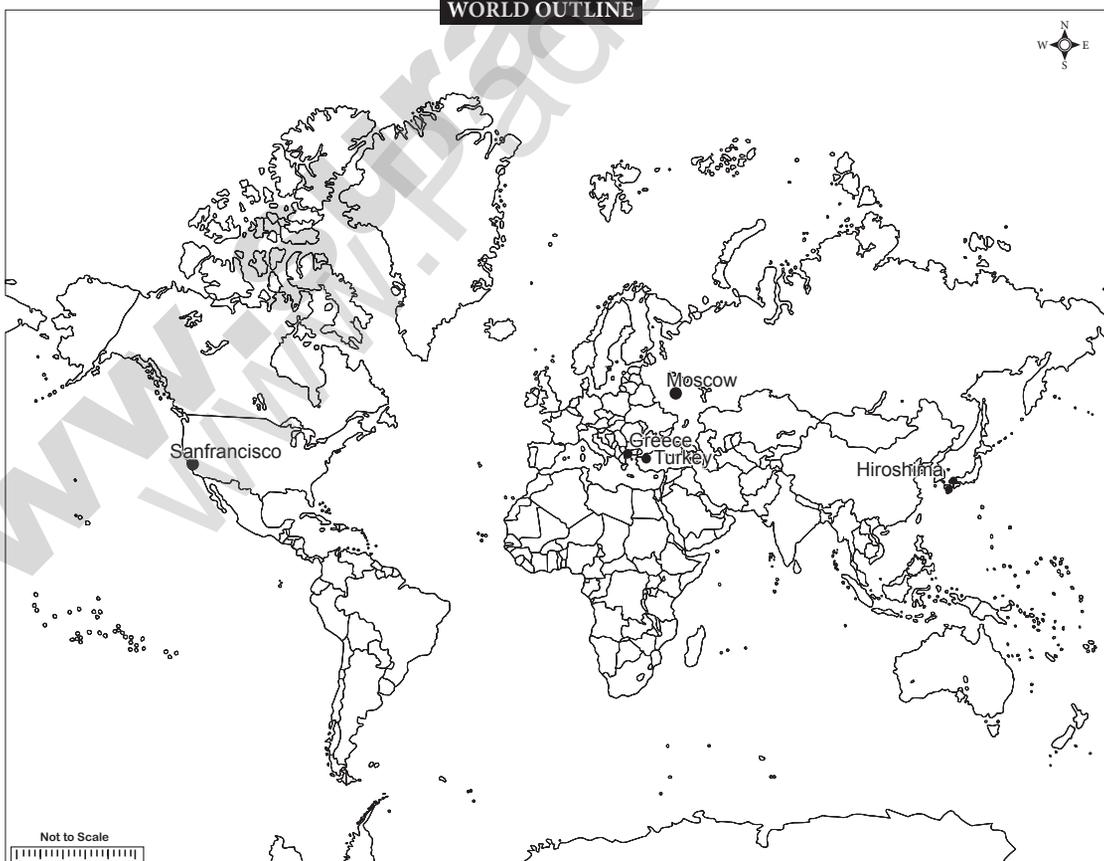
Causes of Black Money : Several sources of black money are identified as causes.

- Shortage of goods
- Licensing proceeding
- Contribution of the industrial sector
- Smuggling
- Tax structure

41.



42.



PART - IV43. (a) **European Alliances and Counter - Alliances :**

- (i) In 1900 five of the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.
- (ii) One camp consisted of the Central Powers Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- (iii) The other camp consisted of France and Russia.
- (iv) Britain subsequently reached an agreement with Russia and formed the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia.

Violent Forms of Nationalism :

- (i) With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of "my country right or wrong I support it" developed.
- (ii) England's jingoism, France's chauvinism and Germany's Kultur were militant forms of nationalism, contributing decisively to the outbreak of War.

Aggressive Attitude of German Emperor :

- (i) Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.
- (ii) Therefore, Britain embarked on a naval race, which heightened the tension between the two powers.

Hostility of France towards Germany :

- (i) France and Germany were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.
- (ii) German interference in Morocco added to the bitterness.

Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans :

- (i) The Young Turk Revolution of 1908, Austria and Russia resumed their activities in the Balkans.
- (ii) Austria's action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany firmly supported Austria.
- (iii) The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

The Balkan Wars :

- (i) Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.
- (ii) Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans
- (iii) The Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest in August 1913.

Immediate Cause :

- (i) On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.
- (ii) The German navy was expanded.
- (iii) Germany thought that it should strike first. It declared war on Russia on 1 August.

(OR)

(b) Rebellion of Veerapandya Kattabomman 1790 – 1799 :

- (i) Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkurichi at the age of thirty.
- (ii) However, soon several events led to conflicts between Veerapandya Kattabomman and the East India Company.
- (iii) The Company appointed its Collectors to collect taxes from all the Palayams.
- (iv) This was the bone of contention between the English and Kattabomman.

Confrontation with Jackson :

- (i) An interview was granted and Kattabomman met Jackson in Ramanathapuram on 19 September 1798.
- (ii) Kattabomman had to stand for three hours before the haughty Collector Jackson.
- (iii) When Kattabomman felt that he was in danger, he escaped with the help of Oomathurai.

Appearance before Madras Council :

- (i) The Madras council asked Kattabomman to appear before a committee.
- (ii) Kattabomman appeared before the Committee and reported on what transpired in Ramanathapuram. The Committee found Kattabomman was not guilty.
- (iii) Jackson was dismissed from service

Kattabomman and the confederacy of Palayakkarars :

- (i) Marudhu Pandiyar of Sivagangai formed the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British. Kattabomman was interested in this confederacy.
- (ii) Marudhu Brothers and Kattabomman jointly decided on a confrontation with the English. So the Company considered the expedition of Kattabomman as a challenge to their authority.

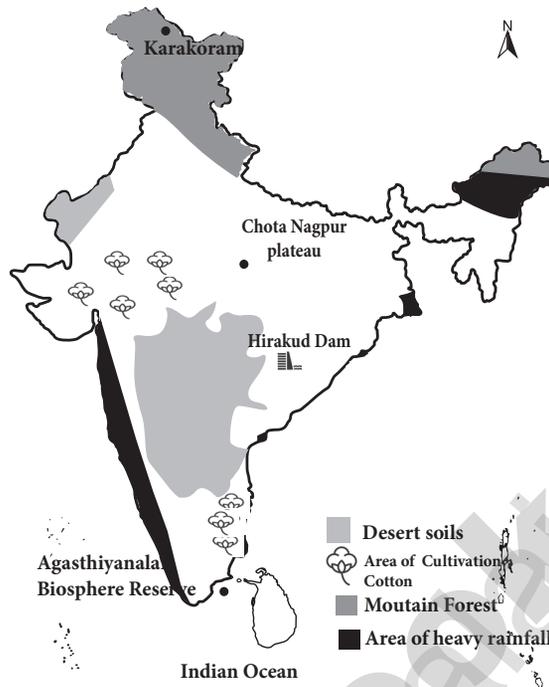
The Siege of Panchalamkurichi :

- (i) Kattabomman's "evasive reply" prompted Bannerman to attack his fort.
- (ii) Bannerman moved his entire army to Panchalamkurichi on 5 September.
- (iii) Bannerman deputed Ramalinganar to convey a message asking Kattabomman to surrender, Kattabomman refused.

Execution of Kattabomman :

- (i) Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai. Betrayed by the rajas of Ettayapuram and Pudukottai Kattabomman was finally captured.
- (ii) Kattabomman was hanged from a tamarind tree in the old fort of Kayathar.

8
44. (a)



(b)

(OR)

