

VIVEKANANDA VIDYALAYA MATRIC HR SEC SCHOOL, PANNAIKADU PIRIVU**KODAIKANAL, DINDIGUL DISTRICT****HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (DINDIGUL DISTRICT) KEY – DECEMBER 2024****CLASS: 10 STD****SOCIAL SCIENCE – ANSWER KEY****MARKS: 100****I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:****14*1=14**

1	a). Lenin	8	d). Maharastra
2	a). 24 October 1929	9	c). Uttar Pradesh
3	c). Ziegenbalg	10	b). Millets
4	b). 1829	11	b). The Governor
5	c). Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	12	b). India – China
6	c). Bhangar	13	a). Used to study the economic growth
7	c). Punjap	14	c). July-Aug 1991

II. ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS: (Q.NO: 28 IS CUMPULSORY)**10*2=20****15 What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?**

- ❖ England's Jingoism
- ❖ France's Chauvinism
- ❖ Germany's Kultar

16 How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?

- 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.

17 What was the significance of the Battle of Kalakadu?

- The Nawab sent an additional contingent of sepoys to Mahfuzkhan.
- Besides the 1000 sepoys of the Company, Mahfuzkhan received 600 more sent by the Nawab.
- He also had the support of cavalry and foot soldiers from the Carnatic.
- In the battle at Kalakadu, Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

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

- ★ Satara
- ★ Sambalpur
- ★ Punjap
- ★ Jhansi
- ★ Nagpur

19 What is the contribution of Annie Besant to India's freedom struggle?

- Annie Besant started Home Rule Movement in 1916.
- She started the newspaper New India and Commonweal to carry forward her agenda.
- Under the Press Act of 1910 Annie Besant was asked to pay hefty amount as security.

20 Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.

- ⊙ The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
- ⊙ The area of this plateau is about 7 lakh square km.
- ⊙ Height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

21 List the factors affecting climate of India.

- ♣ Latitude
- ♣ Altitude
- ♣ Distance from the sea
- ♣ Monsoon wind
- ♣ Jet stream

22 During cyclone, how does the Meteorological department warn the fishermen?

- ♣ The Fishermen are advised not to reach the deep sea for next 12 hours along coasts.
- ♣ The fisherman is wanted to stay away from the sea storm in parts of coastal till normal.

23 Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- ☉ Mettur dam
- ☉ Amaravathi Dam
- ☉ Mullaiperiyar Dam
- ☉ Aliyar Dam

24 What are the qualifications for the appointment of Governor?

- ✦ He should be a citizen of India.
- ✦ He must have completed 35 years of age.
- ✦ He should be a member of parliament or any state legislature.
- ✦ He should not hold any other profitable occupations.

25 List any four guiding principles of Panchsheel?

- Mutual respect for each other' territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression
- Mutual non-interference
- Equality and Co-operation for mutual benefit
- Peaceful co-existence

26 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

27 What is Entrepreneurship?

- ⊛ Entrepreneurship is a process of a action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish enterprise.
- ⊛ It is the ability to create and build something.

28 Write four major shipyards located in India?

There are four main centers of ship building at

- ♣ Vishakhapatnam
- ♣ Kolkata
- ♣ Kochi
- ♣ Mumbai

III. ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS: (Q.NO: 42 IS CUMPULSORY)

10*5=50

29 Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

i). European Alliances and Counter alliances:

- * In 1900 the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.
- * It was consisted of the **Central powers, and Allied Powers.**
- * Central Powers formed the Triple Alliances.
- * Allied power formed Triple entente.

ii). Violent Forms of Nationalism:

With the growth of nationalism the attitude of "**my country right or wrong I supported it**" developed.

iii). Aggressive attitude of German Emperor:

- * Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.
- * He proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- * The German navy was expanded against **Britain.**

iv). Hostility of France towards Germany:

- ♣ France and Germany were old rivals of the defeat of **1871** and loss.
- ♣ France interference in **Morocco was opposed by Germany.**

v). The Balkan Wars:

- ♣ It was formed to free from **Turkish power.**
- ♣ Albania was created. Balkan states divided up Macedonia.
- ♣ Bulgaria attacked **Serbia and Greece.**
- ♣ Bulgaria was easily defeated.

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

i). Ram Mohan Roy:

- ✪ He advocated the rights of widows to remarry.
- ✪ He wanted polygamy to end.
- ✪ He strongly advocated education for women.
- ✪ It concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy.

ii). Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:

- ♣ He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- ♣ He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.

iii). Swami Dayananda Saraswathi:

- ★ He declared the practice such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage.
- ★ The alleged polluting effects of foreign travel had no scriptural sanction.

iv). Jyotiba Phule:

- ♣ Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage, which was prohibited particularly among high-caste Hindus.
- ♣ Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes

and women.

v). Parsi reform Movement:

- Behramji Malabari organized a campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage.
- Baba Ram Singh considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage.
- He prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.

32 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, Madurai and Thirunelveli to the company.
- * The English army officer's scant respect for the social and religious sentiments of the Indian sepoys also 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 23rd regiments raised their standard of revolt.
- * Colonel Fancourt, Colonel Me Kerras killed Indian sepoys.

33 Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.

- ☉ The Swadeshi movement made a deep impact in Tamilnadu.
- ☉ Public meeting attended by thousands of people were organized in various parts of Tamilnadu.
- ☉ Tamil was used on the public platform for the time to mobilize the people.
- ☉ Bharathi's patriotic songs were especially important.
- ☉ Many journals were started to propagate Swadeshi ideals.
- ☉ Students and youth participated widely in the Swadeshi Movement.
- ☉ Swadesamitran and India were prominent journals.

34 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 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.

35 Distinguish between: i). North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon

ii). Agro based Industry and Mineral Based Industry

Give Reason: Water Harvesting is necessary

i). North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon

NORTH EAST MONSOON	SOUTH WEST MONSOON
It is also known as retreating monsoon.	It is also known as advancing monsoon.
It blows from October to November.	It blows from June to September.
They are moisture laden wind.	They are cold dry wind.
It blows from ocean towards the land.	It blows from land to the sea.
It receive good amount of rainfall accounted for 35% of their annual total.	Over all about 75% of Indian rainfall is received this monsoon.

ii). Agro based Industry and Mineral Based Industry

AGRO BASED INDUSTRY	MINERAL BASED INDUSTRY
These industries draw their raw materials from agricultural sector.	They use both metals and non-metallic minerals as their raw materials.
They provide employment in rural areas.	They provide employment both in rural and urban areas.
Cotton textile, jute and sugar industries are examples.	Iron and steel, engineering and ship building industries are examples.

iii). Rain water harvesting is necessary.

- It is necessary.
- Indian rainfall is erratic in nature.
- To meet the ever growing demand for water in the agriculture, domestic and industrial sector.

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 Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

- It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
- It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.
- It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- It establishes a federal system of government.
- It establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Centre but also in the states.
- It makes India as a secular state.
- It provides an independent judiciary.

38 Describe the Executive and Judicial powers of the President of India.**i). Executive Powers**

- ♠ The constitution vests in the President of India all the executive powers of the Central Government.
- ♠ Article 77 requires that every in the name of the President.
- ♠ So he has to make many appointments to key-offices to run the administration.
- ♠ He is responsible for making a wide variety of appointments.

ii). Judicial Powers

- Article 72 confers on the President power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or to commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence.
- In all cases where the punishment or sentence is for and offence against a Union law; and in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.

39 Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.**i). Gross National Product (GNP):**

- ✘ Gross National Product is the total value of produced and income received in a year by dom

residents of a country.

- ✘ It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.

ii). Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

- ✱ GDP is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

iii). Net National Product (NNP):

- ✘ NNP is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation that is we arrive the NNP by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product.
- ✘ $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$

iv). Net Domestic Product (NDP):

- NDP is a part of Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the Quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation)
- $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$

v). Per Capita Income (PCI):

- Per capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
- It is obtained by dividing the National Income by the population of a country.
- $\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$

40. Explain some direct and indirect taxes.

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 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 Draw the timeline between 1910 -1940 any five world important events

Any five events write

42 Mark the following places India map:

i). Vedaranyam ii). Jhansi iii). Madras iv). Jallianwalabagh v). Bombay

IV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING**43 a). Trace the circumstances that led to the rise of Hitler in Germany.**

- ♣ Hitler and six men founded the National Socialist German Workers Party.
- ♣ Hitler has developed violent political biases against Jews.
- ♣ He associated Judaism with Marxism.
- ♣ During World War I he served in the Bavarian army.
- ♣ In 1923 Hitler attempted to capture power in Bavaria landed him in prison.
- ♣ During the time in prison wrote Mein Kampf (My Struggle).
- ♣ All political parties except the Nazi party were declared illegal.
- ♣ The Hitler Youth was created, and the labour front set up.

b). Explain Gandhiji's 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 student s 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.

44 a). Mark the following given outline map of India

- i). Aravalli ii). Alluvial soil region iii). Malabar Coast iv). Direct southwest monsoon
v). Heavy Rainfall region vi). Any one coal mining place
vii). Most densely populated state in India viii). Headquarters of northern railway

(OR)

- b). i). Nilagiris ii). Javadhu Hills iii). River Thamirabrani iv). Mettur Dam
v). Coffee growing area v). Any one iron mining place vii). Ennore port
viii). Salem airport

Follow 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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