

10th STANDARD SOCIAL SCIENCE / ANSWER KEY-2025_ASHIQ

Part-1

1. (b) Japan
2. (c) Pope
3. (a) 1975
- 4.(a) Assertion is correct but Reason is not apt to the Assertion.
5. (C) Munda Rebellion
6. (c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
7. (a) Cotton
8. (d) Tamil Nadu
9. (b) Demography
10. (b) Millets
11. (c) Tamil Nadu
12. (c) An Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
13. (b) Value added approach
14. (d) 1994

Part - II

15.How do you assess the importance of the Sino-Japanese War?

- * The Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) demonstrated Japan's rapid modernization and military strength after the Meiji Restoration.
- * It resulted in Japan gaining control over Taiwan and the Liaodong Peninsula, marking its emergence as a major imperial power in East Asia.
- * The war also highlighted the weakness of the Qing Dynasty in China, leading to further foreign intervention and the "Scramble for Concessions."

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16. How did the Great Depression impact Indian agriculture?

The Great Depression led to a sharp decline in global demand for agricultural products, causing prices of crops to plummet in India. The colonial government provided little relief, exacerbating rural distress and contributing to social unrest.

17. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars?

- * The Palayakkarars were feudal lords in Tamil Nadu who held military tenures under the Nayaka rulers.
- * Their duties included collecting taxes from the peasants, maintaining law and order, and commanding military forces for the Nayaka rulers.

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

- * The Doctrine of Lapse was used by the British East India Company to annex independent Indian states where the ruler had died without a natural heir.
- * Some of the territories annexed under this doctrine included:
 - * Satara
 - * Jhansi
 - * Nagpur
 - * Awadh

19. What is the contribution of Annie Besant towards India's Freedom Struggle?

- * Annie Besant was a prominent Theosophist and nationalist who played a significant role in India's freedom struggle.
- * She launched the Home Rule League in 1916, advocating for self-government and mobilizing public opinion.
- * Besant also promoted education, social reform, and women's rights in India.

20. Write a short note on the Deccan Plateau.

- * The Deccan Plateau is a large plateau region in southern India.
- * It is bordered by the Western and Eastern Ghats mountain ranges.
- * The region is characterized by diverse topography, including hills, river valleys, and fertile plains.
- * The Deccan has a rich history, with various dynasties having ruled over it.

21. Name the four distinct seasons of India.

- * India experiences four main seasons:
 - * Winter season
 - * Summer Season
 - * North East Monsoon Season(Rainy season)
 - * South East Monsoon Season(Post-monsoon season)

22. State the types of agricultural practices in India.

- * India has diverse agricultural practices, including:
 - * Subsistence farming

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- * Intensive farming
- * Commercial farming
- * Plantation agriculture
- * Shifting cultivation

23. Mention the major islands of Tamil Nadu.

- * Tamil Nadu has several islands, including:
- * Pamban Island (Rameswaram Island)
- * Krusadai Island

24. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

- * Tamil Nadu has several multipurpose river projects that serve various purposes like irrigation, power generation, and flood control.
- * Some important projects include:
- * Mettur Dam
- * Bhavani Sagar Dam
- * Periyar Dam

25. What is the original jurisdiction of the High Court?

- * Original jurisdiction refers to the power of the High Court to hear certain cases directly, without the need for them to go through lower courts first.
- * This typically includes cases involving:
- * Fundamental rights
- * Admiralty
- * Matters of testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction

26. Name the architects of the Non-Aligned Movement.

- * The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was formed during the Cold War as a group of states that did not align themselves with either the United States or the Soviet Union.
- * Key architects of the NAM included:
- * Jawaharlal Nehru (India)
- * Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia)
- * Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)
- * Sukarno (Indonesia)
- * Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)

27. Define food security according to FAO.

- * According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

28. What do you know about the 'Startup India Scheme'?

- * The Startup India Scheme is an initiative launched by the Indian government to promote entrepreneurship and innovation.

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* It aims to create a conducive ecosystem for startups by providing support in areas such as funding, mentorship, and regulatory compliance.

Part - III

29. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) Kattabomman was hanged to death at Kayathar.
- (ii) Gandhi regarded Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political guru.
- (iii) Nilgiri Tahr is the Tamil Nadu State animal.
- (iv) Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article 51A.
- (v) Secondary sector is otherwise called as Industrial sector.

30. Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.

- * The Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties on Germany after World War I.
- * Key provisions included:
 - * Territorial losses: Germany lost significant territory to neighboring countries.
 - * Reparations: Germany was required to pay heavy reparations to the Allied powers.
 - * Military restrictions: Germany's military was severely limited in size and capabilities.
 - * War guilt clause: Germany was forced to accept full responsibility for causing the war.

31. Analyze the effects of World War II.

- * World War II had profound and far-reaching consequences:
 - * Massive casualties: The war resulted in the deaths of millions of people worldwide.
 - * Political changes: It led to the rise of new superpowers (the US and the Soviet Union), the decline of European colonial empires, and the emergence of new nations.
 - * Economic impact: The war caused widespread destruction but also stimulated economic growth in some countries.
 - * Social changes: It accelerated social changes, including increased women's participation in the workforce and advancements in civil rights movements.
 - * Technological advancements: The war spurred significant technological developments in fields like aviation, medicine, and nuclear energy.

32. (a) Distinguish between:

(i) North-east monsoon and South-west monsoon

Southwest Monsoon:

- * It is the primary monsoon system of India.
- * Occurs during the summer months (June to September).
- * Brings the majority of rainfall to most parts of India.

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* Caused by the heating of the landmass, creating a low-pressure area that attracts moisture-laden winds from the Indian Ocean.

* Northeast Monsoon:

* It is a less intense monsoon system.

* Occurs during the winter months (October to December).

* Primarily affects the southeastern coastal regions of India, particularly Tamil Nadu.

* Caused by winds flowing from the northeast, from land to sea.

(ii) Renewable and non-renewable resources

Renewable Resources:

* Resources that can be replenished naturally over time.

* Examples include solar energy, wind energy, water, and forests.

Non-Renewable Resources:

* Resources that cannot be easily replenished; they are finite.

* Examples include fossil fuels (coal, petroleum, natural gas) and minerals.

(b) Give reason:

* Mountains are cooler than the plains.

* Temperature generally decreases with altitude. This is because:

* Atmospheric pressure decreases with height, causing air to expand and cool.

* The sun's rays heat the earth's surface, which then heats the air. Higher altitudes are farther from the heat source.

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

* 19th-century reformers in India played a crucial role in advocating for women's rights and challenging social injustices.

* Key reformers and their contributions:

* Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Advocated for the abolition of Sati (widow immolation) and promoted women's education.

* Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar: Championed widow remarriage and opposed child marriage.

* Jyotiba Phule: Worked for the education of women and lower castes, and opened orphanages and homes for widows.

* Swami Dayananda Saraswati: Founded the Arya Samaj, which advocated for equal rights for women and opposed child marriage.

* These reformers challenged prevailing social norms, promoted education, and fought against discriminatory practices, paving the way for greater gender equality.

34. Give an account of the peninsular rivers of India.

* Peninsular rivers are rivers in India that originate in the Deccan Plateau and flow into the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea.

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- * Characteristics:
- * They are primarily rain-fed, so their flow fluctuates depending on the monsoon season.
- * Most of them are non-perennial.
- * They have relatively shorter courses compared to the Himalayan rivers.
- * Examples of major peninsular rivers:
- * Godavari
- * Krishna
- * Cauvery
- * Mahanadi
- * Narmada
- * Tapi

35. State any five types of soil in India and explain the characteristics and distribution of the soil.

- * India has a variety of soil types due to its diverse climate and geology.
- * Five major types:
- * Alluvial Soil:
 - * Characteristics: Fertile, fine-grained, rich in minerals.
 - * Distribution: Indo-Gangetic plains, river valleys.
- * Black Soil:
 - * Characteristics: Clayey, retains moisture, rich in iron.
 - * Distribution: Deccan Plateau (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat).
- * Red Soil:
 - * Characteristics: Porous, less fertile, reddish color due to iron oxide.
 - * Distribution: Southern and Eastern parts of the Deccan Plateau.
- * Laterite Soil:
 - * Characteristics: Formed by intense leaching, less fertile.
 - * Distribution: Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.
- * Mountain Soil:
 - * Characteristics: Varies with altitude, often thin and less fertile.
 - * Distribution: Himalayan region, other mountain areas.

36. Explain the different modes of transport available in Tamil Nadu.

- * Tamil Nadu has a well-developed transportation network with various modes:
- * Roadways:
 - * Extensive network of highways, state highways, and district roads.
 - * Buses, trucks, and private vehicles are common.
- * Railways:
 - * Southern Railways has a strong presence, connecting major cities and towns.
 - * Both passenger and freight trains operate.
- * Airways:
 - * Several domestic and international airports, including Chennai International Airport.
- * Waterways:
 - * Major seaports like Chennai, Ennore, and Thoothukudi handle cargo traffic.

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* Inland waterways are less developed but have some significance.

37. What are the duties and functions of the Prime Minister of India?

- * The Prime Minister is the head of the government in India and plays a crucial role:
- * Head of the Council of Ministers: Advises the President in appointing ministers and chairs the meetings of the Council.
- * Policy Formulation: Plays a key role in formulating government policies and programs.
- * Parliamentary Leader: Leads the ruling party in Parliament.
- * Liaison with the President: Communicates important decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President.
- * International Relations: Represents the country in international forums and plays a key role in foreign policy.

38. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.

- * The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of India and has several unique features:
- * Longest Written Constitution: It is one of the longest written constitutions in the world.
- * Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic: It establishes India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic.
- * Fundamental Rights: It guarantees fundamental rights to citizens, including the right to equality, freedom, and justice.
- * Directive Principles of State Policy: It lays down guidelines for the state to promote social and economic welfare.
- * Parliamentary System: It establishes a parliamentary form of government.
- * Federal Structure: It adopts a federal system, dividing powers between the central government and the states.
- * Judicial Review: It grants the judiciary the power to review and strike down laws that violate the Constitution.

39. Explain various terms associated with measuring National Income.

- * National income is the total value of goods and services produced by a country's economy during a financial year.
- * Important terms:
- * GDP (Gross Domestic Product): The total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders.
- * GNP (Gross National Product): The total value of goods and services produced by a country's residents, including income from abroad.
- * NDP (Net Domestic Product): GDP minus depreciation.
- * NNP (Net National Product): GNP minus depreciation.
- * Per Capita Income: National income divided by the population.

40. What is tax? Explain its various types.

- * Tax is a mandatory payment levied by a government on individuals or businesses.
- * Types of taxes:
- * Direct Taxes: Taxes levied directly on income or wealth.

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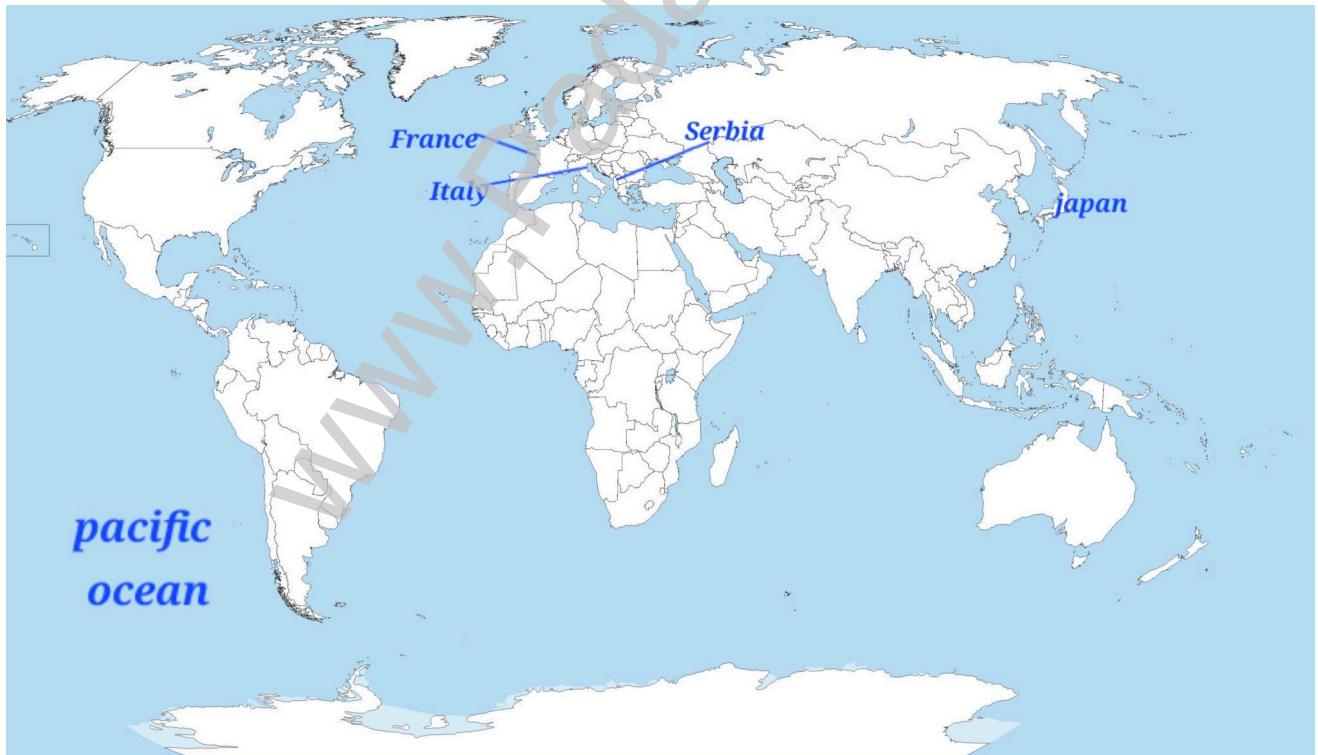
- * Examples: Income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax.
- * Indirect Taxes: Taxes levied on the sale of goods and services.
- * Examples: Sales tax, value-added tax (VAT), excise duty, goods and services tax (GST).
- * Taxes are a primary source of revenue for the government, used to finance public services and development activities.

41. Draw a Time-line for the following:

- * Write any five important events of the Indian National Movement between 1910 and 1940.
- * A timeline requires a visual representation, which I cannot provide. However, here are five important events:
 - * 1915: Mahatma Gandhi returns to India.
 - * 1919: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
 - * 1920-22: Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - * 1930: Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - * 1940: Lahore Resolution (demand for Pakistan).

42. Mark the following places on the map of the World.

- * (i) Italy
- * (ii) Pacific Ocean
- * (iii) France
- * (iv) Serbia
- * (v) Japan



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Part - IV

43 . (a) Critically examine the Civil Disobedience Movement as the typical example of the Gandhian Movement.

- * The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34) is considered a classic example of Gandhian philosophy and methods in the Indian independence struggle.
- * Gandhian Principles in the Movement:
 - * Satyagraha: The movement was rooted in Satyagraha, emphasizing non-violent resistance and truth. Gandhi urged people to disobey unjust laws peacefully.
 - * Non-violence (Ahimsa): Non-violence was central to the movement. Participants were expected to avoid any form of violence against the British authorities.
 - * Civil Disobedience: The movement involved the deliberate violation of specific laws, such as the salt tax, to challenge British authority.
 - * Self-reliance: Gandhi promoted self-reliance through activities like Khadi spinning, encouraging Indians to boycott British goods.
- * Key Features of the Movement:
 - * Salt March: The Salt March to Dandi was a pivotal event, symbolizing the defiance against British salt monopoly.
 - * Mass Participation: The movement witnessed widespread participation from various sections of Indian society, including peasants, workers, and women.
 - * Impact: It significantly mobilized Indian public opinion, increased pressure on the British government, and paved the way for future negotiations on independence.
- * Criticisms:
 - * Some critics argued that the movement was slow to achieve its goals and that it did not entirely prevent instances of violence.
 - * There were also concerns about the participation of certain groups and the economic impact of civil disobedience.
- * Conclusion:
 - * Despite criticisms, the Civil Disobedience Movement effectively showcased Gandhian principles and their power in mass mobilization. It remains a defining moment in India's struggle for independence.

OR

(b) Describe the background for the formation of the Justice Party and point out its contribution to the cause of Social Justice.

- * Background to the Formation of the Justice Party:
 - * The Justice Party was formed in the early 20th century in the Madras Presidency (now Tamil Nadu).

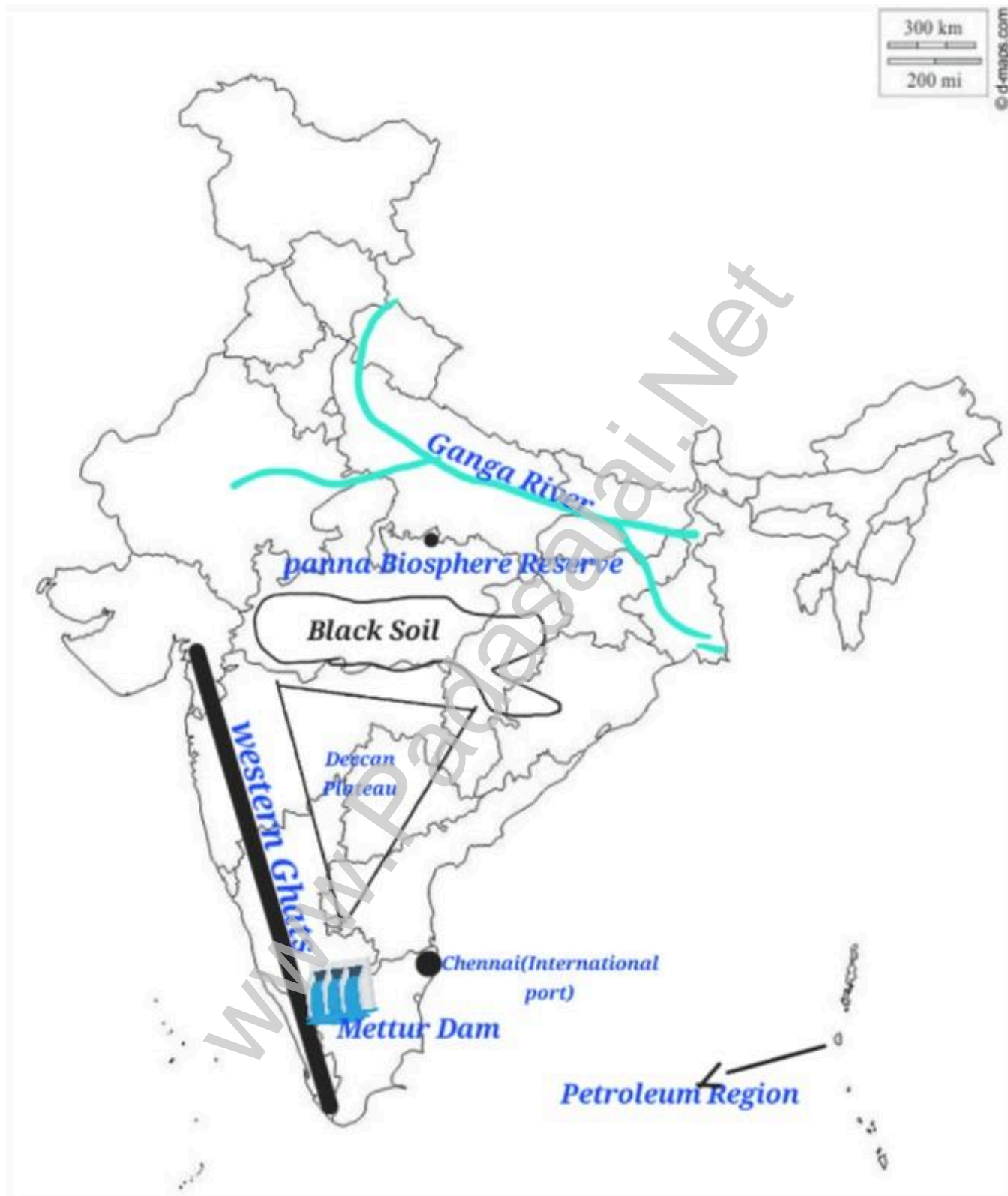
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- * It emerged as a result of socio-political inequalities and the dominance of the Brahmin community in government jobs and education.
- * Non-Brahmin leaders sought to address these disparities and demand greater representation for non-Brahmin communities.
- * Contributions to Social Justice:
 - * Representation in Government: The Justice Party focused on securing increased representation for non-Brahmins in government jobs and legislative bodies.
 - * Reservation Policy: It introduced communal reservations to ensure proportional representation in government and educational institutions. This was a landmark step towards affirmative action and social justice.
 - * Education: The party promoted educational opportunities for non-Brahmin communities, establishing schools and colleges.
 - * Social Reforms: It enacted legislation to address social issues and improve the status of marginalized communities.
 - * Self-Respect Movement: The Justice Party's ideology aligned with and supported the Self-Respect Movement led by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, which challenged social hierarchies and advocated for equality.
- * Impact:
 - * The Justice Party's efforts significantly altered the social and political landscape of the Madras Presidency.
 - * It empowered non-Brahmin communities, challenged social discrimination, and laid the foundation for social justice policies in Tamil Nadu.
- * Note: Differently abled candidates have to write only notes for the questions related to the map.

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

- * (i) Western Ghats
- * (ii) Deccan Plateau
- * (iii) Panna Biosphere Reserve
- * (iv) River Ganga
- * (v) Black Soil Region
- * (vi) Mettur Dam
- * (vii) International Airport (Any one)
- * (viii) Petroleum Region

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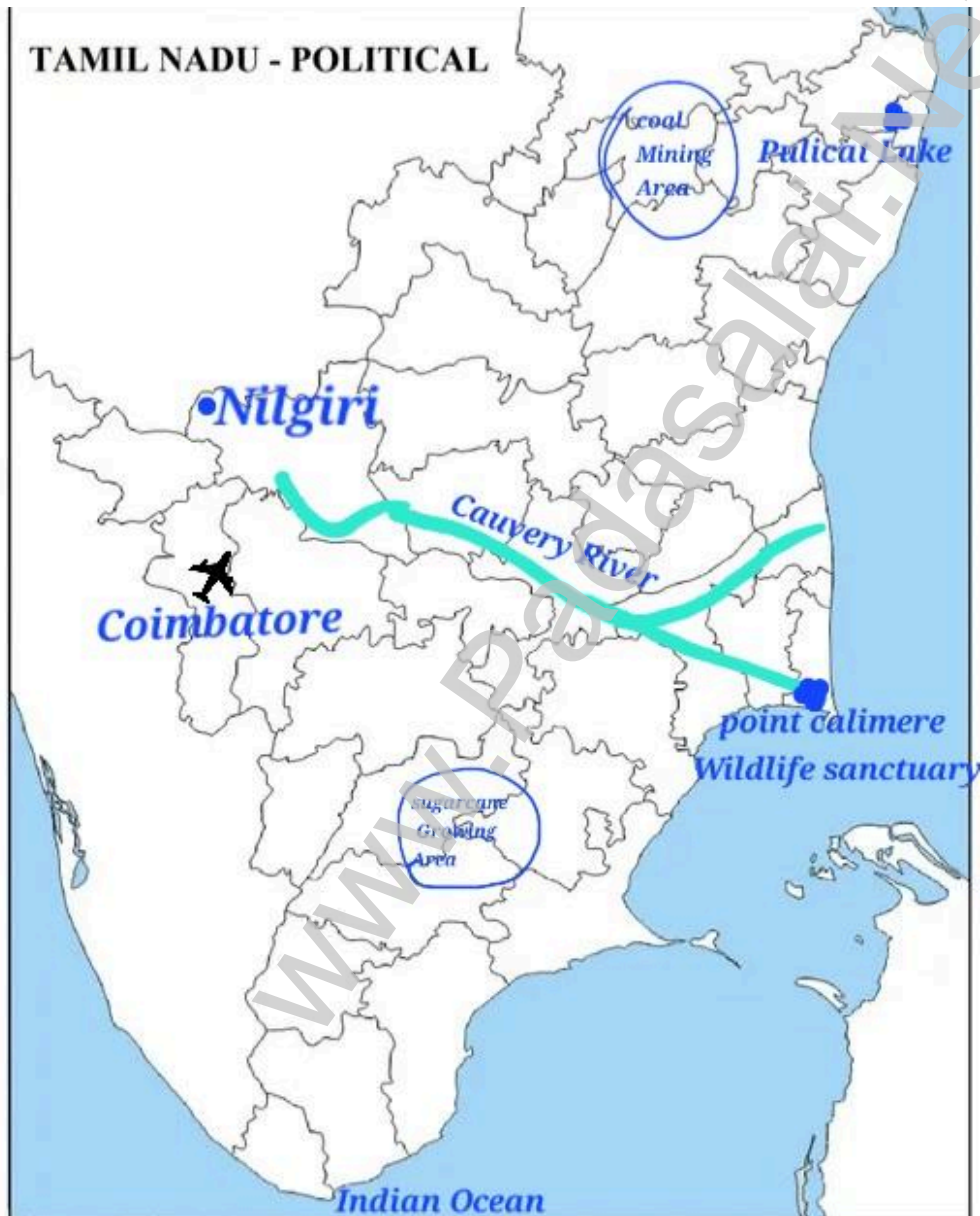


OR

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

- * (i) Cauvery River
- * (ii) Nilgiri
- * (iii) Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary
- * (iv) Pulicat Lake
- * (v) Airport (any one)
- * (vi) Sugarcane growing area
- * (vii) Coal mining area (Any one)
- * (viii) Indian Ocean



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