

10th
STD

PUBLIC EXAMINATION - APRIL 2025

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 country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
(a) China (b) Japan
(c) Korea (d) Mongolia
2. With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
(a) Germany (b) Russia
(c) Pope (d) Spain
3. When was North and South Vietnam united?
(a) 1975 (b) 1976
(c) 1973 (d) 1974
4. **Assertion :** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows
Reason : Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
(a) **Assertion** is correct but **Reason** is not apt to the **Assertion**.
(b) **Assertion** is correct and the **Reason** is apt to the **Assertion**.
(c) **Both** are wrong.
(d) **Reason** is correct but **Assertion** is irrelevant.
5. What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?
(a) Kol Revolt
(b) Indigo Revolt
(c) Munda Rebellion
(d) Deccan Riots
6. Climate of India is labelled as _____.
(a) Tropical Humid
(b) Equatorial Climate
(c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
(d) Temperate Climate
7. _____ is a cash crop.
(a) Cotton (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Maize
8. The first Nuclear Power Station was commissioned in:
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan
(c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu

9. The Scientific study of different aspects of population is called :
(a) Cartography (b) Demography
(c) Anthropology (d) Epigraphy
10. Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is :
(a) Pulses (b) Millets
(c) Oil seeds (d) Rice
11. Which of the following States does not possess a bicameral Legislature?
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh
12. OPEC is :
(a) An International Insurance Company.
(b) An International Sports Club
(c) An Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
(d) An International Company
13. In _____ approach, the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.
(a) Expenditure approach
(b) Value added approach
(c) Income approach
(d) National Income
14. India signed the Dunkel Proposal in :
(a) 1984 (b) 1976
(c) 1950 (d) 1994

PART - II

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

15. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?
16. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?
17. What were the duties of the Palayakkarars?
18. Name the territories annexed by the British, under the Doctrine of Lapse.
19. What is the contribution of Annie Besant towards India's Freedom Struggle?
20. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.
21. Name the four distinct Seasons of India.
22. State the types of agriculture practices in India.
23. Mention the major islands of Tamil Nadu.
24. Name the important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu.

25. What is the original Jurisdiction of the High Court?
26. Name the architects of the Non-Aligned Movement.
27. Define food security according to FAO.
28. What do you know about 'Startup India Scheme'?

PART - III

Note : Answer any Ten questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory. $10 \times 5 = 50$

29. Fill in the blanks:

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

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

31. Analyze the effects of the World War II.

32. (a) Distinguish between :

- (i) Northeast monsoon and Southwest Monsoon.
- (ii) Renewable and non-renewable resources

(b) Give Reason :

Mountains are cooler than the plains.

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

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

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

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

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

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

39. Explain various terms associated with measuring of National Income.

40. What is tax? Explain its various types.

41. Draw a Time-line for the following :

Write any five important events of Indian National Movement between 1910 and 1940.

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

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

PART - IV

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

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

(OR)

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

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

(OR)

(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.

Answers**PART - I**

1. (b) Japan
2. (c) Pope
3. (b) 1976
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. (c) Maharashtra
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. (i) In 1894 Japan forced a war on China.
(ii) In the 1894-95 Sino-Japanese War little Japan defeated China and surprised the world.
(iii) Despite the warning of the three great powers Russia, Germany and France – Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.
(iv) By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.
16. (i) The 'Great Depression' (1929) also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
(ii) The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.

- (iii) The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.
17. (i) The Palayakkarars were free to collect revenue, administer the territory, settle disputes and maintain law and order.
(ii) Their Police duties were known as Padikaval or Arasu Kaval.
18. Satara, Sambalpur, Parts of Punjab, Jhansi and Nagpur.
19. (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) She wrote two books, "How India wrought for Freedom" and "India : A Nation" and a pamphlet on self-government.
20. (i) The physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India. The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
(ii) It is bounded by Western Ghats in the west, Eastern Ghats in the east and Satpura range in the north.
(iii) The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh sq.km.
21. The four distinct Seasons of India are :
(i) Winter or cold weather season (January - February).
(ii) Pre Monsoon or summer or hot weather season (March - May).
(iii) Southwest monsoon or rainy season (June - September).
(iv) Northeast monsoon season (October - December).
22. The types of agriculture practices in India are,
(i) Subsistence Farming
(ii) Shifting Agriculture
(iii) Intensive Farming
(iv) Dry Farming
(v) Mixed Farming
(vi) Terrace Farming.
23. Pamban, Hare, Krusadai, Nallathanni Theevu, Pullivasal, Srirangam, Upputanni, Island Grounds, Kattupalli Island, Quibble Island and Vivekananda Rock Memorial are some major islands of Tamil Nadu.
24. Important multipurpose projects of Tamil Nadu:
(i) Mettur Dam, (ii) Bhavani Sagar Dam, (iii) Amaravathi Dam, (iv) Krishnagiri Dam, (v) Sathanur Dam. (vi) Mullai Periyar Dam, (vii) Vaigai Dam, (viii) Manimuthar Dam, (xi) The Papanasam Dam, (x) Parampikulam Aliyar Project.
25. (i) The High Courts of the Presidency towns Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have both original and appellate jurisdictions.
(ii) Only in matters of admiralty, probate, matrimonial and contempt of Court.
(iii) The Presidency High Courts have original jurisdiction in which the amount involved is more than ₹2000 and in criminal cases which are committed to them by the Presidency Magistrates.
26. Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Tito of Yugoslavia, Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana were the founding fathers of NAM.
27. According to FAO (2009), "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."
28. **Startup India Scheme (Launched 16-Jan-2016):** Startup India Scheme is an initiative of the Indian government, the primary objective of which is the promotion of startups, generation of employment and wealth creation.
- PART - III**
29. (i) Kayathar
(ii) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(iii) Nilgiri Tahr
(iv) 51A
(v) Industrial Sector
30. **Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany :**
(i) 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) Poland was recreated. The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies.
31. **New geo-political power alignment :**
(i) World War II changed the world in fundamental ways.
(ii) The world was polarized into two main blocs led by superpowers. One was led by the United States with a pronounced anti-Communist ideology, and the other was led by Soviet Russia.
(iii) Europe was divided into two: Communist and non-Communist.
- Nuclear proliferation :**
(i) The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more nuclear powered weapons.

- (ii) They built a large stockpile of such weapons. Defence spending sky-rocketed in many countries.

International agencies : The United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund came into existence providing a forum for countries large and small.

Decolonization :

- (i) Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies in a process of decolonization.
(ii) India was the first to achieve independence.

32. (a) (i)

S. No	Northeast Monsoon	Southwest Monsoon
(i)	It occurs from October - December	It occurs from June - September.
(ii)	It blows from north India and blows towards Bay of Bengal.	It blows from the southern tip of the country and advances along the Konkan Coast.
(iii)	India receives 35% of rainfall from this monsoon.	India receives 75% of rainfall from this monsoon.

(ii)

	Renewable	Non-renewable
(i)	Renewable resources are those which have natural regeneration after their utilisation.	Non-renewable resources are the sources that cannot be replenished again after utilisation.
(ii)	Ex : Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, wave energy, etc.	Ex : Coal, petroleum, natural gas, etc.

- (b)** (i) When the altitude increases, the temperature decreases.
(ii) Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres of ascent.
(iii) Hence, mountains are cooler than the plains.

33. Rajaram Mohan Roy :

- (i) Raja Rammohan Roy deeply concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy
(ii) He advocated the rights of widows to remarry and he wanted polygamy to end.
(iii) He condemned the subjugation of women.
(iv) He strongly advocated education for women.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar :

- (i) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.

- (ii) He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.
(iii) The movement led by Vidyasagar, resulted in the Widows' Remarriage Reform Act of 1856.

Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade :

- (i) Ranade (1842–1901) was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association (1861).
(ii) He devoted himself to activities such as inter cast marriage, inter cast dining, widow remarriage and improvement of women.

Swami Dayanand Saraswati : Swami Dayanand Saraswati declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage and the alleged polluting effects of foreign travel had no scriptural sanction.

Jyotiba Phule :

- (i) Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage. Jyotiba and his wife, Savitri Phule, devoted their lives for the upliftment of the depressed classes and women.
(ii) Jotiba opened orphanages and homes for widows.

- 34.** The rivers in South India are called the Peninsular rivers. These are seasonal rivers (non-perennial). Based on the direction of flow, the peninsular rivers are divided into the West flowing and East flowing rivers.

(I) East Flowing Rivers

Mahanadi :

- (i) The River Mahanadi originates near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh and flows through Odisha.
(ii) Its length is 851 km. Seonath, Telen, Sandur and Ib are its major tributaries.
(iii) The Mahanadi empties its water in Bay of Bengal.

Godavari :

- (i) Godavari is the longest river. It is also called Vridha Ganga.
(ii) It flows through the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh before joining Bay of Bengal.
(iii) Kolleru, a fresh water lake is located in the deltaic region of the Godavari.

Krishna :

- (i) It originates from a spring at a place called Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
(ii) It is the second longest Peninsular river Bhima, Peddavagu, Musi, Koyna and Thungabhadra are the major tributaries of this river.

Kaveri :

- (i) The river Kaveri originates at Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka. Its length is 800 km.
- (ii) The river kaveri is called Dhakshin Ganga or Ganga of South.
- (iii) The Kaveri breaks at Srirangam Island with two channels, river Coleroon and Kaveri.

(II) West Flowing Rivers**Narmada :**

- (i) It rises in Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) It is the largest among the west flowing rivers of Peninsular India.
- (iii) Its principal tributaries are Burhner, Halon, Heran, Banjar, Dudhi, Shakkar, Tawa, Barna and Kolar.

Tapti :

- (i) It has a length of about 724 km. and covers an area of 65,145 sq.km.
- (ii) The major tributaries are Vaki, Gomai, Arunavati, Aner, Nesu, Buray, Panjhra and Bori.
- (iii) It outfalls into the Arabian Sea through the Gulf of Cambay.

35. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) set up in 1953 divides the soils of India into the following eight major groups.

Soil Type	Characteristics	Distribution
Alluvial soil	Khadar – light coloured, more siliceous. Bhangar – It is dark in colour. Formation - sediments deposited by streams and rivers. Chemical properties - Rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen Nature – Sandy-clay-silt	Ganga and Brahmaputra river valleys; Plains of Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar and river mouth of east coast.
Black soils	Formation - Derived from basalts of Deccan trap. Colour - black colour, due to presence of titanium, iron. Chemical properties - Consist of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia. Rich in potash lime, Aluminium, calcium and magnesium, poor in Nitrogen, Phosphoric acid and humus Nature - Sticky when wet	Maharashtra and Malwa plateaus, Kathiawar peninsula, Telangana and Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh and northern part of Karnataka
Red soils	Formation - decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks like granites and gneisses and from rock type Chemical properties - rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium. Deficient in nitrogen, humus, phosphoric acid and lime. Nature - Light texture, porous, consists of Kaolinitic minerals.	Eastern parts of Deccan plateau, southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Chota Nagpur plateau (Jharkhand)
Laterite soils	Formation - It is formed by the process of leaching Chemical properties - Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium, Nature - More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture.	Assam hills, hill summits of Kerala and Karnataka and eastern Ghats and region of Odisha
Forest and mountain soils	Formation - due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation Chemical properties - deficient in potash, Phosphorus and lime. Nature - light, sandy, thin and found with the pieces of rock.	Coniferous forest belts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim. Eastern and Western Ghats

36. Roadways, railways, airways and waterways are the different modes of transport in Tamil Nadu.

Roadways :

- (i) The State has a total road length of 167,000 km, In which 60,628km are maintained by State Highways Department.
- (ii) It ranks second in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the Public - Private Partnership (PPP) model.

Railways :

- (i) Tamil Nadu has a well-developed rail network. It is a part of Southern Railway, headquartered at Chennai.
- (ii) The present Southern Railway network covers Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Puduchery, minor portions of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Chennai has a well-established suburban railway network, a Mass Rapid Transport System(MRTS). Currently it is developing a Metro system. It has been operation since May 2017.

Airways :

- (i) Tamil Nadu has four major international airports. Chennai International Airport is currently the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
- (ii) Other international airports in Tamil Nadu include Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirapalli airports. It also has domestic airports at Tuticorin and Salem.

Waterways :

- (i) Tamil Nadu has three major ports. They are in Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. It has an intermediate port at Nagapattinam and 15 minor ports.
- (ii) All the minor ports are managed by the Tamil Nadu Maritime Board, Chennai Port. This is an artificial harbour and the second principal port in the country for handling containers.

37. Duties and functions of Prime Minister**Article 78 mentions the duties of the Prime Minister :**

- (i) The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- (ii) The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the cabinet.
- (iii) The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.
- (iv) The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- (v) The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- (vi) The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
- (vii) The Prime Minister represents our nation at all international conferences like the commonwealth, summit of the non-aligned nations and SAARC nations.

38. Salient features of Indian Constitution

- (i) It is the lengthiest of all the written constitutions of the world.
- (ii) It has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various countries.

- (iii) It is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- (iv) It establishes a federal system of government.
- (v) It makes India as a secular state.
- (vi) It provides an independent judiciary.
- (vii) It introduces Universal Adult Franchise and accords the right to vote to all citizens above 18 years of age without any discrimination.

39. Various terms associated with measuring of National Income are as follows :**Gross National Product (GNP) :**

- (i) Gross National Product is the total value of goods and services produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country.
- (ii) It includes, profits earned from capital invested abroad.
- (iii) $GNP = C + I + G + (X - M) + NFIA$

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) : Gross Domestic Product is the total value of output of goods and services produced by the factors of production within the geographical boundaries of the country.

Net National Product (NNP) :

- (i) Net National Product is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation.
- (ii) $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$

Net Domestic Product (NDP) :

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

Per Capita Income (PCI) :

- (i) Per capita Income or output per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
- (ii) It is obtained by dividing the National income by the population of a country.

Personal Income (PI) : Personal Income is the total money income received by individuals and households of a country from all possible sources before direct taxes.

Disposable Income (DI) : Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families.

$$DPI = PI - \text{Direct taxes}$$

40. Tax : Taxes are compulsory payments to government without expectation of direct return or benefit to the tax payer.

Direct taxes :**Income tax :**

- (i) It is the most common and most important tax levied on an individual.
- (ii) It is charged based on the income of a person.

Corporate tax :

- (i) It is levied on companies.
- (ii) It is charged on royalties, interest gains.

Wealth tax : It is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.

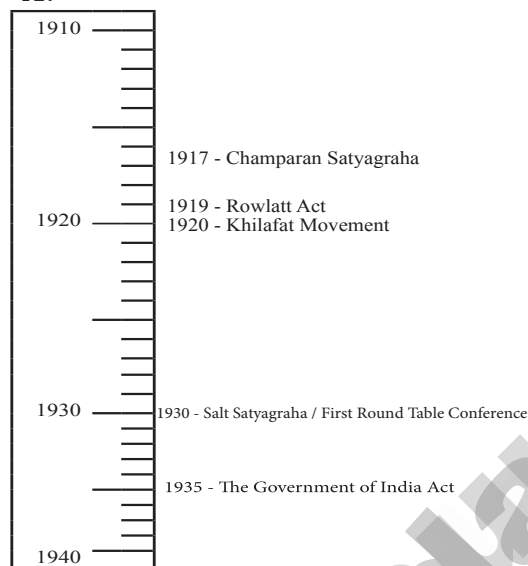
Indirect Taxes :

Stamp duty : It is a tax paid on official documents.

Entertainment tax : It is a duty charged by government on any source of entertainment provided.

Excise duty : It is a duty on manufactured goods.

41.



42.

**PART - IV**

43.

- (a) (i) The Congress session held in Lahore in December 1929 with Jawaharlal Nehru as the President, Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal.
- (ii) It was also decided to boycott the Round Table Conference and launch a Civil Disobedience Movement.

Salt Satyagraha Movement :

- (i) A charter of demands presented to the Viceroy Lord Irwin with an ultimatum to comply by 31 January 1930, included :

1. Reduction of expenditure on army and civil services by 50%.
2. Introduction of total prohibition of liquor.
3. Release of all political prisoners.

- (ii) At the break of dawn, on 12 March 1930, Gandhi set out from Sabarmati Ashram with 78 of its inmates and covered a distance of 241 miles in 24 days to reach Dandi at sunset on 5 April 1930.

Round Table Conference :

- (i) The Congress did not attend the first Round Table Conference as its leaders were in Jail.
- (ii) The conference closed without any decision.

Gandhi - Irwin Pact :

- (i) According to this act, the British agreed to the demand of immediate release of all political prisoners not involved in violence, return of confiscated land and lenient treatment of government employees who had resigned.
- (ii) It also permitted the people of coastal villages to make salt for consumption and non-violent picketing.

Renewal of Civil disobedience Movement :

- (i) On returning to India, Gandhi revived the Civil Disobedience Movement the government was prepared to meet the resistance.
- (ii) Martial law was enforced and Gandhi was arrested on 4 January 1932.
- (iii) The Congress and the Muslim League accepted the plan.

(OR)

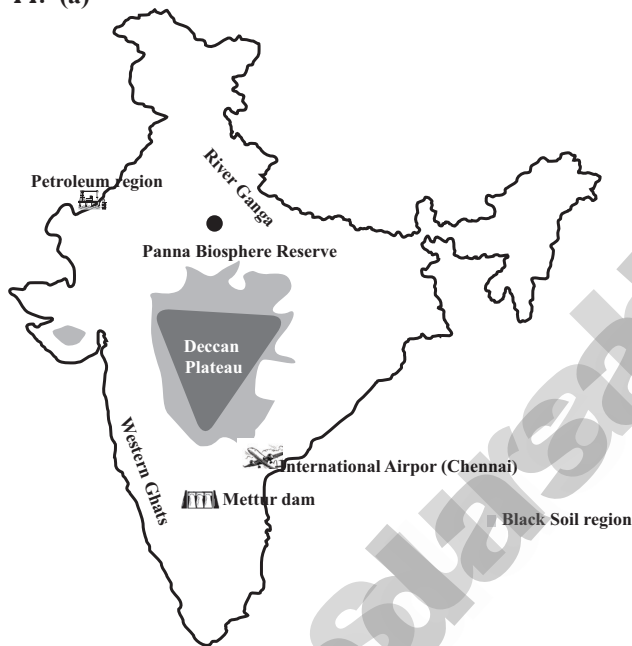
(b) Formation of the Justice Party :

- (i) On 20th November 1916, non Brahmin leaders including Dr. C. Natesanar, Sir Pitti Theyagarayar, T.M. Nair and Alamelu Mangai Thayarammal formed the South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF).
- (ii) SLF came to be called the Justice party.
- (iii) The first election was held in 1920 and the Justice Party formed the first ever Indian cabinet in Madras.

Contributions :

- (i) The Justice Party government widened education and employment opportunities for the majority of the population.
- (ii) It removed the legal hindrances restricting inter-caste marriages and broke the barriers that prevented depressed classes from the use of public wells and tanks.
- (iii) It ordered that public schools accommodate the children of the depressed classes.
- (iv) The Madras legislature under the Justice Party government was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics in 1921.
- (v) Two Communal Government Orders were passed to ensure equitable distribution in appointments among various castes and communities
- (vi) It introduced the Hindu Religious Endowment (HRE) Act in 1926
- (vii) It enabled any individual, irrespective of their caste affiliation, to become a member of the temple committee and govern the resources of the religious institutions.

44. (a)



(OR)

(b)

