

10

Arivaali
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Guide

X STANDARD



KOUSELRAMU PADHIPPAKHAM PVT. LTD.

728, 7th BLOCK, MOGAPPAIR WEST, CHENNAI - 600 037.

Phone : 044-26535245 ; Mobile : 9176629095

email : kouselramu97@gmail.com

Price : ₹ 140

(ii)

Published by

P. AMUTHA SELLAMUTHU

KOUSELRAMU PADHIPPAKHAM PVT. LTD.

728, 7th Block, Mogappair West, Chennai - 600 037.

Contact : 044-26535245 ; 9176629095.

© Reserved with the Publishers

Sixth Edition (Revised): April 2026

PREFACE

The every learning teacher friends and the ever cheerful Students ! Welcome you all !

As per your expectation, all the questions from the Text Book exercises are answered and given in this book. Successively, in the examination point of view the questions of the Time line and the Maps are all arranged and answered.

The questions that were asked in the Board Examinations are shown by the markings such as **SEP 2020**, **SEP 2021**, **MAY 2022**, **AUG 2022**, **APR 2023**, **JUN 2023**, **APR 2024**, **JUN 2024**, **APR 2025**, **JUN 2025** and **APR 2026**.

The important questions from the past Board Examination Papers which are not available in the Text Book book-back Evaluation are also answered and arranged under the respective headings in each unit as Additional Questions in this book.

This book has been designed in such a way that it can be used by both the student community and the teaching faculty with their coordination. If you find any difficulty in using this book, kindly let us know about it and give the chance to rectify the same in the future editions. Thank you

With Best Wishes

Arivaali Teachers' Team.

CONTENTS

UNIT	TOPIC	PAGE
HISTORY		
1.	OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR-I AND ITS AFTERMATH	1
2.	THE WORLD BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS	7
3.	WORLD WAR II	11
4.	THE WORLD AFTER WORLD WAR II	15
5.	SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19 TH CENTURY	19
6.	EARLY REVOLTS AGAINST BRITISH RULE IN TAMIL NADU	24
7.	ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENTS AND THE BIRTH OF NATIONALISM	29
8.	NATIONALISM: GANDHIAN PHASE	33
9.	FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN TAMIL NADU	39
10.	SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN TAMIL NADU	42
GEOGRAPHY		
1.	INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE	47
2.	CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA	53
3.	INDIA - AGRICULTURE	59
4.	INDIA - RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES	67
5.	INDIA - POPULATION, TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION & TRADE	71
6.	PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU	76
7.	HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF TAMIL NADU	81

CIVICS

1. INDIAN CONSTITUTION.....	86
2. CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	91
3. STATE GOVERNMENT	95
4. INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY	99
5. INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.....	103

ECONOMICS

1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH: AN INTRODUCTION	108
2. GLOBALIZATION AND TRADE	114
3. FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	118
4. GOVERNMENT AND TAXES	122
5. INDUSTRIAL CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU	127

TIME LINE & MAPS

QUESTION No.:41	- HISTORY - TIME LINE (5 MARKS)	131
QUESTION No.:42	- HISTORY - MAPS	
	INDIA AND WORLD (5 MARKS)	134
QUESTION No.:44 (a) - GEOGRAPHY - MAPS		
	INDIA (8 MARKS)	139
QUESTION No.:44 (b) - GEOGRAPHY - MAPS		
	TAMIL NADU (8 MARKS).....	158
GOVT. BOARD EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPERS		166

OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR-I AND ITS AFTERMATH

History 1

I. Choose the correct answer.

- What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
(a) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottomans
(b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
(c) Spain, Portugal and Italy (d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
(a) China (b) Japan (c) Korea (d) Mongolia JUN2023 | APR 2025
- Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"? MAY 2022 | JUN2024 | JUN 2025
(a) Lenin (b) Marx APR 2026
(c) Sun Yat-sen (d) Mao TseTung
- What is the Battle of Marne remembered for? APR 2024
(a) air warfare (b) trench warfare (c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare
- To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
(a) Britain (b) France (c) Dutch (d) USA
- Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland? SEP 2021
(a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Italy (d) France

Additional Questions:

- Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian Army? SEP 2020
(a) Delville (b) Orange State (c) Adowa (d) Algiers
- Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____. AUG 2022
(a) 1927 (b) 1925 (c) 1825 (d) 1952

II. Fill in the blanks.

- Japan forced a war on China in the year 1894.
- The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of London signed in May 1913.

MAY 2022

3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year 1902.
4. In the Balkans Macedonia had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg Russia suffered heavy losses. APR 2023
6. Clemenceau as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year 1925.

III. Choose the correct statement.

1. (i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
 (ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers.
 (iii) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
 (a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i) and (iii) are correct
 (c) (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
2. *Assertion* : The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
Reason : There was stiff resistance from the native population.
 (a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
 (c) Both A and R are wrong (d) R is right but A is wrong.

IV. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk | - <i>Russia with Germany</i> |
| 2. Jingoism | - <i>England</i> |
| 3. Kemal Pasha | - <i>Turkey</i> |
| 4. Emden | - <i>Madras</i> |
| 5. Hall of Mirrors | - <i>Versailles</i> |

V. Answer briefly.

1. *How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?* APR 2025

Importance of Sino-Japanese War:

- (i) The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War [1894 - 95] surprised the world.
 - (ii) Despite the warning of the three great powers Russia, Germany and France - Japan annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur. By this action Japan proved that it was the strongest nation of the East Asia.
-

2. *Name the countries in the Triple Entente.*

AUG 2022 | JUN 2024 | JUN 2025

Triple Entente:

- (i) Britain
- (ii) France
- (iii) Russia

3. *What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?*

APR 2026

Three militant forms of nationalism in Europe:

- (i) England - Jingoism
- (ii) France - Chauvinism
- (iii) Germany - Kultur

4. *What do you know of trench warfare?*

SEP 2021 | APR 2023

Trench warfare:

- (i) Trenches (or) ditches dug by troops enabled soldiers to safely stand and protect themselves from enemy fire.
- (ii) The main lines of trenches were connected to each other and to the rear by a series of linking trenches through which food, ammunition, fresh troops, mail and orders were delivered.

5. *What was the role of Mustafa Kemal Pasha?*

Mustafa Kemal Pasha:

- (i) Mustafa Kemal Pasha played a remarkable role in Turkey's rebirth as a nation.
- (ii) Kemal Pasha modernised Turkey and changed it out of all recognition.

6. *List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.*

Causes for the failure of the League of Nations:

- (i) Since the League lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
- (ii) The principle of "collective security" could not be applied in actual practice.

Additional Questions:

7. *Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution.*

SEP 2020

- (i) The revolution fired people's imagination across the world.
 - (ii) In many countries, communist parties were formed.
 - (iii) The Russian communist government encouraged the colonies to fight for their freedom.
 - (iv) Debates over key issues, land reforms, social welfare, workers' rights, and gender equality started taking place in a global context.
-

8. Answer the questions given below the heading: *First World War*

JUN2023

- (i) When did the First World War begin?
- (ii) Which countries are called Central Power?
- (iii) When was America entered in the World War-I?
- (iv) Write the name of the treaty relating to Germany.

- (i) 1914
- (ii) Germany, Austria–Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria
- (iii) 1917
- (iv) Treaty of Versailles

VI. Answer the following in detail.1. Discuss the main causes of the First World War. SEP 2020 SEP 2021 MAY 2022 APR 2024**European Alliances and Counter-Alliances:**APR 2026

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

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) Rapid building of naval bases convinced Britain that a German navy could be directed only against her. 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.
- (ii) German interference in Morocco added to the bitterness.

Imperial power politics in the Balkans:

- (i) Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria’s action aroused intense opposition from Serbia.
- (ii) Germany formly supported Austria. The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

The Balkan wars:

- (i) There were rivalries among Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro for the control of Macedonia. They formed the Balkan League.
- (ii) The new state of Albania was created. The other Balkan states divided up Macedonia between them. Turkey was reduced to the area around Constantinople.

Immediate cause:

- (i) On 28 June 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb.
- (ii) Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state. Germany thought that it should strike first and declared war.

2. ***Highlight the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles relating to Germany.*** JUN2023 APR 2025

The Provisions of the Treaty of versailles relating to Germany:

- (i) Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered.
- (ii) The German army was to be limited to 1,00,000 men. A small navy was allowed.
- (iii) The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden. All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations.
- (iv) German was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk [with Russia] and Bucharest [Bulgaria].
- (v) Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France.
- (vi) The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent.
- (vii) Northern Schleswing was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
- (viii) Poland was recreated. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

3. ***Explain the course of the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin.***

Russian Revolution:

- (i) In October Lenin persuaded the Bolshevik Central Committee to decide on immediate revolution.
- (ii) Trotsky prepared a detailed plan.
- (iii) On 7 November the key government buildings were seized by armed factory workers and revolutionary troops.
- (iv) On 8 November 1917 a new Communist government was in office in Russia. The Bolshevik Party was renamed the Russian Communist party.

Outcome of the Revolution:

- (i) The Russian Communist Party eliminated illiteracy and poverty in Russia within a record time. Women were given equal rights, including rights to vote.
- (ii) Russian industry and agriculture developed remarkably. Industries and banks were nationalised. Land was announced as social property and was distributed to poor peasants.

- (iii) Lenin thought the most important factor for the fall of Provisional government was its failure to withdraw from World War. So Lenin immediately appealed for peace.
- (iv) Unmindful of the harsh terms dictated by the Central Powers, Lenin opted for withdrawing from the War to concentrate on the formation of new government. In march 1918 the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed.

4. *Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.*

APR 2024 | JUN 2025

Activities of the League of Nations:

- (i) The League was called in to settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. The League was successful in three issues.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.
- (iv) The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria. Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire. After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations.
- (v) The League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.
- (vi) By this treaty, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Italy mutually guaranteed peace in Western Europe.
- (vii) Thereafter Germany joined the League and was given a permanent seat on the council.
- (viii) After two years the US and Russia began to participate in the non-political activities of the League.

Additional Questions:

5. *Explain about structure and composition of League of Nations.*

MAY 2022

Structure:

- (i) The Covenant of the League was worked out at the Paris Peace Conference and included in each of the treaties that were signed after the First World War.
- (ii) In drawing up the constitution of this organization, the ideas of Britain and America prevailed.

Composition:

- (i) Assembly: Each member-country was represented in the Assembly.
 - (ii) Council: It was the executive of the League.
 - (iii) Secretariat: It was located at Geneva.
 - (iv) International Court of Justice: It was set up in The Hague.
 - (v) International Labour Organisation: It comprised a secretariat and general conference which included four representatives from each country.
-

INDIA – LOCATION, RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Geography 1

I. Choose the correct answer.

- The north-south extent of India is
(a) 2,500 km (b) 2,933 km (c) 3,214 km (d) 2,814 km
- _____ River is known as ‘Sorrow of Bihar’.
(a) Narmada (b) Godavari (c) Kosi (d) Damodar
- A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____. **JUN2024**
(a) Coast (b) Island (c) Peninsula (d) Strait
- The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____. **MAY 2022 | JUN 2023**
(a) Goa (b) West Bengal (c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives
- The highest peak in South India is
(a) Ooty (b) Kodaikanal (c) Anaimudi (d) Jindhagada
- _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums. **APR 2023**
(a) Bhabar (b) Tarai (c) Bhangar (d) Khadar
- Pulicat Lake is located between the states of **AUG 2022 | APR 2024**
(a) West Bengal and Odisha (b) Karnataka and Kerala
(c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

Additional Questions:

- Pick the odd one out. **SEP 2020**
(a) Kolleru Lake (b) Vembanad Lake (c) Chilka Lake (d) Pulicat Lake

II. Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Tsangpo | - <i>River Brahmaputra in Tibet</i> |
| 2. Yamuna | - <i>Tributary of River Ganga</i> |
| 3. New alluvium | - <i>Khadhar</i> |
| 4. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) | - <i>Highest peak in India</i> |
| 5. Coromandel Coast | - <i>Southern part of East Coastal Plain</i> |

III. Give Reasons.**1. Himalayas are called young fold mountains.****MAY 2022**

- (i) Himalayas have been formed because of folding of the earth crust due to tectonic activity.
- (ii) Therefore, Himalayas are called young fold mountains.

2. North Indian Rivers are perennial.**APR 2024**

- (i) North Indian rivers originate from Himalayas.
- (ii) They get water by melting of ice in summer.
- (iii) They get water by seasonal rain in rainy season.
- (iv) Hence, these rivers flow throughout the year and have permanent source of water.

3. South Indian rivers are east flowing.

- (i) South Indian rivers empty their water in Bay of Bengal, which is at east side of India.
- (ii) Thus, South Indian rivers are east flowing.

Additional Questions:**4. Give reasons: The Eastern Ghats is discontinuous****SEP 2020 | APR 2023 | JUN 2024**

The Eastern Ghats are not continuous. Because the rivers of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Kaveri have dissected this range at many places.

IV. Distinguish between the following.**1. Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.**

Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers
(i) Long and wide	Short and narrow
(ii) Perennial in nature	Non-perennial in nature
(iii) Unsuitable for hydropower generation	Suitable for hydropower generation
(iv) Middle and lower courses are useful for navigation	Not useful for navigation

2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.**AUG 2022 | APR 2023 | JUN 2025 | APR 2026**

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
(i) The Western Ghats form the western edge of the peninsular plateau.	The Eastern Ghats form the eastern edge of the peninsular plateau.
(ii) The northern part of this range is called as Sahyadris.	This range is also called as Poorvadrri.
(iii) These are continuous mountain ranges.	These are discontinuous mountain ranges.
(iv) Anaimudi is a sort of tri-junction of the Anaimalai range, the Cardamom hills and the Palani hills	The rivers of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Kaveri have dissected this range at many places.

3. *Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.*

SEP 2020 SEP 2021

Western Coastal Plains	Eastern Coastal Plains
(i) It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea	It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal
(ii) It extends from Rann of Kutch in the North to Kanyakumari in the South	It extends along the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
(iii) It has sandy beaches, coastal sand dunes, lagoons, mudflats and residual hills	It consists of alluvial deposits. The coastal plain has regular shoreline with beaches
(iv) Vembanad is a famous back water lake found here.	Chilka is the largest lake found here.

V. **Answer in brief.**1. *Name the neighbouring countries of India.*

APR 2026

Neighbouring countries of India:

- (i) North West - Pakistan, Afghanistan
- (ii) North - China, Nepal, Bhutan
- (iii) East - Bangladesh, Myanmar
- (iv) South - Sri Lanka

2. *Give the importance of IST.*

AUG 2022

The importance of IST:

- (i) The longitudinal difference between Gujarat in the west and Arunachal Pradesh in the east is about 30°.
- (ii) Arunachal Pradesh is towards east, will have sunrise about two hours earlier than the sunrise at Gujarat which is in the west.
- (iii) In order to avoid these differences Indian Standard Time is calculated. India's central meridian is 82°30' E longitude.
- (iv) The IST is 5.30 hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

3. *Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.*

APR 2025

Deccan Plateau:

- (i) The Deccan plateau is the largest part of the plateau region of India.
- (ii) The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
- (iii) One of the sides of this plateau is marked by the line joining Kanyakumari with Rajmahal Hills and this line passes through the Eastern Ghats. The second arm is marked by the Satpura Range, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Range and the Rajmahal Hills. The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats.
- (iv) The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

4. *State the west flowing rivers of India.*

JUN2023 JUN2024 JUN2025

The west flowing rivers of India:

- (i) Narmada
- (ii) Tapti
- (iii) Mahi

5. *Write a brief note on the island group of Lakshadweep.*

MAY 2022

The island group of Lakshadweep:

- (i) A group of islands Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi was named as Lakshadweep in 1973.
- (ii) These are coral islands located off the west coast of India.
- (iii) It covers an area of 32 sq.km.
- (iv) Kavaratti is its administrative capital.
- (v) It is separated from the Maldiv islands by the Eight Degree Channel.
- (vi) "Pitt Island" is the uninhabited island which is bird sanctuary.

VI. Answer in a paragraph.1. *Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.*

SEP 2021 AUG 2022 APR 2024

Northern Mountains:

The Northern Mountain is grouped into three divisions. They are The Trans - Himalayas, Himalayas and Eastern or Purvanchal Hills.

The Trans Himalayas:

- (i) It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan plateau.
- (ii) As its areal extent is more in Tibet it is also known as 'Tibetan Himalayas'.
- (iii) This region contains marine sediments together with Tertiary granite.
- (iv) Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram are important ranges.

The Himalayas:

- (i) It consists of three main divisions.
- (ii) **Great Himalayas / Himadri:** Mt. Everest (8,848 m) and Kanchenjunga (8,586 m) are lofty peaks located in this range. Gangotri, Siachen are glaciers found in this range.
- (iii) **Lesser Himalayas (Himachal):** Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabarat are the mountain ranges found in this part. Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Almora, Ranikhet and Darjeeling are important hill stations.
- (iv) **The Siwaliks / Outer Himalayas:** These extends from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam. They are called Duars in the east and Duns in the west. These are best suited for human settlements.

Purvanchal Hills:

- (i) These are the eastern off-shoot of Himalayas.
- (ii) It is extended in the north-eastern states of India.
- (iii) Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar.
- (iv) Dafla, Abor, Mishmi, Patkai Bum, Naga, Manipur, Mikir, Garo, Khashi and Jaintia are collectively known as purvanchal Hills.

Importance of Himalayas:

- (i) Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds cause heavy rainfall to north India.
- (ii) It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent.
- (iii) It is the source of 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) Many hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amarnath, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temples are situated here.
- (vi) It provides raw material for many forest based industries.
- (vii) It prevents the cold winds blowing from the central Asia and protects India from severe cold.
- (viii) Himalayas are renowned for the rich bio-diversity.

2. Give an account on the major peninsular rivers of India.**APR 2025 | JUN 2025****Peninsular Rivers of India:**

- (i) The rivers in south India are called the Peninsular rivers. Most of these rivers originate from the Western Ghats. These are seasonal rivers (non-perennial).
- (ii) Based the direction of flow the Peninsular rivers are divided into the West flowing and East flowing rivers.

(iii) East flowing rivers:**Mahanadi:**

- ◆ Length : 851 km.
- ◆ Origin: Near Sihawa in Raipur district of Chattisgarh.
- ◆ Distributaries: Seonath, Telen, Sandur, Chitartala, Genguti and Nun.
- ◆ Outfall: Bay of Bengal.

Godavari (Vridha Ganga):

- ◆ Length : 1465 km.
- ◆ Origin: Nasik district of Maharashtra, a portion of Western Ghats.
- ◆ Distributaries: Purna, Penganga, Pranitha, Indravathi, Tal and Salami.
- ◆ Outfall: Bay of Bengal.

Krishna:

- ◆ Length : 1,400 km
- ◆ Origin: Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra.
- ◆ Distributaries: Koyna, Bhima, Musi, Tungabhadra and Peddavagu.
- ◆ Outfall: Bay of Bengal.

Kaveri:

- ◆ Length : 800 km
- ◆ Origin: Talakaveri, Kudagu hills of Karnataka.
- ◆ Distributaries: Harangi, Hemavati, Kabini, Bhavani, Arkavathy, Noyyal and Amaravathi.
- ◆ Outfall: Bay of Bengal.

(iv) West - flowing rivers:**Narmada:**

- ◆ Length : 1,312 km
- ◆ Origin: Amarkantak Plateau in Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of about 1057 m.
- ◆ Distributaries: Burhner, Halon, Heran, Banjar, Dudhi, Shakkar, Tawa, Barna and Kolar.
- ◆ Outfall: Arabian Sea.

Tapti:

- ◆ Length : 724 km
- ◆ Origin: Near Multai in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of about 752 m.
- ◆ Distributaries: Vaki, Gomai, Arunavati, Aner, Nesu, Buray, Panjhra and Bori.
- ◆ Outfall: Arabian Sea.

(v) Characteristics of peninsular rivers:

- ◆ Originate from Western Ghats.
- ◆ Short and narrow.
- ◆ Non perennial in nature.
- ◆ Suitable for hydro power generation.
- ◆ Not useful for navigation.

3. Give a detailed account on the basin of the Ganga.**APR 2026****The Ganga River System:**

- (i) The river Ganga originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri, Glacier in Uttar Pradesh, Khasi District of Uttarkhand state, at an elevation of 7,010 m.
- (ii) The length of the river Ganga is about 2,525 km.
- (iii) The Ganga River system is the largest drainage system of India it extends over an area of 8,61,404 sq km in India.
- (iv) The Ganga Plain is the most densely populated place in India and many towns are developed on the banks of this river.
- (v) Its major tributaries from the north are Gomati, Gandak, Kosi and Ghaghra and from south, Yamuna (largest tributary of Ganga), Son, Chambal etc.
- (vi) The river Ganga is known as the River Padma in Bangladesh.
- (vii) The combined river of Ganga and Brahmaputra creates the World's largest delta known as Sundarbans in Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.

Additional Questions:**4. Explain the Peninsular plateaus.****APR 2023**

- (i) The plateau region lies to the south of the Great Northern Plains. This is the largest physiographic division of our country. It covers an area of about 16 lakh sq.km.
- (ii) It is an old rocky plateau region. The topography consists of a series of plateaus and hill ranges interspersed with river valleys.
- (iii) Aravalli hills mark the north-western boundary of the plateau region. Its northern and north-eastern boundaries are marked by the Bundelkhand upland, Kaimur and Rajmahal hills. The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and eastern boundaries respectively.
- (iv) The altitude of a large portion of the plateau is more than 600 m from mean sea level.
- (v) The peak of Anaimudi is the highest point in the plateau. Its height is 2,695 m and is located in Anaimalai.
- (vi) The general slope of this plateau is towards east.
- (vii) The Great Plateau is a part of the Gondwana (very ancient one) land mass.
- (viii) Due to the old age, the rivers in this region attained their base level and developed broad and shallow valleys. The river Narmada divides the plateau region of India broadly into two parts. The region lying to the north of the Narmada is called the Central Highlands and the region lying to the south of Narmada is called the Deccan Plateau.

CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF INDIA

Geography 2

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.
 (a) Tamilnadu (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh **SEP 2021 | APR 2026**
2. _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
 (a) Loo (b) Norwester (c) Mango showers (d) Jet stream
3. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
 (a) Isohyets (b) Isobar (c) Isotherm (d) Latitudes **AUG 2022**
4. Climate of India is labelled as _____.
 (a) Tropical humid (b) Equatorial Climate
 (c) Tropical Monsoon Climate (d) Temperate Climate **APR 2025**

Civics

1

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

I. Choose the Correct Answer.

1. Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble? **AUG 2022**
(a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
(b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
(c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
(d) **Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic**
 2. How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended? **JUN2023**
(a) **Once** (b) Twice (c) Thrice (d) Never
 3. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
(a) Descent (b) Registration
(c) **Naturalisation** (d) All of the above
 4. Find the odd one out.
(a) Right to Equality (b) Right against Exploitation
(c) **Right to Property** (d) Cultural and Educational Rights
 5. One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
(a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
(b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
(c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary
(d) **Parents property is inherited by their children**
 6. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution? **SEP 2020**
(a) Right to freedom of religion (b) Right to equality
(c) **Right to Constitutional remedies** (d) Right to property
 7. How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?
(a) If the Supreme Court so desires
(b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
(c) **If the President orders it during the national emergency**
(d) All of the above
-

8. We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
 (a) American Constitution (b) Canadian Constitution
 (c) Russian Constitution (d) Irish Constitution
9. Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed? MAY 2022
 (a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 368
10. Which of the following committees / commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?
 1. Sarkaria Commission
 2. Rajamannar Committee
 3. M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below
 (a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 1 & 2 (c) 1 & 3 (d) 2 & 3

II. Fill in the Blanks.

1. The concept of constitution first originated in U.S.A. JUN 2023
2. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly. APR 2026
3. The Constitution of India was adopted on November 26, 1949.
4. Five writs are mentioned in Article 32.
5. Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article 51A. APR 2025

III. Match the Following.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Citizenship Act | - | 1955 |
| 2. The Preamble | - | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| 3. The mini Constitution | - | 42nd Amendment |
| 4. Classical language | - | Tamil |
| 5. National Emergency | - | 1962 |

IV. Give short Answers.

1. What is a Constitution?

Constitution:

A Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based.

2. What is meant by citizenship?**JUN2024****Citizenship:**

- (i) The word “Citizen” is derived from the Latin term ‘Civis’.
- (ii) It means resident of a City State.

3. List out the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.**JUN2023****Fundamental rights:**

- (i) Right to equality
- (ii) Rights to freedom
- (iii) Right against exploitation
- (iv) Right to religion
- (v) Cultural & educational rights
- (vi) Right to constitutional remedies

4. What is a Writ?**Writ:**

- (i) A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- (ii) It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court.

5. List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.**Relations between the Centre and the States:**

- (i) Legislative relations
- (ii) Administrative relations
- (iii) Financial relations

6. What are the classical languages in India?**AUG 2022 | APR 2023****Classical Languages in India:**

- (i) Tamil
- (ii) Sanskrit
- (iii) Telugu
- (iv) Kannada
- (v) Malayalam
- (vi) Odia

7. What is national emergency?**National emergency:**

- (i) When the president is satisfied that Indian security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion or if there is an imminent danger threat he declares National Emergency.
 - (ii) It is of two types, external emergency and internal emergency.
-

V. Answer in Detail.**1. Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.** SEP 2021 | AUG 2022 | APR 2023

JUN 2024 | APR 2025

Salient features of the Constitution of India:

- (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.

2. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

APR 2024 | APR 2026

Fundamental Rights:**(i) 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.

(ii) 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. 21 A - Right to elementary education.
- ◆ Art. 22 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

(iii) Right against Exploitation:

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

(iv) 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.

(v) **Cultural and Educational Rights:**

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

(vi) **Right to constitutional Remedies:**

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

3. ***Write briefly on the Right to Constitutional Remedies.*****JUN 2025****Right to Constitutional Remedies:**

- (i) A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.
- (ii) It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court.
- (iii) The High courts and the Supreme court are empowered to issue five kinds of writs. They are,
 - ◆ **Habeas corpus:** Safeguards people from illegal arrests.
 - ◆ **Mandamus:** It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.
 - ◆ **Prohibition:** It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.
 - ◆ **Certiorari:** It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.
 - ◆ **Quo Warranto:** It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.
- (iv) Since, the rights of the people are assured by issuing these writs, supreme court is called the “Guardian of the Constitution”.
- (v) According to Dr. Ambedkar, Article 32 is “the heart and soul of the Constitution”.

4. ***Mention the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.*****MAY 2022**

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
(i) It was derived from the Constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the Constitution of Ireland.
(ii) Even the Government cannot take away or abridge these rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
(iii) These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
(iv) These have legal sanctions.	These have moral and political sanctions.
(v) These rights strengthen political democracy in the country.	The implementation of these principles ensures social and economic democracy.

Economics

1

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ITS GROWTH: AN INTROCUCTION

I. Choose the correct answer.

- GNP equals
 - NNP adjusted for inflation
 - GDP adjusted for inflation
 - GDP plus net property income from abroad**
 - NNP plus net property income or abroad
- National Income is a measure of **JUN 2025**
 - Total value of money
 - Total value of producer goods
 - Total value of consumption goods
 - Total value of goods and services**
- Primary sector consist of **AUG 2022 | JUN 2023 | JUN 2024 | APR 2026**
 - Agriculture**
 - Automobiles
 - Trade
 - Banking
- _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good. **APR 2025**
 - Expenditure approach
 - Value added approach**
 - Income approach
 - National Income
- Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.
 - 91.06
 - 92.26**
 - 80.07
 - 98.29
- India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.
 - 1 st
 - 3rd
 - 4 th
 - 2nd**
- India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.
 - 65**
 - 60
 - 70
 - 55
- Which one is a trade policy?
 - irrigation policy
 - import and export policy**
 - land-reform policy
 - wage policy

Additional Questions:

9. Find the incorrect statement.

SEP 2021

Importance of GDP.

- (a) Used to study the Economic Growth.
- (b) Used to solve problems of inflation and deflation.
- (c) Used to measure the quality of goods.
- (d) Used to estimate the purchase power.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Agricultural sector is the primary sector in India.

APR 2024

2. Per Capita Income is an indicator to show the living standard of people.

3. Secondary sector otherwise called as Industrial sector.

AUG 2022 | APR 2025

III. Match the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Electricity/ Gas and Water | – | Industry Sector |
| 2. Price policy | – | Agriculture |
| 3. GST | – | Tax on goods and service |
| 4. Per capita income | – | National Income / Population |
| 5. $C + I + G + (X - M)$ | – | Gross Domestic Product |

IV. Give short answer.

1. **Define National income.**

National income:

- (i) National Income is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy over a period of time, normally a year.
- (ii) Commonly, National Income is called as Gross National Product (GNP) or National Dividend.

2. **What is meant by Gross domestic product?**

APR 2023

Gross Domestic Product:

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

3. **Write the importance of Gross domestic product.**

MAY 2022

Importance of Gross domestic product:

- (i) Study of Economic growth

- (ii) Problems of inflation and deflation
- (iii) Comparison with developed countries of the world.
- (iv) Estimate the purchasing power
- (v) Public Sector
- (vi) Guide to economic planning

4. What is per capita income?

Per capita income:

- (i) Per capita income is obtained by dividing the National income by the population of a country.
- (ii) $\text{Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$

5. Define the value added approach with example.

Value added approach:

- (i) The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives as the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.
- (ii) eg. Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea
Value of Intermediate Goods = Value of Final Good

6. Write the name of economic policies in India.

Economic Policies:

- (i) Agricultural Policy
- (ii) Industrial Policy
- (iii) New Economic Policy

7. Write a short note (1) Gross National Happiness(GNH) (2) Human Development Index (HDI)

(i) Gross National Happiness (GNH):

- ◆ The term Gross National Happiness was coined in 1972 by king of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck.
- ◆ The four pillars of GNH's are
 1. sustainable and equitable socio-economic development
 2. environmental conservation
 3. preservation and promotion of culture
 4. good governance.

(ii) Human Development Index (HDI):

- ◆ In 1990 Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani Economist at the United Nations, introduced the Human Development Index (HDI).
 - ◆ The HDI is a composite index of life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and standard of living measured as a logarithmic function of GDP adjusted to purchasing power parity.
-

V. Write in detail answer.**1. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income. [SEP 2021]****Various terms Associated with measuring of National Income: [JUN 2024] [APR 2025]****(i) Gross National Product (GNP):**

- ◆ Gross National Product is the total value of (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country. It includes profits earned from capital invested abroad.
- ◆ $GNP = C + I + G + (X - M) + NFIA$
 - C - Consumption
 - I - Investment
 - G - Government Expenditure
 - X - M - Export – Import
 - NFIA - Net Factor Income from Abroad

(ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

Gross Domestic Product (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):

- ◆ Net National Product (NNP) is arrived by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National product.
- ◆ $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$.

(iv) Net Domestic Product (NDP):

- ◆ Net Domestic Product (NDP) 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 is obtained by dividing the National income by the population of a country.
- ◆ $\text{Per capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$

(vi) 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.

(vii) Disposable Income (DI):

- ◆ Disposable income means actual income which can be spent on consumption by individuals and families.
- ◆ $DPI = PI - \text{Direct Taxes}$. (From consumption approach $DI = \text{Consumption Expenditures} + \text{Savings}$).

2. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP)? and explain its.

Methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product: AUG 2022 | APR 2024 | JUN 2025 | APR 2026

- (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 measure GDP (Y) is $Y = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$.
- (iii) **Value Added Approach:** The sum of the value added by all the intermediate goods used in production gives as the total value of the final goods produced in the economy.
 eg. Tea powder + Milk + Sugar = Tea
 Value of Intermediate Goods = Value of Final Good

3. Write any five differences between the growth and development.

		Growth	Development
1.	Definition / meaning	It is positive quantitative change in the output of an economy in a particular time period	It considers the rise in the output in an economy along with the advancement of HDI index which considers a rise in living standards, advancement in technology and overall happiness index of a nation.
2.	Concept	Economic growth is the "Narrower" concept	Economic development is the "Broader" concept
3.	Nature of Approach	Quantitative in nature	Qualitative in nature
4.	Scope	Rise in parameters like GDP, GNP, FDI, FII etc.	Rise in life expectancy rate, infant improvement in literacy rate, infant mortality rate and poverty rate etc.
5.	Term / Tenure	Short term in nature	Long term in nature
6.	Applicability	Developed nation	Developing economies
7.	Measurement Techniques	Increase in national income	Increase in real national income i.e per capita income
8.	Frequency of Occurrence	In a certain period of time	Continuous process
9.	Government Aid	It is an automatic process so may not require government support / aid or intervention	Highly dependent on government intervention. It includes widespread policy changes. So without government intervention it is not possible.

4. Explain the following the economic policies:

1. Agricultural Policy, 2. Industrial Policy, 3. New Economic Policy.

Agricultural Policy:

- (i) Agricultural policy is the set of government decisions and actions relating to domestic agriculture and import of foreign agricultural products.
- (ii) Some over arching themes include risk management and adjustment, economic stability, natural resources and environmental sustainability research and development and market access for domestic commodities.
- (iii) Price policy, land reform policy, Green Revolution, Irrigation policy, Food policy, Agricultural Labour Policy and Co-operative policy are examples of agricultural policies.

Industrial Policy:

- (i) Industrial development is a very important aspect of any economy. It creates employment, promotes research and development.
- (ii) It leads to modernization and ultimately makes the economy self sufficient.
- (iii) It is closely related to the development of trade.
- (iv) e.g. Textile Industry policy, Sugar Industry policy, Price Policy of industrial growth, Small Scale industrial policy and Industrial Labour policy are some of the industrial policies.

New Economic Policy:

- (i) The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s.
- (ii) This new model economic reform is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation model.
- (iii) These economic reforms had influenced, the overall economic growth of the country in a significant manner.

Additional Questions:

5. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

SEP 2020

Composition of GDP in India:

Primary sector (Agricultural Sector):

- (i) Agricultural sector is known as primary sector in which agricultural operations are undertaken.
- (ii) e.g: Agriculture based allied activities, production of raw materials such as cattle farm, fishing, mining, forestry, corn, coal etc. are also undertaken.

Secondary Sector (Industrial Sector):

- (i) Industrial sector is the secondary sector in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.
- (ii) e.g: Important industries are Iron and Steel industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petrochemical, automobile and other small scale industries.

Tertiary: (Service Sector)

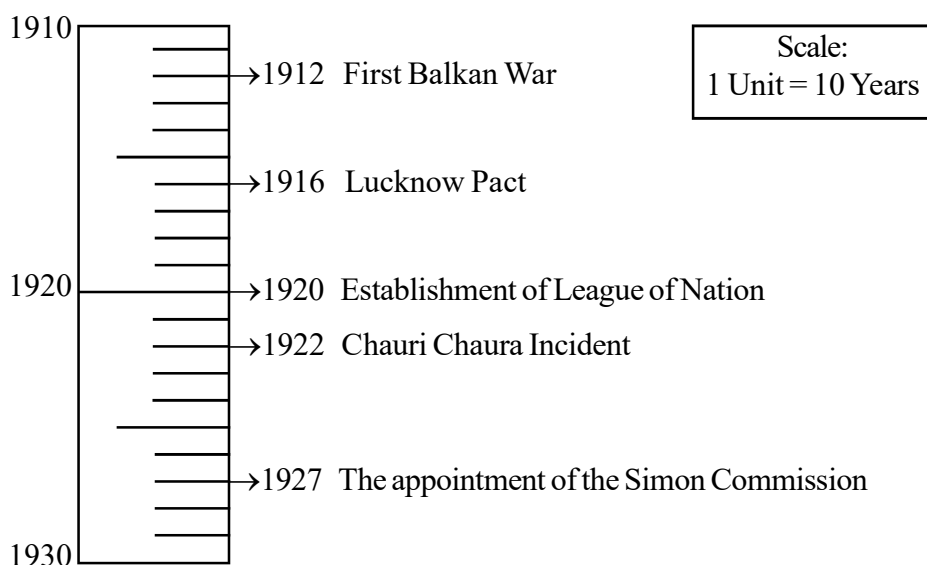
- (i) Tertiary Sector is known as service sector.
- (ii) e.g: It includes scientific research transport, communication, trade, postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, Healthcare and Information Technology etc.

QUESTION NUMBER : 41 - TIME LINE (5 MARKS)

Draw a Time-line for the following:

1. Write any five important events between 1910 and 1930.

APR 2023 JUN 2025



For practice:

2. Write any five important events between 1910 and 1940.

SEP 2021 APR 2025

3. Write any five important events between 1920 and 1940.

SEP 2020 MAY 2022 APR 2024

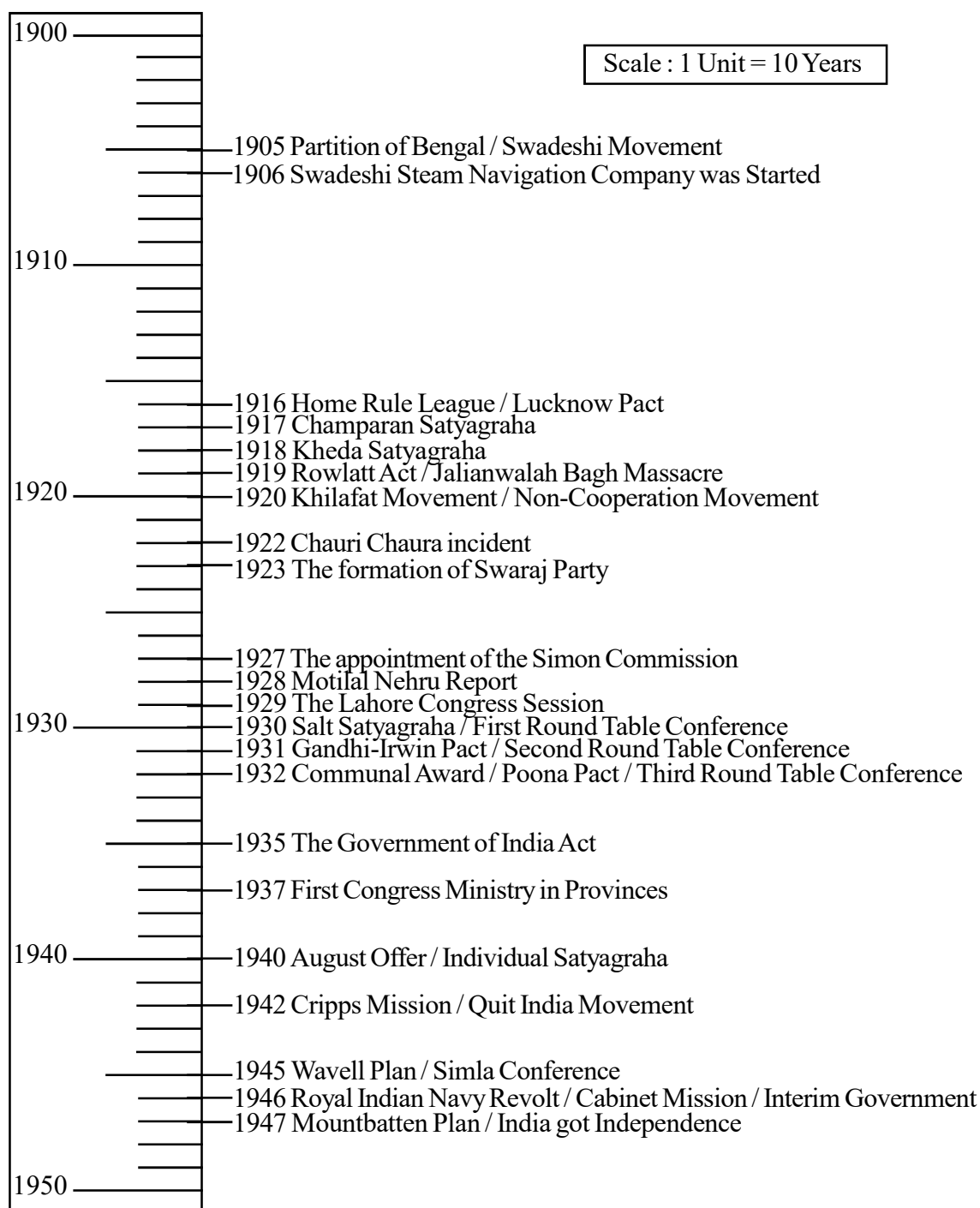
4. Write any five important events between 1930 and 1950.

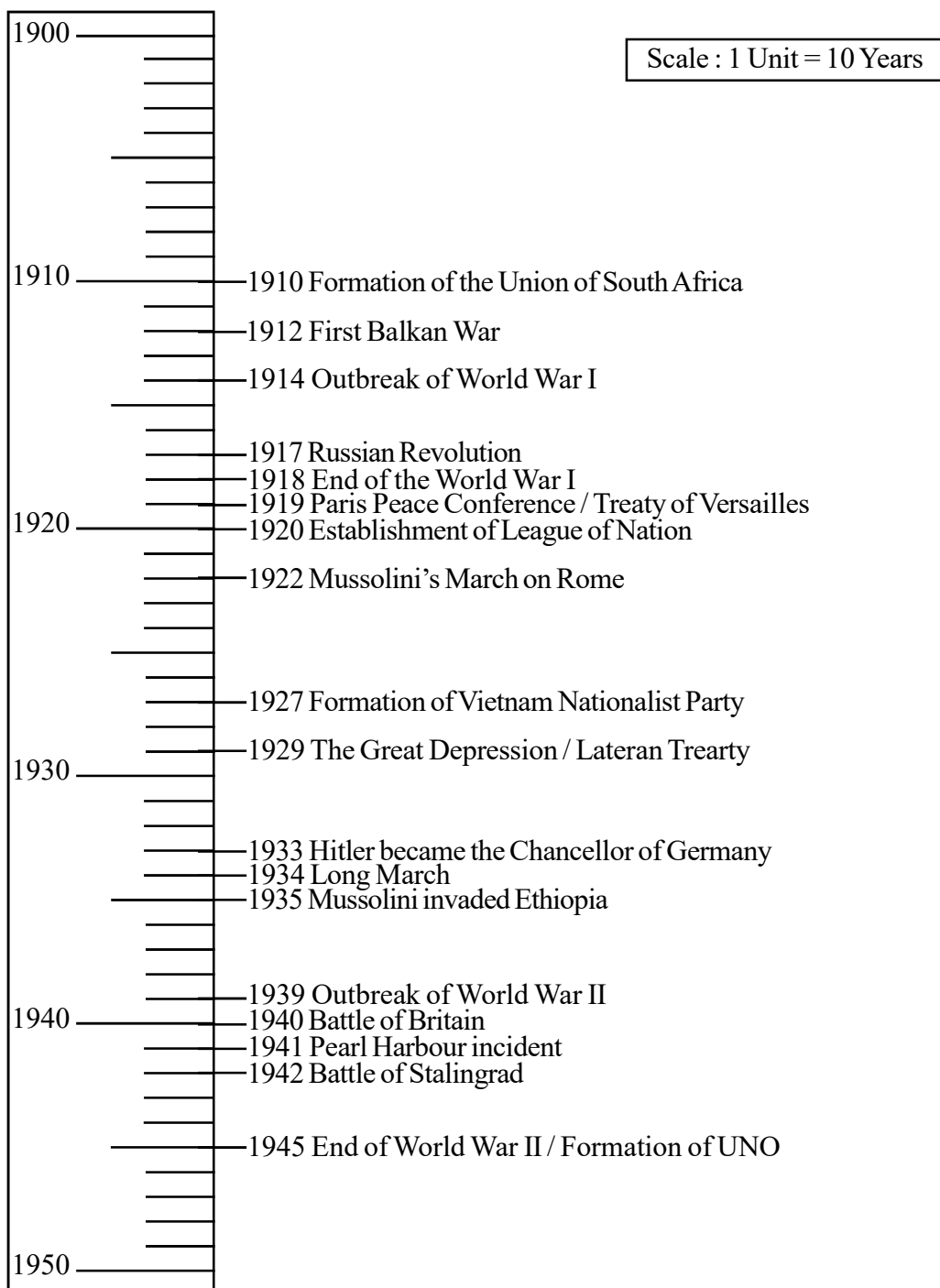
AUG 2022 JUN 2023 JUN 2024

5. Write any five important historical events between 1930 and 1950.

APR 2026

Important Events of Indian National Movement (1900 - 1947)



Important Events of World History (1900-1950)

QUESTION NUMBER : 42 - HISTORY MAPS (5 MARKS)**GOVT. BOARD EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

Sl. No.	Question	Exam. in which the qn. was asked	Ref. Map No.
---------	----------	----------------------------------	--------------

INDIA

Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

1.	Amritsar (Jallianwalabagh)	SEP 2021	JUN 2023	 1	
2.	Dandi	SEP 2020	AUG 2022	JUN 2023	 1
3.	Bombay	SEP 2021	AUG 2022	 1	
4.	Vedaranyam	SEP 2020	SEP 2021	 1	
5.	Madras (Chennai)	SEP 2021	JUN 2023	 1	
6.	Culcutta		AUG 2022	 1	
7.	Barrackpore	SEP 2020	MAY 2022	JUN 2023	 1
8.	Chauri Chaura		SEP 2020	AUG 2022	 1
9.	Meerut	SEP 2020	AUG 2022	JUN 2023	 1
10.	Delhi			MAY 2022	 1
11.	Gwalior			MAY 2022	 1
12.	Jhansi	SEP 2021	MAY 2022	 1	
13.	Banaras			MAY 2022	 1

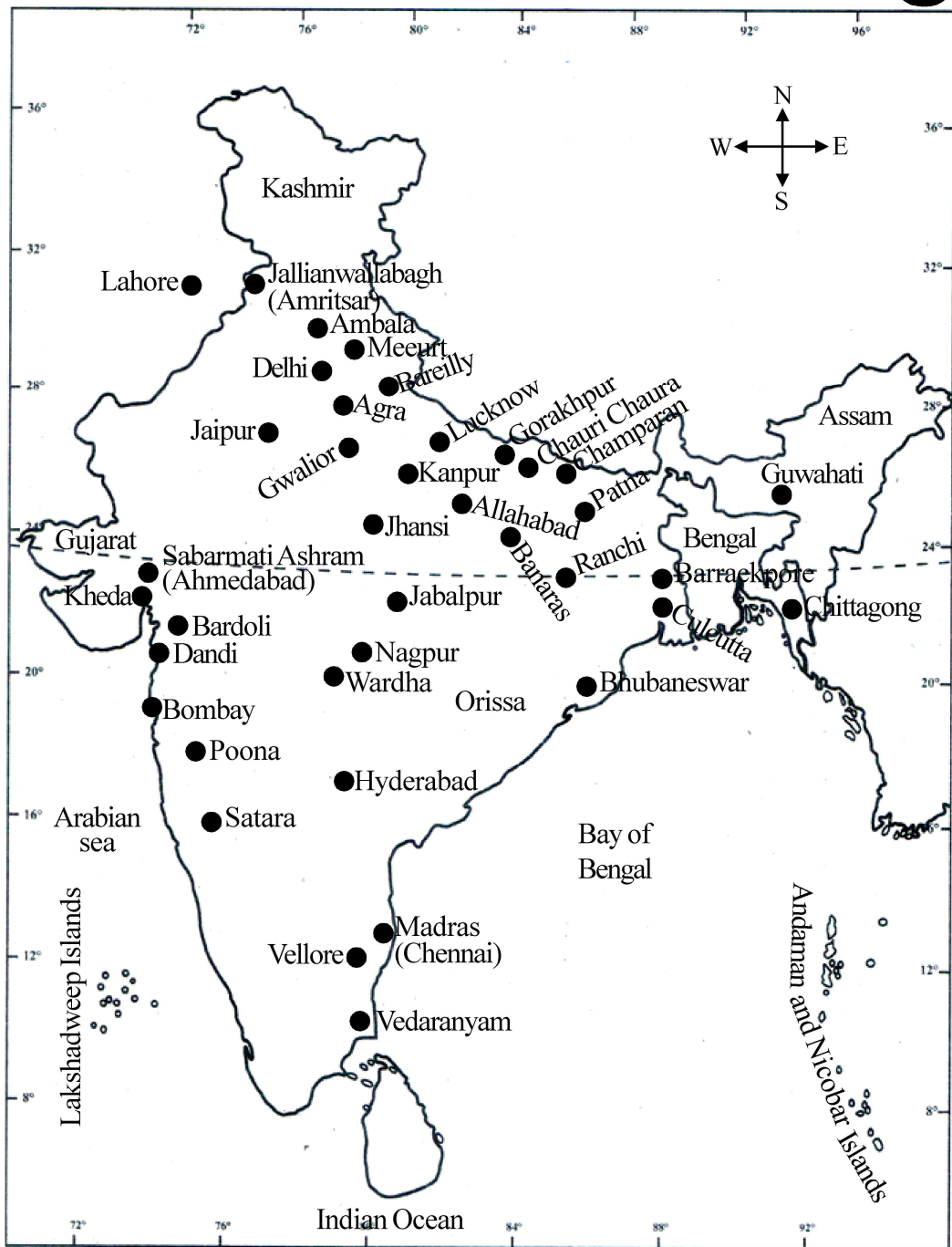
WORLD

Mark the following places on the map of World.

1.	Great Britain	APR 2023	JUN 2025	 2		
2.	France	APR 2023	JUN 2024	APR 2025	 2	
3.	Italy	APR 2023	APR 2025	 2		
4.	Germany	APR 2023	JUN 2025	JUN 2025	APR 2026	 2
5.	Morocco	APR 2023	JUN 2024	JUN 2025	APR 2026	 2
6.	Greece	APR 2024	JUN 2025	 2		
7.	Turkey	APR 2024	 2			
8.	Hiroshima	APR 2024	APR 2026	 4		
9.	Moscow	APR 2024	 4			
10.	San Francisco	APR 2024	APR 2026	 4		
11.	Pacific Ocean	APR 2025	 2			
12.	Serbia	APR 2025	 2			
13.	Japan	JUN 2024	APR 2025	 3		
14.	Russia	JUN 2024	APR 2026	 3		
15.	England	JUN 2024	 4			
16.	Nagasaki	JUN 2025	 4			

India - Important Places

1


 Not to scale

QUESTION NUMBER : 44 (a) - GEOGRAPHY MAPS (8 MARKS)**GOVT. BOARD EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

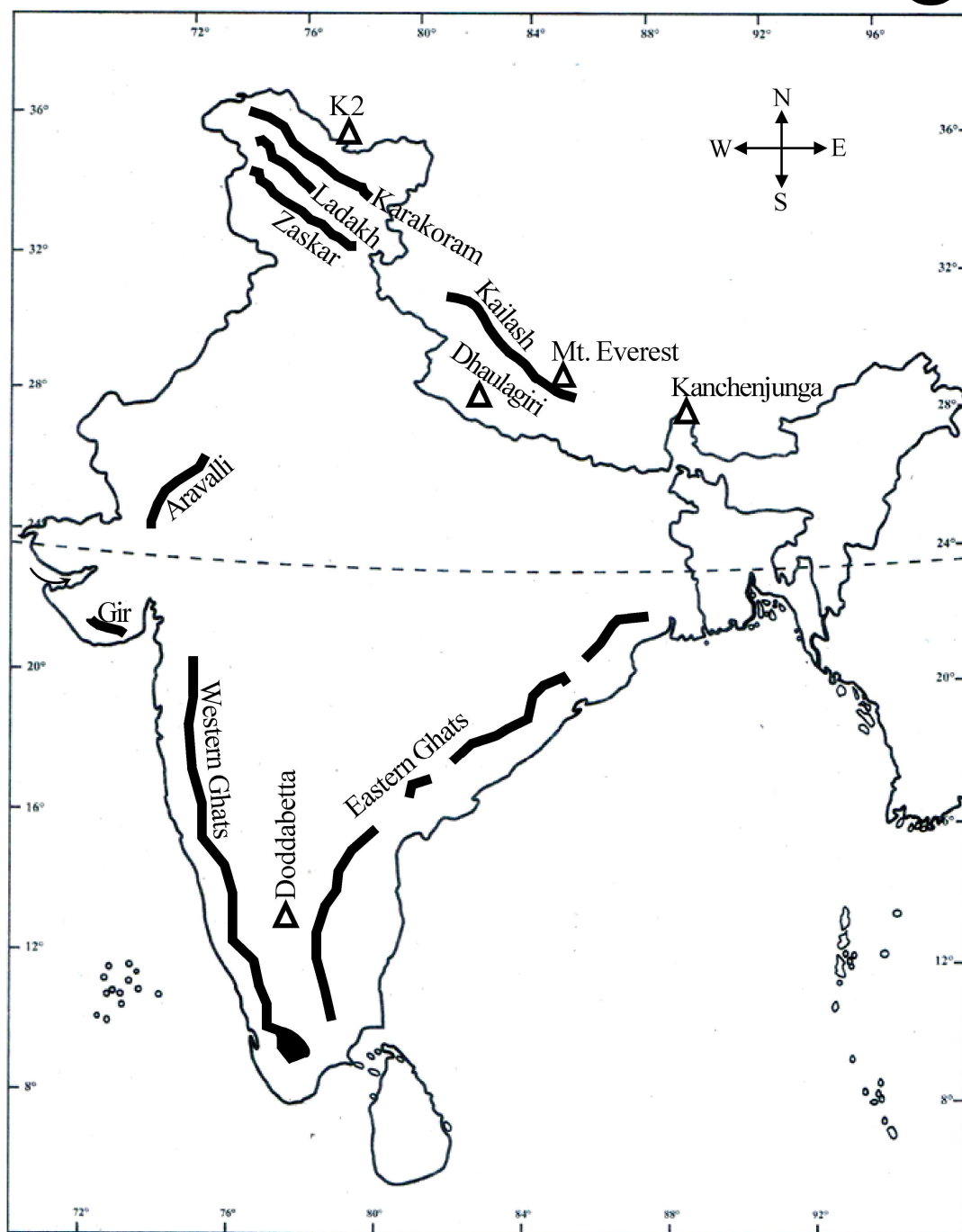
Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.

Sl. No.	Question	Exam. in which the qn. was asked	Ref. Map No.
1.	Karakoram	MAY 2022 APR 2024	5
2.	Aravalli Range	SEP 2021 APR 2023 JUN 2025	5
3.	Western Ghats	MAY 2022 APR 2023 APR 2025	5
4.	Eastern ghats	JUN 2023 APR 2026	5
5.	Mount K2	SEP 2020 JUN 2023	5
6.	Mt. Everest	AUG 2022 APR 2026	5
7.	Coromandal Coast	SEP 2020	6
8.	Malabar Coast	SEP 2021 AUG 2022	6
9.	Gulf of Kutch	SEP 2020	6
10.	Rann of Kachch	JUN 2023	6
11.	Gulf of Kumbhat	AUG 2022	6
12.	Gulf of Mannar	JUN 2023	6
13.	Palk Strait	SEP 2020 MAY 2022	6
14.	Deccan plateau	SEP 2021 APR 2023 JUN 2024 APR 2025	6
15.	Chota Nagpur plateau	APR 2024	6
16.	Malwa Plateau	JUN 2025 APR 2026	6
17.	Direction of South West Monsoon wind	SEP 2021 MAY 2022 JUN 2024 JUN 2025	7
18.	Direction of North East Monsoon wind	AUG 2022 JUN 2023	8
19.	Alluvial Soil Region (any one)	SEP 2021 MAY 2022 JUN 2025	9
20.	Black Soil Region (any one)	SEP 2020 APR 2023 APR 2025	9
21.	Desert soil Region (any one)	APR 2024	9
22.	Paddy growing region (any one)	MAY 2022	9

23.	Tea growing region (any one)	AUG 2022	JUN 2025	APR 2026	 9	
24.	Cotton growing region (any one)	APR 2024	JUN 2024		 9	
25.	Mountain forests	MAY 2022	APR 2024	JUN 2024	APR 2026	 10
26.	Mangrove forest			JUN 2023		 10
27.	Thar desert	AUG 2022	APR 2023	JUN 2024		 10
28.	Heavy rainfall region		SEP 2021	APR 2024		 10
29.	Most densely populated state in India			SEP 2021		 11
30.	Neyveli			SEP 2020		 12
31.	Mumbai High			SEP 2020		 12
32.	Coal mining place (any one)		SEP 2021	AUG 2022		 12
33.	River Ganga	MAY 2022	JUN 2023	APR 2025		 13
34.	River Godavari			APR 2026		 13
35.	Narmada		APR 2023	JUN 2025		 13
36.	Mettur Dam		JUN 2023	APR 2025		 14
37.	Hirakud dam			APR 2024		 14
38.	Panna Biosphere Reserve		APR 2023	APR 2025		 15
39.	Agasthiyamalai Biosphere Reserve		APR 2024	APR 2026		 15
40.	Cochin			AUG 2022		 18
41.	Paradeep			APR 2023		 18
42.	Rail Route from Chennai to Calcutta			SEP 2020		 21
43.	International Airport in India (Any one)		JUN 2024	APR 2025		 19
44.	Petroleum region			APR 2025		 12
45.	Iron and Steel Industries			JUN 2025		 12
46.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		JUN 2024	APR 2026		 6
47.	Lakshadweep Islands			JUN 2025		 6
48.	State of High literacy in India			JUN 2024		 11

5

India - Mountain ranges and Peaks



QUESTION NUMBER : 44 (b) - GEOGRAPHY MAPS (8 MARKS)**GOVT. BOARD EXAMINATION QUESTIONS**

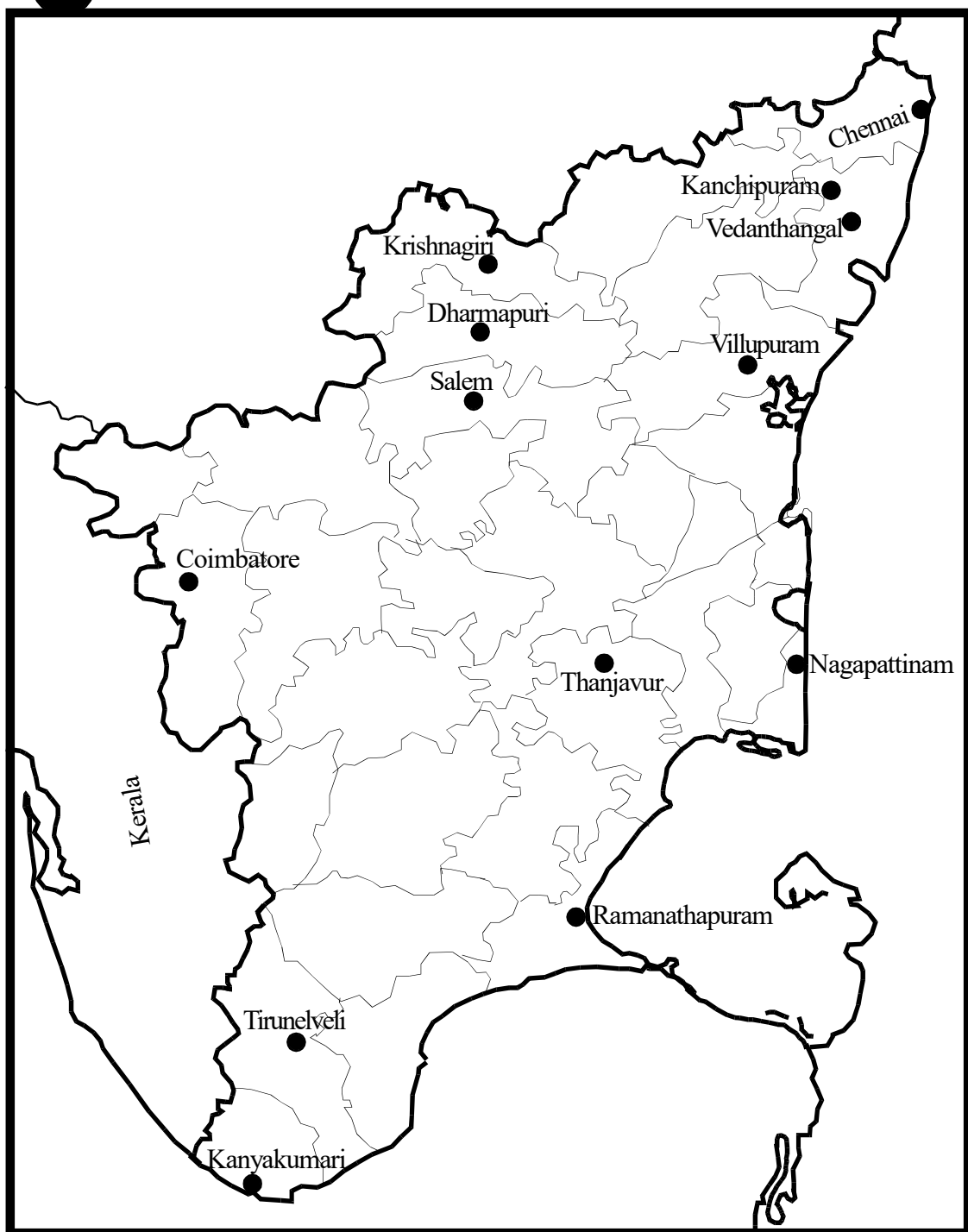
Mark the following places on the given outline map of Tamil Nadu.

Sl. No.	Question	Exam. in which the qn. was asked	Ref. Map No.
1.	Chennai	SEP 2020 MAY 2022 JUN 2023 APR 2024 JUN 2024 APR 2026	22
2.	Kancipuram	SEP 2021	22
3.	Salem	SEP 2020 MAY 2022	22
4.	Coimbatore	SEP 2021	22
5.	Kanyakumari	SEP 2020 AUG 2022 APR 2026	22
6.	Nagapattinam	SEP 2021	22
7.	Thanjavur	AUG 2022	22
8.	Vedanthangal	APR 2023 JUN 2023	22
9.	Vedaranyam	JUN 2023	
10.	Neyveli	JUN 2025	
11.	Kerala	APR 2024	22
12.	River Kaveri	SEP 2020 MAY 2022 JUN 2024 APR 2025	23
13.	River Vaigai	SEP 2021 APR 2024 JUN 2025 APR 2026	23
14.	River Palar	APR 2023	23
15.	Mettur dam	SEP 2021	23
16.	Vaigai dam	AUG 2022	23
17.	Mullai Periyar dam	APR 2023	23
18.	Manimutharu Dam	APR 2026	
19.	Gulf of Mannar	SEP 2020 MAY 2022 APR 2024 JUN 2024	23
20.	Bay of Bengal	SEP 2020 MAY 2022 JUN 2024	23
21.	Indian Ocean	APR 2023 APR 2025	23
22.	Coromandel coast	JUN 2023 APR 2024 JUN 2025	24

23. Nilgiris	MAY 2022	JUN 2023	JUN 2024	APR 2025	 24
24. Anai Malai				SEP 2021	 24
25. Agathiyarmalai			SEP 2020	JUN 2023	 24
26. Servarayan hills		AUG 2022	JUN 2025		 24
27. Coraomandel Coast		SEP 2021	JUN 2025		 24
28. Doddabetta			SEP 2020		 24
29. Mangrove forest		AUG 2022			 24
30. Airport (Any one)		APR 2023	APR 2025		 25
31. Ennore port		AUG 2022	APR 2023		 26
32. Sea Port (Any one)	APR 2024	JUN 2024	JUN 2025		 26
33. Sugarcane growing area (any one)		SEP 2021	APR 2025		 27
34. Paddy growing region (any one)	MAY 2022	JUN 2023	JUN 2025	APR 2026	 27
35. Coffee growing region (any one)		AUG 2022	APR 2023	JUN 2024	 27
36. Tea growing area (any one)			APR 2024		
37. Birds Sancturay (any one)	MAY 2022	JUN 2025			 27
38. Mudumalai Wild life Sancturay			APR 2026		 27
39. Automobile industry (any one)		AUG 2022			 27
40. Silk industry region		APR 2023			 27
41. Paper Industry (any one)	APR 2024	APR 2026			
42. Palk strait		JUN 2023	JUN 2025		
43. Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary		JUN 2024	APR 2025		
44. Pulicat Lake		APR 2025			
45. Coal mining area (Any one)		APR 2025			

22

Tamil Nadu - Major Cities

 Not to scale

GOVT. BOARD EXAM QUESTION PAPER : X - STD : APRIL-2026

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours]

SOCIAL SCIENCE

[Maximum Marks: 100

PART - I

- Note:** (i) Answer **all** the questions. $14 \times 1 = 14$
(ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

1. Who said "Imperialism is the highest stage of Capitalism"?
(a) Lenin (b) Marx (c) Sun Yat-Sen (d) Mao Tse Tung
 2. With whose conquest did the Mexican Civilization collapse?
(a) Hernan Cortes (b) Francisco Pizarro
(c) Toussaint Louverture (d) Pedro I
 3. When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?
(a) 1979 (b) 1989 (c) 1990 (d) 1991
 4. Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?
(a) Dayananda Saraswathi (b) Iyothee Thassar
(c) Annie Besant (d) Narayana Guru
 5. Find out the Militant Nationalist from the following :
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Justice Govind Ranade
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) Romesh Chandra
 6. Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh
 7. The soil formed by the rivers are :
(a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Desert soil (d) Alluvial soil
 8. The most abundant source of energy is:
(a) Biomass (b) Sun (c) Coal (d) Oil
 9. The major import item of India is :
(a) Cement (b) Jewels (c) Tea (d) Petroleum
 10. Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are :
(a) 3 and 15 (b) 4 and 16 (c) 3 and 16 (d) 4 and 15
 11. The Governor of the State is appointed by the :
(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Chief Justice
 12. How many Indian States have their boundary with Nepal?
(a) Five (b) Four (c) Three (d) Two
 13. Primary sector consists of:
(a) Agriculture (b) Automobiles (c) Trade (d) Banking
 14. Who granted the English "Golden Fireman" in 1632?
(a) Jahangir (b) Sultan of Golconda
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb
-

PART - II

Note: Answer **any 10** questions. Question No. **28** is **Compulsory**.

10 × 2 = 20

15. What were the three militant forms of Nationalism in Europe ?
16. What was the result of Mussolini's March on Rome?
17. Highlight the essence of the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation of 1801.
18. Summarise the essence of Lucknow Pact.
19. Write a note on the Tirunelveli Uprising.
20. State the neighbouring countries of India.
21. What are 'Jet Streams'?
22. Mention the plantation crops of India.
23. Define Disaster Risk Reduction.
24. Why is Coimbatore called the "Manchester" of South India?
25. What do you understand by the "Appellate Jurisdiction" of the High Court?
26. List out the Member Countries of SAARC.
27. What are the effects of Green Revolution?
28. Write a short note on SIPCOT.

PART - III

Note: Answer **any 10** questions. Question No. **42** is **compulsory**.

10 × 5 = 50

29. Fill in the blanks :
 - (i) Hitler attacked _____ which was a demilitarised zone.
 - (ii) The First Woman Legislator in India was _____.
 - (iii) _____ is the highest peak in the Southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
 - (iv) _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
 - (v) Tiruppur is known for _____ industry.
 30. Discuss the main cause of the First World War.
 31. Assess the structure and activities of the UNO.
 32. Discuss the response to Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu.
 33. (a) Distinguish between:
 - (i) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
 - (ii) Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.

(b) Give Reason: Eastern Ghats are not a continuous range.
 34. Give a detailed account on the basin of The Ganga.
 35. Describe the Forests of India.
 36. Explain the mineral distribution in Tamil Nadu.
 37. Mention the Fundamental Rights.
 38. Critically examine the Powers and Functions of the Parliament.
 39. What are the methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product and explain it.
 40. Write the structure of GST.
-

41. Draw a Timeline for the following :
Write any five important historical events between 1930 and 1950.
42. Mark the following places on the World Map.
(i) Morocco (ii) Germany (iii) Russia (iv) Hiroshima (v) San Francisco

PART - IV

Note: Answer the following questions.

2 × 8 = 16

43. (a) Examine the factors that led to the transformation of Gandhi into a Mass Leader.

OR

- (b) Write an essay on the foundation and development of Tamil Renaissance.

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

- (i) Eastern Ghats
- (ii) Malwa Plateau
- (iii) River Godavari
- (iv) Mountain Forests
- (v) Agasthiyamalai biosphere reserve
- (vi) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (vii) Tea growing area (mark any one)
- (viii) Mt. Everest

OR

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

- (i) Palk Strait
- (ii) River Vaigai
- (iii) Chennai
- (iv) Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary
- (v) Paddy growing area (mark any one)
- (vi) Manimutharu Dam
- (vii) Kanyakumari
- (viii) Paper industry (mark any one)

-oOo-
