

Way To Success & Smart Teachers Association

10th Model Public Exam 2023-2024 – Answer Key

SOCIAL SCIENCE

INSTRUCTION FOR VALUATION

மாதிரிப்பொதுத்தேர்வு விடைத்தாள்களை மதிப்பீடு செய்ய முன்வந்துள்ள தங்களுக்கு நன்றியைத்தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம். மாதிரிப் பொதுத்தேர்வு விடைத்தாள்களை அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வு விடைத்தாள்களை மதிப்பிடுவதைப் போன்றே சிறப்பாக, விரைவாக, குறைபாடுகளுக்கு இடமின்றி மதிப்பிட்டுத் தருமாறு உங்களை அன்புடன் வேண்டுகிறோம்.

- ★ விடைக்குறிப்பினைப் பல்வேறு ஆசிரியர்கள் சரிபார்த்த பிறகே இறுதி செய்துள்ளோம். அதன்படியே மதிப்பீடு செய்யுங்கள். ஏதேனும் தவறுகள் உங்களுக்குத் தென்பட்டால் 7397774508 என்ற எண்ணில் தொடர்புகொண்டு கலந்தாலோசித்த பிறகே விடை குறிப்பில் திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டுமே தவிர நீங்களாகத் திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டாம். தமிழ்நாடு முழுவதும் பொதுவான தேர்வு என்பதால் மதிப்பீட்டுப் பணிகளில் வேறுபாடுகள் ஏற்பட்டுவிடக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகவே இதனைக் கூறுகிறோம்.
- ★ விடைத்தாள்களைச் சிவப்பு மை கொண்டு மட்டுமே மதிப்பிட வேண்டும். வேறு வண்ணங்களில் மதிப்பிடக்கூடாது.
- ★ தவறுகளை வட்டமிட்டு அல்லது அடிக்கோடிட்டுக் காட்டி, மாணவர்கள் எழுதியிருக்கும் விடைகளின் தரத்திற்கேற்றவாறு மதிப்பெண்களைக் கொடுக்கவும்.
- ★ விடைத்தாளின் வலதுபுற கோட்டுக்குப் பிறகு உள்ள இடத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் நேராக உங்கள் மதிப்பெண்களை எழுதவும். பக்கவாரியான கூடுதல்களை அந்தந்தப் பக்கங்களின் கீழே எழுதவும்.
- ★ விடைத்தாளின் முன்பக்கத்திலுள்ள 'வினா எண் வாரியான கூடுதல்கள்' 'பக்கவாரியான கூடுதல்கள்' போன்றவற்றை நிரப்பி, அவற்றைக் கூட்டி, இவ்விரு பகுதிகளின் மொத்த மதிப்பெண்ணும் ஒன்றாக வருகிறதா என சரிபார்த்தபின் மொத்த மதிப்பெண்ணை விடைத்தாளின் வலது மேல் மூலையில் தெளிவாக எழுதவும்.
- ★ திருத்திய விடைத்தாள்களை மாதிரித் தேர்வுப் பொறுப்பாளரிடம் வரிசைப்படி அடுக்கி கட்டிக் கொடுத்துவிடுங்கள்.

வினாக்களுக்கு மதிப்பெண் வழங்குவதில் நினைவில் கொள்ள வேண்டியவை :

- ★ கட்டாய வினாவிற்கு (compulsory Question) பதிலாக வேறு வினாவிற்கு விடையளித்திருந்தால் அதற்குக் கட்டாயம் மதிப்பெண் வழங்கக் கூடாது.
- ★ வினா எண் எழுதவில்லை எனில் மதிப்பெண் வழங்காதீர்கள்.
- ★ ஒரு மதிப்பெண் வினாவிற்கு வினா எண், விடை மற்றும் அதன் குறியீடு ஆகிய மூன்றுமே சரியாக இருந்தால் மட்டுமே முழு மதிப்பெண் வழங்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ சில கேள்விகளுக்கு Mark Allocation வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன் அடிப்படையில் மதிப்பெண் வழங்க வேண்டும்.
- ★ ஒன்றுக்கும் மேற்பட்ட விடைகளுடைய வினாக்கள், பாடம் சார்ந்த பத்திவினாக்கள், சுயமாக எழுதக்கூடிய வினாக்கள் போன்றவற்றிற்கு விடைக்குறிப்பில் இல்லாத பொருத்தமான விடைகளை மாணவர்கள் எழுதி இருப்பின் அதற்கேற்ப மதிப்பெண் வழங்கலாம். ஏதேனும் சந்தேகம் இருப்பின் மேற்கூறிய எண்ணைத் தொடர்புகொள்ளவும். ஆசிரியர் மாணவர் சார்ந்த கல்விப்பணியில் எங்களோடு இணைந்துள்ள உங்களுக்கு, உங்களது கல்விப்பணி என்றென்றும் சிறந்து விளங்க வாழ்த்துகளையும் நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறோம்.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ANSWER KEY

PART – I

Answer all the questions.

14 × 1 = 14

Q.No.	Options	Answers	Units	Marks
1.	(b)	Trench warfare	[H - 1]	1
2.	(d)	Jews	[H - 3]	1
3.	(a)	Jyotiba Phule	[H - 5]	1
4.	(d)	Marudhu brothers	[H - 6]	1
5.	(c)	Salem	[H - 9]	1
6.	(c)	Kosi	[G - 1]	1
7.	(b)	Bhakra Nangal dam	[G - 3]	1
8.	(d)	Coimbatore	[G - 4]	1
9.	(d)	Hyderabad	[G - 5]	1
10.	(a)	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).	[G - 6]	1
11.	(a)	Once	[C - 1]	1
12.	(b)	Article 51	[C - 4]	1
13.	(c)	Tamil Nadu	[E - 3]	1
14.	(b)	Wealth tax	[E - 4]	1

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PART – II

Answer any 10 questions. Question No.28 is compulsory.

10 × 2 = 20

Marks should not be given if alternative question are answers instead of compulsory question.

Q.No.	Answers	Marks												
15.	♣ Dollar Imperialism was the maintaining & dominating over distant lands through economic aid . The country that followed the Dollar Imperialism by USA . [H - 2]	2												
16.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ On December 1941, Japan attacked American naval installations in Pearl Harbour, Hawaii without warning. ♣ The idea was to cripple America's Pacific fleet so that Japan would not face any opposition in its offensive against South-east Asian countries. ♣ Many battleships and numerous fighter planes were destroyed. ♣ The United States declared war on Japan. [H - 3] 	2												
17.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The introduction of printing press, research on Dravidian languages underpinned the process of Tamil Renaissance. [H - 10] ♣ Tamil was the first non-European language that went into print. ♣ An ancient literary texts created an awareness among the Tamil people. ♣ Tamil Renaissance many social & religious reform movements were established. 	2												
18.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ To attain self-government within the British Empire by using constitutional means. ♣ To obtain the status of dominion, a political position. ♣ To use non-violent constitutional methods to achieve their goals. [H - 7] 	2												
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Annie Besant started Home Rule Movement in 1916 and carried forward the demand for home rule all over India. [H - 9] ♣ 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". 	2												
20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ West - Pakistan ♣ North West - Afghanistan ♣ South - Sri Lanka & Maldives ♣ North - Nepal, China and Bhutan ♣ East- Bangladesh and Myanmar [G - 1] 	2												
21.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Jet streams are the fast moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere. ♣ According to the Jet stream theory, the onset of southwest monsoon is driven by the shift of the sub tropical westerly jet from the plains of India towards the Tibetan plateau. ♣ The easterly jet streams cause tropical depressions both during southwest monsoon and retreating monsoon. [G - 2] 	2												
22.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. [G - 5] ♣ These are of two types. a) Internal Migration - Within a country b) International Migration - Between the countries 	2												
23.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Seasons : Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Samba (Adipattam)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Navarai [G - 7]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sowing : April - May</td> <td>July - August</td> <td>November - December</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harvesting: August- September</td> <td>January- February</td> <td>February -March</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major crops: Millets and cotton</td> <td>Paddy & sugarcane</td> <td>Fruits & vegetables</td> </tr> </table>	Seasons : Sornavari (Chittirai pattam)	Samba (Adipattam)	Navarai [G - 7]	Sowing : April - May	July - August	November - December	Harvesting: August- September	January- February	February -March	Major crops: Millets and cotton	Paddy & sugarcane	Fruits & vegetables	2
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24.	1. Right to Equality 2. Right to Freedom 3. Right Against Exploitation [C-1] 4. Right to Religion 5. Cultural & Educational Rights 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies	2												
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Puratchi Thalaivar MGR Nutrition Meal Programme. [E- 3] ♣ National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education. ♣ General ICDS Project and world Bank Assisted Integrated Child Development Services. ♣ Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme (PMGYS). ♣ Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme. ♣ Mid-Day Meal Programme. (Write any 4 programme) 	2												

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26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Rajya Sabha does not have any power to amend or reject the Money bill. [C - 2] ♣ Lok Sabha can only introduce Money bill and once it is approved by the Lok Sabha, it is passed to Rajya Sabha for its approval. ♣ If Rajya Sabha fails to pass it within 14 days then the bill gets passed without the approval of Rajya Sabha. Lok Sabha can reject all the proposals and pass it. 	2
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It is about better prices, decent working conditions & fair terms of trade for farmers & workers. [E - 2] ♣ It is a way of keep small farmers, world market place, empower consumer to make purchase. 	2
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by individuals, corporations and trusts. ♣ Example: Under reporting income, hiding money. [E - 4] 	2

PART – 3

Answer any 10 questions. Question No.42 is compulsory.

10 × 5 = 50

Marks should not be given if alternative question are answers instead of compulsory question.

Q.No.	Answers	Marks
29.	a) Dr. Sun Yat-sen [H - 4] b) T. Muthuswami [H - 9] c) Solaikaradu [G - 6] d) Supreme Court [C - 2] e) Per Capita Income [E - 1]	Each 1 marks
30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Germany's defeat and humiliation of World War I caused of german social democratic party led to the rise of Hitler. ♣ In 1919, a group of seven men founded as Nazi party. ♣ Adolf Hilter's speech whip up the passion of the audience. ♣ During World War I, he served in the Bavarian army. ♣ He wrote Mein Kampf (My Struggle), an autobiographical book in his prison life. ♣ He got the support of capitalists and property owners who were against communists. ♣ Through them, he seized power in the 1932 elections by wrong ways. ♣ With the support of Industrialists, bankers & Junkers, he was made Chancellor of Germany. ♣ He parliament ended democrats brought in germany. ♣ Thus Hitler raised as a powerful dictator in Germany. [H - 2] 	5
31.	<p>a) Rammohan Roy – Abolition of Sati [H - 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ He forcing William Bentinck's legislation abolishing sati in 1829. ♣ He advocated the rights of widows to remarry, education for women & condemned the subjugation of women and polygamy to end. <p>b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar - Schools for Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ He promoting education of girls & setting number of schools. ♣ He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society. ♣ Remarriage Reform Act of 1856 - save child widows from perpetual widowhood. <p>c) Mahadev Govind Ranade – Widow Marriage Association</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ He devoted themselves to activities such as inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage, improvement of women and depressed classes. ♣ He was the founder of the Widow Marriage Association in 1861. <p>d) Swami Dayanand Saraswathi – Prohibition of child marriage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ He declared the practices such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage. ♣ He rejected superstitions from Hinduism. <p>e) Jyotiba Phule and Savitri Bai – Homes for widows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage. ♣ Jyotiba & his wife Savitribai Phule uplift the depressed classes and women life. <p>f) Baba Ram Singh - Prohibited the dowry system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ He considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage. ♣ He prohibited the dowry system and child marriage. 	5

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

32.a)	Renewable Resources and Non-Renewable Resources: [G - 4]	2															
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ii)	North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon: [G - 6]	2															
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b)	As per the normal Lapse rate, temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5⁰ C for every 1000 metres ascent. Hence, places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains. [G - 2]	1															
33.	Civil Disobedience Movement: [H - 8] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ In Lahore Congress session in December 1929 Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal. ♣ A pledge was taken all over the country to attain Poorna Swaraj non-violently through civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes. ♣ The Indian National Congress authorized Gandhi to launch the movement. ♣ Gandhi made demands to the Viceroy Irwin which includes abolition of salt tax, reduction of land revenue, expenditure on army and civil services by 50% ♣ Viceroy did not respond to the charter of demands, Gandhi launched the Movement. ♣ For the abolition of salt tax, Gandhi set out from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi and established Salt Satyagraha. Hence, Gandhi was arrested at midnight and sent to jail. ♣ After the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Civil disobedience movement was suspended. ♣ The Civil Disobedience Movement made Gandhiji a great leader. 	5															
34.	<p>➔ The Northern Mountains :youngest and the loftiest mountain chains in the world.</p> <p>➔ Northern Mountains’ three divisions.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i) The Trans-Himalayas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It lies in northern part of Himalayas, Jammu & Kashmir and Tibetan plateau. ♣ The ranges are Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash and Karakoram. <p style="padding-left: 20px;">ii) The Himalayas: It is an northern mountain region & young fold mountain and it was formed by the movement of Eurasia land mass in the north and Gondwana land mass in the south.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The main divisions: The Himadri, The Himachal, The Siwaliks <p style="padding-left: 20px;">iii) Eastern or Purvanchal Hills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ These are the eastern off-shoot of Himalayas and extended to north-eastern states. <p>➔ Importance of Himalayas: (any 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It forms a natural barrier to the sub-continent. ♣ Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India. ♣ It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, Brahmaputra. ♣ The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty. ♣ Amarnath, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishno devi temples are situated here. ♣ It protects India from the cold winds blowing from the central Asia. ♣ Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity. <p style="text-align: right;">[G - 1]</p>	5															

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35.	<p>a) Small and fragmented land-holdings: [G - 3] It is more serious in densely populated and intensively cultivated states in India.</p> <p>b) High Costs of Inputs: Good quality seeds are out of reach for many small & marginal farmers due to their high price.</p> <p>c) Infertile Soil: Indian soils have been used for growing crops over thousands of years without caring much for replenishing. This has led to depletion and exhaustion of soils resulting low productivity.</p> <p>d) Lack of Irrigation: Only one-third of the cropped area falls under irrigated area.</p> <p>e) Lack of mechanization: In spite of the large scale mechanization of agriculture in some parts of the country, most of the agricultural operations are carried on using simple and conventional tools.</p> <p>f) Soil erosion: Large tracts of fertile land suffer from soil erosion by wind and water. Such kind of areas must be properly treated and restored to its original fertility.</p> <p>g) Agricultural marketing: In rural India, agricultural marketing continues in a bad shape. Due to the absence of sound marketing facility, the farmers have to depend on local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm products which is sold at low price.</p>	5
36.	<p>Urbanization : [G - 5]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Urbanization is the process of society’s transformation from rural to urban. ♣ Urbanization and population are closely related to other. <p>Impacts of urbanization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It creates urban sprawl. ♣ It makes overcrowding in urban centres. ♣ It leads to the formation of slums. ♣ It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas. ♣ It creates water scarcity in cities. ♣ It increases traffic congestion in cities. ♣ It creates drainage problem. ♣ It increases the rate of crime. ♣ It poses the problem of solid waste management. 	5
37.	<p>Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article – 32) [C – 1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Article 32 is “the heart and soul of the Constitution”. ♣ A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal. ♣ It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court. ♣ Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to issue five kinds of writs. ♣ That is the Supreme Court is called the “Guardian of the Constitution”. <p>(a) Habeas Corpus: Safeguards people from illegal arrests.</p> <p>(b) Mandamus: It protects the petitioner who requires legal help to get his work done by respective public authorities.</p> <p>(c) Prohibition: It prohibits a subordinate court from acting beyond its jurisdiction.</p> <p>(d) Certiorari: It quashes an order issued by a subordinate court by overstepping its jurisdiction.</p> <p>(e) Quo Warranto: It prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner.</p>	5

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38.	<p>a) Relating to the Council of Ministers [C - 3]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The Chief Minister recommends the appointed of person as ministers by Governor. ♣ He allocates the portfolios among the ministers, shuffles and reshuffles his ministry. ♣ He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. <p>b) Relating to the Governor : He advises the Governor for the appointment of the officials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Advocate General of the State, State Election Commissioner, Chairman and Members of the State Planning Commission, State Public Commission, Financial Commission. <p>c) Relating to State Legislature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The Chief Minister advises the Governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing the sessions of the state legislature. ♣ He announces the government policies on the floor of the house. ♣ He can introduce the bills in the Legislative Assembly. ♣ He can recommend for the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor anytime. 	5
39.	<p>GDP can be calculated in three ways [E - 1]</p> <p>a) Expenditure Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ In this method, the GDP is measured by adding the expenditure on all the final goods and services produced during a specified period. $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$ <p>b) The Income Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ This method calculated the earnings of the men and women who are involved in producing the goods and services. $GDP = \text{wages} + \text{rent} + \text{interest} + \text{profit}$ <p>c) Value-Added Approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ This method, add the value produced by each intermediate good used to produce it. $\text{Value of intermediate goods} = \text{Value of final goods}$	5
40.	<p>→ Direct Taxes: [E - 4]</p> <p>A tax imposed on an individual or organisation, which is paid directly.</p> <p>a) Income tax : It is charged directly based on the income of a person.</p> <p>b) Corporate tax :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It levied on companies royalties interest gains and fees for a technical services. <p>c) Wealth tax :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership. ♣ The tax is levied on the individuals and companies alike. <p>→ Indirect Taxes:</p> <p>If the burden of the tax can be shifted to others, it is an indirect tax.</p> <p>a) Stamp duty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It paid on official documents, marriage registration & contractual agreements. <p>b) Entertainment tax :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It charged on tickets for movie, amusement parks, exhibitions & sports events. <p>c) Excise duty :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ It is duty on manufactured goods levied at the movement of manufacture, rather than at sale. 	5

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<p>41. (any 5 important events)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1930</td> <td>• Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1931</td> <td>• Gandhi-Irwin Pact • Second Round Table Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1932</td> <td>• Communal Award • Poona Pact • Third Round Table Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1935</td> <td>• The Government of India Act</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1937</td> <td>• First Congress Ministry in Provinces</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1940</td> <td>• August Offer • Individual Satyagraha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1942</td> <td>• Cripps Mission • Quit India Movement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1943</td> <td>• First Tamil Isai Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1944</td> <td>• Dravidar Kazhagam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1945</td> <td>• Wavell Plan • Simla Conference</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1946</td> <td>• RIN Revolt • Cabinet Mission • Interim Government</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1947</td> <td>• Mountbatten Plan, India won Independence</td> </tr> </table>	1930	• Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table Conference	1931	• Gandhi-Irwin Pact • Second Round Table Conference	1932	• Communal Award • Poona Pact • Third Round Table Conference	1935	• The Government of India Act	1937	• First Congress Ministry in Provinces	1940	• August Offer • Individual Satyagraha	1942	• Cripps Mission • Quit India Movement	1943	• First Tamil Isai Conference	1944	• Dravidar Kazhagam	1945	• Wavell Plan • Simla Conference	1946	• RIN Revolt • Cabinet Mission • Interim Government	1947	• Mountbatten Plan, India won Independence	<p>42.</p> 	<p>Each Question Carries 5 Marks</p>
1930	• Salt Satyagraha, First Round Table Conference																									
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PART – 4

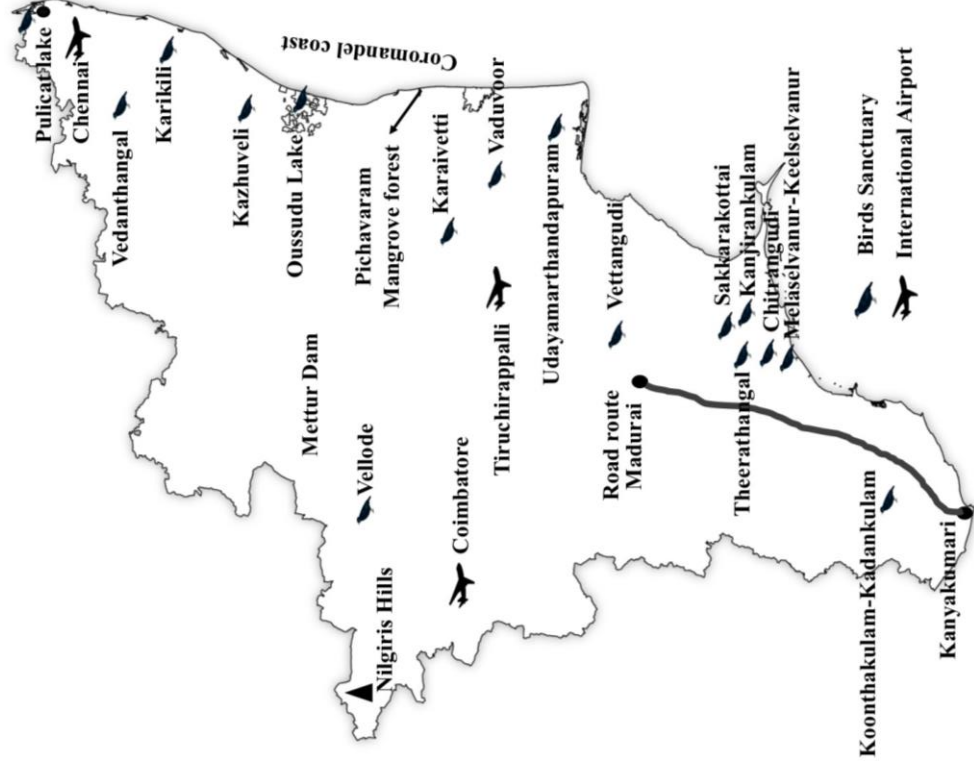
Answer the following questions.

2 × 8 = 16

Q.No	Answers	Marks
43. a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ On 28 June 1919, the peace treaty was signed between Germany and its alliance. 	
i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Germany was found guilty of starting the War and therefore was to pay reparations for the losses suffered. All Central Powers were directed to pay war indemnity. ♣ The German army was to be limited to 100,000 men. A small navy was allowed. ♣ The union of Austria and Germany was forbidden. ♣ All German colonies became mandated territories under the League of Nations. ♣ Germany was forced to revoke the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (with Russia) and Bucharest (Bulgaria). ♣ Alsace–Lorraine was returned to France. ♣ The former Russian territories of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be independent. Poland was recreated. <p style="text-align: right;">[H - 1]</p>	4
ii)	<p>Effects of the World War II :</p> <p>a) New geo-political power alignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The world was polarized into two main blocs - One led by the United States with anti-Communist ideology - other led by Soviet Russia with Communist ideology ♣ Europe was divided into two: Communist and non-Communist. <p>b) Nuclear proliferation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The United States and the Soviet Union entered into a race to have more nuclear powered weapons. Money spent on defence was increased in many countries. <p>c) International agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund provides existence <p>d) Decolonization: Colonial powers were forced to give independence to former colonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ India was the first to achieve independence. <p style="text-align: right;">[H - 3]</p>	4
(OR)		
43. b)	<p>a) Veerapandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar</p> <p>b) Conflicts between Veerapandya Kattabomman and British</p> <p>c) Confrontation with Jackson</p> <p>d) Appearance before Madras Council</p> <p>e) Kattabomman and the Confederacy of Palayakkarars</p> <p>f) The Siege of Panchalamkurichi</p> <p>g) Execution of Kattabomman</p> <p><i>(Give full marks if students have written any relevant point related to the above topics)</i></p>	8

44. b)

- i) **Any one International Airport** – ♦Chennai ♦Coimbatore ♦Tiruchirappalli
- ii) **Mangrove Forest** - Pichavaram
- vi) **Any one Birds Sanctuary** - Vedanthangal, Karikill , Kazhuveli
Ossudu lake, Udayamarthandapuram, Pulicat lake, Vellode, Karaivetti, Vaduvvoor, Sakkarakottai Tank, Vettangudi, Kanjirankulam, Chitrangudi, Melaselvanur-Keelsevanur Koonthakulam-Kadankulam



44. a)

- i) **Any one Tea growing region** – ♦Tamil Nadu ♦Assam ♦Himachal Pradesh ♦Kerala ♦Darjeeling ♦West Bengal
- ii) **Manchester of India** – Ahmedabad / Mumbai
(Note: As per textbook, Manchester of India is noted as Mumbai. At present, Ahmedabad are updated. so, marks can be given if the student mark any one of these place.)
- iii) **Any one Coal mining place** – ♦Odisha ♦Jharkhand ♦West Bengal ♦Madhya Pradesh ♦Jammu & Kashmir ♦Maharashtra ♦Andhra Pradesh ♦Uttar Pradesh ♦Tamil Nadu
- vi) **Roadways NH-44** – Srinagar to Kanyakumari

