

**A. K. T. ACADEMY MATRIC. HR. SEC. SCHOOL – KALLAKURICHI**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**REVISION TEST – I**  
**MODEL QUESTION**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS: X****MARKS: 100**  
**TIME: 3 Hrs.****PART - I****I. Choose the correct answer****14 × 1 = 14**

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. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?  
 a) Britain                      b) France                      c) Dutch                      d) USA

**3. 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) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople  
 iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.

- a) i) and ii) are correct                      b) i) and iii) are correct  
 c) iv) is correct                      d) i), ii) and iv) are correct

4. **Assertion:** A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.

**Reason:** This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.

- a) Both A and R are correct  
 b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation  
 c) Both A and R are wrong  
 d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

5. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Coast                      b. Island                      c. Peninsula                      d. Strait

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.

- a. Bhabar                      b. Tarai                      c. Bhangar                      d. Khadar

**7. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given below ones:**

1. **Assertion (A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.

**Reason(R):** The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm.(Give option for this questions)

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A  
 b) Both (A) and (R) are true: R does not explain A  
 c) (A) is true (R) is false  
 d) (A) is false (R) is true

**8. Choose the inappropriate answer:**

Climate of India is affected by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Latitudinal extent                      (b) Altitude                      (c) Distance from the sea                      (d) Soil

9. A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through  
 (a) Descent (b) Registration  
 (c) Naturalisation (d) All of the above
10. 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

**11. Choose the correct statement:**

- i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.  
 ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experience in the field of literature, science, art, or social service  
 iii) The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.  
 iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.
- a) ii & iv are correct (b) iii & iv are correct  
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12. National Income is a measure of

- a) Total value of money (b) Total value of producer goods  
 c) Total value of consumption goods (d) Total value of goods and services

13. Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at \_\_\_\_\_ lakh crore in 2018-19.

- a) 91.06 (b) 92.26 (c) 80.07 (d) 98.29

14. India is \_\_\_\_\_ larger producer in agricultural product.

- a) 1st (b) 3rd (c) 4th (d) 2nd

**PART - II**

**II. Answer any 10 Questions. Question No.28 is compulsory**

**10 × 2 = 20**

15. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?  
 16. What were the three militant forms of nationalism in Europe?  
 17. List out any two causes for the failure of the League of Nations.  
 18. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?  
 19. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?  
 20. Name the neighbouring countries of India.  
 21. Write a short note on Deccan Plateau.  
 22. List the factors affecting climate of India.  
 23. What are 'jet streams'?  
 24. What is meant by citizenship?  
 25. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?  
 26. Define National income.  
 27. What is per capita income?  
 28. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.

**PART III****III. Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory****10 × 5 = 50**

29. Fill in the blanks:

1. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year \_\_\_\_.
2. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
5. Secondary sector otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_.

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

31. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.

32. (a) Distinguish between the following:

1. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
2. Weather and Climate

(b) Give reasons:

1. Mountains are cooler than the plains.

33. Describe the Courses of the World War I.

34. Write an essay on the Great Economic Depression of 1929.

35. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.

36. Write about South West Monsoon.

37. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

38. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?

39. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.

40. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

41. Draw a Time – Line from 1920 to 1950 (any five events from World History)

42. On the outline map of world, mark the following places.

- |                  |           |           |          |            |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. Great Britain | 2. France | 3. Turkey | 4. Italy | 5. Rumania |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|

**PART – IV****IV. Answer both questions:****2 × 8 = 16**

43. (a) Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

(OR)

(b) Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).

44. On the outline map of India, mark the following places

1. Aravalli ranges
2. Western Ghats
3. Malwa Plateaus
4. Chotanagpur Plateaus
5. Show the direction of South West Monsoon wind
6. Show the direction of North East Monsoon wind
7. Shade the heavy Rainfall regions.
8. Konkan Coast

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**PART - II****II. Answer any 10 Questions. Question No.28 is compulsory****10 × 2 = 20****15. How do you assess the importance of Sino-Japanese War?**

- ❖ In 1894 she forced a war on China. The crushing defeat of China by little Japan in the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) surprised the world.
- ❖ 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.

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

- ❖ England's jingoism,
- ❖ France's chauvinism
- ❖ Germany's Kultur

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

- ❖ Since it lacked the military power of its own, it could not enforce its decisions.
- ❖ The founders of this peace organisation underestimated the power of nationalism.
- ❖ The principle of "collective security" could not be applied in actual practice.
- ❖ When Italy, Japan and Germany, headed by dictators, refused to be bound by the orders of the League, Britain and France were the only major powers to act decisively.

**18. What do you know of the White Terror in Indo-China?**

- ❖ The mainstream political party in Indo-China was the Vietnam Nationalist Party.
- ❖ Formed in 1927, it was composed of the wealthy and middle class sections of the population.
- ❖ In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied, and there was a failed attempt to assassinate the French Governor-General.
- ❖ This was followed by a large scale peasant revolt led by the Communists.
- ❖ The revolt was crushed followed by what is called "White Terror."
- ❖ Thousands of rebels were killed.

**19. How did Great Depression impact on the Indian agriculture?**

- ❖ The 'Great Depression' also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
- ❖ The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- ❖ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- ❖ The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy

**20. Name the neighbouring countries of India.**

- ❖ Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west,
- ❖ China, Nepal and Bhutan in the north
- ❖ Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east and
- ❖ Sri Lanka in south.

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

- ❖ This physiographic division is the largest part of the plateau region of India.
- ❖ The shape of this plateau is roughly triangular.
- ❖ One of the sides of this triangle 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, Maikala Range and the Rajmahal Hills.
- ❖ The third arm is marked by the Western Ghats.
- ❖ The area of this Plateau is about 7 lakh square km and the height ranges from 500 to 1000 m above sea level.

**22. List the factors affecting climate of India.**

Climate of India is affected by the factors of

- ❖ latitude,
- ❖ Altitude,
- ❖ Distance from the seas,
- ❖ Monsoon wind,
- ❖ Relief features and jet stream.

**23. What are 'jet streams'?**

- ❖ 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.

**24. What is meant by citizenship?**

- ❖ The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'.
- ❖ It means resident of a City State.
- ❖ The Constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India.
- ❖ Articles 5 to 11 under Part - II of the Constitution deals with the citizenship.

**25. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?**

The ministers are classified under three ranks

- ❖ Cabinet Ministers
- ❖ Ministers of State
- ❖ Deputy Ministers

**26. Define National income.**

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

**27. What is per capita income?**

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

$$\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$$

**28. Name the areas which receive heavy rainfall.**

- ❖ The Western coast
- ❖ Assam,
- ❖ South Meghalaya,
- ❖ Tripura,
- ❖ Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh are the heavy rainfall areas which get more than 200 cm rainfall.

**PART III****III. Answer any 10 questions. Question No. 42 is compulsory****10 × 5 = 50****29. Fill in the blanks:**

1. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year \_\_\_\_\_. **(1902)**
2. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was \_\_\_\_\_. **(Ferdinand Lassalle)**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Plains are formed by the older alluviums. **(Bhangar)**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly. **(Dr. Sachidananda Sinha)**
5. Secondary sector otherwise called as \_\_\_\_\_. **(Industrial Sector)**

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

- ❖ 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
- ❖ Northern Schleswig was given to Denmark and some small districts to Belgium.
- ❖ Poland was recreated.
- ❖ The Rhineland was to be occupied by the Allies. The area on the east bank of the Rhine was to be demilitarized.

**31. Estimate the work done by the League of Nations.****Activities of the League**

- ❖ The League was called into settle a number of disputes between 1920 and 1925. The League was successful in three issues.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ In the following year the League was asked to settle the frontier between Poland and Germany in Upper Silesia, which was successfully resolved by the League.
- ❖ The third dispute was between Greece and Bulgaria in 1925. Greece invaded Bulgaria, and the League ordered a ceasefire.

- ❖ After investigation it blamed Greece and decided that Greece was to pay reparations. Thus the League had been successful until signing of the Locarno Treaty in 1925.

### 32. (a) Distinguish between the following:

#### 1. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

WESTERN GHATS	EASTERN GHATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The Western Ghats forms the western edge of the Peninsular Plateau. It runs parallel to the Arabian Coast.</li> <li>❖ It is the continuous ranges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Eastern Ghats run from southwest to northeast from the eastern edge of Peninsular Plateau.</li> <li>❖ It is discontinuous ranges.</li> </ul>

#### 2. Weather and Climate

WEATHER	CLIMATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Weather refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time.</li> <li>❖ The study of the Weather is called Meteorology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Climate is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events of a given location over a period of 30-35 years.</li> <li>❖ The study of the climate is Climatology</li> </ul>

### (b) Give reasons:

#### 1. Mountains are cooler than the plains.

When the altitude increases, the temperatures decrease. Temperature decreases at the rate of  $6.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  for every 1000 Meters of ascent. So, places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains.

### 33. Describe the Courses of the World War I.

#### Course of the War

#### Two Warring Camps

#### Central Powers

The warring nations were divided into two. The Central powers consisted of Germany, Austria–Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Italy which was earlier with Germany and Austria had left, as her attempt to recover Trentino in north east Italy, where Italians lived in majority but remained as part and parcel of Austria- Hungary, was not supported by Germany. Italy remained a neutral country when the War broke out. But it decided to enter the War hoping to gain the territory in the north - east. Britain, France and Italy signed the secret Treaty of London in April 1915, by which Italy agreed to enter the War against the Central Powers in return for this territory after the War.

#### Allies

Nine states that opposed the Central powers were: Russia, France, Britain, Italy, the United States, Belgium, Serbia, Romania and Greece. Romania and Greece declared war on the Central Powers in 1916 and 1917 respectively but played little part in the war. Most Americans

wanted their country to remain neutral and so in the first three years the United States gave only moral support and valuable material aid to Britain and France.

### **Tsar's Abortive Attempts for Peace**

Tsar Nicholas II of Russia suggested to the Powers that they meet together to bring about an era of universal peace. In response, two Peace Conferences were held at The Hague in Holland in 1899 and 1907 but in vain.

### **War in Western or French Front**

Germany steamrolled and smashed the resistance of the people of Belgium. On the side of the Allies, the burden of the fighting fell on the French army. Within a month Paris seemed almost doomed.

### **Battles of Tannenberg and Marne**

Meanwhile Russian forces invaded East Prussia. Germany defeated them decisively. At the Battle of the Marne (early September 1914), the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans. Paris was thus saved. The battle of Marne is memorable for **trench warfare**.

### **Battle of Verdun**

Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked Verdun, the famous fortress in the French line. In the five-month Battle of Verdun two million men took part and half of them were killed. The British offensive against Germans occurred near the River Somme. In this four-month Battle of Somme Britain lost 20,000 men on the first day. The battle of Verdun, however, decided the fortunes of the War in favour of the Allies.

### **War in Eastern or Russian front**

In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the Austrians. But the Russians were in turn defeated by the Germans. Russia had the worst trained and equipped army and therefore Russian losses were the greatest. In 1917, the Tsarist regime in Russia was overthrown in a revolution. Russia wanted peace and consequently it signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (3 March 1918) with Germany.

### **Minor Theatres of War**

#### **In the Middle East**

Turkey also fought on the side of the central powers. Though Turkey met with initial success and the Allies suffered reverses, particularly in Mesopotamia and Gallipoli, ultimately Turkey was defeated. The Turks tried to attack Suez Canal, but were repulsed. Britain attacked Turkey in Iraq, and later in Palestine and Syria.

#### **In the Far East**

China also joined the allies. Japan was able to capture the province of Kiauchau given by the Germans to China in the province of Shantung. There was no war in the Far East. Japan made use of the occasion to threaten China into ceding valuable concessions and privileges.

#### **In the Balkans**

The Austro-German army in coordination with Bulgaria crushed Serbia. Serbia came under German rule. Rumania watched the course of the War and in August 1916 joined the Allies. Rumania also passed under Austro- German occupation.

### **Fate of Colonies of Germany in Africa**

The German colonies in western and eastern Africa were also attacked by the Allies. As these colonies were quite far from Germany they could not receive any immediate help, and therefore surrendered to the Allies.

### **Italy falls to Austrian onslaught**

Italy formally joined the Allies in the war in May 1916. Italians were fighting with the Austrians and continued to sustain their resistance. But when the Germans came to Austria's help, the Italians collapsed.

### **Central Powers' Victories**

The Central Powers successfully occupied Belgium and a part of France in the north-east, Poland, Serbia and Romania.

The epicentre of the struggle was the western front and the seas. As the Allies controlled the sea-routes, they cut off the supply of food and other material reaching the Central Powers. In Germany and Austria women and children suffered from hunger and privation. Germany attacked England by air. Bombs were thrown on London and places where there were major factories. Later aeroplanes were used for targeting civilian population. The Germans introduced poison gas and soon both sides resorted to its use.

### **Naval Battles and America's Entry into the War**

In 1916 a naval battle (**Battle of Jutland**) had taken place in the North Sea. The British won the battle. Thereafter Germany started their submarine warfare and their cruisers went roaming about, interfering with the shipping of the Allies. One of these was the famous Emden, which bombarded Madras. As a counter measure to the blockade the Germans proclaimed in January 1917 that they would sink even neutral ships in certain waters. *Lusitania*, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine. There was a lot of resentment in the USA and President Wilson declared war against Germany in April 1917. America's entry with its enormous resources made Allied victory a foregone conclusion.

## **34. Write an essay on the Great Economic Depression of 1929.**

### **The Great Depression**

#### **Developments in the post-World War I**

The First World War led to the expansion of certain industries in the hope that the War-time boom would continue. However, when the War came to an end, the industries that grew to meet war-time requirements had to be abandoned or modified. The situation was made worse by the political complications caused by the Treaty of Versailles. A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism or in tariff barriers affected world trade. The war also placed a heavy burden of debt on every European country.

#### **Stock Market Crash in the US**

The first huge crash occurred on 24 October 1929. This discouraged investors and consumers to such an extent that more and more people began to sell their shares and dispose of their stocks. But there were no buyers. This was followed by the failure of American banks. The American financiers were forced to recall their own funds invested abroad.

## Breakdown of the International System of Exchange

Despite emergency measures such as cutbacks in expenditure and increased taxation, the situation did not improve in England. So England decided to leave the Gold Standard. Immediately a great number of countries left the gold standard. Each nation adopted a policy of protectionism and devaluation of currency. Devaluation forced creditors to stop lending. This led to a world-wide credit contraction. Thus the defensive measures adopted by various nations to safeguard their economic interests led to an unprecedented decline in world economic activity. As its effect was deep and prolonged economists and historians call it the Great Depression.

Gold Standard is a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money carried a value directly linked to gold.

## Repercussion in Politics

The Depression changed the political conditions in several countries. In England, the Labour Party was defeated in the general elections of 1931. In the USA, the Republican Party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about twenty years after the Depression.

### 35. Explain the divisions of Northern Mountains and its importance to India.

The Northern Mountains that function as a great wall is grouped into three divisions.

- 1) The Trans-Himalayas
- 2) Himalayas
- 3) Eastern Himalayas or Purvanchal hills

#### 1. The Trans-Himalayas

- ❖ It lies to the north of the great Himalayan range.
- ❖ It lies in Jammu and Kashmir and Tibetan plateau.
- ❖ As its areal extent is more in Tibet, it is also known as Tibetan Himalayas.
- ❖ The Trans - Himalayas are about 40 km wide in its eastern and western extremities and about 225 km wide in its central part.
- ❖ They contain the Tethys sediments.
- ❖ The rocks of this region contain fossils bearing marine sediments which are underlain by 'Tertiary granite'.
- ❖ It has partly metamorphosed sediments and constitutes the core of the Himalayan axis.
- ❖ The prominent ranges of Trans Himalayas are Zaskar, Ladakh, Kailash, and Karakoram

#### 2. Himalayas

- ❖ It constitutes the core part of northern mountains. It is a young fold mountain.
- ❖ It was formed by the movement of Eurasia land mass in the north and Gondwana landmass in the south.
- ❖ The Tethys Sea found between these two land masses was uplifted by the compression and the resultant land form was the Himalayas.
- ❖ It consists of many ranges.
- ❖ The main divisions of the Himalayas are the
  - (i) **The Greater Himalayas / The Himadri**
  - (ii) **The Lesser Himalayas /The Himachal**
  - (iii) **The Outer Himalayas/The Siwaliks**

### The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri

- ❖ The Greater Himalayas rise abruptly like a wall north of Lesser Himalayas. The Greater Himalayas are about 25km wide.
- ❖ Its average height is about 6,000 m. The Greater Himalayas receive lesser rainfall as compared to the Lesser Himalayas and the Siwaliks.
- ❖ Physical weathering is less effective over the Greater Himalayas as compared to the other ranges. Almost all the lofty peaks of Himalayas are located in this range.
- ❖ The notable ones are Mt. Everest (8,848m) and Kanchenjunga (8,586m).
- ❖ Mt. Everest is located in Nepal and Kanchenjunga is located between Nepal and Sikkim.
- ❖ This range is the most continuous of all ranges. It is region of permanent snow cover. So, it has many glaciers.
- ❖ **Gangotri, Yamunothri and Siachen** are some of them.

### The Lesser Himalayas or The Himachal

- ❖ It is the middle range of Himalayas. Height of this range varies from 3,700 to 4,500m.
- ❖ Its width varies up to 80 km. The major rocks of this range are slate, limestone and quartzite.
- ❖ This region is subjected to extensive erosion due to heavy rainfall, deforestation and urbanization. PirPanjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabharat are the mountain ranges found in this part.
- ❖ Major hill stations of the Himalayas are located in this range.
- ❖ **Shimla, Mussourie, Nainital, Almora, Ranikhet and Darjeeling** are the familiar ones.

### The Outer Himalayas/ The Siwaliks

- ❖ The Siwaliks extend from Jammu and Kashmir to Assam. It is partly made by the debris brought by the Himalayan Rivers.
- ❖ The altitude varying between 900-1100 metres average elevation of this range is 1000 m. The width of Siwaliks varies from 10 km in the east to 50 km in the west.
- ❖ It is the most discontinuous range. The longitudinal valleys found between the Siwaliks and the Lesser Himalayas are called Duns in the west and Duars in the east. These are the ideal sites for the development of settlements in this region.

### PurvanchalHills

- ❖ These are the eastern off-shoot of Himalayas. It extended in the north-eastern states of India.
- ❖ Most of these hills are located along the border of India and Myanmar while others are inside India.
- ❖ Dafla Hills, Abor Hills, Mishmi Hills, Patkai Bum Hills, Naga Hills, Manipur Hills, Mizo Hills, Tripura Hills, Mikir Hills, Garo Hills, Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills are the hills which are collectively known as **Purvanchal Hills**.

### Importance of Himalayas

- ❖ Himalayas blocks southwest monsoon winds and causes heavy rainfall to north India.
- ❖ It forms a natural barrier to the sub- continent
- ❖ It is the source for many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra etc.

- ❖ The Northern Mountains are described as the paradise of tourists due to its natural beauty.
- ❖ Many hill stations and pilgrim centres like Amarnath, Kedarnath, Badrinath and Vaishnavidevi temples are situated here.
- ❖ It provides raw material for many forest based industries.
- ❖ It prevents the cold winds blowing from the central Asia and protects India from severe cold.
- ❖ Himalayas are renowned for the rich biodiversity.

### 36. Write about South West Monsoon.

#### Southwest monsoon or Rainy Season

- ❖ The southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.
- ❖ The onset of the southwest monsoon takes place normally over the southern tip of the country by the first week of June, advances along the Konkan coast in early June and covers the whole country by 15th July.
- ❖ The monsoon is influenced by global phenomenon like ElNino.
- ❖ Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches upto 46°C.
- ❖ The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'break' or 'burst of monsoon'.
- ❖ The monsoon wind strikes against the southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches.
- ❖ One branch starts from Arabian Sea and the other from Bay of Bengal.
- ❖ The Arabian sea branch of southwest monsoon gives heavy rainfall to the west coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats.

### 37. Point out the Fundamental Rights.

#### 1. 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.

#### 2. 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.

**3. Right against Exploitation**

Art. 23 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.

Art.24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

**4. 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.

**5. Cultural & Educational Rights**

Art. 29 - Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.

Art. 30 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

**6. Right to Constitutional Remedies**

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

**38. What are the Duties and functions of Prime Minister of India?****Duties and functions of Prime Minister**

Article 78 mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister:

- ❖ The Prime Minister decides the rank of his ministers and distributes various departments.
- ❖ The Prime Minister decides the dates and the agenda of the meeting of the Cabinet which he presides.
- ❖ The Prime Minister informally consults two or three of his senior colleagues when he does not convene a Cabinet meeting.
- ❖ The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- ❖ To converse to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers connecting to the government of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- ❖ The Prime Minister act as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers.
- ❖ The Prime Minister is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.

**39. Briefly explain various terms associated with measuring of national income.**

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

## Various terms associated with measuring of National Income

### ➤ 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.

$$\text{GNP} = \text{C} + \text{I} + \text{G} + (\text{X} - \text{M}) + \text{NFIA}$$

C = Consumption I = Investment

G = Government Expenditure X - M = Export – Import

NFIA = Net Factor Income from Abroad)

### ➤ 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.

### ➤ Net National Product(NNP)

Net National Product (NNP) is arrived by making some adjustment with regard to depreciation that is we arrive the Net National Product (NNP) by deducting the value of depreciation from Gross National Product. (NNP = GNP – Depreciation)

### ➤ Net Domestic Product(NDP)

Net Domestic Product (NDP) is a part of Gross Domestic Product, Net Domestic Product is obtained from the Gross Domestic Product by deducting the Quantum of tear and wear expenses (depreciation)

$$\text{NDP} = \text{GDP} - \text{Depreciation}$$

### ➤ Per Capita Income(PCI)

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

$$\text{Per capita Income} = \text{National Income} / \text{Population}$$

### ➤ 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, thus, it can be expressed as  $DPI = \text{Income} - \text{Direct Taxes}$

(From consumption approach  $DI = \text{Consumption Expenditures} + \text{Savings}$ )

### 40. Write about the composition of GDP in India.

#### ➤ Primary Sector: (Agricultural Sector)

- Agricultural sector is known as primary sector, in which agricultural operations are undertaken.
- 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)

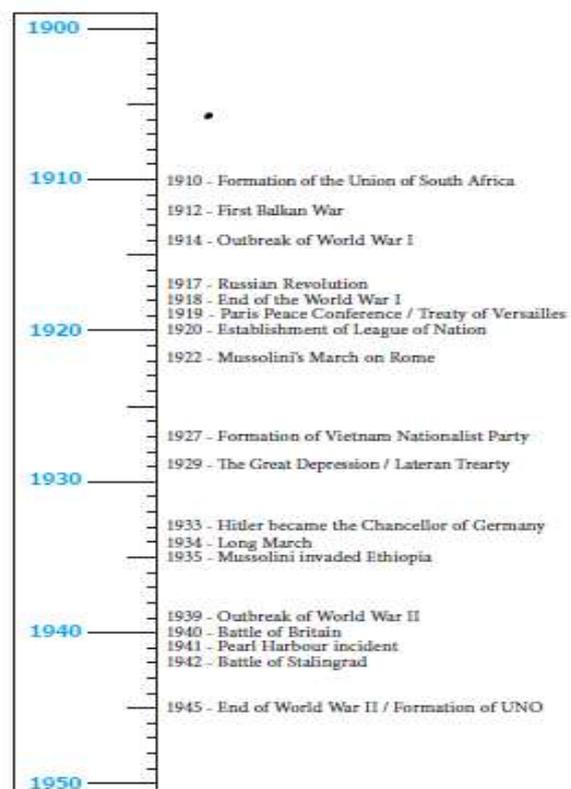
- Industrial sector is secondary sectors in which the goods and commodities are produced by transforming the raw materials.
- Important industries are Iron and Steel industry, cotton textile, Jute, Sugar, Cement, Paper, Petro chemical, automobile and other small scale industries.

#### ➤ Tertiary: (Service Sector)

- Tertiary sector is known as service sector which includes Government, scientific research, transport communication, trade, postal and telegraph, Banking, Education, Entertainment, Healthcare and Information Technology etc.

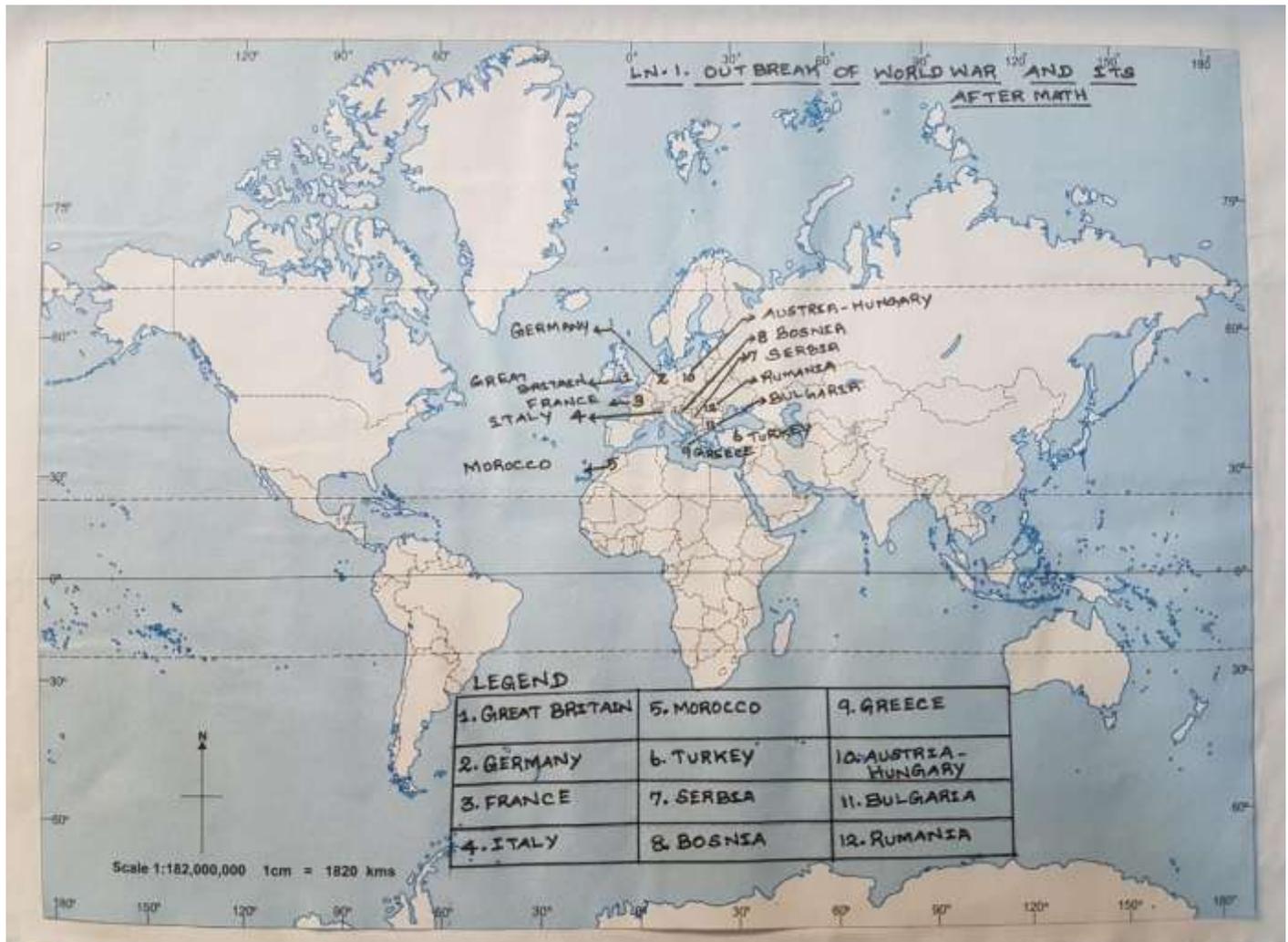
### 41. Draw a Time – Line from 1920 to 1950 (any five events from World History)

Important Events of World History (1900-1950)



42. On the outline map of world, mark the following places.

1. Great Britain      2. France      3. Turkey      4. Italy      5. Rumania



## PART - IV

### IV. Answer both questions:

$2 \times 8 = 16$

43. (a) Discuss the main causes of the First World War.

Causes:

#### European Alliances and Counter Alliances.

- ❖ In 1900 five of the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.
- ❖ One camp consisted of the Central Powers-Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.
- ❖ Under the guidance of Bismarck, they had formed the Triple Alliance in 1882.
- ❖ The understanding was that Germany and Austria would help each other.
- ❖ The other camp consisted of France and Russia.
- ❖ Their alliance was formed in 1894 with the promise of mutual help if Germany attacked either of them. Thus was formed the Triple Entente of Britain, France and Russia.

## **Violent Forms of Nationalism**

- ❖ With the growth of nationalism, the attitude of “my country right or wrong I support it” developed. The love for one country demanded hatred for another country.
- ❖ 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**

- ❖ Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- ❖ The German navy was expanded.
- ❖ Germany’s aggressive diplomacy and 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**

- ❖ France and Germany were old rivals. Bitter memories of the defeat of 1871 and loss of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany rankled in the minds of the French.
- ❖ German interference in Morocco added to the bitterness. The British agreement with France over Morocco was not consented by Germany.

## **Imperial Power Politics in the Balkans**

- ❖ The Young Turk Revolution of 1908, an attempt at creating a strong and modern government in Turkey, provided both Austria and Russia with the opportunity to resume their activities in the Balkans. Austria announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ❖ Austria’s action aroused intense opposition from Serbia. Germany gave Austria firm support. Germany went to the extent of promising that if Austria invaded Serbia and in consequence Russia helped Serbia, Germany would come to Austria’s assistance. The enmity between Austria and Serbia led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

## **The Balkan Wars**

- ❖ Turkey was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century. The Ottoman Empire extended over the Balkans and across Hungary to Poland. The Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
- ❖ Both the Turks and their subjects of different nationalities in the Balkans indulged in the most frightful massacres and atrocities. The Armenian genocide is a frightful example. In March 1912 they formed the Balkan League. The League attacked and defeated Turkish forces in the first Balkan War (1912–13).

## Immediate Cause

- ❖ The climax to these events in the Balkans occurred in Sarajevo in Bosnia. On 28 June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by Princip, a Bosnian Serb. Austria saw in this an opportunity to eliminate Serbia as an independent state.
- ❖ Germany thought that it should strike first. It declared war on Russia on 1 August. Germany had no quarrel with France, but because of the Franco-Russian Alliance, the German army which was planning a war against both France and Russia wanted to use the occasion to its advantage. The German violation of Belgian neutrality forced Britain to enter War.

## 43. (b) Attempt a narrative account of how the process of decolonization happened in India during the inter-war period (1919-39).

### Dyarchy in Provinces

- ❖ The decolonization process started in India from the beginning of the twentieth century.
- ❖ In 1919, the Government of India Act introduced Dyarchy that provided for elected provincial assemblies as well as for Indian ministers to hold certain portfolios under Transferred Subjects.
- ❖ The Indian National Congress rejected Dyarchy and decided to boycott the legislature.

### Lack of Measures of Industrialist India

- ❖ Despite the discriminating protection given to certain select industries such as sugar, cement, and chemicals.
- ❖ This policy was soon abandoned as many British enterprises were opposed to this.

### India in the days of Great Depression

- ❖ The Great Depression of 1929 had a disastrous impact on British trade and business foreign investment declined.
- ❖ For the colonial government the expansion of trade was the only ideal mode of economy, as it guaranteed easy access to indirect tax revenue (ex-custom duties) and foreign currency.
- ❖ Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.
- ❖ Bilateral trade treaties between British Empire were signed at an economic summit in Ottawa in 1932, in which the participants (including India) agreed to give preference to imperial (British) over non-imperial goods.

### Impact of Depression on Indian Agriculture

- ❖ The 'Great Depression' also dealt a death blow to Indian agriculture and the indigenous manufacturing sector.
- ❖ The value of farm produce, declined by half while the land rent to be paid by the peasant remained unchanged.
- ❖ In terms of prices of agricultural commodities, the obligation of the farmers to the state doubled.
- ❖ The great fall in prices prompted Indian nationalists to demand protection for the internal economy.

### Government of India Act, 1935

- ❖ The Government of India Act provided for greater power to the local governments and the introduction of direct elections.

- ❖ In the 1937 elections the Congress won a resounding victory in most of the provinces.
- ❖ However the decision of Britain to involve India in the Second World War, without consulting the popular Congress ministries, forced the latter to resign from office.

**44. On the outline map of India, mark the following places**

1. Aravalli ranges
2. Western Ghats
3. Malwa Plateaus
4. Chotanagpur Plateaus
5. Show the direction of South West Monsoon wind
6. Show the direction of North East Monsoon wind
7. Shade the heavy Rainfall regions.
8. Konkan Coast

**(REFER THE MAP BOOK)**

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