

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC EXAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

PART - I

CHOOSE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FROM THE GIVEN FOUR ALTERNATIVES AND WRITE THE OPTION CODE AND THE CORRESPONDING ANSWER:

1. (C) Adowa
2. (B) June 26 1945
3. (A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
4. (C) Munda rebellion
5. (D) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
6. (B) Vembanad Lake
7. (C) Honey
8. (B) Chennai
9. (B) Bay of Bngal
10. (D) 1077
11. (C) Right to Constitutional Remedies
12. (B) Sir Cyril Radcliffe
13. (B) Capital Market
14. (B) (iv) only

PART - II

15. THE GLOBAL INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION:

- ❖ Communist parties were formed.
- ❖ Key issues like land reforms, social welfare, workers rights and gender equality started taking place.

16. PEARL HARBOUR INCIDENT:

- ❖ 1941 Japan attacked American Naval installation in Pearl Harbor.
- ❖ Many Battleships and fighter planes were destroyed.
- ❖ U.S.A declared war on Japan and entered the Second World War.

17. SWAMI VIVEKANDA'S ACTIVIST IDEOLOGY:

- ❖ Rekindled the desire for political change among many young Bengalis.
- ❖ Many of the youths were involved in the Militant Nationalist Struggle.

18. CLASSIFICATION OF PEASANT UPRISINGS IN BRITISH INDIA:

- ❖ Restorative rebellions
- ❖ Religious movements
- ❖ Social Banditry
- ❖ Mass Insurrection

19. MARTYRDOM OF TIRUPUR KUMARAN:

- ❖ On 11 January 1952, A procession carrying national flags and singing patriotic songs was brutally beaten by the Police in Tirupur.
- ❖ Tirupur Kumaran fell dead holding the National Flag.

20. BURST OF MONSOON :

The sudden approach of monsoon wind over South India with lightning and thunder.

21. MIXED FARMING AGRICULTURE :

A system of farming which includes crop production, raising livestock, poultry, fisheries, bee keeping, etc., to sustain and satisfy the needs of the farmer.

22. COMMUNICATION AND ITS TYPES :

- ❖ COMMUNICATION:
It is the process of exchange of information, thought and ideas.
- ❖ COMMUNICATION TYPES:
 - Personal Communication
 - Mass Communication

23. ROLE PLAYED BY MANGROVES IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT :

- ❖ It prevents coastal erosion from waves and storms
- ❖ It protects coral reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments.

24. HOW IS THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA ELECTED?

- ❖ The President is elected by an electoral college.
- ❖ In accordance with the system of proportional representation by single transferable vote.
- ❖ Electoral College consists of elected members of both the houses of parliament and the elected members of the state and the elected members of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.

25. THE REASON FOR FORMATION OF BRICS:

- ❖ To be an alternative to World bank and IMF
- ❖ To challenge U.S supremacy.
- ❖ To provide self owned and self managed organizations.

26. SECTORS CONTRIBUTE GDP:

Primary Sector :

Agriculture, cattle farm, fishing , mining, forestry.

Secondary Sector:

Iron and Steel Industry, cotton textile, jute, sugar, petro chemical, automobile.

Tertiary Sector :

Government Scientific research, transport communication, trade, banking, education, entertainment.

27. PROGRESSIVE TAX :

Progressive Tax rate is one in which the rate of taxation increases as the tax base increases. When income increases tax rate also increases.

28. MAIN OBJECTIVES OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY:

- ❖ National security
- ❖ National prosperity
- ❖ Increasing the number of friendly nations
- ❖ Achieving World peace.
- ❖ Economic development

PART - III

29. (i) Intervention
(ii) Conifers
(iii) Balance of trade
(iv) Pokhran
(v) Ford Foundation

30. VELUNACHAYAR:

- ❖ Born in 1730
- ❖ Only daughter of the royal family.
- ❖ Trained in martial arts like Valari , Stick fighting and to wield weapons.
- ❖ Adept in Horse riding and Archery.
- ❖ Proficiency in English, French and Urdu.
- ❖ Age of 16 married Muthu Vadugar , the Raja of Sivagangai.
- ❖ In 1772 , the company troops stormed Kalaiyar Kovil Palace.

- ❖ Muthu Vadugar was killed. Velunachayar escaped with her daughter under the protection of Gopala Nayak at Virupachi.
- ❖ Velunachayar organized an Army.
- ❖ She employed agents for gathering intelligence to find where the British has stored their ammunition.
- ❖ With the help of Gopala Nayak and Hyder Ali she recaptured Sivagangai.
- ❖ First female ruler to resist British Colonial power.

31. CAUSES FOR FIRST WORLD WAR:

- ❖ European alliances and counter alliances
- ❖ Violent forms of Nationalism
- ❖ Aggressive attitude of German emperor
- ❖ Hostility of France towards Germany
- ❖ Imperial power politics in the Balkans
- ❖ Immediate cause

32. (a) DISTINGUISH BETWEEN :

(i) AGRO BASED AND MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES :

AGRO BASED	MINERAL BASED
Draw their raw materials from Agricultural Sector.	Use both metallic and non-metallic minerals as raw materials.
Eg. Cotton textile and Sugar industries	Eg. Iron and Steel and Cement industries

(ii) ROADWAYS AND RAILWAYS :

ROADWAYS	RAILWAYS
Roads play an important role in carrying goods and passengers.	Railways are considered as the backbone of the surface transport system of India.
Second largest road network in the World.	Indian railways is the largest in Asia and second largest in the World.

(b) GIVE REASONS :

Eastern Ghats is discontinuous :

They are dissected at many places by the rivers which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

33. STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF UN :

- ❖ UN charter was signed on 26 June 1945
- ❖ 193 member states
- ❖ General Assembly and Security council
- ❖ Administrative Structure :
 - The executive wing of UNO is UN Secretariat.
 - It is headed by Secretary General.
 - He is elected by General Assembly.
- ❖ The International Court of Justice, Hague
- ❖ Economic and Social Council : Takes care of economic and social work
- ❖ Activities of the UN :
 - Human rights
 - Problems of refugees
 - Climate change
 - Gender equality
 - Peace keeping
 - World bank
 - International Monetary fund.

34. CAUSES FOR THE FAILURE OF REVOLT:

- ❖ No proper planning
- ❖ No proper organization
- ❖ Few Indian states did not support
- ❖ Indian Princes did not participate
- ❖ English educated middle class did not support
- ❖ Absence of Central Authority
- ❖ No common agenda
- ❖ Lack of weapons
- ❖ Lack of discipline
- ❖ Betrayal by Indians
- ❖ Lack of organization

35. EASTERN AND WESTERN PLAINS:

(A) EASTERN COASTAL PLAIN :

- i. Lies between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal.
- ii. Stretches along the states of West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- iii. Consists mainly of recent alluvial deposits.
- iv. It is known as Northern circars between Mahanadi and Krishna rivers.
- v. Southern part lies between Krishna and Kaveri rivers is called as Coromandal Coast.

(B) WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN :

- i. Lies between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea.
- ii. Extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.

- iii. Mainly characterized by sandy beaches, coastal sand dunes, mud flats, lagoons and estuaries.
- iv. Vembanad is a famous back water lake found here.

36. URBANIZATION AND ITS IMPACTS:

URBANIZATION :

The process of society's transformation from rural to urban.

IMPACTS:

- Creates Urban Sprawl
- Over crowding
- Shortage of houses
- Formation of slums
- Traffic congestion
- Water Scarcity
- Drainage problem
- Problem of solid waste management
- increases rate of crime.

37. VARIOUS POWERS OF GOVERNOR :

- ❖ Governor is the constitutional Head of the State
- ❖ He is appointed by the President
- ❖ He has the following powers :
 - Executive powers
 - Legislative powers
 - Financial powers
 - Judicial powers
 - Discretionary powers
 - Emergency powers
- ❖ Privileges of Governor

38. BASIC CONCEPTS FOLLOWED BY INDIA TO MAINTAIN FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ITS NEIGHBOURS:

- ❖ Prevention of national interests
- ❖ Achievement of world peace
- ❖ Disarmament
- ❖ Fostering cordial relationship with other countries
- ❖ Solving conflicts by peaceful means
- ❖ Independence of thought and action as per the principle of NAM
- ❖ Equality in conducting international relations
- ❖ Anti-colonialism , anti-imperialism, anti-racism

39. CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION :

- The benefits of Globalization extended to all countries that will not happen automatically.

- The fear that Globalization leads to instability in the developing World.
- The industrial world that increased global competition will lead in race to the bottom in wages, labour right and employment practice.
- It leads to global in balance.
- Globalization has resulted with the embarrassment.
- Globalization has led to an increase in activities such as child labour and slavery.
- People started consuming more junk food. This caused the degradation of health and spread diseases.
- Globalization has led to environmental degradation.

40. OBJECTIVES OF INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY:

❖ Raising the productivity of inputs :

Use of HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation projects, etc.

❖ Raising value-added per hectare :

Raising per hectare value than raising physical output.

❖ Protecting the interests of poor farmers:

Abolition of intermediaries, institutional credit support.

❖ Modernising agricultural sector :

Introduction of modern technology, improved agricultural inputs.

❖ Environmental degradation :

Check environmental degradation of natural base of Indian agriculture.

❖ Removing Bureaucratic obstacles :

Remove obstacles on the farmer's co-operative societies and self help institutions.

41. TIMELINE:

INDIAN EVENTS :

1920 – Non – Cooperation Movement

1922 – Chauri Chaura incident

1927 – Formation of Simon Commission

1929 – Lahore Congress Session

1930 – Salt Satyagraha

WORLD EVENTS :

1920 – Establishment of League of Nations

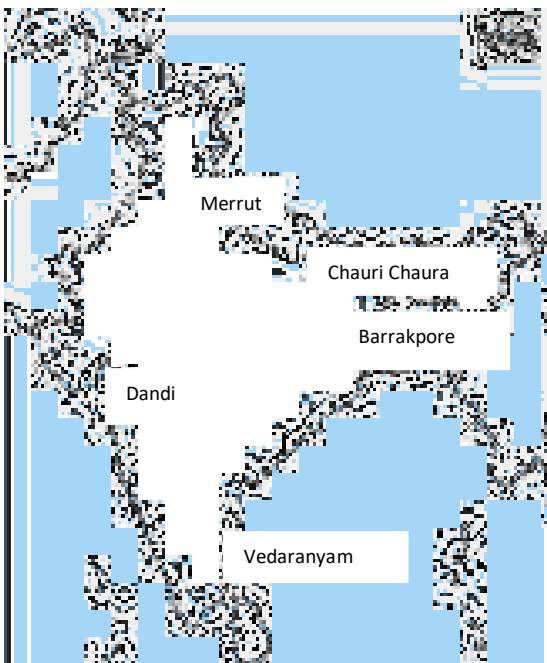
1922 – Mussolini's march on Rome

1929 – The Great Depression

1934 – Long March

1939 – Outbreak of World War II

42. MAP :



44. (a)



44. (b)

