

Annual Examination Answer Key  
May – 2022  
Social Science  
Part - I

1	b) P.Rangaiah
2	c) C.Rajaji
3	a) Lenin
4	c) 10 July 1806
5	b) (i) (ii) and (iii)
6	d) Block Soil
7	b) Steel Making
8	c) Bhorphat
9	c) Salem
10	c) Sri Lanka
11	c) Article 360
12	c) 30 Years
13	a) Globalization
14	d) All of above

**15. Great Depression impact on the Indian Agriculture:**

- 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.

**16. Social Evils eradicated by Brahma Samaj:**

- Meaningless religious ceremonies
- Customs of Sati
- Child Marriage
- Polygamy
- Advocated widows remarriage.
- Subjugation of women

**17. British Annexed by Doctrine of Lapse**

- Satara,
- Sambalpur,
- Parts of the Punjab,
- Jhansi and
- Nagpur

**18. Periyar as a Feminist:**

- Peiryar emphasised Women's right to divorce and property.
- He condemned Child marriage and Devadasi system.
- He was a strong champion of birth control.
- He said that motherhood was a burden to women.

**19. Pearl Harbour Incident:**

- On December 1941, Japan attacked American fleet in Pearl Harbors without warning.
- Many battle ships, planes were destroyed.
- United states declared war on Japan.

**20. Island group of LakshawEEP:**

- It is located off the West Coast of India.
- It is a Coral Island.
- Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.
- The uninhabited "Pitt Island" of this group has a bird sanctuary.

**21. Cropping Seasons of Tamilnadu:**

Name	Sowing	Harvesting	Major Crops
Sornavari (chittirai pattam )	April-May	August- September	Millets and cotton
Samba (Adipattam)	July- August	January- February	Paddy and sugarcane
Navarai	November - December	February- March	Fruits, vegetables, cucumber and watermelon

**22. Heavy Rail Fall in India:**

- The Western Coast ,
- Assam,
- South Meghalaya
- Tripura,
- Nagaland and
- Arunachal Pradesh receives more than 200 cm of rainfall

**23. Boundaries of Tamilnadu**

- East - Bay of Bengal
- West - Kerala
- North - Andhra Pradesh
- North West - Karnataka
- South - Indian Ocean

**24. Qualification of Supreme Court Judges:**

- He must be a citizen of India.
- He should have worked as a Judge of High Court for at least 5 years.
- He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.

### 25. Member Countries of SAARC

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Nepal
- Maldives
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka

### 26. Importance GDP

- Study of Economic Growth
- Unequal Distribution of Wealth
- Problems of inflation and deflation
- Comparison with developed countries of the world.
- Public sector
- Guide to economic planning.

### 27. Nutrition programmes of Tamilnadu:

- Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R Nutrition Meal Programme
- National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education
- Pradhan Manthri Gramodaya Yojana Scheme
- Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme
- Mid\_Day Meal Programme.

### 28. Corporate Tax:

- This tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.
- It is charged on royalties, interest gains from sale of capital assets located in India and fees for a technical services and dividends.

### 29. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) London
- (ii) Red
- (iii) Sun
- (iv) Nepal
- (v) under Weight

### 30. Causes of the First World War

#### i) European Alliances and Counter alliances:

- In 1914 the European Great Powers were divided into two armed camps.
- It was consisted of the *Central powers, and Allied Powers*.
- Central Powers formed the Triple Alliances.
- Allied power formed Triple entente.

**ii) Violent Forms of Nationalism:**

With the growth of nationalism the attitude of “*my country right or wrong I supported it*” developed.

**iii). Aggressive attitude of German Emperor:**

- Emperor **Kaiser Wilhelm II** Germany was ruthlessly assertive and aggressive.
- He proclaimed that Germany would be the leader of the world.
- The German navy was expanded against **Britain**.

**iv). Hostility of France towards Germany:**

- France and Germany were old rivals of the defeat of **1871** and loss.
- France interference in **Morocco was opposed by Germany**.

**v). The Balkan Wars:**

- It was formed to free from **Turkish power**.
- Albania was created. Balkan states divided up Macedonia.
- Bulgaria attacked **Serbia and Greece**.
- Bulgaria was easily defeated.

**31. Reformers for women:****i). Ram Mohan Roy:**

- He advocated the rights of widows to remarry.
- He wanted polygamy to end.
- He strongly advocated education for women.
- It concerned with the prevailing customs of sati, child marriage, and polygamy.

**ii). Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:**

- He played a leading role in promoting education of girls and helped them in setting up a number of schools.
- He dedicated his whole life for the betterment of the child widows of the Hindu society.

**iii). Swami Dayananda Saraswathi:**

- He declared the practice such as child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage.
- The alleged polluting effects of foreign travel had no scriptural sanction.

**iv). Jyotiba Phule:**

- Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage, which was prohibited particularly among high-caste Hindus.
- Jyotiba and his wife Savitribai Phule devoted their lives for the uplift of the depressed classes and women.

**v). Parsi reform Movement:**

- Behramji Malabari organized a campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage.
- Baba Ram Singh considered both men and women equal and accepted widow remarriage.
- He prohibited the dowry system and child marriage.

**32. i) Weather and climate**

<b>Weather</b>	<b>Climate</b>
state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time.	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general.
It is changeable.	It is long lasting.

It is day to day condition of atmosphere at any place	It is the average state of weather for a long period
We need day to day record	35 years of weather record is necessary.

ii)

<b>Alluvial Soil</b>	<b>Black Soil</b>
Its derived from the sediments deposited by the rivers and streams	It's formed due to the spread of weathered lava over the deccan trap.
It consist of rich in potash , phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen	It consist of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia.
Nature of the soil is Sandy and clay	It is Sticky when wet.
Rice, wheat, sugarcane and oilseeds can be cultivated in this soil	Cotton, millets, tobacco and sugarcane can be cultivated in this soil

iii) **Himalayas are called 'young fold mountains'**

- The Himalayan Mountains consists of the youngest and the loftiest mountain chains in the world.
- They have been formed only few millions years ago

**33. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles**

<b>Fundamental Rights</b>	<b>Directive Principles of State Policy</b>
It was derived from the constitution of the USA.	It was drawn on the model of the constitution of Ireland.
These are enforceable by a court of law.	These are not enforceable in any court.
These have legal sanctions	These have moral and political sanctions.
It cannot take away or abridge these Rights.	These are mere instructions to the Government.
These are natural rights	These lead to protect human rights

**34. Reasons behind the partition of India:**

- The British rule in Bengal by creating a Hindu- Muslim divide.
- In Lucknow Pact the Congress leadership accepted the concept of separate electorate for Muslims.
- Jinnah demanded that one-third of the seats be reserved for Muslims
- Jinnah demanding separate state for Muslims revived the Muslims League.
- Muslim majority provinces in the Northwest and the Muslim Majority provinces in the North east.

- The Mountbatten plan India was portioned into two dominions – India and Pakistan.

### 35. South West Monsoon:

- The southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate.
- 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 '**burst of monsoon**'.
- It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent.
- The wind from Bay of Bengal branch moves towards northeast India and Myanmar.
- Over all about **75% of Indian rainfall is received from this monsoon**.

### 36. Major Issues faced by Farmers in India:

#### Small and fragmented land-holdings

The problem of small and fragmented holdings is more serious in densely populated and intensively cultivated states in India.

#### High Costs of Inputs

Good quality seeds are out of reach for many small and marginal farmers due to their high price.

#### 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 in low productivity.

#### Lack of Irrigation

Only one-third of the cropped area falls under irrigated area. To make agriculture reliable, irrigation facility has to be developed.

#### Lack of mechanization

In spite of the large scale mechanization of agriculture in some parts of the country, most of the agricultural operations in larger parts are carried on by human hand using simple and conventional tools.

#### Soil erosion

Large tracts of fertile land suffer from soil erosion by wind and water.

#### Agricultural marketing

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. Besides, there is a fluctuation in the prices of agriculture products.

#### Inadequate storage facilities

Storage facilities in the rural areas are either totally absent or grossly inadequate. Under such conditions the farmers are compelled to sell their products immediately after the harvest irrespective of the condition of market.

#### Inadequate transport

One of the main handicaps with Indian agriculture is the lack of cheap and efficient means of transportation.

#### Scarcity of capital

Agriculture is an important industry which requires a huge capital. The role of capital plays a major role in the purchase of advanced farm machineries and equipments.

### 37. Duties and Functions of 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 is the Head of the Cabinet and the other ministers are his colleagues.
- The Prime Minister supervises the work of various ministers.
- 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

### 38. Powers and Functions of Chief Minister:

#### **Relating to the Council of Ministers:**

- The Chief Minister recommends the persons who can be appointed as ministers by Governor.
- He allocates the portfolios among the ministers.
- He shuffles and reshuffles his ministry.

#### **Relating to the Governor:**

- Advocate General of the State.
- State Election Commissioner.
- Chairman and Members of the State Planning Commission.
- Chairman and Members of the State Finance Commission.

#### **Relating to State Legislature**

- 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.

#### **Other function and powers**

- As the leader of the ruling party, the Chief Minister has to control the party and develop the disciplines.
- As the leader of the state, he has to keenly consider the demands of the different sections of the people

### 39. Positive and Negative impact of Globalization:

#### **Positive Impact**

- A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market.
- Standard of living has increased
- Globalization rapidly increase better trade so that more people are employed.
- .Introduced new technologies and new scientific research patterns.
- Globalization increasing the GDP of a country.
- It helps to increase in free flow of goods and also to increase Foreign Direct Investment.

#### **Negative Impact**

- Too much flow of capital amongst countries, introduces unfair and immoral distributors of Income.
- Another fear is losing national integrity. Because of too much exchange of trade, independent domestic policies are lost.
- Rapid growth of the economy has required a major infrastructure and resource extraction. This increases negative ecological and Social costs
- Rapidly increases in exploitation of natural resources to earn foreign exchange. Environmental standards and regulations have been relaxed

#### **40. Causes of Black Money:**

##### **Black Money:**

- Black money is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.
- The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called black money.

##### **Causes of Black Money:**

###### **i). Shortage of goods:**

- Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the root cause of black money.

###### **ii). Licensing proceeding:**

###### **iii). Contribution of the industrial sector:**

- Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.

###### **iv). Smuggling:**

- Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.

###### **v). Tax structure:**

- When the tax rate is high, more black money is generated.