

**GOVERNMENT PUBLIC EXAM- SEPTEMBER-2020**

**PART-I**

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

**14 X 1=14**

- 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 Bengal
- 10.(d) 1077
- 11.(c) Right to Constitutional remedies
- 12.(b) sir Cyril Radcliffe
- 13.(b) capital market
- 14.(b) (iv) only

**PART-II**

**Short Answer.**

**Q.No:28 Compulsory**

**10X2=20**

**Any 10**

**15. Highlight the global influence of Russian Revolution:**

Communit parties were formed in many countries.

Russia encouraged the colonies to fight for freedom.

Debates were held on land reforms, social welfare, workers right and gender equality  
in global level.

**16. Pear Harbour incident**

On December 1941, Japan attacked American fleet in pearl Harbour without warning.

Many battle ships, plans were destroyed

United states declared war on Japan.

**17.Impact of swami vivekananda's activist ideology**

Swami Vivekananda Advocated the practical Vedanta of service to humanity.

He Emphasized cultural nationalism.

He made a call to the Indian youth to regenerate hindu society.

**18. Peasant uprisings in British india**

Restorative rebellions

Religious movements

Social banditry

Mass insurrection

### 19. **Tirupur kumaran**

On 11<sup>th</sup> January 1932, precession carrying National flags and singing Patriotic songs

was brutally beaten by the police in tirupur

Tirupur kumaran fell dead with holding the national flag. So he was called as kodikatha kumaran.

### 20. **Burt of monsoon**

Prior to the onset of the south wert monsoon, the temperature in north india reaches upto 46°c .

The sudden approach of monsoon wind india with lightning and thunder is termed as the “break” or “Burst of monsoon”.

### 21. **Mixed farming Agriculture**

A system off arm which includes crop production, raising livestock, poultry, fisheries, bee keeping etc, to sussaion the needs of the farmer.

### 22. **Communication**

It is a process that involves exchange of information, thoughts and ideas.

The two types are personal communication and mass communication.

### 23. **Role played by mangroves in coastal management:**

It prevents the coastal erosion from waves and storms.

It prefects Corel reefs and sea grass meadows from being smothered in sediments

### 24. **The way of president of india elected**

The president is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of

proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

The Electoral college consists of the elected members of the both hones of parliament

And the elected members of the states and National capital territory of Delhi and puducherry.

### 25. **Reasons for the BRICS formation**

To be an alternative to world bank and IMF to challenge V.S.Supremacy .

To provide self owned and self managed organisations to carry out developmental and economical plans in its member nations.

### 26. **Sectors contribute to the GDP**

1. primary sector: Agriculture (Forestry, fishing)

2. secondary sector: Industrial (Manufacturing, construction)

3. Tertiary sector : service (Trade –transport communication and Insurance )

**27. Progressive Tax**

In this tax, the rate of taxation increases as the tax base increase when income increases the tax rate also increased.

**28. Main objectives of India's Foreign policy:**

National security

National prosperity

Increasing the number of friendly nations

Achieving world peace and enable every nation to peacefully co-exist.

Economic Development

**PART-III**

**Answer any Ten**

**10 X 5=50**

**Q.No: 42 compulsory**

**Fill in the blanks**

29. i)Dollar Imperialism

ii) conifers

iii)Balance of Trade.

iv)pokhran in Rajasthan

v)Ford.

**30. Velunachiar**

Born in 1730 to the Raja sellamuthu sethupathy of Ramanathapuram

Trained in martial arts like valari, stick fighting and to wield weapons, horse riding and archery.

Proficiency in English French and urdu.

At the age of 16 she married Muthu vadugar the Raja of sivagangai

1772 Attack on kaalaiyar kovil palace by Ct . Col. Bon Jour.

She escaped from the attack with her daunted but lost her husband.

Organised an army and made an alliance with hyder Ali and Gopala Nayakav and with their support she recaptured sivagangai

She gathered the Intelligence to find out the British.

First Female ruler who resist the British colonial power.

**31. Main causes for the First world war**

**i) European Alliances and counter Alliances**

central powers: Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy.

They formed Triple Alliance in 1882

Triple Entente-Britain, France and Russia.

**ii ) Violent forms of Nationalism**

My country right or wrong I support it.

iii) Aggressive attitude of German Emperor.

- iv) Hoshlity offrance towards Germany
- v) Imperial power politics in Balkans
- vi) The Balkan wars
- vii) Immediate cause Assaination ofAustrian prince Ferdinand on 28<sup>th</sup> june 1914.

**32.a) Distinguish**

i)Agro based industries and mineral based industries.

<b>Agro Based Industry</b>	<b>Mineral Based Industry</b>
Draw their raw material from Agricultural Sector. e.g. Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry.	Both Metallic and Non Metallic minerals as raw materials. E.g. Iron and Steel Industries and Cement industry.
<b>Road ways</b>	<b>Railways</b>
Its play an important role in Carrying Goods and Passengers.	Backbone of the Transport System of India.
Second Largest Road Network in the world	Largest Railway Network in Asia and Second Largest in the World.
Suitable for short distance	Suitable for Long Distance.

**b) Give Reason**

**The Eastern Ghats is discontinuous**

They cut through at many places by the major rivers which drains into bay of Bengal

**33. Structure and the activities of the U.N.**

Un Head Quarter –New York starts on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1945.

**Structure**

**(193 members Nations)**

- 1)General Assembly
- 2) secretariat
- 3) The Economic and social council
- 4) The Trusteeship council
- 5) Thee International court of Justice
- 6) World Bank

**Activities**

- Human Rights
- Solve the refuse problems
- Prefect the natural calamities
- Maintain the Gender Equality
- UN peace keeping Force.

**34. causes for the failure of the Great Rebellion of 1857**

- Lack of enthusiasm among Infian princess.
- Some of them were loyal and fearful to the British

- Not enough arms and ammunition
- Absence of central Authority
- No common Agenda against the British

**35. Eastern and western coastal plains of India:**

Eastern coastal plain

Lies between eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.

It stretches west Bengal, odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

This plain is formed by alluvial soil, by the east flowing rivers.

Chilka lake, kolleru lake, and pulicat lakes are here.

Narther circar –(between Mahanadi and Krishna river) located here.

**Western coastal plain**

It lies between ghats and the Arabian sea.

Extends from Rann of kutch to kanyakumari

Number of lagoons and back wafers called kayals and teris.

Vembanad is a famous back water lake in this region.

**36. What is urbanization? Explain its impacts**

Rural to urban is urbanization

It is measured by the percentage of urban population

**Impact**

Urban sprawl

Over crowding

Shortage of houses

Formation of slums

Traffic congestion in cities

Water scarcity

Drainage problem

Solid waste management

Increases the rate of crimes

**37. Powers of the Governor**

Executive powers

Legislative powers

Financial powers

Judicial powers

Discretionary powers

Emergency powers

**38.The basic concepts followed by India to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours**

Prioritising an integrated neighbourhood :Neighbourhood first policy

Bridging diplomacy and development

A gradual transition from ‘Look East’ to ‘Act East’ policy

Economic development  
India as a Leading Power

**39. Challenges of Globalization :**

It will not happen automatically to all Countries.  
It may lead to instability in the developing Countries.  
It leads to global competition, global imbalance.  
It increase in child labour and slavery.  
It led to the degradation of health and spread of diseases.  
It led to environmental degradation.

**40. objectives of India's agricultural policy**

Raising the productivity of inputs  
Raising value –added per hectare  
Protecting the interests of poor farmers  
Modernising agricultural sector  
Environmental degradation  
Removing bureaucratic obstacles

**41. Time Line :**

**1 Unit = 10 Years**

1920 - Khilafat Movement / Non-Cooperation Movement.  
1922 - Chauri Chaura incident  
1923 - The formation of Swaraj Party.  
1927 - The appointment of the Simon Commission.  
1928 - Motilal Nehru Report.  
1929 - The Lahore Congress Session.  
1930 - Salt Satyagraha / First Round Table Conferences.  
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.

**43. Write Short Notes on Ho chi Minh and the emergence of viet Minh :**

- (i) \* Ho chi Minh was born in Tongking at 1890.  
\* At the age of 21, he went Europe.  
\* He worked as Cook in London hotel.  
\* He went Praise for the Independence of Vietnam.  
\* French Colonialism on trial, made him well known as a Vietnam nationalist.  
\* In 1921 he became a founder member of the French Communist Party.  
\* In 1925 he founded the Revolution Youth Movement.

**Emergence of Viet Minh :**

- The Vietnam Nationalist Party Formed in 1927.
- In 1929 the Vietnamese soldiers mutinied.

- These followed by peasant revolt.
- this revolt was Crushed and it was called “White Terror”.
- Thousands of peasants killed.

(ii) **Life and Teachings of Ramalinga Swamikal :**

**Life :**

- He was born in Marudhur near Chidambaram.
- after his fathers death his family moved Chennai.
- He had no formal education, but a scholar.

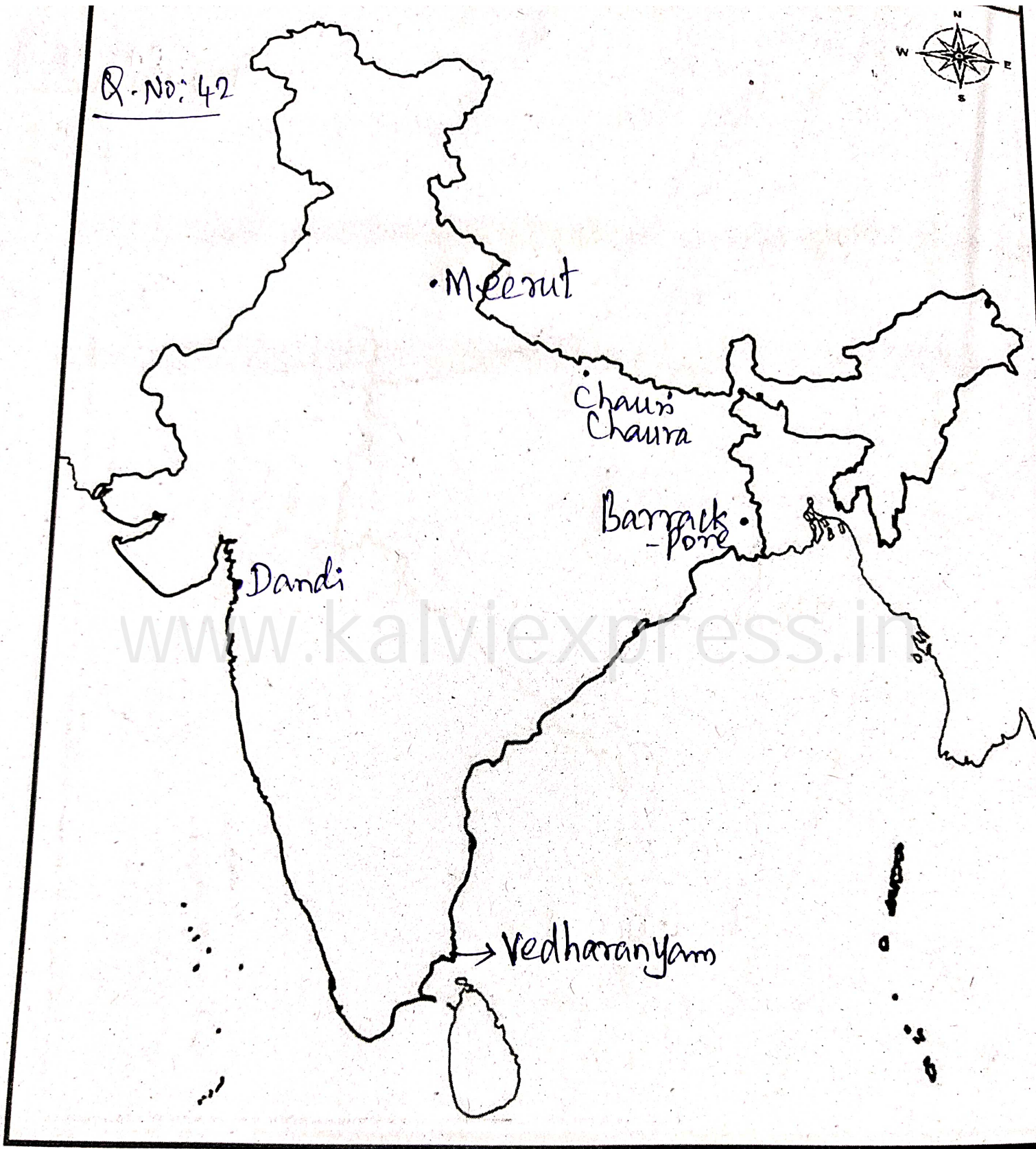
**Teachings :**

- He showed his Compassion and mercy on all living beings including plants.
- This is called jeevakarunya.
- He established the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam in 1865.
- It was Renamed “Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Satya sanga”
- During terrible famine in South india at 1886, he established a free feeding house for everyone at vadalur 1867.
- His songs were Thiruvartpa.

43.b) **describe Gandhij’s early satyagrahas in india and their outcome:**

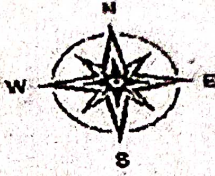
- Gandhi practised satygraha in south Africa.
- By his intervention in Ahmedabad mill strike and the kheda satyagraha Gandhi became a leader of mass struggle.
- When Gandhiji launched the self satyagraha hundreds of followers followed him. This shows that he was a mass leader.
- In 1931,Gandhi revived the civil disobedience movement. Thousands of people were arrested along with Gandhi.
- Gandhi supported Quit India movement.

Q.No: 42





Q. NO: 44  
(a)



Δ Mount K2

Black Soil Region - Gujarat.

Calcutta

Cuttack

Gulf of Kutch.

Mumbai High

VIZAGAPPATTNAM.

Chennai

Coromandal Coast

Neyveli

Palk Strait

பயிற்சாலை அணை - கூடங்குளம் - தேசிய நெடுஞ்சாலை -7 - காலமர் முனை



Q.No: 44

(b)

