

LITTLE HEARTS SCHOOL

Gangavathi

District: Koppal

Key answers provided by : Miss. Kavitha and Mrs. Vanaja Priya

I

1. (B) the Ottoman Turks
2. (C) Jayaprakash Narayan
3. (A) Jawaharlal Neharu
4. (D) angnawadies
5. (A) in the area of vertical rays of the sun
6. (D) it provides education as the Fundamental Right of every child
7. (B) Various penalties
8. (C) Verghese kurien

II

9. Robert Clive implemented dual government in Bengal.
10. By prohibiting Sati System (in 1829) Governor General William Bentinck supported Raja Rammohan Roy's fight against Sati System.
11. 10th December 1948.
12. Female Feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the fetus forcibly.
13. The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer.
14. The number of people per sq km is called density of population.
15. Exchanging goods for goods without the use of money is called Barter system.
16. March 15th 1962 is an important day in the history of World Consumer's movement because on that day USA president John F Kennedy adopted a legislation comprising of four rights such as Citizen Safety, Information, Appeal and Remedy.

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III

17. Lord Wellesley brought this policy into effect in 1798 in order bring the Indian states under control. This is basically and the Indian State.

- The Indian king had to keep the British Army in his kingdom.
- The concerned state had to bear the expenses of the army and the wages of soldiers, and also had to give certain revenue lands as well.
- The king has to have a British Resident in his Court.
- The king could not appoint any other European without the permission of British.

18.

- A sustained movement was held to protest against the Portuguese occupation of Goa.
- Though they were ordered to vacate Goa, Portuguese brought more army from Africa and Europe and tried to consolidate their power over Goa.
- Goa had remained a union territory till 1987 and later became a state.

19. Aims of India's Foreign policy.

- National Security
- Enriching national economy
- Spreading the cultural richness of our country in other countries.
- By increasing the number friendly countries and check the power of enemy countries.
- Achieving world peace and co existence.

OR

19. Functions of the UN Security Council.

- It is the most influential body of the Organization.
- The Security Council strives to solve global problems peacefully.
- It deploys UN peace keeping force to maintain peace and order.
- It also selects the Judge of International Court of justice and also suggests the nomination of Secretary General for UN.

20. Social Stratification exists in different forms.

- Though, social stratification is present in all the societies of the world, their forms are not similar.
- They have differences in their structure and nature.
- Let's try to know the social stratification from the ancient world till the digital world. They are: Primitive society, Slavery, Estate system, Varna system, Caste system.

OR

20. D.Devaraj Urs bring social reforms in Karnataka in 197's because

- During 1970's, D. Devaraja Urs became the Chief Minister of Karnataka and ushered in various social reformations.
- He strived to bring in various legal measures to free the downtrodden from the shackles of caste system.
- Measures were taken to free farmers from the clutches of tenancy system and bonded labour.
- Apart from releasing the farmer from debt.

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21.

Eastern Ghats	Western Ghats
➤ Almost parallel to the East coast of India	➤ A continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India
➤ It extends from the Mahanadi valley in the North, towards the Nilgiri hills in the south.	➤ It extends from Tapi valley to Kanyakumari
➤ Armakonda is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.	➤ Annamudi is the highest peak in South India.

22. The main Causes of soil erosion.

- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Shifting cultivation
- Faulty methods of cultivation
- Use of top soil for making bricks tiles.

23. Self help groups have increased the dignity and autonomy of women.

- Women self help groups have been created in all villages in the rural sector.
- These have been playing a significant role in organizing poor rural women and making them financially independent.
- Members of these groups can avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities.
- These associations have been successful in mobilizing saving and in repayment of loans.
- Through the self help groups, alert women are able to get rid of social evils like child marriage, dowry, caste system, superstitions, exploitation of women and children.

24. Globalisation has benefited the consumers.

- Globalisation has made the availability of the similar type of products all over the world
- By inter border transaction customers are offered a much wider choice of goods and services.
- Globalisation creates competition for local firms and thus keeps the costs down.
- Globalisation promotes specialization countries can begin to specialise in those products that are best at making.

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IV

25. The new thinking and perception emerged because the British Education created a new generation of Indians.

- Indians could develop modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes and rationality along with Nationalistic ideals.
- Impetus was received for the local literature and languages. This facilitated unity in thinking process among the educated class.
- Periodicals started emerging. These scrutinized the policies and working of the government which in turn enabled the Indians to have critical opinions on various issues.
- New social and religious reformation movements emerged.
- The thoughts of thinkers like J.S. Mill, Rousseau and Montesquieu brought fresh thinking in the mind of educated youth of India.
- The freedom struggles that were taking place the globe influenced the Indians also.
- Indians could understand and appreciate their rich tradition.

26. Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali.

- Hulagali is a small village of Mudhol taluk of Belgaum district.
- This was part of the Mudhol principality.
- In 1857, the British banned the usage of weapons.
- The Bedas who always kept guns as part of customs and they were good hunters.
- They rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their firearms.
- The Bedas of Manturu, Bodani, Aalagundi and others joined Hulagali bedas.
- The British army entered Hulagali village to suppress the rebellion.

OR

26. The aims of Arya Samaj are

- All Hindus should believe in one formless God.
- No one is a Shudra or Brahmin by birth and caste based system was rejected.
- Encouragement to inter caste marriages.
- Rejection of polygamy and child marriage.
- Men and Women are equal.
- One should study Vedas and other ancient sacred texts and preach them.

27. The Second World War was the most devastating war. Because,

- The Second World War started with the German's occupation of Poland on September 01, 1939.
- The Second world War is the most heinous and devastating war that has ever taken place in the history of human civilisation.
- More than thirty countries directly participated in this war.
- This war took place between 1939 and 1945.
- Since the rich countries had spend their money on war, they experienced 'Great Economic Depression' during 1930s.
- This resulted in great hardships in Europe and USA.
- The life standard of people dropped drastically: the growth of industries and agriculture stagnated: the problem of unemployment became more.

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- The nationalism grew more in Germany and other European countries due to loss of finance suffered in First world war, difficult agreements enforced on countries like Germany and subsequent loss suffered by them.
- The big industrialists funded more money to nourish ultra nationalism in Germany and other countries of the Europe.
- By utilising this money, hate and egoistic movements started emerging in these countries.

28. My suggestion to eradicate communalism being an internal problem of India.

- Economic and social inequality could fuel the communalism
- Foster the faiths of all people and develop healthy national thoughts.
- Ideas like uniform civil code, equality among all citizen and Supporting secular values in the society.
- The citizens should commit themselves for Secular society.
- Precautions should be taken to check communalism as it would spoil the integrity, equality, fraternity and cultural diversity in India.

29. Difference between the labourers from organised sector and unorganised sector.

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The sector enrolled as per the law of the government and provided fixed wages facilities within the frame work of law. ➤ This sector is guided by minimum wages act, factory act, special allowances act, provident fund act. ➤ These works have employment security. ➤ This sector is guided by legal modalities. ➤ Ex: School, Hospital, industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This sector workers when legal provisions do not completely govern. ➤ There are no tax provisions here. ➤ These works not have employments security. ➤ There is no fixed time or duration for this sector. ➤ Ex: Vehicle repair, vegetables sellers, footpath sellers.

30. The Importance of transport and communication.

- Transport plays a very important roles in the development of all factors of human activities namely the primary sector, the secondary sector, the territory sector.
- If agriculture and industries are the body and bones of national organism, transport and communication are the nerves.
- Efficient and cheap means of transport helps to develop resources, agriculture, promotes industrial progress etc.
- Communication helps in quick transmission and discrimination of ideas, information and messages from person to person and place to place.
- Communication helps in creating awareness among the people about Government policies and programmes of development.
- It enables us to know about natural hazards and disasters, weather forecasting etc.

OR

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30. The most important factors affecting the localization of industries.

- Supply of raw materials
- Supply of power
- Transport and communication facilities
- Market facilities
- Capital
- Labour and water supply
- Ideal climate
- Government policies

31. The precautionary measures of earthquakes are

- Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zones.
- Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.
- Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.
- Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.
- Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.
- Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities.

32. The Key features of Panchayat Raj system in India.

- A true tier structure of district taluk and village panchayats with the Gramsabha as foundation
- Direct and periodic elections.
- Reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, backward classes and women.
- Provision of major financial and administration responsibilities budget and audit requirement.
- Provision for executive support staff.
- A strict procedure for dissolution suppression of punchayats and mandatory elections within 6 month of dissolution.

OR

32. Functions of RBI.

- Monopoly of note issue
- Banker to Government
- Bankers bank
- National clearing house
- Controller of credit
- Custodian of Foreign exchange reserves
- Promotion of banking habits.

33. The Financial services provided by the post officers.

- Post office savings bank
- Issue of National savings certificate.
- Kissan vikaspatra.
- Monthly recurring deposits
- Postal life insurance
- Pension payment
- Money transfer.

OR

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33. Main functions of an entrepreneur.

- Entrepreneur starts business activity by preparing various plans relating to business
- He organises factors of production.
- He takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, employment etc.
- He co-ordinates things effectively.
- He introduces new methods into practice.
- He handles budget of his concern

V

34. The causes for the failure of the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.

- It did not cover every part of India.
- It was mainly concentrated on the issues of the rights of Kings and Queens rather than liberation of the country.
- As it was not a planned mutiny.
- There were many unexpected results.
- The unity among the British and the disunity among the Indian soldiers
- Resulted in its failure
- The Mutiny lacked direction and leadership.
- The soldiers also lacked discipline and organizing skills.
- The Indian soldiers lacked military strategies, planning capabilities and soldiering skills.
- The freedom fighters lacked a definite aim.

35. Social equality of Dr.B.R. Ambedkar.

- Dr. B.R Ambedkar had believed strongly that 'Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless.
- Unless the last man in the fold hierarchical social system of Indian society gets social and economic freedom, political freedom is of no value was his argument.
- He introduced the concept of India not only as a political entity but a whole system.
- He studied the Caste system and devised strategies to destroy it.
- In order to prove that the untouchability have been denied even basic human rights.
- He organized 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements'.
- He participated in all the three round table conferences and suggested various means to unshackle the bondages the downtrodden communities in the Indian society.
- He advocated equality in the constitution and provided legal guarantees against untouchability in the constitution.

OR

35.

- The soft stance of the Moderates towards the British made unhappy group within the congress to call them as "Political Beggars".
- The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates are called as Radicals.
- Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Balagangadhar Tilak are the main members of this Radical group.
- They opposed the stance of the British who considered nominating the Indian members to Indian Legislative Assemblies as an important favour.
- The division of Bengal resulted in the wide spread protests across the country.
- The Radicals took the issue to the door steps of common people.
- They called for boycotting of foreign goods and the institutions that encourage it.

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36.

- The relationship between china and India goes back to ancient times.
- Buddhism originated in India has found wide acceptance in China.
- Many of Indian rulers had cordial business relationship with Chinese rulers.
- The silk trade between China and India is discussed in Kautily's Arthashastra.
- After the emergence of India and China as two sovereign republics, their mutual relationship were guided by panchasheela principals
- A war broke between India and China in 1962 due to escalation of Tibetan crisis.
- After the war border disputes arouse and these disputes still remain unresolved that Arunachalpradesh.
- Belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the countries.
- India has established good trade relationship between China after 1980's
- With the continued efforts of India and China, BRICS in 2015 group of countries has been established.

37. The importance of agriculture.

- Agriculture is one of the most important and ancient occupation of human beings.
- India is a country known for agriculture.
- Nearly 65 percent of the people depend on agriculture.
- The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture.
- Agriculture in India is the main source of livelihood.
- It is the main source of food for the people and fodder for domestic animals.
- It is the source of national income and revenue.
- Agriculture supports tertiary sectors like trade, transport, banking, insurance etc.
- It supports many industries i.e. cotton and jute textiles, sugar industry etc.

VI.

38.

