

I

1 (B) The ottomon Turks

2 (C) Jaya Prakash Narayan

3 (A) Jawaharlal Nehru

4 (D) Anganwadis

5 (A) In the area of vertical rays of the Sun

6 (D) It provides Education as the Fundamental Rights of Every Child

7 (B) Various Penalties

8 (C) Verghese Kurien

II

9. Dual Government was implemented by Robert Clive in Bengal
10. Governor General William Bentick brought in law prohibiting Sati System in 1829.
11. Human Rights Day Celebrated on December 10
12. Female feticide is an attempt to stop the natural growth of a female foetus in the womb of a mother.
13. The trees in a monsoon forest usually shed their leaves during the dry season and come into leaf at the start of the rainy season.
14. Number of people living in a particular per square kilometre is called density of population
15. people exchanged services and goods for other services and goods is called Barter system.
16. President John F. Kennedy who sent a special message to the U.S Congress on March 15, 1962.

17. * Subsidiary Alliance was basically Military protection agreement between the East India Company and the Indian State.
- * 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 had a British Resident in his Court
 - * The king could not appoint any other European without the permission of the 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
 - * Satyagrahis from all over India entered Goa and declared the Exit of Portuguese from Goa in 1955.
 - * The Indian military entered Goa and took over its administration.

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

Functions of the U.N Security Council

- * The Security Council strives to solve global problems peacefully.
- * It deploys U.N. Peace keeping force to maintain peace and order.
- * It selects the Judges council of International Court of Justice
- * Suggests the nomination of Securi Secretary General for U.N.

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- * The Social Stratification exists in different ways in different names in different areas.

* In ancient Rome differences were there between Plebians and Patricians.

* In India four groups of people; Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vyshya and Shudra were there based on Karma Theory.

* It is universal. it is based on the division of labour, profession and income.

Q1

* Bhevaraj Urs was one of the greatest social reformers the state had seen

* The land reforms spearheaded by him, in which the tiller of the land became the owner.

* He provided Employment opportunities

* Established backward and minorities hostels.

* Abolished carrying night soil by Dalits.

21

Eastern Ghats

Western Ghats

* Less height and not continuous

* Height and continuous

* Not suitable for hydro electric power generation

* suitable for hydro electric power generation

22

Causes for Soil Erosion

* Deforestation

* overgrazing

* Shifting Cultivation

* Faulty methods of cultivation

23

* Helping the women to Earn and save

* Spend their willingness

* Increase dignity

* Utilize the government policies.

24

* Globalization has helped in increasing the income of the people

* It helps to increase the standard of living of the people

* Increases the G.D.P of a country.

* It creates competition for local firms and thus keeps the costs down.

- 25
- * Indian people developed modernity, secularism, democratic attitudes.
 - * Impetus was received for local literature and languages
 - * Periodicals started emerging
 - * New social and religious reformation movements emerged
 - * Global freedom struggles influenced the Indians also.
 - * Indians understand their rich tradition

26. The Rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali

- * In 1857 the British banned the usage of weapons.
- * Bedas not agreed this
- * They rebelled against the British to protect their customs
- * The British army entered Hulagali village to suppress the rebellion
- * Suppress the Bedas inhuman way.
- * All the rebels were hanged till death.

Aims of Arya Samaj

(7) (4)

- * 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 :

- * Caused utmost misery and death in the human history
- * It also changed the social, Political and economic changes in the world
- * In the place of League of Nations, United Nations organization came into existence.
- * The winning countries of II world war; England, China, U.S.A, U.S.S.R and France became the permanent members of the U.N Security Council
- * U.S.A used Nuclear weapon in Japan.
- * Nuclear Arm race started between the powerful countries.

28. * Uniform Civil Code (8)
- * Equality among all the citizens
 - * Supporting secular values in the society.
 - * Transcending narrow thoughts in favour of national interests
 - * Develop the healthy national thoughts
 - * Economic and social equality.

29	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
* Legal provisions required	* Legal provisions not required	
* Job security	* No Job security	
* Workers are assured of minimum wages and Provident fund	* No mandatory wage, no provident fund.	
* Get medical benefit	* No medical benefit	
* Healthy work Environment	* Unhealthy work Environment	
eg: School, banks. etc.	Eg: Vehicle repairs, vegetable sellers etc.	

Importance of Transport and communication

- * Connect remote places with towns and cities, provide Door to Door services.
- * Create Employment opportunities and are most useful for defence.
- * They play a very important role in tourism, trade and commerce, and Industries.
- * Help to learn various incidents in country
- * Help to know policies of the Government
- * To know the developments in all sectors.

or

The factors that influence the localisation of Industries.

- * supply of raw materials
- * supply of power
- * Transport and Communication facilities
- * Market facilities
- * Capital
- * Labour and water supply.

⑨ ⑥

31 Precautionary measures of Earthquakes

- * Avoid the human settlements in the Earthquake prone Zones.
- * Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings
- * Restrict diggings of deep wells for ground water
- * Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.
- * Avoid the construction of large dams
- * Stop deforestation

32 Key features of Panchayat Raj System in India

- * They can provide basic facilities like Roads, drains, drinking water, Street light, School, hospitals etc.
- * Encouraging Education, Technical and vocational training, Expansion of health and ~~hygiene~~ hygiene.
- * productive activities of Agriculture, cattle rearing, poultry, fishery etc.

- * To avoid the migration of rural people to cities
- * To improve small scale and cottage industries
- * Continued Employment opportunities for SC ST and other backward classes.

5

Functions of R.B.I

- * Monopoly of note issue
- * Banker to Government
- * Bankers Bank
- * National clearing house
- * Controller of Credit
- * Custodian of foreign Exchange reserves.

22

Financial services provided by the Post offices:

- * Post offices works like savings bank
- * Issue National Savings Certificate
- * Kissan Vikas Patra
- * Monthly recurring deposits

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- * Postal life insurance

- * Pension Payment

or

Functions of an Entrepreneur

- * He organises factors of production

- * He takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, Employment etc.

- * Co-ordinates things effectively

- * Introduces new methods into practice

- * Handles budget of his concern

- * bears risk and uncertainty.

V 34 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.

- * It was not a planned mutiny.

- * The mutiny lacked direction & leadership.

- * Lack of unity among the Indian soldiers
- * The soldiers also lacked discipline and organizing skills.
- * Lack of military strategies, planning capabilities and soldiering skills
- * Many of the Indian kings extended their loyalties to the British.
- * Lacked a definite aim.

35 The concern for social equality of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- * Ambedkar had believed strongly that Political freedom without social freedom is meaningless.
- * He studied the caste system
- * He organized Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements
- * Ambedkar demand for separate Electorate constituencies for untouchables
- * He founded Bahishkruth Hitthakarini Sabha
- * He started Swatantra Karmika Party
- * He always stayed away from the communists

Strived to get justice for farm labourers

- * He was elected as the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- * He fought for reservation to untouchables.

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The radicals further intensify the Indian freedom Struggle

- * The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of moderates are called as Radicals.
- * Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandrapal, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bala Gangadhar Tilak are the main members of this Radical group
- * opposed the partition of Bengal throughout the Country
- * They encouraged the people to use Indian goods.
- * People started getting organized to fight for their rights in Jute and textile Industries and the railways.
- * They maintained good administration cannot be a substitute for Independence.

* Bala Gangadhar Tilak declared the Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.

* Through religious functions they started organizing people for a freedom movement

* Tilak utilized his Kesari in Marathi and Marathi news paper in English for freedom struggle.

36

* The relationship between China and India goes back to Sindhu river civilization 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 Kautilya's Arthashastra.

* After the emergence of India and China as two sovereign republics, their mutual relationships were guided by Panchasheela principles.

(14)
* A war broke between India and China in 1962 due to escalation of Tibetan Crisis

* After the war, border disputes arose and these disputes still remain unresolved.

* The insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it is one of the main bone of contentions between the two countries.

* With continued efforts of India and China BRICS in 2015 group of countries has been established

37  Importance of Agriculture in our country's Economic progress

* 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.

(15)

* 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 a source of national income and revenue.

* Agriculture supports tertiary sectors like trade, transport, banking, insurance etc.

* It also has influences on the political and social situation of the country.

* It supports many industries, i.e. cotton and Jute textiles, sugar industry etc.

VI
38)

