

Answers

1.

- The availability of raw materials
- Climate
- The availability of water
- Human resources potential
- Suitable topography
- Transport and communication facilities
- Capital
- The availability of energy resources.

2.

A	B
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Copernicus• Issac Newton• Galileo Galili• Carl Linneaus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Heliocentric Theory• Principia Mathematica• Telescope• Father of taxonomy

3. Human Development is measured on the basis of the following factors

- Life expectancy
- Literacy and gross school enrolment.
- Enhancing percapita income through production.
- Environmental protection
- Employment opportunities
- Democracy

4.

- The British parliament passed the Bill of Rights of 1689.
- The despotic rule of monarchs came to an end and monarchy controlled by Parliament.
- Parliament became supreme over king. Constitutional struggle ended.
- It granting of freedom of religion and expression.
- Feudalism became weak.

5. The four devices of Direct Democracy are

- Referendum
- Recall
- Plebiscite
- Initiative

It make democracy more meaningful in terms it direct participation and enhanced responsibility of citizens. In this system all citizens assemble together to enact and approve the laws required for governance and they implement the rules too.

Citizens directly engaged in the judicial process of governance.

6. (b) Collect information of earth surface directly.

7.

- Agriculture and allied activities
- Fishing
- Mining
- Forestry

The causes to include these activities into the primary sector are.

- Activities are being undertaken by utilizing natural resources.
- These activities are inevitable for the existence of human beings.

8. (A) India: The condition in the colonies were congenial to the expansion of imperialism. The downfall of Mughal Empire, the quarrels among the petty kingdoms, Socio-economic decadence and the consequence of anarchy etc, helped the imperialist powers to establish their authority in India. The Battle of Plassey of 1757 and the Battle of Buxar of 1764 brought the Mughal province of Bengal under British control. The colonial people were exploited through the collection of taxes, administrative measures and judicial system. The liberation movements were suppressed by military force. Through the methods of subsidiary Alliance and Indian subcontinent including Burma were annexed to the British Empire.

China: From the 16th century onwards the European Commercial powers began to knock at the gates of China. The Chinese rulers were successful in keeping them at bay. The English East India Company began to smuggle opium to China and earned immense profit. The opium trade drained Chinese wealth in big way. This compelled the Chinese rulers to ban opium. The European powers partitioned China into their spheres of influence. Virtually China became an international colony.

(B) Balkan Crisis

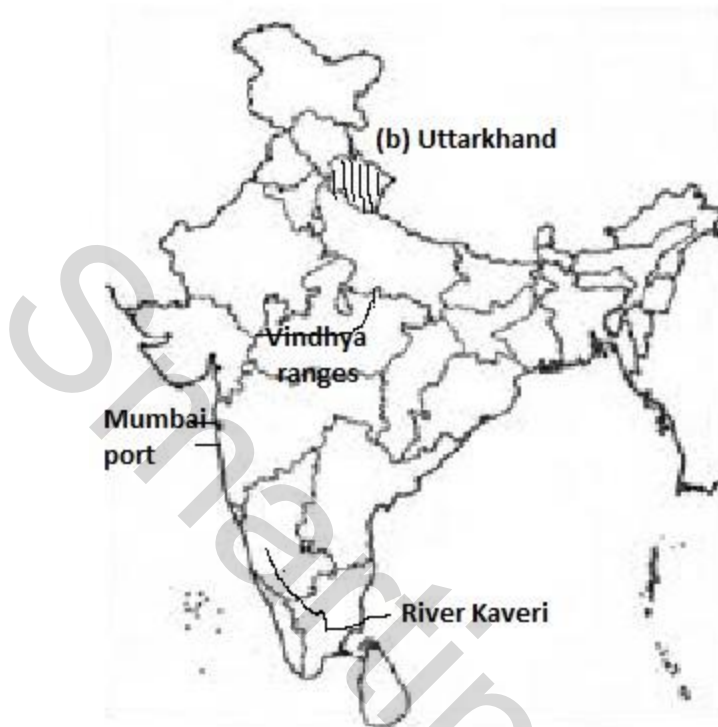
By the beginning of the 19th century the sultanate of Turkey (Ottoman Empire) became weak. It was known as the 'Sick man of Europe'. By exploiting the weak position of the empire, the West European powers tried to annex the various provinces under its control. The crisis created by this power struggle was known as the Eastern Question. The Balkan Peninsula was a part of the Turkish Empire.

Russia tried to occupy the Balkan territories adjacent to the Balkan provinces. The Russian occupation of these territories led to the Eastern Question. It caused the Crimean war between Russia and Britain.

Partition of Africa

By the middle of 19th century Africa was partitioned by European powers for wealth and raw materials. This partition had two important features. First, it was effected without any war. Second, it was executed in a speedy manner. This eventually led to colonial conflicts.

9.



10. Banks are those institutions which accept deposits from the public and lend out money to the borrower on certain conditions. They act as intermediaries between the savers and investors and they mobilize resources from depositors and lend to the needy.
11. The treaty of versailles was signed with Germany.
The important provisions of the treaty are
- War guilt
Germany was held responsible for the war.
 - Disarmament
 - a) The number of soldiers was restricted to one lakh
 - b) No more conscription
 - c) No production of tanks, submarines and war planes.
 - Indemnity
 - Germany should compensate for the loss incurred by France, Belgium and Britain till 1921.
 - Germany paid a huge war indemnity of 6.6 million dollars.
 - Return of the territories conquered by Germany
 - All German colonies were divided among Britain and France.
 - Germany lost Alsace-Lorraine and the saar basin.
12. The factors responsible for changes in atmospheric pressure are

- Temperature
- Altitude of a place
- Humidity

13. The process leading to the phased elimination of barriers to improve trade relations among countries is known as Free trade agreement. The trade agreement between India and Srilanka, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam etc, is an example of free trade agreements.

14. The leader of the national struggle in South Africa was Nelson Mandela. The national movement in South Africa had the dimension of a struggle against racial discrimination. The white minority government of the country was highly discriminatory towards the black majority. Through the struggle against those policy of Apartheid led by African National congress, south Africa won independence.

15. Physical characteristics of Antarctica

Antarctica is known as the whole continent. Most of Antarctica is a snow covered plateay, but the comparatively small west Antarctica is seen as broken up into thousands of snow covered islands. East and west parts of Antarctica are covered with ice slabs of about 2000m thickness. Active volcanoes are found in the scotia Island of Antarctica.

Physical characteristics of Asia

Asia is divided into the following physiographic divisions- The Northern Low lands, The central Mountain chains, old plateau of the South, The Great River valleys, The Island groups etc.

Northern Lowlands

This is the region found to the South of the Arctic Ocean covering the majority of Siberia. The Ural Mountains separate Asia from Europe.

The Central Mountain chains

The physiographic division is found on the Southern side of the northern lowlands. The Pamir knot, which is located almost at the centre of Asia. The Pamir knot is known as the 'Root of the world'.

Old plateau of the South

This physiographic division includes three major plateaus, Arabia, Deccan and Indo China.

16. The Human Rights protection Act came into existence in 1993 for protecting human rights.

The important powers of the commission are

- Protection of right of Citizen.
- Review the law that are opposed to human rights
- Prevent atrocities in prisons
- Reforms of administrative arrangements.
- To prevent violations of human rights of SC and ST population.
- Protection of the rights of women and Children.

17. Realism was a reaction against the Romanticism of the late 18th and 19th centuries. The Realists argued that things were to be presented as they were without being influenced by imagination. They emphasizing the desire to present things as they were. Artists and men of

letters approached their themes and questions not on the basis of emotions. They stood for their objective or accurate portrayal. The progress of science in the 19th century accelerated the decline of the Romantic Movement.

18. The continuous rise in the price of goods and services is called inflation. The main causes of the rise of inflation are.

- Fall in production
- Increase in money supply
- Lack of raw materials
- Energy crisis.

Reserve Bank of India is the agency entrusted to control inflation.

19. Considerable increase in the carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere will result in greater amount of dissolved carbon dioxide in rain water which will transform into carbonic acid of low concentration. The process of increase acidity is called acidification.

Due to acidification, polyps, the organisms responsible for the formation of coral reefs are destroyed. The existing coral reefs are subjected to bleaching.

20. The independent India decided to be a mixed economy. It was a synthesis of capitalism and socialism. It gave preference to the development of the public sector. Private investors were started in India. The First and second year plans given priority to Agriculture and Industry.

In 1991 the economic policy of India was deviated. Investments of private capital increased in the public sector undertakings. Many were sold to the private sector. These policies came to be known as Liberalisation.

21. The main problems created by urbanization in India are

- Traffic congestion
- Water scarcity
- Slums
- Environmental pollution
- Problems of homeless people
- Infectious diseases.

22. The Guruvayur satyagraha was started with the demand that all Hindus should be allowed to enter the temple. The satyagraha began on 1st November, 1931. The important leaders of the satyagraha were K. Kelappan, T. Subrahmanian Thirumunpu, A. K. Gopalan, P. Krishnapillai and others. A.K.Gopalan was the volunteer captain of the satyagraha. The temple entry proclamation of 1936 was its impact.

23. (a) Overlay analysis

(b) Buffer analysis

24.

Central Tax	State Tax	Local Tax
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporation Income tax • Personal income tax 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales Tax/Vat • Stamp duty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building tax • Professional tax

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union excise duty • Customs duty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State excise duty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entertainment Tax • Advertisement tax
---	---	--

25. Society means social relations. We are related to those who are around us directly and indirectly.

Community means a group of people who inhabit a region by mingling with each other.

There is no territorial limit in community. That is the major difference between society and community.

26. The main reasons for the variations in the distribution of rainfall are.

- Nearness to ocean
- Distance from oceans
- Location of mountain ranges
- Direction of winds
- Extent of land.

27.

- The world was divided into two equal opposite blocs many newly independent states of Asia and Africa decided not to join any to these blocs and remained independent.
- The third world countries wanted to keep away this rival group.
- They considered power blocs as a threat to world peace.
- A foreign policy based on peace and cooperation.
- They expected to get peace from these two power blocs.
- The cold war started by American blocs and soviet after the Second World War.

28. Man is a social being. He cannot even think of having an independent existence. All of having an independent existence. All people are member of one or other groups. Social relations help man to become a social being. Man belongs to various groups like family, peer group, society, community etc.

29.

Cyclones	Anti cyclones
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclones have low pressure at the central part and high pressure in the surrounding regions. • Cyclones are anti clock wise direction in the Northern hemisphere and clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti clones have high pressure at the central part and low pressure in the surrounding regions. • Anti clones are clock wise direction in the Northern hemisphere and anti-clockwise direction in the southern hemisphere.