

DAILY EXAM TELUGU KEY 21-04-2020

1. తన్వయులు
2. రోగం, జబ్బు
3. గురువు
4. ఇతడు, పట్టణం, విడుచుట
5. బాస
6. పడ్డాది సంధి
7. పుణ్య + అంగనయు
8. ప్రముఖమైన దినాలు
9. నక్షత్రపు సమాసం
10. అతినయోక్తి అలంకారం
11. శ్లేషాలంకారం
12. భ - గణము
13. ఛేదర్థకం

(వ్యాకరణములో దోషములకు గుణములు ఇవ్వరాదు)

SOCIAL - 1 KEY

1. Ford Motors
2. World Trade organisation
3. IDA - International Development Association
4. i, ii, iii
5. 150 countries
6. iii, removing barriers - SEZ
7. Coco-cola
8. iii - create opportunities for all
9. C
10. Multi National Companies
11. Ranbaxy - Nuts and bolts
12. Mahindra and Mahindra
13. Potato
14. High Yielding variety
15. A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c
16. iii - Tapping of underground water
17. Working capital
18. ii - Money
19. Wages
20. Government
21. Refer to T.B
22. Tools, machines and buildings considered as fixed capital because they help to produce these goods over many years. They require some repair and maintenance so that they remain useful and can be used year after year.
23. A part of the earning is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season. Some farmers might also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks, or to set up shops. They may also buy more land.
24. Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation because water is very essential for agriculture. In India, the rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country and if rainfall is less then production will be low and they will be only able to grow one crop in a season.

25. 1 Land, 2. Labour, 3. Capital, 4. Organization
26. The crops growing in rural areas are seasonal so after harvesting of one crop, the next crop is sown in order to make the land fertile and make use of the land.
27. I think, after twenty years from now, there will be more and more development in technology and spread of MNC's and world will become a single large platform for all the countries. The small producers will disappear.
28. Globalisation is the process of rapid integration of international markets through trade.
29. Refer to material
30. 1. Industrial zones, called SEZs are being set up.
2. Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws.
31. Refer to text book second page of lesson ten.
32. The setting of SEZs has increase the foreign investment in all the fields in our country.
33. The flexibility in labour laws help the companies in getting employees at low payments against more working hours. This will help the companies to get indentured labourers.
34. Globalisation has enabled some large Indian Companies to emerge as multinationals themselves. It has created more employment opportunities in India.
35. 1. WTO established in 1995.
2. Its headquarters is in Geneva.