

ANSWERS

et 1

1. (a) French Revolution
2. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, so it was troublesome for plantation workers.
3. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed to provide the government with extensive right to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular Press.
Or Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of low Caste movement wrote the book 'Gulamgiri' in 1871 to inform about the injustices of caste system in our society.
4. A constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law making body is known as veto.
Or Carding is the process in which fibres, like cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.
5. Japan Or Bible
6. (d) Manuscripts were fragile.
7. (d) Seller of 'penny chap book'.

8. A. Livestock and rocks.
B. Solar energy and fossil fuels.
9. Chennai is the oldest artificial sea port of India.
Or Visakhapatnam is the deepest, landlocked well protected sea port of India.
10. (d) Tamil Nadu
11. (c) Kalol oil fields-Gujarat
12. Mineral based
13. (c) Sinhali and Tamil
14. Belgium introduced a third kind of government i.e. community government to rule out the problem of regional difference and cultural diversities. Community government is elected by all the people irrespective of their spoken languages.
15. (b) Legislature, Executive, Judiciary
16. One way to protect women from domestic oppression is to raise awareness and explain their rights so that they can protect themselves.
Or One way to create communal harmony among various communities of India is that everyone should be treated equally irrespective of their religion.

- 17. (b) Prosperous farmers from Punjab Availability of other sources of irrigation.
- 18. Bihar
- 19. One way to create employment in semi-arid areas is to invest in basic industries which provide mass employment
- 20. To Calculate GDP count the value of all final goods and services produced in an year.
Or The main aim of Public sector is public welfare while the main aim of Private sector is to get maximum profit

- 21. (i) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces but it was not boycotted in Madras. In Madras the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmins was powerful. They felt that entering the council was one way of gaining power which was enjoyed by the Brahmins only, so they did not oppose council election.
- (ii) The effects of Non-cooperation Movement were dramatic on economic front as foreign goods were boycotted, foreign clothes were burnt and foreign trade and financing foreign trade was refused.
- (iii) With the spread of Boycott movement, people began discarding foreign clothes and started wearing only Indian ones. As a result, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

- 22. The three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century were
 - (i) The demand for agricultural products went up
 - (ii) The prices of food grains increased
 - (iii) Under pressure from landed groups, the government restricted the import of corn.

- Or At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the export of Indian textile declined for the following reasons
 - (i) Cotton industries developed in England
 - (ii) Industrial groups pressurised the government to impose import duties on cotton textile. As a result, Manchester goods could be easily sold in Britain without facing any competition from outside.
 - (iii) Indian local markets were captured by the Manchester goods with the help of East India Company.

- 23. The importance of judicious use of resources are as follows
 - (i) Judicious use is important to maintain the sustainability of the resources so that they can be used in future also.

- (b) It is important to stop the wastage from their last activities.
- (c) It is necessary to stop the global ecological crisis of global warming, depletion of ozone layer, depletion and land degradation.
- (d) These means of resource planning are
 - (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country which involve surveying, mapping and measuring the quality as well as quantity of the resources.
 - (ii) Planning for the development of the resources by using appropriate skill, technology and institutional set up.
 - (iii) Preparing resource development plans matching with overall national development plans.

24. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country. Give the following reasons:

- (i) Roads and railways are like arteries that connect areas of production with that of consumption. For example, agricultural farms are connected to agro-based industries and markets.
- (ii) Roads and railways also help in industrial development by assemblage of raw materials and distribution of finished goods.

25. Three main features of federal government are

- (i) In federal government, administration of subjects which are of national importance and require uniformity in administration are given in the hands of the Central Government, while subjects of the local importance or day-to-day administration are given to the states.

- (ii) In federal government, both Centre and state governments enjoy their power independent of each other. Such a system exists in India, USA etc.
- (iii) In federal government, the fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.

Or Features of unitary government are discussed below

- (i) In unitary system, all powers are centralised in the hands of the central government and only centre is the reservoir of all state powers.
- (ii) Another feature of unitary form of government is that laws of unitary system, unlike federation, are uniform because laws are made only by a single central government for the whole state.
- (iii) One of the important feature of this system is that it may become despotic when the rulers are not faithful as there is no check upon the exercise of these unlimited powers.

26. The features of secularism described in the Indian Constitution are

- (i) There is no official language for India.
- (ii) Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England, Indian Constitution does not give any special status to any religion.
- (iii) Under the Right to Freedom of Religion, Indian Constitution provides to all citizens freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion or not to follow any.

Or The problems of casteism in Indian politics are

- (i) When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from same castes so as to get necessary support to win elections.
- (ii) During the campaigning, political parties and candidates make appeals to people to give their votes on the basis of caste. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- (iii) When governments are formed, political party takes care that representatives of different castes and tribes should get a place in the ministry.

27. Three ways to maintain BMI are

- (i) Follow a healthy diet.
- (ii) Reduce your calorie intake.
- (iii) Become physically active.

8. Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They, themselves, do not produce any goods and support the primary and secondary sector in the production process. For example, the transport, trade, storage, etc helps the primary sector industry like agriculture.

The tertiary sector comprises of several essential services such as educational institutions, postal and telegraph series, courts, hospitals, etc. All these are required as basic services that help the primary and secondary sectors. Further, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those of information and communication technology, also aid the primary as well as secondary sector.

Primary sector was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development. First, primary sectors predominantly contributed to GDP and held most of the employment. Then when agricultural activities increased, there was need for industrialisation and gradually industrial sectors dominated the

economy. After a hundred years, service sector increased and most of the workers shifted to service sector. Now, service sector contributes maximum to the share of economy.

The service sector has now become the most important sector in terms of total production and employment generation without disturbing the production and productivity of other two sectors. So, it is seen that the economic structure had been shifting from primary to secondary and finally to tertiary sector in developed countries.

29. The ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism in the following ways

- (i) For the liberal middle classes, the ideas of national unity means the abolition of aristocratic privileges. Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- (ii) Liberalism emphasised the concept of government. It urges for a constitution and representative government through Parliament. National unity can be maintained by the proper governance of the Parliament.
- (iii) In the economic sphere, liberalism is in favour of the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century, this was a strong demand of the middle class which was in favour of national unity.

Or The Greek War of Independence mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in the following ways

- (i) From the fifteenth century, Greece was a part of the Ottoman Empire. A struggle for independence amongst the Greek started in 1821.
- (ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greek living in exile or from other West Europeans who were supporter of Greek ancient culture.
- (iii) Poet and artists who thought Greece as the cradle of European civilisation mobilised public opinion to support Greece's struggle against a Muslim empire. English poet Lord Byron organised funds and even fought in the war.

30. Agriculture is called the backbone of Indian economy due to the following reasons

- (i) Agriculture is a primary activity in India and employs almost two-third of its population.
- (ii) Agriculture provides raw materials for various industries like sugarcane, cotton, etc in India.
- (iii) Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices are major exports of India.

Many industries that produce agricultural inputs like fertilisers, farm machinery, etc survive because of agriculture.

Agriculture provides food for consumption due to which people directly or indirectly depend on agriculture.

Political parties perform various functions in a democracy like

They contest elections.

Parties put forward their policies and programmes for voters to choose from them.

Political parties play an important role in the law making process.

Political parties form and run governments.

Political parties which are unable to secure majority and form the government, play the role of opposition to the party in power.

Democracy is a better form of government when compared with any other form of government because of the following reasons

(i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens. Every citizen of the country has equal rights before the law. All individuals have equal rights in electing their representatives.

(ii) Democracy enhances the dignity of the individual. By giving its citizens equal rights, it enhances dignity and freedom of the individual. Democracy gives equal treatment and respect to women, disadvantaged and discriminated castes in our society.

(iii) Democracy improves the quality of decision making. As there is open debate in major issues in democracy, quality of decisions is improved.

(iv) Democracy provides a method to resolve conflicts. Democracy reduces the possibility of social tension which leads to peaceful social life. It allows room to correct mistakes.

(v) Democracy is a legitimate government. Democracy gets the popular support of the people by regular, free and fair elections.

33. Bank plays an important role in the economy of India in the following ways

(i) Bank provides deposits. Bank accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits. In this way, people's money is safe with the banks and it earns an amount as interest. People also have the provision to withdraw the

money as and when they require. Since the deposits in the bank account can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

(ii) Bank provides loans. Bank keep only a small portion of their deposits as cash with themselves. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to give loans. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.

(iii) Bank provides credit to set up industries. This generates more employment and raises income thereby bringing economic development.

Or It is true that credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. Credit plays a negative role when it results in formation of a circle or a trap known as debt-trap. Debt-trap is a situation in which a person after taking a loan is not able to pay back the loan and takes a fresh loan. In the following conditions, credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is painful

(i) A borrower tries to repay a loan by selling the agricultural produce, but it may not be enough to repay the entire loan.

(ii) Rural borrowers normally depend on informal sources of credit who charge a high rate of interest. This repayment of larger amounts may sometimes be larger than their income.

34. (i) MNC's act as a major force in connecting the countries of the world by interacting with local producers in various countries and spreading their production resulting in connecting countries.

(ii) Foreign trade has become a main channel in connecting countries. In the past, Silk route connected different countries of the world and trade was restricted to the sale of finished goods. But now in modern days, the producers export the goods to other countries and the buyers can import goods leading to connecting different countries.

(iii) Globalisation is beneficial for consumers in the following manner

(i) It provides lower prices from several good quality goods.

(ii) It provides greater choice before consumers.

