

SET - A - ;1- Answer

1. United kingdom of Great Britain. OR To stop communists gaining power in Vietnam.
2. Japan or A chemical weapon which US used to attack in the war.
3. A symbol of western economic and cultural dominations.
4. Protection against import of foreign goods.
5. It is a ferrous ore.
6. It can be clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown.
7. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantage offered by the urban centers
8. Kochi
9. Workers Trade Union
10. Contesting elections.
11. Women
12. Greater power to local government
13. Does not help to become self reliant
14. It is the security to a lender until the loan is repaid.
15. Removing Barriers or restrictions set by the government which is known as liberalization.
16. The Consumer protection Act (COPRA)
17. i. High population growth all over Europe.
ii. migration of the rural population to the cities.
iii. competition in the local market due to the large scale import of machine made goods from England.

OR

Education was seen as one way to civilize the 'native' Vietnamese. The French needed an educated Vietnamese local labor force, but the problem was how far were the Vietnamese to be educated. Once educated the French feared the Vietnamese may begin to question colonial domination. French citizens feared they might lose their jobs to the educated Vietnamese. So they opposed policies favoring Vietnamese full access to French education.

18. i. In the Civil Disobedience Movement, people were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, as they had done in 1921- 22, but also to break colonial laws.
ii. People broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.
iii. Foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed.
19. Based on the renewability, resources are classified into two. They are –Renewable resources and Non renewable resources. Renewable sources are renewable in nature.
i. Renewable resources are inexhaustible.
ii. They are renewed after their use.
iii. Renewable resources are unlimited in nature.
iv. They are pollution free.
20. i. Physical factors for location of industries are Raw materials, relief, plain land, water, power resources, favorable climate, etc.

- ii. Human factors for location of industries are labour, technology, market, good transport and communication facilities, consultants financial advice, capital.
21. The share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 percent of GDP. This is much lower in comparison to some East Asian economies, where it is 25 to 30 percent. The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12 percent.
22. Sectional interest will try to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society eg: Trade Unions, business associations and professional bodies.
Promotional groups or public interest groups promote collective rather than selective good. They aim to help groups other than their own members. Eg: a group fighting against bonded labor fights not for itself not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.
23. i. The representatives elected by the people from the government, make policies and run the administration of the country. The government elected by the people is also accountable to them.
ii. People and political parties have the right to criticize and question the government policies. Hence the government responsive while taking decisions.
iii. A democratic government is a legitimate government since it is elected by the people legally held elections.
24. i. In a democracy people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all.
ii. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. Non-democratic ruler do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.
iii. Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on normal procedures. So a citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.
25. i. Applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.
ii. Ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women and minority groups, etc.
iii. Less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control. Most countries including India and other democracies like U.S. face this challenge.
26. i. Exporting and Importing
ii. Contact Manufacturing
iii. Licensing and franchising
v. Joint Venture
vi. Wholly owned subsidiaries (Any three).
27. Foreign trade leads to integration of market across countries because of this countries have become dependent on each other. Each country has to import or export their product to another country and vice-versa. Eg: If India needs a specific raw material for production then India has to import it from another country like wheat. If India has surplus of wheat and another country is in need India has to export, which will be imported for other country. So need of foreign trade leads to integration of market across countries.
28. i. Money lenders adopt various tricks to bind the borrower, they could make the producer sell the produce to them at a low rate because of the timely loan.

- ii. Sometimes traders indulge to unfair trade practices such as when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should.
 - iii. When traders add charges that were not mentioned before.
 - iv. When adulterated/ defective goods are sold to the customers.
29. Under consumer protection Act a three- tier quasi- judicial machinery has been set up at the district, state and national levels.
- i. At state level- State consumer commission
 - ii. At district level – State Consumer Commission
 - iii. At district level - District Consumer Courts.
30. Culture played an important role in the growth of nationalism in Europe. Arts, Poetry, Stories, Music and Language helped to shape nationalist feelings. Eg: Greece, Germany and Poland.
- i. Greece: Greece was a part of the Ottoman empire since the fifteenth century. In 1821, the Greeks began their struggle for independence. Culture played a significant role in uniting the Greeks against the Muslim empire.
 - ii. Germany: a. Through folk songs, poetry and dances the true spirit of the nation was popularized.
b. Collecting and recording forms of folk culture became an integral part of nation building eg: Grimms Fairy Tales.
 - iii. Poland: a) In Poland through the use of vernacular language and folklore not only was the ancient national spirit revived but modern nationalist message carried to large audience which was mostly illiterate.
b. Though Poland continued to be under Russian occupation, nationalist feelings were kept alive through Music and folk dances. C. Karol Kurpinski kept alive the nationalist struggle by turning folk dances like 'Polonaise and Mazurka' through his operas into nationalist symbols.

OR

- French colonization was not based only on economic exploitation. It was also driven by the idea of a 'Civilizing Mission'. Like the British in India, the French claimed that they were bringing modern Civilization to the Vietnamese.
- i. The French systematically dismantled the traditional education system and established French schools.
 - ii. One such school was the Tonkin Free School started in 1907 to provide western education (title of the school 'Free' when in actuality these classes were to be paid for). Education included classes in science, hygiene and French.
 - iii. Like typical colonies the French believed, to help Vietnamese modernize it was not enough to just teach western ideas and science. They must also learn to look modern. They tried to change the values, norms and perception of the people; to emphasize superiority of French civilization and inferiority of the Vietnamese.
31. On 31 January 1930 Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Mahatma Gandhi's letter was in a way, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.

On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. This was the signal for country wide agitation. Thousands in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factors.

32. No country in the world can survive without the co-operation and assistance of others. Goods produced by one country are needed by the other and vice versa due to the differences in resources, needs and development. This create conditions for international trade among nations.

International trade is important in Modern times because it enables exchange of goods and services. It also enables import of advance technology and helps nations keep in touch with market requirements. It helps to earn valuable foreign exchange and increase foreign exchange reserves. It increases the income level of people.

Thus, advancement of International trade of country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country.

33. Political Parties are organized groups of people who contest elections to held power in the government.

Party systems:

- i) One- party or Mono-party system; In this system, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. There is no opposition party to criticize the government policies. Eg: China.
- ii) Two- party or bi- party system: In this system, several parties contest elections, but only two parties win Majority of seats to form government, other parties win a few seats in the national legislatures.

Examples: USA and U.K.

- iii. Multi- party system: In this system, more than two parties can come to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others. One party rarely wins enough seats in the legislature to form the government. Consequently, two or more parties join hands for contesting elections and winning power. It is an alliance or a front. Example: India.

34. The development of business activity is completely associated with the credit system of the country. So credit helps business to achieve their needs for raw material, working capital etc. It increases the profit earnings of the business credit also provide facilities to the farmers and poor people who need money and the increase in the income of these people increase the national income. Therefore, credit helps for the development of a country. We need to expand formal sources of credit in India for the following reasons.

- i. Everyone can get loan from bank at cheaper rate.
- ii. Bank loan on lower interest rate increase the earnings of borrowers and they can easily repaid their loan and can also take further loan.

Informal sector loan: It includes loans from Money lenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc.

- i) There is no organization to supervise the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.
- ii) 85% poor people get loan from informal sources of credit.

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