

1. Autocratic
OR
Prince Cuong De
2. Lahore Session
3. Allahabad and Haldia
4. The Socialist Party
5. Democracy
6. Bahujan Samaj Party
7. 24 December
8. The Right of Information Act
9. The money spent to buy assets such as land

The new commercial class viewed certain conditions as obstacles to the economic exchanges and growth of the economy. These were:

- (a) For the new commercial class, liberalism stood for the freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. However, the universal suffrage or the right to vote in the 10th century was restricted exclusively to the men with property.
- (b) For the new commercial class liberalism meant freedom of markets, however, in the 19th century restrictions were imposed by the state on the movement of goods and capital.
- (c) The new commercial class emphasised on the introduction of a common currency for free-flow of goods and capital, however, in the 19th century each state had its own currency, weights and measures.

OR

In Vietnam, schools played an important role in the fight against the French domination. The French tried to strengthen their rule in Vietnam through the control of education and also tried to fail the vietnamese students in their final years. As a result, the Vietnamese students inspired by patriotic feelings fought against the French colonial government's efforts to prevent the Vietnamese from qualifying for white-collar jobs. They formed political parties like "Party of the Young Annam" and

published journals like “The Annanese Students” to make the people aware of their rights.

11. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919 because it gave the British government enormous powers to suppress political activities and to detain political prisoners without trial for two years. Also the success in the earlier Satyagraha movements in Champaran, etc had prepared the ground for the Satyagraha. As a result Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha.

12. Salt March or Dandi March was one of the most significant part of the Indian Independence Movement against the British rule. The main features of the Salt march are :

- (a) It was a non-violent movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and his followers based on the principle of Satyagraha.
- (b) Through this movement Gandhi brought the rich and the poor, men and woman, urban and rural together against a common enemy.
- (c) It was the most significant organized challenge to the British authority after the Non-Cooperation movement. In fact it was directly followed by the declaration of Purna Swaraj by the Indian National Congress in its Lahore Session.

13. Electricity is generated in two ways :

- (a) Hydro electricity is generated by running water which drives hydro turbines. India has a number of multipurpose projects like the Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley Corporation etc.
- (b) Thermal electricity is generated by burning non-renewable fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas. There are over 310 thermal power plants in India.

14. Mica is the non-metallic mineral which can be split easily into thin sheets. Mica is used in:

- (a) Electric and Electronic industries – Mica is used in these industries due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulation properties and resistance to high voltage.
- (b) Plastic industry – Plastic industry uses mica as an extender and filler, especially in parts for automobiles as lightweight insulation to suppress sound and vibration. Mica is used as a reinforcing material, providing improved mechanical properties and increased dimensional stability, stiffness, and strength.

15. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development of the country because :

(a) the transportation system join the various regions in the country, from developed to the underdeveloped, from rural to urban, helping in the migration processes.

(b) it helps in speedy movement of goods and services to different parts of the country.

(c) it helps the traders to send their goods to different parts of the country, thereby, fulfilling the needs of the people. Thus, people living in mountainous areas etc. also have an access to goods and services, leading to

16. The six national parties in chronological order are as follows :

Indian National Congress – 1885

Communist Party of India – 1925

Communist Party of India (Marxist) – 1964

Bhartiya Janta Party – 1980

Bahujan Samaj Party – 1984

Nationalist Congress Party – 1999

17. The popular struggle in Bolivia involved claims on a elected, democratic government. It was about one specific policy, thereby, it inspires how a popular struggle is integral to the working of a democracy. In the Bolivian “Water War” people were dissatisfied with the decision of the government of giving up its control over municipal water supply and the subsequent hike in water tax imposed by the multinational corporation. This led to spontaneous popular protests as the water cost began to make a dent in the household budget of the people. An alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organised a four day strike which was called off after the government agreed to negotiate. It was due to such protests by the people that the MNC contract was cancelled and the municipal water supply was restored to old rates. Thus the Bolivian water war teaches values of :

(a) Unity – In the Water War, people of all classes, whether poor or rich joined the struggle against the government.

(b) Equality of access – The Bolivians fought for the right to access of water at subsidised rates, thereby, fought against the hike in the water tax.

(c) Freedom of expression – We also learn about the value of freedom for expression. In the water war, the Bolivians expressed their anger to the government's submission of power to control water to the MNC in the form of strikes and negotiations.

18. A democratic government is known as a responsive government. This can be explained in the following manner. A democratic government has to be responsive

to the needs of its citizens;

1. Through pressure groups, and public protests, the democratic government can check the popularity of its decisions and mechanism of administering justice.
2. A government which is able to respond to grievances faster is able to avoid confrontation and provide good governance.

19. The markets have been transformed in the following ways :

- (a) trade barriers have been removed
- (b) flow of capital is more smooth
- (c) new international brands have been introduced in the market.

For example – Till a few years back in India faced quite a close market. There were only a few domestic market players that served the needs of the consumers. In this regard, the choices available to the consumers were quite less. There were no competition from the foreign market, which meant that the domestic producers paid little attention towards research and development and further improving the production and the produce. However, with the Economic Reforms of 1991, Indian markets have witnessed tremendous changes. Today a large number of foreign players have also entered the Indian markets. This had added to the choices available to the consumers. For instance, today we have much greater choices in the category of food and beverages with the coming up of such MNC's as Subways, Coca Cola, Nestle, etc. the consumers have benefited not just in terms of variety of products but also in terms of the quality of products that are now available.

20. The three factors which gave birth to the “Consumer Movement in India” are:

The consumer movement arose due to the absence of any legal system in the marketplace which led to exploitation of the consumers at the hands of the sellers. As a result in order to protect and promote the interests of the consumers, the Consumer Movement in India came into being.

The need to create awareness among the consumers and the sellers that it is the responsibility of the seller to ensure quality of goods and services.

Also rampant food shortages, unfair and unethical trade practices like hoarding and black-marketing, adulteration of food gave birth to Consumer Movement in India.

21. Credit plays a crucial role in a country's development. By sanctioning loans to developing industries and trade, banks provide them with the necessary aid for improvement. This leads to increase in the production, profits and employment. However, caution must be exercised in the case of loans from the informal sector which include high interest rates that may be more harmful than good. For this reason, it is

important that the formal sector gives out more loans so that borrowers are not duped by money lenders, and can ultimately contribute to national development. For example- a loan given to a fresh post-graduate for setting up a business might contribute to employment generation, infrastructure development in the near future.

22. After 1815, the scenario in the European states changed. Many revolutionaries went underground and new ideas came into being. These are:

1. After 1815, many liberal nationalists went underground for the fear of repression. For example: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who founded two underground societies; first Young Italy in Marseilles and then Young Europe in Berne. Following in the footsteps of Mazzini, many secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
2. Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. The Romantics used folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances to popularize the true spirit of the nation. For eg; Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music in Poland. He turned folk dances; like polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
3. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. For eg: It was mainly used as an instrument when Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere in Poland.

OR

Role of religious groups in the development of the anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam:

- A. The French in order to consolidate its control and authority wanted to exercise cultural and social domination and influence. One such way was to introduce Christianity in Vietnam, establish Christian Missionaries and encourage conversions.
- B. This attempt of the French rather helped in uniting Vietnamese and instilled a sense of nationalism as this was seen as interference in the religious beliefs of Vietnamese, which were in contrast with those of Christianity.
- C. As a result, popular uprisings against the French's attempt to exercise control over Vietnamese religious life, took place in Ngu An and Ha Tien provinces in which thousands of catholics were killed.
- D. Though, the movement was later crushed by the French, it inspired the people all

over.

E. Another movement Hoa Hao founded by Huynh Phu So was also among the anti colonial religious movement.

F. All these movements helped in strengthening anti imperialist struggle and inculcated a sense of unity among the people.

23. Different social groups conceived the idea of Non-Cooperation differently:

- (i) The middle class joined the movement because the boycott of foreign goods would make the sale of their textiles and hand looms go up.
- (ii) The peasants took part in the movement because they hoped they would be saved from the oppressive landlords, high taxes taken by the colonial government.
- (iii) Plantation workers took part in the agitation hoping they would get the right to move freely in and outside the plantations and get land in their own villages.
- (iv) The tribals in Andhra Pradesh joined the movement against oppressive British policies that restricted their mobility in the forests.

24. There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources in India because:

1. The conventional sources of energy are at the extent of getting exhausted and there is a need for alternative sources i.e. renewable sources of energy to sustain development.
2. The economic development plans implemented by government require steady and increasing amount of energy to remain optional.
3. The consumption of energy in all forms is steadily rising and is growing at a faster rate than the formation of the resources such as coal, petroleum etc.
4. The environment is getting harmed a lot due to the smoke and pollution produced by the non-renewable resources.
5. The renewable sources are needed to compensate the needs and preserve the environment as they are 'Eco-friendly' in nature and are inexhaustible.

Some examples of renewable sources of energy are solar energy, wind energy etc.

25. Advancement of international trade means, a country is getting involved in trade with more and more foreign countries. This means that the value of exports exceeds the value of imports. It is called favourable balance of trade. For example- the developed countries. The following points justify that advancement to international trade is an index of prosperity:

1. Opening up of an economy to international trade facilitates import and export. Following comparative advantage enables the economy to produce more output than what was possible with its own resources.
2. The coming up of MNCs add to the employment opportunities in the country.
3. The country also benefits from the technological and production efficiency brought by the MNCs.
4. Foreign trade enables a country to earn foreign exchange.
5. Foreign investment helps to accelerate the process of growth and development in the country.

Thus, we can say that international trade paces up the process of growth and development in the country, thereby, it can be seen as an index of prosperity of the country.

26. This statement can be explained by examining two main aspects of political parties:

A. In a democracy, political parties play certain important roles. They:

Provide a platform for representation to various sections of the society
Provide a platform for public debates and articulation of different opinions
Contest elections and form government
Give shape to policies and legislation on the basis of their election manifestos
are the vehicles of democracy

B. Modern democracies are societies that provides a mode of consistent representation of interests in it. The mechanism of political parties and party systems facilitate this. The following points will help us to understand why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties.

Political parties come up with promises for policy change. In case there is no such change, democracy will lose its dynamism and will not be able to mould according

to existing times.

They ensure that a leader remains accountable to the people. This function is exercised both by the parties in power and the opposition. The leaders of the majority party remain in constant touch with the people and have the fear of putting at stake the reputation of the political party if any wrong step is taken. Also, the opposition who criticises the wrong decisions of the ruling party can facilitate their downfall.

The proper functioning of a representative democracy is only possible through a proper party system.

27. In Nepal the popular struggle arose in order to restore while in Bolivia the popular struggle rose for the privatisation of water. The popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia have few similarities and differences. The similarities are as follows:

1. In both cases the political conflict led to the popular struggles.
2. Both the cases involved mass mobilization.
3. Both involved the critical role of political organizations like the Seven Party Alliance of Nepal.

The differences are as follows:

1. Nepal was struggling to establish democracy while in Bolivia the struggle involved claims on the elected government.
2. In Bolivia struggle was about one specific policy, while struggle in Nepal was about the foundations of the country's politics.

28. Globalisation has been advantageous to producers in the following ways:

The producers now have access to the international markets.

Globalisation has also enabled free movement of capital i.e. Via electronic transfers, etc.

Globalisation has enabled access to foreign investment in capital and technology via Foreign Direct Investment etc.

Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers in the following ways:

Globalisation has led to employment generation, as a result, beneficial to the consumers.

Globalisation has also given rise to intense competition due to opening up of markets to foreign companies. As a result, this has led to the increase in product quality and

decrease in the prices of the products.

The consumers have benefitted from the arrival of MNC's as they have now larger choice in the goods that are available to them in the market.

29. Rules and regulations are required in order to:

- A. To protect the consumer from unfair trade practises -Unfair trade practises performed by the seller include black-marketing, hoarding, selling adulterated food etc.
- B. To protect the consumers in the marketplace - Sellers often abdicate responsibility for a low-quality product, cheat in weighing goods, add extra charges over the retail price. And sell adulterated goods. For example: A shopkeeper weights less than the actual quantity or sells adulterated or defective goods. There should be some check on such activities.
- C. To protect the labourers - In the unorganised sector, the labourers work on low wages, unhealthy work conditions etc.
- D. To keep a check on the moneylenders - Moneylenders in the informal sector adopt various tricks to bind the borrower like at times they force the producer to sell the produce to them at a low rate in return for a timely loan etc.
- E. To keep a check on the large companies - Many a times some large companies try to control a particular sector in the market which lead to their monopoly, thereby, leaving less choices for the consumer, thus, exploitation of the consumer.

30.1

- A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927 - Madras
- B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters - Champaran

The answers of section 30.1 and 30.2 have been marked on the map.

