

**SECTION # A**

1. In **January 1871, the Prussian king, K. William I** was proclaimed as German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Or

Scholar's Revolt of 1868 was an early movement against French control and the spread of Christianity. The revolt was led by officials at the imperial court who were against the spread of **Catholicism** and **French power**.

2. Animal and poultry wastes and human excreta etc. have also been used in 'bio-gas' plants to **provide power in rural areas** for different purposes like irrigation, functioning of different machinery and also cooking.
3. MNC find Industrial location influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost.
4. Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. If any damage is done to a consumer, she has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.
5. A pressure group is an organised or an unorganised body that seeks to promote its interests. It is formed by the people having common interest, occupation and opinions. It aims to influence the government policies and form the public opinion, whereas "A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for promoting national interest. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade people why their policies are better than the others. They seek to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.
6. If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, this type of system is known as multi-party system. India adopted this system of multi party as there is wide variety in the social structure.
7. The Sectional Interest Groups seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society. i.e., workers, employees, business persons, industrialists, followers of a religion, caste group etc. For eg. FEDECOR. and Maoist.
8. **Formal sector loans :**  
These resources work under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India. The rate of interest is very low. Commercial banks, cooperative societies are the main source of formal source of credit. It plays a major role in the development of a country by creating better facilities for agricultural and industrial activities.
9. There is a need for rules and regulations to ensure the protection of the consumer for the following reasons:
  - (i) To avoid consumer exploitation : When a consumer is cheated either by the shopkeeper or the producer, by giving him poor quality or adulterated goods or by charging more price for a commodity or a service, it is called consumer's exploitation.
  - (ii) To protect from misleading: When sellers easily mislead consumers by giving wrong information about a product, its price, quality, reliability, life cycle, expiry date durability and its effect on health and environment, it is called incomplete information.
10. The promotional groups or public interest groups promote collective good instead of selective one. They aim to help the different groups rather than their own members. For instance, a group fighting against bonded labour is not fighting for own purpose but for those who are suffering under the bondages. Though in some cases, the members of a public interest group may undertake an activity that promotes their cause as well as of others. For example, BAMCEF (Backward and Minorities Community Employees Federation) is largely made up of government employees. Their campaigns against caste discrimination are significant. It tackles problems of their members also.

11. Regional parties means : A party recognised by the election commission of India and has an influence in a particular region.
  - (a) A party that secures at least 6 per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats is recognized as a State party.
  - (b) A party that secures at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.
  - (c) Regional party will have influence in less than three states where as national parties will have influence in more than three states.
12. (i) Treatment plants: Some factories already have treatment plants but they are incapable of dealing with gigantic amount of effluents. And various industries do not have even treatment plants. So it is very necessary to build the treatment plant that matches the capacity of the industry and it should be continuously used to treat effluents before dumping them into the rivers and lakes.
  - (ii) Recycling: Recycling is another way to save the environment from degradation. Whatever industrial water or waste is released from the industries should be treated well and then reused in the same firm.
  - (iii) Awareness: Awareness is the most important part of the measures to control environmental degradation. People should be aware enough about the environmental degradation so that they can think of ways to prevent the harmful effects of pollution.
13. Three measures to solve this burning problem.
  - (a) Judicial use of energy resources.
  - (b) Promotion of non-conventional power sources
  - (c) Generation of substitutes where ever possible.
  - (d) public awareness of energy conservation
14. On the basis of the raw material industries can be classified into:
  - (i) Agro-Based Industries : Agro-based industries are those industries which draw raw material from agriculture. Cotton textile, jute textile and sugar are examples of such agro-based industries.
  - (ii) Mineral Based Industries : These industries are those which get raw materials from minerals like iron and steel and cement industries.
  - (iii) Forest-based Industries : Paper, plywood, lac, rayon, resin, furniture, sports are forest-based industries.
  - (iv) Marine based industries : Fishing, Sea foods, Common salt are marine based industries.
15. The notion of Swaraj for the plantation workers in Assam means, the right to move freely in and out of the confined space and to maintain a link with their native village.
  - (i) Under the Inland Emigration act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission when they heard of the non-cooperation movement; thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.
  - (ii) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
  - (iii) They, however, never reached their destination. On their way they were stranded by a railway and streamer strike.
  - (iv) They were caught by the police and brutally beaten up and sent back to the plantations.
16. During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a **tricolour flag** was designed.  
Its main feature are –  
It had **eight lotuses** representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. By **1921**, Gandhiji had designed the **Swaraj Flag**.
17. Democracies accommodate various social divisions. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of tensions that normally a democracy faces from becoming explosive or violent. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Ability to handle social differences and conflicts is a definite plus point of democratic regimes. For eg, in countries like India where there is a mixed society and large diversity in religion and caste of the people, only a democratic system can accommodate everything peacefully.
18. (i) MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets.: where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs; and where the availability of other factors of production is assured.
  - (ii) MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two - fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.
  - (iii) The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production. MNCs with huge wealth can quite easily do so.
  - (iv) Another way in which MNCs control production. Large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. The products are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers.

19. Credit plays a major role in the development of a country by creating better facilities for agricultural and industrial activities.  
Moreover, it helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their earnings and support their families. To some people, loans help a lot in constructing their houses and get rid of monthly rents.  
To others, loans or credit help a lot in raising their social status by enabling them to buy cars, scooters, televisions etc.
20. The **1830s** were years of **great economic hardship in Europe**. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.  
In **1848, food shortages** and **widespread unemployment** brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee. A **National Assembly proclaimed a Republic**, granted **sufrage** to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the **right to work**.  
National workshops to **provide employment** were set up. In **1845**, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.
- OR
- The **Ho Chi Minh trail** symbolises how the Vietnamese used their limited resources to great advantage. The trail, an immense network of **footpaths** and **roads**, was used **transport men** and **materials** from the north to the south. The trail was improved from the late 1950s, and from 1967 about 20,000 North Vietnamese troops came each month on this trail. The trail had support bases and hospitals along the way.  
In some parts **supplies** were transported in **trucks**, but mostly they were carried by porters, who were mainly **women**. Most of the trail was outside Vietnam in neighboring Laos and Cambodia with branch lines extending into South Vietnam. The US regularly bombed this trail trying to disrupt supplies, but efforts to destroy this important supply line by intensive bombing failed because they were **rebuilt very quickly**.
21. Globalisation and greater competition among producers- both local and foreign producers- has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. These people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier. Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform
- Positive Impact :**
- (i) **Increased investments**  
MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 15 years, which means investing in India has been beneficial for them. New jobs have been created. Local companies supplying raw materials, etc. to these industries have prospered.
  - (ii) **Increased competition.**  
Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. They have increased competition. They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.
  - (iii) **Translations in to MNCs**  
Globalisation has enabled some larger Indian companies to emerge as multinational themselves.
  - (iv) **New opportunities**  
Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.
- Negetive Impact**
- Small producers : Compete or perish**  
For a large number of small producers and workers globalisation has posed major challenges. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition. Several of the units have shut down rendering many workers jobless.
- Competition and Uncertain Employment**  
Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. Faced with growing competition, most employers these days prefer to employ workers 'felxibly'. This means that workers jobs are no longer secure. Workers also have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak season. Wages are low and workers are forced to work over time to make both ends meet.
22. With great apprehension, Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. Because now people had lost interest and zeal to participate and also, they felt less connected to the movement. Different groups like the peasants, industrialists felt cheated as their purpose was not solved. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934 it lost its momentum.
23. Problems of Road Transport :
- (i) The road network is inadequate.
  - (ii) Half of the roads are unsurfaced which become muddy during the rainy season.
  - (iii) National highways are inadequate, highly congested in cities, their bridges and culverts are narrow.
  - (iv) Road side amenities like telephone booths, books, emergency with services and police protection are poor, needs improvement.
  - (v) There is shortage of funds for the construction and maintainance of roads. These is very little participation of private sector in road development.

24. (i) Easily available.  
(ii) Low interest rate.  
(iii) Credit process will be easy (less documentation)  
(iv) Strict vigilance by RBI  
(v) Encouragement of small enterprise  
(Explain them)
25. Suggestions Given to Parties for Reformation
- (i) Compulsory to regulate internal politics, hold open elections, maintain registers, follow its own constitution. Have an independent judge in party disputes.
  - (ii) Mandatory to give minimum party tickets (about 1/3) to women, should be a quota for women in decision making bodies of the party.
  - (iii) There should be state funding, government should give grant to political parties to support election expenses, e.g. petrol, paper, telephones.
  - (iv) People can put pressure on political parties, through petitions, publicity and agitations. Media, pressure groups and ordinary people can play their part.
  - (v) Political parties can be reformed if people who want reform joins them. The more the reformist people participate, the better parties will function. Criticism from outside is not enough for bad politics to be replaced by good politics.
26. (i) Laws could only be applied if they had been duly promulgated, and if they had been published officially, thus no secret laws were authorized.  
(ii) It prohibited ex post facto laws.  
(iii) The code also prohibited judges from refusing justice on grounds of insufficiency of the law.  
(iv) The Code established the supremacy of the husband with respect to the wife and children.

OR

The peace negotiations in Geneva led to formation of North Vietnam and South Vietnam. This division led to a series of events that turned Vietnam into a battlefield, bringing death and destruction to its people as well as the environment. The Bao Dai regime in South Vietnam was overthrown by a coup led by Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem built a repressive and authoritarian government. His dictatorial rule came to be opposed by a broad opposition united under the banner of the National Liberation Front (NLF). With the help of the Ho Chi Minh government in North Vietnam, the NLF fought for the unification of the country. USA, worried about communists gaining power in the region, intervened with military power, leading to one of the bloodiest battles of modern times that lasted from 1965 till 1972 and proved costly not only to the Vietnamese but also to USA as well.

27. **Importance of road transport vis-a-vis rail transport :**

- (i) **Construction cost** of roads is much lower than that of railways lines.
  - (ii) Roads can traverse comparatively more **dissected and undulating topography**.
  - (iii) Roads can **negotiate higher gradients of slopes** and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.
  - (iv) Road transport is economical in transportation of **few persons** and relatively **smaller amount of goods** over short distance
  - (v) It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
  - (vi) Road transport is also used as a **feeder to other modes of transport** such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.
28. (i) Contest elections  
(ii) Formulate different policies and programmes  
(ii) Role of opposition parties in checking the working of government  
(iv) Shape public opinion, and raise and highlight issues  
(v) Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government



