Section A

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (a)
4. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 plantation workers were not allowed to leave the Tea Gardens without permission.
5. (d)
6. (a) subsistence (b) industry
7. (a)
8. (b)
9. (c)
10. As federalism has two or more levels of governments it has dual objectives— (i) to safeguard and promote unity of the country. (ii) and to accommodate regional diversity.
11. (a)
12. The most distinctive feature of democracy is the exercise of universal adult franchise.
13. Mahindra and Mahindra
14. (a)
15. (b)
16. Per capita income of different countries is calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies because the dollar has been the strongest and stablest currency since the end of the 2nd World War and it becomes easy to compare the per capita incomes of various countries when these are converted into a common currency.

Section B

17. The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin word liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
   (i) Politically, it emphasised the concept of government of consent.
   (ii) Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
   (iii) Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.
   (iv) Revolutionary France marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy in which, right to vote and get elected was granted exclusively to property-owed men.
   (v) Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.

18. ‘Salt March’ became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because:
   (i) Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
   (ii) Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.
   (iii) Salt was the most essential item of foods and was consumed by rich and poor alike.
   (iv) Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt march with 78 volunteers. (On 6th April) he reached Dandi, violated law and made salt. This March developed the feeling of nationalism, people in different parts of the country broke the salt law and manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

OR

Mahatma Gandhi withdrew non-cooperation movement due to the following reasons :-
(i) Non-cooperation movement was meant to be a peaceful protest, but after the Chauri-Chaura incident, it was evident that the people turned to violence. (ii) Gandhiji felt that the people of India were not ready for a nationwide movement of mass struggle and felt that he should withdraw the movement. (iii) Moreover, many members of the Indian National Congress felt that the Non-cooperation movement was tiresome and unnecessary, since they wanted to contest in the elections.

19. Various institutional reform programmes introduced by the Government in the interest of farmers are:

Minimum Support Price (MSP)

(i) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, etc.
(ii) Subsidy on Fertilisers.
(iii) Establishment of Grameen Banks to provide low-interest loans.

OR

The role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India:

(i) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy.
(ii) It reduces the heavy dependence of people on the agriculture sector and creates jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
(iii) It is necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty.
(iv) It brings down regional disparities.
(v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and enhances prosperity. (f) It brings much needed foreign exchange.

20. (i) The three-fold distribution of legislative powers:

(a) Union list: Union lists consist of 97 subjects. It includes subjects of National importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency.

(b) State list: State list consists of 65 subjects. It contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

(c) Concurrent list: Concurrent list consists of 47 subjects It includes subjects of common interest to both such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.

(ii) Union Government can make laws on the subjects which are not covered under these lists. The name has been given to such subjects is residuary subjects.
Provisions of Indian constitution which makes India a federal country are:

(i) In India, the powers to run the country have been vested in the Central government and the State government. State governments are not subordinate to the Central governments and both derive their authority from the Constitution. Later, the elements of the local self-government formed the third tier of federalism.

(ii) The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution. Disputes arising between various levels of the government are resolved by the Supreme Court.

3. Sources of revenues of the central and the state governments are clearly laid down in the Constitution.

(iv) There are three different lists in which laws can be made by the central and the state governments. The Central government can form laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union List, the State government can make laws on the subjects included in the State List and both governments can form laws mentioned in the Concurrent List.

21. Workers in the unorganised sector can be protected in the following ways:

1) Government can fix the minimum wages rate and working hours.

2) Government can provide cheap loans to the self-employed people.

3) Government can provide cheap and affordable basic services like education, health, food to these workers.

4) Government can frame new laws which can provide provision for overtime, paid leave, leave due to sickness, etc.

OR

(i) The formal sector i.e., the banks and the cooperatives need to engage more in the lending activities because of the disadvantages posed by the informal sector including high rates of interest and the unfair means that are involved in this process.

(ii) Borrowings at many cheap rates from the formal sector would encourage higher incomes which would, in turn, lead to an increase in the number of borrowings from the banks for various purposes.

(iii) An increase in borrowings would help people in growing crops, do business, set up small-scale industries, etc., which would add to the development aspect of a country. Therefore, affordable credit is crucial for a country's development.
22. The government ensure that globalisation is fair and its benefit are shared in a better way by all in the following ways:

(i) The proper implementation of labour laws should be ensured by the government. It should ensure that the workers get their rights.

(ii) The small producer should be supported so that they can improve their performance until they are strong enough to compete.

(iii) Government can also use trade and investment barriers to protect the interest of its people.

(iv) Government can negotiate with WTO for fairer rules.

OR

The main source of income for banks is the difference between interest rate charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors. After keeping a portion of deposits as reserves banks lend to people who demand money as loan and bank charges interest from them.

Section-C

23.1 (a)

23.2 (b)

23.3 (c)

23.4 (d)

24.1. (a)

24.2. (d)
Section-D

27. Congress reluctant in participation of women:

(i) Congress was keen only on the symbolic presence of women within the organization.

(ii) Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives.

Participation of women in Civil Disobedience Movement:

(i) During Gandhiji’s Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to participate in protest marches.

(ii) Manufactured salt and picketed liquor shops.
(iii) Boycotted foreign goods.
(iv) Many went to jail.
(v) Women were from high caste families and from rich peasant households participated.
(vi) Moved by Gandhiji’s call, they began to see service to nation as a sacred duty of women.

OR

The limitations of the Civil Disobedience Movement are:

(i) **Limited participation of Dalits:** Dalits participation in the civil Disobedience movement was very limited, particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organization was quite strong.

(ii) **No Participation of Muslims:** Some of the Muslim political organizations in India were also lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. After Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement Muslims felt alienated from the congress.

(iii) **Dominant role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha:** The role of Sanatanis and Hindu Mahasabha was very dominant. Due to the fear of Sanatanis the conservative high class Hindus, congress ignored the Dalits. Congress was very close to Hindu Mahasabha. Hindus Mahasabha strongly opposed the efforts of compromise between Congress and Muslim League.

(iv) **Clash between BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi:** In 1930 Dr B R Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second-round table conference by demanding separate electorate for Dalits.

(v) **Participants have different aspirations:** Participation had their own aspirations. There was a contrast between the demands of industrialist and working class. Contrast was also there in the demand of Rich peasants and poor peasants. United struggle was not there.

28. (i) Mining : Mining is one of the major factors responsible for land degradation. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.
(ii) Overgrazing : During the long dry period, grass is grazed to the ground and torn out by the roots by animals. This leads to loosening of soil and it is easily washed away by rains. In
states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.

(iii) Over-irrigation: In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging which leads to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

(iv) Processing of minerals: The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

Suggestions:
(i) Plant more trees
(ii) We should not waste paper.

29. After gaining the thrust of coalition politics for the last two decades, the penetration of regional parties has deepened in national politics. Experts differ on this growing reach of regional parties, but there is no doubt that today’s politics looks incomplete without regional parties. Learn about the importance of these regional parties today.

Whatever governments were formed after the first eight general elections in the country belonged to one party. This practice was broken for the first time after the election to the Ninth Lok Sabha in 1989. The Congress, led by Rajiv Gandhi, did not touch the 200 mark. On the other hand, the Janata Dal led by VP Singh emerged as the second largest party.

This time no single party got a majority in the Lok Sabha. VP Singh formed the National Front along with NT Rama Rao and some regional parties of the south. This front was supported by the Bharatiya Janata Party and Communist parties from outside and made VP Singh the Prime Minister.

OR

Federalism is a form of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Key Features:
(i) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
(ii) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
(iii) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
(iv) 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.
(v) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
(vi) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
(vii) The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity.
30. Governments try to attract more foreign investment due to following reasons.
(i) It helps in improving the financial position of the people by accelerating growth of the economy.
(ii) It creates new job opportunities in the country, directly as well as indirectly in support services such as transportation.
(iii) The government gains from additional taxes levied on the profits made from the foreign investments.

OR

Arun, a government employee who belongs to a rich urban household would be successful in getting a loan from a formal source as compared to Rama who comes from a poor household and works as a helper on a construction site. This is because there are certain terms of credit which need to be fulfilled in the formal sector.

1. Collateral - It is an asset that the borrower owns (example: land, building, livestock, vehicles, etc.) and uses as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender can obtain his payment by selling that particular asset.

2. Documentation - A formal source of credit functions according to certain rules and regulations. In extending loans, they demand a set of formal documents of the borrower for identity and security purposes. The interest rate charged on loans along with the mode of repayment is also specified in formal documents.

3. Financial Capability - The formal source of credit needs to ensure the financial independence of the borrower. The poor often fail to get loans from these sources because of the lack of various terms of credit.

31. The Tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in the Indian economy in the last decade because:
(i) Demand for Tertiary sector activities like transport, storage and trade has increased substantially with the development of the Primary and Secondary sectors.
(ii) Increasing requirement of software exports from abroad that creates a boom in call centres.
(iii) With increase in the income levels of the people, demand for tourism, shopping, education and other services has increased.
(iv) Liberalisation of the financial environment has boosted faster growth in financial services.
(v) Basic services of education, healthcare and communications require a large number of people to be engaged in these Tertiary sector activities.

OR

Krishak banks are a Cooperative bank of villagers that provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, agricultural trades, fishery loans or house loans etc. It has more than 2500 members and works in the following steps:
(i) First it accepts deposits from its members, then with these deposits as collateral, it obtains large amount of loan from the commercial/government banks.
(ii) These funds are used to provide loans to members.
(iii) Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending takes place.

Section-E

32.1 (a) Madras
   
   b) Champaran

32.2

![Map of India showing Madras and Champaran]