1. Late nineteenth century European conquests produced many painful economic, social and ecological changes through which the colonised societies were brought into the world economy. In 1885 the big European powers met in Berlin to complete the carving up of Africa between them.

OR

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing.

OR

In 1887, Charles Booth a Liverpool Ship-owner found that as many as 1 million Londoners were very poor and were expected to live only up to an average age of 29. They were more likely to die in a ‘workhouse, hospital or lunatic asylum. London, he concluded ‘needed the rebuilding of at least 400,000 rooms to house its poorest citizens.

2. The Roman Church, troubled by the effects of popular readings and questioning of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

OR

Novels use vernacular language because of the following reasons:
(a) It makes it easier for the common folks to understand and grasp the ideas presented in the novels.
(b) It increases the access of the novel to majority population.

3. On the basis of origin:
   **Biotic Resources** : These are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc.
   **Abiotic Resources** : All those things which are composed of nonliving things are called abiotic resources. For example, rocks and metals.

4. A challenge is not just any problem but an opportunity for progress. Because once we overcome the challenge, we go up to a higher level than before. Challenges help us to test our limits and attain success.

5. Respect and equality are two goals other than income.

6. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it falls in the category of Primary Sector/Activities.

7. Family members, Friends and money lenders are few examples of informal sector of credit.

8. Rinderpest arrived in Africa in the late 1880s. It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Asia to feed the Italian soldiers invading Eritrea in East Africa. Entering Africa in the east, rinderpest moved west ‘like forest fire’, reaching Africa’s Atlantic coast in 1892. It reached the Cape (Africa’s southernmost tip) five years later. Along the way rinderpest killed 90 percent of the cattle. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods. Control over scarce resource of cattle enabled European colonizers to conquer and subdue Africa.
Effects:
(i) Many weavers had small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated along with weaving, but now they had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.
(ii) In many weaving villages there were reports of clashes between weavers and gomasthas. The gomasthas acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays in supply - often beating and flogging them. The weavers lost the space to bargain for prices and sell to different buyers, and the loans they had accepted tied them to the Company.
(iii) In many places in Carnatic and Bengal, weavers deserted villages and migrated, setting up looms in other villages where they had some family relation. Elsewhere, weavers along with the village traders revolted, began refusing loans, closing down their workshops and taking to agricultural labour.

Cleaning London:
(i) Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city. Large blocks of apartments were built. Rent control was introduced to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage.
(ii) Some attempts were made to bridge the difference between the city and countryside through ideas as the Green Belt around London.
(iii) Architect and planner Ebenzer Howard developed the principle of the Garden City, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work. Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick. There were common garden spaces, beautiful views, and great attention to detail.
(iv) Between the two World Wars (1919-39) the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state, and a million houses, most of them single-family cottages, were built by local authorities.

9. (i) Increase in literacy rate: By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe literacy rate was as high as 60 to 80 percent. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania.
(ii) New forms of literature: New forms of popular literature was printed which targeted new audiences. Booksellers employed sales persons who went around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. All forms of reading matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well. In England, penny chapbooks were sold by petty peddlers known as chapmen, for a penny, so that even the poor people could buy them easily. In France, 'Biliotheque Bleue' were printed which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers. Then there were the romances, printed on four to six pages and the more substantial 'histories' which were stories about the past. Books were of various sizes, serving various purposes and interests.
(iii) Periodicals: The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century, combining information about current affairs with entertainment, about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places. Ideas of scientists and philosophers (Issac Newton, Thomas Pain, Voltaire, Jean Jacques Rousseau etc.) now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. Thus their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.

OR
(i) The novels of Jane Austen for e.g. Pride and Prejudice gives us a glimpse of the world of women in general rural society in early-nineteenth-century Britain. They make us think about a society which encouraged women to look for 'good' marriages and fine wealthy or propertied husbands.
(ii) Women novelists did not simply popularise the domestic role of women. Often their novels dealt with women who broke established norms of society before adjusting to them. In Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre, published in 1874, young Jane is shown as independent and assertive. While girls of her age were expected to be quiet and well behaved, Jane at the age often protests against the hypocrisy of her elders with startling bluntness.
10. Causes:
(i) Industrial affluent are discharged into rivers which are both organic and inorganic.
(ii) Paper pulp, textiles, chemical, petroleum refining, tannery and electroplating are the major industries creating water pollution.

Remedy: Treatment of industrial liquids can be done in three phases
(i) Primary treatment by mechanical process.
(ii) Secondary treatment by biological process.
(iii) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical process which includes recycling of waste water.

11. “Various means of transport and communication have reduced distances, bringing the world closer”.

Earlier people used to move on foot, the means of transportation were not at all developed, going from one place to another was considered as a burden, but now a days no place in the world is far away. With the present means of transportation, one can reach to any part of the world within hours. Earlier the means of communication also were not developed. It took a long time to send message from one place to another. In the present world with the means like telephone, television and most importantly internet, none of the countries or any part of world is far away.

12. In 1992, 73rd Amendment Act, gave constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions. It created the third tier of federalism in India, below the Central government level and the State government level. The objective of this Amendment was to make democracy more powerful and effective by giving power to the grass-roots units of self-government.

The Salient Features of the Act
(i) To provide a 3-tier system of panchayat raj for all the States having population of over 20 Lakhs.
(ii) To hold panchayat elections regularly every 5 years.
(iii) To provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women (not less than 33%)
(iv) To appoint State Finance Commission, to make recommendations as regards the financial powers of the panchayats.
(v) To constitute District Planning Committee to prepare draft development plan for the district as a whole.

13. Factors crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions:
(i) First of all the outcome depends on how people precise their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate. It is much easier if the people see that their identities are multiple and are complementary with the national identity. This helps them to stay together. This is how most people in our country see their identity: they think of themselves as Indian as well as belonging to a state or a language group or a social or religious community.
(ii) Second, it depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
(iii) Third, it depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country. But if they try to suppress such a demand in the name of national unity, the end result is often quite the opposite. Such attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration.

14. Secularism is not just an ideology of some parties or persons. This idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country. There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of Christianity in England, our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

(i) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
(iii) The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.
15. Sustainability is a matter of sharing development opportunity not the poverty and human deprivation. If the present is miserable and unacceptable to the majority of the world's people it must be changed before it is sustained. In other words, what must be sustained are worthwhile life opportunities, not human deprivation.

Sustainable development is the real economic development accompanied by an increase in economic welfare which can be potentially shared by future generations also.

Example : (i) Ground water in India (ii) Exhaustion of Nation Resources.

16. 

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Organised Sector</th>
<th>Unorganised Sector</th>
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<tr>
<td>(i) It covrs those enterpries or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work</td>
<td>(i) It is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Registered under government and have to follow rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as factories act, minimum wages act, payment of gratuity act, shops and establishment act</td>
<td>(ii) Rules and regulations are there, But these are not followed</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) Formal process and procedures followed</td>
<td>(iii) Formal process and procedures not followed</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iv) Workers enjoy security</td>
<td>(iv) No provision for overtime, paid leave, Leave due to sickness, Employment is not secure</td>
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<tr>
<td>(v) Fixed number of hours</td>
<td>(v) It includes large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs.</td>
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17. Role of cheap /affordable credit for development :

(i) Development of a country

It plays a major role in the development of a country by creating better facilities for agricultural and industrial activities.

(ii) Earnings and support their families

Moreover, it helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their earnings and support their families.

(iii) Other Activities

To some people, loans help a lot in constructing their houses and get rid of monthly rents.

(iv) Social status

To others, loans or credit help a lot in raising their social status by enabling them to buy cars, scooters, televisions etc.

18. Consumer awareness must be spread among consumers to avoid exploitation, this can be done through the help of media, by showing advertisements and rights of the people on the television. Other then that there can be multiple ways to do that:

(a) Legislative step :

Various Acts have been formed, the most important Act is :

(i) Consumer Protection Act, 1986: To solve the consumer grievances in a speedy, simple & inexpensive manner. Under this three types of courts have been established.

(ii) Separate departments for consumer welfare have been established in both central and state government.

(b) Administrative steps :

(i) Public distribution system (PDS) has been established for preventing the exploitation of consumers.

(ii) Government tries to prevent illegal ways of making profit like hoarding and black marketing.

(c) Technical steps :

Government has established various agencies for developing standard for various products and to check and certify the products according to the standards. In India, two agencies are responsible for it.
(i) BIS or Bureau of Indian standards: Sets the standards for industrial products, checks them and certifies them with ISI mark. Through regular surveillance and taking samples both from market and factories ensures the standards of the products.

(ii) AGMARK: Established under the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for certifying the food and agricultural products.

19. (i) The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Solvenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman empire.

(ii) The spread of ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

(iii) All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.

(iv) The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

(v) During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Each power—Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary—was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led a series of wars in region and finally the First World War. Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.

Religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feeling in Vietnam. Vietnam’s religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, Confucianism, and local practices. Many revolts rose to counter this like:

Scholars Revolt: An early movement against French control and the spread of Christianity was the Scholars Revolt in 1868. The revolt was led by officials at the imperial court who were against the spread of Catholicism and French power. They led a general uprising in Ngu An and Ha Tien provinces where over a thousand Catholics were killed. The French crushed the movement but this uprising served to inspire other patriots to rise up against them.

Hoa Hao Movement: The movement was launched by Huynh Phu in 1939 and gained great popularity in the fertile Mekong delta area. Most of his followers were Vietnamese nationalists. His criticism against useless expenditure had a wide appeal. He also opposed the sale of child brides, gambling and the use of alcohol and opium. The movement played a major role in arousing anti-imperialist sentiments. The French tried to suppress the movement inspired by Huynh Phu So. They declared him mad, called him the Mad Bonze, and put him in a mental asylum. The French authorities exiled him to Laos and sent many of his followers to concentration camps.

20. The Movement in The Urban areas:
The movement started with middle class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The Council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. Due to this, demand of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Movement in the cities gradually slowed down due to economic effect:
(i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass-produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.

(ii) Boycott of British institutions posed a problem. In the absence of alternative Indian institutions, students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.

OR
Role of women in the civil disobedience movement: Important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large scale participation of women. In urban areas these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasants households.

Reluctance of Congress: Increased public role of women did not necessarily mean any radical change in the way the position of women was visualised. Gandhi ji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

21. TECHNOLOGICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

(a) Technological Reforms:
(i) The Persian wheel has now been replaced by the water-pump, plough by the tiller and harrow drawn by tractors, bullock-carts by trucks.
(ii) All weather roads and faster means of communications have been introduced.
(iii) Flooding of fields are now been replaced by drip irrigation and use of sprinklers.
(iv) Chemical fertilizers, Bio-fertilizers, HYV and early maturing quality seeds have been developed.

(b) Institutional Reforms:
(i) Government abolished the Zamindari system followed with consolidation of small land holdings.
(ii) Widespread use of radio and television for providing knowledge to farmers in new and improved techniques and special weather bulletins have been introduced.
(iii) Crop insurance to protect the farmers against loses by natural and man-made calamities.
(iv) Availability of capital or investment through banks and cooperative societies.
(v) Minimum support price for various crops ensures minimum price for the crop grown by the farmers.
(vi) Kissan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some schemes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers.

OR

(a) Intensive Subsistence Farming:
(i) Practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
(ii) It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
(iii) The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

(b) Commercial Farming:
(i) Use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
(ii) Degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

For Eg: Plantation:
(i) A single crop is grown on a large area.
(ii) Has an interface of agriculture and industry , cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.
(iii) Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Sugarcane, Banana, etc. are important plantation crops.
(iv) A well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

22. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.
(i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
(ii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
(iii) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings foreign exchange.
(iv) India’s prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.
(v) It makes a nation self-sufficient and acts as a backbone for the nation.
23. **FUNCTIONS OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES**

- **Moulding Public Opinion**: The parties stimulate interest in public in the issues before the nation. They use all means of mass communication to educate, influence and mould public opinion in their favour. Political parties are significant agencies for creating public opinion.

- **Elections**: Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are contested mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.

- **Role of opposition**: The party or parties which fail to form the government, constitute the opposition and perform the most important function of criticising the working of government, its policies and its failures. They check the government from assuming dictatorial powers.

- **Declaration of Policies**: There are always some socio-economic and political issues before the nation at the domestic and international levels. Political parties put forward their considered views and policies before the people and suggest ways to tackle the issues.

- **To form and run the Government**: Formation of government is one of the aims and functions of a political party. In a Parliamentary system, the leader of the party in power becomes the Prime Minister and he appoints the other ministers in his Cabinet.

- **Making laws**: Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature. But since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.

24. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. The passion for respect and freedom, are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.

   (i) For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognise that all individuals are equal.

   (ii) We can take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male-dominated societies. Long struggle by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society. And once the principle is recognised, it becomes easier for women to wage a struggle.

   (iii) On the other hand in a non-democratic set up, the principle of individual freedom and dignity would not have the legal and moral force.

   (iv) Democracy in India has also strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity. There are instances still of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, but these lack the moral and legal foundations. Perhaps, it is the recognition that makes ordinary citizens value their democratic rights.

**OR**

Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens. 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. Democracy must fulfill two conditions in order to achieve this outcome:

   (i) It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

   (ii) It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.
25. FOREIGN TRADE AND INTEGRATION OF MARKETS

(i) Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries.

(ii) Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.

(iii) Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

(iv) With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the markets rises.

(v) Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal. And, producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles! Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.

OR

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION:

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.

Some economic impacts are:

(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 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.