

ANSWER KEY

Section – A

1. (1) Rallies were organised
 (2) Workers went on strike
 (3) Workshops & shops were closed down
 (4) British administration suppressed the nationalists.
 (5) Local leaders were picketed up.
 (6) Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

2.

MNC	National Company
It owns or controls production in more than one nation.	(1) Owns or control production within the country.
Setup units/offices / factory get cheap labour & other resources	(2) It has no such option

3. (1) Indian National Congress (2) Bharatiya Janta party
 (3) Bahujan Samaj Party (4) All India Trinamool Congress
 (5) Communist Party of India Marxist (CPI-M) (6) Communist Party of India (CPI)
 (7) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
4. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres.
5. (i) It consists of moneylenders, traders, landlords, relatives, friends etc.
 * Not supervised by any organisation.
 (ii) It requires documentation and property as collateral/security against any default in payment.

Section – B

6. Provide world class facilities (storage, water, transport, educational facilities, electricity, roads, recreational etc.)
 * Companies do not have to pay taxes for five years.
 * Government allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract MNCs.

Or

- (1) Self-reliance, financial security & independence of people.
 (2) Protection of the relatively poor against corrupt moneylenders.
 (3) Eradication of poverty in general
 (4) Helps people to grow crops, do business, set up small scale industries or trade in goods.
7. (1) Surrender of titles, honours and honorary posts.
 (2) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts & legislative council.
 (3) Boycott of government controlled schools & colleges.
 (4) Boycott of British goods including mass produced mill-cloth.

Time : 2 Hrs.

M.M.: 40

8. (1) Democratically elected government do not appear to address the question of poverty as expected by the citizens.
 (2) Do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing of information with citizens.
 (3) Unable to achieve higher economic development.
 (4) Sometimes do not provide a fair chance to everyone.
 (5) It often frustrate the needs of the people.
 (6) It often ignore the demands of the majority of a population.

Section – C

9. (1) Inexpensive water transport.
 (2) Abundant water for processing of raw jute.
 (3) Proximity of the jute producing areas.
 (4) Availability of facilities such as banking, insurance & port facilities for export of jute goods.
 (5) Cheap labour from West Bengal & adjoining states.
 (6) Good network of railways, roadways & waterways to facilitate movement of raw materials to the mills.

Or

- (1) Old track and poor state rolling stock
 (2) Travel without tickets
 (3) Attack on railway property
 (4) Railway accidents
 (5) Lack of modern management
 (6) Problem of laying double lines
 (7) Competition with other means of transport
 (8) Outdated technology
 (9) Unnecessary chain pulling
10. Democracy is a form of government that allows people to choose their own representatives. People have the freedom to express their opinion & organic protests.

Outcomes

- (1) People should get a chance to choose their representatives without any fear.
 (2) Free & fair elections.
 (3) Elections based on Universal Adult Franchise.
 (4) Elected representatives should be accountable to the people.
 (5) Freedom of press.
 (6) It promote equality among the citizens.
 (7) Provide methods to resolve conflicts in the society.
 (8) People should actively participate in the process of governance.
 (9) Strong position (watching government inside & outside the parliament).

Or

Time : 2 Hrs.

M.M.: 40

- (1) It should develop a procedure to conduct competition which reduces the possibility of tensions becoming violent.
- (2) It tries to handle social differences, divisions & conflicts.
- (3) Democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion.
- (4) Every citizen has the freedom in terms of religion, race or linguistic group etc.
- (5) Every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.
- (6) It strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated caste for equal status & opportunity.

Section – D

11. (i) (1) Availability of cheap skilled labour
(2) Proximity to markets
(3) Favourable government policies
(ii) (1) By setting up partnership with local companies
(2) By using local companies for supplies
(3) By competing with local companies or buying them
(iii) (1) Rapid improvement in technology
(2) Liberalisation of trade
(3) Better investment policies.
12. (i) Failure of the Cripps mission.
(ii) Bombay
(iii) (1) It did not promise total independence
(2) Congress opposed it as principle of optional accession of provisions and princely states would lead to weak centre.
- 13.

