

1. The students played an important role in the Swadeshi Movement.

- (i) They boycotted schools and colleges which were run by the British.
- (ii) They joined the anti-partition agitation and Swadeshi Movement with great enthusiasm.
- (iii) Student volunteers took to picketing and dissuaded buyers from purchasing any foreign goods.
- (iv) Students taking examinations refused using answer books made of foreign paper. English education was only ridiculed.

2. The future trend of our exports is clear from the fast changing nature of our trade. We can simply imagine the kind of exports our country is likely to have. India has a primary sector of economy today. It is gradually moving towards secondary sector of economy. The manufactured goods will replace the raw materials as items of exports. The exports of a large number of engineering goods and high value sophisticated items will increase.

3. 3.1 Hungary

3.2 South Africa

4. For double coincidence of wants to work out, an individual must require what the other person is willing to give away and vice versa. If this situation is not reached exchange of goods does not happen. This problem is eliminated by the use of money.

5. Impacts of liberalisation on automobile industry are :

- (i) Many multinational companies have set up manufacturing in India.
- (ii) They have brought new and contemporary models which are of international quality.
- (iii) Healthy growth and expansion of the market has happened.
- (iv) FDI in new technology has come from MNCs.
- (v) The industry has achieved global standard.

6. Money acts as a medium of exchange itself for goods and services. A person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she might want.

Everyone prefers to receive payments in money and exchange the money for things they want.

For example : A shoemaker wants to sell shoes in the market and buy wheat. The shoemaker will first exchange shoes for money and then exchange the money for wheat. If the shoemaker had to directly exchange shoes for wheat without the use of money, he would have to look for a wheat growing farmer who not only wants to sell wheat but also wants to buy the shoe in exchange. Both the parties have to agree to sell and buy each others commodities. This process is very difficult, time consuming and unhealthy.

**OR**

The three important terms of credit are ;

(i) Interest Rate : It is interest that the borrower pays to the bank. An interest component is added to the principal that the borrower pays to the bank as loan payment installment.

(ii) Collateral : An asset which is owned by the borrower and is used as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid is called the collateral. Land, house, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks, insurance policy, gold, etc., are examples of assets that can be kept as collateral. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender reserves the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment.

(iii) Documentation: The transaction between the lender and the borrower are put on record by documenting it. It includes rate of interest, tenure, collateral and mode of repayment. The terms of credit vary from one loan agreement to another and also on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, organized the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.

(i) Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits.

(ii) The British government conceded Ambedkar's demand, however Gandhiji opposed it and began a fast unto death.

(iii) Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their integration into society. This resulted in the Poona Pact of September 1932.

(iv) It gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

8. The political party has the following characteristics :

- (i) They have members who share the same interests in policies and programmes.
- (ii) They seek to introduce policy which are for the welfare of the citizens.
- (iii) There are three components of political party leaders active members followers.

9. The above statement is proved with the help of following arguments :

- (a) Democracy provides fundamental rights to all its citizens.
- (b) Democratic government is answerable to the people.
- (c) It provides people the right to change the government after a fixed period if its function is not up to the expectation.
- (d) It provides the right for peaceful demonstration.
- (e) It reduces the possibility of conflict and thus maintains social harmony.

**OR**

The role of citizens in a democracy are as follows :

- (i) Citizens must exercise their rights and freedom to get benefitted from democratic set-up.
- (ii) They must be aware of their rights and duties.
- (iii) They should be aware of the local issues and greater problems the country is facing.
- (iv) They must cooperate in maintaining law and order.
- (v) People must be sensitive to the needs and interest of others.

10. Positive impact of the globalisation on Indian economy:

- (i) Availability of variety of products which has enabled the consumers to have greater choice and enjoy improved quality at lower prices for several products.
- (ii) This has led to better standards of living.
- (iii) This has led to increase in foreign direct investment.
- (iv) New jobs have been created in many industries.

(v) Top Indian companies have benefited by investing in new technology and production methods. Some have made successful collaborations with foreign companies.

**OR**

The growth of communication and rapid technological developments in every field, have altogether reduced the impact of distance in business transaction. It has greatly contributed to the growth of globalization in every sphere of our lives.

(i) Improvement in technology has greatly contributed in stimulating and speeding up the process of globalization. The increased efficiency in transportation technology is ably supported by the speed of communication based on information technology.

(ii) The growth of technology in areas of telecommunications, computers and the internet has also crucially contributed to globalization. Today communication happens in real-time across the world. Communication happens in text, through e-mails which are delivered almost instantly. Audio and video communication happen much more efficiently by group conferencing. It has greatly reduced the need to travel long distances. This saves time and cost.

(iii) The world of internet has also provided a wide variety of facilities such as online selling and shopping through websites and portals. Thus, we see that developments in information technology has been playing a key role in stimulating the globalisation process.

11. 11.1 British cotton manufactures pressurised the government to impose impress duties on cotton textiles term outside, they persuaded the East India company to sell British manufactures in Indian markets.

11.2 31 per cent

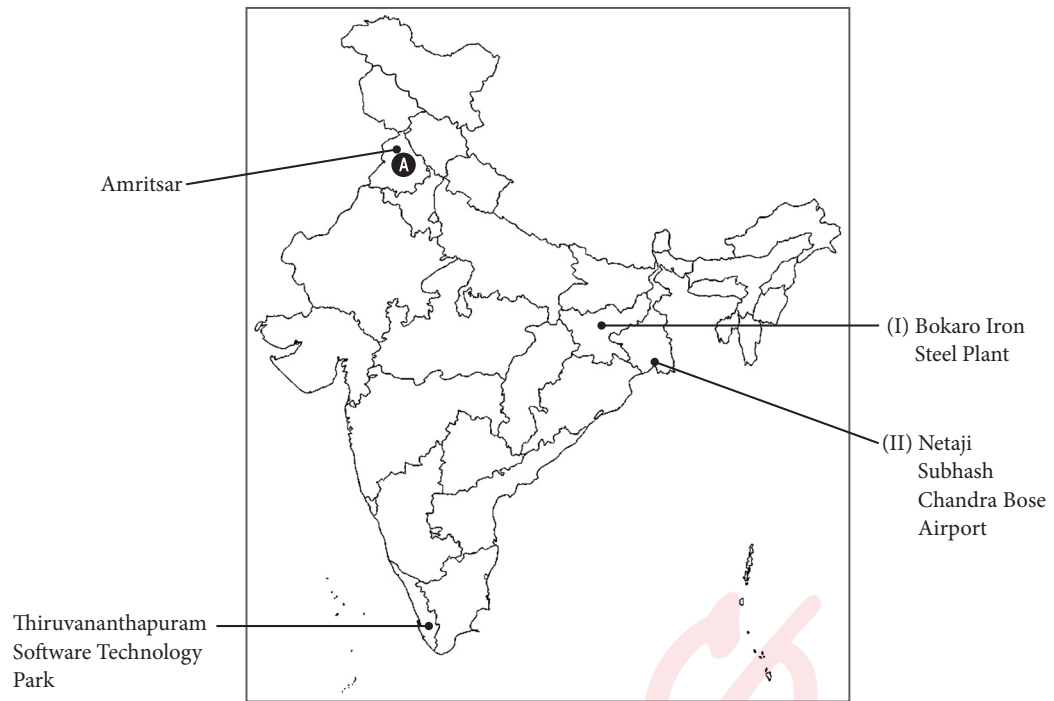
11.3 Export market of cotton weaver collapsed and local market shrank.

12. 12.1 They can be easily built over various tracts of land economically.

12.2 They provide last mile connectivity and they are convenient for smaller number of people and freight.

12.3 Feeder means the link to other modes of transport. For example we go to the airport , railway station or the sea port by road .

13. 13.1 and 13.2 (I) & (II) :



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# Self Evaluation Sheet

Once you complete **SQP-4**, check your answers with the given solutions and fill your marks in the marks obtained column according to the marking scheme. Performance Analysis Table given at the bottom will help you to check your readiness.



Q. No.	Chapter	Marks Per Question	Marks Obtained
1	Nationalism in India	2	
2	Lifelines of National Economy	2	
3	Outcomes of Democracy	2	
4	Money and Credit	2	
5	Manufacturing Industries	2	
6	Money and Credit	3	
7	Nationalism in India	3	
8	Political Parties	3	
9	Outcomes of Democracy	5	
10	Globalisation and the Indian Economy	5	
11	The Age of Industrialisation	4	
12	Lifelines of National Economy	4	
13	1 Nationalism in India	3	
	2 Lifelines of National Economy		
<b>Total Marks</b>		<b>40</b>	.....
<b>Percentage</b>			.....%

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## Performance Analysis Table

If your marks is

	<b>&gt; 90% TREMENDOUS!</b>	➤ You are done! Keep on revising to maintain the position.
	<b>81-90% EXCELLENT!</b>	➤ You have to take only one more step to reach the top of the ladder. Practise more.
	<b>71-80% VERY GOOD!</b>	➤ A little bit of more effort is required to reach the 'Excellent' bench mark.
	<b>61-70% GOOD!</b>	➤ Revise thoroughly and strengthen your concepts.
	<b>51-60% FAIR PERFORMANCE!</b>	➤ Need to work hard to get through this stage.
	<b>40-50% AVERAGE!</b>	➤ Try hard to boost your average score.