

Answers to RSPL/3 (DS2)

1. (b) A—3, B—1, C—4, D—2

Or

(d) A—2, B—4, C—1, D—3

2. (b) To protest against the Salt Tax.

3. (b) Raja Ritudhwaj rescuing Princess Madalsa from the captivity of demons.

4. (b) Minimum Support Price

5. (A) Basic or Key Industries, (B) Produce goods for direct use by consumers like sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc.

6. National Highway 7, Varanasi

Or

Meter Gauge, Narrow Gauge

7. In Belgium, the minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful than the majority Dutch-speaking community.

Or

Power shared among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and judiciary is the most appropriate horizontal division of power.

8. (d) Corporate America controlling all major institutions in USA during the Presidency of George Bush.

9. Infosys (IT) and Tata Motors (automobiles) are the Indian companies that have emerged as multi-national companies as a result of globalisation.

Or

Rapid improvement in technology has enabled globalisation.

10. (b) Credit can play negative role and lead to debt trap.

11. (c) Increasing foreign exchange by selling jute.

12. Lord Byron

Or

July

13. The UNDP compares the development of the countries on the basis of literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and health status of their people. On the other hand, the World Bank compares the development of the countries on the basis of per capita income or average income.

14. Rural

15. (b) Reserve Bank of India

16. (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.

17. (b) Great Depression

Or

(c) Cotton

18. These subjects are of national importance and require a uniform policy for execution.

Or

The third tier of federalism includes local body governments like panchayats at village levels and municipalities in towns and cities.

19. (b) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

20. Jyotiba Phule

21. The following are the examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.

- (a) Technology led to the improvements in transport. Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped to move food more cheaply and quickly from far away farms to final markets.
- (b) Earlier, animals were shipped live from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there. Meat was, hence, an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor.
- (c) New technology, namely, refrigerated ships, enabled the transport of perishable foods such as meat, butter and eggs over long distances. Now, animals were slaughtered for food and then transported to Europe as frozen meat.
- (d) This reduced shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe. To end the monotony of bread and potatoes many could now add meat to their diet. (any three)

Or

In the 17th century, the peasants and artisans in the countryside, readily agreed to work for the merchants because:

- (a) This was the time when open fields were disappearing and commons were being enclosed. Poor people who earlier depended on the common lands for their survival, gathering firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, now had to look for new sources of income.
 - (b) Many villagers had small plots of lands which could not provide work for members of the household. So, when merchants offered advances to produce goods, many of them readily agreed.
 - (c) By working for the merchants, they could remain in the countryside, cultivate their small plots of land.
 - (d) Income from proto-industrialisation supplemented their meagre incomes from cultivation. They could make full use of the family labour resources. (any three)
22. The Non-Cooperation Movement was significant in the following ways.
- (a) It was a large scale mass movement. It attracted common people from all social groups.
 - (b) Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat Movement went together. It promoted Hindu-Muslim unity.
 - (c) Peasants' and tribals' movements became a significant part of the Indian National Movement.
 - (d) It was a non-violent movement. So, it popularised the Gandhian idea of non-violent Satyagraha. (any three)

Or

Following was the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'-

- (a) The business classes supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. For them, swaraj meant an end to the oppressive policies of the colonialists.
- (b) They all reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities as they wanted to expand their business.
- (c) They gave financial assistance and refuse to buy or sell imported goods.

23. The following are the differences between the conventional and non-conventional sources of energy:

| Conventional Sources of Energy | Non-conventional Sources of Energy |
|---|--|
| (a) Conventional sources of energy have been in use since time immemorial. | (a) Non-conventional sources have been put to use in the recent past. |
| (b) Most of them, especially the fossil fuels are limited and exhaustible. | (b) They are inexhaustible and renewable in nature. |
| (c) They emit smoke and ash on burning and cause environmental pollution. | (c) They are environment friendly as they do not cause pollution. |
| (d) As the supply of fossil fuels is limited they are expensive. | (d) As they are freely found in nature in abundance other than atomic energy, they are less expensive. |
| (e) Simple mining as well as modern technology are involved in their production. | (e) Advanced scientific technology is involved in production. |
| (f) Coal, mineral oil, natural gas, and hydel power are examples of conventional sources of energy. | (f) Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, biogas and energy from urban waste are examples of non-conventional sources of energy. |

(any three)

Or

Solar energy has a bright future in India because:

- (a) India being a tropical country receives sunlight in abundance throughout the year.
- (b) Solar plants can be easily established in rural and remote areas.
- (c) It will minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation and adequate supply of manure in agriculture.

24. Communalism can take the following forms in politics.

- (a) **Communalism in everyday beliefs:** One can see communalism, in everyday beliefs, on a daily basis. It involves religious prejudice, superiority of one religion over others.
- (b) **Communalism as Majoritarian Dominance and Political Dominance:** A communal mind tries to exert Dominance political dominance of his own religious community. People belonging to a majority community take the form of majoritarian dominance, whereas

those belonging to minority community form a separate political unit. Example: the separatist leaders in Jammu and Kashmir.

- (c) **Communalism as Political Mobilisation:** It involves use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal, etc. For example, politicians in India try to influence voters from the largest religious communities in the country. They even create fear to bring the followers of one religion to stand together in the political arena.
- (d) **Communalism in the form Communal Violence:** The most ugly form of communalism is communal violence in forms of riots and massacres. For example, during the time of partition, India had suffered some of the worst communal riots. (any three)

25. The following are the characteristics of a political party:

- (a) Every political party has a certain structure. The group of people in a political party are being organised in such a proper way that every member should be aware of his role and responsibility in the party.
- (b) A political party consists of those members who have same objective and thinking and these members of political parties agree on those policies and programmes which are beneficial for the society.
- (c) Political parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve partnership.

26. The following are the differences between open unemployment and disguised unemployment:

| Open unemployment | Disguised unemployment |
|---|---|
| (a) When a person has no job in hand and does not earn anything at all, it is said to be a situation of open unemployment. | (a) Sometimes, when people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potentials, it is said to be a situation of disguised unemployment. |
| (b) It is clearly visible. | (b) It is hidden. |
| (c) This type of unemployment is generally found in the industrial sector. For example, when labourers of a mill are laid off due to its closure. | (c) This type of unemployment is generally found in unorganised sector, where either the work is constantly not available or more than required people are employed for a work. |

Or

The following are the three sectors of economic activities:

- (a) **Primary activities:** Primary activities are directly dependent on environment as these refer to utilisation of earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals. It, thus, includes hunting and gathering, pastoral activities, fishing, forestry, agriculture, and mining and quarrying.
- (b) **Secondary activities:** Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.
- (c) **Tertiary activities:** Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the provision of services that are consumed. Banking, transportation, communication, teaching, nursing, etc. are tertiary activities.

- 27.1.** In the beginning of the cropping season, the trader supplies the farm inputs on credit and makes the farmers promise to sell their crops to him. Thus they ensure that their money is repaid promptly.
- 27.2.** Through the formal sector credit facility, Arun has to pay less interest and has enough time to repay. He can easily get the facility to keep his crops in the cold storage and apply for a new loan against the cold storage receipt.
- 27.3.** The landless labourers may have no work for several months. They have to take loans on high rate of interest from the landowners to fulfill their daily needs and sudden expenses. They are often not treated well by the landowners.
- 28.** The Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment to protect the domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries had just begun to come up in 1950s and 1960s. At this time, competition from imports would have been a death blow to growing industries. Hence, India allowed imports of only essential goods. In 1991, the government wished to remove these barriers because it felt that domestic producers were ready to compete with foreign industries. It felt that foreign competition would improve the quality of goods produced by Indian industries. This decision was also supported by powerful international organisations. This marked the beginning of the New Economic Policy in India.
- 29.** Per capita income or average income (measured in dollars) is the main criterion used by the World Bank to classify different countries as developed or high-income countries and underdeveloped or low-income countries. The per capita income or average income is calculated by dividing the total income of a country by its population. According to the World Development Report, countries with per capita income of US\$ 12236 per annum or more are termed rich or developed or high-income countries. On the other hand, countries with per capita income of US\$ 1005 or less are classified as poor or underdeveloped or low-income countries.
- Per capita income, as an indicator of development, as used by the World Bank, suffers from many limitations, which are as follows.
- (a) National income is estimated in the domestic currency of each country. This estimate is converted into dollar at the current rate of exchange. Such a conversion does not tell us anything about the purchasing power of each currency.
- (b) Per capita income is affected by the size of population of a country. If a country has a large population, its per capita income will be low, despite having large national income. Similarly, a country having a smaller population will have a higher per capita income even if it does not have a large national income.
- (c) Per capita income does not tell us anything about the distribution of income in the country. The countries with same per capita income might be very different when it comes to the distribution of income. One country might have equitable distribution of income while the other might have great disparities in distribution of income between the people belonging to the higher strata of the society and the lower strata of the society.

- (d) Per capita income does not tell us anything about the availability of various services and facilities that influence the quality of life. Even countries with high per capita income are not able to provide its people the quality of life they deserve. They lack good health facilities, education, sanitation, etc.
30. The following are the reasons for the growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport:
- (a) Construction and maintenance of roads is much lower than the railways.
 - (b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
 - (c) They can negotiate higher gradient of slope and can traverse mountainous regions such as the Himalayas. They can reach remote villages and hilly regions where railway tracts cannot be laid.
 - (d) Roads provide door-to-door service. Thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
 - (e) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transportation. For example, they provide a link between railway stations, airports and sea ports.
 - (f) They link the villages, towns and cities with the railways. They provide linkage between ports and markets and trading centres. (any five)
- 31.1. When the demand for the formation of States on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. The Central Government resisted linguistic States for some time. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic States has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.
- 31.2. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.
- 31.3. Telangana is the state that has been recently created (2 June 2014) out of northwestern part of Andhra Pradesh.
- The state of Jammu and Kashmir has been dissolved into two Union Territories, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh on 31st October 2019.
32. One should reasonably expect the following outcomes of democracy:
- (a) **Accountable, responsive and legitimate government:** Democracy provides people with the right to choose their rulers and have control over them. In this way it helps people to elect a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations.
 - (b) **Economic growth and development:** As democracy is based on the principle of equality, it is bound to bring about economic growth and development in the country.
 - (c) **Reduction in inequality and poverty:** In democracy, everyone is considered equal in the eyes of law and provided equal opportunities.
 - (d) **Accommodation of social diversity:** Democracy is the only form of government that attempts to accommodate social differences instead of ignoring or suppressing them.

- (e) **Dignity and freedom of the citizens:** Democracy stands superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of every individual.

Or

Democratic governments ensure transparency in the following ways.

- (a) They make sure that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures.
- (b) They allow every citizen to participate in decision-making, directly or indirectly, through their representatives.
- (c) Citizens can examine and find out the correctness of the procedure of decision-making using their right to information.
- (d) They are accountable to the people. If people are not satisfied with the way the government works, they have the right to change the government in the next general election.
- (e) They provide people with power to demand answers from their representatives and reduce the chances of corruption.

- 33.** Integrated steel plants are large, handle everything in one complex– from the transporting of raw materials to steel making, rolling and shaping the metal.

Mini steel plants are decentralized, small, secondary units having electric furnaces which produce steel using scrap and sponge iron. They produce mild and alloy steel of various kinds.

The problems faced by the Iron and Steel plants are:

- (a) High costs and lack of availability of coking coal.
- (b) Low efficiency of labour.
- (c) Erratic supply of energy resources.
- (d) Poor infrastructure.

In recent years, the policy of liberalization and direct investment of capital from foreign countries, private entrepreneurship and more funds for research and development for updating of technology, has contributed to increased production capacity.

- 34.** The print culture created conditions for the French Revolution in 1789 in the following ways:

- (a) The print technology popularised the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers. They wanted the rule of reason and demanded that everything should be judged on the basis of reason and rationality. They attacked the authority of the Church and despotic power of the state.
- (b) The writings of philosophers like Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and inspired the revolutionaries with ideas of equality and freedom.
- (c) Print created a new culture of debate and dialogue. All values and institutions were re-evaluated. The existing beliefs were questioned. With the print, a new idea of social revolution began to take shape.
- (d) By 1780s, the published literature mocked the royalty and their sense of morality. In other words it questioned the social order.

- (e) Cartoons and caricatures suggested that monarchy was only concerned about their pleasures. One of the cartoons showed ordinary people, peasants, artisans and workers had a hard time, while the nobility enjoyed life and oppressed them. This literature was circulated underground and led to hostility against the monarchy.

Or

Print connected communities and people in different parts of India through newspapers, by encouraging public debates on important issues. New ideas emerged in *Sambad Kaumudi* published by Raja Rammohan Roy from 1821, which provoked debate on widow immolation, Brahmanical priesthood, idolatry, by printing ideas in every language spoken by ordinary people. In retaliation, Hindu orthodoxy started *Samachar Chandrika* to oppose his opinions.

In north India, ulema feared that colonial rulers will change Muslim personal laws. So, they published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures and printed religious newspapers and tracts. The Deoband Seminary published thousands of fatwas telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday life and explaining Islamic doctrines. Hindus also published religious texts in Vernacular languages. *Ramcharitmanas* of Tulsidas came out in Calcutta in 1810. Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernacular languages.

The religious texts reached a very wide circle of people encouraging discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religions. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities. Thus, print not only stimulated publication of conflicting opinions, it also connected communities and people in different parts of India.

35. (a) (A) Kolkata
 (B) Ahmedabad
 (C) Chauri Chaura

