

Answers to RSPL/2 (DS2)

1. (c) A – 2, B – 4, C – 3, D – 1

OR

(d) A – 1, B – 3, C – 4, D – 2

2. (d) To protest against Jallianwalla Bagh incident and attain Swaraj.

3. (d) Johann Gutenberg. He developed the first printing press.

4. (d) Jute

5. A. Bhangar

B. Best suited for the growth of Rice

6. Mumbai

OR

Allahabad and Haldia

7. Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) advocates that high offices in government be confined to nature born citizens of the country.

OR

All India Anna DMK is a regional political party of Tamil Nadu.

8. (b) World's wealth is owned by a few rich countries.

9. (c) Toy making

OR

(b) Attract foreign companies.

10. Primary sector

11. (d) Uttarakhand

12. Romantic

13. (b) Sri Lanka

14. Collateral

OR

Rural

15. (c) are working less than what they are capable of doing.

16. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

17. (c) Cultural fusion

OR

(d) The coming up of the factory.

18. (d) Poland.

OR

(b) English

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

20. Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century. As a result children became an important category of readers.

21. **When Gandhiji gave a call for Non-cooperation Movement, various:** sections of society interpreted the meaning of Swaraj in different ways.

(a) **Peasants of Awadh:**

(i) They were led by Baba Ramchandra – a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer.

(ii) The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and taxes. Peasants were forced to do 'Begar. They demanded

– reduction in rent

– abolition of begar, and

– social boycott of oppressive landlords.

(iii) As the movement spread, the houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted, and grain hoards were taken over.

(iv) In many places local leaders told peasants that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor. The name of the Mahatma was thus being invoked to sanction allocation and aspirations.

(b) **Tribals in the Gudem Hills of AP:**

The Tribals of Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh interpreted Swaraj as the restoration of their traditional rights over forest produce and access to their means of livelihood. But at the same time they asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence. Their leader, Alluri Sitaram Raju was captured and executed in 1924.

(c) **Plantation Workers in Assam:**

(i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom, meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

(ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.

(iii) When workers heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed the Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.

OR

It is true to say that nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation, when they discover some unity that binds them together. In India, such sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles and partly due to cultural processes.

Thus, nationalism spreads in the ways as given below:

- (a) **Symbols of a figure of Image:** The identify of India was visualised with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Devotion to mother figure was treated as evidence of one's nationalism.
- (b) **Revival of Indian Folklore:** In the late 19th century, revival of folklore helped in the development of nationalism. Folk songs and legends, gave a true picture of traditional culture. It helped in discovering national identity and restoring a sense of pride.
- (c) **Icons and symbols:** Icons and symbols helped in unifying people and infusing in them a feeling nationalism. The examples are designing of a tricolour flag during Swadeshi movement, Swaraj Flag by Gandhiji in 1921. The carrying of Swaraj Flag during marches and demonstrations became a symbol of defiance i.e. going against the law.
- (d) **Reinterpretation of history:** The reinterpretation of history also helped in raising the sense of nationalism as Nationalist history drew the attention of the Indians to the great achievements of the past as was done by the extremists like Lala Lajpat Rai.
- (e) The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles such as Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.

There were also various cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folk lore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

22.1. One good change brought about by Napoleon was that he did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before law and secured the right to property.

One bad change brought about by Napoleon was that his administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe.

22.2. Meaning of Allegory—

When an abstract idea (for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty) is expressed through a person or a thing, it is called an allegory. If it is the personification of a country.

22.3. Romanticism, is a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their efforts were to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common culture past, as the basis of a nation.

23. 'Slash and burn' agriculture is practised by clearing a patch of land and producing cereals and other food crops to sustain their family by farmers. Once the fertility of the soil gets exhausted, they move to other patch of the forest and continue to do farming by slashing and burning the forest.

Following are its main features:

- (a) It is also known as Primitive subsistence farming. Agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, da and digging sticks.
- (b) Farmers are dependent on family/community labour.
- (c) They depend on monsoon for irrigation, natural fertility of the soil, etc.

OR

The geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton are:

- (a) Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.
- (b) It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation.
- (c) It requires 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine at the time of plucking cotton balls.

Two of the major cotton producing states are:

- (i) Maharashtra
- (ii) Gujarat

24. Following are different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

- (a) **Education:** Women are deprived of an equal access to education. The literacy rate among women is only 54% as compared to 76% among men. Only a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher education because inspite of better performance than boys, they drop out as parents prefer to spend their resources for their son's education.
- (b) **Employment Sector:** Women are discriminated in job opportunities and salary. The number of women on highly paid jobs is less than men. Under Equal Wages Act, equal wages should be paid for equal work but in practice they are paid less than men.
- (c) **Crime against women:** Cases of harassment, exploitation and violence against women is on the rise. Women are exploited by their employers. They are sexually assaulted at homes. They are not safe during their journey at night. They are subjected to various forms of domestic violence such as beating and harassment.

25. Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government in the ways as mentioned below:

- (a) **Accountability:** In a democracy, decision-making process is based on norms and procedures. A citizen may know about the procedure process followed in the decision-making. It is known as transparency.

Thus, the government is accountable to the people. The government can develop mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable to the people. In India, right to Information is an example of this process.

In non-democratic government there is no such accountability.

- (b) **Responsive government:** Generally, it is expected from a democratic government that it is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption. But in practice it is not so. Democracies often neglect the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population. So, it is not fully responsive. There

are cases of corruption in democratic countries. At the same time, there is nothing to show that non-democratic government are less corrupt or more sensitive to the people.

- (c) **Legitimate government:** In this respect democracy is better than other non-democratic government It is people's own government People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.

Thus, there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

26. The conditions in the organised and unorganised sectors are as follows:

Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
(a) Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.	(a) Unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units where the terms of employment are not regular and people have no assured work.
(b) They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations which are given in various laws such as Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.	(b) They are not registered by the government and do not follow any rules and regulations.
(c) They have fixed working hours. If they work more they get overtime. They get regular salary.	(c) There are no fixed working hours. The employees have to work according to their work and employer's wishes.
(d) Facilities such as PF, medical allowances, pensions, gratuity, etc are given to them.	(d) No facilities such as PF, medical allowance are given.
(e) They get paid holidays such as Sunday and other government holidays.	(e) They do not get paid holidays. However, it is the will of the employer to grant any holiday.

OR

A few examples of public sectors activities are Indian Railways, water, electricity board and modes of transport. There are several necessities of common man, but it is not possible for the private sector to provide all these things at reasonable cost. For example, water and electricity are the basic needs of everyone.

If the work of providing these is given to private sectors then it might be possible that the latter exploit this opportunity by selling the same at high rates. Therefore, the supply of basic amenities is given to the government so that it provides these facilities to the people at low and affordable rates ensuring the smooth and uninterrupted supply to the public.

- 27.** In case of developed countries, the evolution of the economy happened on the most logical pattern. Growth in the primary sector was followed by a growth in the secondary sector. After that, the growth of the tertiary sector followed. The employment generation also kept pace with related changes in different sectors. The case of India is somewhat different. The growth of the primary sector was not followed by the growth of the secondary sector, rather it was the tertiary sector which took the lead.

But employment generation in either the secondary or tertiary sector could not keep pace. Still a larger number of people depend on the primary sector for employment; compared to the other two sectors. This shows a disturbing trend because the primary sector is beset with the problem of hidden unemployment.

28. The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in the following ways:

- (a) The RBI ensures that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
- (b) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers, etc.
- (c) The RBI periodically, seeks information from banks on how much they are lending, to whom, at what rate of interest, etc.

29. It is true that the impact of globalisation has not been uniform:

(a) **Positive impact:**

- (i) The globalisation has resulted in more choice for the consumers who now get several products of better quality and at lower prices.
- (ii) This has improved the standard of living of people, particularly of those who are living in urban areas.
- (iii) MNCs have increased their investments in the developing countries like India in industries such as cell-phones, automobiles, electronics, etc. As a result of it new jobs have been created in the developing countries.
- (iv) Some local companies who supply raw materials to MNCs have also benefited.
- (v) Globalisation has enabled some large companies such as Tata Motors, Infosys to emerge as multi-national companies.

(b) **Negative Impact:**

The impact of globalisation has been harmful too as mentioned below:

- (i) **Flexibility in labour laws:** Flexibility in labour laws is allowed by the government to attract foreign investment. This has resulted in worsening of the conditions of workers because they are appointed on temporary basis to make more profit.
- (ii) **Effect on small producers:** Globalisation has hit the small producers because they are unable to compete with MNCs or the big producers or manufacturers. Several units have been shut down rendering many workers jobless.
- (iii) **Effect on tribal people:** Creation of special economic zones has disrupted the lives of people who are displaced such as tribals. Sometimes to produce more electricity, dams are constructed and their land is submerged and the people become jobless.

30. **Types of Coal:** Coal is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial.

- (a) **Peat:** Decaying plants in swamps produce peat. It has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity.
- (b) **Lignite:** It is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. They are found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity.

(c) **Bituminous:** They are buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.

(d) **Anthracite:** It is the highest quality hard coal.

Distribution: In India, coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages – Gondwana and tertiary deposits. Gondwana is a little over 200 million years in age and tertiary deposits are only about 55 million years old.

The major resources of Gondwana coal, which are metallurgical coal, are located in Damodar valley (West Bengal-Jharkhand). Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro are important coal fields.

The Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits.

Tertiary coal occurs in the north eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

Uses: In India, coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel. It provides a substantial part of the nation's energy needs. It is used for power generation, to supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs.

India is highly dependent on coal for meeting its commercial energy requirements.

31.1. Political parties are crucial for the working of democracy as they perform various functions like:

- (a) They contest elections.
- (b) They put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
- (c) They form and run the government.
- (d) They play a decisive role in making laws.
- (e) Those parties that loose in the election play the role of opposition.
- (f) Parties shape public opinion.
- (g) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by government.

31.2. Challenges to Political Parties:

(a) **Lack of internal democracy:** All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.

(b) **Dynastic Succession:** Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for ordinary workers to rise to the top in a party.

In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family. This is unfair to other members of that party.

31.3 Suggestions to reform political parties: A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register

of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.

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

Main functions of federalism are:

- (a) **Division of legislative powers:** The constitution clearly provided three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State government
- (i) **Union List:** It includes subjects of national importance such as defence, foreign, etc.
 - (ii) **State List:** This list contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, agriculture, etc.
 - (iii) **Concurrent List:** It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union as well as State government such as education, marriage.
 - (iv) **Residuary powers:** These include the subjects not included in these lists like computer software that came after the constitution was made.
- (b) **Rigid Constitution:** Amendment to the constitution is not easy. Sharing of powers or division of powers is basic to the structure of the Constitution and cannot be changed easily. The Parliament has to pass an amendment in both the houses with at least two-thirds majority. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total seats.
- (c) **Independent Judiciary:** The judiciary plays an important role in the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court act as an umpire and decide the case.
- (d) **Independent Resources:** The Union and the State Government can raise their resources by levying taxes in order to carry on the government and the responsibilities assigned to each of them.

OR

Decentralisation:

When power is taken away from the central and state government and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The major step taken towards decentralisation for making the third-tier of government more powerful as mentioned below:

Following were the amendments made in the Constitution to make the third-tier democracy more powerful and effective:

- (a) It has become constitutionally mandatory to hold elections to local government bodies.
- (b) Reservation of seats in elected bodies and executive heads of these institutions for SC/ST/OBCs.
- (c) Reservation of one-third seats for women.
- (d) Creation of new independent State Election Commission to conduct election of local bodies.

- (e) State governments to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state.

Thus, third-tier of government has been made more powerful. Now elections are held regularly and financially these bodies have become better equipped.

33. Industries have increased pollution and degraded environment. Industries create four types of pollution, namely, air, water, thermal and noise. These are explained below:

- (a) **Air Pollution:** The smoke emitted by the industries pollute air and water badly.
 - (i) Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
 - (ii) Air borne particulate materials contains, both solid and liquid particles such as dust sprays, mist and smoke.
- (b) **Water Pollution:** The industrial effluents, both organic and inorganic, are discharged into rivers. They pollute the water.
 - (i) Coal dyes, soaps, pesticides, etc. are common pollutants of water.
 - (ii) The main industries that pollute water are paper, pulp, textiles, chemical, etc.
- (c) **Thermal Pollution:** Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into the rivers and ponds before cooling.
 - (i) Wastes from nuclear power plants and weapon production factories cause cancers, birth defects and miscarriages.
 - (ii) Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and the ground water also gets contaminated.
- (d) **Noise Pollution:** Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and other equipment make a lot of noise which have bad effects on human beings.
 - (i) It can cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure, etc.
 - (ii) Unwanted sound is an irritant and a source of stress.

Steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by the industry:

- (a) To minimise use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- (b) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
- (c) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- (d) Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases as given below.
- (e) There should be careful planning, better design equipment and better operation of the equipment.
- (f) Over drawing of ground water reserves should be regulated legally.
- (g) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.

- (h) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
- (i) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.
- (j) Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of ear plugs and earphones.

34. The Corn Laws were laws that allowed the government to restrict the import of corn.

In Britain, population growth in the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains. As urban centres expanded and industry grew, the demand for agricultural products increased leading to rise in food grain prices. Hence, the landed gentry put pressure on the government to restrict the import of corn. These laws came to be known as corn laws.

These laws were abolished because the industrialists and urban dwellers were unhappy with high food prices as a result of which they forced abolition of the Corn Laws.

After the abolition of the Corn Laws, food could be imported cheaply.

British agriculture could not compete with imports. Thus, vast areas of land were left uncultivated and unemployment increased. They flocked to the cities for jobs or migrated overseas. This also led to lowering in the living standard and social conflict.

OR

The modern industrialisation could not marginalise the traditional industries in England because of the following reasons:

- (a) The new industries could not easily displace traditional industries. By the end of 19th century itself, less than 20% of total workforce was employed in advanced technological industrial centres. Textile industry itself produced a large portion of its output not within the factories, but outside, in domestic units.
- (b) In non-mechanised sectors such as food processing, building, pottery, glass work, tanning furniture making and production of implements, ordinary and small innovations were the basis of their growth.
- (c) Technological changes were not accepted readily by the industrialists. Their growth was slow as new technology was expensive and often broke down and repairs were costly.
- (d) The aristocratic class preferred hand-made items as it defined class and status.
- (e) The traditional craftsmen and labour and not a machine operator, were still more popular.

Hand-made things were popular, as machines produced mass designs and there was no variety. For example, human skill produced 45 kinds of axes and 500 varieties of hammers, which no machine could produce.

35. (a) (A) Madras
 (B) Kheda
 (C) Champaran

(b)

