

# Answers to RSPL/2 (DS1)

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1. The subject matter of the writings of Tarabai Sinde and Pandita Ramabai was the miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women especially widows.

2. (a) A-5, B-1, C-4, D-2, E-3

3. (b) China trade

**Or**

(a) Germany, Italy, Japan

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

5. (c) Geothermal Energy

**Or**

(d) Limestone

6. (A) Agro-based industries

(B) Public sector industries

7. (c) It is not preferred in the north-eastern states due to dense forests and frequent floods.

8. Ethnic

**Or**

1948

9. Banking and defence are the subjects of Union list.

**Or**

The coming together federation involves independent states come together on their own to form bigger unit where the constituents states have equal powers.

10. (d) Perceptions of an ideal woman that prevail in our society.

11. Emergence of representative democracy

**Or**

It means leaving a political party to join another for some personal gains.

12. (c) Human development is more comprehensive and crucial than economic development.

13. People need regular work, better wages and decent price for crops to get more income.

14. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005)

15. (d) All of these

16. (b) Members

17. Industries which have been hit hard by the competition due to globalisation are small-scale industries.

18. (c) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

19. Interdependent

**Or**

Intermediate

20. Credit

21. The withdrawal of US loans affected much of the rest of the world.
- (a) In Europe, a number of major banks failed and led to a collapse of currencies such as British pound-sterling.
  - (b) In Latin America, there was a slump in agricultural and raw material prices.
  - (c) The world trade was severely affected because of increased import duties by the US.

**Or**

Seasonality of employment badly affected the lives of Indian workers in the following ways.

- (a) It prolonged the period of unemployment and the poor workers came to streets again.
  - (b) A few of them went back to countryside.
  - (c) Most of them looked for odd jobs in cities.
22. The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in the following ways:
- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement was launched between 1920 and 1922, while the Civil Disobedience Movement continued from 1930 to 1934.
  - (b) The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched because of the anger of Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy and the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched to protest the arrival of the Simon Commission.
  - (c) Non-Cooperation Movement began with the surrender of titles, boycott of British institutions and goods, whereas Civil Disobedience Movement began with defying and breaking the colonial laws, like Salt Law.
  - (d) Non-Cooperation Movement aimed for *swaraj* or self-government whereas Civil Disobedience Movement demanded complete independence or *Purna Swaraj*.
  - (e) The Non-Cooperation Movement got the support of almost all sections of the society whereas Civil Disobedience Movement had many limitations. The dalits, Muslims, industrial workers and businessmen did not participate fully. (any three)

**Or**

Workers in the plantations of Assam demanded the right to move freely in and out of the tea estates. They opposed the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 which took away the right to free movement. They were not allowed to maintain their link with their villages. When the Non-Cooperation Movement began, they left the plantations and tried to reach their villages. They were hoping that they soon will be granted land in the villages with the coming of Gandhi Raj. But they were not so fortunate. They were caught, brought back and badly beaten.

- 23.1. The printed books were not popular in aristocratic circles because they were cheap. They preferred luxury editions which were handwritten on expensive vellum.
- 23.2. The colonial government passed the Vernacular Press Act which gave the government tyrannical rights to censor reports and editorials in vernacular newspapers. If a seditious report was published and the newspaper did not heed to an initial warning, then the press was seized and the printing machinery confiscated.
- 23.3. It is a system of governance where an individual exercise absolute power without any legal and constitutional checks.

24. Commercial farming has following characteristics:
- (a) Farmer use higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
  - (b) Farmers obtain higher productivity from land due to high doses of inputs.
  - (c) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.
  - (d) Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. (any three)

**Or**

India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. They are the main source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

Pulses need less moisture and survive in dry climate. Pulses are leguminous crops and all the crops, except *arhar*, help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Since they make the soil fertile, they are grown in rotation with other crops.

Major pulses producing states in India are Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

25. There is a great change in the caste system because of various factors such as,
- (a) The efforts of political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar, etc.
  - (b) Socio-economic changes also brought a change in the caste system.
  - (c) The old concept of caste heirarchy is also coming down because of economic development, urbanisation, increase in literacy rate, occupational mobility etc.
  - (d) The provision of Indian Constitution like prohibition on caste discrimination and untouchability, also led to a change in caste system. (any three)
26. Most of the political parties in India face the challenge of internal democracy. The following are the points to justify the statement:
- (a) Political parties do not hold organisational meetings.
  - (b) They do not conduct regular elections.
  - (c) Membership of the party members is not fairly registered.
  - (d) All the members, except top leaders, are not included in the decision-making process.
27. The following are the differences between open unemployment and disguised unemployment:

<b>Open Unemployment</b>	<b>Disguised Unemployment</b>
(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.

28. The Reserve Bank of India is the apex bank of the country, supervising the functioning of formal sources of credit as:

- (a) It monitors that the banks maintain the required cash balance with them.
- (b) It supervises that the banks given loans not just to profit-making businesses and trade but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers etc.
- (c) It is mandatory for the banks to submit information to RBI periodically on how much they are lending, at what interest rate and to whom.

**Or**

There is a great need to expand the formal sources of credit in rural India because:

- (a) There is no organisation to supervise credit activities of the informal sector.
- (b) It could lead to increasing debt among the borrowers.
- (c) The rate of interest is very high in informal sector.

29. The following changes were brought by the 'Vienna Treaty':

- (a) The Bourbon dynasty deposed during the French Revolution was put back in power.
- (b) The territories annexed by Napoleon were taken back from France.
- (c) To prevent any future expansion of France, a series of states were set up on French boundaries. Kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium came up in the north, while Genoa along with Piedmont placed in the south.
- (d) Along with Saxony some new territories were given to Prussia on its western frontiers. Austria got the control of northern Italy.
- (e) Russia got the control of Poland.

**Or**

Towards the last quarter of the 19th century, nationalism could not retain its idealistic, liberal and democratic sentiments. Nationalism now developed into a narrow belief with limited ends to achieve. Intolerance among the nationalist groups emerged and they were always prepared for war to achieve their personal goals. The nationalist aspirations of their people were diverted towards domination of the colonies. Nationalism came to be identified with increasing control over more territories and came to be known as imperialism.

The examples of Balkans can be best analysed for such situation in Europe by the end of the 19th century. Imperial powers like Russia, Germany and England tried to strengthen their military and naval power and expand their influence over trade and to acquire colonies. They closely monitored the situation in the Balkans to fulfill their objectives.

30. (a) Agriculture has been in practised in India for thousands of years.
- (b) Continued uses of land without well-matched techno-institutional reforms lead to slow down of the pace of agricultural development.

- (c) In spite of development in irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility of soil.
  - (d) Our population grew at faster rate than agriculture production.
  - (e) More than 60 per cent of India's population depends on agriculture.
- 31.** Coal is formed due to the compression of plant material over millions of years. Most of the coal was formed during the Carboniferous period. Following are the different types of coal found in India:
- (a) Peat contains low carbon and is high in moisture.
  - (b) Lignite is a low-grade brown coal, soft and has high moisture content.
  - (c) Bituminous coal contains high carbon and low moisture and is the most popular coal in commercial use.
  - (d) Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal. *(any three)*
- 32.1.** Separation of powers among different organs of the government ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ has different functions and each is responsible to the Parliament or state assemblies for their actions. This results in a balance of power. Each organ also checks the other. In case of any misuse of power by any one organ, then other organ can take the steps to check it. Thus, there prevails a system of checks and balances.
- 32.2.** The interest groups share power with the government either through participation in governmental committees to advocate better policies or bringing influence on the decision-making process through rallies, strikes, etc.
- It ensures that due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society to establish good democratic government. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, it follows that in a democracy political power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible.
- 32.3.** 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example where power is shared among different social groups.
- 33.** 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 by 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.

**Or**

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.

**34.** Generally, MNCs set up their production units keeping the following factors in mind:

- (a) Close proximity to the market.
- (b) Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low cost.
- (c) Availability of other factors of production.

The benefits enjoyed by a local company in joint collaboration with a MNC are:

- (a) A MNC can provide money for additional investments like buying new machines for faster production.
- (b) A MNC might bring with them the latest technology for production.
- (c) The local companies after setting up production jointly with MNCs, have access to international market.



35. (a) and (b)

