

Answers to RSPL/1 (DS1)

1. (c) Fraternity among the nations of the world
2. (a) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
3. The settlements of peasants from other parts of Punjab on the areas irrigated by canals.

Or

The labels carrying images of gods and goddesses gave divine approval to the goods being sold. It was also intended to make the product from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.

4. Heretical ideas were the beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church.
5. (A) On the basis of exhaustibility
(B) potential, developed, stock and reserves
6. (a) high population

Or

- (d) Ragi
7. (b) (ii) and (iii)
8. Sinhala

Or

- French
9. (b) the central law prevails.

Or

- (d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.
10. A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men is called a Feminist.

Or

Literally, rule by father, this concept of Patriarchy is used to refer to a system that values men more and gives them power over women.

11. (a) Concentration of power in one leader at the top level.
12. (d) 14 – 15
13. (c) A—3, B—1, C—4, D—2
14. Credit
15. (d) World Trade Organisation
16. The exchange of goods, i.e., purchase and sale, across geographical boundaries of the countries is referred to as foreign trade.
17. (d) Ownership of enterprises
18. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
19. (d) If it is regular in savings.

20. Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

Or

Technology

21. The following ways were discovered by the indentured labourers:

- (a) Many managed to escape into the forests.
- (b) Others sought individual and collective self expression by mixing different cultural forms. *e.g.* workers from all races and religions transformed Muharram into a riotous carnival Hosay.
- (c) The socio-religious movement Rastafarianism reflected social and cultural links between Indian migrants and Caribbeans.
- (d) Chutney music was another creative expression of indenture experience. *(any three)*

Or

In the 18th 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)*
- 22.1. Liberalism stands for the liberty of the individual, equality of all before law and establishment of the government by consent.
- 22.2. Metternich described Mazzini as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order’ because of Mazzini’s relentless opposition to monarchy, his vision of democratic republics, and his revolutionary ideas that led the formation of underground secret societies.
- 22.3. Romanticism emphasized on a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. It advocated that the culture through art, poetry, stories, music played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.
23. The following were the problems faced by the peasants of Awadh.
- (a) The peasants were burdened with the high rents and a variety of other cesses by the *talukdars* and landlords.
 - (b) They were even forced to do *begar* in the farms of *talukdars* and landlords.
 - (c) At the same time, tenants had no security of tenure and were regularly evicted in order to prevent them from acquiring any right over the leased land.

Or

- (a) Plantation workers took it as the freedom to visit their native places and freedom of movement in and out of plantations. They believed that everyone would be given land in their own villages.

- (b) The different groups of people had their own idea of Swaraj. For example, for the middle class-Swaraj meant the spread of education and a share in the administration of the country.
- (c) For the farmers, it meant reduction in land revenue and rent.
- (d) Tribals wanted to get back their traditional rights over forests. They wanted to use forests for animal rearing, fruits collection, firewood collection and shifting cultivation.

(any three)

24. Super highways are six-lane highways connecting major cities and ports of the country for speedy movement of goods and passengers. They are developed by the NHAI for reducing time and distance. Three super highways are:

- (a) **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highway:** It links Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways.
- (b) The **North-South Corridor** linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu).
- (c) **East-West Corridor** connecting Silcher (Assam) and Porbandar (Gujarat).

Or

The difference between exports and imports is known as balance of trade.

Difference between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade is as follows:

- (a) If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, it is called favourable balance of trade. And, if the value of imports is greater than the value of exports, it is known as unfavourable balance of trade.
 - (b) Favourable balance of trade is regarded good for the economic development whereas unfavourable balance of trade is seen as harmful for the domestic economy.
25. (a) When the demand for the formation of the states on the basis of language was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country. That is why the central government resisted linguistic states for some time.
- (b) The creation of linguistic states was the first and major test for democratic politics in our country. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states and this was done to ensure that people, who spoke the language, lived in the same state.
- (c) But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic states has actually made the country more united. It has also made the administration easier.
26. In order to improve the social status of women in Indian society, the following steps need to be taken:
- (a) Women's organisations should be strengthened so that it may take initiative in combating injustice against women.
 - (b) The laws regarding minimum age for marriage should be strictly enforced.
 - (c) Employment Programmes for women should be launched to strengthen and develop skills and employment opportunities for women.
 - (d) A number of welfare schemes should be undertaken to provide access to women in education, skill development, employment, fulfilment of special necessities, gender sensitisation, etc.

(any three)

27. The following are various social indicators of development.
- (a) **Health and Education:** People become human resource when investments are made in their health and education. Healthy and educated individuals are full of initiatives and potential for taking up new challenges, thereby contributing to the development.
 - (b) **Sex ratio:** It is defined as the number of females per thousand males. An ideal sex ratio should be more or less equal number of males and females. Sex ratio in favour of males indicates sex discrimination which goes against the development.
 - (c) **Income:** Regular and desirable income increases the prospects of development. Poor people often lag behind development as they are not able to grab the benefits available.
28. Workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues.
- (a) **Wages:** Low wages, more working hours and no provision for overtime are common in unorganised sector. Wages in all sectors should be according to the government rules.
 - (b) **Safety:** Workers working in mines work in dangerous condition. They have no access to safety and risk their lives. Safety norms must be strictly applicable in such hazardous workplaces. Apart from this, life insurance can also be of great use.
 - (c) **Health:** Workers in unorganised sector work in poor working conditions with no provision of safe drinking water, clean surroundings and medical facilities. This further deteriorates their working ability. Health insurance should be made mandatory for them.

Or

The following are the three factors responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy.

- (a) In every country certain basic services like hospitals, educational institutions, post offices and police stations are required for the betterment of the citizens. It is the responsibility of the government to provide these services to the people.
 - (b) Development of primary and secondary activities leads to the development of services like transport, trade and storage.
 - (c) The income level of the people has increased. People, thus, demand for services such as tourism, professional training and shopping.
 - (d) In recent years, certain new services based on Information and Communication Technology have become important and essential, which has further increased the production of these services. (any three)
29. The printed books were popular even among the illiterate people because of the following reasons:
- (a) Very cheap small books brought to markets in 19th century towns allowed poor people travelling, to buy them. Public libraries, set up in early 20th century, expanded the access to books.
 - (b) From the late 19th century, many social reformers like Jyotiba Phule (a Maratha reform pioneer) wrote about injustices of the caste system in their books (*Gulamgiri*, 1871). In 20th century, B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker wrote powerfully on caste and their books were read by people all over India.

- (c) Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked education to write much about their experiences. A Kanpur millworker wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938 to show links between caste and class exploitation. Poems of Sudarshan Chakr were published as *Sacchi Kavitayen*.
- (d) Libraries were set up in Bangalore cotton mills and in Bombay. It was done to bring literacy and to propagate the message of nationalism. The printed books made the poor crazy about reading.
- (e) Social reformers sponsored and encouraged people to access these libraries to bring literacy.

Or

The new form of popular literature target new audience in the 18th century in the following ways.

- (a) In the 17th and 18th centuries literacy rate went up in most European countries, because churches set up schools in villages. In some parts literacy was 60 to 70 per cent.
 - (b) People wanted to read books and printers produced books in large number. New forms of literature appeared in public. The publishers employed peddlers to sell books. Penny chapbooks were started in England. In France there were *Biliotheque Bleue*, which were low priced books.
 - (c) People believed that books were the means to spread knowledge. The press gave information on current affairs and entertainment, about wars and trade.
 - (d) Scientists like Issac Newton could influence a large circle of people.
 - (e) The writings of Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were widely read. Their idea of reason and rationality was popular among the people.
- 30.** Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains. They have very high nutritional value. Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage.
- (a) (i) Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.
 - (ii) It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly need irrigation.
 - (iii) Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
 - (b) (i) Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.
 - (ii) Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.
 - (c) (i) Ragi is a crop of dry regions and grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.
 - (ii) Major ragi producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.
- 31.** Following are the challenges faced by the jute industry in India.
- (a) Stiff competition from synthetic substitutes in the international market.
 - (b) Competition from other jute goods producing countries like Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Egypt and Brazil.

- (c) Decrease in demand for packing materials, jute carpets and high cost of production.
- (d) Old and inefficient machinery.

The government has taken several measures to boost the production of jute goods in order to face the competition from synthetic fibres and from other countries producing jute. In 2005, the National Jute Policy has been formulated with the objective of expanding quality production and increase in use of jute. The policy of the mandatory use of jute packaging has resulted in the increase of internal demand of jute in recent years.

- 32.** Democracy leads to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens as it gives to its citizens a sound political system based on social equality. We can prove the statement by citing the following examples.
- (a) Democracy provides a conducive political environment to citizens for their popular participation in politics.
 - (b) Every citizen has the right to vote and right to contest election.
 - (c) Democracy stands for equal economic status to all citizens.
 - (d) In democracy, government undertakes extensive social welfare schemes and strives to achieve universal literacy rate.
 - (e) In the social sphere, democracy tries to help the citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life by accommodating various social divisions and providing them social equality.
 - (f) Democratic governments try to resolve differences, respect differences and try mechanisms which can negotiate differences. (any five)

Or

The following are the political outcomes of democracy.

- (a) Democracy produces an accountable, responsible and legitimate government.
 - (b) It ensures right to the citizens to choose their leaders and put a check on them.
 - (c) It provides procedures and develops mechanism for decision-making.
 - (d) If required, people can participate in decision-making either directly or through representatives.
 - (e) It promotes regular, free and fair elections.
 - (f) It generates its own political support for itself. (any five)
- 33.1.** (a) As India is a federal state, more regional parties mean more influence of state parties in national politics. Now, regional parties have a say in political policies and also made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse.
- (b) State parties represent various regional issues of development on the national level and provide a platform for the diverse social groups and communities.
 - (c) Parties had to form alliances with the regional parties to form a coalition at the centre. This has broadened the concept of popular participation and strengthened the federation and democracy in our country.

33.2. The political parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies give funds to the parties to influence the policies and decisions of the party for their own interest. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.

34.	Formal Sector Credit	Informal Sector Credit
	<p>(a) This credit is provided by banks and cooperative societies to the borrowers.</p> <p>(b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) supervises the functioning of formal sector loans. It periodically checks the interest rate and other details of the sources.</p> <p>(c) Proper terms of credit like collateral, documentation, rate of interest and mode of payment are followed.</p> <p>(d) They provide cheap and affordable credit with common terms of credit for all.</p> <p>(e) They charge less interest rates as compared to informal sectors.</p>	<p>(a) This credit is provided by traders, moneylenders, employers, relatives, friends, etc.</p> <p>(b) There is no government or private organization which supervises the informal sector loans.</p> <p>(c) Terms of credit are flexible for the personal benefit of the lenders and pitiable condition of borrowers.</p> <p>(d) They exploit the borrowers for their own benefits.</p> <p>(e) Their rate of interest is much higher than that of formal sector.</p>

35. (a) and (b)

