

Answers to RSPL/1 (DS2)

1. (b) A—2, B—1, C—4, D—3

Or

(c) A—4, B—3, C—2, D—1

2. (d) The Commission did not have a single Indian member.

3. (d) All of the above

4. (c) Maize

5. A – Fine clayey matter, B – Cotton

6. Mining

Or

Mica

7. Prudential reasons are based on careful calculation of gains and losses.

Or

The word 'ethnic' signifies social division on shared culture.

8. (a) Perils of running a coalition government.

9. The aim of WTO is to liberalise international trade.

10. Per Capita Income = $\frac{\text{Total income}}{\text{Total population}}$

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

12. Romanticism

13. (c) buy existing local companies

14. Life Expectancy

Or

Sustainable development

15. (b) Ownership conditions

16. (c) A is correct but R is wrong.

17. (b) These were indentured labourers who were hired under contracts.

Or

(c) The fear of unemployment made them hostile to the introduction of new technology.

18. Affidavit

Or

Defection

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

20. Bengal Gazette was brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya and it was edited by James Augustus Hickey.

21. The main causes of the Great Depression were as follows:
- (a) **Agricultural over-production:** As the agricultural prices were falling and there was decline in agricultural income, the farmers tried to increase their income by more production. However, this resulted in further fall in prices. Farm products rotted in the market for lack of buyers. This created more hardships for the farmers.
 - (b) **Financial dependence of many countries on US and financial crisis:** Many countries of the world were dependent on US for loans. Now, US overseas lenders panicked at the sign of financial crisis.
 - (c) The withdrawal of loans by US led to failure of banks, collapse of currencies (the British pound-sterling), slump in agricultural and raw material prices. The US government doubled import duties to protect its economy and it proved to be another severe blow to world trade which finally led to the outbreak of Great Depression.

Or

Earlier supply merchants very often lived within the weaving villages. They used to help the weavers in times of crisis. Therefore, there were good relations between them. With the coming of gomasthas, there were clashes between them and weavers because of the following reasons:

- (a) Gomasthas were outsiders, with no long-term social link with the villages.
 - (b) They were the paid servants of the East India Company. They acted arrogantly, punished weavers for delay in supply and often beat and flogged them.
 - (c) The weavers could not bargain for prices or sell to different buyers and the price paid by the company was low.
- 22.1. Reformation movement was the movement started by Martin Luther to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome.
- The main impact of the reformation movement was that it led to the division within the Church into two sects– Catholics and Protestants.
- 22.2. **Mercier’s proclamation:** ‘Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremple before the virtual writer!’ means that the printing press is so powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep away despotism.
- 22.3. The following were the limitations of manuscripts:
- (a) Copying manuscripts was an expensive and time consuming business.
 - (b) They were fragile and thus had to be handled carefully.
 - (c) They could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.
23. Railways are the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
- (a) Railways make it possible to conduct multifarious activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances.
 - (b) Apart from an important means of transport the Indian Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.
 - (c) Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.

Or

The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

- (a) The northern plains with their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provided the most favourable conditions for growth of railways, although crossing wide rivers posed some obstacles.
 - (b) In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
 - (c) Like wise, it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracts of MP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand. The contiguous stretch of Sahyadri could be crossed only through gaps or passes (Ghats).
- 24.** The following are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities:
- (a) Democracies accommodate social diversities when it is well understood that democracy is not just the rule of the majority and that the rule of single majority, religion or social community.
 - (b) It does not believe in any type of discrimination based on the basis of class, caste, religion, sex, creed, etc. All the citizens have the right to voice their grievances without any fear and compulsion.
 - (c) A substantial amount of seats are reserved for women and the underprivileged sections so that they may also participate in decision-making.
- 25.** Many suggestions are often made to reform political parties, they are:
- (a) 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.
 - (b) It should be made mandatory for political parties to give about one third number of tickets to women candidates. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
 - (c) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in cash or kind (petrol, paper, telephone, etc.) on the basis of votes secured by the party in the last election.
- 26.** National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA) is an Indian labour law and social security measure. The main objectives of implementing the MGNREGA 2005 are:
- (a) to guarantee the right to work.
 - (b) to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household.
 - (c) to provide employment within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance.

Or

Yes, I agree that workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Following are the reasons to support the answer:

- (a) The unorganised sector is characterised by small scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- (b) Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
- (c) Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer.

27. A multi-national company is a company that owns or control production in more than one nation. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources. This is done so that the cost of production is low and the MNCs can earn greater profits.

MNC's interlink production across countries in different ways, they are:

- (a) MNCs set up factories and offices for production by investing money in buying assets such as land, building, machines, etc. to earn profits.
- (b) MNCs set up production jointly with some local companies of similar nature. This helps local companies in getting money for buying new machines and latest technology for production.
- (c) But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies of similar nature and then to expand production. This way they get will set up factories and market to expand production.
- (d) Another way in which MNCs control production is by placing orders with small producers like garments, footwear and sports items. The products are supplied to the MNCs, which then sell these under their own brand names to the customers. (any three)

28. The following are the three factors which are 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 levels of the people have increased. People, thus, demand for services such as tourism, professional training and shopping.
- (d) In the 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. SHG stands for Self-Help Groups. They are groups of rural poor people (especially women). The basic aim of SHG is to help them to organise themselves, help them financially, provide them work, help them in other matters including domestic issues. The group takes loan from the bank to create self-employment opportunities for the members.

Decisions on loans and savings are taken by the group members. All matters relating to the purpose, amount, interest rate, repayment schedule are decided by the group members. The group is responsible for the repayment of the loan.

Importance:

- (a) SHGs have helped borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral because the banks are willing to lend to the poor women organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such.
- (b) The borrowers can get timely loans at a reasonable interest rate.
- (c) It has helped women in the rural areas to become financially self-reliant.
- (d) The meetings of the groups provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition and domestic violence.

Thus, SHGs are playing a significant role in the improvement of the conditions of the poor, particularly women.

30. Factors that govern the location of cotton textile industry are:

- (a) Availability of raw cotton
- (b) Market
- (c) Transport including port facility
- (d) Cheap labour
- (e) Moist climate etc.

The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy due to the facts mentioned below:

- (a) It contributes 14 percent to industrial production.
- (b) It generates employment for 35 million persons.
- (c) It earns foreign exchange which is 24.6 percent of the total earnings.
- (d) It contributes 4 percent towards GDP.
- (e) It is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., raw material to the highest value added products.

31.1. Two party system is good for the world because it provides a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power.

31.2. India follows multi-party system. In this system, several parties compete for power and have a chance of leading the government.

This system ensures a healthy competition between different parties and prevents dictatorship of a single party.

31.3. The best answer to this very common question is that this is not a very good question.

Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections. These cannot be changed very quickly. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

For example, if India has evolved a multi-party system, it is because in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.

32. The reasons for breaking down of caste hierarchy are as mentioned below:
- (a) **Urbanisation:** In urban areas, people do not bother who is walking along next to them on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant.
 - (b) **Economic development:** As a result of economic development, the economic condition of lower castes has improved. They live in the areas where people of upper castes are living in the cities.
 - (c) **Occupational mobility:** There is a shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practiced by their ancestors. This has helped in breaking the caste hierarchy.
 - (d) **Constitutional provisions:** The constitution of India too prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste so, we find people of different castes working together in offices. Untouchability as a legal offence. The constitution laid the foundation of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.
 - (e) **Role played by political leaders and social reformers:** Jotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker played an important role in this direction. Gandhiji called untouchables, 'Harijan'. The efforts of these leaders tried to remove caste-based inequalities from society.

Or

Caste is the sole basis of social community. It can take various forms in politics as given below:

- (a) **Selection of candidates:** At the time of election, political parties select their candidates on the basis of caste of the voters in a constituency so that they may get maximum support to win elections.
- (b) **Formation of government:** At the time of formation of government or Council of Ministers, effort is made to have representatives from all castes and communities.
- (c) **Appeal to voters:** During election campaign appeals are made to voters to caste their votes in favour of the candidates of their own caste. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.

Politics influences the caste system and caste identities in the following ways:

- (a) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.
- (b) In the age of coalition politics, various caste groups enter into a coalition with other castes or communities. They enter into a dialogue and negotiate in order to win the election.
- (c) Evolution of new caste groups known as 'backward' and 'forward' caste plays different role in politics.

33. The comprehensive land development programme included both institutional and technical reforms. Following reforms were introduced.

- (a) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- (b) Establishment of Grameen Banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some of the important steps in this direction.

- (c) Kissan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced for easy availability of inputs.
 - (d) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) was introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
 - (e) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
 - (f) The government also announced minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.
- 34.** The early industrialists helped in shaping the industrial development of India in the following ways.
- (a) Many of these industrialists made a fortune from China trade. They developed a vision of establishing industrial enterprises in India.
 - (b) When opportunities of investment in industries came, they invested their accumulated wealth and set up factories.
 - (c) In the 19th century, many of China traders became successful industrialists. In Bombay, Parsees like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanje Tata built industrial empires in India. Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman, who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917 also traded with China.
 - (d) There were some who were not directly involved in external trade. They operated within India. In 1874, they established first spinning and weaving mills in Madras
 - (e) Entrepreneurs like Dwarkanath Tagore showed way to many traders who later became successful industrialists. He himself set up six joint stock companies from 1830 to 1840.

Or

The factors which led to the end of Bretton Woods system and the beginning of globalization are as follows.

- (a) In the 1970s, international financial system changed in many ways. Earlier developing countries took loans and development assistance from international institutions. Now, they had to borrow from western commercial banks. It sometimes led to debt crisis and poverty in Africa and Latin America.
- (b) The industrial world faced unemployment between 1970 and 1990. In the 1970s Multi National Corporations began to shift operations to low wage Asian countries.
- (c) After the revolution of 1949, China remained aloof from the world economy. But the new economic policies in China, downfall of Soviet Union and end of communism in Eastern Europe, brought many countries in the fold of world economy.
- (d) Wages were relatively low in countries like China, it became a favourite destination for investment by foreign MNCs competing to capture the world market.
- (e) The relocation of industries to low wage countries stimulated trade and capital flow. Countries like India, China and Brazil have witnessed rapid industrialisation.

35. (a) (A) — Nagpur
(B) — Dandi
(C) — Amritsar

(b)

