

# Answers to RSPL/3 (DS1)

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1. (a) cultural movement
2. (c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
3. Germs of smallpox were used by the Spanish to conquer American.

**Or**

Bird Heiglers and Co, Andrew Yule and Jandine Skinner (any one)

4. (A) Kuchchh  
(B) Tamil Nadu
5. The type of formation or structure in which the minerals are found determines the extraction of minerals.

**Or**

Minerals in the sedimentary rocks occur in beds or layers.

6. (b) (iii), (v), (ii), (i), (iv)
7. (d) the cultural impact of the West has turned the family upside down
8. (a) People belonging to one language community only.

**Or**

(c) Check and Balance – Power shared among different social groups.

9. It includes local body government like Panchayats at village levels and Municipalities in towns and cities.

**Or**

The experience of creation of linguistic states has proved that India has become more united.

10. (b) A is wrong but R is correct
11. Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of a democracy.

**Or**

All democracies are different in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures.

12. Sustainable Economic Development
13. (c) Unorganised sector
14. Banks and Cooperatives
15. (c) Extend loans
16. Liberalisation
17. To reduce their cost of production and increase their profits.
18. (c) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
19. Loans

**Or**

Reserve Bank of India

20. (d) MNCs believe in low cost of production and earning huge profit.
21. The silk route linked the world in the following ways:
- (a) The most well known silk routes connected China to Europe. West bound Chinese silk cargoes travelled on this route. Chinese pottery also travelled through this route.
  - (b) Several silk routes have been identified by the historians, both over land and sea, connecting vast regions of Asia and linking Asia to North Africa. Through this route, Chinese pottery, Indian textiles and spices from Southeast Asia travelled to Europe and North Africa.
  - (c) Trade and cultural exchanges went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries and later Muslim preachers travelled through this route.

**Or**

The new merchants found it difficult to set up production units in towns before the Industrial Revolution because:

- (a) The urban crafts and trade guilds were very powerful. These were associations of producers who trained the crafts people, regulated the prices and maintained control over production.
  - (b) The new entrants were barred from entering the guilds. Thus, the entry of new European merchants into the trade was restricted.
  - (c) Rulers gave monopoly rights to the guilds to produce and trade in specific products. It was, therefore, difficult for new producers to find space in the towns.
22. Reinterpretation of history created a feeling of nationalism in India in the following ways.
- (a) By the end of nineteenth century, there developed a feeling of sense of pride in the nation and this could be done through interpreting Indian history in a different way.
  - (b) The British considered Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. Indian responded by looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.
  - (c) Glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished and began to be rewritten.
  - (d) It was felt that Indian glorious past was neglected with the coming of foreign powers.
  - (e) The readers were urged to read history and take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under the British.

*(any three)*

**Or**

The Congress, led by Gandhiji had a view that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. For a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organization. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

There was large scale participation of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

- (a) During the Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.
  - (b) They took active part in protest marches, produced salt, picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many of them even went to jail.
  - (c) In urban and rural areas, women from rich and upper castes were more closely associated with the movement.
23. Many people believed that print culture created conditions for the French Revolution in 1789.
- (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 the 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. (any three)
24. The following are the three cropping seasons in India:

**Rabi Season:**

- (a) These crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
- (b) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.
- (c) Northern and northwestern states such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of rabi crops.
- (d) Success of rabi crops depend on the availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones.

**Kharif Season:**

- (a) These crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October.
- (b) Important crops grown during this season are rice (paddy), maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.
- (c) Some of the most important kharif regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, the Konkan coast, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

**Zaid Season:**

- (a) In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.
- (b) Some of the crops produced during zaid are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, fodder crops and sugar cane.

**Or**

Some leguminous crops are urad, arhar, moong and peas. Arhar, urad and moong are kharif crops while peas is a rabi crop. Their importance is as follows:

- (a) Pulses are an important source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- (b) Being leguminous crops, all these crops, except arhar, help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from air. Therefore, they are grown in rotation with other crops.

**25.** The various roles of the opposition parties in a democracy are listed as follows:

- (a) It acts like a watchdog of democracy. It keeps a check on the role of the government and restricts them from misusing the power.
- (b) It provides to the people alternative policies and criticises government for its failures or wrong policies.
- (c) The opposition is always a viable alternative to the ruling government.

**26.** The following were the reasons that led to ethnic tension in Belgium:

- (a) The economic inequality between the Dutch speaking and French speaking was the basic cause of tension.
- (b) The issues of majoritarianism and financial preference led to the tensions between the Dutch and French speaking communities in Belgium during 1950s and 1960s.
- (c) At the capital city of Brussels, the French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful and used to get the economic and educational benefit.
- (d) This was resented by the Dutch speaking community which led to the tension between the two communities of Brussels. (any three)

**27.1.** People are involved with the banks in the following ways:

- (a) Depositors and
- (b) Borrowers.

**27.2.** Credit is an important aspect of economic activity. Right from a small farmer to a big business tycoon, everyone needs to borrow at some time to improve productivity. In case of unreasonable rates, the borrower always runs the risk of falling in the debt-trap which is not good for the society and the economy as a whole. Hence, reasonable rates are important for all.

**27.3.** Bank loans require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. But most of the times, small farmers lack in providing such documents and collateral. So, banks might be unwilling to lend to small farmers.

28. MNCs play an important role in promoting globalisation process in the following ways:
- (a) They serve as agents for the transfer of superior technology.
  - (b) They have provided advanced technology, manufacturing process and improved skills to underdeveloped countries.
  - (c) They help in the transfer of capital from countries where it is abundant to where it is scarce.
  - (d) They help in building up knowledge base and development of human resources.
  - (e) They help in creating large scale employment opportunities by setting up their branches and subsidiaries.
  - (f) The operations of MNCs have a favourable effect on the balance of payments account of the host country. (any three)

**Or**

- (a) WTO, which was started at the initiative of the developed countries, establishes rules regarding international trade and ensures that they are obeyed by its members.
  - (b) Despite of WTO's permission to free trade for all, it has been noticed that the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers. On the contrary, WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove the trade barriers.
  - (c) But the unfair way of retaining trade barriers by the developed countries depicts its bias in favour of them. But this has led to massive campaigns and representation by people's organisations.
29. The following were the reasons that led to the rise of revolutionaries after the establishment of conservative regimes in Europe after 1815.
- (a) During the years following 1815, the conservative regimes began curbing activities that questioned the legitimacy of the autocratic governments in Europe.
  - (b) Criticism and dissent was not tolerated.
  - (c) Censorship was imposed to control the spread of the ideas like liberty and freedom.
  - (d) Freedom of expression was curbed as thinkers were not allowed to raise their views.
  - (e) The liberal nationalists, inspired by French Revolution, began to carry their opposition secretly and formed secret societies to spread the ideas of nationalism and train the revolutionaries.

**Or**

There were no nation-states in Europe till the mid-eighteenth century. Germany, Italy and Switzerland were ruled by different rulers with their well-defined territories. Eastern and central part of Europe too had autocratic monarchies. People from different ethnic groups occupied these areas and spoke different languages. Sudetenland and Bohemia were dominated by German-speaking people. It also included the province of Lombardy and Venetia which had Italian speaking people. In Hungary, the half of the population spoke Magyar and the other half of the population spoke different dialects. In the part of Galicia, the aristocratic class spoke Polish.

There was absence of collective identity or common culture among these groups. Apart from this, a large group of peasant people like—Roumans to the east in Transylvania, Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola and the Croats to the south lived within the boundary. The only tie binding these different groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

- 30.1.** Due to the absence of required technology and institutions, the optimum utilization of the available resources in these areas is not made and thus making them economically backward regions.
- 30.2.** Resource planning is important in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. For proper development, distribution, sharing and utilisation of resources, taking into consideration the technology, quality of human resources and historical experiences of the people, resource planning is essential for development.
- 30.3.** The equitable distribution of resources is necessary for our planet because it is the only way in which the better life can be sustained and peace can be maintained at global level.
- 31.** The following are the three major problems faced by the cotton textile industries in India:
- (a) Erratic power supply.
  - (b) Old and obsolete machinery.
  - (c) Stiff competition from the synthetic fibre industry.

The textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy.

- (a) It contributes significantly to the industrial production as 14 per cent of the total production of industries, comes from textiles.
- (b) It provides direct employment to about 35 million people.
- (c) It contributes considerable foreign exchange to the GDP.

**Or**

NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environmental Management System) 14001. The corporation has a proactive approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil, gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This is achieved through the following methods.

- (a) Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
  - (b) Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.
  - (c) Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balances and encouraging afforestation.
  - (d) Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
  - (e) Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.
- 32.** Following were the three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils:
- (a) Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
  - (b) Regional autonomy.
  - (c) Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.

In order to protest for their demand, they started a political struggle in the way of conflict with the government.

- (a) By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (State) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
- (b) The distrust between the two communities turned into wide spread conflict which soon turned into a civil war.
- (c) As a result thousands of people of both communities were killed, causing a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country. (any two)

**Or**

- (a) The sharing of powers among political parties, pressure groups and movements ensures the influence in decision-making process as democracy implies people's choice among various contenders.
- (b) Regarding political parties this sharing takes place in the way of political competition among different parties. This in turn ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
- (c) In the case of coalition government this sharing becomes direct when two or more parties form an alliance to contest election and if there alliance is elected.
- (d) At the same time, pressure group and movements influence power sharing through dharna, rallies, protest, strike etc.
- (e) In another way by becoming the member of committee or a part of the planning commission power can be shared for advocating better policies.

**33. Merits of democracy:**

- (a) Democracy assures equality in every sphere of life like political, social and economic.
- (b) It upholds basic individual liberties like freedom of speech, expression and thought.

**Demerits of democracy:**

- (a) Democracy gives more importance to quantity rather than quality.
- (b) It is not a stable or fixed form of government, there is always uncertainty regarding its functions.
- (c) Sometimes, democracy is viewed as government rule by ignorance. Political analysts have condemned democracy as a perverted form of government.

34. Organised sector	Unorganised sector
(a) Workers have job security.	(a) Workers do not have job security.
(b) Workers get regular monthly salary.	(b) Workers get daily wages.
(c) Rules and regulations are followed here.	(c) Rules and regulations are not followed here.
(d) Workers get benefits like provident fund, paid leave, medical benefits, etc.	(d) Workers do not get any such benefits.
(e) Working hours are fixed here.	(e) Working hours are not fixed here. Sometimes, workers work for 10-12 hours straight.
(f) It is called the organised sector because it has some formal processes and procedures.	(f) There are no formal processes and procedures here.
(g) Working conditions are favourable.	(g) Working conditions are not favourable.

(any five)

35. (a) and (b)

