

# Answers to RSPL/1 (DS2)

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## SECTION A

1. The Muharram procession in Trinidad turned into a riotous carnival called Hosay (for Imam Hussain). It took place annually. Workers of all races and religions joined the procession.

**OR**

A stapler is a person who sorts wool according to its fibre.

**OR**

Chartism Movement demanded the right to vote for all adult males.

2. 'Biliotheque Bleue' were low priced books, printed on cheap paper and bound in blue cover in France.

**OR**

Prose tales of heroism and adventure in Persian and Urdu, were known as *Dastan*.

3. The running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, called gullies.

**OR**

Development should take place without damaging the environment.

4. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to unequal roles assigned to men and women by the society.
5. In a Self Help Group (SHG) most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by the members of the group.
6. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is buying existing local companies.
7. We participate in the market as producers and consumers.

**OR**

It is an agency that develop standards for goods and services produced in India.

## SECTION B

8. By the end of 19th century a new visual culture had started in India.
  - (a) With the increasing number of printing presses multiple copies of visual images could be easily reproduced.
  - (b) Cheap prints and calendars were bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their houses.
  - (c) Painters like Raja Ravi Verma produced images for mass circulation.

**OR**

**For boys:** We find a new kind of hero in books written for the young. It is someone who is daring, powerful, independent and assertive. These adventurous people went to far away places in remote East for adventure. They canonized the world and were heroic and honourable. They adapted themselves to strange surroundings and even more strange natives, and ended up by civilizing and developing them. In fact, colonising territories was glorified in the novels for young.

**Example:** R.L. Stevenson's *Treasure Island* and Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*, published in 1883 and 1894 respectively. G.A. Henty wrote historical novels for boys. They aroused the excitement and adventure of conquering many lands—lands as far-flung as Mexico, Alexandria, Siberia etc. The heroes met with adventures, witnessed historical events, and showed English courage in some militant action.

**For girls:** For adolescent girls, love stories were written and became very popular like *Ramona* by Helen Hunt Jackson and *What Katy Did* by S.C. Woolsey.

9. European employers found it difficult to recruit labour in Africa because historically, Africa had abundant land and a relatively small population. For centuries, land and livestock sustained African livelihoods and people rarely worked for wages. Following methods were used by the European employers to recruit and retain labour.
- (a) Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.
  - (b) Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from land. Only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market.
  - (c) Mine workers were confined to compounds and not allowed to move freely.
  - (d) Cattle disease Rinderpest was introduced to destroy their dependence on livestock for sustenance.

**OR**

Indian entrepreneurs survived despite strict economic controls by the British government due to the following reasons.

- (a) In the late 19th century when Indian entrepreneurs started setting up industries, they avoided competing with Manchester goods, in the Indian market.
- (b) The early cotton mills in India produced coarse cotton yarn, rather than fabric because yarn was not an important part of British imports to India. When yarn was imported it was of superior quality.
- (c) The yarn produced in the Indian Spinning mills was either exported to China or used by the handloom weavers in India which maintained the demand and supply.

**OR**

The development of underground railways was criticized and was referred to as Iron monster because of the following reasons:

- (a) The railways were a menace to health. The compartments were filled with smoke, coal dust, foul fumes and heat.
- (b) There was massive destruction for the construction of tracks. Houses were knocked down, streets broken and stopped.
- (c) There were deep pits and trenches, heaps of earth and clay, thousands shapes and structures of incompleteness and everything turned upside down.
- (d) There was massive displacement of London poor. (any three)

10. The following are the factors that help in turning a mineral reserve into a mine.
- (a) The quantity of concentration of mineral in the ore.
  - (b) The ease of extraction of minerals.
  - (c) Closeness to the market.

**OR**

Hydroelectricity is generated by fast flowing water. A wall is constructed across a river and water is held back in a lake. The water is then made to fall over the wall from a height, the force of which helps to produce electricity.

Hydro electricity is a renewable resource, pollution free and an environment friendly source of power. Thermal electricity which is generated by burning of coal causes pollution, is non-renewable and is not environment friendly.

11. The following institutional reforms have been introduced by the government in the interest of the farmers.
- (a) Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc.
  - (b) Improvement of the rural infrastructure.
  - (c) The launch of Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS), etc.
12. It is very difficult to make changes in the power sharing arrangements between the Union government and State governments due to the following reasons:
- (a) There is clear distinction of power between state and centre through the three list system.
  - (b) In this arrangement constitution clearly lays down the division of powers between the Union and the States. So for any changes, it has to go through difficult amendment procedures.
  - (c) The centre has a general authority, but the regional or state governments are given autonomy. Therefore, interference in each other's jurisdiction for any change is difficult. There should be bilateral change.
13. The characteristics of a political party are given below:
- (a) Political party is a group of people coming together to contest elections and share power.
  - (b) It agrees on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote collective good.
  - (c) It seeks to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.
  - (d) It reflects a fundamental political division of the society.
  - (e) It is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interest it upholds. *(any three)*
14. We would look for the following practices and institutions, if we wanted to measure democracies:
- (a) Regular, free and fair elections;
  - (b) Open public debate on major policies and legislation;
  - (c) Citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.

**OR**

Democracy produces a responsive government. It can be justified in the following ways:

- (a) Responsible and responsive to the needs and expectations of the people.
  - (b) It promotes the formation of public opinion and cares about the public opinion.
  - (c) Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of the people.
  - (d) It is expected that a democratic government is – largely free from corruption – often sensitive to the people.
- 15.** Per capita income or average income as an important criterion for development is considered to be one of the most important attributes for comparing countries but it has the following limitations.
- (a) It does not tell us anything about the distribution of income. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better than a richer country with an unequal distribution of income.
  - (b) It does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life such as health facilities, education facilities and equal treatment.
  - (c) It is affected by the size of population. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has large population.
- 16.** The employment generation part of service sector is not growing in importance. The service sector in India employs different kinds of people. At one end, there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport drivers and electricians. These people barely manage to earn their living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

**OR**

Tertiary sector is also known as service sector. It includes trade, transport, communication and other services provided to the people employed in primary and secondary sectors. These activities do not produce goods but they support the production process. They also help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These services increase the efficiency of production process and also provide the necessary information and knowledge. Tertiary occupations have become a synonym for developed countries.

Tertiary sector is different from primary sector, which includes all those economic activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources, for example, agriculture, fishery, mining, etc.

Tertiary sector is also different from secondary sector which includes all activities which are concerned with the processing of materials which have already been extracted at the primary stage, for example, converting sugar cane into sugar.

- 17.** Money has made transactions easy because:
- (a) It can be easily exchanged with any commodity or service. It solves the problem of double coincidence of wants.

- (b) It is the perfect store of value.
- (c) It makes economic activities quite independent from each other.

18. The harmful impacts of MNCs to a host country are:

- (a) They can hamper the growth of local industries by giving them tough competition.
- (b) They generally use capital intensive techniques which may not be suitable for a developing country like India, where unemployment is a big problem.
- (c) They may misuse the environment of the host country by over exploiting its natural resources.

**OR**

Liberalisation of trade and investment policies have made foreign trade and investment easier. Earlier, several developing countries had placed barriers and restrictions on imports and investments from abroad to protect domestic production. However, to improve the quality of domestic goods, these countries have removed the barriers. Thus, liberalisation has led to a further spread of globalisation, because now business houses are allowed to make their own decisions on imports and exports. This has led to a deeper integration of national economies into one conglomerate whole.

#### **SECTION C**

19. Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him.

- (a) In 1804, he introduced a new civil code known as the Napoleonic Code which did away with all privileges based on birth.
- (b) Equality before law was established.
- (c) He secured the right to property.
- (d) Administrative divisions were simplified, feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (e) In towns, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.

Thus, though he destroyed democracy for coming into power, in administration he did introduce effective revolutionary principles.

**OR**

The major problems before the French in the colonial education in Vietnam were:

- (a) The French were in a dilemma about how far the Vietnamese would be educated. The French required an educated labour force to carry out their day to-day activities. But at the same time they feared that educated Vietnamese might take away their jobs.
- (b) Secondly, the French feared that once educated, the Vietnamese may begin to question colonial domination.
- (c) Thirdly, the Vietnamese elite were influenced by Chinese culture. To consolidate their power, the French had to counter the Chinese influence which seemed very difficult.

To solve these problems the French took the following steps:

- (a) Schools like Tonkin Free School were opened to spread western-style education.
  - (b) They began to erase the traditional educational institution system and popularised the subjects like science.
20. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji played a leading role in the Indian National Movement from 1916 till his death.
- (a) He successfully involved the masses in the Satyagraha movements at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad to raise the voice of the peasants and workers.
  - (b) He organised nationwide movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement to pressurise the colonial government to withdraw from India.
  - (c) He mobilised the people to unite for a mass struggle. His call was responded to with whole-hearted support.
  - (d) He took up the causes of depressed classes and called them *Harijans* and dignified their work.
  - (e) His unique method of Satyagraha based on truth and non-violence was appreciated even by the Britishers. His method included boycott of British institutions like legislative councils, law courts, schools, colleges, etc., picketing the shops selling foreign goods, renunciation of titles awarded by the British, non-payment of taxes, etc.

**OR**

The following were the features of Boycott and Swadeshi Movement.

- (a) British institutions and services were denied by students, teachers and lawyers.
  - (b) Picketing of foreign liquor shops by women.
  - (c) Refusal and bonfires of foreign clothes.
  - (d) Reduction in imports of cloth.
  - (e) Refusal of traders to deal in foreign goods or finance foreign trade badly affected the British economy.
  - (f) Increase in the production of Indian handloom and textile and coming up of Indian industries. *(any five)*
21. Intensive industrialisation and urbanisation in the post-independence period have exerted great pressure on existing freshwater resources of India. The following examples further explain their effects on the fragile water resources of India.
- (a) **Effects of industrialisation:** Industries like cotton textile mills of Maharashtra, jute textile mills of Hooghly basin in West Bengal and all the iron and steel plants in the Damodar Valley region and other parts of the country are heavy users of water and require large supply of hydroelectricity. The existing freshwater sources of these regions are over-exploited as a result. Discharge of industrial effluents and dumping of industrial wastes and chemicals have turned big rivers like Ganga and Yamuna into toxic streams unfit and hazardous for human use. Pollution of the freshwater resources have lead to water scarcity.



(b) *Effects of urbanisation:* The metropolitan cities of India like Mumbai and Kolkata face acute water shortage on account of large and dense population and their urban lifestyles requiring more water and power consumption. Housing societies and colonies and multistoreyed buildings in the cities have their own groundwater pumping devices which lead to over-exploitation and depletion of the fragile water resources.

22. In recent years, there has been a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra because of the following reasons.

- (a) The cane produced here has higher sucrose content and yields a greater quantity of sugar.
- (b) The cooler climate here ensures a longer crushing season as it prevents drying of cane.
- (c) Cooperatives are more successful in these states.

23. The following are the features of the challenge of expansion of democracy:

- (a) It is a very common challenge faced by an established democracy.
- (b) The challenge of expansion involves applying the basic principles of democracy across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.
- (c) It involves ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation and inclusion of women and minority groups.
- (d) It also implies that less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control.

Countries like India and the United States face this challenge.

24. In a democracy, social divisions are reflected in many ways. It is natural that political parties would talk about these divisions like:

- (a) make different promises to different communities,
- (b) look after the due representation of various communities,
- (c) make policies to redress the grievances of the disadvantaged communities.
- (d) In the same way, social divisions affect voting in most countries. People from one community tend to prefer some party more than others. In many countries there are parties that focus only on one community. (any three)

No, such associations are not always bad. Sometimes the association of political parties with weaker social sections is healthy for democracy. Through political parties, weaker sections get together to voice their opinion and get opportunities for their uplift.

Even in some countries, political parties are associated with one or other social group but it does not lead to conflicts and tensions in society, eg. DMK, BSP, AIADMK, etc.

**OR**

Overlapping of social differences occur when some social differences overlap the other differences. It is a situation when one kind of difference becomes more important and dominates the other differences. People start believing that that belong to different community. Situations of this kind produce social divisions. For example, differences between the Blacks and Whites in the United States of America became a social division because

Blacks tend to be poor and landless and often face injustice and discrimination. In our country, dalits face the same situation. This creates possibility of deep social division and tension.

Whereas cross-cutting differences occur when differences cut-cross one another. It is difficult to pit one group of people against another and all groups share common interest and common views on an issue and may differ on other issues on the other times. For example, Northern Ireland and the Netherlands, both being predominantly Christians, were divided Catholics and Protestants. In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap each other. Catholics were poor and discriminated by the Protestants by and large. In the Netherlands, the situation was different. Both the Catholics and the Protestants were equally likely to be rich or poor. So there was no such belief among the communities of being discriminated against. This prevented the situation becoming tense.

25. Yes, it is desirable that more Indian companies should emerge as MNCs. This will benefit Indian people as follows:
- (a) The Indian MNCs will make profits in foreign countries, which will improve the foreign exchange position of India.
  - (b) More Indians will get an opportunity to work in foreign locations, thus improving their outlook and financial position.
  - (c) Employment in India will increase due to increased requirement of persons in these Indian MNCs.
  - (d) This will help these MNCs to expand their market and financial setup.
  - (e) The Indian MNCs, too, can directly benefit people through various Corporate Social Responsibility Programmes (CSR).
  - (f) This will make India a stronger economy and a stronger economy is always beneficial.

*(any five)*



SECTION D

26. (A) and (B)

