

Answers to RSPL/2 (DS2)

SECTION A

1. Erasmus, a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer criticised the printing of books as he thought that most of the books were stupid, ignorant, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious.

OR

The first novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was *Durgeshnandini* (1865).

2. The death of men of working-age in Europe because of the World War reduced the able-bodied workforce in Europe. It led to a steady decline in household incomes and a consequent struggle to meet the living expenditure by families whose men were handicapped or killed.

OR

The western viewpoint saw Orient as pre-modern, traditional and mysterious.

OR

Philanthropists were people who worked for social upliftment and charity, donating time and money for the purpose.

3. Tamil Nadu

OR

The traditional system of rainwater harvesting is to build underground tanks for storing drinking water.

4. It is not necessary for people belonging to the same religion to have same caste because their caste and sects may be very different.
5. Increase on import duty on Chinese toys would increase the price of Chinese toys and reduce their demands. At the same time Indian toys will get cheaper and increase their demand helping the Indian toy producers with greater profits.
6. Even though there is enough food is available in a country, still many people remain undernourished because large number of population is poor and living below the poverty line. This section of the population cannot afford to buy food even at subsidised rates or from ration shops.

OR

Countries with per capita income of USD 12236 per annum and above in 2016 are considered rich.

7. The three-tier quasi-judicial machinery established under COPRA is assigned the task to redress the consumer disputes.

SECTION B

8. The measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people were as follows.

(a) The idea of *La patrie* (the fatherland) and *Le citoyen* (the citizen) put emphasis on the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

- (b) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (c) The Estates General was elected by the active citizens and was renamed the National Assembly.
- (d) New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and the martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation. (any three)

OR

The following were the drawbacks of the developmental programmes undertaken by the French in Vietnam.

- (a) No steps were taken by the French to industrialise Vietnam.
 - (b) Life of the indentured workers was miserable.
 - (c) Land reforms did not create sufficient employment.
 - (d) Education was limited to upper class people. (any three)
9. The food habits travelled from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange in the following ways:
- (a) New crops were introduced by traders and travellers to the lands they travelled. In the process of long distance cultural exchanges, food habits are often taken up by others.
 - (b) Common food such as potatoes, soya, groundnut, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, part of Indian food now, were not known to the Indians, five hundred years ago. These were brought to Asia, after the discovery of America.
 - (c) The noodles and pasta, supposed to be of Italian origin, were originally brought by the Arabs to Sicily.

OR

India had a vibrant trade in cotton and silk till the mid-18th century. By the 1750s, this network, controlled by Indian merchants, began to break because:

- (a) The European companies gradually gained power to trade by securing trade concessions from the local courts.
- (b) Later they successfully acquired monopoly rights to trade thus eliminating existing traders. The new ports which took the place of Surat and Hoogly were Bombay and Calcutta. This shift from old ports to new ones was an indicator of growing colonial power.

OR

The congestion in the city in the 19th century England led to a yearning for fresh air. The wish of the people was fulfilled when:

- (a) A variety of steps were taken to clean up London. Localities were decongested, parks were developed.
 - (b) Many wealthy residents in London were able to afford a holiday home in the countryside.
 - (c) A green belt was developed around London.
10. Following are the three factors that influence the location of an industry.
- (a) Availability of raw materials, i.e. coal, iron, etc, is an important factor of industrial location.
 - (b) Nearness to market offers an important locational factor.
 - (c) Plenty of capital can attract an industry to any location.

11. Petroleum is the next major energy source in India after coal. It provides fuel for heating and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries like synthetic textiles, fertilizers and numerous chemical industries. Following are the major oilfields of India.
- (a) Mumbai High in the Arabian Sea.
 - (b) Ankeleshwar in Gujarat.
 - (c) Digboi in Assam.
 - (d) Bassien in the Arabian Sea.

OR

Methods of conserving minerals are as follows.

- (a) Causing minimum wastage of minerals during the process of mining and processing of minerals.
 - (b) Improved technologies to utilize low-grade ores at low cost.
 - (c) Using minerals in a planned manner by adopting the policy of recycle and reuse. Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes to reduce exploitation of the present deposits.
 - (d) Looking for some other eco-friendly options for its replacement like CNG. *(any three)*
12. The main areas of change involved in the foundational challenge are:
- (a) It brings down the existing non-democratic regime.
 - (b) It keeps the military away from controlling government.
 - (c) It establishes a sovereign and functional state.
13. As federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between the union and provinces. Usually it has two levels of government.
- (a) One is the government for the entire country called central/union government with the subjects of national importance.
 - (b) The other government is at the level of provinces or states that looks after the matters of state importance. Both the governments enjoy their respective powers independently.
 - (c) Later, a third tier of federalism was added as local government in the form of panchayats and municipalities or provincial governments.

OR

The language controversy over Hindi and English as the official language:

- (a) The controversy over the Hindi and English as the official language started when our Constitution made the provision that the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965.
- (b) However, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English should continue. In Tamil Nadu, this movement took a violent form.
- (c) So the central government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.
- (d) Thus, the flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country to avoid the tension. *(any three)*

14. The following steps have been taken by different authorities to reform political parties and their leaders in India.
- Anti-defection Law:** The Constitution was amended and a new anti-defection law was passed to prevent MLAs and MPs from changing their parties. Now, if any MLA or MP changes his/her party, he/she will lose his/her seat in the legislature.
 - Affidavit:** In order to reduce the influence of money and muscle power, the Supreme Court has made it mandatory for a candidate to file an affidavit of his property and criminal records.
 - Mandatory organisational meetings:** The Election Commission has passed an order making it compulsory for political parties to hold regular organisational meetings and file their income tax returns.

15. Public Sector	Private Sector
It aims at increasing the facilities for public welfare.	It aims at earning maximum profits.
The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
The decisions regarding production and distribution are taken by the government.	The decisions regarding production and distribution are taken by owners or manager of the company.
This sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security to people.	This sector provides consumer goods to the people.
Examples—Indian Railways and the post office	Examples—TISCO and Reliance Industries Limited

16. It is true that in situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Credit helps the people to increase their earnings but in some situations, it pushes the people into debt-trap. If people are not able to repay the loan, they have to sell their assets or land. For example, in rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production which involves considerable cost on seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc.
- Farmers take such crop loans at the very beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest. Loans repayment is fully dependent on the income from the farming. But crop failure makes it impossible to repay their loan. As a result, farmers often have to sell a piece of their land to repay the loan. Credit (loan) here plays a negative role and lowers down the financial position of the farmers. It pushes them in a state from which recovery of loan is very painful.

OR

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

- It monitors that the banks maintain the required cash balance with them.
- It supervises that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and trade but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers, etc.
- 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.

17. Globalisation and pressure of competition have changed the lives of workers in the following ways:

- (a) Workers are now hired on contract basis.
- (b) There is no job security.
- (c) Working hours have increased to meet the demands, especially during the peak seasons.
- (d) Benefits of pension, overtime, paid leaves, medical benefits are no longer given to the workers.
- (e) There has been a substantial decrease in salary. Workers have to work more at a low salary. (any three)

OR

Governments try to attract more foreign investment due to following reasons.

- (a) It helps in improving the financial position of the people by accelerating growth of the economy.
- (b) It creates new job opportunities in the country, directly as well as indirectly in support services such as transportation.
- (c) The government gains from additional taxes levied on the profits made from the foreign investments.

18. Three major indicators of Human Development Index are :

- (a) **Health:** Without proper health facilities, human resource cannot be civilised at the maximum. Unhealthy people may become a liability for the nation.
- (b) **Education:** Education improves quality of human beings. It in turn leads to high income and improves quality of life.
- (c) **Security:** Sense of security instils confidence among people to develop. It further adds quality to human beings.

SECTION C

19. The earliest printing technology developed in the world in the following ways:

- (a) It developed in China. The Chinese adopted the system of hand printing.
- (b) From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional accordion book of the Chinese was stitched at the side.
- (c) The imperial state of China, for a very long time, was the largest producer of printed material. As the number of examination candidates went up, the demand for books also increased.
- (d) By the 17th century, print was used not only by scholar officials but also by merchants, who collected trade information. Rich women began to read. Wives of scholar officials published their works.
- (e) Western printing techniques and merchants presses were imported in the late 19th century. Shanghai became the centre of new print culture.

OR

O. Chandu Menon wrote the novel *Indulekha*, which was published in 1889. It was the first modern novel in Malayalam.

- (a) Indulekha is a woman of breathtaking beauty with high intellectual abilities and artistic talents. She has education both in English and Sanskrit.
- (b) Madhavan, who is the hero of the novel, is an English educated Nayar from the University of Madras. He is also a first rate Sanskrit scholar. Both of them have studied English, but do not neglect Sanskrit.
- (c) Madhavan dresses up in western style clothes. He keeps a long tuft of hair according to Nayar custom.
- (d) Indulekha rejects the foolish landlord, who comes to marry her, she chooses Madhavan, the educated and handsome Nayar as her husband.
- (e) It was at the time when girls were supposed to be docile. Indulekha asserts herself. The author wanted the readers to appreciate new values of Indulekha and Madhavan.

20. The indulgence of dalits in the Civil Disobedience Movement was limited because of the following reasons.

- (a) Congress did not want to offend conservative high-caste Hindus and thus ignored dalits and their demands for long.
- (b) Dalit leader sought for a different political solution to their problems.
- (c) They believed in their own political empowerment to solve their social disabilities.
- (d) They organised themselves and demanded reserved seats and separate electorate to be chosen by dalits themselves.
- (e) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar formed Depressed Classes Association in 1930 and raised the demand for separate electorate for dalits at the second Round Table Conference.

OR

The following were the features of the Gudem Hills rebellion.

- (a) It was a guerrilla militant movement initiated by Alluri Sitaram Raju against the colonial misrule.
- (b) This rebellion was against preventing the forest people from entering the forests for grazing cattle, collecting fuelwood and fruits. It denied them their traditional rights over the forests and affected their livelihoods.
- (c) The tribal people were also forced to do begar for road building which enraged the forest people.

The tribal people took the following steps to gain swaraj.

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju inspired by Gandhiji and his Non-Cooperation Movement persuaded people to adopt khadi and give up drinking habits. But, at the same time, he asserted that India could only be liberated by the use of force.
- (b) The Gudem rebels attacked police stations and attempted to kill British officials. They carried on their guerrilla warfare and inflict losses on the British.

21. The following points highlight the importance of Railways in India.
- (a) It is principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India.
 - (b) It is suitable for long distance travel.
 - (c) It conducts of multiple activities like business, sightseeing, and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods.
 - (d) It plays an important role in national integration.
 - (e) It binds the economic life of the country as well as accelerates the development of the industry and agriculture.
 - (f) It is the largest public sector undertaking in the country. (any five)

Primitive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
Small patches of land are cultivated.	Large tracts of land are brought under cultivation.
Use of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.	Use of modern methods like tractors, and harvestors.
Depends on natural fertility of the soil and favourable environmental factors.	Uses chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
Heavy dependence on monsoon.	Little or no dependence on monsoon.
Labour intensive with family members engaged in production.	Capital intensive due the use of HYV seeds, technology and migrant labours.

23. The caste system is based on two factors like:
- (a) Discriminating and excluding the outcaste groups.
 - (b) Members of the same caste are not allowed to form different social community and marry in different caste group.
- Caste inequality is one of the kinds of social inequality in which people are discriminated on the basis of origin or caste.
- (a) It is the basic constituent of caste system.
 - (b) Caste inequality is both hierarchical and segmentary.
 - (c) The most detrimental aspect of the caste inequality is the practice of untouchability.
24. 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 instances.
- (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 achieve universal literacy rate.

- (e) In the social sphere, democracy tries to help its citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life by accommodating various social divisions and providing social equality to its citizens.
- (f) Democratic governments try to resolve differences, respect differences and try mechanisms which can negotiate differences. (any five)

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.
25. These days rules have been made and it is mandatory for the manufacturers to display complete information about the ingredients used, price, batch number, date of manufacture, date of expiry and the address of the manufacturer on their products. When buying medicines, we find 'direction for proper use' and when buying garments, information on 'instructions for washing' are some examples about consumers' right to relevant information.

The advantages of the right to be informed are as follows:

- (a) On the basis of this right, consumers can now lodge a complaint and ask for compensation or replacement, if the product is found defective in any manner.
- (b) On account of RTI Act, today, the consumer is empowered to ask for any relevant information related to his queries speedily.
- (c) Serious follow up of the matter as per the act also benefits the consumer, who gets lawfully what he desires.

SECTION D

26. (A) and (B)

