

# Answers to RSPL/3 (DS2)

---

## SECTION A

1. Middle class lost its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament because they resisted the demands of the workers and the artisans.

**OR**

Noam Chomsky summed up Vietnam War as “the greatest threat to peace, national self-determination, and international cooperation”.

2. The new forms of literature that came up to target the new audiences were Almanacs and penny chapbooks.

**OR**

The two worlds into which the Bengali novels lived were:

- (a) Stories based on the historical events and
  - (b) Domestic life in contemporary settings.
3. Ganga River between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) is the National Waterway No. 1 of India.

**OR**

Kolkata Port is an inland riverine and tidal port.

4. Belgium adopted the concept of ‘community government’ as one of the provisions of the power sharing model.
5. A system where goods are directly exchanged, without the use of money, is called barter system.
6. Liberalisation in trade refers to removal of trade barriers.

**OR**

Flexibility in labour laws will help companies by easing them to negotiate wages and terminate employees, depending on market conditions and thus reduce the cost of production.

7. The two common forms of unfair trade practice adopted by the producers of goods and services in the market are:
  - (a) Adulteration
  - (b) Hoarding

## SECTION B

8. There were a series of innovations in the printing technology in the 19th century.
  - (a) Richard M. Hoe of New York perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. He could print 8000 sheets per hour. His press was very useful for printing newspapers.
  - (b) The late 19th century saw the development of offset press capable of printing six colours at a time.
  - (c) Electrically-operated press in the early 20th century increased the rate of printing operations.
  - (d) Methods of feeding paper improved, quality of plates became better, machines were fed automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of colour register were introduced.

*(any three)*

**OR**

Vernacular novels were a valuable source of information on native life and customs. They were valuable for colonial administrators in the following ways:

- (a) As colonial administrators were outsiders, they knew little or nothing about Indian households.
  - (b) Information on native life and customs that the novels contained was useful for them in governing the society with a variety of communities and castes.
  - (c) Novels in Indian languages depicted domestic life, religious beliefs and practices which were to be kept in mind before framing laws.
9. The following was the impact of First World War on Britain's economy.
- (a) After the war, Britain found it difficult to recapture its earlier position of dominance in the Indian market, and to compete with Japan internationally.
  - (b) Moreover, to finance war expenditures, Britain had borrowed liberally from the US. This meant that, at the end of the war, Britain was burdened with huge external debts.
  - (c) The war had led to an economic boom, that is, a huge increase in demand, production and employment. When the war boom ended, production contracted and unemployment increased.
  - (d) At the same time, the government reduced bloated war expenditures to bring them into line with peacetime revenues. These developments led to huge job losses. *(any three)*

**OR**

The following were the effects of East India Company's exploitative methods of asserting monopoly over trade:

- (a) Many peasants and weavers deserted their villages and migrated to other villages.
- (b) In many places, there were revolts and clashes against the Company and its officials.
- (c) Weavers refused loans and advances and closed their workshops. They took to agricultural labourers.

**OR**

Land Reclamation was necessary in Bombay in the following ways:

It was necessary to reclaim land in Bombay because it was a crowded city. The crises of housing and water supply became acute in 1850s. The addition of new textile mills only aggravated the problem. Therefore there was a need to reclaim land. Seven islands of Bombay were joined into one landmass.

The first project was taken up in 1784 when the Governor of Bombay William Hornby gave his approval to build a sea wall to prevent the flooding of low lying areas of Bombay.

Bombay Port Trust built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918. The excavated earth was used to build the 22-acre Ballard Estate.

10. India has a great potential of solar energy. If used in the appropriate way, it can prove beneficial in future in the following ways:
- (a) Solar energy will be able to minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.
  - (b) Contribute to environmental conservation.
  - (c) Supply adequate manure for agriculture.
  - (d) It provides electricity. *(any three)*

11. The two important challenges faced by the jute industry in India are as follows:
- (a) Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.
  - (b) To face challenges of competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.

The Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging is one step to stimulate its demand.

**OR**

Following are the three main features of chemical industry.

- (a) It is a fast growing industry.
  - (b) It is diversified in use and production.
  - (c) It comprises of both large and small scale manufacturing units.
12. The following amendments were made in the Indian Constitution in 1992 towards decentralisation of power:
- (a) Seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the elected bodies and their executive heads.
  - (b) One-third of the seats were reserved for the women so as to make them partner in decision making.
  - (c) The state governments were required to share their powers and revenue with local government bodies.
  - (d) An independent institution called State Election Commission was created in each state to conduct local body elections.
  - (e) Holding regular elections to local government bodies have been made mandatory.

(any three)

13. Communalism can take the following forms in politics:
- (a) **The formation of political parties on the basis of community.** A communal mind tries political dominance of his own religious community. People belonging to a majority community take the form of majoritarian dominance, whereas those belonging to minority community form a separate political unit. An example to this are the separatist leaders in Jammu and Kashmir.
  - (b) **Political mobilisation on religious line is one another form of communalism.** It involves sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal, etc. For example, politicians in India try to influence voters from the largest religious communities in the country. They even create fear to bring the followers of one religion to stand together in the political arena.
  - (c) The dirtiest form of communalism is communal violence in forms of riots and massacres. For example, during the time of partition, India had suffered some of the worst communal riots.

**OR**

Casteism is very harmful for politics because it damages democratic ideals:

- (a) Casteism violates and goes against the basic principles of the Constitution and democracy, that is of justice, equality and fraternity.
- (b) Due to casteism, vote bank politics is given preference in India. The economic issues are pushed to the background by leaders who seek support on the basis of caste.

- (c) There is over emphasis on caste interest loyalty rather than national interest.
- (d) It weakens the mechanisation of the polity.
- (e) The government, at the local levels, seeks to retain the traditional domination of the dominant castes, thus, frustrating the emergence of a new democratic culture of free and equal citizenship.
- (f) Casteism leads to chaos and bargaining in party politics and ministry formation.

*(any three)*

**14.** The democracies have been able to reduce inequalities in the following ways:

- (a) It ensures political equality by giving equal voting rights to every citizen.
- (b) It provides a suitable environment for group activism which leads to equal opportunity to raise the concerns of poor people.
- (c) It supports the redistributive mechanism for transferring economic benefits on the basis of requirement of any section of the society. This leads to more equitable division of benefits to underprivileged which reduces poverty.
- (d) It protects the rights of every citizen without discrimination on the basis of economic status ensuring social equality.

*(any three)*

**15.** Steps involved in the estimation of GDP are as follows:

- (a) First, the total production of each sector is calculated by adding the values of final goods and services produced in that sector in a year.
- (b) Then the production of all the three sectors is added, the sum of which is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Estimation of GDP in India is measured by central government ministry with the help of various governments of states and union territories. It collects information about the total volume (number) of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

**16.** The effects of globalisation on small producers and workers are:

- (a) Small producers and workers have been hit hard the most due to the rising competition. Several of the small units have been shut down thereby rendering many workers jobless.
- (b) Large MNCs especially in the garment industry in Europe and America, order their products from Indian exporters.
- (c) They look for the cheapest goods in order to maximize their profits.
- (d) So for getting the large orders from them, the exporters try to cut labour costs—wages given are low, and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet.
- (e) Though MNCs are able to make large profits, the workers are denied their fair share of the benefits of globalisation.

*(any three)*

**OR**

Yes, people have played an important role in the struggle for a fair globalisation. For example:

- (a) People's organisations raised their voice against the WTO's softness towards the trade and investment needs of the developed countries.
- (b) Massive campaign and representation have been organised by these organisations demanding fair globalisation.
- (c) A demonstration was held against the WTO in Hong Kong in 2005 for a fair globalisation.

17. The steps which the consumer groups could have taken to safeguard the interests of consumers are:
- (a) They should have forced the business organisations or groups to strictly follow the rules and regulations laid down by the government.
  - (b) They should have also supervised whether these rules and regulations are fully implemented or not.
  - (c) They should have lodged complaints to seek redressal on behalf of the consumers.
  - (d) They should organise mock plays to make the people aware about the consumer's rights and their duties.

**OR**

The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, also known as COPRA, was passed by the Parliament in 1986 and came into force with effect from July 1, 1987, for the protection of the consumers from unscrupulous producers and dishonest traders.

The rationale behind the enactment of Consumer Protection Act 1986 is to safeguard the interests of the consumers in the market. This act has led to the establishment of separate department of consumer affairs in the central and state governments. It has led to the establishment of three-tier judicial system for hearing the complaints regarding consumer exploitation. It is the enactment of this Act that the rights of the consumers have been recognized. It is to put pressure on the business firms as well as the government to correct business conduct in the interest of the consumers.

18. Sustainability is an important factor for the development of a country. Sustainable development means attending today's needs without compromising the needs of the future. We all know that every generation wants to get the maximum benefit from the resources, which are available to them. But this can be dangerous because the available resources can be exhausted within a short period of time and the future generations will remain deprived of these resources. Thus, sustainability is the capability to use resources judiciously and maintain the ecological balance. It is essential for the survival of future generations.

**SECTION C**

19. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways:
- (a) Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.
  - (b) Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the *das volk*.
  - (c) Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
  - (d) Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instructions. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.

- (e) Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.
- (f) Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.
- (g) Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka became national symbols. (any five)

**OR**

Vietnamese students went to Japan with the following objectives:

- (a) Their primary objective was to gain support and arms to drive French from Vietnam, to remove the puppet emperor and to establish Nguyen Dynasty.
- (b) Japan provided them with a confidence in modernising themselves and resisting colonisation through military capabilities.
- (c) Japan inspired the Vietnamese nationalists as a modern nation which signified change. Vietnamese students were sent there to acquire modern education.
- (d) Japan also provided a refuge to those who escaped French police.
- (e) Japan provided a location from where a wider network of revolutionaries could be established.

**20.** 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 taxes 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.

Baba Ramchandra led the movement against the landlords and *talukdars* in Awadh in the following ways:

- (a) Panchayats organised *nai-dhobi bandhs* to deprive the landlords of the basic services of barbers and washermen.
- (b) Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up and several of its branches were organised in the villages and around the region.
- (c) In some places, houses of *talukdars* and merchants were attacked, bazars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.

**OR**

The following was the economic impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the economy of India.

- (a) The factory-manufactured cheap and abundant foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.
- (b) Import of foreign clothes decreased to half causing huge economic loss to the Britishers.
- (c) The merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade even though it meant loss of profits to them.
- (d) As the Non-Cooperation Movement spread, more and more people began to discard, imported clothes and use Indian made clothes.
- (e) Production of Indian textiles went up which was good for Indian industrialisation and economy.

21.	Red Soil	Laterite Soil
	It is formed due to weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks.	It is formed by the leaching process in the tropical areas of heavy rainfall.
	It is highly porous and less fertile but where it is deep, it is fertile.	It is less fertile, only grass grows on it in abundance.
	It is less crystalline.	It is crystalline.
	It is red in colour due to the presence of iron in it.	It is red in colour due to little clay and much gravel of red sandstones.
	It is found in parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Jharkhand.	It is found in hills of the Deccan, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Assam and Meghalaya.

22. The **advantages** of multi-purpose river projects are as follows:

- (a) Water can be stored in the form of reservoirs, which can be used for irrigation purposes.
- (b) They control or eliminate floods.
- (c) They help in the generation of electricity.
- (d) They can improve transportation as part of a canal system and help in inland navigation.
- (e) They are excellent for fish breeding and other aquatic species.
- (f) The water stored is used for domestic and industrial purposes.

The **disadvantages** of multi-purpose river projects are as follows:

- (a) They cause large-scale displacement of local communities and submergence of trees and vegetation.
- (b) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow, causing excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoirs, adding to the problem of land degradation.
- (c) Dams fragment rivers and retard its natural flow making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate.
- (d) Dams were constructed to control floods but they have triggered floods, devastating life and property and causing soil erosion.
- (e) Big dams have been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.
- (f) They have induced earthquakes, caused waterborne diseases and pollution due to excessive use of water.

23. In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties:

- (a) Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.
- (b) No one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency.
- (c) There will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government.
- (d) No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.
- (e) There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them.

24. The expanded scope of democracy suggests the following aspects:
- (a) The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.
  - (b) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
  - (c) This choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
  - (d) The exercise of this choice must lead to a government limited by the basic rules of the constitution and citizens' rights.
  - (e) There should be more scope for political reforms.

**OR**

The challenge of expansion is a very common challenge faced by an established democracy.

- (a) The challenge of expansion involves applying the basic principles of democracy across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.
- (b) 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.
- (c) It also implies that less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control. Most countries including India and other democracies, like the United States, face this challenge.

The other challenge is of deepening of democracy that is faced by every democracy in one way or the other. This challenge ensures:

- (a) Strengthening of democratic institutions and principles.
- (b) To check the influence of the wealthy and powerful people in the democratic decisions.
- (c) Empowering the general section of people through democratic institutions.

25. The following are the causes of rural unemployment in India.

- (a) **Lack of education and skill:** Rural areas are far behind in education and thus are not able to access required skill.
- (b) **Less scope for industrialisation:** Industries are generally not set up in the rural areas due to lack of services.
- (c) **Stress on family occupation:** More family members are supposed to assist in production of crops rather than going for other occupations because of the fact that agriculture is labour intensive.
- (d) **No access to opportunities:** Rural areas and occupations are devoid of investment. This makes the inadequate opportunities.
- (e) **Lack of infrastructure:** Seasonal roads, lack of electricity, etc. keep the rural areas far behind development.



SECTION D

26. (A) and (B)

