

## Answers to RSS–DS1/Set-2

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1. (c) (iv) – (iii) – (i) – (ii)
2. (d) hydrological cycle
3. (b) Madhya Pradesh
4. (d) Statement (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
5. (c) President
6. (d) The horizontal distribution of power refers to the separation of powers among different organs of government, while checks and balances refer to the system of accountability and control among these organs.
7. (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
8. (d) The trader earns a profit by buying the crop at a low price and selling it later at a higher price.
9. (d) Dutch - speaking
10. (a) Marianne
11. (d) Only statement (iv) is appropriate.
12. (d) Promotes inequality among citizens
13. (b) 6th April 1930
14. (b) Intermediate goods
15. (a) Both Statements (I) and (II) are incorrect
16. (b) Clue (i)
17. (c) Only statement (IV) is right.
18. (a) Sweden
19. (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
20. (d) Rajiv had to provide the bank with his personal bank statements to secure the loan.
21. The two steering wheels in the cartoon symbolise that the German Government was driven or run by two major political parties (namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party).
22. (A) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

**Or**

- (B) Cavour was an Italian statesman and a leading figure in the movement towards Italian unification. He was the Chief Minister of Sardinia Piedmont.

His contributions to the unification of Italy were:

- (i) He was a brilliant administrator. He worked for the unification of Italy through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France.
  - (ii) He led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He was a tactful in dealing political matters.
23. Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and other goods by the systematic raising of plants and animals. Agriculture is an old age economic activity in our country.
- Cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technologically know how and socio-cultural practices.
  - Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.
  - At present in different parts of India- primitive subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming are practiced.
  - Agriculture is the cultivation and breeding of animals, plants and fungi for food, fiber, biofuel, medicinal plants and other products used to sustain and enhance human life.
24. • Constitutional status for the local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
- It has also increased women’s representation and voice in our democracy.
25. New forms of popular literature like almanacs, newspapers, and journals, appeared in print targeting new audiences in the eighteenth century in the following ways:
- Books could reach a wider population. Even those who disagreed with existing customers could express themselves through print.
  - Novels carried themes related to women’s lives and emotions. Such journals were often written and edited by women themselves.
  - With the expansion of compulsory education, children became important readers. A children’s press was devoted to children literature alone. It published old fairy tales and folk tales along with new works. Grimm Brothers spent years compiling folk tales. All that was considered unsuitable was not included.
  - Fictional narratives, poetic, autobiographies, anthologies, and romantic plays were preferred by new readers. (any three)
26. (A) The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in value chain. This means that it is complete from raw materials to the highest value-added products, e.g. garments.
- Textile industry contributes almost 14 per cent to industrial production.
  - It generates employment for almost 35 million people directly.
  - It also contributes 24.6 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings.
  - Its contribution toward GDP is 4 percent.

**Or**

- (B) The given statement is justified because of the following reasons:
- Industrialisation causes growth in available factory jobs. Thus, people from various places migrate towards the places where industries are located.
  - Movement of people towards cities for jobs gradually develop cities into urban centres. Sometimes industries are located in or near cities.
  - Cities provide not only markets for the industries but services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour and financial advice, etc.

27. MGNREGA 2005 guarantees at least 100 days work for one member of each family. By doing so, this programme fulfils one of the fundamental rights as per the Constitution. Hence, this programme is aptly called 'Right to work'.

Being a village head, there are many activities that would increase the income of people under this act. Many activities under MGNREGA can be taken up including.

- Water conservation and water harvesting.
- Drought proofing by digging tubewells.
- Constructing irrigation canals.
- Making provision of irrigation facility on the lands of disadvantaged sections, SCs, STs and others.
- Renovation of traditional water bodies (e.g. tanks).
- Land development for agriculture, horticulture etc.
- Constructing check dams for flood control and protection.
- Construction of roads for improving rural connectivity to provide all-weather access to the villages.

These activities would provide a double benefit. They will provide much needed employment to the people and would help in the development of village as well.

28. Although it is a vast country with people following different religions and speaking different languages, it has succeeded in maintaining the unity and integrity due to the following reasons:

- Right to equality.
- No discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, region or religion.
- SCs and STs have some seats reserved and do get representation.
- Right to freedom of religion and cultural and educational rights.
- No official religion or language followed in the country. All religions are treated equally.

29. • Loan provided can be used to construct a well, or to buy better quality of seeds and pesticides.

- Irrigation facilities can help a farmer to take a second crop, say wheat, during a rabi season which will help provide employment to more persons and lead to increase in income.
- Transportation facility will facilitate taking their produce to the market to sell.

30. (A) Coal is a naturally occurring black material which is a mixture of carbon and compounds of carbon-containing hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. Its formation is called fossilisation. It is formed due to the compression of plant material (containing carbon, the major component of coal) over millions of years. Indian coal was mainly formed during two geological ages the Gondwana and the Tertiary ages. The Gondwana coal deposits (called ‘metallurgical coal’), which are more than 200 million years old, are located in the Damodar valley (West Bengal - Jharkhand), where Jharia, Raniganj, and Bokaro are important coal-fields. It is also found in the Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys. The tertiary age deposits, only about 55 million years old, are mostly found in North-Eastern India in Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and Nagaland. Thus, the formation of coal is a long drawn process spread over various periods.

Or

(B) Open pit mine	Quarry	Underground mine with shafts
It is done for those minerals which lie close to the surface of the earth.	It is used for mining minerals at shallow depths.	It is used for minerals which lie at great depths below the surface of the earth.
Extracted using Earth moving machinery.	Extracted using Earth moving machinery.	Extracted using elevators that can carry minerals, extraction equipment as well as persons into the area where the mineral is available.
Used where commercially useful minerals are found near the surface. eg. Hutti gold mine in Raichur.	Generally, used for extracting building materials like limestone, gypsum, etc. eg. Granite quarry in Rajasthan.	Used where the mineral occurs as veins in hard rock deep below the surface of the Earth. eg. Dhanbad and Jharia coal mines.

31. (A)
- A nation is not formed by a common language, race, religion or territory.
  - To form a nation, social capital, common glories and deeds of the past and common will are necessary.
  - Nation is large scale solidarity.
  - Inhabitants of a nation have the right to be consulted with reference to large scale solidarity.
  - The existence of a nation is not only a good thing but also a necessity.
  - A nation has never any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will.



Importance of Nation according to Renan:

- Existence of the nation is a guarantee of liberty.
- Liberty will not be more in case the world had only one law and only one master.

**Or**

(B) Towards the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism could not retain its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow belief with inadequate ends. Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which leads to war. Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.

Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia,

Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War in 1914.

32. (A) Indian democracy has a multi-party system. Political Parties perform a series of functions in our democracy. These are:

- Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by the different political parties. By winning the election, a political party can form the government.

Sometimes more than two parties form a coalition and form the government.

- Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. A large number of similar opinions are grouped together to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the governments. A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions it supports.
- Parties play a decisive role in making laws for our country by making debate and passing a law in the legislature for the country.
- Parties form and run government by recruiting leaders, train them and make them ministers to run the government.
- Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting important issues. Political parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.

- Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power by voicing different views and Criticizing government for its failures or wrong policies.
- Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. Parties have to be responsive to people's needs and demands otherwise people can reject those parties in the next elections.

**Or**

(B) A national political party is a party that shows its presence in the majority of states. It has its units spread over various states. By and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategies decided at the national level. In order to become a national party, a party has to fulfil the following conditions.

- (a) It has to secure at least six per cent of total votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly Elections in four states.
- (b) It also has to win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.

33. (A) • Formal sources of credit work according to the norms of Reserve Banks of India (RBI).

- The RBI monitors that the banks provide loans not just to the profit-making businessmen and traders, but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
- Rates of interest are fixed by RBI according to the instructions given by central government who works to facilitate to poor farmers and small businessman.
- The formal sources to provide loan at low interest rate because people can increase their income and help them in the overall development of the country.
- Low interest rate helps the poor people to increase their economic condition as well as it is easy while repaying.

**Or**

(B) Poor households are indeed still dependent on Informal sources of Credit till date. This is because of the following reasons:

- Banks are not present everywhere in rural India, whereas the informal sources are easily available in all the villages.
- Even if banks are present everywhere still getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from the informal resources because bank loans require proper documents, poor households generally do not have many documents regarding themselves. Hence they fail to avail loans from formal sources.
- Formal sources require a guarantee from the borrower as an asset they own. Generally, poor households do not have any such asset and hence, they need to take up a credit from informal sources.
- The formal sources provide loans only for productive purposes, whereas the informal sources provide credit for productive and non-productive purposes.

- The methods of business of the formal sources are very complex, whereas the informal sources have a very simple way of business.

34.

1. For plantation workers in Assam, swaraj meant
  - (a) the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed
  - (b) it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
2. The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was a discriminatory act that worked as a barrier to the freedom of plantation workers. Under this act, they were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission.
3. When the plantation workers heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of them defied the authorities, left the plantations, and headed home.

35.

1. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' in the Western Himalayas for agriculture.
2. Methods of traditional water harvesting practices in India are:
  - Diversion channels like 'guls' or 'kuls' in hill and mountainous regions of the Western Himalayas.
  - Rooftop rainwater harvesting, commonly practised in Rajasthan for storing drinking water.
  - Inundation channels developed in the flood plains of Bengal for irrigation.
  - Rain-fed storage structures like 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan are constructed.
3. 'Khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan are found in arid and semi-arid regions. The purpose of khadins and johads in arid and semi-arid regions is to serve as rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil.

36.

1. Due to the lack of adequate government facilities in many areas particularly girls are not able to go to high school in many areas.
2. Having adequate public facilities can improve the overall health condition of a region. For example, Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate because it has an adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.
3. Income cannot buy all necessary goods and services, and some important aspects of life are best provided collectively.

37.

