

Answers to RSS–DS1/Set-3

1. (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
2. (c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
3. (d) ₹ 6000
4. (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
5. (a) Bailadila
6. (d) Coalition governments led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state government.
7. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
8. (b) Credit plays a vital and positive role in Salim's situation.
9. (d) Territories based on language were abolished and people were encouraged to live amongst each other.
10. (b) Symbol of German empires'-strength
11. (a) Technology
12. (d) Legitimate government
13. (a) (iii), (ii), (i) and (iv)
14. (c) The primary sector in scenario (ii) will be the highest contributor to the GDP of the country.
15. (d) Both statements (I) and (II) are correct.
16. (c) (i) and (iii)
17. (c) Telugu Desham Party
18. (b) Quotas
19. (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
20. (c) (i) – A, (ii) – C, (iii) – D, (iv) – B
21.
 - In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength and in the state assemblies still it is less than 5 per cent.
 - India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America in terms of women representation in legislature.
 - In the government, cabinets are largely all-male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. (any two)
22. (A) Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
For example:
 - It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
 - Arab traders took pasta to fifth century Sicily, an island now in Italy.

- Potatoes, soya, groundnut, maize etc were introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus discovered America (any two)

Or

- (B) (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 south East 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.
23.
 - Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire etc.
 - Establishment of Grameen Banks
 - Formation of cooperative societies
 - Providing loans to farmers at low interest rates (any two)
24. In horizontal distribution of power, power is shared among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and judiciary, whereas in case of vertical distribution, power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. In India we have union government, state government and local government.
25.
 - After the coming of the print culture, the ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published.
 - By the mid-18th century, books became a medium of spreading progress and enlightenment which could change society and the world. It was also believed that the books could literate society from despotism and tyranny.
 - The print popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers like that of Martin Luther who attacked the authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state.
 - The print created a new culture of dialogue and debate and the public, became aware of reasoning and recognised the need to question the existing ideas and beliefs. (any three)
26. (A)
 - There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. Thus, governments have to undertake such heavy spending and ensure that these facilities are available for everyone. Eg: construction of railways, dams etc.
 - There are some activities, which the government has to support. The private sector may not continue their production or business unless government bears a part of the cost. Eg: selling electricity at the cost of generation.

- There are a large number of activities which are the primary responsibility of the government to fulfill. The government must spend on these. Eg: Providing health and education.

Or

- (B) Cultivation of sugarcane is a primary activity which is carried out with the help of secondary and tertiary sectors in the form of agriculture inputs like machinery, fertilisers, loan, etc.

Transportation of crops to the processing units requires tertiary and secondary sectors (transportation and industries).

Further the transportation of sugar to markets, and sale of sugar by retailers and wholesalers also require tertiary backup.

A person is required to maintain and monitor all these movements of goods from farm to factory and to shops in different locations. That is where the role of administrative staffs (tertiary sector) comes.

27. • Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
 - Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

28. The Constitution clearly provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. It contains three lists:

- Union List includes subjects of national importance, such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
- State List contains subjects of State and local importance, such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.
- Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.

29. After primary and secondary sectors, there is a third sector called the service sector also known as tertiary sector. Activities that fall under the service sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors by not directly producing a good but helping these sectors by activities that act as aid or support for the production process.

For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these goods in godowns. We may also need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking and trade are some examples of service or tertiary sector.

Since these activities generate services rather than goods, they promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.

30. (A) • Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.
- Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- For example
- German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.
 - Poland had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria. Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
 - Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

Or

- (B) The Balkan region during 1871 comprised modern day states like Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. Its inhabitants were known as Slavs.
- (a) This region had ethnic and geographical diversities and was under the Ottoman Empire for a long period. As the ideas of romantic nationalism spread in this region, it resulted in breaking up of the Ottoman Empire which made the situation even more serious.
 - (b) The Ottoman Empire could not do much to integrate these regions. As a result, most of the European subject nationalities broke away from the Ottoman Empire's control and declared their independence.
 - (c) The Balkan people based their claim to be independent on the basis of nationality. They referred the examples from history as a proof that they were once independent and were subjugated by foreign powers. Therefore, they thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.
 - (d) Because of this development, various other Slavic nationalities also struggled to define their identity and independence which made the Balkan a region of

severe conflicts. At the same time they were jealous, of each other and wanted to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

- (e) European powers like Russia, Germany, England, Austro- Hungary too fought with each other to control more colonies and establish their naval and military might. They were also keen to grab more of the Balkan region for expanding their trade. This made the situation more serious which ended up with the waging of the First World War.

31. (A) • India is a tropical country. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.
- Solar energy is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas. It is easy to establish solar plants in urban and rural areas.
 - Some big solar power plants are being established in different parts of India which will minimise the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes, which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation and adequate supply of manure in agriculture.
 - Many parts (regions) of the country received sunlight on 300 days annually and so it becomes possible to generate 20 MW solar energy per square kilometer in such areas.
 - It is a renewable source of energy, while other conventional sources used for generating electricity are exhaustible and non-renewable

Or

- (B) **Tidal Energy:** Oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity. Floodgate dams are built across inlets. During high tide water flows into the inlet and gets trapped when the gate is closed. After the tide falls outside the flood gate, the water retained by the floodgate flows back to the sea via a pipe that carries it through a power-generating turbine.

Geo Thermal Energy: The Earth grows progressively hotter with increasing depth. Where the geothermal gradient is high, high temperatures are found at shallow depths. Groundwater in such areas absorbs heat from the rocks and becomes hot. It is so hot that when it rises to the earth's surface, it turns into steam. This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.

32. (A) • If several parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, we call it a multiparty system.
- India, has a multiparty system.
 - Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves over a long time, depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and its system of elections.
 - Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.
 - India has evolved a multiparty system, it is because the social and geographical

diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three political parties

Or

- (B) The various roles of the opposition parties in a democracy are listed as follows:
- (a) In every democracy all parties cannot get majority seats all the time. The parties which do not get the majority seats are called opposition parties.
 - (b) It acts like a watchdog of democracy. It keeps a check on the role of the government and restricts them from misusing the power.
 - (c) It provides to the people alternative policies and criticises government for its failures or wrong policies.
 - (d) The opposition is always a viable alternative to the ruling government.
 - (e) The opposition party has the right to check the expenditure of government.

33. (A) • Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. So poor people residing in rural areas have to take loans from informal sector.
- Getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources. Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
 - Informal lenders such as moneylenders, on the other hand, know the borrowers personally and hence are often willing to give a loan without collateral.
 - The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylenders even without repaying their earlier loans.
 - Formal sources provide loan only for productive purposes, whereas the informal sources provide credit for productive and non-productive purposes.

Or

- (B) (i) The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- (ii) The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
- (iii) The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
- (iv) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
- (v) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

34.

1. The Rowlatt Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

2. The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey. And there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor – the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919 to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.
3. Mohmmad Ali and Shaukat Ali (Famous Ali Brothers) were the two important leaders of the Khilafat Movement.

35.

1. Water scarcity is caused by over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups
2. The ever increasing number of industries has exerted pressure on existing freshwater resources. Industries, apart from being heavy users of water, also require power to run them. Much of this energy comes from hydroelectric power. Today, in India hydroelectric power contributes approximately 22 per cent of the total electricity produced.
3. Yes it is possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity. Most of our cities are facing this problem.
 - (i) In most of our cities there is no shortage of water but the water is unfit for consumption.
 - (ii) Most of our cities are located at the banks of rivers, but rivers have been turned into toxic streams.
 - (iii) The ever increasing population, industries and vehicles has made matter worse by exerting pressure on existing freshwater resources

36.

1. It is the income of a country divided by its total population. It is also known as average income.
2. Average income does not tell how the total income is distributed among people of a state.
3. Life expectancy at birth and net attendance ratio are two indicators that are helpful in comparing states other than per capita income.

Life Expectancy at birth denotes, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

37.

