

Answers to RSS–DS2/Set-1

1. (b) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
2. (d) Pocket-sized books
3. (a) Otto von Bismarck in the German Reichstag (Parliament)
4. (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial
5. (a) Statements (I) and (II) are right
6. (b) Plantation agriculture
7. (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
8. (c) Majoritarianism
9. (a) (i)–(C); (ii)–(D); (iii)–(A); (iv)–(B)
10. (d) Dynastic succession
11. (c) India
12. (d) political division
13. (a) Most societies across the world historically Female dominated societies.
14. (a) Country A
15. (a) UNDP
16. (d) Primary
17. (a) Increase because of increasing interest and non-payment of monthly amount.
18. (c) Corresponding changes in technology and institutions
19. (a) Tamil Nadu
20. (a) Air pollution
21. (i) When political parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster the necessary support to win elections.
(ii) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support.
(iii) Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
(any two)
22. (A) The anti-imperialist 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.

Or

- (B) (i) Through the war years prices increased doubling between 1913 and 1918 – Leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
(ii) This was accompanied by an influenza epidemic -12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.

23. There is a need to expand formal sources of credit in India because of the following reasons:
- (i) To save people from the exploitation of informal sector.
 - (ii) Formal sources charge a low interest on loans.
 - (iii) To save poor people from debt trap.
 - (iv) It provides cheap and affordable credit.
 - (v) RBI also supervises the formal sector credit through various rules and regulations which ensures that banks give loans to small cultivators, small borrowers, etc. and not just to profit making business and traders. (any two)
24. (i) Soil is considered as a resource because it is used to satisfy our basic needs.
- (ii) It is the most important renewable natural resource.
 - (iii) It is the medium of plant growth.
 - (iv) It is home to innumerable forms of living organisms on earth.
 - (v) It is the base of our life. (any two)
25. Salt March:
- (i) Salt was consumed by all the sections of the society.
 - (ii) It was considered the most essential item of food.
 - (iii) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.
 - (iv) Gandhiji found salt as a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.
 - (v) On 31st January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Lord Irwin stating eleven demands.
 - (vi) The idea was to make the demands wide ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign against the British rule.
 - (vii) The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. (any three)
26. (A) (i) The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.
- (ii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy.
 - (iii) Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems.

Or

- (B) Natural gas is an important source of energy because:
- (a) It is considered an environment friendly fuel.
 - (b) It is the major fuel for the present century.
 - (c) Natural gas is a source of clean energy.
 - (d) Use of (CNG) Compressed Natural gas for vehicles to replace liquid fuel is gaining popularity in country.
 - (e) It can be used in building the fertiliser plants and there by encouraging the use of fertiliser.

27. (i) In Indian society, gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable. It is based on social expectations and stereotypes.
- (ii) This attitude leads to sexual division of labour i.e., boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children, whereas all the outside works are to be done by men.
- (iii) The result of this division of labour is that though the women constitute almost half the population, their role in public life is minimal.
- (iv) Political expression and political mobilisation on this question helped to improve women's role in public life. We now find women working as scientists, doctors, engineers, teachers, etc. Now, with a lot of efforts, 33 per cent seats are reserved for women in local government bodies.
28. Impacts of globalisation in India are as follows:
- (i) Globalisation improves the productivity and efficiency in the use of resources through the process of competition.
- (ii) Due to Globalisation, growth rate of economy has gone up with an increase in foreign investment and foreign technology in India.
- (iii) It allows the consumers to enjoy a wider range of goods and services at a lower cost.
29. The Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been set up in India with an aim to help the rural poor, especially women. A typical Self Help Group comprises 15-20 people from the same neighbourhood who save some money from their daily wages and collect them together. People can borrow money from these groups during an emergency or when they are in need. They charge a minimum rate of interest from the borrowers. Once the SHG has managed to save a defined amount of money, they are also eligible to take loans from banks. The main purpose of introducing these Self Help Groups was to increase small-scale employment opportunities for the rural people so that they could start small businesses to earn their livelihood.
30. (A) (i) Various river valley projects have affected the flora and fauna negatively.
- (ii) Many illegal mining projects have depleted the flora and fauna.
- (iii) Too many development projects for leisure activities in the forests have negatively affected them.
- (iv) Too many human activities in the forest area due to rising population and lack of space has created human-animal conflict.

Or

- (B) The following are the salient features of JFM Programme.
- (i) In India, joint forest management (JFM) Programme is a good example of how local communities were involved in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- (ii) The programme has been in existence since 1988.

- (iii) The state of Odisha first passed the resolution for joint forest management.
 - (iv) JFM depends on the formation of local institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.
 - (v) In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest products and share in the timber harvested by successful protection.
31. (A) Collective belongingness means that people began to believe that they were all part of the same nation and discovered some unity, which bound them together. Examples of main cultural processes are as follow:
- (i) **Figures or Images:** These helped in creating an image with which people could identify the nation. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism. It was with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India was associated with the Image of Bharat Mata. This Image was firstly created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote the song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel Anandamath. Then Abanindranath Tagore painted the famous image of Bharat Mata. He was greatly inspired by the Swadeshi Movement.
 - (ii) **Movement to Revive Folklore:** In the late 19th century, in India, Nationalists started recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured the villages to gather folk songs and legends. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the Movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, "The Folklore of Southern India".
 - (iii) **Icons and Symbols:** During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a Tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses, representing eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was also a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre – representing the Gandhian ideals of self-help.
 - (iv) **Reinterpretation of History:** Many Indians started looking at the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times. This glorious time, in their belief, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised. These Nationalists urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable condition of the life of Indians under the British rule.

Or

- (B) Civil Disobedience Movement means to disobey the rule of the British Government. For example, Foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned and in many places forests people violated forests laws as they went to Reserved Forests to collect wood and graze cattle.
- (i) In the countryside, rich peasant communities like patidars of Gujarat and Jats of U.P. were active in movement.

- (ii) Rich peasants participated in the movement as a struggle against high revenue demand.
- (iii) Rich peasants organised their community to support the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (iv) The poor peasants participated as they wanted their unpaid rent to be remitted. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords.

32. (A) Federalism is the advocacy of federal political orders, where the final authority is divided between sub-units and a centre. Unlike a unitary state, sovereignty is constitutionally split between at least two territorial levels so that units at each level have final authority and can act independently of the others in some area. In such a case citizens have political obligations to two authorities. The allocation of authority between the sub-unit and centre may vary.

India is a nation with many languages, religions and diverse regions. It emerged as an independent nation after a long and painful partition. Several princely states became a part of the country soon after independence. India was declared as a Union of States, by the Constitution.

The Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism. The Constitution earlier provided a two-tier system of government, the Union Government (Central Government), representing the Union of India and the State governments. Later, Panchayats and Municipalities were added as a third tier of federalism. All these different forms of government enjoy separate jurisdiction. The distribution of power between Central Government and State Government has been mentioned in three lists i.e. Union List, State List and Concurrent List. Residuary Subjects are monitored by the Central Government.

Or

(B) Federalism has succeeded in India due to the nature of democratic policies in our country. The policies adopted by India to ensure this success are:

- (i) **Linguistic States:** After Independence, the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. The creation of Linguistic States is the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
- (ii) **Language Policy:** The second test for the Indian Federation is the language policy. The Indian Constitution did not give the status of National Language to any one of the language.
- (iii) **Centre-State Relations:** Restructuring the Centre–State relations is one more way in which Federalism has been strengthened in practice.
- (iv) **Decentralisation of Power:** Power in India has been decentralised to the local government. The local government includes Panchayats in villages and municipalities in Urban areas.

33. (A) ‘Credit’ refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. Credit plays a vital and positive role as:

- (i) It helps people in all walks of life such as in setting up their business, increase their income and support their families, etc.
- (ii) To some people, loan helps a lot in constructing their houses and get relief from monthly rent.
- (iii) To others, it helps a lot in raising their standards of living.
- (iv) Credit helps a person to increase his/her earning.

Or

(B) Credit is one of the major aspects of the development of a country. Affordable credit plays a very important role in the country's development. People need loans for different reasons, and to meet this requirement, credit is very important. In India, a major part of the population is engaged in agricultural activities; credit plays a very crucial role in agricultural activities. People can borrow money and use modern farming methods to grow crops which are more reliable than the traditional methods of growing crops. Apart from this, there are small-scale industries, businesses and various other sectors where credit can help people and ultimately result in the development of the country.

34.

1. Some of the Congress leaders decided to participate in the provincial elections because they were tired of mass struggles and felt the need and importance to oppose the British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that the present councils were not truly democratic.
2. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress to argue for a return to council politics.
3. Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement because of the following reasons.
 - (i) The movement became violent in some places. In February 1922, in Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh) people turned violent and set fire to a police station.
 - (ii) The movement slowed down in urban areas.

35.

1. There are three types of treatments for industrial effluents.
2. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.
3. Degrading air quality index, growing water scarcity and lack of waste management are some of the challenges of sustainable development faced in India. *(any one)*

36.

1. The change that took place in Belgium in 1993 was that the regional governments were given constitutional powers that were no longer dependent on the Central Government. Belgium shifted from a unitary to a federal form of government.
2. A federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest and the other are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

3. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government. The Central Government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. But in federal system, the Central Government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the Central Government. Both these governments are separately answerable to the people.

37. (a) and (b)

