

Answers to RSS–DS2/Set-2

1. (a) (i) and (ii)
2. (d) Johann Gutenberg–Printing Press
3. (c) Germania
4. (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
5. (a) Agenda 21
6. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
7. (d) Laterite soil
8. (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
9. (a) (i)–(D); (ii)–(C); (iii)–(A); (iv)–(B)
10. (a) There are two or more levels of the government.
11. (a) Nagaland
12. (c) Concurrent List
13. (b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
14. (b) Has most equitable distribution of income
15. (a) Under employment
16. (a) A
17. (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
18. (d) 14.2
19. (b) An engineer getting all employment benefits.
20. (c) Literacy Rate
21. (i) The Non-Cooperation movement started with middle-class participation in the cities.
(ii) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges.
(iii) Many teachers resigned.
(iv) Lawyers gave up their legal practices.
(v) The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.
(vi) Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. (any two)
22. (A) Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. This is true because the literacy rate, infant mortality rate, healthcare facilities, etc., are better in Kerala in comparison to Haryana. The per capita income is only calculated by calculating the average income of the state, irrespective of any other factor.

Or

- (B) The two common developmental goals of the people are as follows:
- (i) Peace and security
 - (ii) Better living conditions
23. The various reforms that a political party can adopt in order to perform their functions well are as follows:
- (i) A provision within a political party to tackle their internal conflicts.
 - (ii) The 1/3rd representation in the party should be given to women candidates.
 - (iii) The parties should not promote candidates having criminal records.
 - (iv) State funding during elections should be promoted so that candidates coming from poor backgrounds stand an equal chance to win.
24. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of funds (the borrowers) by lending money to people who are in need. People can open accounts in banks, and banks make use of that money to fulfil the loan requirements of the people. A higher interest rate is charged for the borrower, and that profit is given to the depositor as interest for offering deposits.
25. (i) In the early 1920s spread of militant guerrilla movement took place in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) They were against colonial policies.
 - (iii) Their livelihood was affected and their traditional rights were denied.
 - (iv) Their leader Alluri Sitaram Raju was inspired by the Non Cooperation Movement and persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.
 - (v) He wanted liberation by the use of force.
 - (vi) The rebels attacked police stations and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.
26. (A) (i) The steel products are used as a raw material in different industries.
- (ii) It is required for export.
 - (iii) It provides machinery for ensuring country's growth.

Or

- (B) It is possible for India to develop the non-conventional energy sources because it is a tropical country, having a large amount of sunshine, water, wind and biomass. The different sources of energy that have been tapped and developed are solar energy, wind energy, biogas, tidal energy and geothermal energy.
- Solar Energy—Gujarat and Rajasthan
 - Wind Energy—Tamil Nadu
 - Biogas—Rural areas
 - Tidal Energy—Gulf of Kuchchh
 - Geothermal Energy—Himachal Pradesh.

27. (i) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedure.
(ii) Every citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making.
(iii) Democratic governments are accountable, legitimate and transparent.
(iv) People have the right to choose their rulers.
(v) Democracy gives its citizens the right to information about the government and its functioning.
(vi) Democratic government is the people's own government and it is run by the people.
(any three)
28. (i) People can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
(ii) SHGs are regular in their savings which can be used as monetary help.
(iii) Members can take small loans without collateral to meet their needs.
(iv) Due to timely repayment banks also lend loans to SHGs.
29. (i) Technology has been changing rapidly.
(ii) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone including mobile phones, fax) are used to contact and access information.
(iii) It helps to communicate from remote areas.
(iv) Development of satellite communication devices also took place.
(v) Computers have now entered almost every field of activity.
(vi) One can obtain and share information through internet.
(vii) Electronic mail (e-mail) and talk (voice-mail) are available across the world at negligible costs.
(viii) It has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries.
30. (A) The following were the reasons that led to the rise of revolutionaries after the establishment of conservative regimes in Europe after 1815.
(i) During the years following 1815, the conservative regimes began curbing activities that questioned the legitimacy of the autocratic governments in Europe.
(ii) Criticism and dissent was not tolerated.
(iii) Censorship was imposed to control the spread of the ideas like liberty and freedom.
(iv) Freedom of expression was curbed as thinkers were not allowed to raise their views.
(v) The liberal nationalists, inspired by French Revolution, began to carry their opposition secretly and formed secret societies to spread the ideas of nationalism and train the revolutionaries.

Or

- (B) Greece was the part of Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
(i) The Greeks were influenced by the growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe and they started a struggle for their independence in 1821.
(ii) Nationalists in Greece got support from the Greeks residing in different countries.
(iii) Even the West European countries sympathised with the Greek and their ancient culture.

- (iv) Poets and artists too admired Greece as the basis of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion in its support. English poet Lord Byron even organised fund and participated in the war.
 - (v) Finally, in 1832, Greece was recognised as an independent nation by the Treaty of Constantinople.
- 31. (A)** Situations which display lack of internal democracy within a political party are as follow:
- (i) Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
 - (ii) Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
 - (iii) They do not have the means or the connections needed to influence the decisions. As a result the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
 - (iv) Since one or few leaders exercise paramount power in the party, those who disagree with the leadership find it difficult to continue in the party.
 - (v) More than loyalty to party principles and policies, personal loyalty to the leaders become more important.

Or

- (B) Role of money and muscle power among political parties during elections in India are follow:
- (i) Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use shortcuts to win elections.
 - (ii) They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
 - (iii) Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
 - (iv) In some cases, parties support criminals also who can win elections.
 - (v) Democrats all over the world are worried about the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.
- 32. (A)**
- Industrial locations are complex in nature as they are influenced by the availability of raw material, labour, capital, power, market, etc.
 - Manufacturing tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at a lower cost, which is the key determining factor.
 - Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and as well as services like banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants, etc. to the industry.
 - Pre-1947, most industries were located in near ports from the point of view of overseas trade.
 - Government policies and specialised labour also influence the location of industries

Or

(B) After an industrial activity starts in a town, urbanisation follows. Industry provides employment to the people of the area. Population migrates from rural hinterlands to seek jobs, Housing and transport facilities are developed to accommodate these people. Other infrastructural developments take place leading to growth and development of the town into a city. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Cities provide markets and services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand.

33. (A) 'Business is all about solving people's problems - at a profit.' Explain how banks function like a business with respect to the above statement.

(a) Banks keep a small amount of deposits with themselves. They manage with this amount, as on any given day, only some depositors will come to withdraw cash.

(b) Rest of the deposits are used by the bank to extend loans to the public.

(c) In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who need these funds, hence solving a problem.

(d) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

(e) The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is the banks' main source of income. This interest is their profit.

Or

(B) Dhananjay will be able to get loan from a formal source.

Arguments: Banks are not present everywhere in rural India. Even where they are present, 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.

Being a government employee and belongingness with rich household, Dhananjay will be able to get loan from a formal source.

34.

1. The most common expression of communalism in everyday beliefs routinely involves religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.

2. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of ones' own religious community for those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance for those belonging to the minority, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

3. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition. The post-Independence period has also seen large scale communal violence.

35.

1. The Tea cultivation was introduced in India initially by the British.

2. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

3. Tea is a labour-intensive crop and requires abundant supply of cheap and skilled labour, especially at the time of plucking the tea leaves. This is a tedious process which requires skilled manipulation of fingers for plucking two leaves and a bud at a time.

36.

1. The manuscripts were handwritten. They were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily.
2. In Europe the luxury editions were written on Vellum.
3. There was a great need for even quicker and cheaper production of texts. This could only be with the invention of new print technology. The breakthrough occurred in Strasbourg, Germany, where Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s.

37. (a) and (b)

