

Answers to RSS–DS2/Set-3

1. (d) Industrial Working classes
2. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
3. (d) Nepal
4. (b) (ii) and (iv)
5. (c) Tamil Eelam
6. (a) The sexual division of labour in India
7. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but R is not the correct explanation of (A).
8. (a) Terms of credit
9. (c) (i), (ii) and (iv)
10. (d) All of the above
11. (b) More accountability on part of the government
12. (a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
13. (d) Either Hypothetical Scenario (i) or (iii)
14. (c) (ii) and (iv)
15. (d) The Election Commission of India
16. (a) Hall of Mirrors, Versailles
17. (a) Clue (i)
18. (a) of all the people
19. (a) (i)–(C); (ii)–(A); (iii)–(B); (iv)–(D)
20. (b) Members
21.
 - In the capital 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speakers.
 - Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country but minority in capital.
22. (A)
 - Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and southeast Asia travelled to Europe through silk route and in return precious metals flowed from Europe to Asia.
 - Early Christian missionaries travelled from this route to Asia just like Muslim preachers. Similarly Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread to several directions through intersecting points on silk route.

Or

- (B)
 - In the process of long distance cultural exchanges, food habits are often taken up by others.
 - Common food such as potatoes, soya, groundnut, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes, which are a part of Indian food now, were not known to the Indians five hundred years ago. These were brought to Asia, after the discovery of America.
 - Noodles and pasta, which are supposed to be of Italian origin, were originally brought by the Arabs to Sicily.

23. • Maize grows well in old alluvial soil.
• It is a Kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
24. • People from lower castes face social exclusion, segregation, and are often treated as untouchables.
• Inter-caste marriages are still frowned upon, and individuals who choose to marry outside their caste may face social boycott or violence from their own communities.
25. (i) **New ideas and debates:** There were many who criticised the existing practices and campaigned for reforms, while others countered the arguments of the reformers. These debates were carried out openly in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they also shaped the nature of the debate. All this assisted the growth of nationalism.
- (ii) **Connecting various communities:** Print connected communities and people living in different parts of India. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities.
- (iii) **Print and newspaper:** Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in Kesari.
- (iv) **Various novels on national history:** Many novels were written by Indian novelists like Bankim's Anandamath created a sense of pan-Indian belonging. Munshi Premchand's novel, Godan highlighted how Indian peasants were exploited by the colonial bureaucrats.
- (v) **Various images of Bharatmata :** Printers like Raja Ravi Verma and Rabindranath Tagore produced images of Bharatmata which produced a sense of nationalism among Indians. The devotion to mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.
- (any three)*
26. (A) The following are the ways in which the workers in the unorganised sector can be protected:
- Minimum working hours and wages should be fixed by the government.
 - To help self-employed people, the government can provide loans.
- Basic services such as education, health, and food should be taken care of by the government.

Or

- (B) The MGNREGA 2005 has helped in the upliftment of Rural people in the following manner.
- (a) **Guaranteed Employment:** Any adult member of a rural household applying for work under the Act is entitled to employment. Every rural household is entitled to 100 days of employment.
- (b) **Guaranteed Wages:** Wages are to be paid on a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight. Wages are to be paid on the basis of Centre-notified, state-specific MGNREGA wage list.
- (c) **Unemployment Allowance:** If work is not provided within a defined period, the state is expected to pay an unemployment allowance to the people.

27. Industries are responsible for four types of pollution: (a) Air (b) Water (c) Land (d) Noise.

Air pollution: Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms.

Water pollution: The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies.

Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.

Noise pollution: Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills also make a lot of noise.

28. • The two kind of routes are coming together federation and holding together federation.
• India follows holding together federation.
• In this route a large country decides to divide its power between constituent states and the national government. In this case central government is more powerful than the state. Some states are even granted special power in this case.
• It requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
29. Tertiary sector is becoming very important in an Indian economy. The reasons are as follows:
(i) Basic services like education, healthcare, banking, postal service, police stations and courts are required in a developing country like India, which are mostly taken care of by the government.
(ii) Development of agriculture and industry has led to the requirement of services like transport, trade, storage, etc.
(iii) When income levels rise, people start demanding more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.
30. (A) Minerals generally occur in these forms:
• In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.
• In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers.
• Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores.
• Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called 'placer deposits'.
• The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance. The ocean beds, too, are rich in manganese nodules.

Or

(B) There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. We should use renewable energy resources because of the following reasons:

- (i) Exhaustability of non-renewable resources
- (ii) Long years of geological formation of nonrenewable resources
- (iii) Cause less pollution
- (iv) Available in abundance
- (v) Environmental friendly
- (vi) Strong dependence on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, is a threat to the environment.
- (vii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages.
- (viii) Uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future.

31. (A)
- The ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizens) were introduced, which unified people by giving them equal rights under a constitution.
 - The French tricolour was chosen as the new flag instead of the former royal standard.
 - Citizens were allowed to elect members to the Estates-General, which was renamed as the National Assembly.
 - A central administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
 - French became the common language as it was written and spoken in the capital city of Paris, and regional languages were discouraged.
 - A uniform system of weights and measures was introduced and it was followed by the abolition of customs duties and dues. (any five)

Or

(B) Before Unification of Italy, Italy faced political fragmentation over its long history.

- There was the multinational Habsburg Empire and several dynastic states scattered all over.
- The responsibility of unifying Italy through war fell on the ruler King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- The Austrian forces were defeated in 1859 by Sardinia-Piedmont, after a diplomatic alliance was made with the French, by Chief Minister Cavour.
- In order to drive out the Spanish rulers from the Southern regions of Italy, in 1860, a large number of armed volunteers under Garibaldi marched into the Kingdom of two Sicilies and South Italy. They won the support of Peasants.
- Hence in 1861, Italy had a new king, Victor Emmanuel II.

32. (A) Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.
- Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and system of elections.

Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances. For example, India has evolved a multi-party system, because of its social and geographical diversity which cannot be easily absorbed by two or three parties.

Political parties make policies to promote collective good and there can be different views on what is good for all.

Therefore no system is ideal for all countries and situations.

Or

- (B) (i) Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties.

In India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

- (ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes. Political parties in a democracy group together similar opinions, to provide a direction in which government policies can be formulated.

- (iii) Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.

- (iv) Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticising government for its failure or wrong policies.

- (v) Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties.

33. (A) • The Reserve Bank of India monitors the amount of money that banks loan out, and also the amount of cash balance maintained by them.
- It also ensures that banks give out loans not just to profiteering businesses but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries and small borrowers.
 - Periodically, banks are supposed to submit information to the RBI on the amounts lent to whom and at what rates of interest.
 - This monitoring is necessary to ensure that equality is preserved in the financial sector, and that small industries are also given an outlet to grow.
 - This is also done to make sure that banks do not loan out more money than they are supposed to lend.

Or

- (B) • In the informal sector, lenders can lend at whatever interest rate they choose.
- In the informal sector, unfair means are used by lenders to get their money back and there is no one to stop them.
 - The credit activities of lenders in the informal sector are not supervised by any organisation.
 - As the interest rate on loans are higher in the informal sector compared to the formal sector, the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher.
 - To repay the loan, the larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used up, due to higher cost of borrowing.
 - As a result, less income is left in the hands of the borrowers.

- In other cases, higher interest rates means the amount that needs to be repaid by the borrower is more than his incomes, this leads to rising debts, which leads to debt trap.
- In addition, due to the high cost of borrowing, people who may have plans to start an enterprise will desist from borrowing.
- Due to the above mentioned reasons, cooperative societies and banks need to lend more.
- This would help people to borrow at cheaper rates for a variety of purposes, like setting up small scale industries, doing business, growing crops, trade in goods, and thereby helping them in increasing their incomes. (any five)

34.

1. According to the salt law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.
2. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi used it to show the most oppressive face of the British rule.
3. Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and urged them to peacefully defy the British. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.

35.

1. In Rajasthan semi-arid regions, every house is having underground tanks to store the water for drinking purposes. These tanks are large and deep which were built inside most houses or the courtyard. The rainwater collected, is stored within the tanks. These tanks were beneficial to fight against the summer heat as they kept the rooms cool. The rainwater can be stored in the tankas till the next rainfall making it an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources are dried up.
2. Using bamboo pipes, spring and steam water is tapped in Meghalaya. This system is over 200 years old. In Mysore district of Karnataka, there is a remote backward village named Gendathur. To meet the water needs of the houses, a rooftop rainwater harvesting system was installed in around 200 houses. In Rajasthan, to store drinking water, 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised. For storing drinking water, all the houses had tankas or underground tanks in Balmer, Phalodi, Bikaner regions of Rajasthan.
3. Tamil Nadu

36.

1. The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil. More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate.

2. Yes, crude oil is essential for development process in our country because
- (i) Most of the industries and factory depend on crude oil.
 - (ii) 97% of energy required for transportation provided by crude oil.
 - (iii) There are also many product such as diesel, jet fuel, LPG, kerosene etc, that we get from crude oil and it is essential for development. (any two)
3. The future is bleak because the reserves of oil would last only 50 years more. Imports are expensive than exports and Crude oil prices will rise and foreign dependence of less developed countries will increase.

37. (a) and (b)

