

Answers to RSS/Set-1

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a)

4. (b) By January 1871, the process of Unification of Germany was completed. In 1905, slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires. In 1815, representatives of the European powers met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The period from 1830 to 1848 is known as the age of Revolutions in Europe.

5. (A) The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. There were several silk routes, over land and by sea that brought together regions of Asia, and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the 15th century. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

- Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia also travelled the same route. In return, precious metals – gold and silver – flowed from Europe to Asia.
- Trade and cultural exchange went hand in hand. Buddhism from India spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes. Early Christian missionaries travelled this route to reach Asia and Muslim preachers took the same route a few centuries later. *(any 1 illustration)*

Or

(B) Travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity and spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution.

They carried with them goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases.

- Spread of disease-carrying germs can also be traced as far back as the seventh century. By the thirteenth century it had become an unmistakable link.
- Around 3000 BC Indus valley civilisation had trade links with present-day West Asia.
- For more than millennia, cowries (the Hindi cowdi or seashells, used as a form of currency) from the Maldives found their way to China and East Africa.

(any 1 illustration)

6. (A) After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji undertook his experiments with the concept of satyagraha in India.

- **Champaran (1917):** He inspired the peasants of Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive plantation system.
- **Kheda (1917):** In 1917, in support of the peasants of Kheda district in Gujarat, he organised a satyagraha against revenue payment at the time of crop failure and plague epidemic. He demanded relaxation from revenue collection.
- **Ahmedabad (1918):** In Ahmedabad, he organised Satyagraha favouring the demands of the cotton mill workers. *(any two)*

Or

(B) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj Flag. This tricolour was very instrumental in unifying people and inspiring a feeling of nationalism in them. The main features of this flag were:

- It was a tricolour having red, green and white.
- It had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

7. (A) The following were the reasons that led to the rise of revolutionaries after the establishment of conservative regimes in Europe after 1815.

- During the years following 1815, the conservative regimes began curbing activities that questioned the legitimacy of the autocratic governments in Europe.
- Criticism and dissent was not tolerated.
- Censorship was imposed to control the spread of the ideas like liberty and freedom.
- Freedom of expression was curbed as thinkers were not allowed to raise their views.
- 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) There were no nation-states in Europe till the mid-eighteenth century. Germany, Italy and Switzerland were ruled by different rulers with their well-defined territories. Eastern and central part of Europe too had autocratic monarchies. People from different ethnic groups occupied these areas and spoke different languages. Sudetenland and Bohemia were dominated by German-speaking people. It also included the province of Lombardy and Venetia which had Italian speaking people. In Hungary, the half of the population spoke Magyar and the other half of the population spoke different dialects. In the part of Galicia, the aristocratic class spoke Polish.

There was an absence of collective identity or common culture among these groups. Apart from this, a large group of peasant people like—Roumans to the east in Transylvania, Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola and the Croats to the south lived within the boundary. The only tie binding these different groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

- 8.1. The given passage relates to the limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 8.2. Gandhiji believed that separate electorates for *dalits* would slow down the process of their integration into society.
- 8.3. The solutions sought by the *dalit* leaders to the problems of their community were:
- (i) Demanding reserved seats in the educational institutions
 - (ii) A separate electorate that would choose *dalit* members for legislative councils

9. Marked on the map.

10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (a)

16. The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. He must be using all these to ensure higher productivity of rice in Punjab region.

17. (A) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains. They have very high nutritional value. Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage.

(a) **Jowar:**

- Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.
- It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly need irrigation.
- Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) **Bajra:**

- Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.
- Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.

(c) **Ragi:**

- Ragi is a crop of dry regions and grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.
- Major ragi producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Or

(B) Agriculture is important in India because of the following reasons:

- More than 50% of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities which provide employment.
- It produces most of the food and foodgrains that we consume.
- India exports many agricultural products to different countries of the world e.g., coffee and tea.
- Agriculture produces raw materials for manufacturing sector, e.g., textile industry.
- It forms the base of food and beverage industries.

- 18.1. Women collect and store water by balancing many 'matkas' (earthen pots) and travelling long distances to get water.
- 18.2. Water scarcity is caused due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation, but water scarcity in most cases is caused by over- exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.
- 18.3. Yes, rainwater harvesting can help as agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' in other parts of Rajasthan. 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

19. Marked on the map.

20. (d) 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d)

24. During the 1950's and 1960's the minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful in Belgium. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.

He said the tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels, the capital of Belgium. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch-speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

25. 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.

However, in a 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.

26. Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area.

- It could be tourism, or the regional craft industry, or new services like IT etc.
- Some of these would require proper planning and support from the government.

For example, the same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 35 lakh people.

- A study conducted by the erstwhile Planning Commission (now known as NITI Aayog) estimates that nearly 20 lakh jobs can be created in the education sector alone.

- Similarly, if we are to improve the health situation, we need many more doctors, nurses, health workers etc. to work. These are some ways by which jobs would be created thereby increasing the income and employment for people in that area. *(Any 3 points)*
27. (A) Modern democracies cannot exist without political parties. We can understand the necessity of political parties by imagining a situation without parties.
- Every candidate in the elections will be independent. So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
 - The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.
 - By looking at the non-party based elections to the panchayat in many states. Although the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a 'panel' of its candidates. This is exactly what the party does. That is the reason we find political parties in almost all countries of the world, whether these countries are big or small, old or new, developed or developing
 - The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. As societies became large and complex, they also needed some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government and to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed. They needed a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.
 - Political parties fulfil these needs that every representative government has. We can say that parties are a necessary condition for a democracy.

Or

- (B) One sees several parties compete for power, and when 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. Thus in India, we have a multiparty system.
- In this system, the government is formed by various parties coming together in a coalition.
 - When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. For example, in India there were three such major alliances in 2004 parliamentary elections– the National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left Front.
 - The multiparty system often appears very messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
 - India has evolved a multiparty system because the social and geographical diversity in such a large country is not easily absorbed by two or even three parties. No system is ideal for all countries and all situations.
- 28.1. There is an overwhelming support for democracy all over the world as it is people's own government.
- 28.2. Some delay in decision making in a democracy is present because of the fact that it is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiations.
- 28.3. Democracy must provide the following two things:
- (i) It must give right to people to choose their rulers
 - (ii) It must give the people control over their rulers.

29. (d) 30. (a) 31. (a) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (a)

35. 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. *e.g.*: 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. *e.g.*: 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. *e.g.*: Providing health and education.

36. Cultivation of sugar cane 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.

37. • **First**, in any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.

• **Second**, the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage and the like, as we have already seen. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.

• **Third**, as income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. You can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.

• **Fourth**, over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.

Nevertheless, the service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance. *(any three)*

38. (A) Banks are not available 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) The significance of the Reserve Bank of India in the Indian economy is as follows:
- It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
 - The banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
 - The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
 - 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.
 - Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc. (any five points)

Map for Q.No 9 (Section A) and Q.No 19 (Section B)

