

Answers to RSS/Set-2

1. (c) 2. (b)
3. (b) The Napoleonic Civil Code was introduced in 1804. Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. French Revolution took place in 1789. The cover of a German almanac was designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798.
4. (d)
5. (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.
6. (A) • The Congress wanted to include the demands of the masses as a whole and not a particular group or class.
- If the demand of the workers were included, then industrialists would get offended. The industrialists were supporting the Congress financially. The Congress did not want to alienate the industrialists and divide the anti-imperialist forces.
 - A big portion of the Congress membership and funding came from industrialists and small businessmen.

Or

- (B) • A Satyagrahi wins the battle through non-violence. This statement emphasises the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- It is suggested that if the cause is true, if the struggle is against injustice, then physical force is not necessary to fight against the oppressor.
 - Without being aggressive a satyagrahi could win the battle. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressors instead of forcing them to accept truth through the use of violence.
7. (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.

8.1. Gandhiji went to London in 1931 to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

8.2. Gandhi-Irwin was a Pact in which Gandhiji agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference in London in 1931 and the British government agreed to release the political prisoners.

8.3. The Civil Disobedience Movement was called off by Gandhiji in 1931 because Congress leaders were being arrested, there were violent clashes in many places and government responded with a policy of brutal repression.

9. Marked on the map.

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

16. 'Energy saved is energy produced.' The statement is absolutely true.

- The depletion of energy is a global phenomenon at present and India is no exception to that. We are one of the least energy efficient countries of the world. On the contrary, the demand for energy is growing many fold in the form of coal, oil or gas but the energy source is getting scarce and costlier.
- We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources.
- For example, as responsible citizens, we can minimise our usage by using public transport instead of individual vehicles, switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. (any two)

17. (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:

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

18.1. The two methods of traditional water-harvesting used in India are:

- In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like ‘Kuls’ and ‘Guls’ in Western Himalayas for agriculture.
- Rooftop rainwater harvesting was very commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

18.2. People of Rajasthan utilise rainwater for drinking purpose and many make room beside tanka to beat the summer heat.

18.3. Two benefits of rainwater harvesting are:

- It reduces dependence on ground-water as groundwater resources are becoming increasingly scarce in many parts of the world.
- Rainwater harvesting can reduce storm water runoff from a property. The elimination of runoff can reduce contamination of surface water with pesticides, sediment, metals and fertilizers.

19. Marked on the map.

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

24. India adopted a multiparty system because of the following reasons:

- India is blessed with tremendous social and geographical diversity. This diversity cannot be easily accommodated in one or two political parties.
- Because of multiparty system, variety of interests and opinions enjoy political representation.

25. • 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.

26. The various roles of the opposition parties in a democracy are listed as follows:

- It acts like a watchdog of democracy. It keeps a check on the role of the government and restricts them from misusing the power.
- It provides to the people alternative policies and criticises government for its failures or wrong policies.
- The opposition is always a viable alternative to the ruling government.

27. (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) • Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among candidates put up by political parties.

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

- 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.
- Parties make laws for a country. Laws are debated and passed in the legislature.
- Parties that lose elections play the role of the opposition. Opposition parties voice their views by criticising government for its failure or wrong policies.
- Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues and resolve people's problems. Many pressure groups are the extensions of political parties.

28.1. When the power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to the local government then it is called 'Decentralisation of Power'.

28.2. Federal governments have two or more tiers of government.

28.3. The basic idea behind 'Decentralisation' is to inculcate the habit of democratic participation. It is because a vast country like India can't be run only through two tiers of governments.

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

35. The following are the limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development:

- Per capita income does not tell us anything about the distribution of income. A poor country with a more equal distribution of income would be better than a richer country with unequal distribution of income.
- Per capita income does not measure various facilities and services that influence quality of life, for example, health facilities, education facilities, equal treatment, etc.
- It is affected by size of population. Even with a large national income, per capita income will be low if a country has a large population.

36. Modern currency has been accepted as a medium of exchange because:

- It is authorised by the government of a India.
- It is issued by the apex bank on behalf of the government.
- No other individual is allowed to issue currency.
- The law of the country legalises its use as a medium of payment and settling transactions.
- No one in a country can refuse payment made in the currency of that country. (*any three*)

37. Yes, it is true that transparency is the most important feature of a democracy.

- Transparency ensures that decision making will be based on certain norms and procedures.
- A citizen who wants to know whether a decision was taken through correct procedures or not can find this out. The citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making for example, RTI i.e., Right to Information.

- If citizens are not well informed, they can neither act in their self-interest nor will they be able to choose any serious and right individuals in elections. This also helps in reduction of corruption. After all, a democratic government is of the people, by the people and for the people.
38. (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)*

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

