

# Answers to RSS/Set-3

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1. (b)
2. (c) Giuseppe Mazzini founded Young Europe in Berne in 1833. Napoleon was defeated collectively by Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1815. In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. In 1831, Giuseppe Mazzini was sent into exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
3. (c)
4. (d)
5. (A)
  - 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.
  - It also had a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.

**Or**

- (B) The Chauri Chaura incident in 1922 led to the calling off of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
6. (A) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nationalism in Europe in the following ways:
    - Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.
    - Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the *das volk*.
    - Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
    - Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.
    - Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French. *(any three)*

**Or**

- (B) Women played an important role in the Civil Disobedience Movement in following ways:
- Women participated in large numbers in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  - During the movement, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to Gandhiji.
  - They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, boycotted foreign cloth and picketed liquor shops.
  - Many were put to jail by the police.
  - Moved by Gandhiji’s call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. *(any three)*
7. (A) The sense of collective belongingness among the Indians came from a united struggle of the people against the colonisers under whom they suffered oppression, suppression and cruelty. A variety of other cultural processes that helped in building the sense of collective belongings are as follows.

- **Personification of Bharat Mata:** The image of country India was transformed as Bharat Mata first by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Later, other artists like Abanindranath Tagore too painted the image of Bharat Mata portraying her as a calm, composed, divine and spiritual figure. People began to pledge their devotion to her as a proof of nationalism.
- **National Song ‘Vande Mataram’:** Bankim Chandra wrote ‘Vande Mataram’ as a hymn to the motherland in his novel *Anandamath*. This song became so popular that it began to be sung widely in the nationalist movements.
- **Folklore:** Nationalist leaders made every possible effort to collect folk songs and legends. Rabindranath Tagore himself began to revive folk songs, dances, folk tales, cultures, etc. Natesa Sastri published a four volume collection of Tamil folktales *The Folklore of Southern India*.
- **Use of Icons and Symbols:** During the Swadeshi movement, a tricolour was designed depicting signs and symbols used by both Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. Carrying and holding the flag during marches became a symbol of opposition.
- **Rediscovery of India’s Past:** British colonisers portrayed Indians as backward and primitive. Nationalists thought it necessary to discover India’s glorious past. They wrote about the achievements made by the Indians in the field of art, science, mathematics, etc. and urged Indians also to take pride in India’s great glory.

**Or**

(B) After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji played a leading role in the Indian National Movement from 1916 till his death.

- He successfully involved the masses in the Satyagraha movements at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad to raise the voice of the peasants and workers.
- He organised nationwide movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement to pressurise the colonial government to withdraw from India.
- He mobilised the people to unite for a mass struggle. His call was responded to with wholehearted support.
- He took up the causes of depressed classes and called them Harijans and dignified their work.
- His unique method of Satyagraha based on truth and non-violence was appreciated even by the Britishers. His method included boycott of British institutions like legislative councils, law courts, schools, colleges, etc., picketing the shops selling foreign goods, renunciation of titles awarded by the British, non-payment of taxes, etc.

8.1. The Act of Union (1707)

8.1. Steady growth of wealth, importance and power.

8.3. The Scottish Highlanders were suppressed by the English by forbidding them to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress.

9. Marked on the map.

10. (a)      11. (b)      12. (a)

13. (b) Industries may be classified on the basis of sources of raw materials used, according to their main role, on the basis of capital investment, on the basis of ownership and based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods.

14. (c)      15. (c)
16. Two institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers are:
- (i) Crop insurance
  - (ii) Establishment of Grameen banks to provide low interest loans.
17. (A) 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. (any five)

**Or**

- (B)
- Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources.
  - Have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources.
  - Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles
  - Switch off electricity when not in use.
  - Using power-saving devices.
  - Use non-conventional sources of energy. (any five)
- 18.1. The government announces minimum support price of the crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.
- 18.2. It is because it provides livelihood for more than 60% of India's population.
- 18.3. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development.
19. Marked on the map.
20. (c)      21. (d)      22. (d)      23. (a)
24. • Communalism means placing one's own religion above the other and having hatred for other religion. It is harmful because it propagates hate-philosophy among the religions group.
- It leads to unrest and ruin life and property. It splits the society on the basis of religion and disturbs the social fabric. It also leads to acrimony, tension and even rioting between them.
25. The guiding philosophy of Bharatiya Janata Party is to modernise India on the basis of Indian traditions and cultural values and the promotion of a uniform civil code.
26. Democracy produces a legitimate government through the following mechanism:
- It conducts regular, free and fair elections, that ensure the accountability of the government and election of representatives to legislate and govern on behalf of people.
  - It carries open public debate on major policies and legislations.
  - It enables citizens to enjoy the right to information about the government and its functioning.

27. (A) The importance of regional parties in strengthening democracy is as follows:

- As India is a federal state, more regional parties mean more influence of state parties in national politics.
- Now, regional parties have a say in political policies as strength of regional parties have expanded. This made the Parliament of India politically more and more diverse.
- State parties represent various regional issues of development on the national level and provide a platform for the diverse social groups and communities.
- Parties had to form alliances with the regional parties to form a coalition at the centre.
- This has broadened the concept of popular participation and strengthened the federation and democracy in our country.

Or

(B) Following were the three demands of Sri Lankan Tamils:

- Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
- Regional autonomy.
- Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.

In order to protest for their demand they started a political struggle in the way of conflict with the government.

- By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (State) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
- The distrust between the two communities turned into wide spread conflict which soon turned into a civil war.
- As a result thousands of people of both communities were killed, causing a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country. *(any two)*

28.1. The Election Commission of India recognises the political parties and allots symbols to them.

28.2. The unique symbols given to the political parties can be used by the official candidates of that party.

28.3. A political party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a national party.

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

35. The objectives of implementing the MGNREGA 2005 include:

- To provide at least 100 days employment to the adult members of each family living in rural areas who are willing to do unskilled labour.
- If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
- It ensures Right to Work.

36. • Liberalisation of trade and investment policies has helped the globalisation process by making foreign trade and investment easier.

- Earlier, several developing countries had placed barriers and restrictions on imports and investments from abroad to protect domestic production. However, to improve the quality of domestic goods, these countries have removed the barriers.

- Thus, liberalisation has led to a further spread of globalisation because now businesses are allowed to make their own decisions on imports and exports. This has led to a deeper integration of national economies into one conglomerate whole.

37. After primary and secondary sectors, there is a third sector called the service sector also known as tertiary sector. Activities that fall under the service sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors by not directly producing a good but helping these sectors by activities that act as aid or support for the production process.

For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these goods in godowns. We may also need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking and trade are some examples of service or tertiary sector.

Since these activities generate services rather than goods, they promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.

38. (A) The history of developed countries indicates about the shifts that have taken place between the sectors as given below.
- In the initial stages, the primary sector was the most important sector. Most of the people were employed in this (agricultural) sector.
  - With the changes in the method of farming, the production increased tremendously. Now people could do other activities such as trading. They, therefore, became craftpersons and traders. Increase in production of grains and other things led to the growing need for transportation and other facilities. But in spite of this, at this stage, most of the goods produced were natural products from the primary sector and most people were also employed in this sector.
  - With the passage of time, machines were invented. Factories were established to manufacture various goods. Gradually, the industries were established and industrial sector employed more and more people. As a result of these changes, the secondary sector became more important in total production and employment. Thus, the importance of the sectors had changed.
  - In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. Tertiary sector is also called service sector because it provides basic services such as teachers, doctors, lawyers, internet café and ATM booths. Tertiary sector became most important in terms of production.
  - At present, tertiary sector employs the maximum number of people. So there has been a shift from primary sector to secondary sector and then to tertiary sector or service sector in the developed countries.

**Or**

- (B) The primary sector is the largest employer in India. This sector produces only a quarter of the GDP because of the following reasons.
- Productivity in the primary sector is very low because of the use of outdated means of production.
  - Land holdings are very small, which cannot produce the desired output.
  - Primary sector lacks modern irrigational facilities. Dependence on monsoons add to the problem.
  - The government has not been able to provide an effective system of financing and transportation in the rural areas.
  - Difficulty in accessing the marketing facilities.
  - Absence of alternative employment in the rural areas.

*(any five)*

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

