

SS SUPER REVISION SHEET ANSWER KEY

Section-A (History)

1. Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His civil code of 1804 was known as Napoleonic Code.
 - i. It did away with all the privileges based on birth.
 - ii. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
 - iii. It simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudal system. It freed peasants from serfdom and manorial duties.
 - iv. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen found new-found freedom as guild restrictions were removed in towns also.
2. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. The French Revolution played a pivotal role in shaping the idea of the 'Nation' in Europe by introducing concepts of equality, citizenship, and nationalism. Additionally, the spread of revolutionary ideals through publications and Napoleon's conquests facilitated the dissemination of nationalism. The French Revolution's focus on people's sovereignty, regardless of social background, influenced European nations to seek self-determination, cultural identity, and unified governance, fostering distinct national identities and new nations in Europe.
3. The French Revolutionaries took various measures to instil a sense of collective identity among the people of France.
 - French language, the way it was written and spoken in Paris, was encouraged and went on to become the National Language.
 - Regional dialects of the language were not encouraged.
 - The former Royal Standard was replaced by the tricolor which was the new flag for French Nation.
 - Martyrs were commemorated.
 - Oaths were taken.
 - There was the composition of hymns.
 - The Constitution envisaged a united community, with all the citizens having equal rights.
 - The idea of le citoyen (the citizen) and la Patrie (the fatherland) was propagated.
 - The body of active citizens elected Estates General, which was later renamed as the National Assembly.
 - There was the abolition of internal customs and dues.
 - Within the territory of France, a uniform law was formulated for all the citizens of France.
 - Led to the establishment of a Centralized Administrative System.
 - There was the adoption of a universal system of measures and weights.
4. **Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:**
 - i. He established the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code. This code did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before Law and also secured the right to property.
 - ii. He simplified administrative divisions.
 - iii. He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 - iv. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed many freedoms that were not given to them.
 - v. In towns too, guild systems were removed.
 - vi. Transport and communication systems were improved.
5. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways:
 - i. Art, music, literature, and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.

- ii. 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*.
 - iii. The glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
 - iv. Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on the 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.
 - v. Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.
 - vi. Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.
 - vii. Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka became national symbols.
6. The following facts justify that the first half of nineteenth century were the years of hunger, hardship and revolts:
- i. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship.
 - ii. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over the Europe.
 - iii. In most countries of the Europe there were more job-seekers than employment.
 - iv. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in town were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced than on the continent.
 - v. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanized.
 - vi. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
 - vii. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread anger in towns and country.
 - viii. In 1848, due to food shortage and unemployment the population of Paris started a revolution.
7. King Victor Emmanuel II was the king of Sardinia who helped all revolutionaries whose main aim was to achieve the unification and Independence of Italy. It was Emmanuel who finally completed the task of unification, after Cavour had died, by annexing the Papal territories of Venetia and Rome. In this way, the united Italy came into existence in the year 1871 A.D.
8. The Process of Unification of Italy is as follows:
- i. During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. Mazzini decided to unite Italy in 1830, He had organised a secret society called 'Young Italy' to achieve his aim.
 - ii. Mazzini, a great revolutionary leader of Italy, inspired the youth with the ideas of establishing a single unified Italy. He set up secret societies like Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne with like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy, and German states.
 - iii. After initial failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took up the task of unifying the Italian states through wars.
 - iv. Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859 through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Count Cavour.
 - v. Armed volunteers marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860 under the leadership of Garibaldi, and were successful in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.
 - vi. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel-II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
9. In Britain, the formation of a nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval, revolution or national struggle but of a long drawn out parliamentary process. The process of unification of Britain is as follows:
- i. Britain was not a nation-state prior to 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.
 - ii. The English nation steadily grew in importance, wealth and power and extended her influence over other nations of the island.
 - iii. In 1688, England established as a nation-state. English parliament seized power from the monarchy.

- iv. In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
 - v. England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres. British Parliament was dominated by English members.
 - vi. Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his United Irishmen (1798) and a new "British Nation" was formed.
10. Italian Unification faced the following obstacles in its way:
- i. Quarrelsome Division: The division of Italy into many states and their mutual quarrels rendered Italy quite weak.
 - ii. Foreign Rules: Foreign countries like France and Austria established their control over a large part of Italy. Napoleon, the French emperor, had conquered the whole of Italy. Thus, the foreign rule was a big hurdle in the way of the Italian Unification.
 - iii. Congress of Vienna: After the downfall of Napoleon, the Congress of Vienna once again divided Italy into small states and thus played a great havoc with the task of Italian unification.
 - iv. The Pope of Rome: The Pope of Rome was keeping Rome and its adjoining territories under his dominance. This way he was also proving a great hurdle in the way of the Italian unification.
 - v. Reactionary Rulers: Reactionary rulers in most of the Italian states were also proving a great hurdle in the way of Italian Unification.
11. The Balkans became a source of serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 due to a combination of ethnic diversity, declining empires, and power rivalry.
- i. The Balkan region had great geographical and ethnic diversity. It was inhabited by many ethnic and religious groups such as Serbs, Bulgarians, Greeks, and others. This diversity made it difficult to create stable political boundaries and led to frequent conflicts.
 - ii. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. As the Ottoman Empire weakened, its control over the region declined, creating political instability and unrest.
 - iii. The spread of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, along with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, made the region highly volatile. People began to demand independent nation-states based on shared language and culture.
 - iv. One by one, European subject nationalities of the Ottoman Empire broke away and declared independence. However, their independence movements often overlapped, leading to disputes over territory and identity.
 - v. Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their national identity and political boundaries. This intensified conflicts within the Balkans, turning the region into a hotspot of nationalist tension.
12. The Balkan issue became one of the major factors responsible for the First World War in the following ways:
- i. Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were known as slaves.
 - ii. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
 - iii. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became as area of intense conflict.
 - iv. The Balkan states were jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of other. Balkans also became as area of big power rivalry.
 - v. Each European power such as Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over Balkans and this led to a series of wars, eventually the First World War.
13. The Rowlatt Act of 1919 was opposed by the people of India in the following manner:
- i. Gandhi began non-violent civil disobedience with a hartal on 6 April.
 - ii. Rallies were organized in various cities.
 - iii. Workers of the 12 railway workshops went on strike and shops were closed.

- iv. The two renowned leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satya Pal, and Dr. Saifuddin Kithlew were arrested on 10th April.
 - v. On 13th April, a public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh in a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides to protest against the arrest. General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on the innocent civilians who had gathered from the city of Amritsar and outside to attend a peaceful meeting.
14. According to Gandhiji if Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and Swaraj would come. This was the basis of the concept of non-cooperation in India. The following events turned it into a movement:
- The movement launched by Gandhiji unfolded in stages. It began with the surrender of government titles, awards, and administrative positions and was followed by the boycott of government institutions, schools, colleges, and even foreign goods.
 - Tribals and peasants all were able to associate with Mahatma Gandhi. This movement had participation from all social groups, especially the middle class in the cities. Every group had its own aspirations and reasons to join the non-cooperation movement.
 - Through the summer of 1920 Mahatma Gandhi and Shaikat Ali toured extensively, mobilizing popular support for the movement
 - Finally, at the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the programme of Non-Cooperation was adopted. In case the government used repressive methods a full-scale Civil Disobedience campaign would then be launched.
15. On 13th April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. Some to protest against the British government's repressive measures, others to attend the annual Baisakhi Fair. These people were unaware of the imposition of Martial Law in the city. General Dyer, the Commander, blocked the exit points from the Bagh and opened fire upon the innocent citizens. Dyer's intention was to produce a moral effect and terrorize Satyagrahis. Hundreds of innocent people including women and children were killed and wounded due to this indiscriminate firing by the British soldiers, which ultimately led to nation-wide outrage. Jallianwala Bagh incident was the most brutal incident in the History of India.
16. The Non-Cooperation Movement soon spread from towns to rural areas. In October 1920, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was formed under Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and others, and within a month over 300 branches emerged in nearby villages. Peasants, angry at high rents and unpaid demands, launched protests that sometimes turned violent, such as attacks on taluqdars' houses, looting of bazaars and seizure of grain stocks. In forest regions, the colonial government's restrictions on grazing and forest use angered the hill tribes. Alluri Sita Ram Raju led the tribal movement, encouraging Khadi but believing in armed resistance. In Assam, plantation workers inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement left plantations hoping to return home, but many were stranded due to strikes and were later caught and punished.
17. The Non-Cooperation Movement marked a turning point in the Indian national movement as it brought mass participation from people across regions, making the struggle truly nationwide. Through the boycott of British goods, schools, courts, and titles, Indians dealt a significant economic and administrative blow to the British. The promotion of Swadeshi encouraged the use of Indian-made goods, which strengthened local industries and fostered self-reliance. The movement created deep political awareness, drawing millions-students, workers, peasants, and women-into the freedom struggle for the first time. Most importantly, it ended the long-standing fear of British authority, giving Indians confidence that they could challenge colonial power through non-violent means. The movement thus laid a strong foundation for future mass struggles against British rule.
18. Reasons for grievances of the peasants against the government were as follows:
- i. Due to forest laws of the colonial government.
 - ii. The forest laws Deprived them of the traditional rights of entering the forest to graze their cattle or to collect fuelwood and fruits.
 - iii. They were charging high land revenues.
 - iv. Peasants were forced to perform begar.
- The following steps were taken to organize the Peasant Movement:
- i. Many Kisan Sabhas were organised.

- ii. The Guerrilla Militant Movement was organised.
 - iii. Peasants attacked police stations and they tried to kill British police officials.
 - iv. Gandhiji declared that no taxes were to be paid and the land was to be redistributed among the poor.
19. Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj.
- i. For plantation workers in Assam freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined place.
 - ii. It meant retaining a link with the village from which they have come.
 - iii. Thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home, when they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement
 - iv. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.
 - v. They were emotionally relating to an all India agitation.
 - vi. They never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by strikes.
 - vii. They acted in the name of Gandhi or linked their movement to that of Congress.
20. Different social groups in the Civil Disobedience Movement:
1. **Rich Peasantry Group:** The Patidar and Jats demanded a reduction in revenue and participated in the boycott program. They were hard hit by the trade depression and found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.
 2. **Poor Peasantry Group:** Many poor peasants were tenants cultivating the rented land from landlords. Depression made it difficult for them to pay the rent. They wanted unpaid rent to be remitted and joined a radical movement led by the socialists and communists.
 3. **Business Class Group:** Prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas, G D Birla formed FICCI. They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and the rupee sterling exchange ratio and refused to sell imported goods.
 4. **Working Class Group:** The Industrial working class did not participate enthusiastically except in Nagpur. They organized movements against low wages and poor working conditions. There were strikes by railway workers and dock workers.
 5. **Women:** Participated in the protest marches, manufacturing of salt and boycotted foreign goods.
21. Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Gandhiji because of the following reasons:
- i. Gandhiji decided to launch satyagraha against Rowlatt Act which allows detention of Indians without trial.
 - ii. Gandhiji was against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
 - iii. Gandhiji wanted broad based movement for bringing Hindu Muslim closer through the Khilafat Andolan.
 - iv. In Congress Session of Calcutta and Nagpur, he convinced leaders to start Non Co-operation Movement.
- Non-Cooperation Movement united the country in the following ways:
- i. People joined non co-operation movement.
 - ii. People surrendered titles and awards.
 - iii. People boycotted civil services, courts, schools.
 - iv. People boycotted foreign goods.
 - v. Thousands of students left schools and colleges.
 - vi. Teachers resigned.
 - vii. Peasants, tribal peasants and plantation workers also joined the satyagraha.
22. Simon commission was constituted under the leadership of Sir John Simon to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. it arrived in India in 1928 and faced protest slogans of "Go Back Simon". It was because this body was to suggest constitutional changes in Indian governance, but it did not have any Indian members. Both Congress and Muslim League unitedly protested against it. Also, the Commission did not give any hope of Swaraj for the Indians. Lord Irwin announced a vague "dominion status" for India to quell the movement, leading to a Round Table Conference in October 1929.
23. The effects of worldwide depression on India were as follows:

- i. India's trade was affected, exports decreased as international prices crashed.
 - ii. There was a fall in agricultural prices from 1926 and it collapsed after 1930.
 - iii. As the demand for agricultural goods fall and exports declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvest and pay the revenue and the British government continued to take high taxes.
 - iv. The economic instability and colonial rule provided an opportunity to Mahatma Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.
24. The Civil Disobedience Movement became a mass movement because people from all parts of India united under a common cause. It began with Gandhi's Dandi March, where he broke the salt law to protest against British control. This simple act inspired thousands, and soon different sections of society joined the struggle-peasants stopped paying land revenue, tribals opposed forest laws, factory workers went on strike, and women participated as volunteers and protesters. The boycott of foreign goods also spread rapidly. People refused to pay taxes, stopped buying British products, and encouraged the use of swadeshi items. This movement did not remain limited to cities but reached villages as well, strengthening national unity and patriotic feelings. The British tried to suppress the movement through arrests and brutal measures, but instead of weakening it, their actions brought Indians closer. As a result, it grew into a strong, widespread national movement.
25. i. In the countryside, rich peasant communities - like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh - were active in the movement.
- ii. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.
 - iii. The refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - iv. However, they were extremely disappointed when the movement was cancelled in 1931 without a revision to the revenue rates. For this reason, many of them refused to take part in the movement when it was revived in 1932.
 - v. The poorer peasantry were not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.
26. Women played a pivotal and transformative role in the Civil Disobedience Movement of India. Their involvement marked a shift from traditional gender roles to active political participation. Women engaged in protests, salt marches, and picketing, defying societal norms and British authorities alike. This movement provided a platform for women to demand their rights and highlight their indispensable contribution to India's struggle for independence. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi emphasized their significance, leading to the emergence of women leaders like Sarojini Naidu and Kamala Nehru. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. The movement not only paved the way for political equality but also inspired subsequent generations of Indian women to pursue broader societal and political roles, leaving an enduring impact on India's social fabric.
27. i. Dalits or untouchables belong to the lower strata of our society. The Congress Party ignored the Dalits for fear of offending the conservative high caste Hindus, i.e. Sanatanis. Gandhiji first realised that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. But many Dalit leaders believed in a different political solution to the problem of their community.
- ii. The Dalits believed that political empowerment could resolve their problems. They organised themselves and demanded reserved seats in educational institutes and separate electorates in order to choose Dalit members for legislative councils. Such demands and social disabilities, therefore, saw limited Dalit participation during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - iii. Dr Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for Dalits which was denied by Gandhiji. Dalit movement continued to be apprehensive of the Congress-led national movement and their participation was limited.
 - iv. The Dalits continued to be apprehensive of Congress led movements because it was dominated by conservative high-class Hindus. So the Dalit participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement was limited, particularly in Maharashtra and Nagpur region where their organisation was strong.
- Thus, it can be concluded that Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

28. The printed books were popular even among the illiterate people because of the following reasons:
- The common people lived in the world of oral culture. They had sacred text readout, ballads recited and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally generally to illiterate people.
 - Illiterate people collectively heard a story, saw a performance, some illiterate people were attracted by beautiful pictures printed on the books.
 - Even those who did not read could certainly enjoy listening to books being readout. So printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales, and such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures. These were then sung and recited at gatherings in villages and in taverns in towns.
 - Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. A Kanpur mill worker wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938 to show links between caste and class exploitation. Poems of Sudarshan Chakra were published as *Sacchi Kavita*.
 - Libraries were set up in Bangalore cotton mills and in Bombay. It was done to bring literacy and to propagate the message of nationalism. The printed books made the poor crazy about reading.
 - Social reformers sponsored and encouraged people to access these libraries to bring literacy.
29. The effects of print revolution are as follows:
- Printing reduced the cost of books.
 - The time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
 - Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
 - Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped in spreading the new ideas that led to the reformation.
 - Due to print people became aware and they started questioning the authorities.
 - Print culture was responsible for the French Revolution.
 - The writings of the enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.
30. **The main impacts of print revolution are as under:**
- Printing reduced the cost of books. The time and labour required to produce each book came down, and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
 - Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the reformation.
 - New reading public has emerged. The hearing people became reading people.
 - Religious debates due to fear of prints led to the distinctive interpretation of faith. Printing transformed the lives of the people. It opened new ways of looking at things.
 - Print culture also affected the lives of poor people and women in many ways. The print gave birth to a new form of popular literature. Very small books were brought out. They were sold at crossroads. The poor people brought these books and read with great interest. Books were cheap so that the poor people could also afford them.
 - Women's reading increased enormously in middle-class homes, liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women-folk at home and send them to schools. Women schools were also set up.
31. The role of print in connecting various communities in different parts of India was as:
- In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of ordinary people.
 - Rammohan Roy published the *Sambad Kaumudi* from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the *Samachar Chandrika* to oppose his opinions. From 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, *Jam-i-Jahan Nama* and *Shamsul Akhbar*. In the same year, a Gujarati newspaper, the *Bombay Samachar*, made its appearance.
 - Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.

- iv. Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities
32. The printing press played the following role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century:
- From the early 19th century, print media opened an era of debates and discussions on various socio-religious issues. It spread many new ideas. All the ideas were accepted only after logical thinking rather than accepting blindly.
 - Newspaper spread new ideas and also shaped the nature of the debate. New contradictory ideas emerged and a wider public could participate in these discussions and expressed their views.
 - In the early 19th century, an intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodox section emerged. They angered about Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry, widow immolation, monotheism etc.
 - Socio-religious reformers are able to spread their ideas against several evil religious customs such as Sati, female infanticide etc. Example: Gulamgiri of Jyotiba Phule.
 - Raja Rammohun Roy published 'Sambad Kaumudt and wrote about the social evils at that time. The Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the 'Samachar Chandrika' to oppose his opinions. At that time, two Persian newspapers 'Jam-i-Jahan Nama and 'Shamsul Akhbar', a Gujarati newspaper, the 'Bombay Samachar' were also published.
 - In North India, the Ulama used cheap lithographic presses to print religious newspapers and published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures. They feared that colonial rule would change their, personal laws. Urdu print helped them to battle against this.
- Thus, print connected communities and people in different parts of India helped to develop their own views.
33. The colonial government adopted strict measures to censor the Indian press. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, giving the government wide powers to control reports and editorials in Indian-language newspapers. Officials kept a close watch on vernacular newspapers across provinces. If any article was considered seditious, the newspaper received a warning, and continued defiance led to the seizure of the press and confiscation of printing equipment. However, these repressive steps had strong impacts on the national movement. Instead of weakening nationalism, they strengthened it. Nationalist newspapers continued to grow and openly exposed colonial exploitation. They inspired political awareness and encouraged people to participate in nationalist activities. British attempts to silence criticism provoked widespread anger and contributed to the rise of militant nationalism.
34. The efforts made by the British in India to impose censorship on the press were:
- By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule.
 - In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.
 - Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms.
 - After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press.
 - As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws.
 - It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. The government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.
 - When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery could be confiscated.

Section-B (Geography)

35. Irrational consumption and over-exploitation of resources without consideration for the future generations have led to grave socio-economic and environmental problems. These problems include global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation. To overcome

these problems and to preserve resources for our future generations as well, the conservation of resources is essential.

Gandhi expressed his concern about resource conservation through these words, "There is enough for everybody's need but not for anybody's greed." According to Gandhiji, greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology are the root cause of resource depletion at the global level. He advocated production by the masses and was against mass production that leads to uncontrolled exploitation of resources. Gandhiji has highlighted the issue of exploitation of resources in many of his writings. He said that it has become utmost important, that we should take sincere efforts for the conservation of resources.

36. Gandhiji said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed."

1. He blamed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
2. Irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems.
3. If resources are carelessly managed, many will be used up. If used wisely and efficiently, however, renewable resources will last much longer. Through conservation, people can reduce waste and manage natural resources wisely.
4. The Man has to make judicious use of natural resources. The ecological balance should not be disturbed.
5. As resources are vital for any developmental activity, resource conservation at various levels is important to overcome these problems. If resources are used up at the same rate as they are generated or formed, they will be maintained for use by future generations.

37. **Resource planning is a complex process which involves:**

- a. Identification of resources across the country through surveying, mapping and preparation of an inventory of resources through their quantitative and qualitative estimation and measurement.
- b. Develop a planning structure for resource development taking into account technology, skill and infrastructure available for implementing the plans.
- c. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans. This involves systematic planning of exploitation of resources.

Resource planning is important in the context of a country like India because:

- a. Resources are important for a country because the economic development of any country depends upon its resources.
- b. Resource planning is the wise, judicious and proper utilization of the resources.
- c. Resource planning is important in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. While some regions are rich in certain types of resources, they may be deficient in some other types of resources. For example, a mineral-rich region may be poor in infrastructure or maybe socio-culturally backwards and included in economically backward regions. Some regions are self-sufficient in terms of availability of resources, while, on the other hand, there are regions that face an acute shortage of resources.
- d. Thus, for proper development, distribution, sharing and utilisation of resources, taking into consideration the technology, quality of human resources and historical experiences of the people, resource planning is essential for development.

38. Planning is a widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.

The two relevant points justifying the fact are:

1. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. For example, Arunachal Pradesh has an abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.
2. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have an acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has a very rich

cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals. The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.

Therefore, the availability of resources is a necessary condition for the development of any region, but the mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. There are many regions in our country that are rich in resources but these are included in economically backward regions. On the contrary, there are some regions which have a poor resource base but they are economically developed.

39. Alluvial soil is the most fertile, widely spread and important soil of India. The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems– the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

The four main characteristics of this soil type are:

- i. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.
- ii. The soil is porous because of its loamy (equal proportion of sand and clay) nature. Porosity and texture provide good drainage and other conditions favorable for agriculture.
- iii. Alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- iv. Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

40.	Red soil	Laterite Soil
	(a) It is formed due to weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks.	(a) It is formed by the leaching process in the tropical areas of heavy rainfall.
	(b) It is highly porous and less fertile but where it is deep, it is fertile.	(b) It is less fertile, only grass grows on it in abundance.
	(c) It is less crystalline.	(c) It is crystalline.
	(d) It is red in colour due to the presence of iron, is it. The colour is more due to the wide diffusion rather than high percentage of iron oxide content.	(d) It is red in colour due to little clay and much gravel of red sandstones.
	(e) It is found in parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand. These soils are spread on almost the whole of Tamil Nadu.	(e) It is found in hills of the Deccan, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Assam and Meghalaya. They also occur at lower levels and in valleys in several other parts of the country.

41. A national park is relatively a large area where several ecosystems exist freely and are not disturbed materially by human exploitation and occupation. There the plants and animal species, aesthetic sites and habitats are of special scientific, educational and recreational interest.

There are 89 national parks in the country.

The Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand and Dudwa National Park in U.P.

42. Biosphere reserves are multipurpose protected areas created to deal with the issue of conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable use.

- i. In a biosphere reserves, local communities, management agencies, scientists, cultural groups and non government agencies work together to manage and substantially develop the area resources.
- ii. Here even agricultural activities are allowed to the local communities and bonafide employment is provided to them.
- iii. Tourism is also allowed to boost revenue.

43. Some good practices can also contribute to conserving forest and wildlife, like:

- i. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972 with various provisions of protecting wildlife.

- ii. Forests are divided into three categories in order to protect them from further depletion.
 - iii. The steps taken by the communities to save flora and fauna are very appreciable.
44. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted India to be a self-reliant country and to overcome the handicap of its colonial past, he launched the multi-purpose projects that not only controls flood but also useful in irrigation, power generation, fish breeding etc. These projects were considered to bring development in villages and make a modern India. It would integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy. The dams were an important symbol of these projects and consequently of the modernization of India.
45. In ancient India there existed the sophisticated hydraulic structures. In the first century B.C., Sringaverapura near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channeling the flood water of the river Ganga. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Odisha), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kohlapur (maharashtra), etc. In the eleventh century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built. In the fourteenth century the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort Area.
46. Multipurpose River Projects were launched after Independence with the approach of integrated water resource management. The objective was to provide multifarious benefits that would lead to the development and progress of the nation, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru had proudly proclaimed the present-day dams or multipurpose projects as 'temples of modern India'. The reason behind this was that these projects integrate the development of agriculture with rapid industrialization and lead to the progress of both the village and urban economy. The benefits provided by multipurpose projects include:
- a. Providing water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity. Such projects facilitate the development of safe drinking water projects for the adjoining areas.
 - b. Irrigation of agricultural fields during the dry season as well as in regions of scanty or inadequate rainfall. This helps in increasing agricultural productivity and bringing more area under cultivation.
 - c. Flood control by regulating the flow of water.
 - d. Water supply for domestic and industrial purposes.
 - e. Generation of hydroelectricity for our industries and homes. Multi-purpose projects help to generate hydro-electricity on a large scale basis, which is very much important for the development of the industry.
 - f. Inland navigation for the purpose of transport and trade. Such projects can create navigation facility in the country by developing ferrying services for transportation, raise fleet capacity and thereby can reduce the traffic load on rail and road transport.
 - g. These projects can help to raise forestry on the banks of the canals. Moreover, it can also encourage the development of fisheries in the reservoirs.
 - h. Recreational facilities.
 - i. Soil conservation through afforestation.

As a result of these benefits that lead to all-round development of the nation, the multipurpose projects are termed the 'temples of modern India.'

47. Multipurpose projects and large dams have been the cause of many social movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan and Tehri Dam Andolan. When multipurpose projects or dams are constructed, local people often have to give their land, livelihood and their control over resources. The local communities are displaced. The local people do not benefit from the project. The landowners, industrialists and large farmers benefit from the project.
- i. Narmada Bachao Andolan is a Non-Governmental Organization which mobilised the people, tribals, farmers and human right activists against the Sardar Sarovar Dam, built across the Narmada river in Gujarat. The movement started with environmental issues, like trees being submerged under-water. It became wider in its scope when it demanded from the government full rehabilitation facilities for the displaced.
 - ii. Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern in many regions. Farmers have shifted to water-intensive and commercial crops. It led to conflict between rich landowners and poor farmers.

- iii. Dams also created conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resource. In Gujarat, the Sabarmati basin farmers were agitated over the priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.
48. Rainwater harvesting in the semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out in the following way:
- Rooftop rain water harvesting is commonly practiced to store water.
 - In arid and semi- arid regions, 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.
 - In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing water.
 - In western Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline as plenty of water is available due to the perennial Rajasthan Canal, though some houses still maintain the tankas since they do not like the taste of tap water.
49. Keeping in view the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, water harvesting system is considered a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally.
- In ancient India also along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of various water harvesting systems.
 - People adopted different techniques in different areas. In hilly regions, people built diversion channels like the 'Guls' or 'Kuls' for agriculture.
 - Roof-top rain-water harvesting was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. Khadins, Johads, and Tanks are the forms of rain-water harvesting practiced in Rajasthan.
- Further water harvesting is a very cheap and affordable method of conservation of water. Indian people have in-depth knowledge of rainfall regime and soil type. Rainwater harvesting techniques are more environmental friendly as compare to multipurpose river projects.
- Therefore, the water harvesting system is considered a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally.
50. A. Rooftop rainwater is collected through a pipe into the underground tanks. Rooftop rainwater harvesting is practiced in Shillong and Meghalaya where nearly 15 to 25 percent of actual water requirement is met from rooftop water harvesting.
- B. In Many parts of rural and urban India, rooftop rainwater harvesting is successfully adopted to conserve and store water.
- C. In Gandathur a village in Karnataka and nearly 200 households has installed this system. From 20 houses, the net amount of rainwater harvested amounts to 1,00,000 liters annually.
- D. In Meghalaya, Bamboo drip is practiced to transport stream and spring water by using Bamboo pipes.
- E. Several low cost techniques are now available to recharge groundwater and harvest the rainwater like, construction of proclamation ponds, refilling of dug wells and collection of rainwater and storing it in tanks or ground.

51.	Subsistence agriculture	Commercial agriculture
	The farming practice in which crops are raised for personal consumption, it is known as subsistence farming.	The farming practice, in which the farmer grows crops for the purpose of trade, it is called commercial farming.
	Farmers and their families produce cereals for themselves and for the local market.	Crops are grown on a large scale with a view to export them to other countries.
	It depends on monsoon.	It uses modern irrigation methods.
	It is practiced in small areas. Cereals like wheat, rice, millets are mainly raised.	It is practiced in large areas. Wheat, cotton, sugarcane etc. are mainly raised.

52. **Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy because:**

- In India, about 5% of people were engaged in the agriculture sector in 2010-2011.

- ii. Near about 70 percent of the population in India is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood.
 - iii. It provides raw materials to industries. Cotton, Jute, Sugar, Vanaspati industries and plantations depend on agriculture directly and also the cottage industries like handloom weaving, oil crushing, rice husking and such depend upon agriculture for raw materials.
 - iv. It helps in earning foreign exchange for the country through export of agricultural produce. Agricultural products like tea, sugar, oil seeds, tobacco, spices, etc., constitute the main items of export in India.
 - v. The proportion of agricultural goods which are exported amount to 50% of total Indian exports and manufactured goods with agricultural content contribute to another 20% and the total comes to 70% of India's exports.
 - vi. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume for our teeming population.
- 53.
- i. Tea is the main beverage crop. India is the leading producer and exporter of tea in the world.
 - ii. Climate: Tea plants grows well in tropical and subtropical climate. Tea thrives well in a hot and humid climate.
 - iii. Soil Type: The soil requirement is deep fertile well drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.
 - iv. In order to increase the yield, proper dose of nitrogenous fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate should be given to soil.
 - v. Temperature: Ideal temperature for the growth is 20⁰ to 30⁰ C.
 - vi. Rainfall: Tea requires heavy rainfall between 150 to 300 cm. High humidity and frequent showers evenly distributed throughout the year are good for rapid development of tender leaves.
 - vii. Areas of Cultivation: Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, west Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are the major tea producing states of India.
 - viii. Tea is a labour intensive crop and requires abundant supply of cheap and skilled labour, especially at the time of plucking the tea leaves.
 - ix. Tea is an evergreen plant . It is thought to have originated in East Asia somewhere between China and Burma .
 - x. India is the **largest consumer** of tea in the world , the **second largest producer** of tea in the world , the **fourth largest exporter** of tea in the world .
54. Jowar, bajra and ragi are among the most important millets cultivated in India. Although commonly referred to as coarse grains, millets are highly nutritious and play a vital role in ensuring food security. Ragi, in particular, is rich in iron, calcium, essential micronutrients and roughage, making it an excellent health grain. Jowar is the third most important food crop in the country in terms of area and production. It is largely a rain-fed crop grown in moist regions and requires very little irrigation. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the leading producers of jowar. Bajra, on the other hand, grows well in sandy and shallow black soils, and is mainly cultivated in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana. Ragi thrives in dry regions and adapts well to red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils. The major ragi-producing states include Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.
55. Rubber is widely cultivated in India because of its high demand in industries such as the automotive industry.
- Importance: Many industries depend upon Rubber as their raw material especially the transport industry. It is also used in the manufacturing of medical products, latex balloon devices, and surgical gloves.
- Geographical conditions:
- i. It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
 - ii. It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and a temperature above 25°C.
 - iii. Rubber producing states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.
- Rubber producing states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.

56. Following are the differences among an open-pit mine, a quarry and an underground mine with shafts:

Open Pit Mine	Quarry	Underground Mine with Shafts
It is done for those minerals which lie close to the surface of the earth.	It is used for mining minerals at shallow depths.	It is used for minerals which lie at great depths below the surface of the earth.
Used where commercially useful minerals are found near the surface.	Generally, used for extracting building materials like limestone, gypsum, etc.	Used where the mineral occurs as veins in hard rock deep below the surface of the Earth.
Extracted using Earth moving machinery.	Extracted using Earth moving machinery.	Extracted using elevators that can carry minerals, extraction equipment as well as persons into the area where the mineral is available.
Example: Hutti gold mine in Raichur district of Karnataka	Example: Granite quarry in Rajasthan	Example: Dhanbad Jharia coal mines.

57. The difference forms of occurrence of minerals are:

- i. In igneous and metamorphic rocks: In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in cracks, crevices, faults and joints. The smaller occurrence is called veins and the larger are called lodes. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead, etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.
- ii. In sedimentary rocks: In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds and layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods.
- iii. Through decomposition of surface rocks: 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. Bauxite is formed in this way.
- iv. Alluvial deposits: Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called placer deposits.
- v. In ocean water and ocean beds: The ocean water contains vast quantities of minerals. Common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean water. The ocean beds too are rich in manganese nodules.

58. Following efforts are required to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner:

- i. **Recycling of metals**: We should recycle the metal or metal-made products to prevent its scarcity. For example; Used steel blade should be sent for recycling, so that the steel can be used again for other purposes.
- ii. **Improved technologies need to be evolved**: Traditional technologies should be replaced with new and improved technologies, so that the wastages can be minimised and extraction of mineral ores will become easy.
- iii. **Dependence**: There is a great need to reduce our dependence on the non-renewable resources, because if not then it will leave the social and economic development of the country in stagnant form. Therefore the resources which cannot be recycled or reused should be replaced with the recyclable resources. For example, use of green gas instead of coal for cooking purpose.

59. Conservation of minerals is necessary because:

- i. The total volume of workable mineral deposits in an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust.
- ii. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated.
- iii. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption.

- iv. Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.
- v. Mining of minerals causes great threat to the environment and health of the human beings.

Hence, it is needed to conserve the minerals and use them in a judicious way.

60. Conservation of minerals is the need of the hour:

- a. Minerals are considered to be the backbone of the Indian economy.
 - b. Industry and agriculture sector depends on mineral deposits.
 - c. Total volume of workable mineral deposits is only 1% of the earth's crust.
 - d. Mineral resources are being consumed rapidly, and also requires millions of years to be created and concentrated.
 - e. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption
 - f. The rich mineral deposits of our country are extremely valuable but short-lived possessions.
 - g. Minerals resources must be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
 - h. By improvising the technology so that low-grade ores can be used profitably.
61. i. Environment friendly.
- ii. Sustainable sources of energy
 - iii. Renewable
 - iv. Cheaper and longer durability
 - v. Availability in abundance
 - vi. Environmental Protection: Reduces carbon emissions and pollution.
Example: Solar power replaces coal, minimizing air pollution.
 - vii. Example- Solar, Wind tidal and so on.
62.
 - o Natural Gas can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.
 - o It is used as fuel in power sector to generate electricity.
 - o It is used for heating purpose in Industries.
 - o It is used as raw material in chemical, petrochemical and fertilizer industries, as transport fuel and as cooking fuel.
 - o CNG is also a cheap and environment friendly alternative for a transportation fuel used in low load vehicles requiring high fuel efficiency.
 - o Liquefied Natural Gas or LNG is used to power vehicles such as off-road trucks and trains.
 - o It is used as cooking fuel (PNG) at homes.
 - o It is used to turn turbines for wind and solar energy generation.
 - o This fossil fuel is used for the production of ammonia which itself is used for making fertilizers.
 - o Natural Gas is a cleaner fuel. It is less harmful to the environment than coal, petrol or diesel as it has less carbon dioxide emissions.
 - o It can be easily stored and transferred through pipelines.
 - o It is relatively more abundant than other fossil fuels i.e. coal and petroleum.
 - o It is also a safer fuel, as it is lighter than air and dissipates rather than exploding.
 - o It provides instant energy, which is why it is used in oven cooking, as it does not require pre-heating.
63. i. Electricity is required in all sectors of the economy.
- ii. In agriculture use of electricity for the running the pump of water to irrigate the field helps to increase the output.
 - iii. Electricity is needed in food processing industry.
 - iv. Cottage and small scale industries cannot be developed without the use of electricity.
 - v. Higher consumption of electricity in households indicates the higher standard of living.
 - vi. Development and increase in the demand for electricity go hand in hand.

Any five points to be explained.

64. Conservation of energy is essential because it protects our environment from green-house gas emission and also saves valuable resources from getting depleted. If we save energy then only more energy can be produced. It is essential to use non- conventional sources of energy. Following are some measures to conserve energy resources:

- i. We should try to use more and more public transport system instead of private vehicles.
 - ii. Electronic devices must be switched off when not in use.
 - iii. It is necessary to use more and more power-saving devices.
 - iv. Reduce consumption of non-renewable sources of energy.
 - v. If possible solar power should be used to generate electricity.
 - vi. Minimum use of high power-consuming electrical gadgets, i.e., air conditioner, room heaters, etc.
 - vii. Recycling of goods and commodities can also help to conserve energy.
65. Energy conservation focuses on reducing energy consumption through efficient practices, which ensures the sustainability of resources for future generations. Explanation with Examples:
- i. Judicious use of limited energy resources.
 - ii. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles.
 - iii. Switching off electricity when not in use.
 - iv. Using power saving devices.
 - v. Using non-conventional sources of energy.
66. Agriculture and industry move hand and hand. The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. They depend on the latter for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers. Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculture in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. Meanwhile, industrial labour and employers are dependent on agriculture for the food and other products. Thus it can be said that agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other.
67. **Yes, the economic strength of the country is measured by the development of the manufacturing industries in that country because :**
- a. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, which is the backbone of our economy.
 - b. It also reduces the heavy dependency of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors so it reduces unemployment and poverty.
 - c. It also helps in reducing regional disparities.
 - d. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce as well as brings foreign exchange.
 - e. The prosperity of our country depends on transforming raw materials into furnished goods of higher value and diversifying our industries.
 - f. Manufacturing contributes 17% of GDP and industrial sector shares 27% of GDP.
68. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing. Manufacturing industries fall in the secondary sector. The manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because:
- i. It helps in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy.
 - ii. Industrial development is a precondition for the eradication of unemployment and poverty. It also aims at bringing down regional differences by establishing industries in backward areas.
 - iii. Manufacturing also reduces the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
 - iv. The export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce.
 - v. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.
69. Thermal pollution of water occurs when factories and thermal power plants discharge hot water into rivers and ponds without cooling it first. This sudden rise in water temperature harms aquatic life, reduces oxygen levels, and disrupts natural ecosystems. In addition to thermal pollution, nuclear power plants generate radioactive wastes that remain hazardous for long periods and therefore require extremely safe and secure disposal to prevent environmental contamination. To reduce thermal pollution, industrial units must treat hot water and effluents before releasing them into natural water bodies. The treatment of industrial wastewater generally involves three phases. The primary phase uses

mechanical methods such as screening, grinding, flocculation, and sedimentation to remove large particles. The secondary phase focuses on biological processes to further purify the water. The tertiary phase employs advanced biological, chemical, and physical techniques to ensure thorough treatment and enable wastewater recycling. These measures help protect water resources and maintain ecological balance.

70. Industrial pollution of the environment is of four types: air, water, land and noise. Air pollution is caused by smoke released by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in factories ignoring pollution norms. Water pollution is caused by the discharging of organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents into rivers. This form of pollution is caused by paper, pulp, chemical, textile, dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries. The major solid wastes released into rivers in India are fly ash, phospo - gypsum, and iron and steel slags. Thermal pollution of water is another form of water pollution, caused by the emission of hot water from factories and thermal plants into rivers and ponds. Dumping of solid wastes renders the soil infertile and useless too. Lastly, noise pollution results from industrial and construction activities, machinery, generators, and saws, pneumatic and electric drills.
71. Industries play a major role in increasing air pollution by releasing harmful gases and particulate matter into the atmosphere. Air pollution occurs when undesirable gases such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide accumulate in high concentrations. Industrial activities also emit airborne particles, including dust, mist, sprays, and smoke, which contribute significantly to deteriorating air quality. Smoke from chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries, smelting plants, and the burning of fossil fuels in factories that fail to follow pollution norms further worsens the situation. In some cases, toxic gas leaks can occur, posing severe long-term health hazards. To control air pollution, industries can install smoke stacks equipped with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers, and inertial separators to reduce particulate matter. Using cleaner fuels like oil or gas instead of coal also helps reduce smoke emissions. Increasing chimney height and shifting towards renewable energy sources are additional measures that can greatly minimize industrial air pollution.
72. Industries are responsible for environmental degradation in India in the following ways:
- i. Industries emit smoke and pollute water and air very badly.
 - ii. Undesirable gases like carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide cause air pollution.
 - iii. Industrial water contains toxic metals which pollute land and soil.
 - iv. Unwanted loud noise and sound from industries also cause pollution and damage the hearing system of living beings.
 - v. Industrial effluents are discharged into the rivers. They include both organic and inorganic matter such as coal, dyes, soaps, pesticides and fertilizers, plastic and rubber. These are major water pollutants.
 - vi. Sometimes, solid industrial waste is dumped into isolated pockets of land. This leads to land and soil pollution in adjoining areas.
73. i. **Water Conservation Through Reuse and Recycling:** Minimising the usage of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. This practice, an economic and ecological win-win, not only conserves water resources but also reduces operational costs.
- ii. **Rainwater Harvesting for Industrial Needs:** Rainwater harvesting is adopted to meet industrial water demands. This environmentally responsible technique captures rainwater, reducing reliance on conventional sources and promoting sustainable water management.
- iii. **Effluent Treatment for Environmental Responsibility:** Industries ensure environmental responsibility by treating hot water and effluents before discharge into rivers and ponds. This protects water quality and preserves aquatic ecosystems.
- iv. **Regulating Groundwater Overdrawal:** Legal regulations are crucial to manage groundwater overuse, especially in areas at risk. Enforcing usage limits safeguards this vital resource for the future.
- v. **Industrial Water Recycling with Treatment Plants:** Water treatment plant installation at industrial sites is pivotal for recycling. These facilities treat water, making it suitable for reuse within industrial processes, fostering sustainable water management.
74. The ways through which the industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced are as follows:
- i. Minimizing use water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.

- ii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
- iii. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- iv. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.
 - a. Primary treatment by mechanical means, screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.
 - b. Secondary treatment by biological process.
 - c. Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes, recycling of wastewater.
- v. Overdrawing of ground water needs to be regulated legally.

AAYTAN

Section-C (Political Science)

1. A. Power Sharing unites a country as every group gets the representation in the government.
B. It ensures that every group's interests would be taken care of and everybody, irrespective of his community would be provided with equal political rights and opportunities.
C. It discards discrimination based on caste or creed. It also infuses a spirit of belongingness and trust among the citizens who feel that they have a stake in the system.
D. It therefore reduces political tensions and helps in the smooth functioning and stability of the system.
2. i. When the power does not rest with any one organ of the state rather it is shared among the legislature, executive and judiciary it is called power sharing.
ii. Power sharing is important in a democracy because:
 - a. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
 - b. It is the very spirit of democracy.
 - c. It is a good way to ensure the stability of the political order.
 - d. A democratic government is chosen by the people. So, they have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where groups, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.
3. Power sharing is desirable for various concrete reasons. Two sets of reasons have been listed out which favours power sharing in two different manners like: Prudential reason and Moral reason.

Prudential Reason

- According to prudential reason power sharing accommodates social diversity hence, helps in reducing the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- Power sharing in another way ensures the political stability through competition among various political parties.
- Besides, power sharing is also desirable to the promotion of national unity and integrity.

Moral Reason

- Moral Reason is a very deeper reason of power sharing.
- According to moral reason power sharing is desirable to produce an accountable, responsible and legitimate government.
- It implies maximum popular participation through decentralisation of powers so that people would be consulted on how they are to be governed.

In this way, both the sets of reasons signify the importance of power sharing in the forms of Community Government, Reserved Constituencies and Decentralisation of powers.

4. Power is shared between different organs of the government such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. This system of power-sharing is referred to as a system of 'checks and balances' because:
 - i. All three organs are placed at the same level of power.
 - ii. The power distribution ensures that no organ enjoys unlimited powers.
 - iii. Each organ exercises a check on the others. Thus there is a balance of power.
 - iv. Power is shared between different organs of the government such as a legislature, Executive and judiciary. All these organ follow the system of checks and balance.
5. Power may be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.
There is a system of 'reserved constituencies' in our country This type of arrangement in meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social groups who otherwise would feel alienated from the government. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power. There is a government called "community government" in Belgium. This government is elected by the people, belonging to one language or community - Dutch, French and German speaking, no matter where they live. This government has the power relating to culture, education and language issues. These arrangements help to avoid a civic strife between the two major communities and possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

6.
 - a. The sharing of powers among political parties, pressure groups and movements ensures the influence in decision-making process as democracy implies people's choice among various contenders.
 - b. Democracy provides citizens with a choice to choose their rulers. This choice is provided by the various political parties, who contest elections to win them. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
 - c. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes, this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus, share power.
 - d. At the same time, pressure group and movements influence power-sharing through dharna, rallies, protest, strike etc.
 - e. In another way by becoming the member of a committee or a part of the planning commission power can be shared for advocating better policies.
7.
 - A. In a democracy power is also shared among the different political parties, pressure groups and movements.
 - B. Democracy provides the citizens a choice to choose their rulers. This choice is provided by the various political parties, who contest elections to win. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
 - C. In the long run power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
 - D. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.
 - E. In a democracy, various pressure groups and movements also remain active. They will also have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision making process.

Political parties and pressure groups have a delicate power sharing arrangement. Pressure groups have the power to raise issues they feel are important. Political parties have the power to resolve those issues by raising them in legislatures and by using executive authority. Thus, pressure groups are dependent upon political parties to address issue they raise. On the other hand, political parties are also dependent upon pressure groups to attract the attention of voters.

8. **Power Sharing in Different Organs of Government:** Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. For example, ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, judges can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

Power Sharing at Different Levels: Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Such a general government for the entire country is usually called federal government. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments. State Governments and Central Government have their distinct areas to exercise power. This is called federal division of power.

Power Sharing Among Social Groups: Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. Indian constitution has provision for reservation of different communities like minorities, OBCs, SC & ST and women. This is done to ensure their adequate representation in the Government machinery.

Power Sharing Among Various Pressure Groups: Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a

democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision making process.

This is how power is shared among different levels

9. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
 - a. One is the government for the entire country called central/union government with the subjects of national importance.
 - b. The other government is at the level of provinces or states that looks after the matters of state importance. Both governments enjoy their respective powers independently.
 - c. Later, the third tier of federalism was added as local government in the form of Panchayats and municipalities or provincial governments.
10. If we study the main difference between the federal and the unitary governments, in the present times the federal governments certainly score over the unitary governments, especially when people of different religions, castes and cultures resides in one and same country.
 - A. We have seen in power sharing how a unitary form of government has proved a failure in Sri Lanka while a federal type of government has proved a great success in Belgium.
 - B. In Sri Lanka Unitary government failed to solve the dispute of different sections of the society but in Belgium the federal government gives equal respect to the demands of different sections of the society.
 - C. In Belgium all types of people have been accommodated while in Majoritarianism has been thrust upon the people especially over the minority community in Sri Lanka.
11. The exact balance of power between the centre and state varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations were formed. Difference between 'Coming Together Federation' and 'Holding Together Federation':
 - i. Coming Together Federations are formed when independent states come together to form a bigger state so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security and 'Holding Together Federations' are formed when a large country decides to divide itself into sub-units.
 - ii. In 'Coming Together Federations' the state governments are strong, whereas in 'Holding Together Federations', the central government is strong.
 - iii. In 'Coming Together Federations', all states governments have equal powers but in 'Holding Together Federations, different constituent units have unequal powers and some units are granted special powers.
 - iv. Examples of Coming Together Federations - the U.S.A., Switzerland and Australia.
Examples of Holding Together Federations - India, Spain and Belgium.
12. The balance of power between the Central and the State government varies from one federation to another due to the nature of route adopted by the country like: 'Coming Together' Federations and 'Holding Together' Federation.
 - i. Coming together Federation: In this type of federation independent units come together on their own to form a union or federation. Their main aim is to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining their identity they can increase their security. Federations of USA, Switzerland and Australia are its examples.

- ii. Holding Together Federations: Under this type of federation, the federal government decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. In this, type of government the Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis states. Holding together sometimes gives unequal power to constitute states. Some states are granted special powers. India, Spain and Belgium federations are the examples of Holding Together Federations.
13. a. Judiciary with the supreme court at the apex is the sole interpreter of the Indian Constitution.
 b. Independent judiciary is the essence of the federal government. Here, courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of government.
 c. Judiciary administers both the union and state laws which are applicable to the cases coming up for adjudication.
 d. The disputes about the division of powers are settled by the Judiciary. In India, the highest court—the Supreme Court—acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between the different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.
 Hence, the judiciary is considered as the guardian of the Indian federalism.
14. Soon after Independence, several princely states became a part of our country. The Constitution declared India as a union of states. Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian union is based on the principles of federalism. India became a Union of States because it consisted of both British-ruled territories as well as many princely states.
 Some sub-political units of India have special status as below:
- i. French and Portuguese-ruled territories were given the status of Union territory.
 - ii. Jammu & Kashmir joined India on a special condition,
 - iii. Some units were too small to become independent states. They were made Union Territories.
 - iv. States in the north-east have been given a special status as they have a large tribal population with a distinct history and culture.
15. The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country. This ensured that the spirit of federalism, respect for diversity and desire for living together became a shared ideal in our country. The following policies adopted by the Indian government enabled the success of federalism in India:
- i. The reorganisation of states on linguistic basis. This was done to ensure that the people who spoke the same language lived in the same place.
 - ii. Centre-state relations -Restructuring the centre state relations in one more way in which federalism has been strengthened.
 - iii. Decentralisation- The basic idea behind this is that there are a large number of problems which could be best settled at the local level.
16. Restructuring the centre state relations is one way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice in our country. How the constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements.

Challenges before 1990:

- i. Political scene was dominated by one party both at the Centre and in the States.
- ii. As and when the ruling party at the state level was different from the parties that ruled at the Centre tried to undermine the power of the States.
- iii. The Central Government would often misuse the constitution to dismiss the State Government that were controlled by rival parties.
- iv. This undermined the spirit of federalism.

Power sharing between centre and state is more effective today as:

- i. Now the Centre and the majority of State Governments belong to different political parties in coalition.
 - ii. A number of regional parties have become powerful and play a crucial role at the Centre and States.
 - iii. The era of "coalition" government at the Centre has inculcated respect for federal autonomy.
 - iv. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for autonomy of state governments.
17. The features of the third tier of rural government are:

- A. Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayat Raj. Each Village or group of villages in some state has a Gram Panchayat.
- B. This is a council consisting of several ward members called Panchs and a president called Sarpanch. They are directly elected by the adult population living in the ward or village.
- C. The Panchyats works under the overall supervision of the Gram Sabha. All the voters of the village are the members of Gram Sabha.
- D. The local government structure goes right up to the district level. A few Gram panchayat are grouped together to form Sanchayat Samiti or Block. The members of all the Block are elected by the panchayat members of the area.
- E. All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the Zila Parishad.

18. **The local bodies that look after the problems of the urban areas are:**

- i. Municipal Corporations
- ii. Municipalities
- iii. Town Area Committees

Municipal Corporations: These are the local governing bodies of enormous cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai etc. The main functions of the municipal corporations are providing public health and sanitation, making arrangements for vaccination, a ration of safe drinking water, clearing and dumping of garbage, cleaning roads, drains and public lavatories.

Municipalities: Smaller towns and cities with a population varying between 20,000-5,00,000 have municipalities as the regional governing body.

Town Area Committees: Municipalities and municipal corporations transmit their day to day work with the assistance of a number of committees such as the education committee, the public health committee, and the district planning committee.

19. The features of the third tier of rural government are:

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20. The need of decentralization is very much recognized in the Indian constitution and various attempts have been made to decentralize power to village and towns. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in towns have been set up in all the states of the country.

- i. But in practical, the concept of decentralization is not very much applied in all the state.
- ii. The local bodies are directly under the control of state government.
- iii. The elections to these local bodies are not held regularly.
- iv. Local governments do not have any powers or resources of their own, like agriculture and commerce.

21. When power is taken from the central and state governments and is given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The Constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Several changes were brought into decentralisation in 1992.

Provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 are :

- a. Now it is mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- b. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for SCs, STs and OBCs.
- c. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- d. An independent institution called State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

- e. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from state to state.
22. The following are the main aspects of life in which women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.
- i. **Role in public life and politics:** Although women constitute half of humanity, their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal in most societies. In our country, women still lag much behind men despite certain improvements since independence. Ours is still a male-dominated society.
 - ii. **Literacy level:** The literacy rate among women is only fifty-four percent compared to seventy-six percent among men. As compared to boys, their enrollment in high school is much less. Also, they are forced to drop out as their parents prefer to spend resources on their sons' education rather than on their daughters'.
 - iii. **Not paid properly in public jobs:** In our society, the work of the women is not valued and does not get recognition. Most of the women who are working in the public sector are ill-paid. On average, Indian women work one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is often not valued.
 - iv. **Decline in sex ratio:** Due to the preference given to a male child, the sex ratio has declined in the country to merely 927 at the national level.
 - v. **In legislatures:** In India, the proportion of women in the legislatures is very low.
23. **The status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies is as follows: In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low.**
- i. **Central Legislature:** Less than 10% of its total strength are women.
 - ii. **State Legislature:** Less than 5% of its total strength are women.
 - iii. **Panchayati Raj:** One-third of the seats are reserved for women.
 - iv. India is among the bottom group of nations in the world, in this aspect.
 - v. India is behind the averages of several developing countries like Africa and Latin America.
 - vi. Even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or Prime Minister, the cabinet largely male dominated.
 - vii. Women's organizations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. But the bill to this effect has not been passed.
24. The factors responsible for the deteriorating condition of women in Indian society are as follows:
- i. **Social factor:** Traditionally, we were having a patriarchal society in which women are not treated as equal to men and are dominated by men. They are made to work in the household and to be obedient to men for their happiness. Besides, they have been disregarded, maltreated and insulted in thousands of ways.
 - ii. **Economic factor:** Economically also women are ignored. They are not given equal pay for equal work, they are not given inheritance rights. On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than a man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid for and therefore often not valued.
 - iii. **Ignorance:** In some areas of the country, the birth of a girl is considered to be a curse and a burden. So, out of ignorance, some people practice female infanticide, i.e. girl child is aborted.
 - iv. **Inadequate redressal:** Yet issues related to women's welfare are not given adequate attention.
- The following things can be done to empower women.
- i. Improvement in literacy rate of women.
 - ii. Giving equal representation in politics.
 - iii. Giving equal pay for equal work.
25. If we are not religious, it means we don't believe in God, i.e. there are no deities. Communalism is a social phenomenon that is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of the social community. It believes that people who follow different religions can not belong to the same social community. Sometimes it takes its ugliest form in communal violence, riots, and massacre. So, communalism needs to be combated.
- Secularism means, there is no state of religion. The State should respect all religions. India does not have an official state religion. So, whether I am religious or not, I must be secular and should not favour

or discriminate against any religion. This attitude only can maintain a healthy atmosphere in our country.

26. Communalism means attempts to promote religious ideas between groups of people who are identified as different communities.

Communalism can take various forms in politics:

- i. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, the stereotype of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.
 - ii. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to the majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit. In electoral politics, this often involves a special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.
 - iii. Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
 - iv. 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 Partition. The post-Independence period has also seen large scale communal violence.
 - v. communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country.
27. Communalism is an ideology of political allegiance to a religious community. It means a belief that people who follow a particular religion have common social, economic and political interests. It also means division based on religion.
- i. **Fear:** According to Jawaharlal Nehru, communalism is the Indian version of fascism. He stated that minor communalism is born out of fear and major communalism takes the form of political reaction.
 - ii. **Historical Background:** British rule encouraged communalism in India. The British encouraged the policy of Divide and Rule. They encouraged communal politics and introduced separate electorates. At that time people were not treated as Indians but as members of religious communities.
 - iii. **Socio-economic Causes:** When India got independence it was an imbalanced, stagnant and underdeveloped country. As the competition emerged for the limited resources of the country and due to poverty or want, some people found an easy way to mobilise people on caste, communal and religious basis to demand a better share.
 - iv. **Role of Political Parties:** Many political parties are based on religion and they treat religion as a vote bank. They keep religious identity and allegiances alive so that they get votes in the election.

When religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms or when one religion and its followers are pitted against another then communalism becomes an acute problem and it often leads to violence.

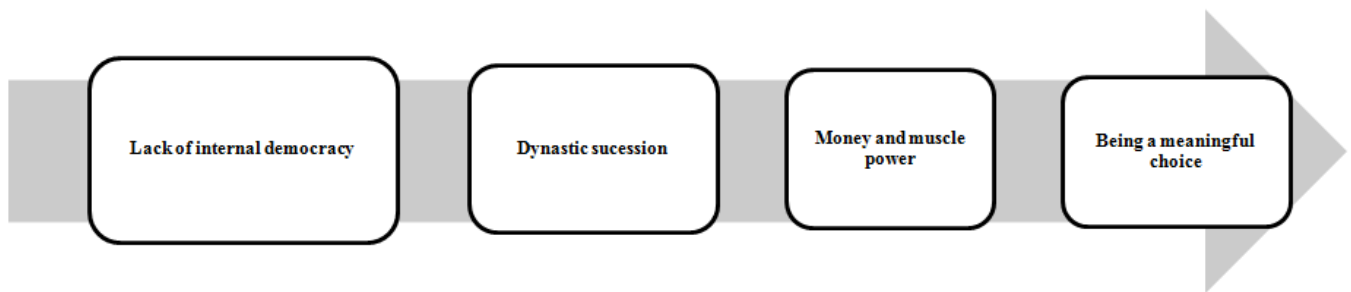
28. It is correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste-ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicised. Caste can take various forms in politics.

- i. Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.
- ii. Various caste groups are required to enter a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter a dialogue and negotiation.
- iii. New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.
- iv. Caste plays different kinds of roles in politics. In some cases, politics give many disadvantaged communities the opportunity to demand their share of power. Politics has helped people from OBC and Dalit castes to gain better access to decision-making. But sometimes exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results like tensions, conflicts, and violence in our society.

29. Casteism has various implications on society as well as on political community like:

- a. Casteism fragments society and weakens national unity. It leads to caste violence and caste interest being given predominance over national interest.
 - b. It violates and goes against the democratic principles of our Constitution that of justice, equality and fraternity.
 - c. To maintain and promote caste identity, democratic facilities like fundamental rights, the formation of political parties, free media and press and even legislative platform are misused.
 - d. By encouraging outdated caste loyalties at different levels of politics, casteism creates an obstacle in the development of a secular society.
 - e. Casteism leads to an atmosphere of destruction, fear and suspicion in the society. All this, in turn, leads to violence and polarisation on caste lines.
 - f. Caste also acts as a divisive factor. The overemphasis on caste interest loyalty rather than national interest and weakens the modernisation of the polity.
 - g. Several political and non-political organizations have been demanding and agitating for an end to discrimination against particular castes, for more dignity and more access to land, resources and opportunities.
 - h. Exclusive attention can produce negative results as well. It can divert attention from other pressing issues such as poverty, development and corruption. In some cases, it leads to violence.
 - **Measures to Combat the Evils of Caste System are as follows:**
 - a. Everyone, including political leaders, social reformers and general people, should discourage casteism and work for socio-economic and political harmony.
 - b. The political and regional political parties based on caste should be removed from the political horizon.
 - c. The name and aim of educational institutions referring to castes should be given up. In this way, we can try to check the evil effects or implications of casteism.
30. No, I do not agree. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else.
- This is far from true because:**
- i. No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. So, every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
 - ii. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community. When people say that caste is a 'Vote bank' of one party, it usually means that a large proportion of the voters from the casting vote for the party.
 - iii. Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste (if that caste is believed to dominate the electorate in a particular constituency). Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidates from their caste.
 - iv. The ruling party of the sitting M.P or M.L.A. frequently loses elections in our country. That could not have happened if all castes or communities were frozen in their political preferences.
 - v. The voters have a strong attachment to political parties which is often stronger than their attachment to their caste or community.
 - vi. Rich and poor or man and women from the same caste often vote very differently.
 - vii. People's assessment of the performance of the government and the popularity rating of leaders matter and are often decisive in the elections.
31. The weakening of 'Caste Inequalities' in India:
- i. Political leaders and Social reformers advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent. Efforts of social reformers like Phule, Gandhiji, Ambedkar against caste system have helped to promote a casteless society.
 - ii. With the economic development and large scale urbanization, the caste inequalities have weakened.
 - iii. Growth of literacy and education has also helped in the weakening of caste inequalities.
 - iv. Occupational mobility and weakening of the position of the landlords in the villages, the old notions of caste hierarchy are breaking down.
 - v. The Constitution of India prohibits any caste based discrimination.

32. The political parties are essential for the existence of modern democracies. The requirement of a political party in democracy can be interpreted from the following given points:
- i. No elected member will be able to make a promise for any major policy changes if each of them is independent. The government may be formed but its activities and utility will remain totally uncertain. For instance, non-party Panchayat elections create the same problems.
 - ii. The emergence of representative democracies is a direct result of rise of political parties.
 - iii. As society became larger and complicated, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
 - iv. Political parties inform the people about the working of the ruling party. They talk about the problems of the state, the working and failure of the government and give a suggestion for the upliftment of masses. The Political party acts as a link between government and masses.
- Thus, political parties are necessary for democracy.
33. Political parties have become so omnipresent in democracies all over the world because of their important role. The role played by political parties makes them an essential component of a democracy. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. The key role played by the political parties in a democracy is listed below:
- Political Parties contest elections. Those who win form the government and those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power,
 - They offer different policies, schemes, and programs and the voters chose from them.
 - Political Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country.
 - Parties form and run the government. The political executives of the political party in power take big policy decisions.
 - Political Parties shape public opinion. They provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.
- For example, if there will not be any political party 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.
34. Role of Political Parties in democracy:
- i. Parties contest elections. Elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
 - ii. Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
 - iii. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
 - iv. Parties form and run governments.
 - v. Parties recruit leaders, trains them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.
 - vi. By expressing opposing opinions and criticizing the government for its mistakes or wrong policies, the political parties that loose elections serve as the opposition to the parties in power.
 - vii. Parties shape public opinion.
 - viii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.
35. All over the world, people express strong dissatisfaction about the performance of the political parties. In order to remain an effective instrument of democracy, political parties need to overcome some challenges. These are:



- i. **Lack of democracy within parties:** All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of powers in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
 - ii. **Dynastic succession:** Leaders in such parties take undue advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members. In many such parties, the top positions are generally controlled by members of one family. This is bad for democracy since people without adequate experience or electoral support come to occupy positions of power. This trend is harmful to other members of the party as well as for democracy. This tendency is present in some forms all over the world.
 - iii. **Money and muscle power:** Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they resolve to unethical methods to win elections. Parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise a lot of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties always have a say on the policies and decisions of the party.
 - iv. **Meaningful choice:** In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In absence of the above, those who really want different policies have no option available to them. In our country, the difference among all the major parties on the economic policies has reduced. Sometimes, the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another, thus people have no option available to them.
36. A political party is a group of people who organize to win elections and hold power in government. They typically share common beliefs about political issues and policies.

Four major challenges faced by Indian political parties include:

- **Lack of internal democracy:** Power concentrated in few hands, limiting participation of ordinary members.
 - **Dynastic succession:** Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party. Those who happen to be the leaders are in a position of unfair advantage to favour people close to them or even their family members.
 - **Money and muscle power:** Reliance on finances and intimidation tactics can overshadow policy focus.
 - **Lack of meaningful choices:** Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different
37. Four problem areas in the working of political parties are as follows:
- i. The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or a few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.
 - ii. The second challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
 - iii. The third challenge is about the growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.
 - iv. The fourth challenge is that very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different. In recent years there has

been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.

38. Efforts to reform political parties in India are:

- i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- ii. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.
- iii. It should be made mandatory for political parties give a minimum number of tickets, about $\frac{1}{3}$ to its women candidates. There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- iv. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses in kind: petrol, paper, telephone, etc., or in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.
- v. Data regarding caste and religion, OBC, SC, ST should not be utilized during the election period in any form.

39. Effective measures to reform political parties are:

- i. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- ii. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members.
- iii. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about 33% to women candidates.
- iv. There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- v. There should be state funding of elections.

- 40.
- Democracy provides an accountable government because it facilitates periodic, free and fair elections regularly.
 - Open discussions are held on all major issues and legislations and decisions are taken on the basis of popular public opinion.
 - Democracy gives its citizens the right to information about the government and its functioning.
 - Democracy provides a responsive government as it is formed by elected representatives of the people. The representatives also ensure that the programs for the welfare of the different groups are implemented.
 - Democracy generates trust among individuals of the country as it follows the rules given in the constitution.
 - Democracy makes the point that decision-making is based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, can find out this information.
 - A democratic government is the people's own government and it is run by the people.
41. Democratic Government is considered as Legitimate Government because of the following reasons:
- **Legitimacy of Democracy:** A democratic government is referred to as a legitimate government because it is the people's government, as the people choose their representatives through the Universal Adult Franchise.
 - **Imperfections and Legitimacy:** It may be slow, inefficient, and unclean, but it is the people's government and works to protect their rights and liberties under all circumstances.
 - **Popular Choice:** The people's preference for representatives elected by them enhances the legitimacy of democracy.
 - **Freedom of Speech and Expression:** Democracy's provision of freedom of speech and expression contributes to its credibility and legitimacy.
 - **Global Acceptance:** The concept of democracy is widely supported worldwide, including in South Asian countries, where it is seen as suitable for their governance.
42. A. Decisions are made by the representatives elected by the people. These representatives represent the ideas and opinions of those voters who have elected them to take decisions on their behalf.
B. In a democracy, if people want to know whether a decision was taken through correct procedure, they can find this out. this is called Transparency. In this way, they have some degree of control over the whole process of decision making.
C. In a democracy people have the right and means to examine the process of decision making.

- D. Sometimes important issues are put forward by the government for public debate before a decision is taken.
- E. Demonstration, movement, pressure groups, etc. provide means in the hands of people to influence decision making.
43. The idea of democracy gets overwhelming support all over the world because of the following reasons:
- **People's Government:** Democracy is embraced in South Asia because it embodies the principle of a government chosen by the people. It ensures that citizens have a say in their governance.
 - **Democratic Rights:** Countries in South Asia emphasize democratic rights, such as the freedom to choose their representatives and have a voice in decision-making processes.
 - **Electing Representatives:** The desire to directly elect representatives reflects the region's support for democratic practices and self-governance.
 - **Dignity and Freedom:** Democracy is valued for providing dignity and freedom to citizens, allowing them to express their views and live with autonomy.
 - **Social Diversity:** South Asia's diverse societies appreciate democracy as it accommodates different cultures, languages, and beliefs.
 - **Discussion and Negotiation:** Democracy's foundation in discussion and negotiation resonates with the region's inclination for inclusive decision-making.

Examples of Democratic Nations: South Asian countries like India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan serve as prime examples of the widespread acceptance and practice of democracy in the region.

44. The factors which are responsible for the successful working of democracy in India are:
- i. In India, there is an autonomous Election Commission. Free and fair elections are held periodically. The people elect their representatives through the election procedure,
 - ii. The local governments take care of the issues pertaining to their regions. The Panchayati Raj system enables people to participate in governance.
 - iii. Freedom of press and media enables people to be well informed about governmental activities.
 - iv. In India, there are a large number of political parties with different bases. They compete with each other to get public support. They participate in the democratic process.
 - v. In India, an independent Judiciary is very important for the success of democracy
45. There are two conditions that democracy must fulfil to achieve a harmonious social life, they are: The government should represent the general view for which the majority and minority need to work together. Secondly, the rule by the majority should not become a rule by the majority community. Democracy produces a harmonious social life by promoting inclusivity, peaceful resolution of conflicts, protection of rights, and social welfare. The ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is a definite plus point of a democracy. It ensures equal political rights and opportunities for all citizens, fostering a sense of belonging and shared ownership. By providing peaceful mechanisms for resolving conflicts and upholding minority rights, democracy prevents discrimination and exclusion. The rule of law and strong institutions promote justice and accountability, while social welfare programs address socio-economic disparities. These aspects of democracy create a framework that values diversity, respects individual rights, and works towards the collective well-being of society, contributing to a harmonious social life.
46. i. Democracies usually develop a procedure to conduct their competitions. This reduces the possibility of some tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- ii. A democratic country looks into the needs and aspirations of every section of society. It is also able to handle social conflicts, divisions and differences.
- iii. The government of Belgium was able to negotiate differences between two linguist communities after framing policies which accommodated the major ethnic communities in the country.
- iv. Accommodating the demands of minority communities reduces the possibility of problems becoming explosive or violent. In a democratic government, the majority should work in close cooperation with the minority.
- v. No society can fully or permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But mechanisms can be evolved to negotiate the differences.
- vi. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is a definite plus point of a democracy.

- vii. The rule of the majority community should not be taken in the religious or linguistic sense alone. Thus, on the basis of social accommodation and respecting each other's cultures and freedom - a major feature of democracy, it is a fair expectation that a democratic country should produce a harmonious social life.

Section-D (Economics)

47. Development is not a uniform concept and can mean different things to different people. Each individual or group seeks goals that fulfill their own needs and aspirations. However, at times, the developmental objectives of one group may conflict with the interests of another. For example, a girl may expect equal freedom, opportunities, and shared household responsibilities, while her brother may not agree with these changes, creating a conflict at the family level. On a larger scale, industrialists may demand the construction of large dams to generate more electricity and support industrial growth. While this benefits industries, it can submerge villages, displace local residents, and disrupt their livelihoods. The affected people may prefer smaller check dams or irrigation tanks that meet their needs without causing displacement. These examples show that development for one group can sometimes be destructive for another, highlighting the need for careful planning and inclusive decision-making to balance competing interests.
48. Development means continuous progress or increase in real per-capita income. It is an improvement in the economic welfare of the people and their standard of living. Different people have different developmental goals according to their needs.
For example: If a family from a poor background gets a new stove in their kitchen, they are very happy and satisfied. But the family from rich background needs their whole kitchen to be changed as they have more money. For people living in a state of poverty, the development would mean getting basic necessities of a life fulfilled. Similarly, for a weaker section of society, like a Schedule caste group, it would imply the end of social discrimination, respect, and dignity. Developmental goals of a boy from a rich urban family would be to get admission in a reputed college, whereas, the developmental goal of a girl from a rich urban family would be to get as much freedom as her brother.
49. Development for one may not be development for another in countries like India where there is lot of inequality in the distribution of wealth. On the one hand, we have many big industrialist who are among the richest in the world, while on the other hand many people in India can't even afford to have one square meal. The following examples show that development could mean different things to different people.
- Construction of dam may be development for some. It may be beneficial for the generation of electricity. Urban areas may benefit from it but the rural areas may be submerged under water. Example: Narmada Valley Project. The Sardar Sarovar dam being built over Narmada river is a destruction for the tribes as they are being forced to evacuate their villages.
 - Multinational Companies may be seen as a symbol of development. But these companies may hamper the small producers and retailers as they may not be able to compete with the huge foreign exchange and modern technology.
 - The multinational companies are acquiring the land of small farmers to build their manufacturing units. It may be development for these companies and people living in urban areas who may get advanced / luxury products but it is not development for those from whom the lands are taken away.
 - A girl may try to seek freedom and opportunity similar to her brother for development, but this notion may not be liked by the parents.
 - Women may seek desirable reservation in election to local bodies for their development. Male-dominated society may not approve it fearing their share being divided.
 - The school may seek increase in tuition fee for the advancement of education facilities, but the parents may find it difficult to bear.
50. Development includes both social and economic goals, as true progress cannot be achieved by focusing on income alone. **Social goals** aim to improve the overall well-being and equality in society. These include providing quality education and skill development for all, ensuring affordable and accessible healthcare, and promoting women empowerment through equal opportunities and leadership roles. Development also involves upholding dignity, equity, and social justice for every individual while maintaining social harmony in a diverse society. Strengthening cooperation between majority and

minority communities is essential for peaceful and inclusive growth.

On the other hand, **economic goals** focus on raising income levels and strengthening the economy. This includes increasing per capita income to improve the standard of living, boosting sectoral and industrial growth to create employment, and building strong infrastructure to support economic development. Modernizing agriculture, promoting renewable energy, and encouraging local manufacturing help in achieving self-reliance and sustainability. Additionally, expanding global trade and ensuring environmentally responsible growth are key economic aspirations. Together, these social and economic goals create a balanced and holistic model of development.

51. The per capita income is not only the base for the development of a country. Of course per capita income is one of the important criteria for the development but not the only thing. There are many other criteria also, such as:
- i. People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect.
 - ii. Women need safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.
 - iii. People also need political rights.
 - iv. People seek a pollution-free environment.
 - v. Students seek better education.
 - vi. People also need improved health facilities.
 - vii. People also need proper sanitation facilities and good life expectancy rate.
52. Income is considered one of the most important measures for comparing countries because it reflects the standard of living of people. The **average income**, also called **per capita income**, is calculated by dividing the total income of a country by its total population. This helps us understand how much, on average, each person earns and can access in terms of goods and services. Countries with higher per capita income are generally more developed, as greater income allows people to meet their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life. Comparing total income alone is not sufficient, as it does not indicate what an average person actually earns. Therefore, per capita income provides a more accurate measure of economic well-being. The **World Development Reports** by the World Bank use per capita income to classify countries as developed, developing, or low-income, highlighting its importance in assessing development levels across nations.
53. Sustainability for development or sustainable development refers to the development which takes place without damaging the environment. Such development should also not compromise on the needs of future generations. Thus we can say that sustainable development is the pattern of development that promises the use of resources in a way that meets human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present but also for generations to come. It is a need in the present times because the rate of population growth and consumption are rising higher than the existent resources some of which are non-replenishable.
- Following are three measures to control environmental degradation:
- i. Over-exploitation of resources should be avoided.
 - ii. In place of conventional and non-renewable energy resources, renewable energy resources must be adopted.
 - iii. New technologies should be developed for judicious use of resources and pollution-free environment.
54. Issue of sustainability is important for development:
- i. The issue of sustainability is important for development because if the natural resources are not used carefully, they may not be available for future generations.
 - ii. The depleting resources of a country may ultimately result in a lack of development of the country.
 - iii. Ensuring quality of life & health.
 - iv. Conserving the environment which is necessary for development.
 - v. By using renewable resources such as wind energy & solar energy.
 - vi. Saving Non-renewable resources.
 - vii. New sources of energy to be added to the stock.
- 55.
- The primary sector continues to be the largest employer.
 - The primary sector contributes more than 20% to the GDP of India.

- It's employment share is more than 55%.
- It is the most labouring sector of the Indian economy.
- It covers agriculture, dairy, fishing, and forestry which all contribute to the Indian economy.
- The primary sector is important in employing the largest section of the population for several reasons:

First, the primary sector is the largest employer in many developing countries, where a large portion of the population works in agriculture or other primary industries. In these countries, the primary sector is a major contributor to the economy and employs a large number of people.

Second, the primary sector often employs people in rural areas, where there may be limited opportunities for employment in other sectors. This is especially important in developing countries, where the majority of the population lives in rural areas and relies on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Finally, the primary sector plays a vital role in supporting the other sectors of the economy by providing the raw materials that are used to produce goods and services.

Overall, the primary sector is important in employing the largest section of the population, particularly in developing countries, and plays a crucial role in the economic development of these countries.

56. Tertiary sector has gained a very important position in the Indian Economy:

1. Basic services: Tertiary sector has become the largest producer in India because various kinds of services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, transports, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required.
2. Development of primary and secondary sector: Greater the development of primary and secondary sector more would be the demand for services. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage, etc.
3. Rise in income levels: As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out in restaurants, tourism, shopping, complexes, private hospitals, private schools and professional training centres.
4. Rise in information technology: Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
5. Globalization: Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.

57. ◦ **Organised sector:**

Organised sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. All enterprises which are either registered or under the purview of any of the relevant government rule like Factory Act. People enjoy working in the organised sector as there is a proper and systematic way to get the work done from the employees.

◦ **Advantages of working in the organised sector are mentioned below:**

- i. Workers enjoy the security of employment. They cannot be removed from employment without proper intimation.
- ii. The workers work only for a fixed number of hours. If they are asked to work for longer hours, they are paid extra money for overtime by the employer.
- iii. Many benefits are given to the workers like leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits etc.
- iv. They also get medical benefits and under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.

58. The following are the disadvantages of the unorganized sector:

- a. Generally jobs in such type of sector are low paid and generally not regular.
- b. Such sectors are not registered by the government.
- c. They are characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
- d. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- e. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holiday, leave due to sickness etc.
- f. Employment is subject to a high degree of insecurity. People can be asked to leave without any reason.

- g. Employers do not make provision for overtime payment, paid leaves or holidays, medical facilities, gratuity and provident fund.
59. Features of 'Private Sector':
- i. The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of individuals/group of individuals or companies. Private entrepreneurs own, control and manage the business. Each formation has its benefits and legalities depending upon the number of employees, source of funding, business scale, and government regulations.
 - ii. The activities are guided by the motive to earn more profits.
 - iii. Jobs are not secured in private sector. The private sector has a competitive work culture and employees' performance is very important for career growth and higher compensation.
 - iv. Private sectors do not provide basic facilities at reasonable rates.
 - v. They may not continue their production or business unless the government encourages and support them.
60. The government has primary responsibility for several essential economic activities that are crucial for the smooth functioning of society. These include:
- **Post and Telegraph Services:** The government runs postal services and telecommunication systems to ensure communication reaches every part of the country, including remote areas.
 - **Village Administrative Offices:** Local administration in villages, such as revenue collection, maintaining land records, and implementing government schemes, is managed by government offices to serve citizens efficiently.
 - **Municipal Corporations:** Urban local bodies handle public utilities like water supply, sanitation, street lighting, and waste management, ensuring city residents have a good standard of living.
 - **Transport Facilities:** The government develops and maintains roads, railways, and public transport systems, providing affordable and accessible travel options for all citizens.
 - **Banking Services:** Public sector banks and financial institutions are managed by the government to provide credit, savings, and financial support, especially to agriculture, small businesses, and low-income groups.
61. Accepting deposits and lending money are the primary functions of a bank. Banks provide loans for various economic activities. The loan activity of banks is as under:
- i. Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. For example, banks in India these days hold about 15 percent of their deposits as cash. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank.
 - ii. Since, on any particular day, only some of its many depositors come to withdraw cash, therefore banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Banks make use of deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
 - iii. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
 - iv. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and what is paid to the depositors is their main source of income.
62. **The deposits with banks are beneficial for individual as well as for the nation:**
- i. People can deposit money with banks after opening a bank account. This ensures the safety of the money and they also earn interest from the bank.
 - ii. Demand deposits can be withdrawn whenever the person wants. It also allows payments to be made through cheque.
 - iii. Through cheques, the money gets directly transferred between banks. So no direct payment of cash needs to be made as the deposit itself is money in the modern economy.
 - iv. It is easy for individuals to get credit who have savings and current account in the banks.
 - v. Poor people who are engaged in production need credit.
 - vi. Credit provided by the banks for government projects helps in the development of the nation.
 - vii. Banks provide loans for the promotion of International trade.
 - viii. Development of infrastructure is undertaken with the loans provided by the banks.

63. **It is true that credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. It happens in cases like:**

- i. In the case of rural areas, if a crop fails due to natural factors, it will be difficult to repay. Because of crop failure, credit pushes the person into a debt trap.
- ii. In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower.
- iii. In the situation when a borrower is unable to pay the previous loan and he takes a new loan.
- iv. Loans taken by poor people from informal lenders sometimes, lead them to a debt trap because of high-interest rate.
- v. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, live stocks, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

64. "Credit" refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

Credit plays a vital and positive role as:

- i. Credit helps people from all walks of life in setting up their business, increase their income and support their families.
- ii. Credits help to increase earnings and therefore the persons are better off than before.
- iii. To some people, loan helps a lot in constructing their houses and get relief from monthly rent.
- iv. To others, it helps a lot in raising their standards.

Examples:

- A person who has enough calibre to start an industry but lacks money can start it by taking loans and under favourable condition pays it and starts his industrial life.
- A student who is unable to take admission in universities but is a scholar can use the loan as an opportunity.
- Farmers can buy new machinery to fasten their production using loans.

65. Cheap and affordable credit would lead to higher income. If the credit is affordable then many people could borrow for a variety of needs. People could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries, etc. People could set up new industries or trade in goods. Credit availability enables individuals to invest in housing and infrastructure projects, improving living conditions and urban development. Access to credit can help marginalized populations generate income, breaking the cycle of poverty and promoting inclusive growth.

The higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan. Hence borrowers have less income for themselves. Therefore, Banks and Cooperatives should increase their lending, particularly in rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit is reduced. It is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

66. There is a need to expand formal sources of credit in India because of the following reasons:

- i. Compared to formal lenders, most of the informal lenders charge higher interest rates. Thus, the cost to the borrower becomes much higher that leads to less income. Also, the borrowers may become victim to debt-trap. So, formal sector loans help reduce dependence on informal sources of credit.
- ii. Cheap and affordable credit by the formal sector is crucial for the country's development.
- iii. Borrowers falling into debt-traps discourage more people from borrowing, thus reducing the development of the country.
- iv. Banks and cooperative societies lending to more borrowers will lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs like growing crops, set-up business or small-scale industries.
- v. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. RBI ensures that loans are given not only to the profit-making businessmen and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers etc.

67. ◦ **Credit:**

Credit is an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrowers with money, goods and services in return for the promise of future payment.

◦ **The main sources of credit in India.**

i. Formal sources of rural credit in India are:

- (i) Cooperative Societies.
- (ii) Commercial Banks.

ii. Informal sources of rural credit in India are:

- (i) Relatives and friends.
- (ii) Local moneylenders.

◦ **The advantages of formal sources of credit are as follows:**

- i. These are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India.
 - ii. The rates of interest for loans are comparatively less.
 - iii. It provides loans at fixed rates and terms.
 - iv. It gives loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries to small borrowers etc.
 - v. Cost of borrowing is less and hence promote borrowing and more economic growth.
 - vi. There is no exploitation as in the case with the informal sectors.
68. i. The members of the group can take a small loan from the group itself to meet their needs.
- ii. The group charges Interest rates less than moneylenders which help them to repay their loan with great ease.
- iii. These groups are organized by women in rural areas. So these group gives special status to women.
- iv. These groups gradually can seek loans for the bank so as to create employment opportunities for its members.
- v. Banks have been extending loans to these groups to meet their needs like buying fertilizers, seeds, raw materials, etc.
- vi. These SHG have emerged as building blocks of the rural poor as it is the group as a whole that is responsible for the repayment of the loan. In case, of non-repayment, it is taken up in a serious manner by the group members.

Because of this feature, banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organised in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such.

69. **SHGs are the building blocks of organisation of the rural poor because of the following reasons:**

- i. In order to meet the credit needs of the rural poor, SHGs are formed comprising of 15-20 members.
- ii. The SHGs provide small loans to its members at a very reasonable interest rate.
- iii. SHGs create self-employment opportunities for the rural poor. Women play a very active role in the working of these groups.
- iv. Loans are also provided to the members for releasing their mortgaged land from moneylenders, buying seeds, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs required for farming, purchasing handlooms, cattle, and other requirements.
- v. SHGs help borrowers to overcome the problem of collateral which is required by other sources that provide loans.
- vi. SHGs most importantly protect the rural poor from the exploitation of moneylenders.
- vii. Apart from meeting the credit needs of the poor SHGs have helped women become financially independent.
- viii. It also acts on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence, etc.

70. The dimensions of globalization are economic, political, cultural and ecological. Globalisation is a flow connecting integration of technology investment, goods and services. Liberalisation of foreign trade has resulted in the removal of trade barriers and Special Economic Zones (SEZ), Foreign Direct Investment(FDI), disinvestment, privatisation etc. have been started. Deregulation and openness of foreign trade and foreign investment vests with the political domain. Working with MNCs at national and international levels has also promoted globalisation across borders. Greater choices have been provided to the consumers with improved quality and lower prices.

The homogenization of communities is a result of globalisation, which also involves the trade of goods, services, ideas, and people. It promotes cultural acceptance between diverse communities in this way. Higher standards of living and better quality of life. Spread of new technologies, technical production

methods and production standards have been improved. Working with WTO and IMF has become possible due to globalisation. Foreign trade has resulted in connecting markets and integration with different countries. Cultural relations with other countries have improved due to globalization.

71. The dimensions of globalization are economic, political, cultural and ecological. Globalisation is a flow connecting integration of technology investment, goods and services.
- Aspects of globalisation include the opening up of new markets, changes in global lifestyles, the dominance of mass and social media, and mass tourism.
 - Liberalisation of foreign trade has resulted in the removal of trade barriers, Special Economic Zones(SEZ), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), disinvestment, privatisation etc.
 - Globalisation has caused a flow of goods, people, and capital on an economic level. Through it, nations' economies multiplied, which also had the effect of reducing economic inequality.
 - Deregulation and openness of foreign trade and foreign investment vests with the political domain.
 - Working of MNCs at national and international levels has also promoted globalisation across borders.
 - Greater choices have been provided to the consumers with improved quality and lower prices.
 - Higher standards of living and better quality of life.
 - Spread of new technologies, technical production methods and production standards have been improved.
 - Working with WTO and MF has become possible due to globalisation.
 - Foreign trade has resulted in connecting markets and integration with different countries.
 - Cultural relations with other countries have improved due to globalisation.
72. i. In the absence of strict laws most of the companies employ workers on temporary basis so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year.
- ii. Workers also have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak seasons.
- iii. Wages are low and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet.
- iv. To earn huge profits employers try to cut the labour cost by different ways.
- v. Flexibility in labour laws have helped the companies to increase their income granted by not paying reasonable wages and other benefits such as provident fund insurance etc.
73. Globalisation and greater competition among producers-both local and foreign, have been of advantage to consumers in the following ways:
- i. Companies have invested in new technology to raise their production quality to compete with the MNCs, thus, ensuring that consumers get better quality products and derive maximum satisfaction.
 - ii. Indian companies have collaborated with MNCs to produce more functional and advanced products, thus, benefit the consumers.
 - iii. The consumer can enjoy improved quality at lower prices for several products. This has led to a higher standard of living
 - iv. Due to competition, the prices of various products had come down.
 - v. The economically well off section of people in urban areas got much of the benefits of globalisation.
 - vi. Consumers have more choice of goods and globalisation has given them access to imported products that were not available to them earlier.
 - vii. New jobs have been created as producers need more workforce to increase their production so that they remain in the competition.
74. **Impacts of globalization on Indian economy are as follows:**
- i. Globalization has resulted in the creation of new jobs and thus it has led to a higher standard of living in urban areas.
 - ii. As the MNCs have penetrated the Indian market with their better and advanced products, there has been a greater choice before the consumers who can now enjoy the improved quality and lower prices for several products and services.
 - iii. MNCs have increased their investments in India leading to more job opportunities and better income for people.

- iv. Globalization has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNCs themselves like Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.
 - v. Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving IT (Information Technology). For example, The Indian company producing a magazine for London based company and call centres.
 - vi. Local companies supply raw materials to foreign industries and have prospered.
 - vii. However, for a large number of small producers and workers, globalisation has posed major challenges.
 - viii. The small producers have not been able to compete with the MNCs and as a result, they had to shut down their business.
75. The major problems created by Globalisation for small producers and workers are as under:
- i. Small-scale producers have been adversely affected by globalisation because they are not able to compete with MNCs or other big producers.
 - ii. These small-scale producers could not keep their cost of production low and hence, they lost their markets.
 - iii. Globalisation may lead to a widening of income inequalities now enjoy the improved quality and lower prices for various countries.
 - iv. Workers jobs are no longer secure.
 - v. Expansion of the unorganized sector.
 - vi. Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to companies to emerge as MNCs themselves like severe competition. Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints, etc.
 - vii. Several units have been shut down rendering many workers jobless.
 - viii. Lives of workers are on the whims of employers.
 - ix. Workers are deprived of their fair share of benefits.