

1 The supervision by the Reserve bank is necessary to ensure that

- banks don't only give loans to profitable organisations and rich people
- poor people can benefit from the formal sources of credit
- bank maintains cash balance.

2. ~~Aluminium~~ oil is the most widely spread and important oil.

3. The Englishmen demanded the clamp down on Vernacular press after the revolution of 1857 when the presses got aggressively nationalist and reported about colonial misrule.

4. The Constitution was amended four times in Belgium.

5. Feared

5. Frédéric Sornieu presented the utopian vision in his prints in 1848 to inculcate a feeling of nationalism as well as fraternity among the people of the world.

6. Fast transport contributed greatly in the process of globalisation by carrying large amount of goods to far off location in less time. They have lead to the integration of the markets.

(7) The ISI logo of quality is marked on the electrified instruments.

8. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have caused many new social movements. The concerns related to such movements are

(i) Multipurpose projects ~~create~~ form reservoirs which submerge large amount of flora and fauna ~~there~~ decompose under anaerobic conditions.

(ii) Multipurpose projects cause large-scale displacement of people.
Example: The Narmada Bachao Andolan mobilised environmentalist, farmers, tribals and social activists to demand adequate rehabilitation and compensation of the oustees (displaced).

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(iii) Multipurpose projects cause the social gap between the rich and the poor to increase as the benefits are shared unequally.

Example - The farmers of the Sabarmati basin almost caused a riot due to the high priority given to the supply of water to urban areas even during drought.

9. (i) The Right to Information ensures the citizens all the information about the functions of the departments of the government.

(ii) People have the right to know about the particulars of the goods and services they purchase like the date of manufacturing.

expiry date, batch number, ingredients etc.

(ii) ~~Right~~ to information works as a watchdog of democracy.

(10) It works to create a corruption free society and supplements other existing laws that have banned corruption.

10. The advantages of globalisation are

(i) It has allowed the producers to reach beyond their domestic market. They can sell their services and goods in the markets of other countries besides their own country.

(ii) It has increased the choice of products for the consumers especially the well-off section of the society.

(iii) It has improved the quality of product due to increased competition. Also the price of similar goods tend to equilibrate in different markets.

11 The differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming are.

PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING	COMMERCIAL FARMING
This kind of farming is done to grow crops so as to sustain	This kind of farming is done to produce crops for selling in the market

the family of the farmer

to earn good profit.

(i) This is done using primitive tools like ~~dao, digging stick~~ with the help of family or community labour.

This is done using capital intensive tools and waged labourers.

(ii) The farmer depends on natural fertility and rains, hence production is low.

The farmers use high doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides. The yield is high.

12. Average income hide disparities. This can be proved by the following.

(i) Average income hide disparities in case there is no equitable distribution of income.

For example \Rightarrow If a small population have a very high income, the total income as well as the average income rises, thus hiding disparities about the actual situation.

(ii) They average income do not indicate rising standards of living as development depends on non-materialistic factors like freedom, equality, respect, justice etc.

(iii) Average income do not tell us about the HDI as it depends on health and educational status also.

13. Caste inequalities are still prevalent in India. This statement can be justified by the following \rightarrow

(i) Although the constitution has prohibited caste discrimination; it is still practised in parts of the country.

(ii) People still move freely within the same caste.

(iii) The decades of advantages and disadvantages are ~~followed~~ felt even today.

(iv) People who earlier had access to education have done very well in accessing modern education. But people who did not have access to education or were prohibited, have lagged behind.

(v) The economic status still now follows the caste hierarchy - the upper class the best off, the lower caste the worst and the OBCs in between.

14. The banks and cooperatives should increase their lending facilities in rural areas for the following reasons ⇒

(i) The poorer section of the society can get a greater share of formal credit and hence prosper.

(ii) The dependence on money lenders and traders, who charge extraordinary high rates, decrease.

(iii) People can borrow cheaply for meeting the working capital requirement and thus develop their business and agriculture.

15 (i) The feeling of nationalism didnot only come due to territorial expansion or war, culture played a major role in developing sense of nationalism.

(ii) Romanticism is a cultural movement that sought to develop a particular kind of nationalism.

(iii) Romantic poets didnot support the glorifying of science and reason, but rather focussed on mystic feelings, intuitions and emotion.

(iv) Folklores, folktales and folksong were ~~extre~~ collected as it was believed they gave the true manifestation of people's thoughts and lives.

(v) ~~the~~ Historians argued ~~the~~ German culture was to be defined among the people (das volk).

- (vi) Common deeds of the past, social capital inculcated a feeling of collective belonging among the people.
- (vii) Language was also used to develop nationalism. This was the case of Poland that was divided by the Great Power. Yet nationalist feelings were kept alive through songs and folklore.
16. Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century.
- (i) Jotiba Phule, the pioneer of the low caste movement, wrote about the caste discrimination in his book Gulamgiri in 1871.
- (ii) The ideas of leaders like B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, commonly known as Periyar, began to be widely

printed and read.

and This induced a new awareness amongst the people of the lower caste and a demand to ~~they~~ criticised the ancient scriptures and sought to develop a new society based on equality and completely free from caste discrimination. ^{Milk workers also} Chok aur Bade ka Samal ^(Kasibisab) as well as ^{gudoshan aur gurg} Sachhi Jani tayan. ^{to express their view on discrimination on class & caste basis}

17 Power sharing in India is done in different ways \rightarrow each with its own benefits \Rightarrow

HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION OF POWER AND ITS BENEFITS

Power is shared among different organs of the government, namely the legislature, the judiciary and the executive, placed at the same level. Different organs exercise

different powers as well as checks the other organs.

VERTICAL DIVISION OF POWER AND ITS BENEFITS

India is a federal country that divides its power amongst the national government and the government at local and state level. This allows the issues and problems to be settled easily and the state can function as autonomous body. They are not subordinate of the central government.

POWER SHARING AMONGST DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES AND BENEFITS

Power is shared among different religious, linguistic and regional groups.

There are legal provisions made whereby the weaker section of the society and women are represented in the assemblies and legislature.

POWER SHARING AMONGST DIFFERENT PARTIES AND BENEFITS

Due to the system of elections power is shared among different parties ^{who represent} different groups and communities. ^{Although it leads to political instability,} This allows different views and views to enjoy representation.

Due to the above reasons, the power sharing in India has actual made India more powerful and promoted unity amongst citizens. It has allowed people to participate in the decision making that affects them.

18. Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy.

(i) People are complaining itself is a testimony for democracy as it shows people have

(v) However the government did not fulfill the demands and Viceroy Irwin did not agree to negotiate.

(vi) Hence, Mahatma Gandhi began Satyagrah his march, along with 78 followers, from the Sabarmati Ashram to the coast of Dandi.

(vii) Gandhi ceremoniously violated the salt law and manufactured salt, thus laying the foundation of civil disobedience movement.

UNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY

(i) It was a true mass movement that shook the British government.

(ii) Hindus and Muslims alike participated in the movement.

(iii) The participation of women from the rich household and upper-caste families was significant.

(iv) Rich farmers initially participated in the movement demanding the reduction in revenue rates.

(v) People unidly joined the salt law, picket liquor shops etc.

(vi) The industrialist too were enthusiastic at the beginning though later their support declined.

20 The reasons for the concentration of iron and steel industries in and around the Chotanagpur plateau are -

(i) Availability of iron ore
The region is close to the iron mines, thus the raw material can be easily transported to the industries.

(ii) Proximity of other raw material
limestone and coking coal is also readily and easily available for production.

(iii) Good transport system.
The region is well connected through railways as well as roadways facilitating easy transportation of the raw material as well as the distribution of finished products.

(iv) Availability of labour
Cheap and skilled labour is easily available for the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand.

(V) Port facilities

Kolkata port nearby facilitates the export of the finished goods

(vi) The industry has immense scope for development in the home market.

21. The role of political parties are -

(i) Political parties contest elections. Election in contemporary democracies are fought among the various candidates put forward by the political parties

(ii) Political parties shape public opinion, with the help of pressure groups, they launch movements for the overcoming of

the problems faced by the public.

(iii) Political parties put forward policies and programme. People make choices on the basis of these

(iv) Political parties form and run the government. The major policies for the government comes from the political party that won the election.

(v) Parties that lose the elections form the opposition. They criticize the government for its failures, point out faults and mobilise opposition to the government.

(vi) Political parties play a major role in decision making. They recruit leaders, train them and appoint them as ministers.

(vii) Political parties help people to access government machinery and welfare schemes.

22 The importance of railways as a means of transport are

(i) Railways are the principal mode of transport for passengers and goods and

(ii) They make it possible to conduct multi-journies activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage

(iii) They are best suited for the transport of heavy and bulky goods over large terrestrial distance.

(iv) Indian Railways have been an integrating force since the last hundred years

(v) The railway system bind the economic life of people and accelerate the development of industries and agriculture.

(vi) This promote national unity.

23. The features of secularism in India are

(i) India has no official religion of its own unlike Pakistan (Islam), Britain (Christianity), Srilanka (Buddhism).

(ii) Every individual is free to practise, profess and propagate any religion of their choice.

(iii) The government ~~does not~~ ~~discriminate~~ provides equal opportunities to all, irrespective of

religion

(iv) No body or individual can be discriminated on the basis of religion. The Constitution prohibits such discrimination.

(v) The government can interfere in the matters of religion and its practices to make it more equitable.

24. The 'land reclamation' process in Bombay in the late 19th and early 20th century is as follows

(i) The unification of the seven island of Bombay into a single piece of land occurred due to a long process that started in 1784. The Bombay Governor, agreed to the

building of a sea wall to protect the low-lying area from flood.

(iv) The population of the city continued to increase and every bit of the available land was built over.

(v) To combat the shortage of commercial space, a series of policies were formulated by the local authorities as well as the private companies.

(vi) The private companies seemed more interested in taking financial risk.

(vii) In 1864, the Black Bay Reclamation Company got the right to reclaim the land from the top of Malabar hill to the end of Colaba.

(vi) Although the company closed down due to mounting cost, the city had expanded to 22 acres.

(vii) As the population increased, every bit of land available was built and more land was reclaimed from the sea.

(viii) Reclaiming land also meant the levelling of the hills around Bombay.

(ix) A successful reclamation project was carried out by Bombay Port Trust that built a dry dock between 1914 to 1918. The excavated land was used to build the 22 acre ballard estate.

(x) Subsequently the Marine Drive was built in the 20th century.

25. The importance of the tertiary sector in India can be reasoned as follows.

(i) India

(ii) The tertiary sector contributes significantly to the country's GDP.

(iii) It provides employment to a large number of people with one-third of the women employed.

(iv) It brings much of the needed foreign exchange in the country.

(v) The government provides basic services like education, health care, transport etc. which falls under the tertiary sector.

(v) It creates new opportunities like those related to information and communication technology.

(vi) It provides aid to the development of the primary and tertiary sector by creating new services like transport and storage.

(vii) Tertiary sector also includes other facilities and services like doctors, teachers, engineers to play a major role in the society.





प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए

For question no. 26

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



