

JUNE - PORTION

28/4/26

Chapter - 2 His : Nationalism in India

T. Answer the following

1. Why did the non-cooperation movement gradually slow down in towns and cities?

ans: The Non-cooperation Movement slowed down in towns and cities because of the following reasons:

- Khadi clothes were very costly and beyond the reach of the poor. In the course of time, people again took to machine-made cheap cloth.
- Boycott of daily-use products was also not possible because of lack of swadeshi industries. Indians had to roll back.
- Similarly, boycott of foreign institutions too could not continue for long. There were no alternative institutions to fill the gap. So teachers and students had to resume to government schools. Lawyers too reported lack in the government, ^{occu}

2.

What was the impact of the First World War on India?

ans:

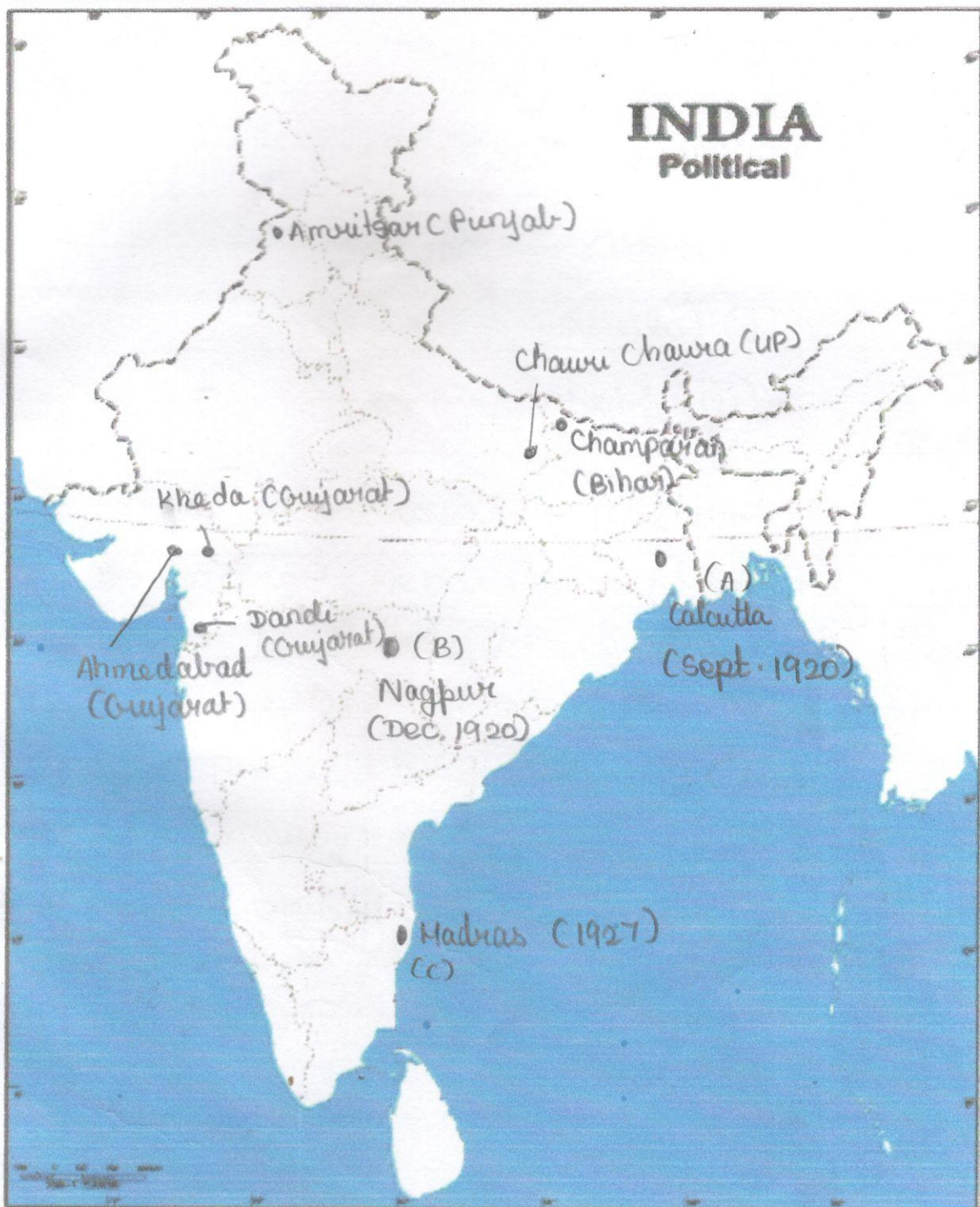
- It led to huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans. Government in turn increase taxes on individual incomes and business profits
- There was a sharp rise in the prices of goods which created great difficulties for the common people
- The war created a demand for industrial goods and caused a decline of imports from other countries to India.
- Villagers were forcefully recruited as soldiers in the army which led to widespread anger in the rural areas

3.

What was the Simon commission? Why was it opposed?

ans:

A statutory commission under Sir John Simon was constituted by the Tory government in Britain to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest



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Class Teacher's Signature

Congress Sessions

(i) Nagpur - 1980 Dec

(ii) Calcutta - 1980 Sep

(iii) Madras - 1927

(iv) Amritsar - Jallianwala Bagh

(v) Kheda - Peasant Satyagraha

(vi) Ahmedabad - Cotton mill workers strike

(vii) Dandi - Salt March

(viii) Chauri Chaura - Calling

Non cooperation movement

(ix) Champaran - Indigo plantation movement

changes. But it was opposed by the Indians on the following lines

- (a) All the members of the commission were Englishmen
 - (b) It did not provide any hope of Swaraj to Indians.
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Democratic Polity

Ch-2

Federalism

I. Answer the following

1. 'Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism.' Justify the statement.

ans:

- (a) Judiciary with the supreme court as apex is the sole interpreter of the Indian constitution
 - (b) It plays a pivotal role in the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures
 - (c) Judiciary administers both the union and the 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
- Hence judiciary is considered as the guardian of Indian federalism

2. Explain two achievements and two difficulties of local self government in India.

ans:

Achievements:

- (a) At the local level, people are able to participate directly in decision making. This is helped to deepen democracy in our country.
- (b) It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.

Difficulties:

- (a) While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically, Gram Sabha is not held regularly.
- (b) Local governments lack adequate resources that make their work difficult.

3.

What makes India a federation?

ans:

The constitution declared India as a union of states. The following points clearly show that the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.

- (a) Under a federal government, different tiers of the government govern the same citizens. India too

has three levels of government - Union, state and Local

(b) There is a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union governments and state governments in the three lists: Union, State and Concurrent lists

(c) There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power such as Union territories. These territories do not have the powers of state. The central government has special powers in running these areas.

(d) This sharing of power is basic to the structure of the Constitution and it cannot be changed easily by the Parliament alone. It requires two-thirds majority of both the houses of parliament.

(e) In a federation, judiciary solves the disputes between different levels of government. In case of any disputes, the High courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

Geography - 2

Water Resources

I. Answer the following

1. How dams are classified on the basis of structure and material used?

ans: Based on structure and the material used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams with several sub-types.

2. Why is there a need to develop rainwater harvesting system in India. Explain.

ans: There is a need to develop rainwater harvesting system because of the following reasons:

(a) Water harvesting system is a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally.

(b) Due to increasing population demand for water is increasing in every phase of life, so rainwater

harvesting system is essential

(c) There is uneven distribution of rainfall. Thus water has to be harvested for times of scarcity.

(d) To recharge ground water and increase its level, rain water harvesting is necessary.

3. "In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Comment."

ans: (a) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir.

(b) Excessive sedimentation results in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the river's aquatic life.

(c) Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning.

(d) The reservoirs that are created on floodplains also submerge

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the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.

(e) Multipurpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like the 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' and the 'Yehri Dam Andolan' etc. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities.

(f) The multi-purpose projects included earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases, pests, and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

(g) Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.