

## 11. India Transformed - Part I

**Q.1 Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.**

**1. A legal agreement was signed in Geneva which is known as .....**

- (a) SEATO
- (b) NATO
- (c) GATT**
- (d) SAARC

**2. An act similar to 'Right to Information' was first applied in ..... in 1776.**

- (a) Sweden**
- (b) France
- (c) England
- (d) India

**3. The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand is observed as.....**

- (a) National Education Day
- (b) National Youth Day**
- (c) National Integration Day
- (d) National Science Day

**Q.2 (A) Write names of historical places/ persons/events.**

**1. In 2004, this became the biggest firm in Asia providing software services - Tata Consultancy Services**

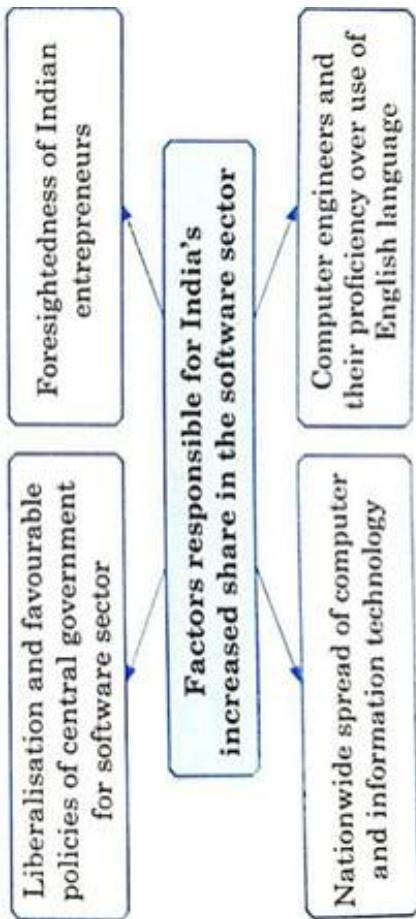
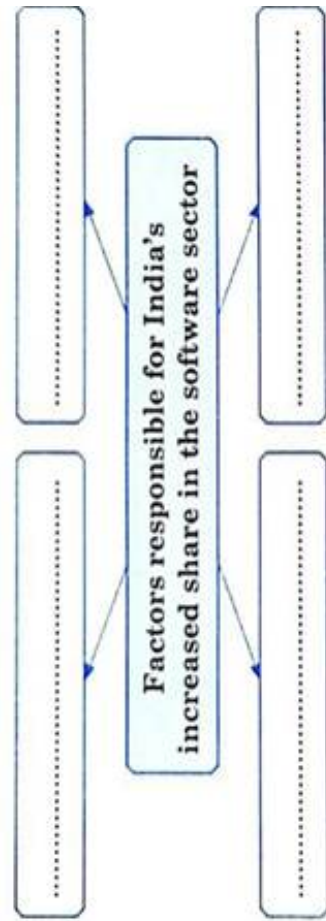
**2. In 2002, the..... Metro railway was flagged off - The Delhi Metro railway.**

**(B) Choose the correct reason from those given below and complete the sentence.**

**India became the member of World Trade Organisation. Because -**

- (a) India want to compete with other nations.
- (b) India cannot stay aloof from global economy.
- (c) India adopted the policy of liberalisation.**
- (d) India wanted to be in the leading position at global level.

**Q.3 Complete the concept map. (Rotate your phone)**



Q.4 Write short notes.

## 1. The Youth Policy of the Government of India

**Ans.** (i) India is a country with maximum proportion of young people. Individuals in the age group of 15-29 are considered as youth!

(ii) Youth, if provided with opportunities, of education and skill training, can contribute significantly in the development of India.

(iii) A number of centres of 'Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan' were established in 1972 for training of young people in various skill.

(iv) The programmes run by these centres were eventually merged in National Youth Empowerment Programme. This programme put a thrust on topics like literacy, education, health and hygiene, family welfare, preservation and conservation of environment, awareness of social issues, rural development and self-employment.

(v) 12 January the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekanand is celebrated as National Youth Day. National Youth festival is also celebrated in the month of January. This festival is designed to provide a platform for artistic talents of young individuals.

(vi) 'Youth Hostels Association of India' has established youth hostels in various part of the country which works for encouraging the adventure skills among young people.

(vii) Training programmes are arranged by this association through 'Bharat Scout and Guides, National Service Scheme and National Cadet Corps'.

## (2) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana':

**Ans.** (i) The Government of India knowing the importance of having roads in good condition in the interior areas started 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' in 2000.

(ii) Initially, the work of building roads began by linking the villages of population strength upto 1000. In 2001 this programme was merged in 'Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana'.

(iii) The roads measuring about 75000 km. were completed till 2005. The purpose of this work was to extend the benefits of country's economic growth to people living in rural areas and to bring transformation in their lives.

(iv) It aimed at providing amenities for good health, education, drinking water, dwellings, roads and electricity

## Q.5 State your opinion.

### 1. India is a leading country in the field of space research.

**Ans.** (i) In 2007, India entered a new field of space research. It commercially launched the Italian satellite.

(ii) Other countries had submitted tenders quoting very high rates, to get this contract. However, India got this contract by quoting reasonable rates.

(iii) Before entering this field on commercial basis, India had already successfully launched the satellite of Argentina, Belgium, South Korea, Indonesia and Germany.

(iv) In 2008, India launched Chandrayaan-1', the first lunar probe. India could collect the evidence for the presence of water on moon through this satellite.

(v) After that India also launched Chandrayaan-2' and 'Mangalyaan'. All these achievements proved that India is a leading country in the field of space research.

## Q.6 Answer the following question detail.



## 1. Which programmes were launched in India for making the opportunities of wage earning?

**Ans.** To create employment opportunities for an ever increasing population is a major challenge for the

government. There are several programmes launched by government of India for wage earner. These programmes are as follows:

(i) **Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana and 'Rojgar Hami Yojana'**: To create job opportunities for educated youth the 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India started this plan on 2nd October 1993 on birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

(ii) Rojgar Hami Yojana was to assure daily wages to the unemployed agricultural labourers. The objective of this plan was to provide wage earning opportunity, who were in search. This programme was launched in 257 districts in India. A goal was to provide work to two young labourers in each family below poverty line. In 2001, this plan was merged in Gramin Rojgar Yojana'.

(iii) In 1998, to provide support to farmers in difficult times "Kisan Credit Card" plan was started. It helps the farmer to avail funds for essential equipments and seeds for cultivation. Later, an insurance facility was also offered to farmers, who were Kisan Credit Card holders.

(iv) **Swarna Jayanti Gramin Swayam Rojgar Yojana** : This plan was launched in 1999 by merging various plans together namely 'Ekatmik Gramin Vikas Yojana', Self-employment training programmes, "Ganga Kalyan Yojana' etc.

(v) **Jawahar Gram Samruddhi Yojana** : In 1999, a new plan was implemented with an intention to provide adequate employment for the unemployed men and women. It was merged in Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana' in 2001.

(vi) **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana** : This plan made provision for creating opportunities in rural areas of earning wages, to provide food grains in exchange of work etc. This scheme was started in 150 economically backward districts in the country. In 2006, this scheme was merged in Rashtriya Gramin Rojgar Hami Yojana'.

(vii) **Rashtriya Gramin Rojgar Hami Yojana** : Under this scheme each family in rural areas was given assurance of at least 100 days work.

### Q.7 Write detailed answer with the help of following points.

**Give information about the "Right to Information Act'.**

(a) **Background of the act and the beginning of this movement in India.**

(b) **Definition of 'Information'.**

(c) **The rights of citizens under this act.**

**Ans. (a) Background of the act and the beginning of this movement in India :**

(i) This kind of Act was first implemented in Sweden in 1776. In 1946, United Nations declared the 'Right to Information' to be the fundamental human right.

(ii) In 1982, L.K. Kulwal, a resident of Jaipur in Rajasthan, a social activist initiated the process by applying to know the Jaipur Municipal Corporation work for cleaning the city

(iii) The high Court gave a clear verdict stating that 'Right to Information' is a fundamental right of all citizens.

(iv) In 1990, Aruna Roy started the movement called as 'Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan'. A need for 'Right to Information' was started through this movement.

(v) Harsh Mander, the Divisional Commissioner of Bilaspur showed courage to disclose official information while serving as a bureaucrat.



(vi) The struggle of Anna Hazare in 2001, had a decisive role in Maharashtra in this matter. The Act was implemented in Maharashtra since 12th October 2005

**(b) Definition of 'Information':**

(i) The definition of term 'Information' includes official records, documents, memoranda, emails, comments, consultations, press notes, circulars, orders, logbooks, tenders, reports, correspondence, formats, models, electronic data, the information of a private institution or an individual that is available in the records of any public establishment.

**(c) The rights of citizens under this act :**

(i) Right to information grants access to official documents, records, permission to obtain their copies, to take notes, to extract passages, to get samples of authorised material and prints of data stored in CDs, Floppy disks, tapes, video cassettes or in any other form, or stored on computers.

(ii) Citizens can get the desired information after submitting an application to 'Information officer of a 'Public Authority