

Chapter 18 : India and the World in the Twentieth Century

- I. 1. By the end of the Second World War in 1945, many countries of Asia and Africa emerged as independent nations. By the fighting nations could hardly reconcile their difference and ideologies. This rivalry between the Communist and Democratic forces came to surface and the post-war scenario got polarised between the two blocks. One was led by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) and the other by the United States of America (USA). It divided the world into two camps. The rivalry between the two blocks caused tensions in the world, yet the leaders of these blocks did not come out to fight openly. This state of tension was called the cold war.
2. Emergence of European Union was another important change in the last decade of the twentieth century. This was a move towards closer political and economic ties. They united themselves as one unit in economic sphere and introduced a common currency 'Euro'. 12 nations of 15 members European Union adopted this currency. These nations include Austria, Belgium, Iceland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. This area of 12 countries with a population of about 300 million is known as Eurozone. Other three countries of Eurozone are Britain, Denmark and Sweden. In 1990, west and east Germany were unified. In 1991 the Warsaw pact was dissolved. All these incidents reduced tensions in the world.
3. Independent India choose the path of Non-alignment which means keeping away from joining any block. This movement came into existence due to the efforts of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of Egypt. By following Non-Alignment, India maintained friendly relations with all the countries and protect its national interest without being partisan to any of the blocks and taking independent decisions on International issues strictly on the basis of merit.
4. During the war Indian nationalists demanded a promise for complete independence before they could extend their support to the British in their near efforts. By the time war ended, India's struggle for freedom had reached a crucial stage and had grown very strong. In 1942, Mahatma Gandhi launched Quit India Movement. This shook the founders of British rule in India. The Britishers were not in a position of retain its hold on India. So they decided to leave India.
5. (i) In 1989, almost all the countries in eastern Europe had communist governments but after the collapse of communism from Soviet Union, in 1991, all these countries of eastern Europe also collapsed. In place of Soviet Union there emerged 15 independent republics.

- (ii) Emergence of European Union was another important change in the last decade of the twentieth century. This was a move towards closer political and economic ties.
- II. 1. 1914 2. The League of Nations 3. The peace in the world
4. Independence or Purna Swaraj 5. The Second World War
6. Wars 7. Non-Alignment 8. Soviet Union
- III. 1. 1945 2. 1947 3. 1918 4. 1929 5. 1942 6. 1991
7. 1990
- IV. Do it yourself.

Chapter 19 : The Making of Our Constitution

- I. 1. A constitution is a body of laws and principles that decides the working or the functions of the government. It contains the laws of the country. Every government has to function in accordance with the laws written in the constitution.
- 2. Preamble provides an introduction to the main Constitution, explaining its aims and purposes. The Preamble declares that the source of the Constitution is the people of India. It also states the aims and objectives of the Constitution. These are also our national goals. It states that India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic and sets out the basic ideals of the Indian Republic.
- 3. The word secular means that there will be no official religion of the state. A secular state gives an individual freedom of religion. It also means that all religions are treated with equal respect. Indian society is multi-religions where Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians have the right to propagate their own religion. People of different religions are equal before law.
- 4. Three basic values on which the Constitution lays emphasis are as follows :
 - (i) All the citizens of our country have the right to decide the matters relating to the governing of the state.
 - (ii) All the citizens have right to get social justice as well as economic justice. Social justice means that all citizens are treated equally irrespective of their status in society as a result of birth, race, caste, creed, religion, sex, title etc.
Economic justice ensures equitable distribution of wealth and political justice means equal opportunities to participate in the government.
 - (iii) All the citizens have the right to liberty of thought expression, belief, faith and worship.
- 5. A democratic state has a government of the people, for the people and by the people. India is a democratic state where all persons above the age of

18 years have the right to elect their government. People elect their own representatives who govern the country. The right to vote is called suffrage or franchise. We have universal adult franchise which is based on the principal of one person, one vote; one vote, one person.

6. National integration play an important role. Without unity and integrity it will not be possible to make any economic progress and to preserve democracy and the independence of the country. India is vast country. To keep it united, National integration is very important. National integration can be promoted by participation in common festivals. National integration instils in us a feeling of oneness and unity.
- II.
1. Justice aims at the good of the whole society and it covers social, economic and political aspects of life.
 2. Socialist state aims to eliminate inequality in income, status and standard of living of the people. It endeavours to bridge and gulf between the rich and the poor and to raise the standard of living of the weaker sections of the society.
 3. A republic is a state where the head of the state is not a hereditary person but an elected one.
 4. State's sovereignty means its absolute and supreme power and in a sovereign state, Government formulates its own foreign policy and it is also supreme in all matters.
 5. The term liberty is used as a positive concept, as a right to liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
 6. Equality means all citizens are equal before law and enjoy equal protection of the laws of the land.
 7. The concept of fraternity has been emphasized by laying down in the Constitution the Fundamental Duties of the citizens.
 8. Unity and integrity means people must work unitedly for the progress and development of the country and unity and integrity can be promoted through national harmony and brotherhood.
- III.
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|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Constitution | 2. Mr. Clement Atlee | 3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| 4. Mr. H.P. Modi | 5. Dr B.R. Ambedkar | 6. Preamble |
| 7. Internal, external | 8. Economic | 9. Parliament, State, Five |
10. Brotherhood
- IV. 1-d, 2-f, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c, 6-e
- V. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true 6. false
7. true 8. true

Chapter 20 : Our National Symbols and Identity

- I. 1. The National flag, a symbol of free India, is a horizontal tricolours of saffron, white and green.

The saffron colour has a long history and tradition behind it.

- It is the symbol of renunciation, sacrifice and courage.
- It reminds us of patriotism and sacrifice shown by our freedom fighters who laid down their lives in the struggle for freedom.
- It beckons us to inculcate these high qualities in our character.

The middle strip is pure white.

- White colour stands for truth and holiness.
- It stands for peace

The lowest strip of National Flag is of dark green.

- Green colour represents rich soil of India and green fields.
- Green colour also represents life and prosperity.
- It stands for faith and strength.
- It also inspires us to eradicate poverty.

2. We should respect our National symbols because—
 - (i) Our national symbols represent the ideals, values and spirits of our nationhood.
 - (ii) Our emotional bond with our nation inspires us to protect our country's unity and defend its integrity and thus to build a strong India.
3. There is a wheel called Chakra in the centre of the white stripe. The 24 spokes are multiples of 8, representing the noble precepts of the Eight-Fold Path, taught by the Buddha. The wheel itself denotes unceasing motion and progress. This Chakra is of historical significance. At Sarnath, there is a pillar erected by Emperor Ashoka in the memory of the first sermon of Lord Buddha, which was delivered at that spot. The Chakra of Our National Flag is taken from it. In Ashoka's pillar it is a symbol of Dharma. It inspires us to move forward on the path of dharma or righteousness and lead the nation to progress and prosperity.
4. Our National Flag reminds us of our struggle for freedom. Most records indicate that the first version of the flag was unfurled at the Parsi Bagan Square, Kolkata in 1906. At that time, flag was having Charkha instead of Chakra. Charkha on the National flag represented hard work, self dependency and dignity. The flag of Independence India was adopted on July 22, 1947, three weeks before independence, replacing the Charkha with Chakra, the wheel. The national flag is a sacred symbol of sovereignty. The national flag was hoisted for the first time on August 15, 1947 by Jawaharlal Nehru, at the historic Red Fort in Delhi. It proclaimed to the world that India was a free and an independent nation.
5. Jana-gana-mana is our National Anthem. It was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
Vande Mataram is the National Song of India. It was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterji.

6. The Emblem has four lions, however three of them are visible on the Ashoka Pillar. The wheel portrayed in centre of the abacus, has a bull to the right and a horse to the left. The pillar, however also has an elephant and a rhinoceros at the back. The lions symbolise courage and power. The horse represents energy and speed while the bull represents hard work and steadfastness. These are the qualities which all citizens of the country should exhibit in their character and conduct.
 7. The rules we should follow when the National Anthem is being sung are as follows :
 - (i) We should stand in a position of attention and not talk or move in any case while the National Anthem is sung.
 - (ii) It should be sung in proper tune and correctly.
 - (iii) While singing in chorus, the National anthem should be sung in unison and with full vigour.
 - (iv) We should learn the words and meaning of the National Anthem.
 - (v) We should take the correct time while singing the National Anthem.
- II.
1. Indian tricolour is rectangular in shape.
 2. Flag hoisted for the first time by Jawaharlal Nehru.
 3. Circular wheel in the middle of flag is of blue colour.
 4. The National Anthem was composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore.
 5. The National Emblem is an adaptation from Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka.
 6. The words ‘Satyameva Jayate’ means ‘Truth Alone Triumphs’.
 7. The lions symbolise courage and power.
 8. National Song of India is Vande Mataram.
 9. Tiger was chosen as National Animal in 1972.
 10. The National bird of India is Peacock.
- III.
1. Lotus
 2. religions, languages
 3. Parsi Bagan Square
 4. free India
 5. sovereignty, integrity
 6. Noble, Gitanjali
 7. ideals, values, spirit
 8. 52 seconds
 9. three
 10. Vande mataram, Ananda Math.
- IV.
1. Green colour in our National Flag stands for rich soil of India and green fields. Green colour also represents life and prosperity.
 2. (i) The flag should be hoisted at sunrise and lowered at sunset.
(ii) The flag is flown daily only from important public buildings.
(iii) When carried in procession, the flag should be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard bearer.
 3. Jana Gana Mana is our national Anthem.
 4. Rules for singing our National Anthem are as follows :

- (i) It should be sung in proper tune and correct manner.
 - (ii) We should stand in the position of attention and not talk or move in any case while the national Anthem is being sung.
 - (iii) We should take the correct time while singing the National Anthem.
5. There are four lions on the National Emblem and three of them are visible. The wheel portrayed in centre of the abacus, has a bull to the right and a horse to the left. The pillar, however has an elephant and a rhinoceros at the back.
 6. Vande Mataram is the National Song of India. It was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, set to music by Rabindranath Tagore. Vande Mataram occurs in Bankim Chandra's Bengali novel 'Ananda Math'.
 7. It was in 1972, that the tiger was chosen as the National Animal. The famous Royal Bengal Tiger is the native of India and also the National Animal of India. The combination of its grace, strength, agility and enormous power gives it the pride of place. A hero of many legends and myths, its rich colour, roaring voice and power have inspired the leaders to choose it as our National Animal.
 8. Peacock a the National Bird of India. The peacock has always enjoyed a unique status and dignity in India. The peacock is perhaps the most beautiful among male birds, with its long blue neck, fan shaped crest and its gorgeous tail of feathers. The bird has significant place in Indian legends, literature and folklore. The peacock's lordly strutting has also given rise to the commonly used phrases, 'proud as a peacock' and 'as vain as a peacock'.
 9. The Lotus, a symbol of beauty, purity and integrity, is the National Flower of India. Rising as it does, from the muddy bottoms of lakes and ponds, the lotus reveals its beauty in a unique way. To the Indians, it symbolises the truth that one can rise above the worldly evils and keep oneself high above them. The Lotus usually grows in muddy waters but remains untouched by the dirt and mire from which it emerges. In the same way, a wise man remains unaffected by worldly attachments and leads a life of righteousness.
 10. Rabindranath Tagore was the composer of our National Anthem, Jana Gana Mana. He was awarded Noble Prize on Gitanjali, a collection of his poems. He also translated our National Anthem into English.
- V. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true 6. true
 7. false 8. true 9. false 10. true
- VI. 1. It symbolises courage and power.
 2. A symbol of beauty, purity and integrity.
 3. It was translated in English by Aurobindo Ghosh.
 4. It stands for truth and holiness.

5. Long blue neck, fan shaped crest.
6. Symbol of sacrifice and courage.
7. It is sung in approximately 52 seconds.
8. Move forward on the path of Dharma.

Chapter 21 : Citizenship and Civic Life

- I. 1. A citizen is a native of a state who participates in the process of government. A citizen of our country is one who generally lives in India permanently.
2. A good citizen must have the following qualities :
 - (i) Consciousness of his/her own rights and to respect the right of others.
 - (ii) A good citizen must be educated and well-informed.
 - (iii) He should keep himself well informed about the happenings and the problems of the country.
 - (iv) Every citizen in a democracy should participate in the process of the government.
 - (v) He must have an interest in public affairs.
 - (vi) He should keep the interest of the nation in mind.
 - (vii) He should be proud of his National Flag, Constitution, National Emblem, National Anthem and National Song.
 - (viii) He must be honest and above temptations.
3. In metro cities like Delhi, the movement of vehicular traffic on road is increasing day by day. Every year thousands of people die in road accidents due to their own or others fault. Unless citizens take care, accidents can kill or make one disabled for life. Therefore, there is great need for road safety and having complete knowledge of road safety rules.
4. By civic sense we mean to live a civilised life. For the fulfillment of their needs, people have to depend upon one another. So, a certain kind of conduct, behaviour and a sense of cooperation is needed in this regard. These traits place certain obligations on the members of human community, i.e. towards our family, neighbourhood, community and society at large. It is our duty to live on good terms with our neighbours. As a member of society, one needs to have some manners, etiquettes and norms of social behaviour in interacting with others. These are the rules of a civilised life which promote interdependence, cooperation and a healthy relationship with their environment. This is called civic sense of a person.
5. The road safety rules are as follows :
 - (i) Always look ahead and judge the speed of the traffic and the timings of traffic lights.

- (ii) Observe, read and follow carefully instructions, road signs or warning signs on the bill boards.
 - (iii) Vehicles should be driven at specified speeds.
 - (iv) Be polite to others while driving or while crossing the road at turn around.
6. Before turning left or right we should see light indicators accordingly. It is necessary to warn the vehicles that are coming behind that we are going to take turn.
- II.
- 1. A citizen is one who generally lives in India permanently. Alien is the person who do not belong to the country in which the lives temporarily for sometime for work, education etc.
 - 2. Single citizenship is only in India. It means that a citizen in India can only be a citizen of our country and not that of any state. In the United States of America, a citizen can be a citizen of New York state as well as that of the United States. It means in United States of America, there is double citizenship.
 - 3. Light signals are the automatic signals fitted in modern vehicles. They are used to indicate direction that other driver is going to move the vehicle in the respective direction.
Hand signals are also used to indicate the others that the person is going to turn left or right.
- III.
- 1. unlighted, informed 2. nation 3. civilised 4. electricity
 - 5. vehicles 6. road 7. awareness 8. lean 9. distance
 - 10. alert
- IV.
- 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. false 6. true
 - 7. false 8. true

Chapter 22 : Fundamental Rights, Duties and Directive Principles

- I.
- 1. Fundamental rights are important for a citizen :
 - (i) These rights make the life happy and worth living.
 - (ii) These rights put a check on the despotic nature of the government.
 - (iii) Rights are justiciable and cannot be denied to any citizen.
 - (iv) Rights safeguards the citizens.
 - (v) They provide equality of status and opportunities.
 - 2. India is a secular country. The Indian constitution gives us right to freedom of religion to all citizens of India. The government will not interfere in it. Indians are free to profess, practice and propagate their religion. Although a majority of the population of India consists of Hindus, all the other religions such as Sikhism, Islam and Christianity are given equal respect. The state treats all religions alike. No state running educational institution will fine religious education.

3. Rights and duties go side by side. A long list of fundamental duties was incorporated by the forty second amendment of the Constitution. The citizens should abide by the duties of strengthen the nation. The main object of the Fundamental Duties is to promote patriotism in citizens and help them to follow code of conduct that would strength the nation.
 4. The main objective of the fundamental duties is to promote patriotism in citizens and help them to follow code of conduct.
 5. Constitution makers felt that freedom from economic inequalities, social discrimination etc. could bring an era of prosperity. So they incorporated certain guidelines to the State to improve the conditions of the people politically, economically and socially. These guidelines are called Directive Principles.
 6. Fundamental duties of a citizen include :
 - (i) To respect the Indian Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
 - (ii) To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our freedom struggle.
 - (iii) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - (iv) To depend the country and render national service when required.
 - (v) To promote common brotherhood among all people in India and renounce any practice of derogatory remarks to the dignity of women.
- II.
1. The Constitution establishes equality before law and equality in protection by law irrespective of status, caste, creed, religion, sect or colour.
 2. The Constitution prohibits exploitation of any person in any form. So Constitution puts a firm end to such exploitation as forced labour, *beggar*, trafficking in women and children and unjustified underpayment. Children under 14 years of age cannot be employed in factories or mines.
 These provisions in the Constitution prevent women and children, in particular, from being ill-treated. It also prohibits forced labour as bonded labour in any form has also been made illegal.
 3. The Constitution of India confers upon the citizens, the Right to Constitutional Remedies which implies that every citizen is entitled to move the Supreme Court, any of the High Courts or any other court. The right has, actually, been incorporated in the Constitution for protection of the fundamental rights.
 4. Directive Principles of State Policy are as follows :
 - (i) Employment to every person according to his/her qualifications and proper wages therefore.
 - (ii) Adequate means of livelihood.

- (iii) Adequate condition of work.
 - (iv) Improve public health and prohibit intoxicating drinks and drugs.
5. Fundamental duties of citizens are as follows :
- (i) To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our freedom struggle.
 - (ii) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - (iii) To defend the country and render national service when required.
 - (iv) To preserve the rich cultural heritage.
- III. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. true 5. false 6. true
 7. true 8. true

Chapter 23 : Government at the Centre

- I. 1. There are three organs of the government— the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
2. President has many executive powers, financial and emergency powers even then we can say that the President is only a nominal head in India. It is because here is a Parliamentary form of government in which the enormous powers are linked with his name which are, in fact enjoyed by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers who come from the Parliament and are answerable to the Parliament for their acts of omission and commission.
3. The Primary functions of the Legislature are as follows :
- (i) *Law-making Function* - It frames new laws and amends or repeals them.
 - (ii) *Control of the National Finance* - The Union Parliament is the Custodian of the national purse. Neither a penny can be spent on any item nor a paisa can be collected by way of taxes without the prior approval of the Parliament. The Parliament passes the budget of the Union Government.
 - (iii) *Control over the Government or the Executive* - The most important function of the Parliament is to exercise control over the Government. The Government is directly responsible to the Parliament for its acts of omission and commission.
 - (iv) *Judicial Functions* - The Parliament enjoys certain judicial powers also. It can impeach the President, a judge of the Supreme court or the High Court, in case they are found counteracting against the Constitution or misusing their status or indulging in corruption of any nature.
 - (v) *Electoral Functions* - The Parliament plays an important role in the election of the President and the vice-President.
4. India has single, integrated and independent judiciary for the union as well as the state. The Supreme Court is the highest and final judiciary

tribunal of India. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is of three kinds :

- (i) Original jurisdiction
- (ii) Appellate jurisdiction
- (iii) Advisory jurisdiction

Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and the States or States and the Union.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court or in civil matters where the amount involved is less than Rs 20,000 or where the High Court concerned certifies an appeal to the Supreme Court which has been provided for in certain cases.

The independence and impartiality of the Supreme Court is the cornerstone of democracy. The Supreme Court is also the final interpreter of the Constitution. The orders declared by the Supreme Court are binding on all courts.

5. The normal tenure of the Lok Sabha is five years.
 6. The President has important emergency powers to meet any kind of abnormal situation. The President can declare an emergency when :
 - (i) Country is threatened by a foreign aggression or by internal disturbances.
 - (ii) There is a breakdown of the Constitutional machinery and
 - (iii) There is a threat to the nation's financial stability.
- II.
1. Central Government
 2. Legislature
 3. Sansad
 4. 550 members
 5. 5 years
 6. Rajya Sabha
 7. President
 8. Speaker
 9. The Prime Minister
 10. Coalition
- III.
1. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India and special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specially be referred to it by the President. However, the advice of the court is not binding on the President.
 2. There are three categories of ministers. They are :
 - (i) Cabinet Ministers
 - (ii) Ministers of State
 - (iii) Deputy Ministers
 3. If the Parliament passes a vote of no confidence against one minister, the entire Council of Ministers has to take responsibility and resign. It is called the collective responsibility.
 4. Our President has been given vast financial powers. The President is required to lay before the Parliament the annual budget. He is also in charge of the contingency fund from which he can lend money during an unforeseen calamity. His sanction is required before a money bill is introduced in the Parliament.
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5. Those who execute or implement the laws, constitute the executive. The President, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet form the executive branch of our government.
 6. The body which legislates or makes law is called the legislature. In India legislature is called the Parliament. In Hindi, Parliament is known as Sansad. It is the law making body of India. The President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha form the Parliament. In India Parliament is bicameral.
- IV. 1. Sansad 2. 5 years 3. Speaker, Deputy Speaker 4. Dissolved
5. Chairman and a Deputy Chairman 6. Vice-President of India
7. Summon, Prorogue 8. Money 9. Parliamentary
10. Council, Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
- V. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false 6. false
7. false

Chapter 24 : Government in the States

- I. 1. There are 28 states and 7 union territories in India.
2. Every state has a legislature consisting of one house or two houses to run the government in the states. The states that have only one house of the legislature known as the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly). States those have two houses of the Legislature, the lower house is called the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) while the Upper House is called the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council).
3. The Constitution lays down that the executive powers of the state shall be vested in Governor and all executive functions shall be taken in his name. The Governor appoints the Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head and they had office at his pleasure. He also appoints Advocate General, the chairman and the members of the State Public service commission, judicial appointments below those of judges of High Court etc.
4. The Governor Summons, adjourns and prorogues the State legislature No money bill or financial measure or amendment of financial matters can be introduced in the Legislature Assembly without the prior recommendations of the Governor.
- The Governor has the power to pardon, commute or suspend sentence of any person convicted of any offence relating to the executive of the state.
5. The Governor normally acts on the advice of the Chief Minister. But there are various important situations where the Governor has to exercise his independent judgement and takes his own decisions. These powers are called discretionary powers. When no single party gets majority in the Assembly, the Governor can use his discretion in appointing the Chief Minister.

6. The Union Territories are administered by the President, acting to such extent as he thinks fits, through an administrator appointed by him. The administrator of Delhi, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry are designated as it. Governors, while the administrators of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh are designated as Chief Commissioners. The Governor of Goa at present administers Daman and Diu as well as Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Lakshadweep has a separate administrator. The Union Territory of Delhi has a special status. It is called the National Capital Territory of Delhi. A Lieutenant Governor is its administrative head. It has a Chief Minister, an elected Assembly the Vidhan Sabha and a Council of Ministers.

II. 1-e, 2-a, 3-f, 4-b, 5-d, 6-c

III. 1. Chief Minister 2. 7 3. Lieutenant 4. Vidhan Sabha
5. Legislative Council 6. President 7. High Court

Chapter 25 : Administration and Development in India

- I. 1. Secretary is also responsible for carrying out the policies and decisions made by the Government. The office of the secretary is known as Secretariat. The Minister's office is generally located in the Secretariat. A large number of officers execute the work. They are Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Administrative Officers, Section Officers, Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks, Draftaries and other service staff work in the secretariat to carry out the work of the government.
2. As collector, the chief function includes maintenance of land records and collection of taxes and land revenue. In case of damage of crops due to flood, famine or hailstorm etc. at district level, he gives orders for relief work and inspects the damage.
3. The objectives of economic planning include agricultural development, irrigation and sufficient water for drinking in villages. Industrial development is also its one of the main objectives. As a result of economic planning of the government, India has become self sufficient in food production.
4. National Adult Education Programme (NAEP) and National Literacy Mission (NLM) are the two adult education programmes.
5. The impact of poverty alleviation measures adopted during the plans have been fairly good. Consistent with the objective of successive plans in the realm of poverty alleviation, a number of general as well as specific programmes were implemented for improving the living conditions of the poor. Many centrally sponsored poverty alleviation programmes have been launched.
6. The offices of the secretary and the ministers are located in the Secretariate. A team of officers execute the work. This team of officers include Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary,

Administrative officers, Section Officer, Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks, Draftaries and other service staff work in the secretariate to carry out the work of the government. This system of the state is called hierarchical system. Generally, hierarchical system prevails and orders flow down from the Minister to the Secretary and to other officials concerned.

7. District Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner is responsible to maintain law and order. He keeps control over subordinate magistrate of the district.
 8. Five years plans form the main development tool for the economic development. As due to Five year plans, India is now self sufficient in food production and sufficient water for drinking in villages. The place assigned to agriculture in the Five Year Plans can be best judged from allocation to this sector in each plan. Since the Green Revolution in 1967-68 foodgrain production, specially in the field of wheat, rice, sugar and fruits had been growing steadily with the country having a comfortable food security with stocks touching a high record of 35.6 million tonnes in 1998.
- II. 1. Union 2. Minister 3. Secretary 4. Villages
 5. Secretariat 6. Hierarchical, secretary 7. Sub-division
 8. Green
- III. 1. District Collector 2. District Magistrate 3. Kanungo
 4. Tehsils 5. District Development 6. Five Year Plans
 7. Jawaharlal Nehru 8. Green Revolution
 9. New Industrial Policy 10. Panchayati Raj System
- IV. 1. Panchayati Raj is a system of local self government administered by a Council or Panchayat duly elected in a democratic manner. The institution of Panchayati Raj is specially designed for rural population to take care of the problems of rural areas.
2. Poverty alleviation programmes in rural India include the programmes that are implemented for improving the living conditions of the poor.
 3. District collector is the Deputy Commissioner of the district. He plays a very important role in administration of the district. His chief function includes maintenance of land records and collection of taxes and land revenue.
 4. The district is divided into sub-divisions. Each sub division is placed under a sub divisional officer. The sub-divisions are divided into Tehsils and each tehsil is headed by a Tehsildars. Thus, the tehsildars are the heads of their respective tehsils.