

12. India Transformed - Part II

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement.

1. In 1995 the health department of the Indian government launched the campaign, dubbed as

(a) Measles-Rubella

(b) Pulse Polio

(c) B.C.G.

(d) Triple Vaccine

2. The first district in..... to become completely literate was Emaklum.

(a) Gujarat

(b) Kerala

(c) Karnataka

(d) Tamil Nadu

(B) Find the incorrect pair from group 'B', and write the corrected one.

Group A	Group B
(a) National Human Rights Commission	Protection of Human Rights
(b) Centre for Science and Environment	Study of Pollution in Delhi
(c) SEESCAP	Institute for conservation of turtles
(d) INTACH	Organisation creating awareness for conservation of heritage

Ans. SEESCAP - Institute for conservation of long billed vultures

Q.2 Write names of historical places/persons/ events.

1. Commission established vide Human Right Protection Act -

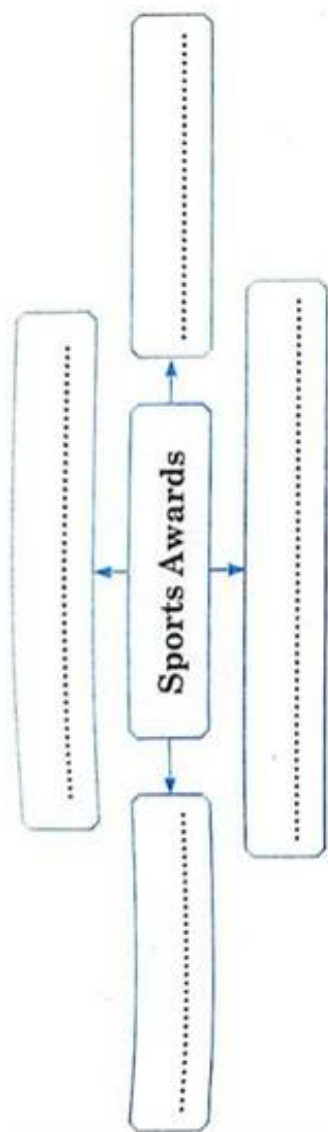
National Human Rights Commission

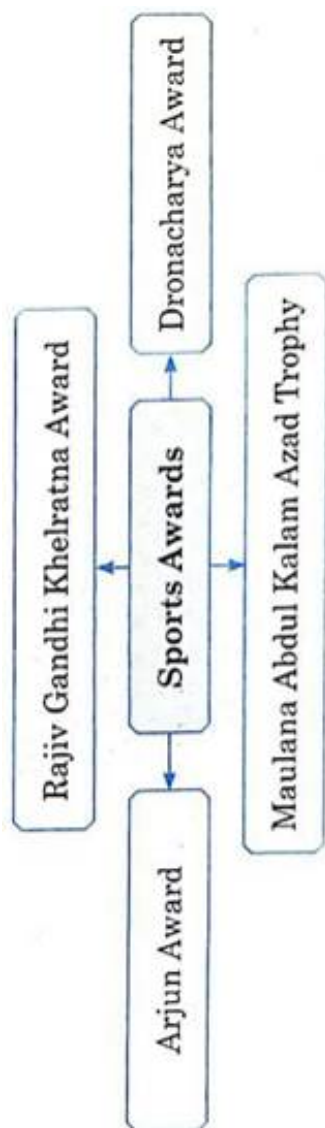
2. The player who was awarded the highest title, 'Bharat Ratna' -

Mr. Sachin Tendulkar

Q.3 Complete the concept map.

(Rotate your phone)





Q.4 Write short notes.

1. Speed Post

Ans. (i) The Indian postal department started the service of speed post in 1986 which changed the nature of post service.

(ii) This service was used by majority of Indians, more than three crore letters and parcels were delivered from this service.

(iii) The customer will get the message of successful delivery of their items.

(iv) Postal department now offers courier service like passport delivery, business parcels, cash-on-delivery, logistics posts and air freights.

(v) The post office even offers packaging service. Over one lakh and fifty thousand post offices are offering the services like paying bills, sending festive cards and other objects.

(vi) Since 2016, the postal department started service of delivering Ganges water from Rishikesh and Gangotri at personal address.

(vii) Buying personalised postage stamps with personal photographs and special schemes for philatelists are also available at Post Shops' opened at 80 post offices.

(2) Air Pollution:

Ans. (i) The entire world, nowadays, is facing the problem of air pollution which is mainly done by

the vehicles.

(ii) All most every state in India is facing the problem of air pollution.

(iii) The 'Centre for Science and Environment'. studied and proved that increasing number of automobiles and vehicles of poor maintenance are the causes of air pollution in Delhi.

(iv) The institution recommended following suggestion to curb air pollution:

(a) Use of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) as fuel.

(b) It was decided that vehicle without 'PUC certificate will not qualify for insurance and renewal of insurance,

(v) In this way we can curb air pollution and make our environment clean and pure.

(3) Eradication of Polio:

Ans. (i)The government of India launched a campaign for the eradication of polio from India.

(ii)The health department of Indian government launched the campaign known as Pulse Polio' which was started with the joint sponsorship of World Health Organisation - WHO', Rotary International, UNICEF and Indian Government.

(iii) The objective of campaign was not to leave a single child under the age of five years without administering polio vaccine.

(iv) Awareness camps, home visits and extensive advertising made this campaign successful.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail.

1. Explain the sports policy of the Government of India.

Ans. India is a home to a diverse population playing and showing their talent in a variety of different sports. Every nation needs a well-knit sports policy,

(i) In 2001, the Government of India announced its sports policy. The main objective of this policy are:

(a) To take sports to all parts of India.

(b) To help the players to develop special skills.

(c) To build supportive and fundamental sports facilities.

(d) To help National Sports Federation of India and associated institutions to search for sports talent.

(e) To initiate co-operation from industries, corporate and private institutions for the cause of sports,

(f)To create awareness of the importance of sports and interest in sports among people.

(ii) In 2011, Indian government announced a novel scheme for sports named as 'Come and Play'.

(iii) Sports Authority of India gave permission to use five sports complexes in Delhi to local youths.

(iv) They were also provided an opportunity to train under Sports Authority of India (SAT) coaches.

(v) The National Sports University was founded at Manipur in 2018.

(vi)This university offer different courses from Bachelor and Masters to M.Phil. and Ph.D. Apart from this, sport university also offer courses in sports, education, sports management, sports psychology, coaching etc. Research in sports is also encouraged in the sports university.

(vii) Khelo India.

(2) Which programmes and facilities are created by the Ministry of Tourism of the Indian government to attract tourists?

Ans. India has a rich cultural heritage. Several tourists visit India each year to see its cultural heritage, monuments etc. Tourism industry is a continuously growing industry which also gives foreign exchange to the country. The Indian Government has adopted different policies to attract tourists. They are as follows-

- (i) The government provide different facilities to the tourists who visit India. The three ministries of home affairs, tourism and foreign affairs together created the facility of e-visa which included e-business visa, e-medical visa and e-visa.
- (ii) A facility of giving information to tourists on mobile in Hindi and 10 other foreign languages, for 24 hours throughout the week was started.
- (iii) To avail this facility tourists have to dial 1363. The information regarding cruise tours, health and sports tourism, eco-friendly tourism, adventurous sports tourism, film festivals are given through this service.
- (iv) Hotels with amenities and premium quality accommodation including luxurious services are available to the tourists.
- (v) The Institutes which offers training courses in 'Hospitality and Hotel Management' have been established in major cities of India.
- (vi) An advertisement campaign called 'Atulya Bharat' was designed to attract tourists.
- (vii) A travel show entitled 'GONORTHEAST' was released on the Discovery channel to boost the tourism of beautiful places of north eastern states of India.
- (viii) Government took help of electronic and digital media channels like Discovery, BBC, History are showcasing various programmes introducing India's historical and cultural heritage.
- (xi)"Swadesh' and Prasad' schemes were launched by the Ministry of Tourism of government of India to encourage visit to 95 pilgrimage and spiritual centres in India.
- (x)The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India and Federation of Associations in Indian Tourism and Hospitality (FAITH) organised Indian Tourism Mart - 2018. This was the first event based on the model of International Tourism Marts in other countries.

Q.6. State your opinion.

(1) Joint military practice sessions are beneficial for both participant countries

- Ans.** (i) Such sessions are extremely helpful for both countries because of the technological exchange that happens on these occasions.
- (ii) It also helps the armies of both the countries to know, learn and practice new methods of resolving problems.
- (iii) The process of modernisation of arms gives impetus to further research.
- (iv) Due to development of science and technology, there is increasing scope for the exchange of latest technology to fight terrorism, to augment our own competencies and optimum use of modern technology for the end of terrorism.
- (v) The Indian army carried out exercise with different countries e.g., exercise with Oman army at Bakloh, there were combined exercise of Mongolian army and Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.

(2) All of us have the responsibility of taking care of our heritage places,

- Ans.** (i)India has an extraordinary and vast cultural heritage. It is in the form of ancient monuments, buildings and other archaeological sites and remains.
- (ii) These monuments are the living witnesses of our golden historic era.
- (iii) It is our duty to preserve the monuments for next generations. A little initiate from our side can save our heritage.
- (iv) Tourism industry generated foreign exchange on a large scale. Tourist come to India every

year to see its cultural heritage. Therefore, it is our duty to preserve and protect our heritage.

(v) As a citizen of India, we should spread awareness among the people about the importance of the preservation of monuments. A little effort on our side can create desirable changes which will make past, present and future generation of the country and the entire world proud of us.