



Statements on which questions can be asked

1. Post-independence, India has witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanization.
2. Considering the scarcity of water, the need of the hour is to conserve and manage our fragile water resources.
3. Archaeological and historical records show that from ancient times we have been constructing sophisticated hydraulic structures.
4. Traditionally, dams were built to impound rivers and rainwater to used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Modern Dams are very different.
5. Multi-purpose river valley projects and dams have also been the cause of many new environmental movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan and Tehri Dam Andolan.
6. Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern.
7. Riots due to higher priority given to urban centres in water supply and increased gap between the rich and the poor are also the reasons for opposition to dams.
8. Most of the objections to the Multi-purpose river valley projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purpose for which they were built.
9. In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water harvesting system.
10. In ancient India, people had in depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest water.
11. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes hindered the pace of agricultural development.
12. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60% of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.
13. The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking or lukewarm.
14. Manufacturing sector is considered to be backbone of development in general and economic development in particular.
15. Agriculture and Industry are not exclusive of each other.



16. Industrial locations are very complex in nature/ Industrialisation and Globalisation go hand in hand.
17. Textile industry was concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat.
18. Mismatch between spinning and weaving is the major problem of the Cotton Textile Industry.
19. Automobile industry had experienced a quantum leap in less than 15 years.
20. Although Industries contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development, the increase in all kinds of pollution cannot be overlooked.
21. The exact balance of power between the Central and the State Governments varies from one federation to another.
22. Although the constitution did not use the word federation, the Indian union is based on the principles of federation.
23. The constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government. The third level was added only later.
24. The constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Govt. and the State Governments.
25. All states in the Indian Union do not have identical powers.
26. There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power.
27. It is not easy to make changes to the power sharing arrangement between the Union Government and the State Governments.
28. If the federal experiment has succeeded in India, it not merely because of the clearly laid down constitutional provisions. There are other attributes too.
29. The flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself in.
30. Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.
31. The constitutional arrangements for sharing power work in reality depends to a large extent on how the ruling parties and leaders follow these arrangements.
32. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.



33. Constitutional status given to local governments has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
34. Sexual division of labour is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.
35. Political expression of gender division and political mobilisation on this question helped to improve women's role in public life.
36. Ours is still a male-dominated, patriarchal society. Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
37. Unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention.
38. Unlike gender differences, the religious differences are often expressed in the field of politics.
39. Communalism was and continues to be one of the major challenges to democracy in our country.
40. Secularism is not just an ideology of some parties or persons. This idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country.
41. Unlike gender and religion, caste division is special to India.
42. The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else.
43. It is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is caste that politicised.
44. About hundred years ago there were few countries of the world that had any political party. Now there are few that do not have.
45. Party system is not something any country can choose; it evolves over a long time.
46. Political parties need to overcome various challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy.
47. Democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in practice.
48. What may be achieved or not achieved under different democracies will be very different.
49. Our interest in and fascination for democracy often pushes us into taking a position that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems.



50. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.
51. In substantive terms it may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely corruption free.
52. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.
53. The inability of democracy to achieve higher economic development worries us.
54. Democracy is not a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorship in this respect.
55. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, we find growing economic inequalities.
56. Democracy can lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.
57. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.
58. Expectations from democracy also function as the criteria for judging any democratic country.
59. The fact that the people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy.
60. A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project: it transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.
61. A challenge is not just a problem, we usually call only those difficulties a 'challenge' which can be overcome.
62. Democracy doesn't have a challenger but has challenges.
63. It is very tempting to think of legal ways of reforming politics, to think of new laws to ban undesirable things. But the temptation needs to be resisted.
64. Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.
65. Any legal changes must carefully look at what result it will have on politics.