

Chapter – 7

**CHALLENGES OF INDIA
AND THEIR REMEDIES**

4. Write about Communalism in India

Ans: (.....Contd)

unwarranted mutual accusation and physical combat among the religious groups.

The 'Divide and rule policy' of the British Government has considered the interests of religious groups above national interests. Communal forces in the country make effort to promote their respective ideological interests. There are situations where people promote their own religious interest and look the other religions with suspicion. This hampers the unity and the very strength of the nation. Communal harmony is vitiated due to this philosophy as it spreads hostile atmosphere. The nation should make efforts to overcome these problems. So, proper precaution has to be taken to curb communalism they are as follows. Uniform civil code, equal treatment of all citizens and practice of secularism in all aspects of public life

5. Write about Measures to be taken to control communalism

Ans:- *Measures to be taken to control communalism are as follows:* Strengthening the secular principles in all fields. Developing a secular nationalism that inspire interfaith equality. Treating all citizens equally. Implementing confirm civil code, Adopting Secular principles in Education. Enforcing orderly legal system, Developing a strong nationalism spirit. Creating awareness among people about communal harmony. Stress on thoughts of Nationalism, By above measures communalism can be controlled and a harmonious environment can be created in the society.

6. Write note about Regionalism

Ans : Regionalism means the strong feeling of people in favour of the local area in which they live. A vast country like India naturally is having different regional identities. To certain reasonable limit, this regionalism is considered tolerable. It helps the people to take initiative for the all-round progress of their local areas. But, many a time this extreme regionalism harms national unity and integrity of the nation. The inter state border disputes and inter-state river water sharing disputes are the main causes for Regionalism. It is essential that the people of each region respect other region along with their own regional spirit must also think about the progress of the country as a whole

7. Which are the Measures undertaken to eradicate Regionalism

Ans:- Realising the problem caused by excessive regionalism the Government of India has Undertaken many measures to control it. The Preamble of our Constitution declares "We the people of India" and thereby stresses Indian nationalism. It emphasizes national Unity and integrity by upholding single national citizenship. But, at the same time it provides enough space for regional development within the federal structure. Our constitution upholds the unity and integrity of the nation by providing single citizenship in India. It has provided more opportunity for regional development by implementing the elements of federal system. Our makers of constitution have designed a quasi-federal system for India which give out autonomy to the states. The central government coordinates the activities of the state with a view to uphold the integrity of the nation. "Ministry of development of North eastern region" has been set up for the development of North eastern region of India.

8. What is Sub Regionalism

Ans:- Regionalism in different areas within a state can be called Sub Regionalism.

9. What is main reason for Sub Regionalism?

Ans:- Regional imbalance is the main reason for such sub Regionalism.

10. Write about Regional Imbalance in Karnataka

Ans:-The problem of Regional Imbalance can be seen in Karnataka also. To eliminate the sub regional imbalance in Karnataka special priority has been given to some areas. For this Dr. Nanjundappa committee. Malenadu development board. Kalyana Karnataka development board plain area development board and coastal development authority are constituted for above purpose special recognition is given to 7 districts of Kalyana Karnataka under article 371 (J) to redress regional imbalance.

12) What is Corruption?

Ans:- It refers to improper and selfish exercise of power and influence attached to our public life. It is abuse of power for personal gains setting aside all rules and regulations. It is like an epidemic of public life

13) Write about Causes of corruption ?

Ans: The causes of corruption affecting public are as follows, casteism, nepotism, lack of good responsibility, lack of strict law, selfish nature of man, calculation of avoiding risk, lack of strict supervision. Ineffective anti-corruption agencies and Political interference etc.