



Social Science

**(Chapter – 1) (Power Sharing)
(Democratic Politics – II)**

Question 1:

What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.

Answer 1:

Different forms of power sharing in modern democracies:

Horizontal division of power: It is the sharing of power among the different organs of government. The division of government into the executive, the legislature and the judiciary is an example of horizontal division of power. In such a power sharing arrangement, different organs of government, placed at the same level, exercise different powers. This separation of powers ensures that no organ exercises unlimited power. Each organ checks the others, thereby putting in place a system of checks and balances. The division of power between the Council of Ministers headed by the Indian Prime Minister, the Parliament of India and the Indian Supreme Court is an example of this kind of power sharing.

Vertical division of power: It is the sharing of power among governments at different levels — a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. For example, in India, the Constitution defines the way power is to be shared between the Central or Union government and the various State governments. There are certain matters on which only the Central government can take decisions, while there are others on which only an individual state government has an exclusive right for decision making.

Division of power among social groups: Power can also be shared among different groups which differ socially. The system of 'community government' in Belgium is an example of this type of power division. This government is elected by people belonging to one language community (Dutch, French and German-speaking), and has the power to take decisions regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

The system of reserved constituencies in India is another example.

Division of power between political parties, pressure groups and movements:

Political parties are the organisations which aim to control power by contesting elections. In a democracy, citizens have the freedom to choose among the various contenders for power (the different political parties or the different alliances comprising political parties). Such a freedom of choice entails competition among the different parties, which in turn ensures that power does not remain in one hand, and is shared among different political parties representing different ideologies and social groups.

Pressure groups and movements also share governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or by influencing the decision-making process.

Question 2:

State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Answer 2:

A prudential reason for power sharing is that it leads to an avoidance of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. In India, seats have been reserved in legislatures for the socially weaker sections keeping in mind this prudential reason for power sharing.

A moral reason for power sharing is that it upholds the spirit of democracy. In a truly democratic setup, the citizens too have a stake in governance. In India, the citizens can come together to debate and criticise the policies and decisions of the government. This in turn puts pressure on the government to rethink its policies and reconsider its decisions. This active political participation is in keeping with the moral reason for power sharing.

Question 3:

After reading this chapter, three students drew different conclusions. Which of these do you agree with and why? Give your reasons in about 50 words.

Thomman – Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.

Mathayi – Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.

Ouseph – Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

Answer 3:

Ouseph's statement is the most logical, and thus, should be agreed on. Power sharing not only prevents conflict between various groups in the society but it also inculcates a sense of worth in the citizens. The people will be more satisfied with the government if they have a say in the decision-making process.

Question 4:

The Mayor of Merchtem, a town near Brussels in Belgium, has defended a ban on speaking French in the town's schools. He said that the ban would help all non-Dutch speakers integrate in this Flemish town. Do you think that this measure is in keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power sharing arrangements? Give your reasons in about 50 words.

Answer 4:

This measure is not in keeping with Belgium's power sharing arrangements. The arrangements seek to maintain peace between the French and Dutch-speaking communities. By banning French, the mayor will cause civil unrest. Both the languages should be made acceptable in the town's schools. This bilingual education system will be a better way to integrate the people of the town.

Question 5:

Read the following passage and pick out any one of the prudential reasons for power sharing offered in this.

"We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Given power to panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

Answer 5:

"When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen."

Question 6:

Different arguments are usually put forth in favour of and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below? Power sharing:

- A.** reduces conflict among different communities
- B.** decreases the possibility of arbitrariness
- C.** delays decision making process
- D.** accommodates diversities
- E.** increases instability and divisiveness
- F.** promotes people's participation in government
- G.** undermines the unity of a country

(a)	A	B	D	F
(b)	A	C	E	F
(c)	A	B	D	G
(d)	B	C	D	G

Answer 6:

(a)	A	B	D	F
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Question 7:

Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.

- A.** In Belgium, the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.
- B.** In Sri Lanka, the policies of the government sought to ensure the dominance of the Sinhala-speaking majority.
- C.** The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.
- D.** The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B, C and D**
- (b) A, B and D**
- (c) C and D**
- (d) B, C and D**

Answer 7:

- (d) B, C and D**

Question 8:

Match list I (forms of power sharing) with List II (forms of government) and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists:

List I				
1.	Power shared among different organs of government	A.	Community government	
2.	Power shared among governments at different levels	B.	Separation of powers	
3.	Power shared by different social groups		Coalition government	
4.	Power shared by two or more political parties	D.	Federal government	

(a)				
(b)	B	C	D	A
(d)	C	D	A	B

Answer 8:

(c)				

Question 9:

Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:

- A.** Power sharing is good for democracy.
- B.** It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

(a) A is true but B is false
(b) Both A and B are true
(c) Both A and B are false
(d) A is false but B is true

Answer 9:

(b) Both A and B are true

Social Science

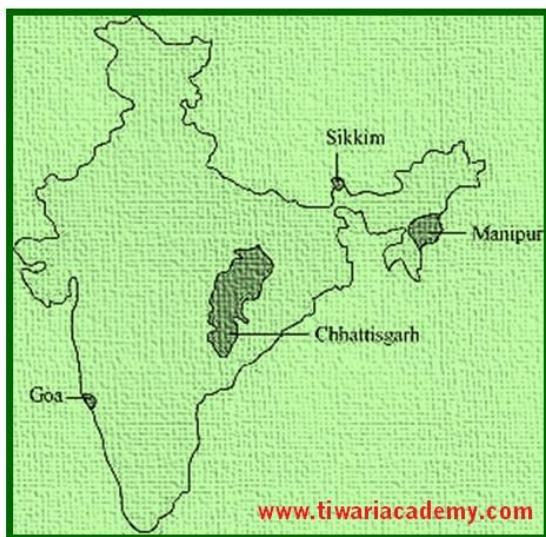
(Chapter – 2) (Federalism)
(Democratic Politics – II)

Question 1:

Locate the following States on a blank outline political map of India:

Manipur, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Goa

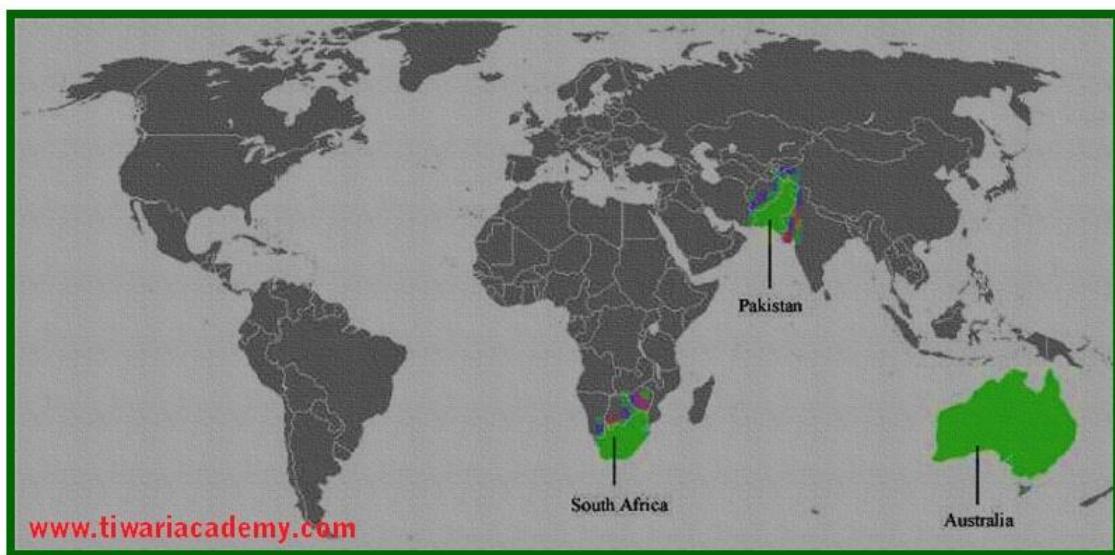
Answer 1:



Question 2:

Identify and shade three federal countries (other than India) on a blank outline political map of the world.

Answer 2:



Question 3:

Point out one feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.

Answer 3:

In India, just like in Belgium, the central government has to share its powers with the regional governments. However, unlike India, Belgium has a community government in addition to the central and the state government.

Question 4:

What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.

Answer 4:

In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various constituent units of the country. For example, in India, power is divided between the government at the Centre and the various State governments.

In a unitary form of government, all the power is exercised by only one government. For example, in Sri Lanka, the national government has all the powers.

Question 5:

State any two differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.

Answer 5:

Local governments BEFORE the Constitutional amendment in 1992	Local governments AFTER the Constitutional amendment in 1992
Elections were not held regularly.	It is mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.	The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

Question 6:

Fill in the blanks:

Since the United States is a _____ type of federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are _____ vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a _____ type of federation and some States have more power than others. In India, the _____ government has more powers.

Answer 6:

Since the United States is a coming together type of federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are strong vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a holding together type of federation and some States have more power than others. In India, the Central government has more powers.

Question 7:

Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Give an argument and an example to support any of these positions.

Sangeeta: The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

Arman: Language-based States have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

Harish: This policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

Answer 7:

Sangeeta's reaction is better than those of the other two. Unlike Sri Lanka (where the language of the majority has been promoted), the Indian polity has given equality of status to all the major languages spoken in the country. This has led to the avoidance of social conflict on linguistic basis. The policy of accommodation has made administration of States easier. It has also ensured a larger participation in the government's activities by people who speak various languages.

Question 8:

The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:

- (a) National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- (b) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (c) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- (d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Answer 8:

- (d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Question 9:

A few subjects in various Lists of the Indian Constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, State and Concurrent Lists as provided in the table below.

- A.** Defence **B.** Police **C.** Agriculture **D.** Education **E.** Banking **F.** Forests
G. Communications **H.** Trade **I.** Marriages

Concurrent List	-

Answer 9:

Union List	
Concurrent List	Education, Forests, Marriages

Question 10:

Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(a)	State government	State List
(b)	Central government	Union List
(c)	Central and State government	Concurrent List
(d)	Local governments	Residuary powers

Answer 10:

(d)	Local governments	Residuary powers
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Question 11:

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I		List II	
1. Union of India		A. Prime Minister	
2. State		B. Sarpanch	
3. Municipal		C. Governor	
4. Gram Panchayat		D. Mayor	

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	B	C	D	A
(c)	A	C	D	B
(d)	C	D	A	B

Answer 12:

	1	2	3	4
(c)	A	C	D	B

Question 12:

Consider the following statements.

- A.** In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- B.** India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- C.** Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- D.** India is no longer a federation because some powers of the states have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) A, B and C**
- (b) A, C and D**
- (c) A and B only**
- (d) B and C only**

Answer 12:

- (c) A and B only**

Social Science

(Chapter – 4) (Gender, Religion and Caste)
(Democratic Politics – II)

Question 1:

Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

Answer 1:

In India, women are discriminated and disadvantaged in the following ways:

- (a) They are not provided adequate education. Thus, the literacy rate among women is just 54%.
- (b) Most of the labour done by them is unpaid. Where they are paid for their work, they receive lesser wages than men.
- (c) Due to the preference for the boy child, female foeticide is practiced in many parts of the country.

Question 2:

State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

Answer 2:

Different forms of communal politics:

- (a) The expression of communal superiority in everyday beliefs**
Militant religious groups are a good example of this.
- (b) The desire to form a majoritarian dominance or a separate state**
Separatist leaders and political parties in Jammu and Kashmir and Central India are an example of this.
- (c) The use of religious symbols and leaders in politics to appeal to the voters**
This technique is applied by many politicians to influence voters from the two largest religious communities in the country.
- (d) In addition to all this, communal politics can take the form of communal violence and riots**, like the riots in Gujarat in 2002.

Question 3:

State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

Answer 3:

Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from India. Even today, most people marry within their own caste or tribe. Despite constitutional prohibition, untouchability has not ended completely. Education is not easily available to the so called 'low castes'. Economic status is closely linked to the caste system. In modern India, like in pre-independence India, the poor are mostly the 'low castes' while the rich are the 'high castes', thereby showing that caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

Question 4:

State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.

Answer 4:

Caste alone cannot determine election results in India because:

No parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste.

No party wins all the votes of a particular caste.

Question 5:

What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

Answer 5:

When it comes to representation of women in legislative bodies, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. Women's representation has always been less than 10% in Lok Sabha and 5% in the State Assemblies.

On the other hand, the situation is different in the case of local government bodies. As one-third of seats in local government bodies (panchayats and municipalities) is reserved for women, there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

Question 6:

Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

Answer 6:

Two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are:

The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

Question 7:

When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:

- (a) Biological difference between men and women
- (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
- (c) Unequal child sex ratio
- (d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies

Answer 7:

(b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women

Question 8:

In India seats are reserved for women in

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) State Legislative Assemblies
- (c) Cabinets
- (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Answer 8:

(d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Question 9:

Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:

- A. One religion is superior to that of others.
- B. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.
- C. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
- D. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over

others.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- (a) A, B, C and D
- (b) A, B and D
- (c) A and C
- (d) B and D

Answer 9:

- (c) A and C

Question 10:

Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It

- (a) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
- (b) gives official status to one religion
- (c) provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion
- (d) ensures equality of citizens within religious communities

Answer 10:

- (b) gives official status to one religion

Question 11:

Social divisions based on _____ are peculiar to India.

Answer 11:

Social divisions based on caste are peculiar to India.

Question 12:

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

	List I		List II
1.	A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men	A.	Communalist
2.	A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community	B.	Feminist
3.	A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community	C.	Secularist
4.	A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs	D.	Castiest

	1	2	3	4
(a)	B	C	A	D
(b)	B	A	D	C
(c)	D	C	A	B
(d)	C	A	B	D

Answer 12:

	1	2	3	4
(b)	B	A	D	C

Social Science

(Chapter – 6) (Political Parties)
(Democratic Politics – II)

Question 1:

State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

Answer 1:

Functions performed by political parties in a democracy:

Group together a large number of similar opinions, thereby providing a direction in which policies can be formulated

Contest elections, providing the voters a choice between different policies

Winning party forms and runs the government

Losing parties form the opposition, and keep a check on the working of the government

Play a decisive role in making laws, especially by debating them in the legislature.

Shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues

Provide people a way to access government machinery and welfare schemes

Question 2:

What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

Answer 2:

Various challenges faced by political parties:

Lack of internal democracy

This is caused by the concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders. As a result, positions at the top are reserved for the leaders' relatives (dynastic succession) or people close to them.

Increased dependence on money and muscle power

This causes the party policies to be moulded by groups which supply these to the party.

Failure to provide a meaningful choice to the voters

This is because of the decline in fundamental, ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.

Question 3:

Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well?

Answer 3:

Some reforms which could strengthen political parties are:

A law should be established to regulate the internal affairs of parties, thereby making them more transparent.

Women should be given at least one-third tickets.

The state should fund election campaigns, thereby eliminating lobbying groups and unfair competition.

Question 4:

What is a political party?

Answer 4:

A political party is a group of people who follow an ideology and thus come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

Question 5:

What are the characteristics of a political party?

Answer 5:

Characteristics of a political party are:

The presence of a central ideology which defines what it stands for.

Policies arising from this ideology; the party promises to implement these if it is voted to power.

The presence of a leader, the party workers and supporters.

Question 6:

A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is called a _____.

Answer 6:

A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is called a political party.

Question 7:

Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

	List I		List II
1.	Congress Party	A.	National Democratic Alliance
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	B.	State party
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	C.	United Progressive Alliance
4.	Telugu Desam party	D.	Left Front

	1	2	3	4
(a)	C	A	B	D
(b)	C	D	A	B
(c)	C	A	D	B
(d)	D	C	A	B

Answer 7:

	1	2	3	4
(c)	C	A	D	B

Question 8:

Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?

- A.** Kanshi Ram **B.** Sahu Maharaj
- C.** B.R. Ambedker **D.** Jotiba Phule

Answer 8:

- A.** Kanshi Ram

Question 9:

What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?

- A.** Bahujan Samaj **B.** Revolutionary democracy
- C.** Integral humanism **D.** Modernity

Answer 9:

- D.** Modernity

Question 10:

Consider the following statements on parties.

- A.** Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.
- B.** Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.
- C.** Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a)** **A, B** and **C** **(b)** **A** and **B**
- (c)** **B** and **C** **(d)** **A** and **C**

Answer 10:

- (b)** **A** and **B**

Question 11:

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several international honours for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and the Grameen Bank he started, jointly received the Noble Peace Prize for 2006. In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about new political culture. His party would be democratic from the grassroots level.

The launching of the new party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens' Power), has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decisions, some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government," said Shahedul Islam, a government official. "That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Novel, but politics is different – very challenging and often controversial," said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing into politics. "Is he being planted in politics by mentors from outside the country," asked one political observer.

Do you think Yunus made a right decision to float a new political party?

Do you agree with the statements and fears expressed by various people? How do you want this new party organised to make it different from other parties? If you were the one to begin this political party how would you defend it?

Answer 11:

Yunus made a right decision to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. It's a human tendency when a competitor comes in front of anybody, people look for excuses to quit the person out of the field. When there are more than one parties in the country, people have choice to select between good and bad. The new party should promote proper leadership, good governance and should be capable of bringing about new healthy political culture. Last but not least it should be democratic from the grassroots level.

Social Science

(Chapter – 7) (Outcomes of Democracy)
(Democratic Politics – II)

Question 1:

How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Answer 1:

Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government by giving the citizen the right to examine the process by which decisions are made. These decisions are made according to norms and procedures which make the decisions more acceptable to the people. Added to this is the basic fact that in a democracy, the people have a right to elect their own government, and the candidate which is elected is thought to be capable enough to fulfil the demands of the people.

Question 2:

What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?

Answer 2:

Democracies accommodate social diversities when it is well understood that democracy is not just the rule of the majority, and that the rule of the majority is not just the rule of a single religious or social community.

Question 3:

Give arguments to support or oppose the following assertions:

- Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich.
- Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens.
- Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, health, education and spend more on industries and infrastructure.
- In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict.

Answer 3:

Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich. This statement is incorrect as can be seen from the examples of India and Zimbabwe. In 1947, India was included in the Third World nations, but now, it is one of the fast-growing economies in the world. On the other hand, Zimbabwe, which was a fairly prosperous nation, has run into huge international debt with the progression of Robert Mugabe's regime.

Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens. This statement is incorrect. The Minimum Wages Act enacted by the government and other policies which regulate the basic price at which agricultural producers and small industries sell their goods, have helped increase the per capita income of the country, thereby making its citizens more prosperous.

Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, health, education and spend more on industries and infrastructure. This is not a wise option as in poor countries, the people cannot afford health and education services.

In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict. This is not true as conflict can be eliminated only in an ideal situation. In real democracies, though every person has one vote, there are divisions among the people. These divisions lead to conflict

Question 4:

Identify the challenges to democracy in the following descriptions. Also suggest policy/institutional mechanism to deepen democracy in the given situations:

- Following a High Court directive a temple in Orissa that had separate entry doors for dalits and non-dalits allowed entry for all from the same door.
- A large number of farmers are committing suicide in different states of India.
- Following allegation of killing of three civilians in Gandwara in a fake encounter by Jammu and Kashmir police, an enquiry has been ordered.

Answer 4:

The challenge to democracy in the first statement is to provide equal status to all its citizens in spite of their caste.

The challenge to democracy in the second instance is providing farmers with subsidies which will help them to earn profits and have a satisfactory level of livelihood.

The challenge to democracy is to preserve the people's trust in government arms like the police.

Question 5:

In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct – democracies have successfully eliminated:

- A. conflicts among people B. economic inequalities among people
C. differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated
D. the idea of political inequality

Answer 5:

D. the idea of political inequality

Question 6:

In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out.

Democracies need to ensure:

- A. free and fair elections B. dignity of the individual
C. majority rule D. equal treatment before law

Answer 6:

C. majority rule

Question 7:

Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that

- A.** democracy and development go together **B.** inequalities exist in democracies
- C.** inequalities do not exist under dictatorship **D.** dictatorship is better than democracy

Answer 7:

- B.** inequalities exist in democracies

Question 8:

Read the passage below:

Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate one in January 2004. He made several rounds to the local Food & Civil Supplies office for the next three months. But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him the status of his application. Ultimately, he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials, who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for their inaction. Within a week of filing application under the Right to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it from the office. When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food & Supply Officer (FSO), who is the head of a Circle. The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the Right to Information, since his work had already been done.

What does Nannu's example show? What impact did Nannu's action have on officials? Ask your parents their experiences when they approach government officials to attend to their problems.

Answer 8:

Nannu's example shows that government officials shun away from their duties and look for all possible excuses to get rid of their work. It's because they have job security. Usually they work when they get pressure from their seniors or they get fear of losing job or some action being taken against them, as it happened in Nannu's case.

"Once my parents also went to a government hospital to take my grandmother to the doctor, where the doctors were gossiping and having tea party with their colleagues and the patients were waiting for long for them. My father got really upset seeing all that. He went inside the C.E.O. room and complained against all the doctors who were not doing duties properly and immediately a meeting was called and a strict action was taken against them".