

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 8TH



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Class : 8th
Subject : Civics Chapter : 9
Chapter Name : Public Facilities

Q1 You have seen the four situations illustrated above. Based on these, what impression do you get of the water situation in Chennai?

Answer. Missing

Page : 108 , Block Name : Water and the People of Chennai

Q2 Pick out the various sources of water for household use from the description alongside.

Answer. Missing

Page : 108 , Block Name : Water and the People of Chennai

Q3 What, in your view, is similar, and what is different in Subramanian's and Padma's experiences.

Answer. DIY

Page : 108 , Block Name : Water and the People of Chennai

Q4 Write a paragraph describing the water supply situation in your area.

Answer. Missing

Page : 108 , Block Name : Water and the People of Chennai

Q5 Why does water flow in a trickle in summer in most places in India? Find out. Discuss: Is there a general shortage of water for everyone in Chennai? Can you think of two reasons why different people get varying amounts of water?

Answer. Missing

Page : 108 , Block Name : Water and the People of Chennai

Q1 What are public facilities? Why should the government be responsible for providing public

facilities?

Answer. Missing

Page : 112 , Block Name : The Government's Role

Q2 Why do you think the government must assume the overall responsibility for public facilities even when it gets private companies to do part of the job?

Answer. Missing

Page : 112 , Block Name : The Government's Role

Q3 Look at your water bill and find out what the minimum rate is for municipal water in your area. Does the rate increase as the use of water increases? Why do you think the government charges a higher rate for greater use of water?

Answer. Missing

Page : 112 , Block Name : The Government's Role

Q4 Find out the various kinds of taxes people pay to the government by talking to a salaried person, a person running his or her own factory/business and a shopkeeper. Share your findings in the classroom with your teacher.

Answer. DIY

Page : 112 , Block Name : The Government's Role

Q1 Discuss: Do you think this would be a right step? What do you think would happen if the government withdraws from the task of supplying water?

Answer. DIY

Page : 114 , Block Name : In Search of Alternatives

Q1 Discuss the main ideas in the above section. What do you think can be done to improve water supply?

Answer. DIY

Page : 115 , Block Name : Public Water Supply in Porto Alegre

Q2 Do you think it is also important to conserve resources like water and electricity, and to use more public transport?

Answer. DIY

Page : 115 , Block Name : Public Water Supply in Porto Alegre

Q1 Do you think that lack of access to proper sanitation facilities affects peoples' lives? How?

Answer. DIY

Page : 116 , Block Name : Extending Sanitation Facilities

Q2 Why do you think that this would impact women and girls more acutely?

Answer. Missing

Page : 116 , Block Name : Extending Sanitation Facilities

Q1 Why do you think there are so few cases of private water supply in the world?

Answer. There are very few cases of private water supply in the world because water is an essential amenity; water supply is a public facility that every government must provide to all citizens of a State. In cases where water supply was placed in the hands of private companies, the prices of water rose, making it unaffordable to the masses. This resulted in riots, protests and violent demonstrations in countries like Bolivia. Hence, it has been deemed best that the government must handle water supply services.

Page : 118 , Block Name : Exercise

Q2 Do you think water in Chennai is available to and affordable by all? Discuss.

Answer. Water in Chennai is not available to and affordable by all. Availability of a good, regular water supply is proportionate to the level of income one earns, in this city. Senior government officials in areas like Anna Nagar can get a whole water tanker arranged for themselves; most areas like Mylapore get water once in two days; in Madipakkam, people buy bottled water for drinking purposes but the situation is the worst in slums. Here, water supply runs for barely an hour everyday from a single tap serving over thirty families for all their water needs.

Page : 118 , Block Name : Exercise

Q3 How is the sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai affecting the local people? Do you think local people can object to such exploitation of ground water? Can the government do anything in this regard?

Answer. The sale of water by farmers to water dealers in Chennai has affected the local people drastically. This water is taken away from agricultural use and drinking water supply for the

locals. Water that was free or affordable is now too expensive for the poor to buy. Local people can object to such exploitation of ground water because water is an essential amenity that should be provided free or at basic costs to all. The government must disallow private companies from buying and supplying water since this is a public facility- a function of the state governments.

Page : 118 , Block Name : Exercise

Q4 Why are most of the private hospitals and private schools located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas?

Answer. Most private hospitals and private schools are located in major cities and not in towns or rural areas because being private enterprises, they are expensive. The wealthy and elite live in more urban and capitalized areas like metropolitans or big cities where business booms are aplenty; these capitalist forms of wealth are missing in towns or rural areas where agriculture is a more dominant but less profiting form of employment.

Page : 118 , Block Name : Exercise

Q5 Do you think the distribution of public facilities in our country is adequate and fair? Give an example of your own to explain.

Answer. The distribution of public facilities in our country is inadequate and largely unfair. For example, urban areas are provided with and consume more electricity than villages or townships. Most metropolitan cities consume vast amounts of power for market-places, multiplexes and air-conditioning while villages and towns bear huge power-cuts even in summer so much so that there is no electricity available to them for domestic purposes too. This is a gaping gap in the distribution of just one of the public facilities provided by the government.

Page : 118 , Block Name : Exercise

Q6 Take some of the public facilities in your area, such as water, electricity, etc. Is there scope to improve these? What in your opinion should be done? Complete the table.

	Is it available?	How can it be improved?
Water		
Electricity		
Roads		
Public transport		

Answer. Attempt this question on your own.

Page : 118 , Block Name : Exercise

Q7 Are the above public facilities shared equally by all the people in your area? Elaborate.

Answer. Attempt this question on your own.

Page : 118 , Block Name : Exercise

Q8 Data on some of the public facilities are collected as part of the Census. Discuss with your teacher when and how the Census is conducted.

Answer. Discuss with your teacher and attempt this question on your own.

Page : 118 , Block Name : Exercise

Q9 Private educational institutions – schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational training institutes are coming up in our country in a big way. On the other hand, educational institutes run by the government are becoming relatively less important. What do you think would be the impact of this? Discuss.

Answer. Private educational institutions- schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational training institutes are coming up in our country in a big way. On the other hand, educational institutes run by the government are becoming relatively less important. This will have a multifarious impact on India, in the long run. Private institutions charge high fees and seem to serve the elite more than the poor. This is one of the banes of capitalism that privatization entails. If people stop using educational facilities provided by the government, the latter will soon become redundant. Poor people cannot afford to educate their children in private institutions; consequently, this trend will only serve to heighten the gap between the rich and the poor.

It cannot be denied that private institutions offer a wider range of better facilities than the government does. Hence, in the global economy, India's position is strengthening on account of amplified privatization, especially in the educational sector. Nevertheless, an ideal situation would be one where these facilities are provided "equally" to all, by the government because that would be truly representative of a democratic nation based on ideals of freedom and equality.

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