

2nd Year Short Answers

Q1. Explain the causes of Indian National Movement

Ans. Indian National Movement was organized during 1857-1947. British rule motivated the Indians to lead a strong National Movement in India. The following are the main causes for the birth of Indian National Movement:

1. **British Colonial Rule:** Britishers exploitation of Indian Economic resources and drain of wealth from India to England, indifferent attitude towards the Socio Economic development of Indians and living standard contributed to discontent against British and inspired people to join the National Movement.
2. **Socio-Cultural Renaissance:** Many social and cultural movements were witnessed in India during 19th century like The Brahma Samaj, The Rama Krishna Mission, Wahabi Movement etc. These movements developed the ideas of rationalism, patriotism and indirectly motivated the people to participate in National Movement.
3. **English Education:** The Britishers introduced English Education in India. The Educated Indians got inspired by the writings of Bentham, J.S.Mill, Adam Smith etc, as well as from the ideals like Liberty, Equality, Justice, Democracy etc. attracted the educated people for self- rule and freedom.
4. **Press:** During British rule many News Papers like The Hindu, Andhra Patrika, kesar etc were published all over India played a crucial role in spreading Nationalist feelings, desires and demands of the people before the British Rulers.
5. **Famines and Acute Poverty:** During 19th century several famines and epidemics occurred in India in which hundreds of people died of starvation. However, the British didn't offer any relief but collected taxes forcefully from the people. This caused anger among the Indians who, inturn joined National Movement.

Q2. What are the various programmes adopted during the Non Co-operation Movement?

Ans. Non Co-operation Movement is a great event in the History of India's Freedom Struggle. Gandhiji started this movement between 1920-1922 as a reaction against the mass killing of innocent people in Jallianwallah Bagh in Punjab. This movement had two programmes (i) positive programmes (ii) negative programmes.

The positive programmes include:

1. Use of Swadeshi Goods.
2. Distribution of 20 Lakh charkhas to unemployed Indians.
3. Raising 1 crore rupees fund for implementing the activities of Non Co-operation.
4. Formulation and Implementation of National Educational plans.
5. Setting up of Congress Legislative bodies in place of British Legislative bodies.

The negative programmes include:

1. Boycotting foreign goods.
2. Abstaining from Govt. sponsored meetings.
3. Boycotting British courts.
4. Resigning from the membership of Local bodies.
5. Renouncing the British titles and honorary offices.

Q3. Write about the functions of Supreme Court of India.

Ans. The Supreme Court of India consists of chief justice and not more than 30 judges. The president may appoint adhoc judges at the request of the chief justice.

Powers and Functions: The powers of the Supreme Court may be classified into original, appellate and advisory. They are:

1. **Original Jurisdiction:** According to original jurisdictions the supreme court can settle disputes between
 - a. Centre and one or more states.
 - b. Centre and any state or states on one side and one or other states on the other side.
 - c. Two or more states.
2. **Appellate Jurisdiction:** Under the appellate jurisdiction the supreme court can hear appeals on the following cases
 - a. **Constitutional cases:** An appeal can be made to supreme court in cases which relate to the interpretation of the constitution.
 - b. **Civil cases:** In matters related to civil cases an appeal can be filed against a decision of the High Court. But the High court must certify that case.
 - c. **Criminal cases:** In criminal cases an appeal can be made in the Supreme court against any judgement.
3. **Advisory Jurisdictions:** The Supreme Court can advise the President of India if there is a question of law or fact where the interpretation of the constitution is involved.
4. **Miscellaneous Functions :**
 - a. The Supreme court acts as the court of Record.
 - b. The Supreme court is regarded as the custodian of the fundamental rights of the citizens
 - c. The Supreme court of India is considered as the guardian of the constitution.

Q4. What are the functions of High Court?

Ans. The High court stands the Head of a state judicial administration. There are 24 High courts working all over India. It consists of a Chief Justice and some other judges as president may appoint time to time.

Powers and Functions: The High court exercise the following powers and functions

1. **Original Jurisdictions:** The High court exercise original legal authority in the cases related to the law and order of state administration, marriage, divorce and contempt of court. According to Article 226 High court can also issue writs like Mandamus, Prohibition etc for the protection of the Fundamental Rights of Citizens.
2. **Appellate Jurisdiction :**
 - a. **Civil cases :** An appeal can be made in the High court against a decision of a district court or sub- ordinate court, if the case involves a value more than 5000/- or a question of fact or law.
 - b. **Criminal cases:** In criminal matters the cases of punishment for four years or more and all cases involving capital punishment awarded by the session court can appeal in the High court.
3. **Court of Record:** High court acts as Court of Record. Its decisions and judgement s are recorded and taken as judicial precedence.
4. **Power of certification:** In most of the cases high court gives a certificate to appeal in the supreme court.
5. **Judicial Review:** The High court has the power to review and declare any law or

ordinance as unconstitutional if found against the spirit of the constitution.

6. Administrative Functions :

- a. According to Article 227 High court has power to supervise subordinate courts.
- b. It can issue general rules regulating the practice of subordinate courts.
- c. It can ask for the details of the proceedings of the subordinate courts etc.

Q5. Write about the powers and functions of the State Governor.

Ans. The Governor is the Constitutional head of the state executive. He act as a representative of the centre in the state. All the affairs of the state Govt. are carried out in his name.

The following are the important powers and functions of the Governor:

1. **Executive Powers and Functions:** According to Article 154 of the constitution the Governor exercises these powers either directly or through officers subordinate to him.
 - a. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister.
 - b. He appoints the ministers on the advise of the Chief Minister
 - c. He also appoints the vice- chancellors of the state universities etc.
2. **Legislative Powers:** The Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature.
 - a. The Governor convenes and prorogues the two Houses of State Legislature.
 - b. He addresses the state Legislative Assembly in person or through messages'
 - c. He nominates 1/6th of the members to the State Legislative Council.
3. **Financial Powers:**
 - a. The Governor gives permission to the members to introduce bills in the State Legislature
 - b. He also accord, permission to introduce annual budget in the State Legislature.
 - c. He maintains the Contingency Fund of the State.
4. **Judicial Powers :** The Governor has some judicial powers
 - a. He can influence the appointments, posting and promotions of the district judges and other judicial officials.
 - b. He can grant pardon, reprove or remission of punishment or suspend, remit or cancel the sentence of a person.
5. **Miscellaneous Functions:** The Governor receives the annual report of the State Public Service Commission and forward it to the Council of Ministers for comments. He send the same to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly for placing it before State Legislature.

Q6. Explain the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

Ans. Articles 163 and 164 of our constitution deals with the office of the Chief Minister. He plays a prominent role and occupies a key position in the state.

The following are the powers and functions of the Chief Minister

1. **Formation of the Ministry:** Formation of Ministry is the choice and responsibility of the Chief Minister. He selects his ministers and advises the Governor regarding the distribution of the portfolios.
2. **Presides over the cabinet meetings:** The Chief Minister is the chairman of the State Cabinet. He presides over its meetings. He decides the agenda, initiates discussions and influences the policies of the cabinet.
3. **Link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers:** He communicates to the Governor all decisions of the council of ministers, relating to the administration of

the state. He is the chief advisor of the Governor.

4. **Leader of the Legislative Assembly:** The Chief Minister is the leader of the party as well as legislative Assembly. He is the Chief defender of the policies of the State Government.
5. **Chief Spokesman:** The Chief Minister is the chief spokesman of the State Govt. He makes important announcements on behalf of the State Govt.
6. **Leader of the people:** The Chief Minister act as a prominent leader of the people in the state. He maintains rapport with the people by visiting frequently different places in the state. He consoles the affected people during natural calamities.
7. **Power of getting the State Legislative Assembly Dissolved:** The Chief Minister can advise the Governor to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. In case of constitutional machinery breaks down.
8. **Role in Union –State Relations:** As the real head of the State administration it is the most important responsibility of the Chief Minister to maintain good relations with the Union Govt. He must use his position to get financial grants and help required to attain development in the state.

Q7. Examine the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission.

Ans. The Sarkaria Commission was set up by the Union Govt. on 9th June 1983 to study the union – state relations. It was headed by Justice Ranjit Singh Sarkaria. The commission submitted its report with the following recommendations.

1. **Strong Centre:** The commission favoured strong centre. It rejected the demand for curtailing the powers of the centre in the interest of national unity and integrity.
2. **Co –operative Federalism:** The commission favoured greater co-operation between the centre and states in the matter of formulation and implementation of plans.
3. **Appointment of the Governor:** The commission rejected the demand for the abolition of the office of the Governor. It also suggested for appointment of non-political, non-controversial and eminent person as Governors.
4. **Appointment of the Chief Minister:** The commission suggested that the leader of the majority party in state Legislative Assembly should be appointed as the Chief Minister by the Governor.
5. **President's Rule:** The commission suggested that president's rule should be imposed on rare occasions.
6. **Allocation of Finances:** The commission did not agree with the demand for major changes in the distribution of Financial resources as provided by the constitution.

Q8. Describe the main provisions of the Constitution (Seventy –Third Amendment Act), 1992.

Ans. The Constitution (73rd Amendment Act, 1992) added 11th schedule to the constitution. It gave constitutional status to rural local government. It instituted three level Panchayat Raj Institutions at village, intermediate and district level.

The main provisions of the act are listed below:

1. There shall be a Gram Sabha at the village level.
2. It provides for reservation to SC, STs and women.
3. The duration of Panchayats is five years.
4. It specified various sources for panchayats.
5. It provides for finance commission for panchayats.
6. State election commission is responsible for conducting elections to them.

Q9. Mention the main provisions of the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment Act), 1992.

Ans. The Constitution 74th Amendment Act, 1992 added 12th schedule to the constitution. It gave constitutional status to the urban local government to function effectively.

The main provisions of the act are listed below:

1. There shall be three types of municipalities i.e. Nagar Panchayats at areas in transition from a rural area to an urban area, municipal council at towns, municipal corporation at cities.
2. It provided or reservations to SC, STs and women.
3. The duration of municipalities as five years.
4. State election commission is entitled to conduct elections to municipalities.
5. It mentioned the sources of income for municipalities.
6. Committees were constituted for district planning and metro Politian planning.
7. The provisions of the act are applicable to union territories.

Q10. Discuss the powers and functions of District Collector.

Ans. The District collector is the Head of the district administration. He plays an important role in district administration. He belongs to IAS cadre.

The following are the powers and functions of the District Collector:

1. Revenue Functions: His primary function is collection of land revenue. He conducts surveys and maintains land records.
2. Magisterial Functions: He maintains law and order in the district.
3. Electoral Functions: He conducts the elections in the district as chief electoral officer of the district.
4. Coordinating Functions: He coordinates the functions of various departments in the district.
5. Functions of Census Operations: He conducts census operations for every ten years.
6. Miscellaneous Functions: He is responsible for implementing the developmental programmes of Union and State Governments in the district.

Q11. Write an essay on Nirbhaya Act.

Ans. The criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013, popularly known as Nirbhaya Act had increased the quantum of punishment for crimes against women. It amended the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code on laws related to sexual offences.

The act was made on the basis of recommendations given by judicial commission headed by J.S. Verma.

The Act provides severe punishments as follows.

1. Acid- Attack: Imprisonment not less than ten years but may extend to imprisonment for life with fine.
2. Attempt to acid attack: Imprisonment not less than five years, which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.
3. Sexual harassment: Imprisonment upto three years and fine.
4. Voyeurism: Imprisonment upto one year in first conviction and three years in second conviction and it may extend upto seven years.
5. Stalking: Imprisonment upto one year, it may extend to three years.

6. Rape/ Gang rape: Severe imprisonment not less than 20 years and also fine. Nirbhaya Act, is a good step towards the protection of women against assaults/ victimization.

Q12. Explain the provisions of Gentlemen's Agreement.

Ans. Gentlemen's Agreement was made between Andhra and Telangana leaders in 1956. The important provisions of Gentlemen's Agreement are listed below:

1. The Telangana Regional committee shall be created.
2. Telangana Regional committee is empowered to look into development, economic, planning, education, public health etc.
3. Mulki Rule (12 years continuous stay in Telangana) was made qualification for admission into educational institutions and recruitment to services in Telangana area.
4. Chief Minister shall be from one region and Deputy Chief Minister shall be from another region.
5. Cabinet shall consist of 60-40 propositions from Andhra and Telangana regions.
6. 2 out of 5 important portfolios shall be given to Telangana.

Q13. Explain the features of India's Foreign Policy.

Ans. India started playing an active role in international politics since 1947.

Following are the basic features of India's Foreign Policy.

1. International peace: India is a peace loving country. It's foreign policy aims at promoting peace, friendship and co-operation with all countries of the world.
2. Panchasheel: It is the most important feature of the India's foreign policy. It has the following five features.
 - a. Mutual respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the states.
 - b. Non –aggression.
 - c. Non – interference in the internal affairs of other states.
 - d. Equality and mutual benefits.
 - e. Peaceful co-existence.
3. Non- alignment: Non-alignment is an important feature of India's foreign policy. India by following non-alignment, has opposed all military alliances and proposed freedom from commitment to any power bloc.
4. Faith in United Nations: India extends full cooperation and support to United Nations in its peace keeping activities.
5. Disarmament: India's foreign policy is always committed to disarmament. It favoured the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and opposed the use nuclear weapons irrationally.

Q14. Describe the powers and functions of General Assembly.

Ans. General Assembly is the legislative organ of United Nations Organisation. It consist of 194 members. Each member has one vote. It performs the following functions.

1. To discuss all matters regarding world peace and security.
2. Direct and supervise the matters concerning international socio-economic cooperation.
3. It controls the finances of UNO and approves the budget.
4. It takes steps to admit new members or expel old members.
5. It adopts all the international conventions.

6. It elects 10 non – permanent members of security council, 54 members of economic and social council, 15 judges of international court of justice and secretary general of UNO.

Q15. What is Right to Information Act?

Ans. The Right to Information Act, 2005 enables the citizen to get information on schemes and various functions of the government. This act applies to all states and union territories except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Right to Information is a fundamental human right. Every citizen has the right to request for information from the government. Government shall provide information within 30 days.

Every department has a Public Information Officer (PIO) who is responsible for providing information to citizens. If he fails to provide information, citizens can go to higher authorities against him.

Merits.

1. Citizens empowerment through Right to Information.
2. To curtail corruption, inefficiency and misuse of power.
3. The right to know about government and governance.

Demerits.

1. Lack of awareness by the citizens.
2. Delay and slow process.
3. Failure to implement the act due to the negligence of the officials.

Q16. Discuss the merits and demerits of E- Governance.

Ans. E- Governance means Electronic Governance or Paperless Governance. Its merits and demerits are explained below

Merits:

1. Informing and consulting the citizens.
 2. Reforming the process of Governance.
3. Access to Information.
 4. To improve quality services for citizen
5. Simple rules.
6. Efficiency.
7. Accountability.
8. Transparency.

Demerits:

1. High cost of implementation and maintenance.
2. Lack of integrated services.
3. Poor infrastructure.
4. Weak legal system.
5. Difficulty in understanding citizens needs.
6. Leading to language problems.
7. Poor public financial management system.
8. Need to reform legal system administration, police, judiciary etc.

Q17. Explain the powers and functions of Secretary General of UN

Ans. Secretariat is the chief administrative organ of United Nations Organisation. It is headed by secretary general. He is elected by general assembly for the period of 5 years.

Ban-ki-Moon is the present secretary general of UNO. Following are the functions of secretary general:

1. He brings to the attention of general assembly and security council all the matters which threaten the international peace and security.
2. He prepares the annual budget of UNO.
3. He summons the special session of general assembly.
4. He acts as the registering authority of all treaties and international agreements.
5. He supervises the activities of peace keeping forces.

Q18. Elucidate various types of Terrorism in Indian context.

Ans. Terrorism means systematic use of force or use of violence to achieve political, religious and ideological goals.

Types of Terrorism: According to the report of Administrative Reforms Commission of 2008 the terrorism can be classified into 5 types on the bases of goals and objectives of terrorist groups

1. Ethno – Nationalist Terrorism: It is a sort of violence by terrorist groups for secession from Indian Union

Example: Demand for Khalistan, Jammu and Kashmir etc.

2. Religious Terrorism: This terrorism is based on the name of religious fundamentalism attacks in different parts of the country by ISI of Pakistan are acts of Religious terrorism.

3. Ideology oriented Terrorism: Terrorism which is against economically and socially suppressive nature of society. It aims at revolutionary change through violence and terror.

4. State Sponsored Terrorism: It is also called as Cross border terrorism. It is sponsored by the neighbouring countries to create insecurity in neighbouring countries.

5. Narco Terrorism and Sandalwood Terrorism: The terrorism by illegal trades on official is called as Narco terrorism. The Sandal Smugglers in reserve forest areas against officials and Police.

Q19. Describe various anticorruption laws in India.

Ans. The Indian govt has adopted several measures to check and control corruption at different levels.

The following are the some anti – corruption laws:

1. The prevention of corruption Act, 1988: It is formed and implemented to control corruption in public life in India.
2. The various sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) provide punishment for public servants who involve in corrupt practices.
3. The prevention of money laundering Act 2002 is helpful to provide security to the poor people from exploitation of money lenders.
4. The Right to Information Act, 2005 help in filing cases of corruption effectively.

Q20. Explain in brief the Industrial pollution in Patancheru (Telangana).

Ans. Patancheru in Medak district of Telangana is one of the largest industrial areas of the state. Several hundreds of industries including some of the biggest drug and pharmaceutical industries spring up in the area without proper waste disposal facility has adversely affected the surrounding lands, irrigation fields and surface water bodies.

The environmental destruction has the direct impact on human health in the area has resulted in various unknown diseases in the area.

Q21. Role of TRS in separate Telangana Movement.

Ans.1. Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) was formed by K Chandra Sekhar Rao on 27th April, 2001 with a single point agenda to carry out a political movement for the creation of separate Telangana state.

2. TRS employed many strategies from 2001 to 2014.

3. The TRS has broad based the separate Telangana statehood movement from its class character to mass character.

4. TRS has brought awakening among the people of Telangana on Regional Rights and Political and economical interest involved.

5. K. Chandra Sekhar Rao is popularly known as KCR attracted people by using proverbs and other dialogues.

6. TRS has employed special, unique methods like Dhoom-Dham, Vantaa-Vaarpu, Bathukamma, ManavaHaram, MillionMarch etc. TRS was totally successful to take the Telangana issue at the National level by different methods.

Q22. Role of political JAC

Ans.1. The Political JAC was formed on 24th December, 2009.

2. Major Political parties such as TRS, BJP, CPI, CPI (M), TDP were associated with Political JAC.

3. This was led by Prof. M. Kodanda Ram Reddy of Osmania University

4. The Political JAC undertook various protest programmes like non-cooperation, million march, sakala janula samme, jail bhara, Rail Roko etc fighting for the cause of Telangana.

5. People from all the sections of society took part in these programmes. Thousands of Telangana workers were arrested.

6. The state govt used police, Military, Paramilitary forces but could not touch the emotions of the Telangana people and all the programmes were highly successful.

Q23. Telangana Jagruthi

Ans. Telangana Jagruthi was established in June, 2008 under the leadership of K. Kavita to protect the culture, value, systems, art forms, folk lore, literature and the ethnic Telugu dialect of Telangana region. It conducted Bathukamma Festival in all parts of Telangana region. As a culmination of the Bathukamma Festival, Telangana Jagruthi enlightened by housewives, middle classes, and also traditional households in Telangana movement.

Q24. What is SAARC? Explain.

Ans. South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation (SAARC) was started in 1985. It consist of eight members. They are: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Paksitan, Srilanka and Afghanistan.

Objectives:

1. Promote the welfare of South Asian Population.
2. Improve economic growth, social progress and cultural development.
3. Collabpration for promoting mutual assistance in economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields.

Goals:

1. To work towards connectivity, education, food security.
2. To fight against terrorism and global climate change.
3. Realisation of development goals.

18th SAARC summit was held in Nepal in 2014. Inspite of some political difference among members states SAARC is working for realizing better regional intergration in future.

Q25. Explain the power and functions of National Commission for Human Rights.

Ans. The National Human Rights commission was established in 1993. Its chairman and members are appointed by the president. It performs the following functions.

Powers and Functions

- 1) The commission inquires about the complaints of violation of human rights.
- 2) It can intervene in proceeding of counts in relation to the violation of human rights.
- 3) The commission may visit jails to study the Living condition there.
- 4) It can review the constitutional provisions for the protection of human rights.
- 5) It encourages non- government organizations working for the promotion of human rights.
- 6) It spreads awareness among people about safeguards and protection of human rights.