

## CIVICS 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

### VERY SHORT ANSWERS

#### CHAPTER 1

**Q1. Moderates.**

**Ans. 1. The important leaders of Moderates were Dada Bhai Nouroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.**

**2. They followed the policy of request, but not demand.**

**3. They followed the policy of Pray, Petitoin, Protest etc.**

**4. Their motto was "reforms not revolution".**

**5. They played an important role between 1885 to 1905.**

**Q2. Civil Disobedience Movement**

**Ans. This movement is a land mark in the history of India. The Indian National Congress launched this movement on March 12, 1930 under the guidance of Gandhiji by taking salt laws for violation. This movement is also known as salt satyagraha.**

**Q3. Minto Morley Reforms Act.**

**Ans. 1) Lord Minto, Viceroy of India and Lord Morley, Secretary of state for India played a key role in enactment of this Act.**

**2) It is also called as Government of India Act, 1909.**

**3) The important features of this act are :**

**a) Increased the powers and functions of Legislative councils both at central and states.**

**b) Provided separate electorates for muslims.**

**Q4. Constituent Assembly.**

**Ans. 1) The constituent Assembly of India was set by the British government on the basis of the proposals of Cabinet Mission.**

**2) It was created for the purpose of drafting a new constitution for free India.**

**3) It consisted of 389 members.**

**4) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly.**

**Q5. Drafting Committee.**

**Ans. 1. The constituent Assembly set up the Drafting Committee with Dr. B.R. Ambedka as its chairman.**

**2. Some of its members were Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, K.M. Munshi, N.Gopal Swamy Iyengar.**

**3. The draft was prepared by Sir B.N. Rao advisor to the Constituent Assembly.**

**4. The Drafting Committee played vital role in the drafting process of the Indian Constitution.**

## **CHAPTER 2**

**Q6. Gandhian Principles**

**Ans. The following are the Gandhian Principles :**

**1. To organize village panchayats.**

**2. To promote cottage industries.**

**3. To prohibit the use of intoxicating drinks.**

**4. To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves , other cattle etc.**

**Q7. Socialist Principles.**

**Ans. The Socialist principles aim at the establishment of welfare state in India.**

**The following are the Socialist Principles :**

- 1. Equal payment for equal work for both men and women.**
- 2. Providing right to work to all the people .**
- 3. Protection of childhood and youth against any sort of exploitation etc.**
- 4. Elimination of economic inequalities.**

**Q8. Write about any four Fundamental Duties.**

**Ans. Article 51A of Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties.**

**The following are the Fundamental Duties:**

- 1. To abide by the constitution and respect the national flag and national anthem.**
- 2. To cherish the noble ideals of freedom struggle.**
- 3. To protect public property.**
- 4. To protect the sovereignty,unity, integrity of India.**

### **CHAPTER 3**

**Q9. Mention any four powers or functions of the Loksabha speaker**

**Ans. The following are the four powers of the Loksabha speaker**

- 1. The speaker presides over the meeting of Loksabha.**
- 2. He allows members to ask questions.**
- 3. He appoints the Chairman of select committee.**
- 4. The exercise his vote in case of a tie over a Bill.**

**Q10. President's Rule / Constitutional Emergency**

**Ans.** Article 356 empowers the president to declare Constitutional Emergency on the receipt of report from Governor of a state that a situation has arrived in which the Govt of that state cannot function according to constitutional provisions. It is also called as President's Rule. During this emergency Governor administer the state on behalf of the President.

**Q11.** How is President removed?

**Ans.** 1) The removal of the President is called impeachment.

2) The Indian President may be removed from the office for violation of constitution by parliament members through a process called impeachment procedure.

3) Both the houses have to accept impeachment resolution by a 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority.

4) Atleast 14 days prior notice must be given in writing to President.

5) No president however has been impeached in our country so far.

**Q12.** Write about the composition of Union Council of Ministers.

**Ans.** There are three kinds of Ministers in the union government. They are:

1) Cabinet Ministers.

2) Ministers of State.

3) Deputy Ministers.

All the Ministers are called as "Union Council of Ministers". They are headed by the Prime Minister.

**Q13.** What is an Electoral College? Who are the members of

**the Electoral College?**

**Ans.** The President of India is elected by an “electoral college”.

The electoral college consist of :

- 1) The elected members of the both the houses of the Union Parliament.
- 2) Elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies.
- 3) Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of national capital Delhi and Ponducherry

**Q14. Collective Responsibility**

**Ans.** According to Article 75(3), the Union Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of people.

According to this principle, every minister is responsible for his own acts and deeds in his ministry. He is also responsible for the acts of his colleagues in the cabinet, because all the ministers work according to policy decision, guidance and control of the cabinet.

**Q15. Composition of Rajya Sabha.**

**Ans.** Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament.

**Composition :** It consist of 250 members. Out of them 12 members are nominated and remaining are elected. Vice President of India is its Ex-Officio Chairman. It also consist of Deputy Chairman. It is a permanent house which cannot be dissolved. Each member will have 6 years tenure and 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the members shall retire for every 2 years.

**Q16. What is judicial review?**

**Ans.** Judicial review is the power of the court to declare any of the laws of the legislature or decision of the executive as unconstitutional if they are against the provision of the constitution. Such actions or laws will be declared unconstitutional or ultra vires or invalid.

**Q17.** Write any three administrative functions of High Court.

**Ans.** The following are the administrative functions of High Court :

- 1) The High court supervises all courts and tribunals in the state.
- 2) It formulates and issues general rules for regulating practice and procedure of subordinate courts.
- 3) It can ask the details of proceedings of subordinate courts
- 4) It can transfer any case from one court to another and can even transfer the case to itself.

## **CHAPTER 4**

**Q18.** State executive.

**Ans.** Article 153 to 167 of Indian constitution deals with State Executive. It consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister and members of State Council of Ministers. Besides some administrative staff who assist the ministers in the functioning of the State Government.

**Q19. Sarkaria Commission**

**Ans.** The Union Government has set up a high level commission headed by Ranjit Singh Sarkaria on June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1983. The Commission was asked to reconsider the Union State relations and make suitable suggestions. It made 247 suggestions and Union Govt. took decisions on the total 230 recommendations and it implemented 170 recommendations.

**Q20. Discretionary Powers of the Governor.**

**Ans.** The following are the discretionary powers of the Governor.

1. Selection of the Chief Minister.
2. Dismissal of the Ministry
3. Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly
4. Advising the President to impose president's rule in the state.

**Q21. Appointment of the Chief Minister.**

**Ans.** According to Article 164 of the constitution the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. Generally, the Governor appoints the majority party leader in the State Legislative Assembly as the Chief Minister after the General Elections.

**Q22. Legislative Council**

**Ans.** Legislative Council is the upper house in the state legislature. The members are indirectly elected. Parliament by law may constitute it basing on the recommendations of the legislative assembly of the state through a specific resolution.

The total membership of the Legislative Council cannot be normally less than 40 and not more than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly of the state.

**Q23. Write a note on Union List.**

**Ans. Union List consists of 99 items of national importance.**

**Ex. Defence, Citizenship, Foreign Affairs, Railways, Post and Telegraph etc. The Union Government has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the union list.**

**Q24. Write about the composition of the Finance Commission.**

**Ans. The President of India determine the composition of Finance Commission based on the Finance Act,1951. According to Article 280, the Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members. They are appointed by the President and continues office as specified in the order of the President.**

**Q25. NITI Ayog**

**Ans. The NITI Ayog come into force on January,1<sup>st</sup>, 2015. It has strengthened the centre-state relations by ensuring partnership of states in the vision National Development priorities and fostering co-operative Federalism.**

**The main objective of NITI Ayog are :**

- 1. Elimination of poverty**
- 2. Redressal of inequality**
- 3. Integrate villages, institutionally development process and**
- 4. Safeguarding environmental and ecological asses.**

**The Prime Minister of India is the chairperson of NITI Ayog.**



## CHAPTER 5

**Q26. Gram Sabha.**

**Ans.** Article 243A of the constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> amendment) mentioned about the Gram Sabha. All the registered voters of the village are the members of Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha meets atleast three times in a year. The meetings of Gram Sabha are presided over by the Sarpanch or Deputy Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat. The Executive officer prepares the agenda of the Gram Sabha after consulting the Sarpanch. It mainly co-ordinates the developmental programmes of gram panchayats with the mandal.

**Q27. Port Trust.**

**Ans.** The Port Trust is set up in Sea Ports like Chennai, Mumbai etc. It manages the affairs of ports. It protects the interest of personnel working in port areas. Its chairman and members are appointed by the Union government.

**Q28. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.**

**Ans.** The Government of India constituted Balwant Rai Mehta committee in 1957 to make recommendations regarding democratic decentralization. The committee made several recommendations such as three tier structure of panchayats and provision of adequate financial resources to rural local government. The recommendations were accepted by the government. Based on committee's recommendations Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh started Panchayat Raj System.

**Q29. L.N. Singhvi Committee.**

**Ans.** L. N. Singhvi Committee was constituted by Government

of India in 1986. It recommended to give constitutional recognition to panchayats to strengthen them. It gave suggestions for reorganization of local governments. The committee recommendations resulted in 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments.

**Q30. Cantonment Board**

**Ans.** The Cantonment Board is established for municipal administration for civilian population in the cantonment area. They are under the direct control of defence ministry. Its functions are similar to that of municipalities. It consist of elected, nominated and ex-officio members.

**Q31. Municipalities**

**Ans.** Municipalities are the local government for towns and cities.

Municipal council is the Legislative organ. It is headed by Municipal chairman. The chief executive officer, appointed by the state government, looks after the administrative affairs. The powers of Municipalities are mentioned in 12<sup>th</sup> schedule.

## **CHAPTER 6**

**Q32. Composition of National Human Rights Commission.**

**Ans.** The National Human Rights Commission consists of chairman and four other members. The chairman shall be a retired chief justice of supreme court, serving or retired supreme court and High court judges and person having good knowledge of Human rights are appointed as members. It has four other ex-officio members.

**Q33. SHE Teams.**

**Ans.** The Telangana police started special teams for the protection of women as SHE TEAMS, in October 2014. It consists of one sub inspector and four constables. The team mingles with public with hidden cameras to keep an eye on suspects. They deal with all cases of harassment of women.

**Q34. Who are Minorities?**

**Ans.** The government of India notified six religious communities as minorities. They are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains.

**Q35. District Consumer Forums.**

**Ans.** District Consumer Forum consists of a chairman and two other members. It works at district level and deals with cases valuing up to 20 lakhs. A written complaint can be filed by the consumer in respect of defects in goods and services. If consumer is not satisfied with the decision, he can appeal to the state commission within 30 days.

**Q36. Rajender Singh Sachar Committee.**

**Ans.** Rajender Singh Sachar Committee headed by justice Rajender Singh Sachar was appointed by central government in 2005. It submitted its report in 2006. The main aim of the committee was to plug the information on the socio-economic and educational status of Muslims. It recommended to provide quality education to Muslims and to provide primary education in Urdu.

**Q37. Mention the three phases of Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle.**

**Ans. The following are the phases of Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle :**

- 1. The first phase (Mass Resistance and Upsurge)**
- 2. The second phase (Liberation Struggle)**
- 3. The third phase (Armed Revolt)**

**Q38. Who are Dalits- Discuss.**

**Ans. The people belonging to weaker communities and socially and economically backward sections are often referred as Dalits. Dalits movements are the struggles against social repression and economic exploitation which has been continuing for centuries.**

**Q39. Mention the Environmental Struggles in Telangana.**

**Ans. The following are the Environmental Struggles in Telangana.**

- 1. Industrial Pollution in Patancheru.**
- 2. Uranium Mining Issues and Struggles.**
- 3. Surface / Open cast Coal Mining.**
- 4. Fluoride water problems in Nalgonda.**

**Q40. Who were the Razakars in Telangana?**

**Ans. The Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen developed a cadre of volunteers were called Razakars, who developed feelings of Muslims against Hindus. The growing militancy and power of Majlis Ittehad were evident in the activities of the Razakars. It is a paramilitary voluntary force organized by Kasim Razvi the leader of the Ittehad.**

**Q41. Write about Chakali Ailamma's incident in Telangana.**

**Ans.** It is one important event sparked the entry of women in the Telangana movement, A deshmukh of Jagan in Warangal district tried forcibly take possession of the land belonging to Chakali Ailamma, and physically tortured along with her husband and children. However, with the support of the sangam, she fought and acquired her lands.

## **CHAPTER 8**

**Q42. Jai Telangana Movement, 1969**

**Ans.** Violation of Gentlemen's Agreement and Mulki Rules by the successive government of Andhra Pradesh led to 'Jai Telangana' Movement in 1969. It was started in Khammam district by a student of Osmania University, later employees, students, teachers, political leaders, women etc., joined the movement. Hundreds of students died and thousands of people were arrested.

**Q43. Mulki Rules.**

**Ans.** There was a set of rules known as the Mulki Rules in operation in the Telangana area during Nizam's rule. These rules provided for residential classification for public employment. 12 years continuous stay in Telangana (Mulki Rule) was an important provision in Gentlemen's agreement.

**Q44. Srikrishna Committee Report, 2010.**

**Ans.** Following are the important provisions of Srikrishna Committee 2010.

- 1. Separating Andhra Pradesh into Seemandhra And Telangana.**
- 2. Hyderabad shall be Union Territory.**
- 3. Hyderabad as the capital of Telangana and Seemaandhra shall have new capital.**

**Q45. Million March**

**Ans.** The Joint Action Committee (JAC) included political and non-political groups in Telangana. It demanded the formation of Telangana state. As a part of the movement it organized "The Million March" movement on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2011.

**Q46. Sakala Janula Samme.**

**Ans.** The Sakala Janula Samme (All Peoples Strike) is a great high light in Telangana Agitation. All sections of people participated in the strike as support of 'Telangana Statehood'. The Government employees stayed away from work. Lawyers boycotted courts. Students, teachers etc participated in the strike.

## **CHAPTER 9**

**Q47. MIM**

**Ans.** MIM leaders supported united Andhra Pradesh in the initial stages, but it started changing its views in later stages. The MIM leaders Asaduddin Owaisi and Akbaruddin Owaisi mooted the idea of Rayala Telangana with inclusion of four Rayalaseema districts in Telangana state. MIM strongly rejected the idea of making Hyderabad a union territory. It has also supported the Telangana bill in the parliament.

**Q48. Kula Sanghala JAC**

**Ans.** The emergence of Kula Sanghas (caste associations) and forming into Joint Action Committee (JAC) is a novel phenomenon in the Telangana movement. All the caste groups and occupational groups such as dalit bahujans, other backward classes (OBCs), minorities and so on came together as a Joint Action Committee to actively participate in the movement.

## **CHAPTER 10**

**Q49. Characteristics of Terrorism.**

**Ans.** The following are the main characteristics of terrorism.

- 1. Terrorism is an organized planned and deliberate act of violence carried out by handful of people.**
- 2. Terrorism is directed against innocent civilians or a particular community.**
- 3. Terrorism is motivated violence to challenge the social and political order of the society.**
- 4. Terrorism is a sort of an official war with government and political system.**

**Q50. Forms of Corruption**

**Ans.** According to World Bank corruption is using “Public office for private gains”. There are different forms of corruption which includes bribery, extortion, embezzlement, favouratism, nepotism, communalizer under influence etc.

**Q51. Explain the displacement scenario in India.**

**Ans.** There is no exact idea about number of people displaced in India. The first phase of displacement started in 1980’s with minimum and later phases it increased. According to the Government of India several lakhs of people are displaced by dams, mines, industries, power projects etc, for the larger interest of the nation.

## **CHAPTER 11**

**Q52. List out the Stakeholders in Governance.**

**Ans.** Following are the stakeholders in Governance.

1. Lobbies,
2. Political parties,
3. Media,
4. Civil society,
5. Legislature,
6. Executive,
7. Judiciary,
8. Private sector.

**Q53.** What is 'SMART CITY' ?

**Ans.** A 'SMART CITY' is well organized and planned city. This idea was formulated by Government of India. Smart cities provides various facilities to citizens like industries, tourism, infrastructure, quality life etc. It strengthens Local Urban Governance.

**Q54.** Mention two objectives of a 'SMART CITY'

**Ans.** A 'SMART CITY' is well organized and planned city. It has the following objectives.

1. High standard of living for every citizen.
2. Skill development.
3. Smart Government.

## **CHAPTER 12**

**Q55.** What is BIMSTEC?

**Ans.** The Bay of Bengal initiative for Multi Sector Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC) was established in 1997. It consists of member nations from South Asia and South-East Asia. They are : India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka, Myanmar and Thailand. Its head quarters is in Bangladesh. It strives to promote trade, transport, technology, tourism etc.

**Q56.** SAARC.

**Ans.** South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) consists of the following members.



1. Bangladesh, 2. Bhutan, 3. India, 4. Maldives, 5. Nepal, 6. Pakistan, 7. Srilanka and 8. Afghanistan.

**Q57. List out the main organs of UNO.**

**Ans. The following are the main organs of UNO.**

1. General Assembly, 2. Security Council, 3. Economic and Social Council, 4. Trusteeship Council, 5. International Court of Justice, 6. Secretariat.

**Of these , Trusteeship Council is not functioning now.**

**Q58. Who are the members of BRICS?**

**Ans BRICS started in 2009. It consists of the following members.**

1. Brazil, 2. Russia, 3. India, 4. China and South Africa.

**Q59. What is Panchasheel ?**

**Ans. Panchasheel is the most important feature of the India's foreign policy. It has the following five features.**

1. Mutual respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the states.
2. Non-aggression
3. Non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.
4. Equality and mutual benefits
5. Peaceful Co-existence.

**Q60. Who is the present Secretary General of U.N.O ?**

**Ans. Secretary General is the head of Secretariat of U.N.O. Ban -ki-Moon is the present secretary general of U.N.O.**

