

**IMPORTANT QUESTION & ANSWERS****ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (10 Marks)**

**Q1. Explain the various phases or stages of Indian National Movement.**

**A.** Indian National Movement was organised from 1885-1947. It was the greatest non-violent movement for freedom in the world. It was divided into three phases or stages. They are explained below.

**1) Moderate phase or stage: (1885-1906):** Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale etc were some of the important leaders of this period. They did not oppose British. They followed methods like prayer, petition and mediation. During this period national movement was confined to English educated middle class. They adopted peaceful methods and cooperated with British. The Government of India Act, 1909 was made to satisfy them.

**2) Extremist phase or stage ( 1906 - 1919)** Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra pal etc were some of the important extremist leaders. They opposed the methods of moderates. They also opposed partition of Bengal. Vandemataram movement and Home rule movement were two important movements organized during extremist period [1906-1919]. They followed unique methods of protest and demanded complete freedom. These methods include:

i) Boycott of British Goods and use Swadeshi goods.

ii) Boycott Govt offices.

iii) Passive resistance.

iv) Organising religious festivals to attract people.

v) Organising bandh and Hartals.

vi) Encouraging native education.

British made Government of India Act, 1919 to satisfy extremist and cancelled partition of Bengal.

**3) Gandhian Stage or Phase (1920 - 1947)**

Mahatma Gandhi was the most important leader of the Gandhian phase, [1920-1947]. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar etc were the other important leaders of this period. Non-violence and Satyagraha were the most important weapons used during this period different events that took place during this period are explained below.

**1) Non-cooperation movement:** This was the most non-violent movement organised from 1920-22. It has positive and negative programmes.

**2) Protest against Simon Commission:** Congress opposed simon commission and gave a slogan "Simon Go Back".

**3) Civil Disobedience movement:** It took place from 1930-33. Salt Satyagraha was organised in 1930 to violated salt tax. Protest, hartals and picketing took place all over the country.

**4) Round table conferences:** British govt organised three round table conferences, but could not reach to an agreement with congress leaders.

**5) Quit India movement:** It took place from 1940-44. Gandhiji gave a call to people "to do or die" for the freedom of India. British arrested all the important leaders. People from all corners and sections of India participated in the movement. British unable to face the movement decided to grant independence to India. India got independence in 1947. Thus, Gandhian stage and Indian National Movement came to an end.

**Q2. Explain the Salient features of the Indian Constitution.**

**A.** Indian Constitution is a unique constitution. It was prepared by the constituent assembly. The following are the main features of the Indian Constitution.

**1) Written and detailed Constitution:** Indian Constitution is a written constitution with 448 articles, 12 schedules and 25 parts. It gives details about powers and functions of government at national, state and local level and rights and duties of citizens.

**2) Combination of rigidity and flexibility:** Indian constitution can be changed in three methods i.e. 1) rigid method 2) flexible method 3) Qhasi-rigid and Qhasi – flexible method.

**3) Unitary and federal features:** Indian constitution has both unitary and federal features. It is federal in normal times and unitary during emergencies. Single citizenship, single election commission etc are unitary features whereas bicameralism, division of powers between centre and state govt are federal features.

**4) Parliamentary Government:** Indian Constitution adopted parliamentary system of government both at the national level and state level. Two types of executives, prime minister's leadership, collective responsibility etc are some of the other important features of parliamentary govt adopted by the Indian constitution.

**5) Independent judiciary:** Indian constitution adopted integrated and independent judiciary. Signal judiciary system work throughout India. Judiciary is separated from the control of legislature and executive.

**6) Directive Principles of State Policy:** They are discussed in part IV from articles 36 to 51. They are the instructions given to the government by the constitution for making new programmes and policies.

**7) Fundamentals Rights:** Indian constitution guaranteed six fundamentals rights to citizens. They are discussed in part III from articles 12 to 35. Ex. Right to equality, right to freedom etc.

**8) Fundamental Duties:** Eleven fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution article 51A in part IV A, through 42<sup>nd</sup> and 86<sup>th</sup> amendments. Ex. Respecting national flag, national anthem etc.

**9) Single Citizenship:** Constitution provided for single citizenship for the persons born in India.

**10) Universal Adult Franchise:** All the citizens above the age of 18 years enjoy right to vote irrespective of religion, caste, gender etc.

**11) Bicameralism:** The constitution of India introduced bicameral legislature at the centre. Accordingly, Parliament consist of Lok Sabha i.e the lower house and Rajya Sabha i.e. upper house.

**Q3. Explain the Fundamental Rights as incorporated in the Indian Constitution.**

**A.** Indian Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights to its citizens. Fundamental Rights are discussed in Part III of the Indian Constitution from Articles 12 to 35. They are given to all the citizens irrespective of caste, religion, gender etc. They are six in number.

They are explained below:

**i. Right to Equality : [Article 14 to 18]**

**Article 14** provides equality before law.

**Article 15** says that there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on the basis of caste religion, gender etc.

**Article 16** provides equal opportunities to all citizens in regard to employment.

**Article 17** abolishes untouchability.

**Article 18** states that no title, excluding a military or academic, shall be conferred (given) by the state.

**ii. Right to Freedom : [Article 19 to 22] This right provides six freedoms like:**

a) Freedom of speech and expression.

b) Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.

c) Freedom to form associations.

d) Freedom to move freely throughout India.

e) Freedom to reside or settle any where in India.

f) Freedom to practice any profession.

**Article 20** says that no person shall be punished except for the violation of law.

**Article 21** gives right to life and liberty.

**Article 21 A** says that state shall provide compulsory and free education to all children between 6 to 14.

**Article 22** says that no person shall be arrested without proper reason.

iii. **Right against Exploitation : [Article 23 to 24]**

**Article 23** prohibits sale and purchase of human beings and forced labour.

**Article 24** prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in dangerous places like factories and mines.

iv. **Right to Freedom of Religion : [Article 25 to 28]**

**Article 25** gives freedom to practice and promote any religion.

**Article 26** gives freedom to establish institutions to promote religion and acquire property for the same.

**Article 27** says that no taxes are collected to promote any religion.

**Article 28** states that no religious instructions are given in government schools and colleges.

v. **Cultural and Educational Rights : [Article 29 to 30]**

**Article 29** gives freedom to preserve and promote their language and culture. Admissions are not denied in government schools and colleges on the basis of religion.

**Article 30** gives right to establish educational institutions of their choice to minorities.

**Right to Property : [Article 31]**

Right to property was deleted from the list of fundamental rights through 44<sup>th</sup> amendment in 1978. Now, it is a legal right.

vi. **Right to Constitutional remedies : [Article 32]**

This right protects all other rights. Courts protect our rights, if violated, by issuing writs.

Conclusion: Fundamental rights are not absolute, certain restrictions can be imposed on them.

**Q4. Discuss the formation of Telangana as the 29<sup>th</sup> state in the Indian Union.**

A.i. Telangana was formed as 29<sup>th</sup> state in the Indian Union on 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014.

ii. Telangana became a reality only after a long struggle of 60 years.

iii. State of Hyderabad was liberated in 1948 from the rule of Nizam, but it merged with Andhra to form Andhra Pradesh on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov, 1956.

iv. But successive governments in Andhra Pradesh did not work to satisfy the aspirations of Telangana people.

v. Telangana people were subjected to severe exploitation. Injustice done to them in sharing natural resources, sharing river water and even in providing educational and employment opportunities.

vi. Gentlemen agreement was violated, Mulki rules not followed.

vii. All these factors made Telangana people, specially students, agitate for separate state of Telangana in 1969, but it could not accomplish the goal of separate state.

**Telangana Movement : 2001 - 2014:**

i. The movement for separate state of Telangana took a crucial turn in 2001, when K.Chandra Shekar Rao formed Telangana Rastra Samithi (TRS).

ii. People from all walks of life including employees, teachers, students, women, intellectuals, political leaders joined the movement that took place from 2001 to 2014.

iii. K.Chandra Shekar Rao undertook fast unto death for achieving Telangana statehood in 2009.

iv. Central Government set-up Srikrishna Committee to study the issue of Telangana and submitted its report in 2010.

v. Telangana Joint Action Committee organised various programmes like million march, Sakala Janula Samme, Sagar Haram, Manava Haram, Vanter Varpu etc in support of the separate statehood for Telangana.

vi. MLAs, MPs, ministers belonging to Telangana region resigned to support the movement.

vii. Entire Telangana vibrated with the slogan- 'Jai Telangana'.

viii. Because of the intensity of the movement, union Parliament passed A.P Re-organisation Act, in 2014 to create Telangana.

- ix. Andhra Pradesh was divided into two states i.e. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with Hyderabad as common capital.
- x. The Act divided the members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assembly and State Legislative Council between the two states. Both states will have common Governor.
- xi. Due to the relentless efforts of K. Chandra Shekar Rao, Telangana Rashtra Samithi, Telangana Joint Action Committee and with the support of various political parties on 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2014, Telangana State was formed as 29<sup>th</sup> State of Indian Union.

**Q5. Explain the various factors which led to the agitation for a separate Telangana state.**

- A.i.** Telangana state was formed in 1956 as a result of Police Action.
- ii. Andhra state was formed in 1953 after disintegration from Madras presidency.
  - iii. Visalandhra movement was organised to merge Telangana and Andhra State, both are having Telugu speaking people.
  - iv. Though initially Telangana leaders did not support it, later gentlemen's agreement convinced them to join Andhra.
  - v. Andhra Pradesh was formed by merging Telangana with Andhra on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1956.
  - vi. But successive governments in Andhra Pradesh did not work to satisfy the aspirations of Telangana people.
  - vii. The following factors were responsible for the outbreak of agitation for separate Telangana in 1969 and 2001 to 2014.
- Various factors responsible for the outbreak of agitation:
- i. Gentlemen's agreement was totally violated.
  - ii. No deputy Chief Minister was appointed as per the gentlemen's agreement when Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1956.
  - iii. Presidential qualification for public employment and education was reduced from 15 years to 4 years. This benefited Andhra people.
  - iv. Telangana was a revenue surplus area, but more than 10% of the people in Telangana were under poverty line as the surplus from Telangana was used for the development of Andhra.
  - v. Education facilities were not developed in Telangana region.
  - vi. Two rivers Krishna and Godavari projects benefited Andhra not Telangana.
  - vii. Mulki rules were not followed.
  - viii. Telangana regional committee was abolished.
  - ix. Because of unequal distribution of river water cultivable areas in Telangana were converted to arid areas.
  - x. Thus, Telangana people were subjected to exploitation. Injustice done in sharing natural resources, river water, employment opportunities etc.
  - xi. The above factors resulted in the growth of frustration among the people of Telangana.
  - xii. This resulted in the movement for separate Telangana in 1969 and in 2001 to 2014.

**Q6. Describe the role of TRS in separate Telangana State Movement.**

**Ans.** Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) was formed by Kalvakuntla Choudra Shekar Rao on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 2001. This party was formed with a single point agenda i.e., creation of separate Telangana State. A movement for the creation of Telangana state by TRS took place from 2001 to 2014. The significant role of TRS in this movement can be discussed as follows.

- i. **Ideological Position:** The TRS was started with one point agenda of carrying out a political movement for separate Telangana. The ideology of TRS party is centred around the formation of Telangana state.
- ii. **Historical Importance :** TRS secured place in the history as a party that used customs and traditions to promote political movement for separate Telangana state.
- iii. **Massification of Movement :** TRS was successful in attracting different sections of people such as students, lawyers, teachers, RTC employees, Government employees, housewives, NRI's, Kula Sanghalu etc. towards political movement for separate Telangana state.
- iv. **Awakening of Unconsciousness :** TRS has brought awareness among the people of Telangana about their regional rights and political and economic interest.
- v. **Charismatic Leadership :** K. Chandra Shekar Rao who was popularly known as KCR is a dynamic and charismatic leader. He attracted lakhs of people with his speeches and influenced them to join the political movement.

- vi. **Stratergies of Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) :** Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS) adopted various plans and programmes to wins the election, to attract the people mass toward the movement, to organise protest movement.
- vii. **Unique Methods of Movement:** TRS employed a very unique and special methods like Dhoom-Dhaom, Vantar-Vapu, Bathukamma, Bonalu, Manava Haram, Sagara Haram, Million March, Sakala Jawla Samme, Presenting flowers to officials etc. to popularize the movement.
- viii. **Capabilities to Garner support at National Level:** TRS was successful in attracting national media towards political movement for seperate Telangna state. It organised programme at Jantar-Mantar in Delhi to draw the attentionof Central Government.
- ix. **Success of Telangana Rashtra Smithi (TRS) :** Under the leadership of KCR, TRS was successful in getting support from all the sections of people i.e., all political parties, employees, students, lawyers, housewives and even children.

Because of the efforts of TRS party, seperate Telangana state was formed on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014. TRS formed the First Government in Telangana in 2014.

### **SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (5 Marks)**

#### **Q1. Explain the causes for the birth of Indian National Movement.**

**A.** Indian National movement took place from 1857 to 1947. Following are the causes for the birth of Indian National Movement.

**1) British Rule:** British rule has both positive and negative aspects. They introduced science and technology, railways, post and telegraphs etc to India. But at the same time, they used tax money collected in India for the development of England. This made Indians to start freedom struggle against British.

**2) Great Revolt:** Indian Sepoys and rulers revolted against British for the first time in 1857. Though it was not successful, it created strong feeling of patriotism among Indian to oppose British.

**3) English Education:** When education started in India in English medium, Indians came to know about modern political concepts like liberty, equality, democracy etc. This made the educated to start national movement for self-rule and freedom.

**4) Press:** Many newspapers like the Hindu, Kesar etc were started by great leaders. They played an important role in spreading nationalist feelings among Indians.

**5) Economic Exploitation:** British exploited India economically. Raw material was transferred in large amount from India to England. British goods were sold in India. This resulted in large scale unemployment and poverty. Artisans jointed national movement against British.

#### **Q2. What are the various programmes adopted during the Non-Cooperation movement?**

**A.** Non-cooperation movement took place from 1920-1922 under the leadership of Gandhiji. This movement started as a protest against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and khilafat movement. It included two types of programs. They were:

##### **1) Positive programmes:**

- a) Use of Swadeshi Goods
- b) Collecting one Crore rupee fund for implementing the activities of Non-cooperation.
- c) Distribution of 20 Lakh charkhas to the unemployed Indians.
- d) Encouraging National Educational Plans and
- e) Setting up of congress Legislative bodies in place British Legislative Bodies.

##### **2) Negative Programmes:**

- a) Boycotting Foreign Goods.
- b) Boycotting British Courts.
- c) Boycotting elections.

d) Resigning from the membership of Local bodies.

e) Boycotting Government sponsored meetings.

Conclusion: Gandhiji stopped this movement in 1922 due to the violence that took place in chauri chaura village of Uttar Pradesh.

**3. Write about the functions of Supreme Court?**

A. Supreme court is the highest Court of Justice in India. It consist of one chief justice and 30 other judges. The primary function of supreme court is to provide Justice to all the people. A part from this, Supreme Court performs various other functions. which are explained below.

**FUNCTIONS / POWERS OF SUPREME COURT :-**

**1) Original Jurisdiction :-** Under Original jurisdiction supreme court settles the following disputes

- a) Disputes between centre and the state
- b) Disputes between one state on one side and other state on another side
- c) Disputes between the one state and another state

**2) Appellate Jurisdiction :-** Under appellate jurisdiction supreme court settles the cases coming from High court. Under this civil cases criminal cases and cases which involving constitutional questions are taken by supreme court

**3) Advisory Jurisdiction :-** Supreme court is the empowered to give advise to the president on the matter of national importance.

**4) Other Functions :-**

- a) Supreme Court acts as court of record
- b) It has the power to review its judgement
- c) It acts as a Guardian of the constitution
- d) It enjoys the power of judicial review

**4. What are the functions of High Court?**

A. High Court is the highest court of Justice at state level. At present there are 24 High Courts. High court enjoys the following powers and Functions.

**1) Original Jurisdiction:**

- a) High Court enjoys original jurisdiction in cases related to law and order, marriage, divorce etc.
- b) It protects the fundamental rights by issuing writs.

**2) Appellate Jurisdiction :-** It hears cases coming from district court. It takes civil as well as criminal cases

**3) Court of record :-** Its decision and Judgements are recorded and used as guidelines in future cases.

**4) Judicial review :-** High court has the power to declare any law made by the legislature as invalid if its against the constitution.

**5) Administrative Functions :-**

- a) High Court makes the rules and regulations for the administration of subordinates courts.
- b) It can transfer the cases from one court to another.

**5. Write about the powers and functions of the state governor.**

A. The governor is the constitutional head of the state govt. He is appointed by the President of India Governor enjoys the following powers and functions

**1) Legislative Powers :-** Governor is a part of the state legislature. He arranges the meetings of both the houses of state legislature. He can dissolve the state legislative Assembly. He can appoint one anglo-Indians members to the state assembly and 1/6<sup>th</sup> of the members to the state legislative council. A bill become a law only with the approval of the Governor.

**2) Executives Power :-** The Governor appoints the chief minister, all the ministers, Vice - chancellors of all the universities in the state and chairman and members of various commission of the state.

**3) Financial Power :-** Governor gives permission to introduce money bill and annual budget in the state legislature. He maintains contingency fund for the state.

**4) Judicial powers :-** Governor plays an important role in the appointments of Judges of High Court and district court. He has the power to reduce or cancel the punishments given to criminals

**5) Discretionary Powers :-** These power are exercised by the governor without the advice of Chief Minister. They are

- a) Appointment of the chief Minister
- b) Advising the president to impose constitutional emergency etc.

**6. Explain the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.**

A. Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state government K. Chandrashekar Rao is the present Chief Minister. Chief Minister performs various functions. They are explained below functions :-

**1) Formation of the Ministry :-** He selects all the minister and allot port folios/ Departments. He can include or remove ministers from his cabinet

**2) Presides over the cabinet meetings :-** The Chief Minister conducts the meetings of the cabinet. He decides the agenda of those meetings.

**3) Link between Governor and council of Ministers :-** The Chief Minister acts as the main link between the governor and the council of Ministers. He informs the decision of the cabinet to the governor and the suggestions given by the governor to the cabinet.

**4) Chief Spokesman :-** The Chief Minister announce all the important decisions of the Government. His speeches inside or Outside the legislature are considered as very important

**5) Leader of the Legislature Assembly :-** Chief Minister is the leader of the Legislature Assembly. He informs the decisions of the cabinet to the legislature. He takes the support of the legislature in implementing the government policies.

**6) Leader of the people :-** The Chief Minister is the most important leader in the state. He visits the people to find out the problems and takes various steps to solve them.

**7. Describe the main provisions of the Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992.**

**Ans.** The Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 added eleventh schedule to the constitution. It gave constitutional status to rural local government. It instituted three level i.e. at village, intermediate and district level Panchayat Raj institution. Main provisions of the act are listed below:

**Provisions:**

- i) There shall be a Gram Sabha at the village level.
- ii) It provides for reservations to SC, STs and women.
- iii) The duration of Panchayats is five years.
- iv) It specified various sources of income for panchayats.
- v) It provides for finance commission for panchayats.
- vi) State election commission is responsible for conducting election to them.
- vii) It prescribes the eligibility and dis qualifications to the candidates in the panchayat.

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

**Ans.** The constitution 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1992 added 12<sup>th</sup> schedule to the constitutions. It gave constitutional status to the urban local governments. It unables urban local governments to function effectively. The main provisions of the act are listed below.

**Provisions:**

- i) There shall be three types of municipalities i.e Nagar Panchyats at areas in transition from a rural area to an urban area, municipal council at towns, municipal corporation at cities.
- ii) It provided fro reservations to SC, STs and women.
- iii) Five years is the durations of municipalities.
- iv) It mentioined the sources of income for municipalities.
- v) State election commission is entitled to conduct elections to municipalities
- vi) Committees were constituted for district planning and metropolitian planning.
- vii) The provisions of the act are applicable to union territories also.

**9. Discuss the powers and functions of District Colelctor.**

**Ans.** The District Collector is the Head of the district administration. He plays on important role in district administration. he belongs to IAS cadre. He performs the following powers and functions.

**i) Revenue Function:** His primary function is collection of land revenue. He conducts surveys and maintains land records.

**ii) Magisterial Function :** He maintains law and order in the district. The entire police department work according to directions instruction of the collector.

**iii) Electoral Functions:** As chief electoral officer of the district, he conducts the elections in the district. He is responsible for conducting the elections in fair and impartial manner.

**iv) Coordinating Functions:** He coordinates the functions of various departments in the district. The head of the departments in the district are answerable to him.

**v) Functions of Census Operations:** He conducts census operations for every ten years in the district, on behalf of the union and state govts.

**vi) Miscellaneous Functions:** He attends the meetings of Panchayat Raj institutions. He is responsible for implementing the developmental programmes of Union and State Governments in the district.

#### 10. Write an essay on Nirbhaya Act .

**Ans.** The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, popularly known as Nirbhaya Act, had increased the level 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 and 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.

#### 11. Elucidate the Dalit movement in Telangana.

**Ans.** Dalits or the lower caste people faced severe exploitation, inequalities and denial of rights. Several movements took place against the exploitation. Buddhism initiated social reform towards establishing society based on equality.

Social reformers like Bhagya reddy Verma, B.S. Venkata Rao etc formed various associations and organized dalit movements even during Nizam period, Jagirdars, Deshmukhs, Patels treated dalits as bonded labour and they lived in inhuman conditions.

##### **Dalit Movement in Telangana – Contemporary trend:**

Society in Telangana is structured on caste and class basis. There were many negative practices like jeethagadu, forced labour, bonded labour etc. Most of the dalit families faced exploitation due to these practices. Dalit movements were organized for empowerment, rights, basic facilities etc. The contemporary trends in Telangana dalit movement are given below:

1. The dalit movement is working on caste basis to make them utilize constitutional benefits to maximum level.
2. Many political parties started various organisations like Kula Nirmulana Poraata Samithi, Dalit Hakkula Porata Samithi etc.
3. Dalits are organized under Chillara Kulala Sangam, and Ambedkar Yuvajana Sangam.
4. Dalit communities were encouraged to work with other backward classes under Dalit Bahujan banner.
5. Due to the anti-feudal nature of the struggle, certain sections adopted extremist ideology. Thus, the dalit movement in Telangana fought on caste basis for rights on unified basis. They also actively favoured the cause of separate Telangana.

#### 12. Write a note on Tribal Movement in Telangana

**Ans.** 1. Adivasis or Tribals in India live near forest or hill areas. They have distinct culture, ruling bodies and even medicines.

2. There are around 27,50,000 tribals in Telangana.

3. Tribal areas were gradually occupied by non tribals for trade and development work.

4. This made tribals revolt against rulers of both pre independence and post independence.

5. In 1953, Nizam transferred Berar to British. British soldiers occupied the area and started treating the tribes over there as bonded labour.
6. Ramji Gond and his followers revolted against British and Nizam. Though the revolt was not successful, it had a significant impact on future generations.
7. Komaram Bheem was a prominent tribal leader of Gonds of Adilabad. He gave the slogan of 'Jal, Jungle, Jameen'. It means, the people who live in forest, should have rights especially over water, forest and land.
8. Though he was killed by Nizam police, he remained as an ideal for Gonds.
9. Most of the tribal areas of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam were occupied by coastal Andhra Settlers.
10. J.M. Girgalani commission was appointed to study about Tribal land rights. Commission observed and analysed the injustice faced by the tribals and advised the Government to stop violation of tribal rights immediately.
11. Tribals actively participated in the movement for separate Telangana statehood.

**13. Explain the provisions of Gentlemen's Agreement.**

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

**Provisions:**

- i) The Telangana Regional committee shall be created.
- ii) Telangana Regional committee is empowered to look in to development, economic planning, education, public health etc.
- iii) Mulki Rules (15 years continuous stay in Telangana) was made qualification for admission into educational institutions and recruitment to services in Telangana area.
- iv) Chief Minister shall be from one region and Deputy chief minister shall be from another region.
- v) Cabinet shall consist of 60 : 40 proposition from Andhra and Telangana regions.
- vi) 2 out of 5 important port folios shall be given to Telangana.

**14. Explain the constitution of provisions of A.P Reorganisation Act, 2014.**

**Ans.** The A.P Reorganisation Act 2014 has the following salient features:

**A State of Telangana :** A new Telangana State with 10 district has emerged as the 29<sup>th</sup> State of the Indian Union.

**A State of Andhra Pradesh :** The State of Andhra Pradesh remained with 13 districts after the division of the state.

**Hyderabad as a common Capital:** Hyderabad remains as the common capital for the State of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for a period not exceeding 10 years.

**Common Governor :** There shall be a common Governor for both the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The Governor is vested with some special duties.

**Members of Lok Sabha :** According to the Act, there shall be 17 members from the state of Telangana in Lok Sabha while the state of Andhra Pradesh will have 25 members.

**Members of Rajya Sabha :** According to the Act, there shall be 7 members in Rajya Sabha from Telangana while the state of Andhra Pradesh will have 11 members.

**Legislative Assembly :** The following is the composition of members in the state Legislative Assembly

(a) Telangana -119 (b) Andhra Pradesh - 175

**Legislative Council :** According to the Act the Telangana State shall have 40 members and Andhra Pradesh shall have 50 members respectively.

**Other provisions:** The A.P Reorganisation Act 2014 has provided various other provisions like separate High Courts, Provisions for SC's and ST's distribution of revenues etc.

**15. Student JAC.**

- Ans.**
1. Telangana Movement became popular because of the participation of students
  2. Students Joint Action Committees (student JACs) are started by students unions
  3. Important among them are Osmania University student JAC, Kakatiya University student JAC etc.
  4. Most of the work of student JACs was organised from Osmania University Arts college
  5. They participated in various protest movements
  6. Some of them sacrificed their life also for the cause of separate Telangana

7. Participation of students from school level to PG level strengthened the movement.
8. Telangana students JAC is active after the formation of Telangana state for the development of Telangana.

**16. Political JAC.**

- A.**
1. The Political joint Action Committee (Political JAC) was formed in 2009
  2. It played a very important role in the movement for a separate Telangana state.
  3. Almost all the Political Parties like TRS, TDP congress, CPI(ML), various employees Unions etc were actively associated with it.
  4. It was organised by prof. Kodanda Ram.
  5. It undertook various protest programmes like Million March, Sakala jamla Samne, Sagara haram etc.
  6. Police worked hard to stop these protest movements.
  7. But could not touch the emotions of the people.
  8. It was successful in motivating all sections of the society to join the movement for separate statehood of Telangana

**17. Telangana Jagruthi.**

- A.**
1. Telangana Jagruthi was established in June, 2008 under the leadership of K.Kavita.
  2. It is mainly socio-cultural organisation.
  3. It strongly believed that the separate state of Telangana protects the culture and language of Telangana
  4. It used Telangana culture and cultural symbols to motivated people for Telangana movement
  5. It conducted Bathukamma Festival in all parts of Telangana region
  6. It Organised various rallies, Programmes including Milion March.
  7. Telangana Jagruthi was successful is motivating house wives, women and middle class to join the movement for separate Telangana state.

**18. Describe various anticorruption laws in India.**

**Ans.** Indian Government made many laws to stop corruption. They are listed below.

- i) Prevention of corruption Act, 1988:** This law prevents government officers from taking illegal money or gifts. Bribe givers and takers are punishable.
- ii) Indian penal code:** These laws provide criminal punishment to the govt servants who indulge in corrupt activities.
- iii) Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002.** This act prevents the tansfer of black money into white money.
- iv) Right to information Act, 2005:** This right enables people to file a case against any corrupt person with evidence.
- v) The central vigilance Commission (1964)** at prepared the guide explaining the do's and dont's in matters of corruption.

**19. Elucidate various types of Terrorism in Indian context.**

**Ans.** Terrorism is an organised and planned act of violence to target innocent people. It is an unofficial war with government. Terrorism is classified into five types. They are

- i) Ethno - Nationalist Terrorism:** Creating violence demanding separate state or to separate from the nation is ethnonationalist terrorism. Ex. Khalisatan movement.
- ii) Religious terrorism:** creating violence in the name of religion is religious terrorism. It is also called as Jehadi terrorism.
- iii) Ideology oriented terrorism:** This also known as left-wing extmism. It creates terror to bring economic equality.
- iv) State sponsored terrorism (cross border terrorism):** The terrorist groups creating violence in the neighbouring countries is called cross border terrorism. Ex. Pakistan supporting terrorist groups in India.
- v) Narco terrorism and sandal wood terrorism:** Terror created for smuggling drugs and sandalwood is narco terrorism and sandalwood terrorism.
  - a) Environment terrorism: Deliberate use of viruses into nature to harm people.
  - b) Cyber terrorism: spreading misinformation, harassing women etc.
  - c) Suicide terrorism : Employing suicide bombers is suicide terrorism.

**20. What are the counter terrorism measures initiated in India?**

**Ans.** Terrorism is one of the major problems faced by the people and Government in India. government is taking the following measures to counter terrorism in India.

- i) Government started protective measures to prevent terrorism. They are
  - a) Creating more employment opportunities (b) various measures adopted for socio-economic development of people and also for uniform development in all regions.
  - c) Police and military are provided with better weapons.
- ii) Strict laws are made to counter terrorism such as
  - a) National security Act, 1980 b) Prevention of terrorism Act, 2002 etc.
- iii) The measures taken by the govt. to counter terrorism should not violate Human rights.
- iv) Government is making plans for the development of dalits and tribals so that they don't get attracted towards extremism.
- v) The Government is actively supporting the steps taken by UNO and other countries to counter terrorism.

**21. 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) Informaing and Consulting the citizens.
- 2) Reforming the process of Governance.
- 3) Access to Information.
- 4) To Improve quality services for citizens .
- 5) Simple rules.
- 6) Efficiency.
- 7) Accounatbility.
- 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.

**22. What is Right to Information Act?**

- A.
1. Right to information Act was made in 2005.
  2. According to this Act Government shares information about its activities with the people.
  3. This gives vawareness and empowerment to the people.
  4. **Provisions.**
    - a) Every person has the right to request information from the government.
    - b) Government shall provide information with in 30 days .
    - c) Computeralisation and digitalisation of records helps in providing information quickly.
    - d) It is the duty of the Government to provide information to people.
    - e) It can be given in form of print outs, floppies CDs etc.
    - f) There will be a public Information officer (PIO) in every department to provide information to people.
  5. It empowers the people.
  6. It prevents corruption.
  7. Governement officers can be punished, if information is not provided.

**23. What is SMART Governance?**

- A.
- 1) The Method of working of the government on SMART principles is called SMART Governance.
  - 2) SMART stands for simple moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent.
  - 3) Components of SMART Governance.
    - a) It improves the performance of the administration.
    - b) There will be accountability and transparency in administration.
    - c) It helps in successful implementation of Government policies.
    - d) It achieves greater efficiency .
    - e) It focuses on planning and decision making.
    - f) It results in E- Governance i.e., providing net based services.
  - 4) Government started various institutions to develop various methods of SMART Governance. They are:
    - a) The centre for Good Governance Hyderabad.
    - b) The centre for law and Governance New Delhi, etc.

**24. Explain any two features of Indian Foreign Policy.**

**Ans.** India started playing an active role in international politics since 1947. Following are the basic features of India's foreign policy.

**i) 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. Article 51 of the Indian constitution directs the state to work for international peace and security.

**ii) Panchasheel :** Panchasheel 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 state
- b) Non-aggression
- c) Non-interference in the internal affairs of other states
- d) Equality and mutual benefits.
- e) Peaceful co-existence

**iii) 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.

**iv) Faith in united nations :** India extends full cooperation and support to United Nations in its peace keeping activities.

**v) Disarmament :** India's foreign policy is always committed to disarmament. It favoured the use of nuclear energy for peacefully purposes and opposed the use of nuclear weapons irrationally.

**25. Briefly describe the powers and functions of the Secretary General.**

**Ans.** Secretariat is the Chief administrative organ of United Nations Organisation. It is headed by Secretary General. He is elected by General Assembly for a period of 5 years. Antonio Guterres is the present Secretary General of UNO. Following are the functions of Secretary General.

**Functions:**

- i) He brings to the attention of General Assembly and Security Council all the matters which threaten the international peace and security.
- ii) He prepares the annual budget of UNO
- iii) He summons the special session of General Assembly
- iv) He acts as the registering authority of all treaties and international agreements.
- v) He supervises the activities of peace keeping forces.

\* \* \* \* \*

**VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2 Marks):****1. Moderates.**

- A. 1) Moderates (1885 - 1905) had complete faith in British  
2) They did not oppose British and cooperated with them  
3) They demanded reforms and more representations to indians in the administrations

**2. Civil Disobedience movement.**

- A. 1) Civil Disobedience Movement Started in 1930 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi  
2) Dandi march was organised to break salt laws by making salt  
3) Hence, it is also known as salt satyagraha

**3. Minto - Morley Reforms Act.**

- A. 1) Government of India Act 1909 was Known as Minto - Morley Reforms Act  
2) It was prepared by Lord Minto and Lord Morley  
3) It increased Indian representation in Legislative Council  
4) It Introduced separate electorate for muslims

**4. Constituent Assembly.**

- A. 1) Constitution Assembly was established in 1946 to prepare a new Constitution for India.  
2) Rajendra Prasad was its President  
3) It had 389 members  
4) It took 2 years 11 months 18 days to complete the Constitution

**5. Drafting Committee.**

- A. 1) Constitution Assembly set up a drafting committee to draft the constituent  
2) Dr B.R Ambedkar was its Chairman  
3) It had six other members like syed Mohammed Sadulla, K.M. Mushi etc.

**6. Gandhian Principles.**

- A. Gandhian Principles Direct the Government to undertake following activities  
1) Organise village panchayat  
2) Promote cottage industries  
3) Promote educational and economic interest of weaker sections  
4) Protect monuments

**7. Socialist principles.**

- A. Socialist principles direct the government to undertake the following activities  
a) Promote the welfare of the people  
b) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women  
c) Promote educational and economic interest of weaker sections  
d) Ensure right to work

**8. Any four Fundamental duties.**

- A. Following are the fundamental duties of Indian citizen  
1) To respect national flag and national anthem  
2) To safeguard public property  
3) To develop scientific temper  
4) To safeguard public property  
5) To follow the noble principles of freedom struggle.

**9. Mention any four powers of Lok sabha speaker.**

- A. Following are the powers of speaker of Lok sabha  
1) He presides over the meetings of Lok sabha  
2) he allots time to members to discuss about bills  
3) He presides over the joint sitting of Parliament  
4) He exercise his vote in case of a tie over a Bill.

**10. Constitutional emergency in a state.**

- A. 1) According to article 356, President is empowered to declare Constitutional emergency.  
2) It can be declared in a state. if the state government fails to work according to constitution  
3) During this emergency, state government powers are transferred to union government

**11. What is an electoral college, who are the members of the electoral college?**

- A. 1) The group of representatives who elect the President of India is called electoral college  
2) It consists of  
a) Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
b) Elected members of state legislative assemblies  
c) The elected members of the legislative assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry

**12. How is president removed?**

- A. 1) President is removed through impeachment resolution.  
2) It can be introduced in either of house of parliament.  
3) President is removed if the impeachments resolution is passed by both the houses of parliament with 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority.

**13. Write about the composition of union council of ministers.**

- A. Union council of ministers consist of :  
1) Cabinet Ministers 2) Ministers of state 3) Deputy ministers

**8. Composition of Rajya Sabha.**

- A. 1) At present Rajya Sabha has 245 members  
2) Out of that 233 members are elected by the state assemblies  
3) 12 members are nominated by the President

**15. What is Judicial review?**

- A. 1) Judicial review is one of the important power of the Supreme court and High courts.  
2) According to this power, courts can declare the laws made by the Parliament as invalid, if they are against the constitution.

**16. Write any three administrative functions of the High court.**

- A. High court exercise following administrative powers  
1) It make rules and regulations for the working of subordinate courts.  
2) It has the power to appoint staff to subordinate courts and decide their salaries  
3) It can transfer the cases from one court to another.

**17. Collective responsibility.**

- A. i) Collective responsibility is one of the important features of Parliamentary Government.  
ii) All the Union Ministers are collectively as a team responsible to the Lok Sabha.  
iii) Ministers are answerable for their actions and decisions as well as for the actions and decisions of other ministers.  
iv) Because all the decisions are collectively taken by the Cabinet.

**18. State Executive**

- A. State executive consist of the following members  
1) Governor 2) Chief minister 3) Council of minister  
4) Administrative staff of state government.

**19. Write a brief note on the Sarkaria commission.**

- A. 1) Sarkaria commission was set up by union government in 1983 to study union - state Relations  
2) It was headed by Ranjit Singh Sarkaria.  
3) It commission submitted its report in 1987.  
4) Government implement 170 recommendations of the commission.

**20. Appointment of the Chief Minister.**

- A. 1) Governor appoints the Chief Minister  
2) The leader of the majority party is appointed as Chief Minister after general elections

**21. Legislative Council.**

- A. 1) Legislative council is the upper house of the state legislature.  
2) Its members are indirectly elected  
3) It is permanent house  
4) Tenure of its members is six years

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

- A. 1) Finance commission consists of chairman and four members  
2) All are appointed by the president  
3) persons having perfect knowledge in law or finance or administration or economics are appointed as its members.

**23. NITI Ayog.**

- A. 1) The NITI Ayog ( The National Institution of Transforming India Ayog) came into force on January 1, 2015  
2) It aims at improving centre - state relations  
3) Prime Minister is its chairman  
4) Its Main Objectives are to eliminate poverty , reduce inequalities etc.

**24. Discretionary powers of the governer.**

- A. Governor exercise discretionary powers without taking the advice of Chief Minister.  
1) Selects the Chief Minister  
2) Advises the President to impose Presidents rule in the state,  
3) Refusing to give approval to the bills passed by the legislature  
4) Dismiss the ministry

**25. Write a note on the Union list.**

- A. 1) Parliament makes the laws on the subjects included in the Union list.  
2) Matters of national important are included in this list  
3) It has 99 subjects  
4) Ex. Defence, Railways , banking etc

**26. Gram Sabha.**

- A. 1) Every Gram Panchayat has a Gram Sabha  
2) Gram sabha consist of all the votere of that village  
3) It meets three times in a year.  
4) It is presided over by the Sarpanch

**27. Port trust.**

- A. 1) Port trusts are established in port areas  
2) There are port trusts in Chennai Mumbai, Vishakapatnam etc.  
3) Its chiarman and members are appointed by the central government

**28. Balwanth Rai Mehta committee**

- A. 1) The Government of India had constituted Balwanth Rai Mehta Committee in 1957.  
2) It studied about democratic decentralisation  
3) It recommended three tier Panchayat Raj System and for providing adequate finances to them.  
4) Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh started Panchayat Raj System on the basis of the committees recommendation

**29. L.M Singhvi committee**

- A. 1) L.M singhvi committee was established in 1986  
2) It gave suggestions for reorganisation of local self governments  
3) It recommended constitutional status to local governments  
4) Governments accepted its recommendations and made 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the constitution

**30. Contonment Board.**

- A. 1) The contonment boards administers / works contenment areas  
2) They were set up by an act of central government  
3) They perform functions similar to those of municipalities  
4) It has elected, nominated and ex-officio members

**31. Municipalisaties**

- A. 1) The Municipalities are the local government at towns and small cities  
2) It is headed by Municipal Chairman  
3) Chief Executive officer is its administrative head  
4) It has powers as mentioned in the 12th schedule of the constitution.

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

- A. 1) National Human Rights Commission consist of a chairman and four members  
2) The chairman should be a retired chief justice of Supreme court  
3) One member should be serving or retired judge of supreme court  
4) One member should be serving or retired chief justice of High court  
5) Other two members who have knowledge in Human rights

**33. SHE teams**

- A. 1) Telangana police started 'SHE TEAMS' for the protection of women  
2) Each team consist of one sub - inspector and four constables  
3) They carry hidden cameras and mingle with general public  
4) They deal with all cases of harrasment of women

**34. Rajendra Singh Sachar**

- A. 1) Rajendra Singh Sachar committee was appointed in 2005  
2) It submitted is report in 2006  
3) It studied about the impact of education on socio - economic conditions of Muslims  
4) It recommended to provide quality education to minorities, specially primary education in urdu

**35. Who are Minorties?**

- A. 1) The Governement of India notified six religions communities as Minorties  
2) They are Muslims, Christians Sikhs Buddhist Parsis and Jains  
3) The National Commission for Minorities was established in 1993 to safeguard the interest of minorities

**36. District Consumer Forums**

- A. 1) District Consumer Forums work at district level to protect the interest of consumers  
2) At present there are 629 district forums in India  
3) It aims at providing in expensive and speedy judgement in solving consumer problems.

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

- A. The following are the three 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)

**38. Who are Dalits - Discuss.**

- A. 1) Schedule caste people are called dalits  
2) They were exploited by the upper caste people  
3) They faced poverty and socio - economic inequalities  
4) Constitution provided various methods to protect their rights and ensure equality

**39. Write about Chakali Ailamma incident in Telangana.**

- A. 1) Chakali Ailamma incident took place during Telangana armed struggle  
2) Chakali Ailamma Land was forcibly occupied by a deshmukh of warangal district  
3) Her husband and children were tortured  
4) With the help of Sanghams, she fought with the deshmukh and got her land back.

**40. Komaram Bheem's revolt in Adilabad.**

- A. 1) Komaram Bheem was a great tribal Gonds of Adilabad  
2) He revolted against Nizam and Jagirdars for the crimes they committed on Gonds  
3) He gave the Slogan 'Jal, Jungle and Jameen"  
4) Though he was killed in the revolt, he became the hero of Gonds for the courage he showed during the revolt.

**41. Mention the Environment Struggles in Telangana.**

- A. Following are the Environmental Struggles in Telangana.  
1) Movements against Industrial pollution in Telangana  
2) Uranium Mining issues and struggles  
3) Struggle against Surface / opencast coal mining  
4) Struggle by the people of Nalgonda for safe drinking water against fluoride content

**42. Who were the Razakars in Telangana.**

- A. 1) A private army developed by Ittehad - ul - Muslimeen were called as Razakars  
2) They were organised by Kasim Razvi  
3) Razakars created large scale violence against Hindus,  
4) They surrendered to Indian Army after Police Action in 1948,

**43. Ramji Gond.**

- A. 1) Ramji Gond was the ruler of Asifabad area in Adilabad district  
2) Nizam occupied the area and transferred it to British  
3) British Soldiers committed various crimes against Gonds and treated them as Bonded labour  
4) Ramji Gond fought bravely with Nizam and British to protect his people  
5) Though he could not win, he became a hero for Gonds

**44. Mulki Rules.**

- A. 1) Mulki means Local  
2) Mulki rules were one of the safeguards provided to Telangana people in the Gentlemen's agreement  
3) According to Mulki rules 12 years continuous stay in Telangana becomes qualification for admission into educational institutions and employment in Telangana  
4) They were not followed after the formation of Andhra Pradesh

**45. Jai Telangana Movement 1969.**

- A. 1) Jai Telangana Movement started in Khamman district in 1969  
2) The Movement started because of the violation of Gentle men's Agreement, specially mulki rules by the Government of Andhra Pradesh  
3) People from all walks of the life including employees, teachers, students women etc. Joined the movement.  
4) The movement came to an end without achieving its goal of a separate state of Telangana.

**46. Sri krishna committee report, 2010.**

- A. 1) The government of India appointed Sri Krishan committee in February, 2010 to look into the issue of Telangana.  
 2) The committee submitted its report in December 2010 with six solutions to the problem  
 3) It suggested to make Hyderabad as union territory and  
 4) Separating Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and Seemandhra

**47. Sakala Janula Samme.**

- A. 1) Sakala Janula Samme was an important part of Telangana movement for separate state.  
 2) All sections of people participated in this strike in support of separate 'state hood' for Telangana  
 3) Boycott of government work, courts schools colleges etc. took place during this strike  
 4) Rail Roke, Rastha Roko etc were organised all over the region.

**48. Million March.**

- A. 1) Million March was one of the important parts of Telangana movement for separate state  
 2) It was organised by Telangana JAC in Hyderabad on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2011  
 3) Protestors raised 'Jai Telangana slogans  
 4) Protectors included lawyers, students, govt employes writers etc

**49. MIM.**

- A. 1) The All India Majlis Itthadul-Muslimeen (AIMIM) is one of the important political parties of Hyderabad secunderabad  
 2) The party strongly opposed the ideas of making Hyderabad as union territory  
 3) It hoped that separate state would protect the rights of minorities  
 4) It had supported the Telangana Bill in Parliament

**50. Kula Sangala JAC.**

- A. 1) Kula Sangala JACs are the Joint Action during separate Telangana Movement  
 2) They hoped for the revival of traditional Committees formed occupations after the formation of new state.  
 3) They actively participated in the movement in thier traditional methods using drums etc.

**51. Telangana Jagruthi.**

- A. i) Telangana Jagruthi is a socio-cultural organisation started in 2008.  
 ii) It is headed by K.Kavita.  
 iii) It used culture and traditions to attract women into movement for separate Stte of Telangana.

**52. Coalition Politics at National Level.**

- A. 1)Coalition Politics means a system where political parties join together to form government  
 2) Various coalition governments formed at National level since 1977.  
 3) Most of the coalition governemets were stable.  
 4) At present NDA coalition is in power at the centre.

**53. Merits and Demerits of coalition polities**

- A. Following are the merits and demerits of coalition politics  
**MERITS** : 1) Coalition politics educes the disputed between central and state governments.  
 2) It could bring alternative to congrers party  
**DEMERITS** : 1) It leads to instability  
 2) It also leads to politics of bargain

**54. Characteristics of Terrorism**

- A. Following are the characteristics of Terrorism  
 1) Terrorism is an organised and planned act of violence  
 2) It aims at innocent people, police officers, governemenet employees etc.  
 3) Terrorism is unofficial war with government.  
 4) Terrorism is always unlawful and antidemocratic.

**55. Forms of Corruption.**

- A. Following are the different forms of corruption  
1) Bribery 2) Favouritism 3) Nepotism 4) Communalizer 5) Undue influence etc.

**56. Explain the displacements scenario in India.**

- A. 1) The exact number of people displaced is not Known  
2) Most of the people displaced are poor people  
3) Displacement takes place for the development of the country.  
4) Various movements were organised demanding justice to the displaced people.

**57. Whistle Blowers.**

- A. i) The group of people who expose corruption in government offices are called whistle blowers.  
ii) They give information about corrupt activities to the higher authorities.  
iii) Government provides protection to them.

**58. Types of Terrorism.**

- A. Following are the different types of Terrorism  
i) Ethno - Nationalist Terrorism.  
ii) Religious terrorism.  
iii) Ideology oriented terrorism.  
iv) Cross border terrorism.  
v) Narco and sandalwood terrorism.

**59. What is Accountability ?**

- A. 1) Accountability means answerability  
2) Government employees are answerable to the people for their decisions and actions  
3) Government activities can be questioned by the people  
4) Transparency promotes accountability

**60. List out the stakeholders in Governance.**

- A. Following are the stakeholders (users)  
1) Legislative 2) Executive 3) Judiciary 4) Media (press) 5) Political parties 6) Civil society (people)  
7) Private sector 8) Social organisations

**61. In which year the RTI was enacted and enforced?**

- A. 1) RTI means Right to Information Act  
2) It was enacted in June, 2005  
3) It was enforced from October, 2005

**62. Explain Transparency in a few words**

- A. 1) Transparency is an important part of good governance  
2) It means providing proper information to people regarding the activities of government.  
3) Transparency improves efficiency  
4) It also reduces corruption

**63. What is a 'SMART' City?**

- A. 1) Government of India proposed to create 100 'SMART' cities in India.  
2) SMART city is an organised and planned city.  
3) It ensures various public facilities to people.

**64. mention two objective of a 'SMART CITY'?**

- A. 1) 'SMART CITY' is an organised and planned city.  
2) Following are the objectives of 'SMART CITY'  
a) Skill development b) Smart governance c) to ensure quality life to citizens

