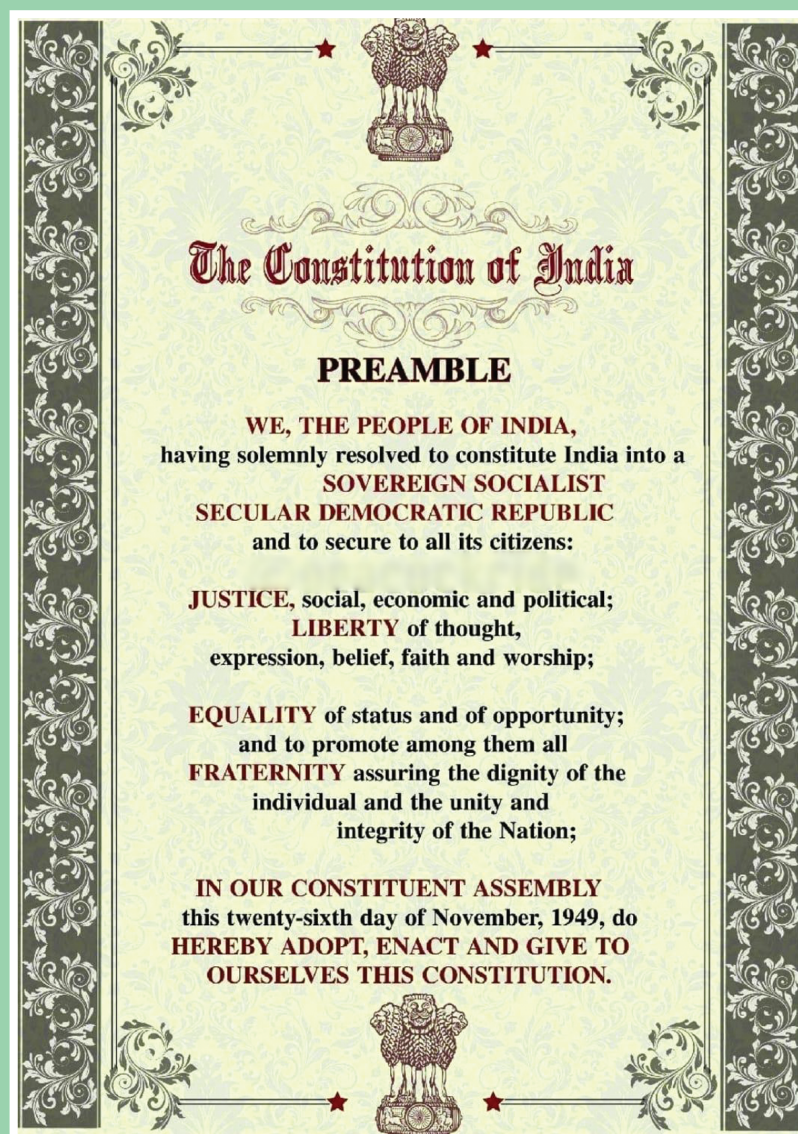


POLITICAL SCIENCE

(CIVICS)





**TELANGANA STATE BOARD OF
INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
(CIVICS)
SECOND YEAR
(English Medium)**

BASIC LEARNING MATERIAL

**ACADEMIC YEAR
2021-2022**

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PREFACE

The ongoing Global Pandemic Covid-19 that has engulfed the entire world has changed every sphere of our life. Education, of course is not an exception. In the absence of Physical Classroom Teaching, Department of Intermediate Education Telangana has successfully engaged the students and imparted education through TV lessons. In the back drop of the unprecedented situation due to the pandemic TSBIE has reduced the burden of curriculum load by considering only 70% syllabus for class room instruction as well as for the forthcoming Intermediate Examinations. It has also increased the choice of questions in the examination pattern for the convenience of the students.

To cope up with exam fear and stress and to prepare the students for annual exams in such a short span of time , TSBIE has prepared “Basic Learning Material” that serves as a primer for the students to face the examinations confidently. It must be noted here that, the Learning Material is not comprehensive and can never substitute the Textbook. At most it gives guidance as to how the students should include the essential steps in their answers and build upon them. I wish you to utilize the Basic Learning Material after you have thoroughly gone through the Text Book so that it may enable you to reinforce the concepts that you have learnt from the Textbook and Teachers. I appreciate ERTW Team, Subject Experts, who have involved day in and out to come out with the, Basic Learning Material in such a short span of time.

I would appreciate the feedback from all the stake holders for enriching the learning material and making it cent percent error free in all aspects.

The material can also be accessed through our website www.tsbie.cgg.gov.in.

Commissioner & Secretary
Intermediate Education, Telangana.

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Indian Constitution – Historical Background

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Moderates in Indian National movement.

- A. Moderate phase (1885-1905) of the National movement is described as an era of liberal phase. Prominent leaders in this phase were Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendranath Benerjee and others. The moderate leaders adopted peaceful and constitutional methods, in articulating their demands.

2. Methods of Extremists?

- A. 1. Boycott of British goods
2. Boycott of honorary titles and government offices
3. Practicing passive resistance
4. Encouraging education and mass awareness.

3. Simon Commission

- A. **Simon commission :-** The British Government appointed a statutory commission on Government of India Act, 1919, to review the operation of the Act, and suggest measures for the progress of reforms. The commission had seven English men as members and sir John Simon as Chairman. The congress decided to boycott the commission and raised the slogan " Simon Go Back"

4. Civil Disobedience Movement

- A. **Civil Disobedience Movement :-** The Indian National Congress launched this movement on 12th march 1930. Under the guidance of Gandhi during the 1st. stage Gandhi asked the Indian masses to launch salt satyagraha Gandhi with his 78 disciplines launched a march from sabaramati to Dandi to violate the British Government Laws. This movement is also popularly known as salt satyagraha.

5. Drafting Committee

- A. **Drafting Committee :-** The constituent Assembly set up the drafting committee with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as chairman, and B.L. Mitter, N. Gopal Swamy, syed Mohammed Sadula,

K.M Munshi Alladi Krishnna swamy and D.P.Khaithan as its members. Bengal Narsing Rao was the chief Constitutional Advisor to the committee.

6. Preamble of Indian Constitution.

- A. **Preamble :-** The preamble of the Indian Constitution reflect the aims, aspirations and pbjectives, Jawaharlal Nehru described it as a declaration, a firm resolve, a pledge and an understanding. The preamble of the constitution was prepared on the basis of the objective resolution.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Explain any four causes for the Indian National Movement.

A. **Causes for the Birth of Indian National Movement :-**

1. British Colonial Rule
2. Socio - cultural Renaissance
3. Great Revolt
4. English Education
5. Economic Exploitation
6. Famines and Acute Poverty
7. Press
8. Repressive Rule
9. Racial Discrimination
10. Emergence of Indian National Congress.

1. **British Colonial Rule :-** British rule in India has both positive and negative impact on Indian Society. The British rule introduced a concrete administrative structure with several rationally divided departments. The British also introduced Indian Civil Service (ICS) such as posts and telegraphs, communications, railways and roadways and certain major irrigation system. In spite of these good things, the British also followed practice like ruthless, exploitations of Indian economic resources, all these factors contributed to discontent against British and motivated people to undertake the national movement.
2. **English Education :-** The British introduced English education in India, the fostered. Scientific thinking in people of India. English education also taught care political values of western societies such as Liberty, Equality justice and Democracy. The British did not practice these values and ideals in India. Such dual standards angered the educated classes. Who then started educating the masses of India and questioning the British.
3. **Press :-** Many new papers, dailies, and journals aroused feelings of nationalism among Indians during this period. Notable among them were, the Amrit Bazar, patrika, patriot, the Hindu, Navajeevan, Andhra patrika etc. which created and nurtured the feeling of patriotism and Nationalism.

4. **Emergence of Indian National Congress :-** Emergence of Indian National Congress in 1885 is a landmark event in the history of Indian. National Movement. During the initial years of its inception to create a board based anti-colonial nationalist movement on an all India basis. Later, it attained the status of a champion that extensively worked spreading the nationalist sentiment and achieving freedom of India.
2. **What are the important provisions of Government of India Act, 1919?**
- A. Government of India Act, 1919, incorporating various constitutional reforms as discussed below.
1. The Executive council of the secretary of state of India was to comprise of 8-12 members. Similarly membership of Governor General Executive council was increased from one to three.
 2. The Central Legislative became bicameral with the council of states with 60 members and Legislative Assembly with 146 members.
 3. Dyarchy system was introduced provincial level.
 4. Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Christians and Europeans were also granted separate electorates.
 5. The system of Indirect election came to be replaced with direct elections. However, franchise was limited only on the tax payers, and educated.
4. **Point out the main provisions of the Independence of India Act, 1947.**
- A. **Main provisions of Indian Independence Act, 1947 :-**
1. India and Pakistan shall be constituted as two separate independent states.
 2. Two constituent Assemblies shall be formed each for India and Pakistan.
 3. The British supremacy over British India and Native princely states.
 4. The princely states would be free to join either dominions or to remain independent.
 5. Territories of the two dominions were defined but they were empowered to include or exclude a territory themselves.

ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. **Explain the salient features of Indian constitution.**
- A. **Salient features of Indian constitution :-**
1. **Written and Detailed Constitution :-** The constitution of India is a written document. It was drafted, debated and enacted by the constituent Assembly of India. It took 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days. To draft and enact the constitution. Originally Indian constitution consisted of 395 Articles, 22 parts, with 8 schedules.
 2. **India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic :-** With the adaption of the constitution, India become a "sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic. "India is empowered to act with complete freedom and independence both internally and

externally with its sovereign power. The words "socialist", and 'secular' were included only in 1976 (with the 42 and Amendment).

3. **Noble aims and objectives :-** Indian constitution has noble aims and objectives. It secures for all its citizens, justice in social, economic and political matters. It also provides all citizens, the liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
4. **Combination of Rigid and Flexibility :-** The constitution of India can be amended with rigid and flexible methods. The union parliament can amend some parts of the constitution by simple majority. Some other matters require a special majority.
5. **Unitary and Federal Features :-** The constitution of India describes India as a union of states and provides for a federal structure with unitary spirit. It prescribed a unitary system in emergencies and a federal system in normal times. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar and other eminent leaders described Indian constitution as federal leaning towards unitary. K.C. who remarked that India is a quasi - federation.
6. **Parliamentary Government :-** Indian constitution introduced the British parliamentary system of government at central and state levels. However the British type hereditary monarchy was not adopted in India. Instead the makers of our constitution suggested the Irish type of elected president for India. They adopted all other features of British political system such as two types of executive heads.
7. **Independent Judiciary :-** The constitution of India granted independent and integrated judiciary for India. Hence the supreme court and High Courts in India. Act independently without fear or favour to executive and legislative organs.
8. **Fundamental Rights :-** The liberal democratic nature of Indian constitution is reflected in Fundamental Rights. They are incorporated under part III from 12 to 35 articles of the constitution. Initially there were seven fundamental rights in the constitution. But at present there are only six fundamental rights.
9. **Directive Principles of State Policy :-** Our constitution has brought forward certain directive principles as the policy of the state in part IV from 36 to 51 articles. The makers of our constitution derived these principles from the Irish constitution. They pointed out that these principles would transform India into a welfare state, Gandhian state and liberal state.
10. **Fundamental Duties :-** The original constitution in 1950 did not provide the fundamental duties of the citizens. They were incorporated later in article 51A, under part IV-A based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
11. **Single Citizenship :-** Our constitution conferred single citizenship to all those persons who are born in India, or who have resided in India for a specific period. This facility is provided for preserving the unity and integrity of the Indian Nation.

And also Universal adult Franchise, Bicameralism, Panchayath Raj & Nagar palika Acts, special provisions relating to SC and ST'S are features of the constitution of India.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Gandhian Principles

A: Gandhian principles provide ideal rule in India.

1. Organization of village panchayats
2. The state to strive for the promotion of cottage industries in rural areas
3. Promotion of educational and economic interest of the weaker section
4. The state to endeavour to bring about prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

2. Socialistic Principles

- A:
1. State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.
 2. Provision of adequate means of livelihood. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 3. Right to work to education and to public assistance in case of un-employment, old age, sickness.etc
 4. State to provide all workers a living wage

3. Any four fundamental Duties.

- A:
1. Respect constitutional ideals and institutions the national flag and the national anthem
 2. To cherish and fallow the noble ideals which inspired our national movement.
 3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 4. Defend the country and render national service when called up on to do so

ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

1. Explain the fundamental Rights as incorporated in the Indian constitution.

A. Fundamental Rights are incorporated in part III of the Indian constitution.

These are mentioned in Articles 12 to Articles 35

Classification of fundamental Rights:-

1. Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18)
2. Rights to Freedom (Article 19 to 22)
3. Right against Exploitation (Article 23&24)
4. Right to freedom of Religion (Article 25 to 28)
5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29 to 30)
6. Rights to constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

The original constitution provided for the Right to property under Article 31 but it has been deleted by 44th Amendment, 1978. Now it is a legal Right.

1. Right to Equality :- (Article 14 to 18)

Article 14 states that all persons are equal before the law.

Article 15 states that the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex.

Article 16 states that there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment to any office under the state.

Article 17 states that untouchability is abolished

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

2. Right freedom :- (Article 19 to 22)

Article 19 states that all citizens shall have the right

- a) To freedom of speech
- b) To assemble peacefully and without arms
- c) To form associations
- d) To move freely throughout the territory of India
- e) To reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
- f) To practice any profession

Article 20 states that no person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of the law in force at the time of the commission of the act changes as on offence nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

Article 21 states about Right to life. That no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty.

Article 21A state shall provide free and compulsory education two all children 6-14 years.

Article 22 states that no person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed.

Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours.

3. Right against Exploitation :- (Article 23&24)

Article 23 states that the traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited.

Article 24 states that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or engaged in any other hazardous employment

4. Right to freedom of Religion :- (Article 25 to 28)

Article 25 states that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religion.

Article 26 states that right to establish and maintain institutions for religions and charitable purposes.

Article 27 states that no person shall be compelled to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

Article 28 states that no religions instruction shall be provided in any educational institutions maintained out of state funds.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights :- (Article 29&30)

Article 29 states that that right citizens to conserve their language, script and culture

Article 30 states that right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

6. Right to constitutional Remedies :- (Article 32)

Article 32 states that right to move the supreme court / high courts by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this part is guaranteed.

This is the heart & soul of the constitution.

2. What are the differences between fundamental Rights and Directive principles of state policy?

A. Fundamental Rights	Directive principles of state policy
1. Fundamental rights are negative in nature.	1. DPSP are positive to nature
2. These are justifiable in courts	2. DPSP are not justifiable
3. Fundamental rights concerned about the citizens and protects the individual liberty and life.	3. DPSP are aimed at development and welfare of the nation in social, political and economic aspects
4. Whenever a conflict arises between fundamental rights and DPSP, FR over ride DPSP	4. DPSP cannot override FR of an individual
5. These are enumerated in part III of constitution.	5. These are enumerated in part IV of constitution.
6. No separate legislation is required to enact or implement them.	6. Separate legislation is to be passed to implement.
7. Whoever be in the government. FR shall be implemented.	7. DPSP can be implemented according to the will and wish of the persons in government.
8. This right represent the nature of political democracy of the state	8. The DPSP explain the ideals of the nation and the aims and the goals of the government.
9. Those order to state and successive government from constitution.	9. There are advices for successive government.
10. Who ever be in the government fundamental rights shall be implemented.	10. DPSP can implemented according to the will and wish of the government.

Union Government

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Composition of Electoral College?

- A. The president of India is elected by electoral college. The electoral college consists to elected members of a) Both Houses of Parliament b) State legislative Assemblies c) The elected Members of legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry. The election is conducted in the system of Proportional representation of single transferable vote.

2. The composition of Union Council of Ministers.

- A. 1. India has three tier ministry consisting of cabinet Ministers, ministers for state and the Deputy Ministers.

3. National Emergency.

- A. National emergency may be declared by the president if he is satisfied that the security of India or any other part of its territory is threatened by war or external aggressions or armed. Vebellion National emergency may be imposed on the written advice of the union council of ministers.

4. Composition of Rajya Sabha.

- A. The Rajya Sabha is constituted according to the Article of 80 of the Indian constitution. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which 238 members are to be the representatives of the states, there of union territories and 12 members are nominated by the president of India.

5. Composition of Lok Sabha.

- A. Lok Sabha is the lower House or popular chamber in Indian parliament, its maximum strength is 550. It comprises members belonging to the i) states and ii) Union territories.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Write about Election of Vice-President and his functions.

- A. The vice president of India is elected by the electoral college that consists members of the rajya sabha & lok sabha (including nominated members) on the basis of proportional representation by single transferable vote system.

Powers and Functions :-

Chairman of Rajya Sabha :- The vice president of India acts as the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha. In this capacity he presides over the meetings of Rajya Sabha and conducts the business of the house. He exercises casting vote in case the members have voted equally in favour & against a bill.

Acting as the president :- When a vacancy occurs in the office of president of India he acts as the president. He acts as the president for temporary period not exceeding six months. During this period he receives the salary, allowances and privileges of the president of India.

2. Explain the functions of Speaker of Lok Sabha.

- A.
1. The speaker presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha.
 2. He exercises his vote in case of a tie over a bill.
 3. He presides over the joint session of the parliament.
 4. He decides about the admissibility of a motion in the house.
 5. Adjournment motions are moved with his consent.
 6. He allows members to ask questions.
 7. He has a privilege of determining whether a bill is money bill or not.

3. What are the Emergency Powers of President of India?

A. **Emergency Powers :-**

i) **National emergency act (352) :-** the president of India may issue a proclamation of national emergency when the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. National emergency may be imposed on the written advice of the union council of ministers.

ii) **Constitutional emergency (Art :356) :-** on the receipt of a report from the governor of a state that a situation has arisen in which the government of that state can't function according to the constitutional provisions. The president may proclaim emergency in the state. It is also called as president rule or constitutional emergency.

iii) **Financial emergency (Art 360) :-** Financial emergency is declared by the president when he is satisfied that financial stability of the country or any state is threatened.

ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)**1. Explain Powers and Functions of Indian Parliament.**

- A. The Indian parliament is the supreme legislative body reflecting the aims and aspiration of the common people India. It play key role in formulating laws required by government if India.

Powers and Functions Parliament:

Legislative powers:- The main function of the Indian parliament is law making. It makes laws on all subject mentioned in the union list and concurrent list. A bill will be become an act one after the both houses pass it. The president has a power to return a bill to the parliament for reconsideration. When the parliament resend and repasses it the president has to sign it. Then only a bill become an act.

Executive powers:- Another important function of India parliament is controlling the executive. Adjournment motion, cut motion call attention and question hour are keys to control the executive remains in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of Loksabha.

Financial powers :- n the financial domain the parliament is supreme authority not a single paisa can be spent by the executive without parliamentary sanction the budget is annually prepared by the cabinet and it is submitted for the approval of the parliament the parliament also approves all proposals of the union govt to impose taxes

Power to Amend the constitution :- According to the provision of article 368, the power to Amend constitution is vested in parliament most of the constitution is amended by a 2/3 majority of the members in each house. For the amending the provisions of some articles of some articles the ratification of at least half of the state legislature is required.

Electoral function :- India parliament elects the president and vice-president. The member of loksabha elect two of their members as the speaker and deputy speakers. The member of rajysabha elect their deputy chairman.

Judicial power :- Indian parliament is empowered to impeach the president, vice president, the chief justice and other justice of the supreme court and high court. It plays a decisive role in the removal of chief election commissioner and CAG of India.

Deliberative Function :- Parliament is the important forum where the deliberations are mode an a variety of subject concerning people of India. It discuss the contemporary national and international issues matters concerning a redressal of public grievances, etc....

Other Powers :-

- i) Alteration of boundaries of state.

- ii) Changes in the name of states.
- iii) Creations or abolition of legislature council.

2. Powers and Functions of President of India.

A. The president of India is the constitutional head of the state. He is the first citizen of India. He preserves the nation's identity and upholds the constitution and its values. All executive actions of the Government of India formally taken in the name of president of India.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS : The powers and functions of the president of India are classified into three types :-

- i) Ordinary powers
- ii) Emergency powers
- iii) Discretionary powers

i) Ordinary powers :-

1. **Executive powers :-** The president enjoys all executive powers of the union Government.

He appoints :

- i) The prime minister
- ii) The union council of ministers
- iii) State Governors, lieutenant governors and....
- iv) Comptroller and auditor general of India.
- v) Judges of supreme court and high courts
- vi) Central election commission.
- vii) Chairman and members of union public service commission etc.

2. **Legislative Powers :** The president is an integral part of the union legislative. In that capacity he performs legislative functions :

- i) He summons and prorogues the meeting of the parliament.
- ii) He addresses both houses of parliament after each general election to loksabha and annual first session of the parliament.
- iii) He nominates (2) Anglo-Indian members to loksabha and (12) members to Rajya sabha.
- iv) He dissolves loksabha
- v) He signs the bills passed by the parliament. The president proclaims ordinances when the parliament is not in session.

3. **Financial Powers :** The president initiates every financial year through the annual budget of government of India to be presented before the house of parliament. The

accords permission to the members for introducing money bills in parliament. He operates the contingency fund of India. The reports submitted by finance commission and comptroller and auditor general of India are placed before the parliament.

4. **Judicial Powers :**

- i) He appoints the chief Justice and other Judges of the supreme court and High Court.
- ii) The president shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remission of punishments.
- iii) He takes advice from supreme court however, the advice is not binding on him.
- iv) The president appoints the attorney general of India.

5. **Military powers :** The president is the supreme commander of the defense forces. He appoints the chief of the staff and other officers of armed forces and he can declare war and negotiate peace.

- Chief of the Army
- Chief of the Navy
- Chief of the Air force

6. **Diplomatic Powers :** The president appoints the diplomatic envoys to foreign countries. All treaties and international agreements are negotiated and concluded in the name of the president

3. **Powers and Functions of Prime Minister of India of India.**

A. **Prime minister :-** The prime minister is the head of the government and country. The president appoints the leader of the majority party or alliance in lok sabha as the prime minister all the other ministers are appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister. Article 74 of the constitution states that there will be a council of minister with the prime minister as the head to aid and advise the president in exercise of this function.

Powers and function of prime minister :-

Leader of the union cabinet :- The prime minister is the leader of the union council of minister. He appoints the cabinet ministers. They may change their portfolios or can also ask any of the minister to resign. The cabinet meeting presides over the cabinet meetings.

Leader of the parliament :- As the leader of majority party in the (house of lok sabha people) the prime minister is treated as the leader of the parliament. He is the chief spoken person of the government who informs cabinet decisions to the parliament, makes announcement of principal government policies. He determines the dates of its meeting and decides when the house of people is to be dissolved.

Leader of the union Government :- The prime minister is head of the government. He acts as the leader of the union government all major appointments of the union government are virtually made by the prime minister along with his council of minister formulated policies and programmer for the development of the people and country the co-odelinate various department of union government.

Link between the parliament and the union cabinet :- The prime minister arts are the link between the president and the union council of minister. It is the duty of prime minister to communicate to the president all the decision of the union cabinet. The furnished every information required by the president concerning the affaire of the union government.

Leader of the Nation :- Prime minister act as the leader of the nation (In international relations) the prime minister is regarded as chief spokes person of the country. All major decision on foreign policies influent by the prime minister.

4. Write about the Functions of Supreme Court of India.

- A. The supreme court is the apex court in India. It is guardian of constitution and protector of fundamental rights. The salient features of India judiciary is that it has single integrated and unified judicial system.

Power and functions :-

Judication of the supreme court may be categorized as original, appellate and advisory.

1. Original jurisdiction :-

Under this jurisdiction the supreme court can settle disputes (i) between the centre and one are more status (ii) between the center and any states on the one side and one or other state on the other side (iii) between two or more states.

2. Appellate Jurisdiction :-

Under the appellate jurisdiction the supreme court can hear appeals on the following cases.

- i) **Constitutional cases :-** An appeal can be made to the supreme court in cases which relate to the interpretation of the constitution.
- ii) **Civil cases :-** In a civil case also an appeal can be made to the supreme court against a decision of a high court. In these case the high court must certify that the case involves a substantial question of law is to the interpretation of the constitution.
- iii) **Criminal cases :-** An appeal can be made in the supreme court against any judgement. Final order to sentence is given by high court. In original matter ordinarily. The high courts are the final courts of appeal.

But the supreme court has been given the special powers by the constitution to hear appeal against the decision of high courts in criminal matters.

3. Advisory jurisdiction :-

The supreme court has some advisory powers also. The president of India can seek the opinion of the court. If there is a question of law or fact where the interpretation of the constitution is involved the supreme courts may give its opinion on the president's reference with regard to any matters.

4. Miscellaneous Functions :-

- i) **Court of record :-** The supreme court also act as the court of the records. The judgments of the supreme court are recorded and considered as authoritative and serves as case laws and proceedings. These records have great evidence value for future case.
- ii) **Judicial Review :-** The supreme court has been given the power to decide whether a law passed by parliament or the state legislatures and the executive decisions taken by the central or state government is constitutional or not. If such a law or executive decision is found unconstitutional then it can be declared invalid.

State Government

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. State Executive

- A. The state Executive consists of the Chief Minister, the council of ministers and the Governor. Article 153 to 167 of Indian constitution deal with matters relating to the state Executive. Ministers are appointed by the Governor. They play a crucial role in the formulation and implementation of the policies.

2. Legislative Assembly

- A. Every state has a legislative Assembly it represents the people of the state. The members are directly elected by the voters for 5 years term. Legislative Assembly must have no less than 60 and more than 500 members.

3. Composition of High court.

- A. Every High Court shall consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the president of India may from time to time appoint. Additional Judges for a temporary period not exceeding two years, for the clearance of areas of work in a High Court.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Write about powers and functions of the state Governor.

- A. Governor is appointed by the president of India. He is the representative of the centre in the state.

Powers and functions of the Governor:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Executive powers | 2. Legislative powers |
| 3. Financial powers | 4. Judicial powers |

1. Executive powers:-

The Governor is vested with the executive powers of the state Government.

1. The Governor appoints the chief minister
2. He appoints the ministers on the advice of the chief minister
3. He appoints vice-chancellors of Universities in a state.
4. He appoints the chairman and members of the state public service commission. Human Rights commission, Election commission, Lokayuktha of the state

2. Legislative Powers:-

1. The Governor can summon or prorogue the state Legislature as well as can dissolve the state Legislative assembly.
2. He addresses the state Legislative Assembly in person or through messages.
3. He nominates 1/6th of the members to the state Legislative council.
4. He accords permission to the bills sent by the state Legislature

3. Financial Powers :-

1. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature only with his prior recommendation.
2. He ensures that the annual state budget is laid before the state Legislature.
3. He maintains the contingency fund of the state

4. Judicial Powers:-

1. Governor, in consultation with the state High court, makes appointment, posting and promotion of District Judges.
2. He has the power to grant pardons, respites, suspension of punishments, the remit of commute any person convicted of any offence against any law.
3. While appointing Judges of any state High Court, he is consulted by the president.

5. Miscellaneous Powers :-

1. The Governor receives the annual report of the state public service commission.
2. He sends the report of CAG to the speaker for placing it before the state Legislature.

6. Discretionary Powers:-

The Governor exercises these powers without consulting the council of ministers.

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.
5. Seeking instructions from the president before promulgating ordinances on some matters.

2. Explain powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

- A. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. After the general elections the Governor appoints the leader of majority party in the state legislative Assembly as the chief Minister.

Power and functions :-**1. Formation of the Ministry:-**

1. Formation of the Ministry is responsibility of the Chief Minister.
2. He recommends the Governor to appoint any person as a minister
3. Allocation and reshuffling of portfolios among ministers.

2. Presides over the cabinet meetings:-

1. The chief minister is the chairman of the state cabinet.
2. He also prepared and controls the agenda for cabinet meeting.

3. Link between the Governor and the council of Ministers :-

1. The Chief Minister is the main link between the Governor and the council of ministers.
2. He communicate to the Governor all the decisions of the council of Ministers.
3. He is the chief advisor of the Governor in appointing various commissions at state level.

4. Leader of the Legislative Assembly:-

1. Chief Minister acts as a leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly.
2. He is the leader of the Legislative Assembly
3. He coordinates between the members of Assembly and the Government.

5. Chief spokesman:-

1. The chief minister is the chief spokesman of the state Government.
2. He announces important policies of the state government.

6. Leader of the party in power:-

1. The chief Minister is the leader of the party in power at the state level.
2. He participates in party meetings.
3. He informs party members about government programs.

7. Leader of the state :-

1. The chief Minister acts as the leader of the state.
2. He consoles effected people during natural calamities.
3. He maintains rapport with the people.

8. Power of getting the state Legislative Assembly dissolved :-

The Chief Minister has the privilege to advise the Governor to dissolve the state Legislative Assembly.

3. Explain the structure of the state Legislative council.

A. Legislative council is the upper House of the state Legislature.

At present only 6 states have Legislative councils, Telangana, Ap, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, UP.

There are five different categories of representation in the legislative council.

1. One-third of the total members are elected by the members of local bodies such as municipalities, municipal corporations, ZPTC, MPTC members is the state.
2. One third to be elected by the members of the legislative Assembly.\
3. One twelfth are elected by persons who are graduates of three years standing residing in that state.
4. One twelfth to be elected by an electorate consisting of school teachers and those in higher educational institutions.
5. One sixth are nominated by the Governor from persons having knowledge or practical experience in fields such as literature, science, arts, the co-operative movement and social services

The members are elected by the method of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

Centre-State Relations

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. NITI Ayog

- A. The NITI Ayog came into force on January 1, 2015. It is a policy making body for India's socio, economic development.

2. Union List

- A. The Union Government has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in Union List. Initially there were 97 subjects, at present there are 98 items in this List. Citizenship, Foreign Affairs, Railways etc.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Describe the Legislative Relations between Union and States

- A. Union- State relations occupy a significant place in the efficient function of Indian federal policy. To ensure co-operation and co-ordination between Centre and States, the Indian constitution listed Centre-State Relations under aspects namely Legislative, administrative and financial.

Legislative Relations :

1. Union Government has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to union list.
Ex: Citizenship, railways, banking, telephones
2. State Governments have exclusive powers to enact laws with respect to state list.
Ex: Police agriculture, local governments, etc
3. The union as well as the states have the power to make legislative on the concurrent list.
Ex: Marriage and divorce, education, forests, labour
4. The parliament has power to make legislation on residuary items.
5. Whenever national emergency is declared, the parliament gets the power to make laws over the state list.

6. During the president's rule in any state the union government can legislate on subjects in the state list
7. According to Rajya Sabha Resolution, Parliament can make a law on a state subject.
8. Parliament can make laws on state subjects on the request of two or more states.

2. Point out the Administrative Relations between Union and States.

A. Indian constitution lays down the administrative relations between the union and the states in part XI. The union Government exercises control over the states through its executive authority. Some of the following provisions reflect the superiority of the union over the states.

1. The president of India has power to appoint, transfer and dismiss the Governor of any state.
2. The union has the power to give directions to any state for the construction and maintenance of means of communications.
3. The president is empowered to establish an inter - state council.
4. The union government can give directions to the state governments during the national emergency.
5. President-rule can be imposed in a state whenever it fails to comply with directions of the union government
6. It is the responsibility of the state governments to protect national properties in their states
7. Inter-state river valley disputes can be settled down by the parliamentary Acts.
8. According to Article 256 the union government can give administrative directions to the state governments.
9. All India services are selected and appointed by the Centre government only.

3. Mention The Financial Relations between Union and States.

A. Union - state financial relations are incorporated in part XII of Indian constitution. The Centre revenue and states revenue are clearly mentioned in our constitution. But some of the tax proceeds are distributed between union and states on the recommendations of the finance commission.

1. Some of the taxes and duties levied, collected and used by the centre are: corporate tax, estate duty, etc.
2. Taxes and duties levied, collected and used by the states are: land taxes, transport, taxes on consumption of electricity
3. Taxes levied by the union but collected and appropriated by the states are: stamp duties, promissory notes, cheques

4. Taxes levied and collected by the union but assigned to the states ex : taxes on railway freight, passengers carried by rail, sea or air.
5. Taxes levied and collected by the union and distributed among the union and the states. Ex : Income tax.
6. Union Grants - in-aid to the states, the constitution makes special provisions for giving grants - in-aid to the states.
7. During the proclamation of financial emergency the president can suspend the provisions of revenue between union and states.

Local Governments

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

- A. It was appointed on 16th January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (CDP) and the National Extension Service Scheme (NESS). This committee submitted its report on 24th November 1957.

The main recommendation is :- Three tier Panchayat Raj System i.e Gram Panchayat at the village level, panchayat samithi at the block level, zilla parishad at the district level.

2. State Election Commission

- A. Article 243 (K) explains how the state election commission is to ensure free and fair elections to the Panchayats. It calls for the appointment of a state election commissioner to be appointed by the state Governor.

3. State Finance Commission

- A. Article 243 (1) Provide for the state finance commission. The governor of the state shall constitute a finance commission for every five years. The finance commission shall review the financial Position of the Gram Panchayats, Mandal praja parishads and zilla praja parishads and make recommendations to the Government.

4. Gram Panchayat

- A. The base of the structure of the panchayat Raj institutions of the Gram Panchayat. It covers a village or a group of villages. Gram panchayat is a legislative or deliberative body.

5. Gram Sabha

- A. Article 243 (A) deals with the Gram sabha. Every village was to have a Gram Sabha, consisting of all registered voters of a village comprised within the area of panchayat at the village level.

6. Sarpanch

- A. Sarpanch is the first person of the village and political head of the Gram panchayat. He is directly elected by registered voters of the village.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Write brief note on Telangana Panchayat Raj Act on 2018.

- A. **Introduction :-** Telangana Panchayat Raj Act - 2018 was come into existence on 18th April 2018. The main objectives of the new Act are to strengthening the local government in Telangana and fulfill the ambitions and aspirations of the new state. It consists of 297 sections, VIII Schedules and 9 parts.

Main Features of the Telangana Panchayath Raj Act :

Three - tier System :- Provides for a three - tier panchayat Raj system i.e. Grama Panchayat at village level, Mandal praja parishad at Mandal level and zilla praja parishad at District level.

Qualifications and Disqualifications :- The Act specified grounds for qualifications and disqualification of my candidate contesting for any panchayat post.

- He/she should be completed the age of 21 years.
- He/she should be voter in the area.
- He/she is not eligible for having more than two children after 30th may, 1995.

Reservations :- This Act provides reservations in all tiers to SC s & ST s on the basis of proportion their population 34% seats are reserved for BC s and 50% seats reserved for women. The reservations shall be rotated every two consecutive terms.

Duration of Panchayat : The duration of panchayat is five years at every level. In case of dissolution, election should be conducted within six months. But, where the remaining of the period is less than six months for any vacancy, it shall not be necessary to hold any election for remaining period.

Powers and Functions :- This Act provides powers and Functions of the panchayats. It has powers on 29 items listed in XIth schedule of the constitution. They are agriculture, health and sanitation, drinking, water, social welfare, etc.

2. Describe the main provision of the 73rd constitution Amendment Act, 1992.

- A. **Introduction :-** The constitution 73rd amendment act, 1992 came into force on 24th April, 1993. It inserted part IX of the Indian constitution from article 243-243 (o) (16 article), that deals with 'The Panchayath". It added the Eleventh Schedule to the constitution that deals with powers, authority and responsibilities of the panchayat.

Main Provisions of the Act :-

Gram Sabha :- Article 243 (A) deals with the Gram Sabha. Every village was to have a gram sabha, consisting of all registered voters of a village comprised within the area of panchayat at the village level.

Constitution of panchayat :- The act & envisages a uniform three tier system of panchayats at rural level through out the country. They are :- 1. village level- Gram panchayat 2. Block level - panchayat samithi or mandal parishad, 3. District level Zilla parishad. A state having population of below 20 lakhs may not constitute panchayat samithi at block level.

Composition of panchayat :- Members of the panchayat consist of directly or indirectly elected members. Ward members, sarpanch, MPTC and ZPTC s are elected directly by the people. Deputy sarpanch, chairpersons and Deputy chairpersons are elected indirectly.

Reservation of Seats :- The act provides reservations in panchayat for the SC s & ST s in proportion to their population. It provides 1/3 of seats reserved for women. The act also authorizes the state legislature to make reservations for BCs. At present Telangana state implemented 34% seats reserved for BCs and 50% for women in all stages of panchayat Raj system.

Duration of panchayat :- The duration of panchayat is five years at every level. In case of dissolution, election should be conducted within six months. But, where the remaining of the period is less than six months for any vacancy, it shall not be necessary to hold any election for remaining period.

Powers & Functions :- Article 243 (G) Explains the powers & functions of the panchayats. It has powers on 29 items listed in the XIth schedule of the constitution. They are agriculture, health & sanitation, drinking water, social welfare etc.

3. Mention the main provisions of the 74th constitution Amendment Act, 1992.

A. **Introduction :-** The 74th constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 seeks to strengthen the democratic units of self government at urban level by granting constitutional status to them. It added part - IXA under the title "Municipalities". This part consists of 18 articles from Articles - 243 (P) to 243 (ZG).

It also added a new schedule namely the twelfth schedule to the constitution which contains 18 functional items of Municipalities.

Main provisions of the Act.

1. **Constitution of Municipalities :-** This Act provides three kinds of urban local governments in every state. They are :

1. **Nagar panchayat :** In transitional area that is an area in transition from rural urban.

2. **Municipality** : In a smaller urban area
3. **Municipal corporation** : for a large urban area.
2. **Composition of Municipalities** :- All members of urban local bodies shall be elected directly by the people of the municipal area. They are councilors to Nagar panchayat and Municipalities, and corporators to municipal corporation. Chairpersons, vice-chair persons and Mayors and Deputy Mayors should be elected by the members of the urban local bodies MLAS, MPS, MLC S are also ex- office members of their respective urban local bodies.
3. **Reservation of seats** :- The Act provides reservations in urban local bodies for SCs and ST s in proportion to their populations. It provides for 1/3 of seats reserved for women. The act also authorizes states legislatures to create reservations for BCs. At present Telangana state has implemented 34% reservation for seats BC s and 50% to women in all stages of urban local bodies.
4. **Duration of Municipalities** :- The duration of urban local bodies is five years at every level. In case of dissolution, election should be conducted. Within six months. But, where the remaining of the period is less six months for any vacancy it shall not be necessary to hold any election for remaining period.
5. **Powers and functions** :- Article 243 (w) explains the powers and functions of the urban local bodies. It has powers on 18 items listed in XIIth schedule of the constitution. They are urban planning, public health, sanitation, fire services, burial grounds, roads and bridges, etc.

Election System in India

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. **What are Electronic Voting Machines?**
 - A. EVMs:- The system of manual ballot paper was replaced with electronic voting Machines (EVM) System. An EVM is designed with two units, the control unit, and the ballot unit.
2. **When is National voters Day observed?**
 - A. The Election Commission of India is established on January 25, 1950. To mark the commission foundation day, every year January 25 is celebrated as National voters Day.

ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)

- I. **Describe the composition, powers and functions of Election commission of India.**
 - A. **Election commission of India :-** In India, all elections are conducted under control and supervision of an election commission according to article 324 of the constitution. Presently the central election commission consists of a chief Election commissioner and two other election commissioners. The chief Election commissioner is the chairman of the Election commission.

Powers and Functions of Election Commissions :-

1. It recognize different political parties in India. And classify them as national, regional, and sub-regional political parties.
2. It prepare the electoral rolls for conducting elections
3. It notifies the election schedules with proper dates
4. It prepares the model code of conduct (MCC) to be followed by political parties during elections.
5. It supervises the machinery of elections in the country.
6. It cancels the polls or postpone the polls in the event of malpractices like rigging or violence.

7. It advises the president of India or Governor of respective state on matters relating to the disqualification of a legislator.
8. It conducts general elections and by elections for the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, state Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council.
9. It conduct elections to office of the president of India, and vice-president of India
10. It appoints all election personnel
11. It appoints election tribunals to resolve disputes on elections

Contemporary Issues in Indian Politics

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Forms of Corruption.

- A. The World Bank defined Corruption as using “Public office for private profit”. Forms of corruption bribery, extortion, embezzlement, favoritism, nepotism, undue influence etc.

2. Whistle Blowers

- A. The activists who expose or disclose corruption in public offices and alert people against corruption.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. Describe various Anti-Corruption Laws in India.

- A. Indian Government has taken several measures to check corruption at different levels.
1. The prevention of Corruption Act, 2018. The main trust of this Act is to prohibit illegal gratification in the discharge of their official functions. Bribe givers and intermediaries may also be held liable under this Act.

Filing cases of corruption against certain authorities requires prior approval of constitutional functionaries.
 2. Various sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) offer criminal punishment against public servants indulge in corrupt practices.
 3. The prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and the Right to Information Act, 2005 help in filing cases of corruption.
 4. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was set up in 1964 to make vigil on the public servant.
 5. The citizens guide is prepared by the central vigilance commission on do's and don'ts in matters of prevention corruption.

Emergence of Telangana State

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Hyderabad state

- A. Erstwhile princely state of Hyderabad was integrated into Indian Union in September 17, 1948 as a result of police action. Immediately after its integration, General Chaudhury took over the admin as the state. In the ensuing election to the state Assembly, the congress partly swept the polls and formed the Govt. with Burugula Ramakrishna Rao as the Chief Minister of Hyderabad state.

2. Mulki Rules

- A. Mulki Rules and Telangana Regional committee was a commitment made 1958 in the Gentlemen's agreement between the leaders of Andhra and Telangana. As per Mulki (12 years continued stay in Telangana) qualification for admission into educational and recruitment all subordinate services in Telangana area.

3. Hyderabad as a Common Capital

- A. Hyderabad remains as the Common Capital for the state of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for a period not exceeding 10 years.

4. Sakala Janula Samme

- A. Sakala Janula Samme (All People's General Strike) was a historical occurrence in Telangana Education. This movement led to the strike of all sections of people supporting Telangana statehood. Government employees stayed out from work, lawyers boycotted courts and participated in the movement.

5. Million March

- A. The Million March movement was organised by Telangana JAC in Hyderabad on 10th March, 2011. With lakhs of people braving police repression and gathered at Tank Bund Area.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)**1. Explain the provisions of Gentlemen's Agreement.**

- A. In order to bring the rapport between Andhra and Telangana leaders, the congress High Command conduct a meeting at Delhi on 20th February 1956. Andhra was represented by B. Gopala reddy (Chief Minister of Andhra state) N. Sanjiva Reddy, G. Lachanna and A. Satyanarayana Raju.

Telangana was represented by Burugula Rama Krishna Rao (Chief Minister of Hyderabad State) K.V. Ranga Reddy, M. Chenna Reddy and J.V. Narsinga Rao were participated "Gentlemen's Agreement".

Under this Agreement Telangana Regional committee (TRC) was formed 1958 and empowered to look into development and economic planning, local self-government, public Health, primary and secondary education and regulation of admissions in the Telangana region.

The next important provision was mulki (12 years continued stay in Telangana) as qualification for admission into educational institutions and recruitment to all subordinate services.

Chief Minister is from one region the Deputy chief Minister should be from other region.

Cabinet will consist of 60% members from Andhra region and 40% members from Telangana region.

Given to Telangana at least 2 out the 5 important portfolios i.e. Home, Finance, Revenue, planning and Dep't commerce and Industry should be give held on Agreement.

ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS (10 MARKS)**1. Explain the various factors which led to the agitation for a separate Telangana state.**

- A. The Telangana region, remained as an independent state from 1948 to 1956 in Indian Federation.

Vishalandhra Movement favoured the merger of Telangana with Andhra state Telangana joined Andhra with the Gentlemen's agreement and formed Andhra Pradesh on November 1st, 1956. Telangana people aspirations are not satisfied by the successive governments of Andhra Pradesh. Telangana people against this justice and demanded for separate Telangana state.

The various factors which led to the agitation for a separate Telangana state are as follows.

1. The residential qualification for public employment and education was reduced from 15 years to 4 years. More than 50 thousand Andhras were holding jobs, people of telangana loss their employment and educational opportunities.

2. Human development in Telangana region was neglected in the composite state of Andhra Pradesh. But the contribution of Telangana region to the state's revenues is always more than 40 percent.
3. After the separate Andhra Agitation in 1973 Mulk rules and Telangana Regional committee both were cancelled.
4. The educational facilities were also poor for Telangana people in the composite state of Andhra Pradesh.

Professional colleges in engineering, Medical and Universities very low figure in Telangana region.

5. Telangana region injustice in sharing river water Krishna, Nagarjuna sagar and Srisailam are catering only Andhra but not to the Telangana area.
6. The constructure of sriramsagar project, which is meant only for Telangana region is very slow even after 50 years.
7. In Telangana region which have assured allocation of water like srisailam Left Bank ...mal was not progressed satisfactorily.
8. Nizam Sagar Project with regard to maintenance and removal of silt.
9. Manjeera river meant for alimenting irrigation facilities in Meda and Nizamabad districts of Telangana region, but diverted to Hyderabad for purpose of drinking water.
10. The share of water allotted for Telangana region in the Rajoli Banda diversion scheme is unauthorisely tapped by Rayalaseema region.
11. The assurances on Deputy chief Minister post and allocation of other portfolios was constantly violated.

2. Describe the role of JAC's in Telangana Movement.

- A. The non political agencies as pressure groups play a big role in the political process these groups influence and determine the nature of politics and decision making by the Government Hundreds of political formations in the form of Joint Action Committees (JAC's) have exhibited the aspirations and spirit of the people of Telangana. JAC's follow various ways to articulate the demand for the formation of Telangana state. JAC's have played a prominent role in spreading the Telangana movement. These include, the political JAC, students JAC, Advocates JAC's kula sangala JAC, Employees JAC.

These JAC's were independently taken up the cause and spread the movement.

1. **Political joint Action Committee :** The political joint action committee was formed on 24th December 2009. Major political parties such as Telangana Rashtra samithi (TRS), Bharatiya Janata party (BJP) , Communist party of India (CPI), Congress party, Telugu

Desam party, CPI (ML) New Democracy, Employees Associations and other associated with political JAC.

The political JAC extensively undertook various protest programmes for fighting the cause of Telangana. These programmes include, the Non- Cooperation (Sahaya Niraakarana) Million March, Maanava Haaram, Sakala Janula Samme, sagara Haram, Jail Bharo, Rail Roko, vantavarpu.

2. **Kula sangala JAC :-** The emergence of kula sanghas (caste associations) and forming into joint Action committee (JAC) is a novel phenomenon in the Telangana Movement. All the subaltern caste groups and occupational groups such as dalit bahujans other backward classes (OCB'S) minorities came together as a joint Action committee to actively participate in the movement. The collapse of the traditional occupations due to the lopsided socio economic policies of the Government forcing people into forming groups to join the movement. Masses belonging to all walks of life had come to the streets with their cultural symbols.

3. **Students JAC :-** Telangana Movement was started and active participation of students of different colleges and Universities. students belonging to different organizations

With multiple ideological doctrines have come together to form the students joint Action committees. Among then were the Osmania University students JAC (OUJAC) and kakatiya University students JAC (KUJAC).

The historical osmania University Arts college building has become the launching group for the establishment of student JAC. This spirit was later imbibed by others to form various JAC's throughout Telangana including political JAC. Students started an agitation since 1957 to 1969. Around 350 students have last their lives in the agitation and became Martyrs. In 2009 k. Chandrasekhar Rao under took "Fast-unto Death" hunger strike and the students JAC give all for "Chalo Assembly".

4. **Employees JAC :-** The joint Action committee of Employees, workers and teachers, popularly known as Employees JAC.

Lakhs of Government employees belonging to different cadets initiated non-cooperation, pendown, Delhi chalo, lunch hour demonstrations, sakala janula same (strike by all sections of people).

Employees JAC started their agitation 17th February 2011 to 4th march, 2011 against the central and state Govt for not conceding the demand for Telangana.

Employees of state Road Transport Corporation, state electricity Board, singareni, collaries coalmines, Health Department employees JAC, Government press employees JAC, Drivers JAC, Minority employees JAC.

Smart Governance

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. **What is Accountability?**

- A. **Accountability:-** Accountability means the officials (public servants) are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions. Henceforth, they are subjected to public scrutiny. Rule of law and transparency can ensure accountability.

2. **Explain Transparency in few words.**

- A. **Transparency:-** Transparency refer to a "tree" or unrestrained access by the public to timely and reliable information on decisions and performance of the Government in various sectors. Transparency improve efficiency in administration.

3. **Write about Lokayukta.**

- A. **Lokayukta:-** Based on recomondations of 1st. ARC many state Governments enacted legislations to constitute the Lokayukta, to investigate allegations arising out of the public servents. Lokayukta was established first in Maharastra in 1971.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. **What is Smart Governance?**

- A. **Smart Governance:-** Smart stands for Simple, Moral, Accountable, Responsive, and Transperent.

Components of Smart Governance:-

- ◆ To improve the performance of Administration
- ◆ Enhance accountability and transparency
- ◆ To do away with petty politics
- ◆ Successfully implementation of public policy
- ◆ Greater efficiency
- ◆ Role of community leadership

- ◆ Focus on planning and decision making
- ◆ Use of a wide range of services like internet, mobile
- ◆ E-governance.

2. Explain the Powers and Functions of Lokpal.

A. Powers and functions of Lokpal:-

The Lokpal has power to enquire into any matter connected with allegations of corruption against

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Ministers of union
- c. Any member of both Houses of Parliament
- d. Any group 'A, B, C' officials
- e. Any chair person or members of Corporations
- g. Any society or trust or body that receives foreign contribution above 10 lakhs.

India and the World

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. How many countries took membership in U.N General Assembly?

A. At present there are 193 member states in the United Nations Organization. All member states are members of the General Assembly.

2. List the main organs of UNO.

A. The United Nations Organization functions through six principal organs. They are :

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.

3. Who is the present Secretary General of UNO?

A. 'Antonio Guterres' is the present Secretary General of United Nations Organization.

4. What is Panchasheel?

A. **Panchasheel:-**

Panchasheel is the important feature of India's foreign policy. Panchasheel means five principles of conduct, these principles include :

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

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)**1. Explain any two features of Indian Foreign policy?**

A. India's foreign policy consists of the following features :

1. Opposes colonialism and imperialism
2. Opposes racial discrimination
3. International peace
4. Panchaseela
5. Non-Alignment

1. Opposes colonialism and Imperialism :-

India's foreign policy mainly opposes colonialism and imperialism. India expressed her solidarity with the people living in the colonies of Asia, Africa, Latin America.

It strongly condemned the policy of suppression of people in colonies.

2. Opposes Racial Discrimination :-

Since long time, India has opposed all kinds of discrimination based on race, culture etc. it has aptly highlighted the problem of racial discriminations at the international level.

2. Describe powers and Functions of General Assembly.

A. **Powers and functions of General Assembly :-**

1. To discuss and recommend on all matters relating to international peace and security.
2. Directing and supervising matters of international social and economic co-operation.
3. It considers the reports and information on the administration of non-self governing territories.
4. It approves the annual budget of UNO
5. It elects 10 non-permanent members of the security-council, 5 members of Economic and social council, 15-Judges of the International Court of Justice and secretary. General of the UNO.
6. It adopts all the international conventions.

3. What is the composition of the security council? Describe any two powers and Functions?

A. **Composition of the Security Council:-**

Security council is the principal executive organ of the UNO. It consists of 15 members. Five members are permanent status, the remaining 10 non-permanent members are elected for two year terms by the general Assembly.

Powers and Functions:-

1. It strives to settle international disputes peaceably.
2. It takes preventive steps and enforces action to maintain international peace and security.
3. It renders advices to the general assembly for admitting new members or expecting the existing member.

4. Briefly describe the powers and functions of the secretary General.**A. Power and Functions of Secretary General:-**

1. He brings to the attention of the General Assembly and security council all matters that threaten international peace and security
2. He prepare the annual budget and Annual reports of UNO
3. He summons the special sessions of General Assembly.
4. He acts as the registering authority all treaties, and international agreements.
5. He supervises the operations of various peace forces created UNO.