

12. INDIAN ELECTION SYSTEM

Synopsis : India is the largest democratic country in the world.

- * Representative democracy is a system in which peoples representatives make decisions with regard to governance and people's welfare on behalf of the people .
- * Indian costitution has provided election system.
- * The constitution of India has provided to all the citizens of the nation with a right to vote so that they can elect their representative. This right is called universal right to vote..
- * The group of citizens who have the right to vote is collectively called electo rate.
- * Before 1988, the 21 years was minimum age to become eligible to vote, as per constitution.
- * In 1988 as a result of 63rd constitutional amendment, the Indian citiznes who completed 18 years of age become eligible for the right to vote.
- * The government of India declared January 25 as national voters day and the same will be observed every year because the same day in 1950 the election commissions was formed.
- * Every one who got 18 years will be identified and enrolled in the electoral rolls and will be given voter Identity cards.
- * Loksabha which was called the lower house of the parliament has 543 memebbers.
- * They are elected by the voters through direct election. They hold office for 5 years.
- * Rajya sabha which is called the upper house has 250 members, of these 238 members will be elected through direct election. They hold office for 6 years.
- * The election commission came into existence on 25the January 1950. The head quarters of the commission is located in New Delhi.
- * The commission prepares electoral rolls and conducts elections to Loksabha, Rajyasabha, Legistlative assemblies or councils, election of the president and the vice president.
- * The president of India appoints the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners as per the article 324 (2) as per the constitution of India.

- * In the beginning the election commission was one member commission. The first commissioner was Sukumarsen (1898-1961).
- * In 1989 the election commission act was amended and it became a three member commission with a chief election commissioner and two additional election commissioners. These members are generally from Indian Civil Services.
- * They hold the office for 6 years or till they complete 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- * The chief election commissioner can only be removed from the post only by the two houses of the parliament with the consent of 2/3 of the members.
- * Andhra Pradesh state election commission came into existence in the year 1994. After the bifurcation of state, A.P state election commission was formed on 31.01.2016
- * The state election commission functions in the leadership of the state election commissioner who is appointed by the governor. The tenure of this position is for 5 years.
- * There are no separate employees working for the commission.
- * The group of people who have common political ideology, interests and who form as a group in order to capture political power is called political party.
- * If a party gets Lok Sabha seats from four different states, the commission recognizes the party as national party.
- * The candidates who contest from a political party, are known as party candidates.
- * Political parties clearly state their policies, priorities through policy statement which is called manifesto.
- * It includes the attitude of the party towards certain issues, their ideals, the promises with regard to their service to public developmental plans etc.
- * If any of the elected representative resigns before the expiry of his term (or) dies (or) is impeached (or) becomes ineligible for other reasons, there is a vacancy and those will be filled by the commission by conducting election such election is called Bi- election.
- * If the elections are conducted to the Lok Sabha (or) Legislative assembly before the expiry of the term they are called mid term polls.
- * Election code is a set of rules that all political parties candidates, people in general are obliged to follow. Since the release of the election schedule to ensure a free and fair poll.

- * Any one who violates the code will be treated as electoral Misconduct and action will be taken as per the law.
- * Candidates should not
 - 1 Rouse passions on the basis of race, caste religion, region in their speeches.
 2. Terrorize (or) Bribe people
 3. Transport voters to polling station (or) polling station
 - 4) Resort to verbal abuse
 - 5) Campaign before (or) after permitted time
- * The state election commissioner is responsible officer at the state level
- * Om parkash Ravath is the current chief election commissioner of India.
- * Dr. N. Ramesh kumar is the state election commissioner of Andhra pradesh
- * District collector will act as district election officer.
- * An officer appointed as the returning officer conducts the election at the constituency level.
- * The candidates who wish to contest in the elections will file the nominations to the returning officer.
- * The returning officer will scrutinize whether the nominations are proper and finalize the list of contestants.
- * The district election officer appoints the presiding officers and other polling officer to discharge duties at the polling station.
- * The polling personals collect the polling materials and reach the polling stations a day before the polling.
- * All the voters who are enrolled in the electoral rolls and who have identity cards will be allowed to vote.
- * The polling agents help the polling staff in identifying the voters
- * The presiding officer will identify the voter and applies indelible ink on the left indexfinger.
- * The presiding officer issues the ballot of paper that has the list of contesting candidates.
- * Indelible ink was introduced in order to prevent irregularities and voting more than once in elections.
- * India is supplying indelible ink to countries like Thailand, Singapore, Nigeria and South Africa.

- * The manufacturing units of indelible ink are located at Mysore and Hyderabad.
- * The voter will make his vote to the candidate of his preference with a swastik mark and inserts the ballot paper in the ballot box.
- * The voter should not reveal to any body about his choice of candidate in voting.
- * At present, elections are being conducted with the help of EVMs.
- * After the polling, the Evms are sealed and transported to the counting centres.
- * The counting process is taken up. Then the candidates who gets maximum votes is declared elected.
- * Withdrawal of nominations declaration of contesting candidates, allocation of symbols making the EVMS ready appointment and training of polling officers, counting of voters declaration of result formation of the Government.
- * NOTA Means none of the above : This option can be used by the voters who don't want to vote to any of the candidates in the ballot paper.
- * The first general elections in India were held in 1951-52.
- * In order to make the representative democracy more fruitful the awareness of the voters plays a key role.
- * The voters should not be influenced by the external forces such as husband leader of the caste, owner preacher, money and liquor.
- * The voters should think independently and make their choice while voting.
- * The success of democracy depends on the awareness of the people.

Bits :

1. Which day is declared as national voters day ()
 1) January 25 2) December 25
 3) January 26 4) None
2. The election commission came into existence on ()
 1) 25 January 1950 2) 26 January 1949
 3) 25 February 1950 4) None
3. Who appoints the state election commissioner ()
 1) President 2) Governor 3) C.M 4) P.M
4. First General election in India were held ()
 1) 1951- 52 2) 1952-53 3) 1950-51 4) 1953-54
5. Who is the present chief election commissioner of India ()
 1) Om prakash Rawar 2) T.N. Seshan
 3) Trivedhi 4) N. Jaidi

6. Who conducts the elections at constituency level ()
 1) Returning officer 2) Polling officer
 3) OPO 4) Bothe A& B
7. Who is the state election commissioner of Andhra Pradesh present
 1) Bhanvarl 2) Rajesh Tiwari
 3) N. Ramesh kumar 4) None
8. NOTA introduced in which general elections ()
 1) 2009 2) 2014 3) 2004 4) 1985
9. Minimum age to get right to vote at present ()
 1) 21 2) 18 3) 15 4) 17
10. President and vice president election is ()
 1) Direct election 2) Indirect election
 3) Both A & B 4) None
11. The tenure of chief election commissioner ()
 1) 5 years 2) 6 years or till he completes 65 years
 3) 7 Years 4) 8 years
12. By election means ()
 1) For whole seats 2) For one or few vacant seats
 3) For same seats 4) None
13. Electoral rolls means ()
 1) Body of voters 2) list of registered voters
 3) All the people 4) Government officers
14. Party symbols are allotted by ()
 1) Election commission 2) Finance commission
 3) Planning commission 4) CBI
15. Functions of election commission are mentioned in the rule
 1) 321 2) 322 3) 323 4) 324
16. The officer incharge of a polling booth ()
 1) Presiding officer 2) Asst presiding officer
 3) polling clerk 4) Route officer
17. On the day of polling _____ shall not be distributed ()
 1) Sweets 2) Milk 3) Alcohol 4) None of these
18. Universal adult franchise means ()
 1) Right to education b) Right to vote
 3) Right to freedom 4) Right to life
19. Which constitutional amendment gave 'Universal adult Franchise' to those who got 18 years and in which year ? ()
 a) 62nd amendment, 1988 b) 63rd amendment, 1988
 c) 64th amendment, 1998 d) 65th amendment, 1998

13. THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- * Constituion provides for a parliamentary form of Government. The parliament consisting of representatives of the people to makes laws.
- * The country is governed by the cabinet headed by the prime minister.
- * Our country has a federal System.
- * Central government makes laws regarding and controls the army, railways etc.
- * The central parliament has two houses Loksabha and Rajya Sabha.
- * Judiciary the comptroller and auditor General election commission are independent institutions.
- * The changes in constitution are called “Constituitonal Amendments.
- * Till 2011 our constitution has been amended 97 times.
- * When India gained it’s freedom from colonial rule it was decided to put together basic prinicples for which we stop and principles and procedures by which our country would be ruled. These were written down in a book called the “Constitution of India.
- * A constitution is a set of rules about how the country should be governed - how the laws that run it would be made (or) changed, how these governement should be formed, what would be the role of the citizens, what would be their rights, etc.
- * Above all the Constitution sets before the country the goals for which the country has to survive.
- * Our national movement was not merely a struggle against the foreign rule. It also sought to end inequalities, exploitation and discriminations in our society, literacy levels and education were very low.
- * Even before Independence in 1928, Motilal Nehuru and eight other Indian National Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India in 1931 the resolution at the karachi session of the indian national congress dwelt on how Independent Indias Constitution should look like.
- * Both these documents were committed to universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality.
- * Educations were held in 1937 to provinical legislatures and ministries all over British India.
- * Elections to the constituent assembly were held in July, 1946.

- * A drafting committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution.
- * First of all, they were inspired by the struggle waged by the diverse winds of Indian people and their aspiration for a better world to live in.
- * Secondly many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of rights in the U.S.A
- * The socialist revolution in Russia and China had inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality. All these factors influenced the making of our constitution
- * The British too had introduced some basic institutions of democratic rule in India. However, only certain categories of people vote in the elections.
- * The Indian constituent adopted many institutional details and procedures for colonial laws.
- * The Indian constitution assembly had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect from 26 January 1950. To mark this day we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.
- * The members of the constituent Assembly were elected mainly by the members of the existing provincial legislatures formed during the British rule.
- * “Objectives Resolution” was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru the first prime minister of India..
- * Later these became the guiding principles for drafting the constitution.
- * More than two thousand amendments to the draft constitution were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years.
- * Every word spoken in the constituent assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called constituent assembly debates.
- * We can understand constitution by reading the views of some of our major leaders on our constitution.
- * The values that inspired and guided the freedom struggle formed the foundation for India’s democracy. These values embedded in the preamble of the Indian constitution. We the people of India having resolved to constitute India into a republic & secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity give ourselves this constitution.

Indian constitution values

Sovereign : India will have supreme right to take decisions on internal as well as external matters make her own laws.

Socialist : Wealth is generated socially by all through their work it should be shared equally by all. The country should strive to reduce and end all kinds of inequalities.

Democracy: A form of government where people enjoy equal rights, elect their representatives to make laws & run the government.

Republic: The head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position as in a kingdom.

Justice: All the citizens should get what is their due in determining what is due to them no discrimination will be made on account of their birth particular caste, tribe, community or beliefs or wealth or status.

Equality: Our constitution does not promise equality in all respects but it seeks to ensure that all people will enjoy the same status.

Liberty : There will be no unreasonable restrictions on the citizen in what they think.

Fraternities : To build a sense of bonding and unity among all people no one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior or as an alien stranger.

1. Find out the correct statement ()
 - a) The first Draft constitution was written by Motilal Nehru and other 8 members in 1928
 - b) Elections to Constituent Assembly were held in the year 1946
 - c) The constitution was came in to Force on Nov 26, 1949.
 - d) It came in to Force on 26 Jan, 1950
 1. a,b are correct 2. c, d. are right
 3. b,c, are right 4. a, b, d are right
2. Find out the correct statement ()
 - a) Objectives Resolution' was proposed by ____ 'Nehru'
 - b) The first Prime Minister of India ____ Nehru
 - c) Chairman of Drafting committee ____ B.R. Ambedkar
 - d) The President of constitution Assembly ____ Babu Rajendra Prasad
 - 1) a and b 2. b and d 3. a and c 4. all are correct
3. Find out the wrong statement ()
 - a) Equal distribution of the Wealth to the people Socialism
 - b) All are Equal before the law ____ Equality
 - c) Creating Brotherhood among the people ____ Fraternity

- d) Preface, and the Objective of the constitution ____ Directive Principles
1. a and b 2. c and d 3. d only 4) Only c in right
4. Find out the right statement for the 'Preamble' ()
- 1) We the people of India between India as Socialistic, Republic, Secular, Democratic and Sovereign state
- 2) We the people India believe India as "Sovereign, Democratic , Secular and Republic state
- 3) We the people of India believe India as a Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic and Socialistic state
- 4) We the people of India believe India as a Sovereign, Socialistic, Secular, Democratic and Republic state
5. The Number of Amendment given to the consitution by 2011()
- 1) 95 2) 96 3) 97 4) 98
6. Indian Panchayath Raj how many tiers of organisation has given to it
- 1) 2 Tiers 2) 3 Tiers 3) 4 Tiers 4) 5 Tiers ()
7. From which constitution "Fundamental Right are Taken ()
- 1) America 2) Russia 3) Britain 4) France
8. Match the following correctly ()
- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Ministry of Food | () | a) John Matai |
| 2) Ministry of Finance | () | b) Jag Jeevan Rao |
| 3) Ministry of Health | () | c) Amrutha Khowr |
| 4) Ministry of Labour | () | d) Dowloth Ram |
| 1) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d | 2) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b | |
| 3) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c | 4) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b | |
9. What is constitution ()
- 1) It is set of rights 2) It is a set of rules
- 3) It is a religions book 4) It is a spiritual book
10. Which type of diversity was in india at the time of independence
- 1) Rich and poor 2) Caste differnce ()
- 3) Gender bias 4) All the above
11. Our National movement sought to end which one ()
- 1) Democracy 2) Inequalities
- 3) English education 4) None
12. Universal adult Franchise means ()
- 1) Adults can get marry 2) Adult education
- 3) Job applications for adult
- 4) Right to vote for every citizen ofter 18 years
13. Bill of rights were introduced in which country ()
- 1) Britan 2) France 3) India 4) USA

The constitution was drafted by an assembly of elected representatives called the constitution assembly elections to the constitution assembly were held in July 1948 its first meeting was held in December 1946 with the partition of the country in August 1947 the constitution assembly was also divided into the constitution assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The constitution assembly had 299 members.

14. The constitution was drafted by ()
 1) Assembly of elected representatives
 2) By British Government
 3) By National leaders
 4) Monarchy
15. Elections to constituent assembly was held in the year ()
 1) July 1946 2) July 1947 3) July 1948 4) July 1928
16. First meeting of constituent assembly was held in the year ()
 1) July 1946 2) December 1946
 3) January 1947 4) July 1928
17. The constitution assembly had _____ members ()
 1) 199 2) 299 3) 399 4) 189
18. After partition of India constitution assembly divided into constitution assembly of India and _____ ()
 1) Bangladesh 2) Pakistan 3) Sri Lanka 4) None
19. In India early constitution was drafted in the years ()
 1) 1929 2) 1928 3) 1930 4) 1931
20. The Indian constitution came into force in the year ()
 1) 26 November 1950 2) 26 January 1950
 3) 15 August 1947 4) 26 January 1947
21. In which year Indian National Congress Lahore session was held ()
 1) 1931 2) 1929 3) 1926 4) 1928
22. Indian constitution amended how many times till 2011 ()
 1) 87 2) 97 3) 107 4) 77
23. Till today our Indian constitution is amended how many times ()
 1) 110 2) 101 3) 120 4) 102
24. Who is constitutional head in our country ()
 1) Prime Minister 2) President
 3) Governor 4) Vice - President
25. Who provided protection of fundamental rights to us ()
 1) Parliament 2) Rastrapathi
 3) Supreme Court 4) None of these

26. What is constitution day ()
1) 26 November 2) 26 January
3) 15 August 4) None of the above
27. Which type of Government in our country existed ()
1) Monarchy 2) Dictatorship 3) Democratic 4) Communist
28. Which of the statement is correct ()
1) Constitution determines relationship between people and the government
2) Democratic countries generally contain a constitution
3) To make a constitution to a diverse country like India is not easy task
4) All are correct
29. Which of the following is correct statement ()
1) Sovereign, democratic, socialistic and republic
2) Sovereign, democratic, secular and republic
3) Sovereign, socialistic secular and republic
4) Sovereign, socialistic, secular, democratic and republic

14. PARLIAMENT AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- * The constitution provided for parliamentary form of government in the country in which parliament is the higher law making body.
- * The Lok Sabha T.V. Channel telecasts daily the discussions which are taking place in the parliament house in New Delhi.
- * In 1986 the Parliament adopted a national policy on education.
- * In the year 2009 the parliament passed the right to children to free and compulsory education act.
- * There are two houses in parliament Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha
- * There are 545 Lok Sabha bearers at present.
- * 489 Representatives were elected to the first Lok Sabha.
- * So far 16 General elections were held in our country.
- * First Lok Sabha elections were held in 1952.
- * 15th Lok Sabha elections were held in 2009.
- * Election to the Lok Sabha are held for every 5 years. All citizens who are of 18 years or above can vote in the elections.
- * A person above the age of 25 years can contest in an election to become a member of the Lok Sabha.
- * The state and union territories are divided into constituencies from which members of the Lok Sabha are elected.
- * States with a large population have more constituencies than states with smaller population.
- * Uttar Pradesh has 80 constituencies while Meghalaya has only 2 constituencies and the union Territory of Chandigarh has one constituency.
- * Subjects on which laws can be made only by the parliament that list called central list.
Ex: - Defence, Common currency banking, telephone & postal railways etc.
- * Subjects on which laws can be made by state legislative Assembly, is called as state list.
Eg: Sales tax, Agriculture, Irrigation, Police, and health care.
- * Subjects on which laws can be made by both parliament and state legislative assemblies are called as concurrent list.
Eg: Education policies, factories or industries, electricity and labour etc.

- * The M.L.A's of all the states and the members of both the houses of the parliament elect the president.
- * The members of the both the houses of parliament elect the vice - president.
- * Lok sabha is invited by the president and appointed as the prime minister.

Bits :

1. The parliament adopted a national policy on education in ()
1) 1986 2) 1987 3) 1988 4) 1889
2. The parliament passed the right of children to free and compulsory education act in ()
1) 2007 2) 2008 3) 2009 4) 2010
3. The house which exercises more powers in money matters at the central level is ()
1) Rajya sabha 2) Loksabha
3) Vidhana sabha 4) Vidhana parishat
4. The house that controls the union council of ministers is ()
1) Legislative assembly 2) Legislative council
3) Rajya sabha 4) Lok sabha
5. Elections to the Lok sabha are held for every ()
1) Three years 2) Four years
3) Five yearrs 4) Six years
6. The state which has highest Lok sabha constituencies is ()
1) Telangana 2) Uttar pradesh
3) Meghalaya 4) Assam
7. A total 489 people were elected in ()
1) First Lok Sabha 2) Second Lok sabha
3) Third Lok sabha 4) Fourth Lok sabha
8. Making education policy is the duty of ()
1) Central Government 2) State Govenment
3) Mandal parishat 4) Both central & State Government
9. The vice president of India was elected by ()
1) Lok Sabha 2) Rajya sabha
3) Grama panchayat 4) Both Loksabha and Rajya sabha
10. The organ of the government which makes laws is ()
1) Judiciary 2) Legislature
3) Executive 4) Panchayat
11. EVM stands for ()
1) Electronic voting machine 2) Electronic voting moblie
3) Electronic voting member 4) Electronic vehicle master

12. The current prime minister of India is ()
 1) Rajiv Gandhi 2) Dr. Manmohan singh
 3) Narendra Modi 4) Sushma Swaraj
13. Present vice president of India is ()
 1) M. Venkaiah Naidu 2) Shekavat
 3) Krishna Kanth 4) P.V. Narasimha Rao
14. Who elects Rajya Sabha members ()
 1) Directly by people 2) Elected by state legislatures
 3) By prime minister 4) M.P.S of Lok Sabha
15. Police belongs to this class ()
 1) Executive 2) Legislature
 3) Judiciary 4) All the above
16. Who elects the speaker of state Assembly ()
 1) Members of Assembly 2) Members of council
 3) Both 4) Governor
17. Tenure of assembly member (MLA) ()
 1) 4 years 2) 5 years 3) 6 years 4) 8 years
18. Which is not related to concurrent list ()
 1) Electricity 2) Labour 3) Irrigation 4) Industries
19. Which of the following is correct among given interpretations Identify them ()
 1) Constitution defines powers of Assemblies
 2) In any situation we should not amend constitution
 3) Values are embedded in the preamble
 4) The laws apply to the whole country are prepared by central level
 1) A,B,C,D 2) B,C,D ()
 3) A,C,D 4) A,D
20. Which of the following is incorrect given interpretations ()
 a) Any ordinary law should accept by both houses
 b) In financial matters Lok sabha has more powers
 c) Lok Sabha controls the cabinet
 d) Non of the above
 1) a,b,c corrcet 2) a,b,c,d correct 3) a, b correct 4) c, d correct
21. Which of the following is incorrect ()
 a) The Parliament adopted a National policy in education in 1986
 b) The Parliament passed the right of children to free and compulsory education act in 2009
 c) The elections of 16th Loksabha were conducted in 2015

- d) The first general elections were conducted in the year 1951-52
 1) a,b,c 2) a,b,c,d 3) Only c 4) Only d
22. Find out the true statement ()
 a) Loksabha controls the union council of ministers
 b) Loksabha exercises more powers in financial matters
 c) The total members of Rajya Sabha - 250
 d) The total members of Loksabha - 545
 a) a,b,c 2) b,c,d 3) Only a 4) a,b,c,d
23. Which of the following does not belong to central list ()
 a) Printing of currency b) Defence
 c) Railways d) Health
 1) a and c 2) d and b 3) Only d 4) Only b
24. The state list contains ()
 a) Labour b) Factories 3) Irrigation 4) Power
25. The concurrent list does not contain ()
 a) Education b) Factories 3) Irrigation 4) Labour
26. Who of the following does not participate in president elections
 a) The members of Loksabha ()
 b) The members of Rajya Sabha ()
 c) The legislative members of state assemblies ()
 d) The members of adhoc committees
 1) d 2) b 3) c 4) a
27. Which of the following is a correct pair ()
 a) The Primminister elections both the members of Rajya Sabha and Loksabha
 b) The president elections - both the members of Rajyasabha and Loksabha and state legislative council members
 c) Vice president elections - both Loksabha and Rajyasabha members
 d) Election of Loksabha speaker - both Loksabha and Rajyasabha members
 1) a,b,c 2) a and d 3) Only d 4) Only c
28. Identify the wrong statement ()
 a) New Educational policy was formulated in 1986
 b) Compulsory free education act passed in the year 2009
 c) 16th Loksabha elections were held in year 2015
 d) First General elections held in the year 1951-1952
 1) a,b,c 2) a,b,c,d 3) Only c 4) Only 'd'
29. Identify the correct statement ()
 a) Loksabha controls council of ministers
 b) Loksabha had more powers related to financial issues

- c) Number of members in Rajyasabha is - 250
d) Number of members in Loksabha - 545
1) a,b,c 2) b,c,d 3) Only 'a' 4) a,b,c,d
30. Which one is not related to Union list ()
a) Currency printing b) Protecting the country
c) Railways d) Health
1) a and c 2) d and b
3) 'd' 4) Not related to 'b'
31. Which one is related to state list ()
a) Workers b) Industries c) Irrigation 4) Electricity
1) a,b,c,d 2) b,c,d 3) c is related 4) D is related
32. In the following who are not participated in president election.
a) Members of Loksabha b) Members of Rajyasabha()
c) Members of state assemblies d) Members of standing committee
1) 'd' 2) b 3) c 4) a
33. Which pair is correct ()
a) Prime minister election - Loksabha members and Rajyasabha member
b) President election - Rajyasabha members and MLA's
c) Vice President election - Loksabha members and Rajyasabha memeber
d) Loksabha speaker election - Loksabha members and Rajyasabha members
1) b 2) d 3) a 4) c
34. Which of the following is related to concurrent list ()
a) Education b) Factories c) Agriculture d) Police
1) c and d 2) b and c 3) a and b 4) b and d

15. LAW AND JUSTICE - A CASE STUDY

- * During the last year we studied that laws are made by governments.
- * We also briefly saw the role of executive in implementing laws.
- * Ravi is a real estate businessman.
- * Samba is a peon in a co - operative society.
- * The head of a police station is formally known as SHO. (Station House Officer)
- * F.I.R means first information report.
- * Charge sheet will be given by the police in the court.
- * In case the S.H.O refuses to file the report, the person can go directly to the DSP or magistrate and file the report.
- * One important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the crime.
- * If you have to make a complaint to the police it is necessary to file a First Information Report (F.I.R)
- * Theft, dacoit, adulteration, bribery, making spurious drugs etc. are few other criminal offences.
- * Civil cases are related to people's rights over land, property, income and people's relationships with each other.
- * In case of criminal disputes people are often punished with a jail term.
- * In civil cases, they may not be sent to jail.
- * Criminal case is always handled by the police.

Bail

- * The judge in the court can decide whether to give bail or refuse it.
- * Bail is a right of the accused.
- * In court, it is the public prosecutor who represents the interests of the state Government.
- * The rule of law says that every one is equal before the law.
- * The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidence presented.
- * One of the central features of the constitution is to separate the powers of executive, judiciary and legislative.
- * The courts are not under the government.
- * The police is also not a part of judiciary, they are the part of the executive..
- * Police department is under the ministry of home of the state government.
- * Once appointed to this office, it is also very difficult to remove a judge.

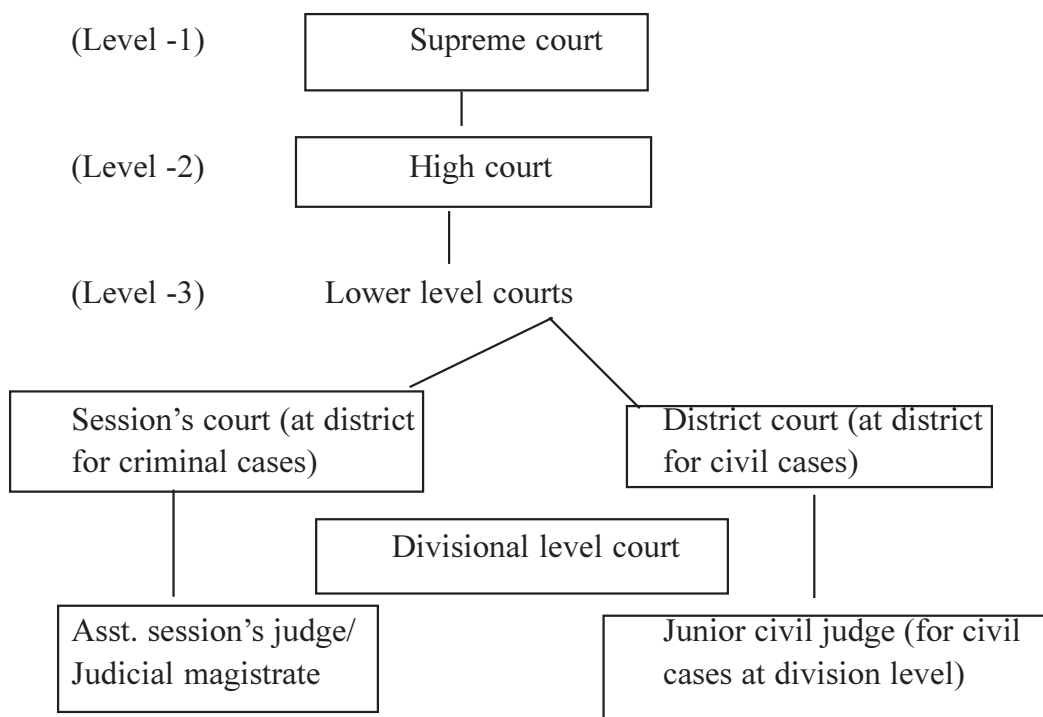
Public Prosecutor :

1. Representative of government benefits
2. The Prosecutor has no role to play in the investigation

3. Conduct the prosecution on behalf of the State
4. His / Her duty to act impartially and present the full and material facts, witnesses and evidence before the court to enable the court to decide the case.

Appellate System

- * There are three different levels of courts in our country.



- * Each state has a High court which is the highest court of that state.
- * At the top is the supreme court that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the chief justice of India.
- * The decisions made by the supreme court are binding on all other courts in India.

Abbreviations & Key words :

- * S.H.O - Station House Officer
- * F.I.R - First Information Report
- Accused : The person who has done something wrong.
- Offence : A breach of law or rule an illegal act.
- Summons : An orders to appear before a judge or magistrate.
- Fair trial : A trial by a neutral and fair court.
- Appeal : To make a serious or urgent request to the public.
- Client : A person receiving social or medical services
- Public prosecutor : A law officer who conducts criminal proceedings on be-

half of the government officer who or in the public interest.

Magistrate : A civil officer or judge who administrates the law, especially who conducts a court that deals with minor offences

Different levels of courts in our country

Courts	Levels
1. Supreme court	Apex court in our country
2. High court	Highest court in the state
3. Session's court	Highest court at district level for criminal cases.
4. District court	Highest court in the district for civil cases
5. Divisional level court	At divisional level

- * The Highcourt of Andhra Pradesh is in Hyderabad
- * The Supreme court is in New Delhi
- * Present Chief Justice of High court T.B. Radha Krishnan
- * Present Chief Justice of Supreme court Deepak Mishra

Practise Bits

- Theft, dacoit, adulteration, bribery, making spurious drugs etc are.....
()
 - Criminal offences
 - Civil offences
 - Both civil and criminal
 - Legal crime
- F.I.R means
()
 - First information report
 - First interest report
 - First Intellectual report
 - First information relevant
- Which of the following is a national level court
()
 - Civil court
 - Criminal court
 - High court
 - Supreme court
- He is like an empire in a game and conducts the trial impartially and in an open court". choose the correct person.
()
 - Public prosecutor
 - Lawyer
 - Judge
 - Law minister
- The central features of the constitution
()
 - The constitution is to separate the powers of executive, judiciary and legislative.
 - The executive department
 - The legislative department
 - None of these
- Who is the present Cheif Justice of Supreme Court
()
 - Jagadesh singh khear
 - Ranjan Gogoi
 - T. Radha Krishnan
 - H.L. Dattu

7. In which city supreme court is located ()
a) Chennai b) Hyderabad c) New Delhi d) Kolkata
8. Present chief justice of Andhra and Telangana high court ()
a) T.Radha krihna b) Ramesh Ranganadhan
c) K. Subbarao d) K.J. Sane gupta
9. Who is the present Governor of AP and Telangana ()
a) K. Rosaiah b) E.S.L Narasimham
c) N.P Tiwari d) R. Thakur
10. Choose the correcct statement ()
a) First Important report
b) State house officer
c) There are 5 levels of courts
d) None of these

Previous papers

1. Police belongs to this part (Nov 2015) ()
1) Executive body 2) Legislative body
3) Judiciary 4) All of the above
2. Which is incorrect statement ()
1) F.I.R. Filed in police station
2) Arrest by police is equal to punishment
3) Bail allowed based on guarantee
4) Supreme court is the highest court in the country
3. It is needed to file a complaint to the police (Nov, 2013) ()
1) Good understanding about the case to make the police understand well
2) To give first information report (F.I.R)
3) Study the case carefully
4) Collect witness
4. To give complaint to the police it is necessary ()
1) The police are required to form an opinion
2) To file a first information report
3) Police investigate the case
4) Record the statements of witness
5. The head of a police station is formally known as ()
1) S.H.O 2) D.S.P 3) Magistrate 4) M.R.O
6. In case the SHO refuses to file the report, the person can go directly to the
1) Collector 2) Districit revenue officer
3) S.P 4) D.S.P or Magistrate

7. Identify correct statement ()
 - 1) Theft, dacoit, adulteration, bribery, making spurious drugs etc are criminal offences.
 - 2) Civil cases are related to people's right over land, property, income and people's relationships with each other
 - 3) 1st and 2 statements are correct
 - 4) None of the above
8. Which of the following is related to a civil case ()
 - 1) Due to breach of agreement by another individual
 - 2) The person who effected by dacoit
 - 3) The person who effected by theft
 - 4) None of the above
9. Who can file a chargesheet in court ()
 - 1) Judge 2) Police
 - 3) Collector 4) Any person who offences the crime
10. Which of the following is true regarding civil case
 - 1) Breach of agreement by another people
 - 2) In civil cases they may not be sent to jail
 - 3) 1 and 2 statements are incorrect
 - 4) 1 and 2 statements are correct
11. Which of the following is incorrect ()
 - 1) To get bail the accused need not to give any surety
 - 2) The accused should show property or a person who will stand as guarantee or bond
 - 3) The accused show the bond before the court whenever asked for
 - 4) Bail is a right of the accused
12. Who can give bail in a bailable offences ()
 - 1) S.H.O 2) Collector 3) R.D.O 4) D.S.P
13. Which of the following is incorrect ()
 - 1) Public prosecutor represents the interests of the state
 - 2) Public prosecutor plays key role in the investigation
 - 3) Public prosecutor must conduct the prosecution on behalf of the state
 - 4) Public prosecutor acted impartially and present the full and material facts, witness and evidence before the court
14. Identify the correct statment ()
 - 1) The judge is like an umpire in a game
 - 2) The judge hears all witness and only other evidences presented by the prosecution and the defence
 - 3) The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of evidence presented and in accordance with the law

- 4) 1,2 and 3 sentences are correct
15. Which of the following is the correct statement ()
- 1) Courts work under supervision of government
 - 2) Courts are not under supervision of govt
 - 3) 1,2 statements are incorrect
 - 4) 2nd statement only correct
16. Police department belongs to ()
- 1) Finance department 2) Home department
 - 3) Defence department 4) Revenue department
17. Which of the following is very difficult to remove once appointed
- 1) Judge 2) SHO 3) D.S.P 4) S.P
18. In how many stages judiciary (courts) are located ()
- 1) 2 stages 2) 5 levels 3) 4 levels 4) 3 levels
19. Which of the following is incorrect ()
- 1) District level - Sessions court
 - 2) State level - High court
 - 3) Country level - Supreme court
 - 4) Divisional level - District level
20. Which of the following is incorrect
- 1) The judgement of judicial court (or) session court cannot be Appealed
 - 2) We cannot appeal in High court the judgement given in session court
 - 3) We cannot challenge the judgement of High court in the supreme court
 - 4) 1,2,3 statement are incorrect
21. Accused person means
- 1) The person who committed the crime
 - 2) Evidence points to the guilt
 - 3) The person who faces the punishment
 - 4) The person who finished his punishment

16. ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM

- * It is estimated that more than half of the rural population (55%) was very poor; that is about 18.6 crore people.
- * The law to abolish the Zamindari system was passed in 1950s by Central government.

Andhra Region :-

- * The Madras estate bill came into force in 1950
- * Andhra was a part of Madras presidency in 1950.

Abolition of Jagirdari System in Telangana:-

- * In the Telangana region, even before Independence in 1927, Forced labour or vetti had been abolished but this law was not implemented.
- * The Famous Hyderabad Tenancy Act was passed in 1950 protecting all types of tenants.
- * Similarly, the Hyderabad Inam lands Abolition act was promulgated in 1955.

Bhoodan Movement:-

- * Sarvodaya leader Acharya Vinoba Bhave.
- * Bhoodan Means donating land to the landless
- * On April 18, 1951 Vinoba Started the Bhoodan movement.
- * As a part of the Sarvodaya movement Vinobaji came to Sivarampally near Hyderabad. He walked upto Pochampally in Nalgonda District.
- * V. Rama Chandra Reddy donated 250 acres of land in the memory of his father.
- * The first person to receive the land was Maisaiah.
- * Inspired by this, Vinobaji took up Bhoodan movement and later converted into “ Gramdan Movement”.
- * Vinobaji received 44 lakh acres of land. It has been donated all over the country.

Land Ceiling Act, 1972-75:-

- * The land ceiling Act was passed by the Andhra Pradesh legislative Assembly and Legislative council in September 1972, which came into force since January 1975.
- * One of the states in which the land ceiling act was more efficiently implemented was West Bengal.

Some Important Years

1950 - The Madras Estate Bill came into force.

- 1927 - In the Telangana region labour or vetti had been abolished.
- 1949 - Aug 15 Issued a Firman The Nizam's Jagirs (Including Samasthanams and Maktas) which were like small kingdoms were abolished.
- 1948- September 17- Nizam state merge into India
- 1950 - The Famous Hyderabad Tenancy Act was passed protecting all types of tenants.
- 1955 - The Hyderabad Inam lands Abolition Act.
- 1951 - Vinoba Started the Bhoodan movement.
- 1972 - The land ceiling act was passed by the Andhra Pradesh legislative Assembly and legislative council in September which came into implementation since January 1975.

* In Andhra Pradesh about 8,00,000 acres were declared surplus.

*** Key Words ***

- * Land Ceiling :- There is a limitation in the ownership of land - one unit 10 to 27 acres of irrigated land and 35 to 54 acres of dryland.
- * Jagirdari system :- Lands were divided into jagirs and were ruled / administered by jagirdars.
- * Firmana :- A Nizam's Government's order
- * Tenancy Act :- The act which makes tenants as land owners.
- * Bhoodan movement :- A movement which was led by "Sri Acharya Vinoba Bhave, it aims donating land to the landless
- * Sarf-e-khas :- Nizam's own land
- * Maktas :- Small kingdoms in Nizam's rule
- * Land holding :- A piece of land owned by a person
- * Begar or vetti :- Working for somebody without any benefit
- * Khud kasht :- Own land of Zamindars

Previous Papers

1. Serf - A- Khas means
 - 1) Own land of Nizam 2) Jageer of desh mukh
 - 3) Income from Enam Lands 4) Own land of Doras.
2. Who is the head of the Hyderabad state before the origion of Andhra Pradesh.
 - 1) The person act as Rajpromukh appointed by the presiden
 - 2) Nizam as Rajpramukh

3) Home minister of Indian government

4) Government of in those days

Practice Bits

1. Khud kasht means ()
a) Lands of farmers b) Land of kings
c) Lands of zamindars d) Lands of the poor
2. With which state Andhra region was mingled with prior to 1950 ()
a) Karnataka b) Odisha
c) Maharashtra d) Madras
3. Vetti was abolished in the year ()
a) 1927 b) 1928 c) 1929 d) 1930
4. The leader of "Sarvodaya" ()
a) Gandhiji b) Netaji c) Vinobaji d) Tilak
5. The land ceiling act came into force in ()
a) 1975 b) 1976 c) 1977 d) 1978
6. Choose the correct statement ()
a) Maisaiah, the first receiver of the land
b) V. Ramachandra Reddy, the first land donor
c) Land ceiling act was the more efficiently implemented was west Bengal
d) All of the above
7. At the time of Independence the number of poor are ()
a) 18.6 crores b) 52.2 crores c) 82 crores d) 102 crores
8. The Madras Estate Bill came into force in ()
a) 1950 b) 1945 c) 1955 d) 1965
9. Hyderabad Tennancy Act was passed in ()
a) 1950 b) 1940 c) 1955 d) 1945
10. Choose the correct statement ()
a) Sarvodaya leader was Ghandhiji
b) The Madras estate Bill came into force in 1960
c) "Land ceiling act" was passed in 1970
d) None of these
11. When India became Independent, acute poverty in the rural areas
1) 50% 2) 55% c) 3.60% d) 70%

12. The results of land reform act is ()
- 1) Zamindars lost their income
 - 2) Tenants became owners of land
 - 3) Government took over the waste and forest lands held by zamindars
 - 4) 1,2 and 3 sentences are correct
13. Pick out the correct pair ()
- 1) 1955 - a) All state government abolished zamindari system
 - 2) 1958 - b) Madras Estate Bill
 - 3) 1959 - c) Abolish of Hyderabad Enam land
 - 4) 1951 - d) Bhoodan Movement
14. Pickout wrong pair ()
- 1) 1955 - a) Abolishing the Hyderabad Enam Bill
 - 2) 1950 - b) All state Governments abolished zamindari system
 - 3) 1950 - c) Madras Estate Bill
 - 4) 1978 - d) Land ceiling act of A.P implementation
15. In which year Nizam state was merged Into India ()
- 1) 1948 Sep -17
 - 2) 1947 Aug -17
 - 3) 1949 Nov 26
 - 4) 1950 Jan 26
16. 'Firman' means ()
- 1) Government orders
 - 2) Laws issued by Nizam
 - 3) 1st sentence is correct
 - 4) 2nd sentence is correct
17. Which year Nizam issued firman abolished the samastanams and maktas ()
- 1) 1947 August 15
 - 2) 1948 August 15
 - 3) 1949 August 15
 - 4) 1950 August 15
18. Match the following ()
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 1) Abolishing the Zamindari System | - | a) 1951 |
| 2) Madras Estate Bill | - | b) 1955 |
| 3) Hyderabad tenancy act | - | c) 1950 |
| 4) Hyderabad Enam bill | - | d) 1950 |
| 5) Bhoodan movement started | - | e) 1950 |
| 1) 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a | 2) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e | |
| 3) 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b | 4) 1-e, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-d | |

19. In Who started Bhoodan movement in India ()
 1) Gandhi 2) Netaji 3) Tilak 4) Vinoba Bhave
20. In which year Bhoodan Movement was started ()
 1) 1950, April 18 2) 1951, April 18
 3) 1952 April 18 4) 1953 April 18
21. Identify the correct statement ()
 1) During Bhoodan Movement V. Ramachandra Reddy donated 250 acres of land
 2) The First person to receive the land was Maisaiah
 3) 1st sentence incorrect
 4) Both 1 and 2 are correct
22. Sarf - e- khas means
 1) Personal property of Nizam
 2) Property of Zamindars
 3) Government property
 4) Waste land
23. In which year land ceiling act was passed in Andhra Pradesh ()
 1) 1971 2) 1972 3) 1973 4) 1974
24. In which year land ceiling act was implemented in Andhra Pradesh
 1) 1972 2) 1973 ()
 3) 1974 4) 1975
25. According to land ceiling act - 1972, surplus land ()
 1) 5 lacs 2) 6 lacs 3) 8 Lacs 4) 10 lacs
26. Land ceiling act was more efficiently implemented in ()
 1) Kerala 2) Andhra Pradesh
 3) Madhya Pradesh 4) West Bengal
27. Pickout the correct statement
 1) A.P. land ceiling act 1972
 2) A.P. land ceiling act implmented from 1975
 3) A family of 5 memebbers can have maximum of 10 to 27 irrigation land
 4) All are correct
28. Who played a crucial role in merging Hyderabad state in India? ()
 a) Nehru b) Gandhi c) Patel d) Lord Caning

17. UNDERSTANDING POVERTY

BPL Cards

No 1	Type of card White card	Limit of food grains The BPL cardholders in Andhra Pradesh can receive 4 kgs of foodgrains per head, not exceeding 20 kgs per family
2	Antyodaya card	The Antyodaya cardholders are entitled to get 35 kgs of foodgrains (Rice and wheat) per month per family
3.	Pink card	

Abbreviations

N.S.S - National Sample Survey

B.M.S - Body Mass Index

P.D.S - Public distribution system

B.P.L - Below poverty line

MNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act

A.P.L - Above Poverty line

Important Years

2004 - National sample survey

2005 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Key Words

1.Undernourishment: Lack of nutrition in the food we take in.

2. Directive Principles The Principles which direct the Government.

3. Social audit: It is meant for reducing the corruption in Government.

4. Below poverty Line: It is a survey which takes into account the families income, means of livelihood, numbers of meals per day, clothing, migration, debt etc., to decide whether household is a poor household.

5. Public distribution system: The system of ration shops distributing food grains and other essential items is known as the public distribution system.

Articles

* Article 21 - Right to life

* Article 41 - Right to work

17. Understanding poverty

* Ramachari worked as a carpenter in a village Nalgonda district.

* He had no land or cattle

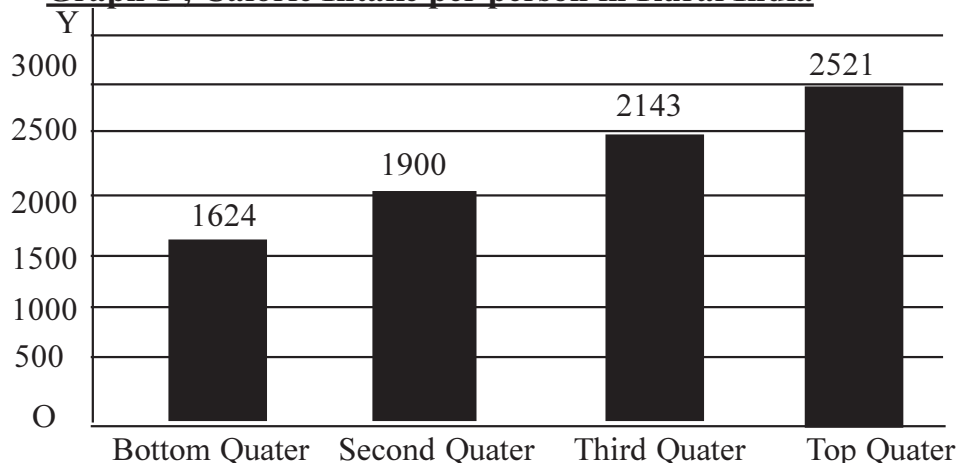
* As the work in the village dwindled, Aruna, Ramachari's wife, started work in a chappal company in Vijayawada.

- * We get the energy from the food that we eat.
- * This energy is measured in kilocalories (Kcal).
- * The national calorie standard was established as 2,400 and 2,100 kcal per day for rural and urban areas.
- * An average person requires food that would provide 2100 kcal per day as a minimum energy intake to stay healthy.
- * 80 percent of people in rural areas in India consume food that is way below the calorie standard.
- * That is 4 out of 5 persons have food that is deficient in calories.

Food inequality

- * National sample survey is one such survey conducted by the government of India after every four or five years to know about the economic and social conditions of the people.
- * Graph 1 : On calorie intake was drawn using information collected during national sample survey done in 2004.
- * All the people whose intake falls below the calorie standard can be considered as poor.

Graph 1 ; Calorie Intake per person in Rural India



Expenditure

- * Expenditure here means spending on household items like food, clothing, footwear, education, medical care, fuel and lighting, house rent etc. In 2004 every person in the bottom quater could spend less than Rs. 340 per month per person.
- * BMI means Body Mass Index
- * Divide the weight by the square of the height. If this figure is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered undernourished.
- * BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight.
- * The most important contributor to poverty, as you would have guessed by

now, is the lack of regular employment.

- * In the year 2004 National sample survey was conducted.

Other Livelihood Options

- * In Andhra Pradesh, nearly two - fifths of all rural families are mainly agricultural labourers.
- * The Right to work states that everyone should be given the opportunity to work for a basic living.
- * The Indian constitution refers to the right to work under the “directive principle of state policy”.
- * Article 41 stresses that “The state, Shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing right to work.
- * The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MNREGA) was passed.

MNREGA

- * Baleshwar Mahto, a resident of Bihar’s Araria district goes to Punjab every year in search of work to sustain his family.
- * MNREGA lays down that any adult member willing to do unskilled manual work and who is looking for work must be given work by the government.
- * A rural house - hold can demand at least one hundred days of employment in a year.
- * Water conservation and water harvesting.
- * Drought proofing, provisions of irrigation facility to land owned by house holds belonging to the SC’s and ST’s.
- * Renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks.

Access to Affordable food

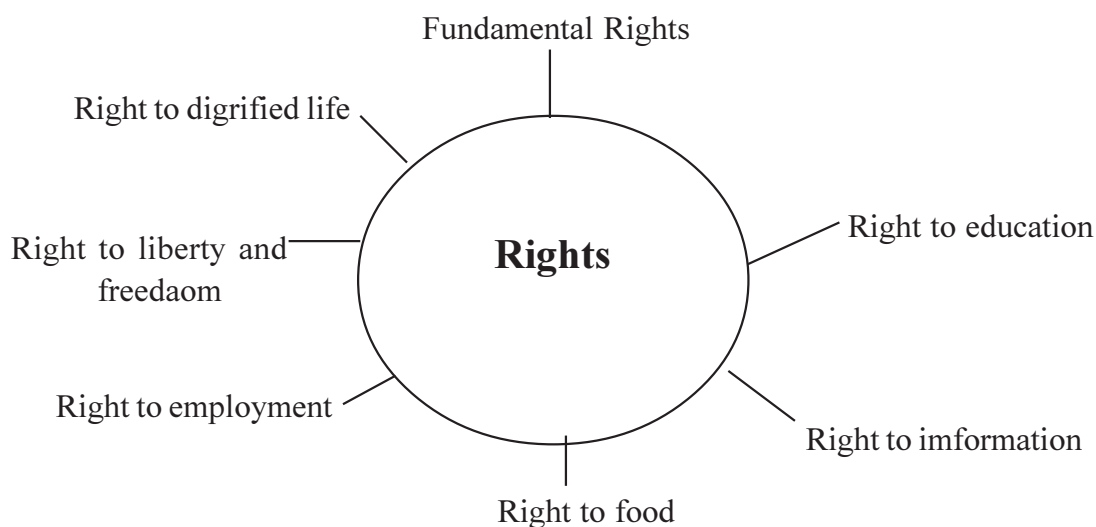
- * “From his granary the king should set apart one half for the people in the countryside in times of distress, and use the other half. And he should replace old stock for new”. Arthashastra - By Kautilya
- * Alongside employment, the government has to ensure that everyone has access to affordable food.
- * The government buys foodgrains from farmers and supplies these to the ration shops.
- * The system of ration shop distributing foodgrains and other essential items is known as the public Distribution system.
- * To reduce corruption, MNREGA introduced compulsory social audits.
- * Since PDS was working well in the southern states of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu.
- * BPL means below poverty line.

7. The people who have _____ cards will get food grains at a low-est price ()
a) White b) Antyoda c) Pink d) Adhaar
8. In the urban areas of the persons have food that is defident in colories
a) 2/5 ths ()
b) 1/5th
c) 3/5 ths
d) 4/5 ths
9. Which article in Indian constitution deals with right to life ()
a) Article - 21 b) Article - 41
c) Article -32 d) Article -24
10. Energy measured with this ()
1) K.G.S 2) Tonnes 3) Calories 4) Quintals
11. Those who have this card grains avaliable with low prices ()
1) Adhar card 2) Pink card
3) Antyodaya card 4) White card
12. How many cards issued by the government on the basic of B.P.L
1) 4 2) 8 3)6 4) 3 ()
13. In which year “Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment Guarentee Act... M.N.R.E.G.A ()
1) 2000 2) 2001 3) 2004 4) 2005
14. Economical, Social rights are part in this right ()
1) Right to life 2) Right to oppose
3) Fundamental duties 4) None of the above
15. Identify thecorrect statement ()
1) Right to life : Article 21
2) Right to work : Article 41
1. 1st statement is correct
2. 2nd statement is correct
3. Both 1 and 2nd statement are correct
4. None of the above
16. Which of the following is true statement ()
1) 2400 Calories to rural people
2) 2100 calories to urban people
3) N.S.S national sample survey
4) P.D.S. Public distribution system
1) abcd 2) dcdb 3) dcba 4) All the above
17. Which article said the government will make arrangements to provide right to work on limitation of this economic ability and development
1) 39 2) 21 3) 41 d) 42 ()

18. Who not take calories in standard position is called ()
 1) Rich people 2) Poor
 3) High rich people 4) Rishis
19. In which year conducted national sample survey ()
 1) 2005 2) 2006 3) 2009 4) 2004
20. Match the following ()
 1) B.M.I () a) Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment Guarentee Act.
 2) M.N.R.E.G.A () b) Above poverty line
 3) B.P.L () c) Body mass index
 4) A.P.L () d) Below poverty line
 1) Abcd 2) bcad 3) dacd 4) cadb
21. “ The king used half quintal and remaining stock to rural people in his food granery” who said these words ()
 1) Machiavali 2) Aristotle
 3) Kautilya 4) Plato
22. Identify the incorrect statement ()
 1) Government collect food grains from Government
 2) Public distribution system was organised before independence
 3) The society for social Audit, accountability and transparency, department of rural devalopment, Government of A.P
 4) The work of public distribution system is not proper in few stater
23. Which of the following is not correct related to Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment act ()
 1) At least 120 days get employment in one year
 2) Water conservation
 3) Desilting of tanks
 4) Drought proofing
24. Important problem facing Indian agriculture ()
 1) Problem of irrigation
 2) Debt not available with low interests
 3) Small farmers faced troubles not available of quality seeds and fertilizers
 4) All of the above
25. In which year this Indian government decided goods distributed to poor people through public distrubution system ()
 1) 1995 2) 1996 3) 1997 4) 1998
26. Which quantity of rice give to old age those who have Annapurna card scheme ()
 1) 5 Kg’s 2) 10 Kg’s 3) 20 Kg’s 4) 25 Kg’s

27. Identifying true statement ()
- 1) Antyodaya card a) 35 kg's give each family in every month
 - 2) White card b) 4 kg's for individual 20 kgs for each family
 - 3) Annapurna scheme c) 10 kg's rice free for old age people
 - 4) Pink cards d) Above poverty line
- 1) Both 1 and 2 are correct
 - 2) 1 and 3 are correct
 - 3) 1,2,3 and 4 are correct
 - 4) All of the above are false
28. Which right are necessary to escape from poverty and hunger
- 1) Right to work 2) Right to food ()
 - 3) Both one and 2 4) None of the above
29. It is the part of right to food ()
- 1) Right to life 2) Right to religion
 - 3) Right to liberty 4) Right to constitutional remedies
30. In which court civil rights groups have filed petitions against the government for violation of the right to life ()
- 1) High court 2) International court
 - 3) Supreme court
 - 4) Civil right groups not file against indian government
31. This act was a major break through towards protection of livelihoods in rural areas ()
- 1) Rural labour employment Guarantee programme (RLEGP)
 - 2) Swarna Jayanti gram Samrudhi Yojana (S.J.S.Y)
 - 3) Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana (J.G.S.Y)
 - 4) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee act (M.N.R.E.G.A)
32. Which index used to calculate adults are undernourished ()
- 1) Body mass index (B.M.I) 2) Body Activity index (B.A.I)
 - 3) Body mass index (B.R.I) 4) Body class index (B.C.I)

18. RIGHT APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT



KEY - Words

1. **Human Rights** : All human beings, irrespective of who they are - their caste gender, religions, country etc.... whether they are law abiding or criminals have certain basic rights which cannot be denied to them.
2. **Right to education** : Right to education. It is a law it declares that all children of the age 6 to 14 years have the right to free education etc...
3. **Liberty** : The state of being free or the ability to act as you please.
4. **(RTI) Right to information** : Right to information this law prescribes that any individual can get documents like government orders report, advices log books, rules and regulations, attendance list, letters etc...

- * Like the idea of democracy, the idea of human rights has gained ground all over the world during the last 300 years.
- * Two of these rights are very important in the context of poverty the right to dignified life and the right to liberty and freedom.
- * The united nations was formed in 1945
- * A group of people in Rajasthan organised themselves under the banner of mazdoor kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) and demanded information.
- * After many years of struggle a law making it compulsory to give official information was made in the state of Rajasthan in 1995.
- * The Right to Information Act (RTI) was passed by the parliament in 2005.
- * Today the right to information is recognised within the constitution under two

fundamental rights as freedom of expression and right to life

Provisions Under RTI

- * Law prescribes that any individual can get documents like government orders, reports, advices, logbooks rules and regulation, attendance list, letters etc.
- * The person who is asking for the information is below poverty line then he or she need not pay this amount.
- * Laws also prescribe that in every government office there will be an officer incharge to respond to these questions. He or she is known as information officer.
- * Above the information officer, there is another individual appellate authority.
- * The state and central government level there should be independent information commissions.

Jan Sunvayi

- * MKSS used to conduct meetings, called 'Jan Sunvayi' or people's hearings.
- * A muster roll would give names of people for whom wages were paid for making a hand - pump

Right of children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009

- * Gokhale in 1911 demanded from the British colonial Government that they make a law for free and compulsory education for all children of the country.
- * In 2002 the parliament recognised education as a fundamental right.
- * The 86th Amendment of the constitution that made education a fundamental right was passed in the year 2002.
- * The 86th Amendment says that 'the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages 6 and 14 through a law that it may determine.
- * This law was finally passed in 2009 and is called the right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009'.

Right of children to free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

- * The RTE act is meant for providing free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years and came into force from 1st April 2010.

Bits

1. Which constitutional amendment recognized education as Fundamental right Nov 2015 ()
 - 1) 86 Constitutional Amendment
 - 2) 90 Constitutional Amendment
 - 3) 96 Constitutional Amendment
 - 4) 100 Constitutional Amendment

Practice Bits

1. When was 'U.N.O' (United National Orgenaisation) was formed
1) 1942 2) 1943 3) 1944 4) 1945
2. Povertfy means ()
1) Resources like land for lvelihood or lack of education
2) Lack of sufficient employment
3) Not influenced activations and policies of Government
4) lack of health services education, food
1) Both 1 and 2 correct 2) 1,2,3 are correct
3) All of the above false 4) All of the above true
3. M.K.S.S. (Mazur kisan shakthi sanghata) formed in this state ()
1) Rajasthan 2) Jharkhand
3) Madhya pradesh 4) Andhra Pradesh
4. The members of M.K.S.S asked information about this scheme
1) S.G.S.Y 2) I.A.Y 3) Poverty eradicating scheme
4) Food for work
5. In which year the act of right to information was framed in national level ()
1) 2004 2) 2005 3) 2006 4) 2008
6. Jan sunvai means ()
1) Primary enquiry 2) Primary memebership
3) Public enquiry 4) Public awareness
7. Who asked the british government in 1911 to make free compulsory education act to get all people in the country ()
1) Gokhale 2) Gandhiji 3) Tilak 4) Nehru
8. In which year parliament recognised education as fundamental right
1) 2001 2) 2002 3) 2003 4) 2004
9. In which year 86th constitutional amendment was made ()
1) 2005 2) 2002 3) 2010 4) 1999
10. 86th constitutional Amendment related to this aspect ()
1) Education is fundmental right
2) The government provide free, compulsory education providey chil-dren between 6 -14
3) The govt not take care in education matters
4) Both 1 and 2 are correct
11. M.K.S.S. mazdur kisan sakthi sanghatan conducted conferences with this name ()
1) Jan Sun vai 2) Jana Sena
3) Jana Vaim 4) Voice of the people

- ::592::**

23. Match the following ()
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Jan Sun vai | a) 2010 |
| 2) Right to information | b) Majdar kisan shakti sanghata act |
| 3) M.K.S.S. | c) Public enquiry |
| 4) Right to education | d) 2005 |
- 1) abcd 2) bcad 3) cdba d) abdc
24. Identify the incorrect statements ()
- Education is useful for al round development of child
 - Education is child centred
 - Pupil learn in mother tongue
 - Pupil not reveal this opinions freely
- Both a and b are incorrect
 - Both b and c are incorrect
 - a,b,c are incorrect
 - Only d is not correct

20. UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

1. Secularism defines that all forms of domination related to religion should end.
2. History provides us with many examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the grounds of religion.
Eg : Jews were persecuted by Hitler who established Nazi party.
3. The Jewish state of Israel treats its own Muslim and Christian minorities quite badly.
4. In Saudi Arabia, Non Muslims are not allowed to build, a temple, church etc. and nor can they gather in a public place or prayers.
5. According to the constitution, only secular state can realise its objects to ensure the following
 - a. That one religious community does not dominate another.
 - b. That some members do not dominate
 - c. That the state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.
6. The Indian state works in various ways to prevent the above domination.
 - a. Distancing itself from religion.
 - b. Non-interference in religious matter
 - c. To prevent religious matters discrimination of lower castes. The Indian constitution bans untouchability according to Article 17.
7. The Indian state is not ruled by religious group, nor does not support any one religion.
8. In India, government places like law courts, police station, government schools and offices are not supposed to display or promote any one religion.
9. The first Amendment of U.S. (United States of America) Constitution prohibits the legislature from making law 'respecting an establishment of religion' or that 'prohibit the free exercise of religion'.
10. The legislature cannot declare any religion as the official religion in U.S.A.
11. In the United States of America (USA) most children in government schools have to begin their school day reciting the 'Pledge to Allegiance'
12. The Indian secularism differs from the dominant understanding of secularism of practiced in U.S.A.
13. In France, In February, 2004, passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols such as Islamic headscarf, the Jewish Skullcap or large christian crosses.
14. In 1960 France had faced a shortage of workers. immigrants who are mainly from the former French Colonies of Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco to come and work in "France."

15. There can be different views within the same religion many religions in the world have different views.
16. Democracy is system of Government by the whole population through elected representatives It is the best form of Government.
17. The word secular added to our constitution through 42nd constitutional amendment on 1976.

B ITS

1. End of the religious domination depends on this aspect []
 1. Democracy 2. Socialism 3. Secularism 4. Tyranny
2. Why is important to seperate the state and religion in democretic societies
 1. to stop dominaion of majority 2. not violated fundamental rights
 3. to save liberty 4. All of the above
3. The Government sanctioned funds to religious classes to establish schools and college. what type of support is It ? []
 1. Moral support 2. Cultural support
 3. Financial support 4. None of the above
4. In what way Indian secularism different from that of American Secularism ? []
 1. The government does not interest in religious matters.
 2. The Govt. interferes in religious matters.
 3. The Govt. interferes in religious in special circumstances based an ideals in the constitution
 4. None of the above.
5. Identify the incorrect statement ? []
 1. Indian constitution guarantee to Fundamental rights based on Secular principles.
 2. Interference in religion by the state has to be based on the ideals laid out in the constitution
 3. Indian secularism not interference in religion.
 4. None of these.
6. What type of policy was followed by Indian constitution to check dominations? []
 1. Far away from religion 2. Not interfeare
 3. To abolish superstitions 4. All of the above.
7. Which country passed a law banning students from wearing any conspicuous reglions or pollitical signs or symbols ? []
 1. England 2. France 3. USA 4. India

8. Jews belongs to which country []
 1. Saudi Arabia 2. Israel 3. France 4. Iraq
9. In which country the Government shcools have to begin their school day, reciting the pledge of Allegiance ? []
 1. France 2. USA 3. Britain 4. Russia
10. Who Persecuted the Jews and killed them ? []
 1. Hitler 2. Mussolini 3. Robert Mugabe 4. Lumamba
11. In which country non muslims are not allowed to build temple, church and nor can they gather in a public place for prayers ? []
 1. Israel 2. Pakisthan 3. Saudi Arabia 4. Egypt
12. This country does not interfeare in religion []
 1. India 2. America 3. Saudi Arabia 4. Pakistan
13. Which article in constitution has the provision of Right to live? []
 1. 19 Article 2. 20 Article 3. 22 Article 4. 21 Article
14. Fundamental Rights are taken from _____ ? []
 1) Russia 2. Ireland 3. America 4. France
15. Which part in Indian constitution talks about fundamental rights?[]
 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4
16. How many fundamental Right are given to citizens of India ? []
 1. 5 2. 6 3. 7 4. 8
17. Which constitutional Amendament had added the word 'secular'?[]
 1. 42 2. 44 3. 51 4. 62
18. Which Article in Indian Constitution Abolishes Untouchability?[]
 1. 14 Article 2. 15 Article 3. 16 Article 4. 17 Article
19. Which country had faced a shortage of workers in 1960? []
 1) England 2. Russia 3. Porugual 4. France

* * *

23. SPORTS AND NATIONALISM AND COMMERCE

- * The Birth anniversary of Hockey player Dyan Chand is celebrated as National Sports day on 29th August.
- * Unlike other team game of England like Football or Hockey which became popular all over the world, Cricket took root only in countries that the British ruled.
- * Cricket has gained such Popularity that the other games like hockey, football and traditional games like Kabbadi, Khokho lack in the support, encouragement and enthusiasm from the people.
- * In these colonies, circket was established as a popular sport either by white settlers.
- * It was not till 1932 that a national team was given the right to represent India in a test match.
- * The origins of Indian cricket, that is, cricket played by Indians are to be found in Bombay.
- * The first Indian community to start playing the game was the small community of parsis.
- * In the beginning Cricket is palyed on the caste and community basis.
- * A parsi team beat the Bombay Gymkhana at crickeket in 1889, just four years after the foundation of the Indian National congress in 1885.
- * The establishment of the parsi Gymkhana became a precedent for other Indians who in turn established clubs based on the idea of religious community.
- * Mahatma Gandhi believed that a sport was essential for a balance between the body and the mind.
- * If 1970 was notable for the exclusion of south Africa from international cricket.
- * 1971 was a landmark year because the first one day international was played between England and Austalia in Melbourne.
- * The enormous popularity of this shortened version of the game led to the post world cup being successfully staged in 1975.
- * The In 1977, even as cricket celebrated 100 years of test matches, the game was changed forever.
- * Kerry packer, an Austalian television tycoon who saw the money making potential of cricket as a televised sport, signed up fifty - one of the world's leading cricketers.

- * Pakistan has pioneered two great advances in bowling the ‘Doosra’ and the ‘Reverse’ swing : Both skills were developed in response to subcontinental conditions.
 - * Reverse swing is a style to move the ball in on dust and in the condition of unresponsive wickets under clear skies.
 - * One hundred and fifty years ago the first Indian cricketers, the parsis, had to struggle to find an open space to play in.
 - * In India after the victory in world cup 1983 more or less there is consistency in the performance level.
 - * Now we won 2011 world cup.
 - * Sport promote unity which is a salient feature in nation building. Representing a nation is a Nationalistic feeling - G.H. Vihari
 - * Hockey is another popular game in India.
 - * Till 1980’s India was able to dominate the International Hockey games.
 - * Sports develop us both mentally and physically.
1. Select incorrect statement ()
 - 1) Cricket was invented in England
 - 2) Cricket has gained popularity
 - 3) In 19th century it had become a game of common people
 - 4) Hockey, Football and traditional games lack the support from the people
 2. Select the correct statement ()
 - 1) Other team games of England like football or Hockey became popular all over the world
 - 2) Cricket took root only in countries that the British ruled
 - 3) In colonies cricket was established as a popular sport either by white settlers
 - 4) All of the above
 3. Select incorrect statement ()
 - 1) Cricket played by Indians are to be found in Calcutta
 - 2) The first indian community to start playing the game was the small community of parsis

- 3) The Parsis founded the first Indian cricket club, the Oriental Cricket Club in Bombay
- 4) Parsi cricket clubs sponsored by the Tatas and the Wadias
4. The first Indian cricket club the Oriental Cricket Club was found in this year ()
- 1) 1838 2) 1848 3) 1858 4) 1868
5. A Parsi team beat the Bombay Gymkhana at cricket in this year
- 1) 1885 2) 1889 3) 1892 4) 1899
6. The first class cricket tournament did represent _____ in colonial rule ()
- 1) Region 2) Religion 3) Caste 4) Language
7. This statement is related to Mahatma Gandhi ()
- 1) Sports was essential for a balance between the body and the mind
- 2) A sound body means which bends itself to the spirit and is always a ready instrument at its service
- 3) Bodies are not made on the football field they are made on corn field, and farms
- 4) All of the above
8. India entered the world of test cricket in this year ()
- 1) 1930 2) 1931 3) 1932 4) 1942
9. Find out the true statement ()
- 1) The first one day international cricket match took place in 1877
- 2) It was played between England and Australia
- 3) It was held at the Melbourne cricket ground in Australia
- 4) In this tournament Australia won by 45 runs
10. The first international cricket match played between Canada and Australia in ()
- 1) 1834 2) 1844 3) 1854 4) 1864
11. Who introduced two years staged unofficial tests in one-day internationals under the name of the World Series Cricket ()
- 1) John Adams 2) Kerry Packer
- 3) C.F. Andrews 4) Falkon

12. Innovations in cricket technique in recent years have mainly come from the country ()
 1) India 2) Pakistan
 3) Srilanka 4) All of the above
13. The country has pioneered two great advances in bowling the 'Doosra' and the "reverse swing" ()
 1) India 2) Pakisthan
 3) Srilanka 4) None of the above
14. This country had the largest viewership for the game among the cricket playing nations and the largest market in the cricketing world()
 1) England 2) U.S.A 3) India 4) Austrlia
15. How many players have been each in the both sides in the cricket ()
 1) 10 2) 11 3) 12 4) 13
16. How many times India won world cricket cup ()
 1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4
17. In which year India won first time in the world cricket cup()
 1) 1973 2) 1983 3) 2011 4) 2012
18. Cricket is a national game in this country ()
 1) U.S.A 2) England 3) India 4) Italy
19. The national game of india ()
 1) Hockey 2) Kabadi 3) Cricket 4) Football
20. In which date we celebrate national game day ()
 1) 5th june 2) 11th July 3) 29th aug 4) 2nd october
21. The birthday of this Hockey player is celebrated as national game day
 1) P.R. Sri Rajesh 2) Kapildev 3) Tendulker 4) Dhyanchand
22. "Sports promote Unity which is a salient feature in nation building. Representing a nation is a nationalistic feeling" who said the above words
 1) Kapil Dev 2) Sachin Tendulker
 3) G.H. Vihari 4) Dhyachand
23. What are the traditional indian games not encouraged by television and trade ()
 1) Kabaddi 2) Hockey 3) Both a and B 4) None

- 4) None of the above
24. It does not belong to athletics ()
 1) Football 2) Volley ball
 3) Basketball 4) All of the above
25. Identify the correct statement ()
 1) Sports develop us both mentally and physically
 2) It helps to international understanding
 3) It develops culture and universal brotherhood
 4) All of the above
26. Who is the A.P State Municipal Minister ()
 1) K. Mrunalini 2) Atchannaidu
 3) P. Suneetha 4) P. Narayana
27. Who is the central sports minister ()
 1) Suresh prabhu 2) Rajyavardhana singh Rathod
 3) Ravi sankar prasad 4) Radha Mohan singh
28. Rhythmic gymnastics belongs to which game ()
 1) Football 2) Cricket 3) Basketball 4) Volleyball
29. The first world cricket cup organised successfully in which year
 1) 1965 2) 1975 3) 1985 4) 1990
30. Present Head Quarters of I.C.C. ()
 1) Washington 2) Melbourne 3) London 4) Dubai
31. I.C.C. stands for ()
 1) Indian cricket club 2) Indian cricket council
 3) International cricket council 4) None of the above
32. India won world cricket cup in 1983 by defeating this country in final
 1) Pakistan 2) West-Indies
 3) South Africa 4) New Zealand
33. Up to which year India is superior in international Hockey field
 1) 1950 2) 1960 3) 1970 4) 1980
34. Department of sports and games working under this ministry ()
 1) Health 2) Human Resource 3) Agriculture 4) Food

24. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- * India with its vast population and unique geophysical characteristics is one of the world's most "Disaster prone" countries.
- * The east and the south - East part of India are frequently affected by cyclones.
- * In the interior of the plateau or in the Himalayas earthquakes, and in the Ganga-Brahmaputra plain occurrence is very common.
- * In the west, Rajasthan and Rayalaseema often experience severe drought areas in south India.
- * People in coastal area may face floods and cyclones frequently. This place suffers being located in an earthquake zone such an area is called a multi Hazard zone.

Types of Disasters

- * Earthquake, cyclone flash floods, volcanic eruptions are some examples of rapid onset disasters.
- * The types of natural disasters : a. Earthquakes, b. Cyclones, c. Floods, d. Droughts, e. Tsunamis, f. Land slider, g. Volcanoes etc..
- * A serious disruption of normal life triggered by human - induced hazard.
- * 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy, the 1997 uphaar cinema fire in Delhi, Rajadhani Express train derailment in 2002, kumbakonam school fire tragedy in 2003, Jaipur serial blasts in 2008 etc...

Phases of Disaster Management

- * 1. Disaster strikes, 2. Emergency response and Relief, 3. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, 4. Mitigation 5. Preparedness.
- * Andhra Pradesh the fifth largest state of India, was severely battered by cyclone storm with a wind speed of over 200 kmph on 15th November 1977.
- * In 1990, Andhra Pradesh was struck by another severe cyclone, Though the impact on the houses was more than that of 1977.
- * The term "Tsunami" has been coined from Japanese words 'tsu' meaning harbour and ' name' meaning waves.
- * Tsunamis are huge waves generated by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or under water landslides which devastate coastal communities..
- * The tsunami danger period can continue for many hours after a major earthquake.
- * There came an earthquake of an intensity of 9.1-9.3 on 26th december, 2004 in Indian ocean near the sumatra islands of the west coast of indonesia.

- * A tsunami consists of a series of waves and the first wave may not be the largest.
- * The danger from subsequent tsunami waves can last for several hours after the arrival of the first wave.
- * Tsunami can move at 50 km per hour on coastal plain, faster than a person can run.

Impact of Drought

- * Scarcity of drinking water fall in water - table.
- * Decline in crop acreage.
- * Fall in employment in the agricultural sector due to.
- * Scarcity of fodder.
- * Scarcity of food grains.
- * Loss of cattle life.
- * Malnutrition.

Watershed Development

- * The government is implementing integrated watershed management programme (IWMP) in drought prone areas to reduce the impact of drought.
- * The main objective is to strengthen the community and enable them to plan for proper utilisation of natural resources.

Bits

1. India is one of the world's most Disastar - Prom countries because
 a) Vast population b) Unique Geo - Physical Characteristic
 c) Both A and B d) None of the above
2. This area is frequently affected by cyclones in India ()
 a) East b) South East c) Both A and B d) South West
3. Disasters can be categorised into various types based on the()
 a) Speed b) Cause / Region c) Both A and B d) None
4. Based on speed and disaster can be termed as ()
 a) Slow on set b) Rapid on set c) Both A and B d) None
5. Example for slow on set disaster ()
 a) Drought / Famine b) Environmental Degradation
 c) Past infection d) All of the above
6. Based on this cause, disaster can be termed as ()
 a) Natural on set b) Human Induced on set
 c) Both A and B d) None

7. Example for natural disaster ()
 a) Earth Quakes/ Tsunami b) Floods, Cyclones
 c) Landslides/ Volcanoes d) All of the above
8. Example for human induced disaster ()
 a) In 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy
 b) In 1997 Uphaar Cinema Fire accident in Delhi
 c) Rajadhani Express Train Derailment in 2002
 d) All of the above
9. Recent floods occur in Kerala is example for this disaster()
 a) Natural disaster b) Human induced disaster
 c) Both A and B d) None of the above
10. It is related to disaster management ()
 a) To maintain control over disasters/emergency
 b) To avoid, reduce the effects of a disaster
 c) Relief and recovery reconstruction / rehabilitation
 d) All of the above
11. How many stages / phases are there in disaster management ? ()
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 5
12. Phases of disaster management are ()
 a) Disaster strike b) Emergency response and relief
 c) Rehabilitation and reconstruction, preparedness/ mitigation
 d) All of the above
13. Eighth largest state in India in terms of area is ()
 a) Rajasthan b) M.P c) Andhra Pradesh d) Karnataka
14. In which year cyclones occur in A.P ()
 a) 1977 b) 1990 c) Both A and B d) None
15. N.G.O stands for ()
 a) Non - Gazzetted Organisation
 b) Non - Governamental Organisation
 c) New - Government Organisation
 d) None of the above

16. Find out incorrect statement “Tsunami” has been coined from the term
 a) Japanese words “Tsu”, “nami” ()
 b) “Tsu” means harbour and ‘nami’, meaning waves
 c) These are huge waves generated by earthquakes/ volcanoes, water
 landslides
 d) Tsunami can occur only at night
17. Earthquake (Tsunami) occur an intensity on 26th December 2014 in
 Indian ocean near this island ()
 a) Bali b) Java c) Sumatra d) None
18. In which country are sumatra islands located ()
 a) Indonesia b) Philippines c) Japan d) None
19. We know the intensity of earthquakes with the help of this ()
 a) Seismograph b) Richter scale
 c) Kreskograph d) None of the above
20. The speed of tsunami on coastal plain ()
 a) 50 kmph b) 60 kmph c) 70 kmph d) 80 kmph
21. Excess or deficient rainfall is determined by the percent variation from
 the average rainfall as follows ()
 a) 30-70 years b) 70-100 years
 c) 40-70 years d) 80-100 years
22. I.W.M.P stands for ()
 a) International water management programme
 b) Indian water management programme
 c) International watershed management programme
 d) Integrated watershed management programme
23. The main objective of I.W.M.P is to ()
 a) Strengthen the community
 b) Enable them to plan for proper utilisation of natural resources
 c) Both A and B
 d) None of the above
24. Find out incorrect statement ()
 a) Water used < 200 liter water Eco hero
 b) Used 201- 400 litres - water saver
 c) Water used 401-700 litres water spender
 d) > 600 litres - water villain