CIVICS

1. INDIA AS A NATION

BITS

1. The rank of Telugu among the major languages of the world is **Sixteenth**.

2. When every individual is considered equal before law, it is known as **Rule of law**.

3. In India **28** states and **7** union territories are there.

4. India’s Constitution was adopted in the year **1949 November 26**.

5. India’s Constitution was implemented in the year **1950 January 26**.

6. A Right that safeguards Fundamental Rights is known as **Right to Constitutional remedies**.

7. At **18** years of age an Indian gets the right to vote.

8. **P**opulation of India as per 2001 census **102.87** crores.

9. Delinking of the state from religious matters is known as **Secularism**.

10. **Reservation** is an important device to promote **Social Justice**.

11 The process of national integration in India is characterized by the phrase **Unity in diversity**.

12. Religion that preached equality of people in ancient India is **Buddhism**.

13. IAS stands for **Indian Administrative Service**.

14. IPS stands for **Indian Police Service**.

15. **English** language is not recognized by the Indian constitution.

16. The largest democratic country in the World is **India**.

17. The first state created on Linguistic basis was **Andhra State**.

18. The number of languages recognized by the Indian constitution is **22**.

19. The official language of India is **Hindi**.

20. In ancient times, our nation was known as **Bharatha Varsha**.

21. **Secular State** means a neutral state in religious matters.

22. The country with highest population in the World is **China**.

23. The country with second highest population in the World is **India**.

24. The system of Government of India is **Parliamentary.**

25. Division of powers between the Central and the State Governments is an important feature of **Federal system**.

26. The state twice that of Bangladesh is **Andhra Pradesh**.

27. **Federation** is a union of states and union territories.

28. The supreme power in India rests with **Parliament**.

30. The process of National Integration in India is characterized by the slogan **Unity in Diversity**.

31. Reservation is an important device to promote **Social Justice**.

32. **1652** languages are there in India.

33. **6748** castes are there in India.

34. The percentage of the Hindus in our population is(1991**) 82%.**

35. Population of India as per 2011 census **1,21,01,93,422.**

QUESTION AND ANSWERS.

1. How do you describe India as a multi - cultural society?

1. There are many languages, religions, castes, customs and traditions in our country.

2. India is termed as a sub-continent.

3. It is a land of multiple traditions and religions.

4. India is the largest democratic country in the World.

5. There are 28 states and 7 union territories in India.

6. Unity in diversity :- Unity in diversity is the chief characteristic feature of India.

7. largest country :- India is the second largest country in population in the world.

India’s population as per 2011 census 121.01 crores.

8. languages :- There are 1652 languages in India.

9. Religions:- Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians and Jains are there in India.

10. Castes:- There are 6748 castes in India.

11. Different customs:- In India there are so many customs are following by the different people.

12. So, we can describe India as a multi- cultural society.

2. How India committed to Democracy?

1. The people have the supreme powers in democracy.

2. An Indian gets the right to vote at the age of 18 years.

3. Any citizen is eligible to contest for any political office.

4. Every Indian is considered equal before law.

5. There are no special privileges in favor of any individual.

6. The fundamental rights are provided by the constitution for the people of India.

7. All these features indicates India committed to Democracy.

3. What is the meaning of rule of law?

1. Rule of law:- When every individual is considered equal before law, it is known as Rule of law.

Features of Rule of Law.

1. All persons are subjected to the same laws.

2. The law is superior to the ruler.

3. There are no special privileges in favor of any individual.

4. What is Secularism?

1. Delinking of the state from religious matters is known as Secularism.

2. In India there is no state religion.

3. All religious people should be treated equally by the Government.

4. Every citizen of India has the right to follow any religion.

Secularism has two meanings:

I. Dharmanirapekshata:-

1. Secularism means that the religion or religious consideration should not enter in the functioning of the state.

2. This is called Dharmanirapekshata.

II. Sarvadharma Samabhavana:-

1. Secularism in the Indian context implies tolerance towards beliefs and faiths of other religions.

2. This is called Sarvadharma Samabhavana.

4. How India committed to Secularism?

1. In India there is no state religion.

2. All religions should be treated equally.

3. Every citizen of India has the right to follow any religion.

4. Any job shall not be provided on the basis of religion.

5. No religious instruction can be imparted in any educational institution.

6. All the above reasons declared that India is committed to Secularism.

4. What is Federalism?

1. Federation is a union of states and union territories.

2. Division of powers between the Central and the State Governments is an important feature of Federal system.

5. What is Social Justice?

1. Social justice means giving due share to the people who were discriminated for centuries.

2. That means redistribution of social wealth.

Measures taken by the Government:

1. Untouchability was abolished.

2. Now a days Untouchability is a crime.

3. Zamindari system was abolished.

4. Rural development programs are being implemented.

5. Reservations are provided to the deprived people.

7. Describe the factors to the promotion of National Integration?

1. National Integration means bringing together different people in to a whole, through a free and equal association.

2. It involves the promotion of sense of belonging to one.

Factors to promte National Integration.

a. The Historical Legacy:

1. The historical legacy is an important factor in the promotion of national integration.

2. India have the a common civilization in the ancient times.

3. Indians had a common history and mythology.

b. Federalism:

1. Federalism means a union of states and union territories.

2. 28 states and 7 union territories in India at present.

3. All the states and union territories play their role in collective progress.

c. Political parties:

1. These are another source for promoting National Integration.

2. They recruit members of different castes, tribes, religions and regions.

3. They mobilize people on common issues.

d. Removal of Social Barriers:

1. To attain national integration the social barriers of religion, caste, inequalities, discrimination and prejudice should disappear.

e. Some Institutional Arrangements:

1. There is only one Constitution and single citizenship for the whole country.

2. I.A.S., and I.P.S. are intended to ensure uniform standards in administration.

7. Write the role of political parties in promoting National Integration?

1. Political parties are one of the sources for promoting National Integration.

2. They recruit members of different castes, tribes, religions and regions.

3. They mobilize people on common issues.

4. Even the regional parties in India have a national outlook.

5. Thus political parties are another source for promoting national integration.