

STD X CIVICS SHORT ANSWER
UNIT 1

1. What is a Constitution ?

The Constitution is the fundamental law of a country which reflects the fundamental principles on which the government of that country is based. It is the vehicle of a Nation's progress.

The concept of constitution was first originated in U.S.A..

2. What is meant by Citizenship?

The word 'Citizen' is derived from the Latin term 'Civis'.

It means resident of a City State.

The Constitution of India provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India .

3. List out the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Indian Constitution.

Right to Equality

Right to Freedom.

Right against Exploitation.

Right to Religion

Cultural and Educational Rights

Right to Constitutional Remedies.

4. What is Writ?

A writ is an order or command issued by a court in writing under its seal.

It is in the nature of a command or prohibition from performing certain acts that are specified in the orders of the court.

5. What are the classical language in India.

The classical languages are Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and odia .

6. What is national emergency ?

The President under Article 352 can declare emergency if he is satisfied that India's security is threatened due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion, or if there is an imminent danger or threat.

When a national emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression it is known as external emergency.

On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of armed rebellion it is known as internal emergency.

7. List out the three heads of the relations between the Centre and the States.
- Legislative Relations
 - Administrative Relations
 - Financial Relations
- are the three heads of the relations between centre and states.

UNIT 2

1. How is the President of India elected ?

The President is elected by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The Electoral College consists of the elected members of both houses of Parliament and the elected members of the states and elected members of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Puducherry.

2. What are the different categories of Ministers at the Union level?

The ministers are classified under three ranks

- (i) Cabinet Ministers
- (ii) Ministers of State
- (iii) Deputy Ministers.

3. What is the qualification of judges of the Supreme court?

He must be a citizen of India.
He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for at least 5 years.
He should have worked as an advocate of High Court for at least 10 years.
He is in the opinion of the President, a distinguished Jurist.