

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7. Mention third important function of our Constitution.
Q8. 'India is a Democratic State'. Explain.
Q9. Why was the Right to property deleted from the Fundamental Rights?
Q10. Write the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
Q11. What is the importance of the Fundamental Rights?

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q12. How is India a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic? Discuss.
Q13. Write a short note on the Constituent Assembly.
Q14. What are the reasons for so many amendments in the Indian Constitution?
Q15. Explain two writs which the Supreme Court can issue for the protection of Fundamental Rights.

Chapter 2: Election and Representation

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

All citizens have the right to stand for election and become the representative of the people. However, there are different minimum age requirements for contesting elections. For example, in order to stand for Lok Sabha or Assembly election, a candidate must be at least 25 years old. There are some other restrictions also. For instance, there is a legal provision that a person who has undergone imprisonment for two or more years for some offence is disqualified from contesting elections. But there are no restrictions for income, education or class or gender on the right to contest elections. In this sense, our system of election is open to all citizens.

- i. Who will contest the election?
 - a. All Citizens
 - b. Lok Sabha
 - c. 25 years old candidates
 - d. Educated candidates only
- ii. State the minimum age required for contesting election of Lok Sabha.
 - a. 18 years old
 - b. 25 years old
 - c. Below 25 years old
 - d. Above 18 years old
- iii. Which person is disqualified from contesting election?
 - a. imprisonment for two or more years
 - b. NRI
 - c. Unsound mind
 - d. All of the above
- iv. The minimum age required for being a voter in India is _____.
 - a. 21 years old
 - b. 18 years old
 - c. 14 years old
 - d. 30 years old

Objective Type Questions

- Q2. The authority that issues the notification for elections is _____.
 - a. Prime Minister
 - b. President
 - c. Governor
 - d. Chief Election Commissioner
- Q3. After the polling has finished, the votes are counted under the supervision of _____.
 - a. Election Commission
 - b. Polling Officer
 - c. Returning Officers and Observers
 - d. Delimitation Officer

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A): EVM is a simple electronic device used in place of ballot papers
Reason (R): Ballot paper and boxes which were used earlier in conventional voting system.
- Q5. The term Franchise means Right to form association. True/ False
- Q6. Article 324 of the Indian Constitution give the power to the election commission. True/ False

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7. What do you mean by Indirect Method of Election?
Q8. Write a short note on Secret Ballot System.

- Q9.** Describe the importance of the right to vote.
- Q10.** What are the five major stages of electoral process in India?
- Q11.** Describe any three demerits of Universal Adult Franchise.
- Long Answer Type Questions:**
- Q12.** Discuss the different aspects of Equality.
- Q13.** Describe any four functions of the Election Commission.
- Q14.** What is an election? Describe direct and indirect elections in India. What are the three kinds of direct elections?
- Q15.** Explain the steps taken, so far, in respect of election reform.

Chapter 3: The Legislature

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The term 'Parliament' refers to the national legislature. The legislature of the States is described as State legislature. The Parliament in India has two houses. When there are two houses of the legislature, it is called a bicameral legislature. The two Houses of the Indian Parliament are the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha and the House of the People or Lok Sabha. The Constitution has given the States the option of establishing either a unicameral or bicameral legislature. At present only five States have a bicameral legislature.

- i. What does the term 'Parliament' refer to?
 - a. National Legislature
 - b. State Legislature
 - c. Local Government
 - d. None of them
- ii. What is a bi-cameral legislature?
 - a. Four houses
 - b. Five houses
 - c. Two houses
 - d. One houses
- iii. How many states have bicameral legislature in India?
 - a. Seven
 - b. Six
 - c. One
 - d. Four
- iv. The tenure of the Lok Sabha in normal time is ____
 - a. 6 years
 - b. 5 years
 - c. 3 years
 - d. 4 years

Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** The Upper house of the Indian parliament is known as ____
- a. Rajya Sabha
 - b. Lok Sabha
 - c. Legislative Council
 - d. council of minister
- Q3.** The Indian parliament is ____
- a. Unicameral
 - b. Bicameral
 - c. Three houses
 - d. None of them

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** Assertion (A): Question Hour is followed by Zero Hour
Reason (R): It generally begins at Noon. The members normally use Zero Hour for discussion of various issues.
- Q5.** A money-bill passed by Lok Sabha can be delayed by Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of 14 days. True/ False
- Q6.** The candidate contesting for Lok Sabha should not be less than 21 years. True/ False

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** Why does the Parliament of India have two houses? Explain.
- Q8.** What is the difference between a bill and law.
- Q9.** Explain three functions of the Legislature.

Q10. What are the qualifications of the member of the Lok Sabha?

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q11. Mention any two powers of Parliament.

Q12. Mention the various stages through which the bill passes before becoming an Act.

Q13. Which of the Houses of the Indian Parliament is more powerful and why? Explain.

Q14. How is the Constitution amended? Describe the amendment procedure.

Q15. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the Upper House of Indian Parliament i.e. Rajya Sabha.

Chapter 4: The Executive

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian bureaucracy today is an enormously complex system. It consists of the All-India services, State services, employees of the local governments, and technical and managerial staff running public sector undertakings. Makers of our Constitution were aware of the importance of the non-partisan and professional bureaucracy. They also wanted the members of the civil services or bureaucracy to be impartially selected on the basis of merit. So, the Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the task of conducting the process of recruitment of the civil servants for the government of India. Similar public service commissions are provided for the States also. Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.

- i. What do you mean by bureaucracy?
 - a. The government officers & servants who hold office on permanent basis.
 - b. Enquiry made by a Judge of the Supreme Court.
 - c. Civil servants for the government of India.
 - d. None of them.
- ii. What does the Indian bureaucracy consist of?
 - a. All India Services
 - b. Civil Services
 - c. Employees of the local government
 - d. All of the above
- iii. How are the public servants appointed?
 - a. Union Public Service Centre
 - b. Union Public Service Commission
 - c. Direct recruitment
 - d. None of the above
- iv. How can the public servants be removed?
 - a. Impeachment motion
 - b. By Lok Sabha Members
 - c. Enquiry made by a Judge of the Supreme Court.
 - d. By Rajya Sabha

Objective Type Questions

Q2. The main function of the executive is ____

- a. maintenance of law and order
- b. to control over finance
- c. to interpret the law
- d. law making

Q3. Who was the first president of India from a minority community?

- a. A.P.J Abdul Kalam
- b. Giani Zail Singh
- c. Dr Zakir Hussain
- d. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): The Ministers are appointment by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Reason (R): The Prime Minister is the leader of the cabinet.

Q5. The most important function of the government or executive is to execute the laws passed by the legislature. True / False

Q6. Dr Rajendra Prasad was the first Prime Minister of India. True / False

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. Who is the real executive in India?

Q8. What are the main functions of bureaucracy?

Q9. Distinguish between Single and Plural Executive.

Q10. Mention any two functions of the Prime Minister.

Q11. How is the President of India elected?

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q12. What are the various types of Executive? Describe briefly.

Q13. Describe the powers and functions of the president of India.

Q14. Discuss the appointment and powers of Indian Prime Minister

Q15. Describe the emergency powers of the President of India.

Chapter 5: The Judiciary

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian Constitution is based on a delicate principle of limited separation of powers and checks and balances. This means that each organ of the government has a clear area of functioning. Thus, the Parliament is supreme in making laws and amending the Constitution, the executive is supreme in implementing them while the judiciary is supreme in settling disputes and deciding whether the laws that have been made are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Despite such clear cut division of power the conflict between the Parliament and judiciary, and executive and the judiciary has remained a recurrent theme in Indian politics.

i. What is the base of Indian constitution?

- a. Executive and the judiciary
- b. limited separation of powers and checks and balances
- c. the Parliament is supreme in making laws
- d. Indian Politics

ii. What are the main functions of Parliament and executive?

- a. is supreme in law making
- b. amending the Constitution
- c. both a & b are correct
- d. none of them

iii. Mention one important function of judiciary

- a. The judiciary is supreme in settling disputes
- b. Deciding whether the laws have been made
- c. Laws have been made according to the provisions of Constitution
- d. All of the above

iv. Where is Supreme Court of India located?

- a. New Delhi
- b. Mumbai
- c. Parliament
- d. Bangalore

Objective Type Questions

Q2. The judges of the Supreme Court of India retire at the age of__

- a. 60
- b. 64
- c. 65
- d. 70

Q3. Supreme Court consists of one Chief Justice and ____.

- a. 25 other judges
- b. 13 other judges
- c. 30 other judges
- d. 20 other judges

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Q4.** Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial authority in our country,
Reason (R): The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed by impeachment only.
- Q5.** President of India appoints the Chief Justice of Supreme Court. True / False
- Q6.** PIL stands for Premium Interest Litigations. True / false

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** What are the qualifications for being appointed a judge of the Supreme Court?
- Q8.** Describe the role of the Supreme Court as guardian of the fundamental rights of citizens.
- Q9.** Explain any two jurisdictions of Supreme Court.
- Q10.** Describe the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q11.** How can a judge of the Supreme Court be removed from his office?
- Q12.** Describe the composition, original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
- Q13.** Give the importance of judiciary in a democratic country like India.
- Q14.** Describe the power of Judicial review of the Supreme Court of India.
- Q15.** How can the independence of Judiciary be secured?

Chapter 6: Federalism

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Broadly, two types of disputes keep recurring. One is the border dispute. States have certain claims over territories belonging to neighbouring States. Though language is the basis of defining boundaries of the States, often border areas would have populations speaking more than one language. So, it is not easy to resolve this dispute merely on the basis of linguistic majority. One of the long standing border disputes is the dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka over the city of Belgaum. Manipur and Nagaland too, have a long-standing border dispute. The carving out of Haryana from the erstwhile State of Punjab has led to dispute between the two States not only over border areas, but over the capital city of Chandigarh. This city today houses the capital of both these States. In 1985, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi reached an understanding with the leadership of Punjab. According to this understanding, Chandigarh was to be handed over to Punjab. But this has not happened yet.

- i. Mention any two types of disputes between states.

a. Sharing of river water	b. Border
c. both a and b are correct	d. none of them.
- ii. On which city have Maharashtra and Karnataka a dispute?

a. Haryana	b. Punjab
c. Chandigarh	d. Belgaum
- iii. Name the leader who reached an agreement/understanding with Punjab.

a. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi	b. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi
c. Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru	d. President Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- iv. What was the agreement?

a. To hand over Chandigarh to Punjab	b. To hand over Haryana to Chandigarh
c. To hand over Maharashtra to Punjab	d. None of them

Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** Federalism stands for_____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. decentralisation of powers | b. sharing of powers |
| c. separation of powers | d. centralisation of powers |
- Q3.** Union list consist of __ subjects of national importance such as Defence, Railways, Post and Telegraph etc.
- | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| a. 66 | b. 121 | c. 47 | d. 97 |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): There are sixty six subjects in the State list.
Reason (R): The main subjects- Police, Agriculture, Irrigation etc.

Q5. Concurrent list consist of 47 subjects. True / False

Q6. In India, Residuary powers are with the Governor. True / False

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. What is the importance of Federal Government?

Q8. Mention the role of Governor in the state.

Q9. How many subjects are in the Union List? Write the name of union subjects.

Q10. Explain Federal characteristics of the Indian Constitution.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q11. Write the distribution of powers in Indian Federalism.

Q12. What are the main provisions of the Indian Constitution that give it a federal character?

Q13. Describe the administrative relations between the Union and the States in India.

Q14. " Indian Constitution is Federal in form but unitary in Spirit". Comment.

Chapter 7: Local Governments

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The State government is required to appoint a State Election Commissioner who would be responsible for conducting elections to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Earlier, this task was performed by the State administration which was under the control of the State government. Now, the office of the State Election Commissioner is autonomous like the Election Commissioner of India. However, the State Election Commissioner is an independent officer and is not linked to nor is this officer under the control of the Election Commission of India.

- i. Who conducts elections for local bodies?
 - a. President
 - b. State Election Commissioner
 - c. Prime Minister
 - d. Finance Minister
- ii. Who performed this task earlier?
 - a. State Government
 - b. Central Government
 - c. State Administration under the control of State Government
 - d. None of them
- iii. What is the status of State Election Commissioner?
 - a. Independent Officer
 - b. Depend on President
 - c. State Government
 - d. All of the above
- iv. The first Municipal body was setup in India, during the British Regime at____.
 - a. Mumbai
 - b. Kolkata
 - c. Chennai
 - d. Delhi

Objective Type Questions

Q2. The local self government in an urban area is _____.

- a. Panchayati Raj
- b. Gram Sabha
- c. Municipal Corporation
- d. Gram Panchayat

Q3. Panchayats have been established in _____.

- a. Towns
- b. Villages
- c. Small city
- d. Big city

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): The local government means the institution that is made up of members elected by local people.

Reason (R): The Gram panchayat works for the development of the agriculture.

Q5. The gram sabha approves the Annual budget of the village. True / False

Q6. In 1901 Community Development Programme was started. True/ False

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. What is Panchayati Raj? Name the three organs of the Panchayati Raj.

Q8. Write any three functions of Zila Parishad.

Q9. Mention the functions of the Sarpanch of a Panchayat.

Q10. Explain briefly the need and the importance of local bodies.

Q11. What are the means of income of Zila Parishad?

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q12. What changes have been made in Panchayati Raj system under 73rd Constitutional amendment?

Q13. What are the subjects included in the Eleventh schedule?

Q14. Explain in brief the composition of Panchayats.

Q15. Describe any three steps which have been taken by the Government for the rural development in India.

Part B:

Chapter 8: Political Theory: An Introduction

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

These documents did not just emerge overnight; they are built upon the ideas and principles debated almost since the time of Kautilya, Aristotle to Jean Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx, Gandhi and Ambedkar. As far back as fifth century BC, Plato and Aristotle discussed with their students whether monarchy or democracy was better. In modern times, Rousseau first argued for freedom as a fundamental right of humankind. Karl Marx argued that equality was as crucial as freedom. Closer Home, Gandhiji discussed the meaning of genuine freedom or sward in his book Hind Swaraj. Ambedkar vigorously argued that the scheduled castes must be considered a minority, and as such, must receive special protection. These ideas find their place in the Indian Constitution; our preamble enshrines freedom and equality; the rights chapter abolishes untouchability in any form; Gandhian principles find a place in Directive Principles.

- i. In which book Mahatma Gandhi discussed the meaning of genuine freedom?
 - a. Fundamental right
 - b. Hind Swaraj
 - c. Plato
 - d. Rights
- ii. Who argued that equality was as crucial as freedom?
 - a. Ambedkar
 - b. Gandhiji
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. None of them
- iii. Identify the values which have shown in our preamble of constitution.
 - a. Justice
 - b. Liberty
 - c. Equality
 - d. All of the above

Objective Type Questions

Q2. Who among the following is not a political theorist?

- a. M.K. Gandhi
- b. Napoleon
- c. Rousseau
- d. Marx

- Q3.** Scope of Political Theory is _____.
 a. Study of power
 b. To determine the political principles
 c. Study of state and government
 d. All of the above

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** Assertion (A): The Political Theory includes the study of power and political ideology.
 Reason (R): Politics is a concern of everybody with a sense of responsibility.
- Q5.** Right to vote is not only a Right but a duty as well. True / False
- Q6.** Political Theory is a study of the relationship between different religions. True /False

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** Mention any two problems of modern political theory.
Q8. What is the importance of politics?
Q9. What is the role of political theory in politics?

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q10.** State the importance of Political Theory.
Q11. Political Science is not a science. Explain with reasons.
Q12. Discuss the main features of the modern view of political theory

Chapter 9: Liberty

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

At various times there have been demands to ban books, plays, films, or academic articles in research journals. Let us think about this demand to ban books in the light of our discussion so far which sees freedom as 'the making of choices', where a distinction is made between 'negative and positive liberty', where we recognise the need for 'justifiable constraints' but these have to be supported by proper procedures and important moral arguments. Freedom of expression is a fundamental value and for that society must be willing to bear some inconvenience to protect it from people who want to restrict it. Remember Voltaire's statement — 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to death your right to say it'. How deeply are we committed to this freedom of expression?

- i. What are the two aspects of liberty?
 a. Positive and Negative
 b. Positive Liberty
 c. Negative Liberty
 d. Making of choices
- ii. What is a fundamental value among rights?
 a. Right to Freedom
 b. Right to Equality
 c. Freedom of Speech & Expression
 d. Right to Vote
- iii. How can we support justifiable constraints?
 a. By Liberty
 b. Positive Liberty
 c. By Proper Procedure & important moral arguments
 d. None of them

Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** 'Hind Swaraj' was written by _____.
 a. Mahatma Gandhi
 b. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 c. Nelson Mandela
 d. None of them
- Q3.** Which one of the following is the safeguard of Liberty?
 a. Rule of law
 b. No Fundamental Rights
 c. Subordinate Judiciary
 d. None of them

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): Personal Liberty means that the Human beings should have complete freedom in their personal and individual matters.

Reason (R): Food, Clothing, Marriage etc. are the personal matters of the Human beings.

Q5. Positive Liberty means Liberty with restraints. True / False

Q6. Economic Liberty means security of one's daily bread and reasonable opportunities of earning it. True / false

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. What do you mean by self-regarding and other regarding activities?

Q8. Write a short note on the term 'Religious Liberty'.

Q9. "Liberty and equality are complementary to each other". Explain.

Q10. Describe the necessary safeguard for the maintenance of Liberty.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q11. What is the meaning of freedom of expression in your opinion? What would be the proper restrictions on this freedom?

Q12. What is the difference between the negative and positive conception of Liberty?

Q13. Discuss the relationship between law and liberty.

Q14. Suggest some of the safeguards which are essential for maintaining liberty.

Q15. What are the different kinds of Liberty? Explain.

Chapter 10: Equality

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Many of these issues relating to the pursuit of equality have been raised by the women's movement. In the nineteenth century women struggled for equal rights. They demanded, for instance, the right to vote, the right to receive degrees in colleges and universities and the right to work — that is, the same rights as the men in their society. However, as they entered the job market they realized that women required special facilities in order to exercise these rights. For instance, they required some provision for maternity leave and creches in the workplace. Without special considerations of this kind they could not seriously compete for jobs or enjoy a successful professional and personal life. They needed, in other words, sometimes to be treated differently if they are to enjoy the same rights as men.

- i. Why have women's movements been raised?
 - a. To Demand Equality
 - b. Struggle for Equal Right
 - c. Special Facilities
 - d. All of the above
- ii. What were the main demands of women's movement?
 - a. Right to Vote
 - b. Right to Work
 - c. Right to Receive Degree
 - d. All of the above
- iii. What can be done for women to compete for jobs?
 - a. They should be given special consideration
 - b. Dispute
 - c. Mutual Relationship
 - d. Social Welfare

Objective Type Questions

Q2. The purpose of feminism is __

- a. To weaken women
- b. To exploit women
- c. To empower women
- d. None of them

Q3. Who is associated with 'Communism'?

- a. Marx
- b. Hegal
- c. Rousseau
- d. Burke

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): There can be no discrimination between one citizen and another on the basis of Caste, Class, Creed, Sex or any of them.

Reason (R): Natural equality implies that all citizens are not equal.

Q5. There is a close relationship between Liberty and Society. True/ False

Q6. Equality means that all should be entitled to equal opportunity. True / False

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. What is the meaning of 'Equality before law'?

Q8. What do you understand by "equal opportunities for all"?

Q9. How far it is correct to say that liberty and equality are complementary to each other?

Q10. Briefly describe the four kinds of equality.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q11. "Political liberty is meaningless without economic equality". Comment.

Q12. Write the right of equality under the following points:

- a. Equality before law,
- b. No discrimination,
- c. Equality of opportunity

Chapter 11: Justice

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Although there might be broad agreement in modern society about the equal importance of all people, it is not a simple matter to decide how to give each person his/her due. A number of different principles have been put forward in this regard. One of the principles is the principle of treating equals equally. It is considered that all individuals share certain characteristics as human beings. Therefore they deserve equal rights and equal treatment. Some of the important rights which are granted liberal democracies today include civil rights such as the rights of life, liberty and property, political rights like the right to vote, which enable people to participate in political processes, and certain social rights which would include the right to enjoy equal opportunities with other members of the society.

- i. Mention any one principle to decide equal importance of all people.
 - a. Property
 - b. Truth
 - c. Principle of Treaty Equals Equally
 - d. Legislature
- ii. People get proper justice in _____.
 - a. Dictatorship
 - b. Monarchy
 - c. Democracy
 - d. The Republic
- iii. What are political rights?
 - a. Right to Vote
 - b. To Contest Elections
 - c. To hold Public Offices
 - d. All of the above

Objective Type Questions

Q2. People get proper justice in ____.

- a. Dictatorship
- b. Democracy
- c. Monarchy
- d. executive

Q3. By which article of Indian Constitution, untouchability is abolished?

- a. Article 15
- b. Article 20
- c. Article 17
- d. Article 16

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): Justice requires that we should not give due and equal consideration to all individuals.

Reason (R): Social Justice refers to no discrimination among citizens.

Q5. Students with eye damages should be declared as passed without alert. True / false

Q6. The constitution of India allows protective discrimination in favour of dalits. True /False

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. How can Social Justice be given to citizens in India?

Q8. What is the importance of Social Justice?

Q9. Explain the political dimensions of Justice.

Q10. How does the reservation help in Social Justice?

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q11. Briefly describe the economic dimensions of Justice.

Q12. Define Social Justice. Do you agree that majority of the people are denied social justice in India? Discuss.

Q13. What do you mean by Social Justice? What steps has been taken in India to ensure Social justice to the citizens?

Chapter 12: Rights

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God. The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. They identified three natural rights of man: the right to life, liberty and property. All other rights were said to be derived from these basic rights. The idea that we are born with certain rights, is a very powerful notion because it implies that no state or organisation should take away what has been given by the law of nature. This conception of natural rights has been used widely to oppose the exercise of arbitrary power by states and governments and to safeguard individual freedom.

i. What do you mean by natural rights?

- a. We are born with certain Rights
- c. Right to Property

- b. Freedom of Speech
- d. Right to Vote

ii. Mention some natural rights.

- a. Right to Liberty
- c. Right to Life

- b. Right to Property
- d. All of the above

iii. What is the force behind Legal Rights?

- a. Force of Law
- c. Force of Morality

- b. Force of Nature
- d. Force of Public Opinion

Objective Type Questions

Q2. Civil rights are given to the individual by _____.

- a. People
- c. Nature

- b. God
- d. The state

Q3. The right to hold public office is a/an_____.

- a. Moral Right
- c. Civil right

- b. Political Right
- d. Economic right

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): Human Rights are those conditions of the Social Life by which a man can develop fully.

Reason (R): Right to freedom of Religion is another important right of the citizen of a modern state.

Q5. Right to vote is a Fundamental right. True / False

Q6. Right and duties are the two sides of the same coin. True / False

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. Describe any two political rights.

Q8. Write a short note on 'Right to Equality'.

Q9. Describe two fundamental duties of the citizens of India.

Q10. Explain right to property and work.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q11. Distinguish between natural rights and fundamental rights.

Q12. Why Right to freedom of Religion is an important right?

Q13. What do you mean by right to govern oneself?

Q14. "The right to freedom is actually a cluster of several rights". Explain.

Q15. Classify legal rights and explain them briefly.

Chapter 13: Citizenship

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

During seventeenth to twentieth century, white people of Europe established their rule over the black people in South Africa. Read the following description about the policy practices in South Africa till 1994.

The whites had the right to vote, contest elections and elect government; they were free to purchase property and go to any place in the country. Blacks did not have such rights. Separate colonies for whites and blacks were established. The blacks had to take 'passes' to work in white neighborhoods. They were not allowed to keep their families in the white areas. The schools were also separate for the people of different colour.

- i. What did Europeans do in South Africa in the Seventeenth to the twentieth centuries?
 - a. The White people of Europe established their Colonial Rule over the Black people in South Africa
 - b. The Black people of Europe established their Colonial Rule over the White people in South Africa
 - c. Apartheid
 - d. Black Struggle
- ii. Mention the relationship of different groups in South Africa.
 - a. They followed the policy of Apartheid
 - b. The Blacks were not treated as a Human beings by the Whites
 - c. The Blacks had to struggle for many years to get full membership
 - d. All of the above
- iii. How the Blacks were treated by the Whites?
 - a. A Second class citizens
 - b. They had to live in separate colonies
 - c. Their children studied in separate schools
 - d. All of the above

Objective Type Questions

Q2. Citizenship can be acquired by _____.

- a. Long residence
- b. Marriage
- c. Government service
- d. All of the above

- Q3.** Citizenship may be lost under the following condition:
- a. Marriage
 - b. Adoption
 - c. Long Absence
 - d. All of them

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** Assertion (A): Alien is a person who temporarily lives in a country.
Reason (R): Alien does not enjoy political rights like the citizens of that country.
- Q5.** State given five types of citizenship. True/ False
- Q6.** Apartheid means social discrimination. True/ False

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Q7.** Write two methods through which a person can acquire citizenship.
- Q8.** What are the qualities of a good citizen?
- Q9.** Explain the role of a citizen in a democracy.
- Q10.** What are the different ways for acquiring citizenship?

Long Answer Type Questions:

- Q11.** How can a citizen lose his/her citizenship?
- Q12.** What are the different qualities that make a good citizen? Explain giving at least two examples.
- Q13.** Discuss the remedies for hindrances to good citizenship.

Chapter 14: Nationalism

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The many states use violent means for achieving their objectives in the international arena, especially for capturing territory and natural resources. The resulting contention can escalate into a full-scale war. Thus, in 1990, Iraq invaded its small, oil-rich neighbour Kuwait. It justified the war by asserting that Kuwaiti territory had been an Iraqi province arbitrarily cut off by imperialism, and by accusing Kuwait of slant drilling into Iraq's oil supplies. The invasion was eventually repulsed by a US-led military coalition. Conflict of this kind is an ever present possibility in a global system devoid of an effective world government.

- i. Why do states use violent means?
 - a. For achieving their objective in the International Arena
 - b. Illiteracy
 - c. Self Interest
 - d. None of them
- ii. Why did Iraq attack on Kuwait?
 - a. Self determination
 - b. Cultural Identity
 - c. Accusing Kuwait of slant drilling into Iraq's Oil supplies
 - d. To gain the loyalty
- iii. In which state, Kurds are found as nationality?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Iraq
 - c. Jordan
 - d. Iran

Objective Type Questions

- Q2.** Which one is not essential feature of a nation?
- a. Common administration
 - b. Common beliefs
 - c. Common culture
 - d. Common history
- Q3.** Which element is responsible for the promotion of nationalism?
- a. Common language
 - b. Common religion
 - c. Common culture
 - d. All of the above

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): Nationalism creates a sense for National struggle among those who are being governed by others.

Reason (R): State has ten essential elements but no essential elements of nation.

Q5. Common Motherlands language promote feelings of Nationalism. True / False

Q6. Main supporter of the Principle of One Nation, One state is J.S. Mill. True /False

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. Write any two merits of Nationalism.

Q8. "Nations identify with a particular territory". Explain the statement in about 20 words.

Q9. Write any two hindrances in the development of Nationalism.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q10. Mention two differences between Nation and State.

Q11. What is Nationalism? Mention its merits and demerits also.

Q12. What do you understand by the doctrine of 'National Self-determination'? What is the basis of the right to self-determination?

Chapter 15: Secularism

Case Based Questions

Q1. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian state may engage with religion negatively to oppose religious tyranny. This is reflected in such actions as the ban on untouchability. It may also choose a positive mode of engagement. Thus, the Indian Constitution grants all religious minorities the right to establish and maintain their own educational institutions which may receive assistance from the state. All these complex strategies can be adopted by the state to promote the values of peace, freedom and equality.

i. Give an example of the Indian state that it engages with religion negatively to oppose religious tyranny.

- a. To oppose religious tyranny
- b. Ban on untouchability
- c. Article 17
- d. Secular State

ii. State one example how Indian Constitution protects religious minorities.

- a. Grants all Religious Minorities
- b. Right to establish and maintain their own educational institution
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of them

iii. Which of the following is not a Secular State?

- a. India
- b. Britain
- c. USA
- d. Sri Lanka

iv. Identify the values according to you which can be adopted by the state to promote secularism.

- a. Peace
- b. Freedom
- c. Equality
- d. All of the above

Objective Type Questions

Q2. Which of the following is not a secular state?

- a. India
- b. Britain
- c. US
- d. Sri Lanka

Q3. India is a_____.

- a. Hindu state
- b. Sikh state
- c. Muslim state
- d. secular state

Question No. 4 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion(A): Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was great supporter of secularism.

Reason(R): He laid the foundation of Indian secularism.

Q5. In a secular society no religious community is permitted to dominate the other community.

True / False

Q6. The Taliban led Afghanistan was a secular state. True / False

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q7. Write four merits of secularism.

Q8. What do you mean by secular state?

Q9. What are the characteristics of Indian secularism?

Q10. 'Indian secularism focuses on more than the religion-state separation'. Explain.

Long Answer Type Questions:

Q11. Why India Secularism is criticized?

Q12. What are the elements to make India a secular state and suggestions to strengthen secularism in India?