
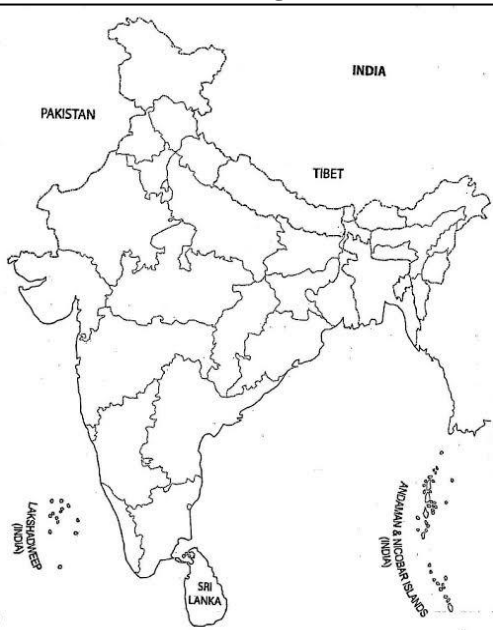
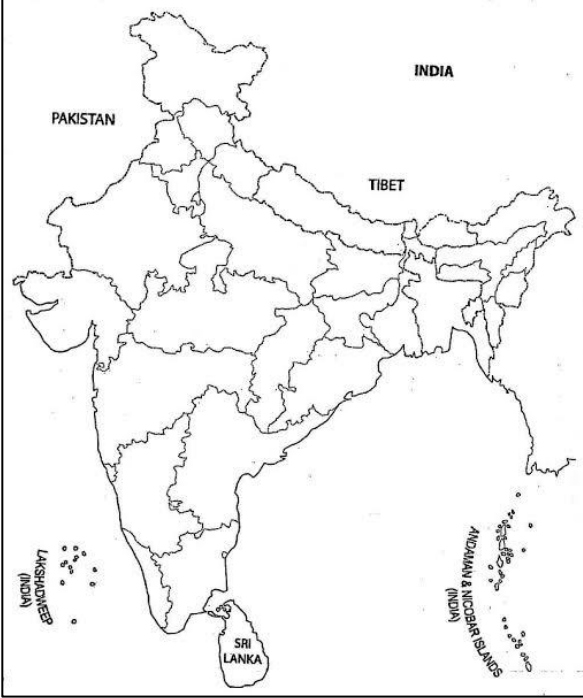


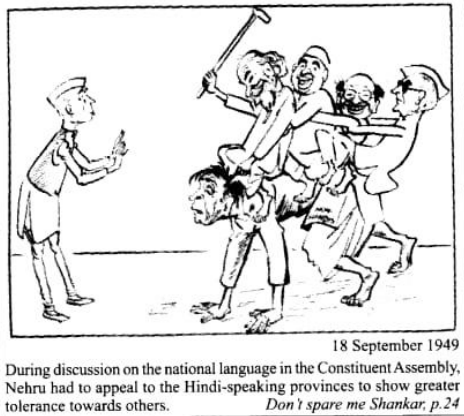
	not bound to give advice and president is too not bound to follow it.	
15.	Write any two demerits of PIL. Ans. 1. It increases the burden on courts. 2. it blurs the line of jurisdiction between the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary	2
16.	What are the special powers of Rajya Sabha? Ans. 1. Vice President removal can be initiated in Rajya Sabha only. 2. Subject of state list can be transferred to concurrent or union list with Rajya Sabha consent only.	2
17.	What do you mean by independence of Judiciary? Ans. 1. Judiciary is not in effect of legislature or Executive. 2. Judges have security of tenure. 3. After appointment they are not accountable to executive.	2
18.	Differentiate Intra religious dominance and Inter religious dominance? Ans. Intra religious domination- In this conflict arise between same religious community. Inter religious dominance- In this the conflict arises between two or more religions.	2
19.	All citizens may be equal in the eyes of law but may not be able to exercise their rights. Explain. Ans. All the citizens are entitled to fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution. But due to persisting social inequalities people may not be able to enjoy their rights. Sometimes they are not aware about opportunities or may have not the access to education. They may have deprived classes.	4
20.	Mention the three dimensions of justice. Ans. Equal treatment for equals- no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, religion etc. Proportionate justice- No identical treatment to everyone. Every individual has different talents, skill. Reward should be according to their work. Recognising special needs- This is positive measure to ensure justice. Special measures for disabled or challenged person.	4
21.	Write about J. S. Mill theory of Harm Principle. Ans. J.S. Mill essay On Liberty describes the harm principle given by him. He describes about self- regarding and other regarding activities. The activities which harm oneself are not likely to have legal action generally but other regarding activities have legal actions. Further he bifurcates the actions into minor harm and major harm. If the harm is minor does not fit to legal punishment but major harm causes legal punishment.	4
22.	Some people argues that inequality is natural while others argue that it is equality which is natural and the inequalities which we notice around are created by society. Which view do you support. Justify your statement. Ans. Some say that inequalities are natural it is true to context that people have different features and talents and capabilities. These are with which people are born. But it is society which creates inequalities social practices and division create inequality. Social inequalities are the consequence of stereotype thinking and entrenched inequalities.	4
23.	Which provision is related to citizenship? How it can be acquired in India? Ans. Citizenship refers to full and equal membership. Has one political identity. It can be acquired through Birth, registration descent, naturalization, inclusion of territory etc. Elaborate your answer	4
24.	Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below: Behind the controversy about the relationship between rights and directive principles, there was one important reason: in the Constitution, originally, there was a fundamental right to 'acquire, possess and maintain' property. But the Constitution made it clear that property could be taken away by the government for public welfare. Since 1950, government made many laws that limited this right to property. This right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and directive principles. Finally, in 1973, the Supreme Court gave a decision that the right to property was not part of the basic structure of the Constitution and therefore, parliament had power to abridge this right by an amendment. In 1978, the 44th amendment to the Constitution removed the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and converted it into a simple legal right under article 300 A. i. In which year and through which amendment the Right of property was removed from Fundamental Rights and made an ordinary law? 2 ii. Which Art. of Fundamental Rights was related to Right to property before removal? 1 iii. Why this right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and directive principles of state policy? 1 ans. i. 1978, 44 th amendment ii. Art. 31 iii. in the Constitution, originally, there was a fundamental right to 'acquire, possess and maintain' property. But the Constitution made it clear that property could be taken away by the	4

	government for public welfare. Since 1950, government made many laws that limited this right to property. This right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and directive principles.	
25.	<p>Read the picture carefully and answer the questions given below:</p>  <p>i. What is position of Governor as seen in picture? 1 ii. How the Governor is appointed? 1 iii. Mention any two conflicts related to Governor in a state? 2</p> <p>ans. i. Governor can be removed and appointed anytime. ii. By Prez. On advise of council of ministers. iii. 1. Can delay the bill 2. Can impose president rule.</p>	4
26.	<p>On the given political map of India the four states marked as A,B,C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below. And write the responses in format along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and Alphabets and the name of the states:</p>  <p>i. One of the seven sisters got statehood in 1963. ii. The state carved out from Madhya Pradesh. iii. One state of bicameral legislature. iv. One state formed in 1966</p> <p>Ans. i. Nagaland B ii. Chhattisgarh D iii. Maharashtra A iv. Haryana C</p>	4
27.	<p>Describe all the changes introduced in local Governments after 1992. OR Write the conflicts that arise in centre-state relations.</p> <p>Ans. Three tier structure State Election Commission Reservation for SC,ST and OBC Reservation for women one third State finance Commission Gram Sabha Transfer of powers 11th schedule { elaborate}</p> <p>Or Governor appointment by President on advice of council of minister. President rule Bill can be delayed by governor Demand of Autonomy division of financial resources river water disputes border disputes { elaborate}</p>	6
28.	<p>Illustrate with suitable examples the factors that lead to the emergence of nationalist feelings.</p> <p>Ans. Common history Shared culture</p>	6

	<p>Shared beliefs Long descent at one place Common identities OR How the Indian secularism is criticised? Ans. Western import Alien imposition Anti-religious Minoritism Coercive Vote bank politics { elaborate}</p>	
29.	<p>Mention all the discretionary and constitutional powers of President. OR Mention all the powers of Prime Ministers. Ans. Supreme commander of armed forces. Appointments of ambassador Pocket veto Bill can be sent back for reconsideration Prime minister appointment in case of hung parliament. { elaborate}</p>	6
30.	<p>Write all the jurisdictions of Supreme Court. OR Differentiate between Indian Model of Secularism and Western Model of Secularism. Original jurisdiction Appellate jurisdiction Advisory jurisdiction Writ jurisdiction Special powers Or Indian secularism – interference can be by state if any evil present in religion Protects minorities. Allows religious symbols in public places. Can practice profess and propagate religion Rule of law Western secularism – Mutual exclusion Religion church separation State laws are not influenced by religion { elaborate} Religion has nothing to do with state.</p>	6

13.	Why Indian constitution is made flexible as well as rigid? Ans. Flexible- to adapt new changes according to need of time Rigid- so that basic structure can be saved and stability can be maintained	2
14.	What are the advantages of Bi-cameral legislature? Ans. 1. There is cross check on any bill so decision is taken deliberately 2. Its permanent house never dissolves so in case lok sabha dissolves the running of government goes smoothly. 3. representation of states by Rajya Sabha.	2
15.	Write any two merits of PIL. Ans. 1. Access to Justice for marginalised people 2. strengthening accountability by adherence to constitution.	2
16.	How the Lok Sabha is constituted? Ans. Lok Sabha is constituted by direct election. 543 members are there. Speaker is chairing head of lok sabha. Ruling and opposition sits in this house for legislation.	2
17.	What is defection? What measures are taken for Anti-defection? Ans. When any MP or MLA wins election on ticket of one party but changes the party after winning reducing the seat of earlier or deliberately abstain to vote when the party needs vote of their member for legislation. Measures: 1. 52 nd Amendment Act 1985 2. 91 st amendment act 2003	2
18.	Which two types of federations are there in the world? Ans. 1. Coming together federation 2. Holding together federation	2
19.	What are some of the problems faced by refugees? 1. refugees face shortage of resources. 2. They lack shelter. 3. They find it difficult to have proper political identity.	4
20.	Mention any four features of Indian model of secularism. 1. Indian constitution provide its citizens with Fundamental right – Right to freedom of religion and Cultural and educational rights 2. Free to profess, practice and propagate their religion, Rule of law 3. No discrimination on the basis of religion, caste or creed 4. State intervene in the religious social evils like untouchability prohibited, sati pratha and child marriage is banned.	4
21.	Write any four key features of Federalism. Ans. 1. Two or more tiers of government. 2. citizens are same but jurisdiction of governments are different and provisioned in the constitution. 3. Disputes are resolved by Supreme court 4. Distribution of finance is prescribed. Any other relevant point	4
22.	Write any four functions of Election Commission. Ans. 1. Conduct of election in free and fair manner. 2. allotting of symbols to parties 3. recognition to state and national parties. 4. Implementing code of conduct. 5. Repolling or recounting in case of any malpractice. (Any other related point)	4
23.	Describe John Rawl's theory of Justice. Ans. June Rose theory gives the principle of veil of ignorance June rules tells that if one has the responsibility to make justice in the society they should think from the bottom firstly they should give the resources and think of	4

	the opportunities to be given to the poor people because no one nose that in the next life which person will be standing on which level they should be justice for all the persons who are on the top should also have the opportunities of growth and the persons who are at the bottom or in the middle should also have the opportunities for development elaborate	
24.	<p>Behind the controversy about the relationship between rights and directive principles, there was one important reason: in the Constitution, originally, there was a fundamental right to 'acquire, possess and maintain' property. But the Constitution made it clear that property could be taken away by the government for public welfare. Since 1950, government made many laws that limited this right to property. This right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and directive principles. Finally, in 1973, the Supreme Court gave a decision that the right to property was not part of the basic structure of the Constitution and therefore, parliament had power to abridge this right by an amendment. In 1978, the 44th amendment to the Constitution removed the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and converted it into a simple legal right under article 300 A.</p> <p>i. In which year and through which amendment the Right of property was removed from Fundamental Rights and made an ordinary law? 2</p> <p>ii. Which Article was related to Right to property before removal? 1</p> <p>iii. Why this right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and directive principles of state policy? 1</p>	4
25.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>On the given political map of India the four states are marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them on the basis of the information given below. And write the responses in shared format along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and Alphabets and the name of the states:</p> <p>i. One of the seven sisters got statehood in 1963.</p> <p>ii. The state carved out from Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>iii. One state of bicameral legislature.</p> <p>iv. One state formed in 1966</p> <p>Ans. 1. Nagaland 2. Chhattisgarh</p> </div> </div> <p>3. Maharashtra 4. Haryana</p>	4
26.	<p>Read the picture and answer the questions given below:</p> <p>i. Identify the person making an appeal. 1</p> <p>ii. What appeal is made by him? 1</p> <p>iii. What message does cartoon convey?</p> <p>Ans. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru</p> <p>He is making appeal for being tolerant towards the issue of language .</p> <p>He is asking the constituent assembly to be resolved the issue of language with sensitivity as this was much controversial issue to adopt Hindi as national language .</p>	4

		2
27.	<p>Illustrate the factors that lead to the emergence of nationalist feelings. OR Elaborate all the conflicts in central state relations.</p> <p>Ans. Common belief Shared culture Common descent Shared history Common ethnic features elaborate Or. River water issues Border issues Demand for autonomy Demand for more powers Financial autonomy elaborate</p>	6
28.	<p>‘73rd amendment gave constitutional status to local Governments.’ Comment.</p> <p>Ans. Three tier structure State Election Commission Reservation for SC, ST and OBC Reservation for women one third State finance Commission Gram Sabha Transfer of powers 11th schedule { elaborate Or</p> <p>Governor appointment by President on advice of council of minister. President rule Bill can be delayed by governor Demand of Autonomy Division of financial resources in River water disputes Border disputes { elaborate}</p>	6
29.	<p>Mention all the discretionary and constitutional powers of President.</p> <p>Ans. Discretionary powers Pocket veto Power choosing prime minister in case of hung parliament Powers to resend the bill for reconsideration. Power to appoint the CJI Ambassador, CEC on advice of President. Chief commander of all the armed forces. Elaborate. OR Compare Indian Model of Secularism and Western Model of Secularism. Ans. Indian model intervene in case of social evils .</p>	6

	<p>Western model is mutually excluded from religion</p> <p>Indian secularism works for minorities but western secularism has nothing to do with minorities</p> <p>Indian secularism cares for laws should not disregard any religion but western secularism do not care for religious beliefs while making laws .</p>	
30.	<p>Which measures are taken for having strong central government?</p> <p>Ans. Governor's role is making centre strong.</p> <p>During emergency centre becomes strong due to quasi federal structure</p> <p>Power is not shared equally among states it depends on centre</p> <p>Union list has more powers as well as all the important powers rest with centre only.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>How the Indian secularism is criticized?</p> <p>Indian secularism – interference can be by state if any evil present in religion</p> <p>Protects minorities.</p> <p>Allows religious symbols in public places.</p> <p>Can practice profess and propagate religion</p> <p>Rule of law</p> <p>Western secularism –</p> <p>Mutual exclusion</p> <p>Religion church separation</p> <p>State laws are not influenced by religion { elaborate}</p> <p>Religion has nothing to do with state. 6</p> <p>It is criticized to be not secular</p> <p>It is criticized to be interference</p> <p>It is criticized to be used as vote bank policy. elaborate</p>	6