

- Q1 Who is real executive of India?
- Q2 Who presides the joint session of the parliament?
- Q3 What is Bill?
- Q4 How many members can be nominated in the Lok Sabha by the President?
- Q5 What is P I L?
- Q6 What do you mean by Judiciary?
- Q7 Write two federal features of the Indian Constitution.
- Q8 In which year 73rd and 74th amendments were passed?
- Q9 What is constitution?
- Q10 Why is Indian Constitution called as “Bag of Borrowing”?
- Q11 What is Politics?
- Q12 What do you mean by Liberty?
- Q13 Define the term Equality before Law.
- Q14 In which book Plato gave his theory of justice?
- Q15 Why are Rights are essential?
- Q16 What is Citizenship?
- Q17 What is a Nation?
- Q18 Is India a Secular state?
- Q19 Define the term peace.
- Q20 What is Developments?

SECTION B

- Q21 What are the main hindrances in achieving the goals of development in a developing country like India?
- Q22 What are the qualities of good citizen?
- Q23 How do Local Governments strengthen Democracy?

SECTION C

- Q24 What is the difference between western secularism and Indian secularism?

Q25 “vigilant citizens are must for the successful working of democracy” Comment.

Q26 What is the difference between natural inequalities and social inequalities?

Q27 What measures have been taken by Indian Government to secure Social Justice?

Section -D

Q28 passage based questions:-

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, gandhiji and ambedkar. As far back 5th 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 a crucial as freedom. Gandhi ji discussed the meaning of genuine freedom or sward in his book hind swaraj. Ambedkar vigorously argued that the sc must be considered as 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.

Question:-

1. In view of the above para which documents didn't emerge overnight?
2. In which book Mahatma Gandhi discussed the meaning of genuine freedom?
3. Who argued the equality was a crucial as freedom?
4. Identify the values which have shown in our preamble of constitution

Q29 Legislature is not merely a law- making body. Law- making is one of the function of the legislature. It is centre of all democratic political process .It is packed with action ; walkouts, protests , demonstration, unanimity, concern and co- operation. All these serve very vital purpose. Indeed , a genuine democracy is inconceivable without a representative, efficient and effective legislature. The legislature also helps people in holding the representatives accountable. This is indeed , the very basis of representative democracy.

Questions:-

1. What is Legislature?
2. State the importance of Legislature in a democracy.
3. Write the qualities that Legislature must contain.

Q30 Cartoon based questions:-

- Discuss a day in the life of Urban Indian middle class without immigrant workers.

Q31 Cartoon based questions:-

- How active is the judiciary in trying to curb corruption in public life?
- Write the importance of Judiciary in our life.
- Discuss the weakness of Indian Judicial system.
- What do you mean by independent Judiciary

Q32 on the world mapmark the following countries:

- Three countries have semi-presidential executive.
- One country have parliamentary republic.
- One country have constitutional monarchy

Section-E

Q33 describe the powers and functions of the president of india.

OR

describe the amendment procedure of constitution.

Q34 explain the three tier structure of panchayati raj along with functions

OR

What is sustainable development? What are the strategies for maintenance of sustainable development?

Q35 What is nationalism? Mention its merits and demerits also.

OR

What is structural violence? Describe different types of structural violence.