

- Q7. Which role of the PM led Pt. Nehru describe him as 'the linchpin of Government'?
- a) Head of Council of Ministers.
 - b) Link between the Council of ministers on one hand and President as well as Parliament on the other hand.
 - c) The death or resignation of the PM automatically brings about the dissolution of the council of Ministers.
 - d) None of These.
- Q8. Mark the correct statement related to Traditional View of politics.
- a) Politics is the study of state and the government.
 - b) Study of analysis of the whole of political system.
 - c) Class struggle between haves and have nots.
 - d) Relationship between an environment and the system.
- Q9. Identify the focus of Modern liberalism.
- a) Family
 - b) Community
 - c) Individual
 - d) Society
- Q10. Which of the following statements is correct?
- a) Liberty and Equality are opposed to each other
 - b) Liberty and Law are opposed to each other
 - c) Liberty and Equality are supplementary
 - d) Liberty and Equality are contradictory
- Q11. The essential principles of modern justice is that
- a) Judges should be part of executive.
 - b) Judges should be under the control of the Head of the State.
 - c) There should be independence of judiciary.
 - d) Judges should be under the control of the electorate.
- Q12. State's failure to provide individuals with basic necessities of life such as; food and housing is an example of
- a) Political Injustice
 - b) Economic Injustice
 - c) Social discrimination
 - d) Gender inequality

SECTION – B (6x2=12)

- Q13. Highlight any two points of difference between political and permanent executive.
- Q14. Why has India adopted Parliamentary system? Write answer in two points.
- Q15. What is preventive detention?
- Q16. Why do we need constitution?
- Q17. Human beings are unique in two respects, list both the ways.
- Q18. Distinguish between positive and negative liberty

SECTION – C (5x4=20)

- Q19. "The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament". Explain

OR

In India, the Prime Minister enjoys a pre-eminent place in the government. Justify the statement in four points.

- Q20. Compare FPTP system with PR System.
- Q21. Explain natural and social inequalities. Why this distinction is useful ?
- Q22. Vigilant citizens are a must for the successful working of a democracy. Comment your opinion in five points.

OR

Why do we study Political Theory?

- Q23. How can we promote equality?

SECTION- D (3x4=12)

- Q24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The word fundamental suggests that these rights are so important that the Constitution has separately listed them and made special provisions for their protection. The Fundamental Rights are so important that the Constitution itself ensures that they are not violated by the government. Fundamental Rights are different from other rights available to us.

The makers of our Constitution knew that independent India was going to face many challenges. Foremost among these was the challenge to bring about equality and well-being of all citizens.

They also thought that certain policy direction was required for handling these problems.

i) The statements given below are the features of Fundamental Rights. Choose the incorrect statement/s.

- a) Fundamental Rights are separately listed in the Constitution.
- b) Fundamental Rights are unlimited.
- c) Fundamental Rights can be suspended during Emergency.
- d) Fundamental Rights are considered necessary for wellbeing of an individual.

ii) Who guarantees and protects fundamental rights?

- a) The President b) Prime Minister c) Speaker d) The Constitution

iii) Which of these fundamental rights, is not suspended even during crisis?

- a) Right to Equality b) Right to Personal liberty c) Right to Religion d) All of these

iv) Both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are complementary to each other. Identify the correct reason/s to justify the statement.

A) Fundamental Rights restrain the government from doing certain things while Directive Principles exhort the government to do certain things.

B) Fundamental Rights mainly protect the rights of individuals while Directive Principles ensure the well-being of entire society.

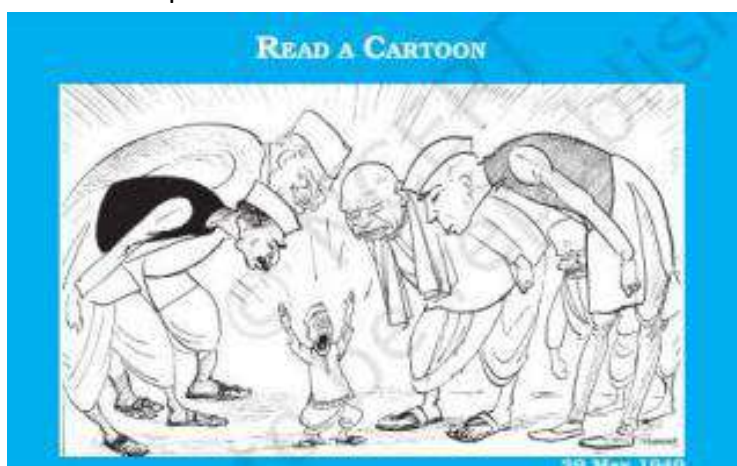
C) Sometimes, when the government wants to implement Directive Principles, it comes in conflict with Fundamental Rights of the citizen.

D) All of these

Choose the correct code:

- a) Only A b) Both A and B c) Only A and C d) Only D

Q25. Read the cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



- i) These members of the ruling party are trying to listen to the 'tiny' opposition! Was this the effect of our electoral system?
- ii) Why do you think India adopted this electoral system?
- iii) What does the cartoon represent?

Q26. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows.

1+1+1+1=4



- (i, ii, iii)-Name three states having Bicameral Legislature. Write the answers in the first three boxes.
 (iv) - Name one state having Unicameral Legislature. Write the answers in the last box.

Serial No.	Alphabet used	Name of the state
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

SECTION - E (4x6=24)

Q27. How is the President of India elected? There are at least three situations where the President can exercise the powers using his or her own discretion. Justify the statement with the help of examples.

OR

No system of election can ever be perfect. The political parties, Election Commission and other independent groups have come up with proposals for electoral reforms. Suggest any six electoral reforms.

Q28. What provides authority to the constitution? Explain any three factors in detail.

OR

Which of the Fundamental Rights is in your opinion the most important right? Summarise its provisions and give arguments to show why it is most important.

Q29. How does John Rawls use the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds?

OR

Briefly discuss the three principles of justice outlined in the chapter ? Explain each with example.

Q30. Explain the ideologies of _ (2+2+2)

- a) Feminism b) Marxism c) Liberalism

OR

What do you understand by Freedom of Expression?

