

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS:100

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 -5 तक प्रत्येक एक अंक के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 20 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 6-10 तक प्रत्येक दो अंकों के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर प्रत्येक 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 11-16 तक प्रत्येक चार अंकों के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 17- 21 तक प्रत्येक पांच अंकों के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 20 मानचित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न है । इसके उत्तर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए ।
- (vii) प्रश्न संख्या 22- 27 तक प्रत्येक छः अंकों के हैं । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए ।

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question number **1-5** are of **1 mark** each. The answer to these questions should not exceed **20 words** each.
- (iii) Question number **6-10** are of **2 marks** each. The answer to these questions should not exceed **40 words** each.
- (iv) Question number **11-16** are of **4 marks** each. The answer to these questions should not exceed **100 words** each.
- (v) Question number **17-21** are of **5 marks** each. The answer to these questions should not exceed **150 words** each.
- (vi) Question number **20** is a **map- based** question. Write its answer in your answer book.
- (vii) Question number **22-27** are of **6 marks** each. The answer to these questions should not exceed **150 words** each.

Q.1 शांति के रास्ते में आने वाली कोई दो बाधाएँ बताये?

Mention any two obstacles in the way of Peace? (1)

Q.2 भारत के राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव कौन करता है?

Who elects the President of India? (1)

Q.3 भारत में संसद के दो सदन क्यों बनाए गए ?

Why were two houses of Parliament of India formed? (1)

Q.4 हम समानता को किस तरह से बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं? कोई एक तरीका बताएं ?

How can we promote Equality? Mention any one method? (1)

Q.5 विकास से क्या तात्पर्य है?

What do you mean by development? (1)

Q.6 संघवादी सरकार की दो विशेषताएं लिखें?

Write two features of Federal Government? (2)

Q.7 लचीले एवं कठोर सविधान में कोई दो अंतर बताएं?

Write any two differences between the flexible constitution and rigid constitution? (2)

Q.8 ग्राम पंचायत के कोई दो कार्य लिखें?

Write any two functions of Gram Panchayat? (2)

Q.9 मौलिक अधिकारों एवं राज्य के नीति निर्देशों में दो अंतर बताएं?

Mention any two differences between Fundamental rights and Directive principal of state policy ? (2)

Q.10 विकास की प्रक्रिया ने किन दो अधिकारों के दावों को जन्म दिया है?

Write any two claims for rights which the process of development has generated? (2)

Q.11 लोकतंत्र के सफल संचालन के लिए नागरिकों का जागरूक होना जरूरी है? टिपणी कीजिए ?

Vigilant citizen are a must for the successful working of democracy. Comment? (4)

Q.12 सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के चार क्षेत्राधिकारी का वर्णन करें?

Explain the four jurisdiction of Supreme Court? (4)

Q.13 निम्नलिखित का मिलाप करें

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| (क) सकारात्मक कार्यवाही | 1) प्रत्येक बच्चे को निशुल्क शिक्षा मिलनी चाइये |
| (ख) अवसरों की समानता | 2) प्रत्येक व्यसक नागरिक को मत देने का अधिकार |
| (ग) समान अधिकार | 3) सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण की सुविधा |
| (घ) विभेदक कार्यवाही | 4) बैंक वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को ब्याज की ऊँची दर देते हैं |

Match the Following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (a) Affirmative action | 1) Every child should get free education |
| (b) Equality of opportunity | 2) Every adult citizen has right to vote |
| (c) Equal Rights | 3) Policy of reservation in Govt. jobs (4) |
| (d) Different treatment | 4) Bank offer higher rate of interest to senior citizen |

Q.14 भारतीय चुनाव व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए कुछ चुनाव सुधार बताएं?

Suggest some electoral reforms to improve the Indian election system? (4)

Q.15 अनुच्छेद 19 में दिए गए आजादी के अधिकार के अंतर्गत किन्ही चार अधिकारों का वर्णन करें?

Explain the four rights regarding freedom granted in Article 19 of our Constitution? (4)

Q.16 राष्ट्र किस प्रकार से बाकी सामूहिक संबद्धताओं से अलग है?

How is a nation different from other forms of collective belongings? (4)

Q.17 गन्दी बस्तियों की स्थिति अक्सर विमत्स होती है। छोटे- छोटे कमरों में कई लोग ठुंसे रहते हैं। यहाँ न निजी शौचालय होता है, न जलपूर्ति, न सफाई। यहाँ पर जीवन और सम्पत्ति असुरक्षित होते हैं। अन्य पेशों में ये फेरीवाले, छोटे व्यापारी, सफाईकर्मी या घरेलू नौकर, नल ठीक करने वाले या मिस्त्री होते हैं।

झोपड़पट्टियों के निवासियों को सफाई या जलपूर्ति सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराने पर संभवत कोई भी शहर अपेक्षाकृत कम खर्च करता है।

1. शहरी गरीबों की हालत की व्याख्या करें।
2. जनवरी 2004 शहर की झोपड़पट्टियों में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों के लिए बनाई गई नीति क्या बताती हैं।
3. शहरी गरीबों की कोई उदाहरण दें।

4. शहरी गरीबों में कौन से मूल्यों की कमी है ।

The conditions in slums are often shocking. Many people may be crammed into small room with no private toilets, running water or sanitation. Life and property are insecure in a slum. However slum dwellers make a significant contribution to economy. Through their labour. They may be hawkers, petty traders; scavengers are domestic workers, plumbers or mechanics, among other professions. Small business such as cane weaving or textiles printing or tailoring may also develop in slums.

The city probably spends relatively little on providing slum dwellers with service such as sanitation or water supply.

1. State the condition of urban poor.
2. What did national policy for urban slum dwellers framed in January 2004 state.
3. Give some example of urban poor.
4. Identify the values which according to you are showing lacking in urban poor.
(1+1+2+1=5 marks)

Q.18 निम्नलिखित अवतरण को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे लिखे प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये :

“हमने राष्ट्रपति को कोई वास्तविक शक्ति नहीं दी लेकिन उसके पद को प्रभुतापुरण और गरिमामय बनाया है। संविधान उसे न तो वास्तविक कार्यकारी बनाना चाहता है न ही एकदम नाममात्र का प्रधान। संविधान उसे एक ऐसा प्रधान बनाना चाहता है जो न शासक होता है और न शासन करता है, यह उसे महान संवैधानिक प्रधान बनाना चाहता है.....”

- (क) यह वक्तव्य किसने दिया था?
- (ख) अनुच्छेद 74 (1) का वर्णन कीजिए।
- (ग) राष्ट्रपति की दो वास्तविक शक्तियां लिखिए।

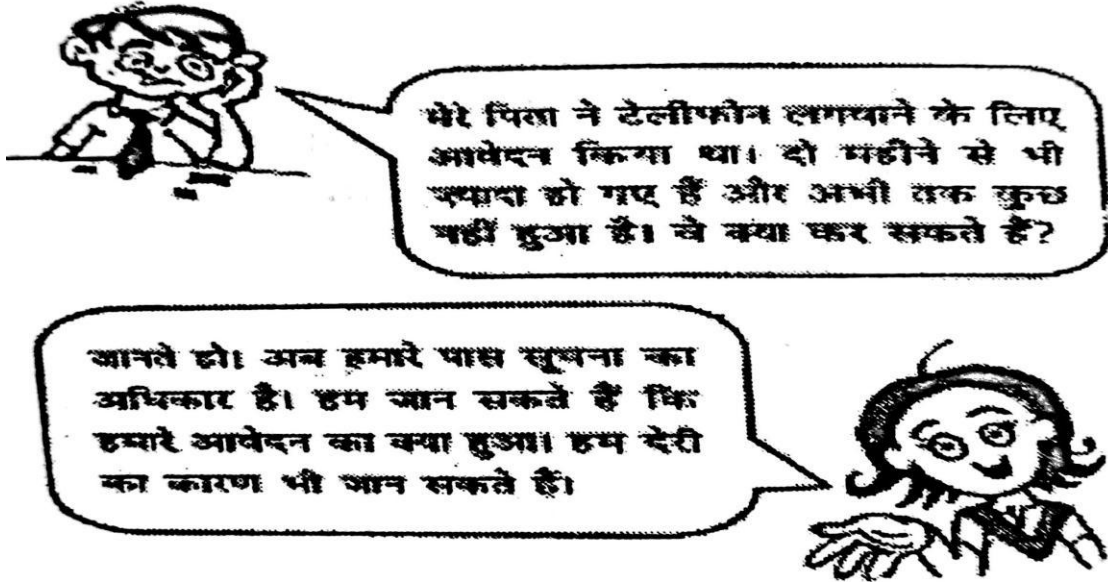
Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follows:

“We did not give him any real power but we have made his position one of the authority and dignity. The constitution wants to create neither a real executive nor a mere figurehead, but a head that neither reigns nor governs; it wants to create a great figurehead.....”

- (a) Who gave this statement?
- (b) Describe the article 74 (1).
- (c) Mention two real powers of the president.
(1+2+2= 5 marks)

Q.19 चित्र में दी गई वार्तालाप के आधार पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें?

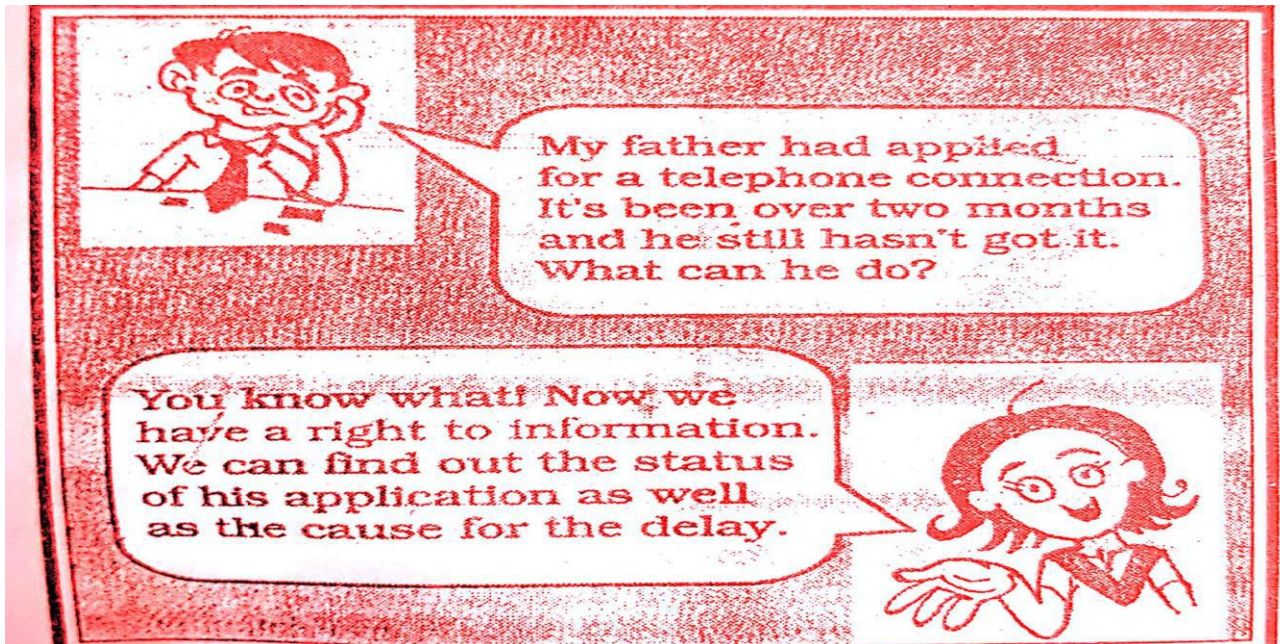
- (I) सूचना के अधिकार का क्या महत्व है?
- (II) सूचना के अधिकार के इलावा दो और अधिकारों के नाम लिखो?
- (III) अधिकार क्यों ज़रूरी हैं?



On the basis of the conversation given in the picture answer the following questions?

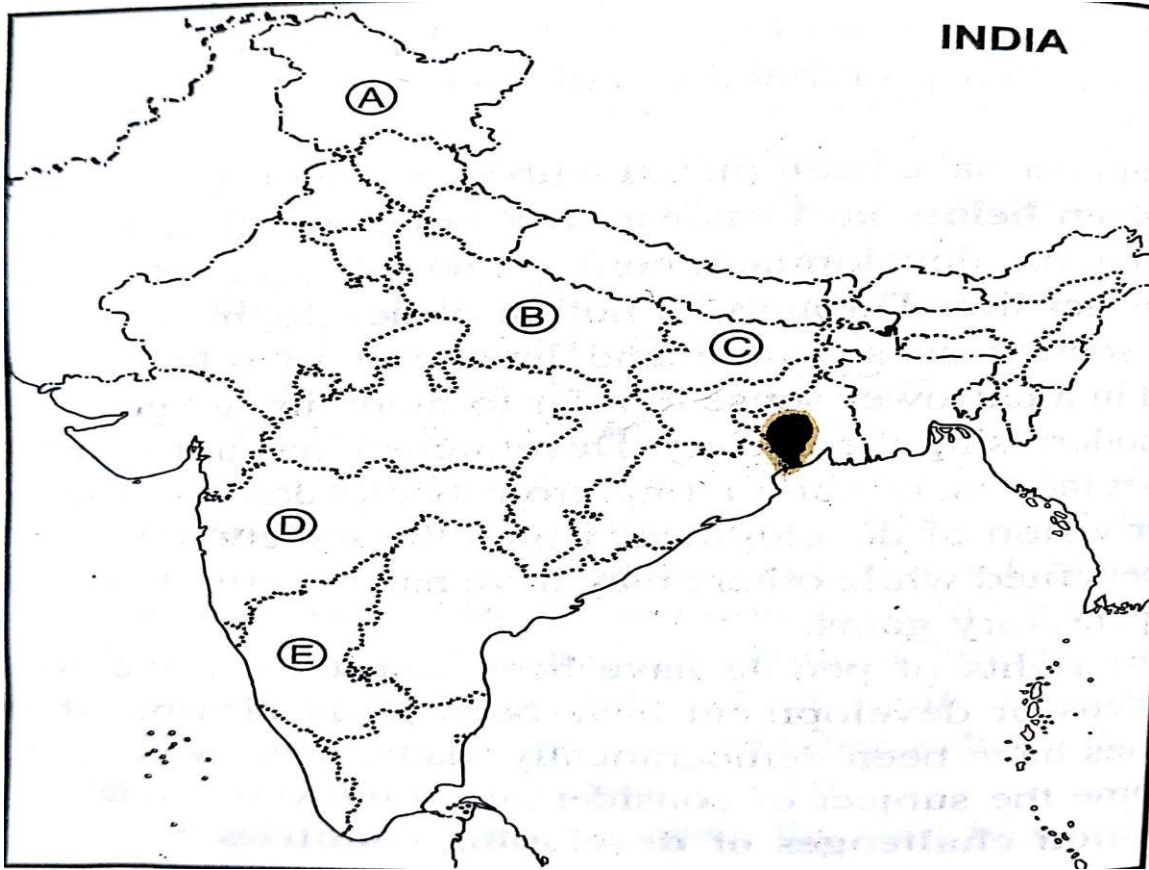
1. What is the importance of right to information?
2. Write any two rights apart from Right to information?
3. Why rights are are very essentials?

(2+1+2=5 marks)



Q.20 दिए गए मान चित्र में उन राज्यों को पहचानो जहाँ पर द्वि सदनीय विधायिका है? उन राज्यों की राजधानी का नाम भी लिखो?

Identify the states which have bicameral legislature in the given map. Also mention the capital of those states? (5 marks)



Q 21 चित्र देखकर निचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो?

- (क) चित्र में दिए हुए चिन्ह किस तरह के भेद भाव के बारे में बता रहे हैं
- (ख) दो तरह की समानता के बारे में बताओ
- (ग) “सब के लिए सामान अवसर से आप क्या समझते हैं”



See the images given below and answer the questions that follow:

- (i) What type of distinctions is directed by signs given in pictures?
- (ii) Write two type of equality.
- (iii) What do you understand by "equal opportunities for all"?

(1+2+2= 5 marks)



Q.22 राष्ट्रीय आत्मनिर्णय के अधिकार से आप क्या समझते हैं? किस प्रकार यह विचार राष्ट्र राज्यों के निर्माण और उनको मिल रही चुनौती से परिणत होता है?

अथवा

भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता का जोर धर्म और राज्य के अलगाव पर नहीं, वरन् उससे अधिक किन्ही बातों पर है? इस कथन को समझाइये ।

What do you understand by the right to national self determination? How has this idea resulted in both formation of and challenges to the nation states?

(2+4=6 marks)

or

“The emphasis of Indian secularism is not on separation between religion and state but more on other matters” Explain the statement? (6 marks)

Q.23 राजनीतिक सिद्धान्तों से क्या तात्पर्य है? तथा हम राजनीतिक सिद्धान्तों में क्या पढ़ते हैं?

अथवा

अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता से क्या तात्पर्य है? आपकी राय में इस स्वतंत्रता पर उचित प्रतिबन्ध क्या होंगे उदाहरण सहित बताएँ?

What do you understand by Political theory? And what do we study in Political theory?

(2+4= 6 marks)

or

What is meant by freedom of expression? What is your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom?

(2+4=6 marks)

Q.24 भारतीय सविधान एक जीवंत दस्तावेज कैसे है? व्याख्या करें ।

अथवा

भारतीय सविधान में संशोधन करने के क्या तरीके हैं? व्याख्या करें ।

How the constitution of India is a living document? Explain? (6 marks)

or

What are the methods of making amendment in Indian constitution? Explain?

(2+2+2=6 marks)

Q.25 सरचनात्मक हिंसा क्या है? सरचनात्मक हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की व्याख्या करें?

अथवा

जिस तरह विकास अधिकतर देशों में अपनाया जा रहा है, उससे पड़ने वाले सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिये।

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

(2+4= 6 marks)

or

Discuss some of the social and ecological costs of the kind of development which has been pursued in most countries?

(3+3= 6 marks)

Q.26 भारतीय सविधान उधार का बस्ता है? व्याख्या करें ।

अथवा

आपके अनुसार कौन सा मौलिक अधिकार सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकार है? और क्यों? इसके प्रवधानों की व्याख्या करें ।

Indian constitution is a bag of borrowing. Explains?

(6 marks)

or

Which of the Fundamental Rights is in your opinion the most important right? And why? Summarizes its provisions.

(2+4= 6 marks)

Q.27 भारतीय सविधान में ऐसे कौन से प्रवधान दिए हैं जो केंद्र को राज्य से ज्यादा सशक्त बनाते हैं?

अथवा

73वें संशोधन के बाद पंचायती राज में क्या बदलाव आए?

What are the provisions given in the Indian constitution which makes centre more powerful than state?

(6 marks)

or

What changes came in Panchayati Raj after the 73rd amendment?

(6 marks)

MARKING SCHEME

- A-1 Terrorism and natural disasters (1/2 +1/2)
- A-2 MLA's and MP's (1/2+1/2)
- A-3 To give representation to all sections in the society and to give representation to all geographical regions or parts of the country. (1)
- A-4 Equality can be promoted by
1. Establishing formal equality:- All the inequalities must be abolished by law as by constitution. E.g. Indian government has abolished the act of untouchability. (1)
- A-5 The term development implies the ideas of improvement, progress, well being and an aspiration for a better life. (1)
- A-6 1. Two sets of government :- There are two set of government i.e. one at national level and other at state level.
2. Dual citizenship:- citizen get two citizenships one of the country i.e. national citizenship and the other of state where they live (1+1=2)
- A-7 Flexible constitution
1. In flexible constitution parliament can amend the constitution
 2. It may be written as well as unwritten as in Britain
- Rigid constitution
1. Rigid constitution can be amended by an amendment bill only. It is a difficult process.
 2. Rigid constitution must be written constitution because it contains the power distribution between centre and state. (1+1=2)
- A-8 1) Gram Panchayat makes arrangement for pure drinking water and undertakes disinfection drives of the wells and tanks.
- 2) it also makes arrangements for providing primary education to the children (1+1=2)
- A-9 i) Fundamental rights are justiciable, while Directive principles are not justiciable.
- ii) It is mandatory for the government to enforce Fundamental rights but directive principles are just optional. (1+1=2)
- A-10 i) Right to be consulted in decisions which directly affect the lives of the individual.
- ii) Right to natural resources for tribal people, right to livelihood. (1+1=2)
- A-11 Democracy is a government of the people by the people and for the people. It allows its citizens to participate in its functioning like right to vote, participation in decision

making process and election of their representatives. For the success of democracy, the election must be free and fair and best candidate must be elected. It is possible only when the citizen are vigilant. They must know about the candidates, political parties and their ideologies. They should not fall a prey to pressure of wrong candidates and vote for the right candidates. So it is necessary that the citizens must be vigilant for the success of democracy. (any other relevant point) (4 Marks)

A-12 **Original jurisdiction**:- It means the cases that can be directly consider by the supreme court without going to lower courts before that. It includes the cases of dispute between centre and state and dispute between two states.

Writ Jurisdiction:- The persons whose fundamental right are violated, can directly move to the supreme court for remedy. The supreme court can give special orders in the form writs.

Advisory jurisdiction:- The president of india can refer any matter of public importance or that which involves interpretation of constitution to Supreme court for advice.

Appellate Jurisdiction:- A person can appeal to Supreme court against decision of the high court. In criminal case where lower court ha sentenced a person to death, an appeal can be made to supreme court. (1+1+1+1=4)

A-13 a- 4, b-1, c-2, d-3, (1+1+1+1=4)

A-14 1. Reservation of seats should be made for women in the parliament and state assemblies.

2) Use of money should be controlled.

3) Criminal should be barred from contesting elections.

4) Use of caste and religion should be banned in the election campaign.

(any other relevant point) (1+1+1+1=4)

A-15 1) The freedom to assemble peacefully without arms.

2) The right to form associations doesn't entitle person to enter into criminal conspiracy.

3) The right to move freely or to reside or settle any part of India does not cover trespass into homes or restricted area.

4) Right to profession, trade or business must not be harmful to the interest of the community. (1+1+1+1=4)

A-16 A family is based on face to face relationship with each member having direct personal knowledge of the identity and character of others. The member of tribes and clans and other kinship groups are linked together with ties of marriage and descent. But in a nation, a member never come face to face with most of the members not shares ties of

the descent with them. (4 marks)

A-17 1) Urban poor are crammed into small rooms with no private toilets running water or sanitation.

2) The national Policy intended to provide recognition and regulation for vendors to enable them to carry on their profession without harassment so long as they obeyed government regulations.

3) Street hawkers, Petty traders, scavengers, domestic workers, plumbers, mechanics are example of urban poor.

4) Values like equality, acceptance, security awareness and education are lacking in urban poor. (1+2+1+1=5 marks)

A-18 1. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

2. According to article 74 (1) there shall be council of minister to advice and aid, the president and president shall act on the advice of Prime Minister.

3. Two powers of President.

(i) President can sent back advise of council of minister.

(ii) He also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to bills.

(1+2+2=5marks)

A-19 1. One can find out the status of his application as well as the cause for the delay.

2. Right of Expression, right against exploitation

3. Rights are very essential for the development of personality of the individual without them no one can lead a good life. (2+1+2= 5 marks)

A-20 (a) Jammu and Kashmir- Srinagar

(b) uttar pardesh - Lucknow

(c) bihar- Patna

(d) Maharashtra- mumbai

(e) Karnatka – Bangaluru. (1+1+1+1+1= 5 marks)

A-21 (i) The above sign are directed towards discrimination on the basis of race and color.

(a) Political equality:- it includes granting equal citizenship. E.g. right to vote, right to freedom of expression.

(ii) Social equality:- it means people belonging to different communities have a fair and equal chance to compete for various goods and opportunities e.g. opportunities of education, health facilities etc.

(iii) It means that every person will be provided equal opportunities to enhance their talent and making development in society without any discrimination of caste color creed and sex. (1+2+2= 5 marks)

A-22 a) Right to self determination implies the right of the nations to govern themselves and determine their future development.

b) The idea of national self determination has resulted in formation of nation states particularly after world war I. the treaty of Versailles established a number of small, newly independent state.

c) This idea led to challenges to nation states because some time smaller communities or minorities with in a nation-state demand for the separate nation. It led to migration of populations across the border wars and violence in certain area. (2+2+2=6)

OR

The Indian secularism is different from western concept of secularism. It puts equal concentration on intra- religions and inter- religions domination. It oppose the oppression of dalits and womem within different religions.

According to Indian secularism. An individual has right to profess, the religion of his choice. Religions minorities have a right to exist and to maintain their own culture and educational institutions. Indian secularism allows state supported religions reform. Thus, untouchability, child marriage have been abolished. Caste hierarchies are not acceptable with in Indian secularism. (any other relevant point) (6marks)

A-23 Political theory analyze certain basic principles such as how should society be organized? Why should we need government and which is the best form of government.

(2 marks)

- 1) Political theory deals with the idea and principles that shape constitutions, government and social life in a systematic manner. (1mark)
- 2) It clarifies the meaning of concepts of rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review. (1mark)
- 3) We study idea of contemporary thinkers examine their arguments and draw conclusions. (1mark)
- 4) Political theory reflects upon our current political experiences and point out trend and possibilities for the future. (1mark) (2+4=6marks)

OR

Freedom of expressions:- Freedom of expression implies freedom to express one's idea by speech or by writing. One can express his ideas in book, pamphlet or newspaper etc. (2marks)

Reasonable restrictions on the freedom of expression maybe as follows.

- 1) In the interest of dignity of the state.
- 2) Defamation
- 3) Contempt of court
- 4) Morality

- 5) Security of state
- 6) Friendly relation with foreign
- 7) Incitement to an offense
- 8) Public order
- 9) Maintenance of sovereignty and integrity of country.

(4marks), 2+4= 6marks

A-24 Constitution is a living document. It has changed according to time and new situations. It has allowed the evolution of new practices. In India free and fair election have been held. The constitution has been successful to protect democracy. Parliament works within the framework of constitutions and cannot change the basic structure of constitution. (6marks)

(any other relevant point)

OR

Methods of making amendments

- 1) By simple majority in parliament:-

The bill related to establishment of newstate, name of existing states and some other matters are passed by simple majority.

- 2) Amendment by special majority:-

The bill to be passed by 2/3rd majority of members of the house present and voting as well as by majority of the total members of the house example articles of constitution are amended by this method.

- 3) Amendments by special majority and ratification of state. This amendment is to be passed by the houses of parliament by special majority and ratified by legislatures of not less than ½ of the states. It relates to President, Supreme Court, High Court etc.

(2+2+2= 6 marks)

A-25 Structural violence:- Violence that occurs due to structure of society is called structural violence. (2marks)

Forms of structural violence:-

1. Violence based on caste system- sometime practice of untouchability leads to violence between different castes.
2. Violence due to colonialism- The colonial rulers generally exploit the local people in every possible way.
3. Violence due to racism and communalism. Racism too is responsible for rise of violence by one community against the other.
4. Violence due to patriarchy- Patriarchy is responsible for subordination and discrimination against women. (4 marks) 2+4=6marks.

OR

Social cost of development:-

- i) A large number of people are displaced from their homes and localities due to construction of dams, industrial activities and mining activities.
- ii) Rural agricultural communities are displaced from their traditional occupations and regions and they become poor.
- iii) Traditional skills and cultures are lost due to development. (3 marks)

Ecological cost of development:-

- i) It has resulted in global warming. The ice in the Arctic and Antarctica is melting because of emission of green house gases into atmosphere. This has caused floods.
- ii) Indiscriminate use of forest resources has affected the lives of the poor who are dependent on forest for their need like firewood, and food.
- iii) Development is heavily dependent on use of non renewable sources like coal and petroleum. No one is thinking about the need of future generation. (3 marks)

3+3= 6 marks.

A-26 The Indian constitution makers studied the constitution of several democratic countries and adopted the useful material.

Idea of parliamentary form of government has been taken from U.K.

Idea of distribution of subjects between centre and states is borrowed from Canada.

Idea of directive principles of state policy is adopted from Ireland.

The idea of preamble, fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review is borrowed from U.S.A.

Single citizenship from Canada. (any relevant point) (6marks)

OR

Rights to constitutional remedies is most important Fundamental right. This right gives a citizen right to approach a High court and Supreme Court in case of violation of their rights. 2 Marks

Its provision are:

- 1) Writ of Habeas Corpus:- The writ is the protector of individual liberty.
- 2) Writ of Mandamus:- This writ is issued by Supreme Court to lower court or a Govt. official.
- 3) Writ of Quo warrant:- This writ is issued to an individual who has usurped a public office.
- 4) Writ of Prohibition:- This writ is issued by a court to lower one.
- 5) Writ of certiorari:- Through this writ higher court orders a lower court to send the case to the former. (2+4= 6 marks)

A-27 Features of the Indian constitution which makes the centre more powerful than state:-

- 1) The parliament is empowered to form a new state . It can change the boundary of any state or even its name.
- 2) Most important subjects such as defence, foreign affairs are included in the union list.
- 3) During emergency under article 352 parliament can make law on any subject even of state list.
- 4) Governor who is appointed by central Government can dismiss state government under article 356.
- 5) IAS and IPS officers serve in the states but work under the control of central government
- 6) The central Government has many revenue sources and the states are mostly dependent on the grants and Financial assistance from centre. (1+1+1+1+1+1=6 marks)

OR

Change in Panchayati Raj after 73rd amendments:

- 1) Three tier system :- A uniform three tier system has been setup all over india i.e. Gram Panchayat, Mandal or Block Samiti and Zilla Parishad
- 2) All the three level of Panchayati Raj institution are elected directly by people for 5 years.
- 3) 1/3rd seats in all three institutions are reserved for women. Reservation of S.C. and S.T. is in proportion to their population.
- 4) There will be state election commissioner who will conduct elections to Panchayati Raj institution.
- 5) 29 subjects are to be transferred by the state government to the Panchayati raj institution.
- 6) The state Govt. appoint a state Finance commission every five years. The commission will examine the financial position of Panchayati Raj institution.

. (1+1+1+1+1+1=6 marks)