

• *Types*

Q2.B. State the causes and types of physical disabilities.

OR

- Long term impact of this problem
- Absence of stringent implementation of PCPNDT
- Lower nutritional and health status of women
- Dowry and burden of marriage cost
- Preference for sons
- Female infanticide and foeticide
- Access to technology
- Small family norm
- Statistics
- An important social indicator
- Definition of gender ratio

(15)

Q2.A. Examine the factors responsible for declining gender-ratio in India.

10. The participation of women in politics in India is very high. True
9. Municipal Commissioner is appointed by the State Government. True
8. Under Article 360 of the Indian Constitution, financial emergency can be declared. True
7. Regional conflicts do not damage the integrity and unity of the nation. False
6. Political justice is meaningless without economic justice. True
5. The caste system has created an egalitarian society. False
4. National Institute for Mental Handicap is at Secunderabad. True
3. After cataract, glaucoma is the second most common cause of blindness. True
2. The unemployment rate is very high in rural areas as compared to urban areas. False
1. Demography is a study of population. True

(07)

- Q1. B. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False': (Any 7)
10. 73rd Amendment of the Indian Constitution is related to Panchayati Raj.
 9. Gram Panchayat functions at the village level.
 8. The Article 368 specifies the power of parliament to amend the Constitution and the procedure of it.
 7. Caste system is a form of social stratification.
 6. Communalism arises out of religious fundamentalism.
 5. Belgaum border dispute between the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra is an example of Regionalism.
 4. Eve teasing is a form of social violence against women.
 3. Preference for male child is the main reason of female foeticide.
 2. Among the states, Kerala has the highest literacy rate.
 1. The Eightfold path was given by Buddha.

(08)

SOLUTION

Q.P. 58345

①

Q1. A. Choose the correct alternative: (Any 8)

- Q4. A. Describe the fundamental duties of the citizens of India. (15)
- Promote spirit of Harmony and Dignity of Women
 - Reconcile the claims of the individual citizen and those of the civic society.
 - responsibilities and discharging citizenship duties
 - increase active participation in the process of governance by assuming
 - increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002,
 - Originally ten in number,
 - They are not legally enforceable
 - FD
 - Set in part IV-A of the Constitution, concern individuals and the nation. Sources of
 - the unity of India.
 - Moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold

- Q3. B. Discuss the inequalities caused by the caste system. (15)
- Poor economic and social status
 - Low literacy
 - Increased vulnerability
 - Ill treatment
 - Has intensified the intra caste divide
 - Promotes groupism
 - Increased corruption in politics
 - Violates the fundamental right to equality
 - Consequences
 - Definition of the term caste
 - Explanation of the caste system

OR

- External threats
- Poor Law and Order
- Politicization of local problems
- Religious conversions
- Religious fundamentalism
- Rise of communal organisations
- Wasted political interests
- Causes
- Meaning

- Q3. A. Define communalism. Explain the factors responsible for the growth of communalism in India. (15)

- Causes
- Ignorance
- Medical or charity approach
- Injury
- Poor nutrition
- Old age
- Lack of medical facilities
- Poverty
- Indifference



- Q4. B. Explain the features of the Indian Constitution.**
- OR
- Promote a composite culture
religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.
- Promote spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India transcending
 - Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
 - Justice, Liberty, Equality And Fraternity
 - Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles Of The State
 - Federal
 - Universal Adult Franchise
 - Parliamentary System
 - Single Citizenship
 - Party Rigid Party Flexible
 - Written Constitution
 - Independent Judiciary
- Q5. A. Analyze the features and functions of the political parties in India. (15)**
- OR
- Emergence of single party:
 - Dominance of multi-party system
 - Caste party system
 - Based on personalities
 - Absence of loyalty to ideology
 - Emergence of regional parties
 - Factors within the party
 - Linguistic identity of states
 - Number of languages in India
 - Linguistic diversity
- Q5. B. Write short notes on the following: (any three)**
- b. Communal harmony
- Caste system and joint family system
 - Low literacy
 - Agriculture is backbone for rural economy
 - Seasonal and disguised unemployment
 - Low media exposure
- c. Characteristics of rural India
- d. Role of women in politics
- Representation At The National, State And Local Level
 - Obstacles

- e. 74th amendment to the Indian Constitution
- The 74th amendment act passed in 1992 to bring about stability and efficiency to the urban local self government.
 - Formation of three types of Municipalities namely: Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat.
 - Adequate representation to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Women.
 - It also introduces schedule 12B in the Constitution, which lists 18 subjects that comes under the jurisdiction of municipalities.
 - Greater financial responsibilities to the municipalities.
 - Constitution of State Finance Commission to review financial position of the municipalities and suggest measures to improve their financial condition.
 - Regular and fair conduct of elections.
 - Creation of Ward Committees, District Planning Committees,
 - Metropolitan Planning Committees for the preparation of development plans.

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