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P. P. Code h 58378

SOLUTION

1. A) Choose the correct alternative: (any eight)

(8)

- 1) With reference to language, India officially follows a **three language policy**
- 2) The constitution of India recognizes minority on the basis of **Language and religion**.
- 3) Limbu, Kora, Munda, Meena are **Tribes of India**.
- 4) The most popular symbol of Baha'i faith in India is the **Lotus temple**.
- 5) Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Puducherry are **Union Territories** of India.
- 6) In Government aided higher educational institutions **five per cent** is reserved for persons with disabilities.
- 7) Secularism in India means **Equal treatment to all religions**.
- 8) **Bahujan Samaj Party** is a national party.
- 9) **Telangana** was formed as a separate state from Andhra Pradesh.
- 10) Right to privacy is now a **Fundamental Right** in the constitution.

1. B) State whether the following statements are True or False (any seven):

(7)

- (1) The legendary leader Potti Sriramulu took fast unto death for a separate state for Telugu speakers. **True**.
- (2) Article 15 enables the government for affirmative action of SC/ST in terms of reservation in education and job. **True**.
- (3) For the purpose of Census, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. **True**
- (4) In modern India, the percentage of rural population is more than urban population. **True**.
- (5) 'Sons of the soil' theory implies jobs for all in a state. **False**
- (6) India has a federal system with single citizenship. **True**
- (7) Both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are enforceable by court. **False**
- (8) 73rd amendment to the Indian constitution refers to urban local bodies. **False**
- (9) 1/3rd seats are reserved for women in Gram Panchayat. **True**
- (10) Judicial Review means stands for the Supreme Court's right to declare a law passed in legislature as null and void. **True**


2. A. Discuss the reasons for gender disparity in India and give solutions to combat the same. (15)

- *Meaning of the term gender and disparity*
- *Causes of violence – patriarchal norms; money related; personality traits; male domination; intoxication; overexposure to media*
- *Measures*

OR

B. Explain the term physical disability and discuss the problems of persons with disabilities (PwD) in India.

- *Definition of disability*
- *Types*

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- *Difficult to define*
 - *Heterogeneous group: types, intensity*
 - *Physical*
 - *Access:*
 - *Not only physical as thought of earlier but quality of education, information and communication, entertainment and technology*
 - *Psychological*
 - *Social*
 - *Vulnerable*
 - *Opportunities*
 - *Individualized approach*

3. A. Discuss the inter-group conflicts caused due to caste inequalities in India society. Suggest measures to eradicate caste conflicts. (15)

- *Definition of the term intergroup conflicts*
- *Consequences*
 - *Violates the fundamental right to equality*
 - *Increased corruption in politics*
 - *Promotes groupism*
 - *Has intensified the intra caste divide*
 - *Ill treatment*
 - *Increased vulnerability*
 - *Low literacy*
 - *Poor economic and social status*
- *Measures to control casteism*
 - *Promoting the notions of secularism and nationalism*
 - *Discussions*
 - *Concept of reservation as a positive discrimination*
 - *Equitable distribution of wealth*
 - *Intercaste-marriages and increased social interactions*
 - *Access to a well-rounded education*

OR

B. Comment on various issues regarding communalism in India.

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

3

4. A. Discuss the various features of the Indian constitution.
(15)

- *Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic*
- *Justice, Liberty, Equality And Fraternity*
- *Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles Of The State Policy*
- *Federal*
- *Universal Adult Franchise*
- *Parliamentary System*
- *Single Citizenship*
- *Partly Rigid Partly Flexible*
- *Written Constitution*
- *Independent Judiciary*

OR

(B) Write a note on the significance of Fundamental Duties for the realization of modern India.

- *Moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India.*
- *Set in part IV-A of the Constitution, concern individuals and the nation. Sources of FD*
- *They are not legally enforceable*
- *Originally ten in number,*
- *Increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002,*
- *Increase active participation in the process of governance by assuming responsibilities and discharging citizenship duties*
- *Reconcile the claims of the individual citizen and those of the civic society.*
- *Promote spirit of Harmony and Dignity of Women*
- *Promote spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.*
- *Promote a composite culture*

5. A. Comment on the contribution of women towards Indian politics and suggest measures for increased participation. (15)

- *Enactment of Laws after Independence*
- *Participation of women at the Centre*
- *Role of women in the State*
- *Role of women in Local Self Government Bodies*
- *Obstacles*
 - *Male Domination*
 - *Role of Political Parties*
 - *Corruption and Criminalization of Politics*
 - *Approach of Government officials*
 - *Poverty, Unemployment and Illiteracy*
 - *Psychological Barrier*

o *Measures*

OR

B. Write short notes on any three of the following:

i. Multiculturalism

- *Definition*
- *Features of Multicultural diversity in India*

ii. India's literacy rates

- *Statistics and reasons for the poor rates.*

iii. Efforts towards achieving communal harmony

- *Role of Law and order Administration*
- *Role of Education*
- *Role of Religious Leaders*
- *Role of Media*
- *Role of NGOs*
- *Public Awareness*

iv. Multiparty system in India

- *Classification of political parties in India*
- *Dominance of single party:*
- *Emergence of multi- party system*
- *Coalition party system*
- *Based on personalities*
- *Absence of loyalty to ideology*
- *Emergence of regional parties*
- *Factions within the party*
- *Emergence of bi-polar party system*

v. Panchayati Raj
