

(2 ½ hours)

Total marks: 75

N. B (1) All questions are compulsory

(2) All questions have internal choice

(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks

1. A) Choose the correct alternative: (any eight) (8)

1. With reference to language, India officially follows a -----
(One national language policy, three language policy, multi-language policy)
2. The constitution of India recognizes minority on the basis of -----
(Age and religion, Caste and religion, Language and religion)
3. Limbu, Kota, Munda, Meena are....
(Textiles of India, Tribes of India, Hilly areas in North East India)
4. The most popular symbol of Baha'i faith in India is the
(Qutub Minar, Synagogue, Lotus temple)
5. Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Puducherry are ----- of India.
(State capitals, States, Union Territories)
6. In Government aided higher educational institutions -----per cent is reserved for persons with disabilities.
(One, two, five)
7. Secularism in India means -----
(Equal treatment to all religions, power distribution among religious groups, state recognition of caste identities)
8. -----is a national party.
(Aam Aadmi Party, Asom Gana Parishad, Bahujan Samaj Party)
9. -----was formed as a separate state from Andhra Pradesh.
(Chattisgarh, Telangana, Hyderabad)
10. Right to privacy is now a -----in the constitution.
(Fundamental Right, Fundamental Duty, Economic policy)

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.
2. Article 15 enables the government for affirmative action of SC/ST in terms of reservation in education and job.

3. For the purpose of Census, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.
4. In modern India, the percentage of rural population is more than urban population.
5. 'Sons of the soil' theory implies jobs for all in a state.
6. India has a federal system with single citizenship.
7. Both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are enforceable by court.
8. 73rd amendment to the Indian constitution refers to urban local bodies.
9. 1/3rd seats are reserved for women in Gram Panchayat.
10. Judicial Review means stands for the Supreme Court's right to declare a law passed in legislature as null and void.

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

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

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

OR

B. Comment on various issues regarding communalism in India.

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

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

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

OR

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

- i. Multiculturalism
- ii. India's literacy rates
- iii. Efforts towards achieving communal harmony
- iv. Multiparty system in India
- v. Panchayati Raj
