

CHAPTER 1

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Q.1 we adopted democracy to rule our country because

- a) British wanted democracy in India
- b) we were habitual of democracy
- c) historical experience played important role
- d) it was only the option

Q. 2 why federalism is important in India?

- a) India is a big country
- b) because regional problems can be solved easily and it accommodate diversity
- c) national government not capable
- d) Indian people like federalism

Q.3 a country provides right to practice and profess religion to it all citizen this country is a

- a) democratic country
- b) secular country
- c) monarchial country
- d) republic country

Q.4 Mohan wanted to criticize government for their agriculture policy but he was stopped by government official. Which right of Mohan was violated

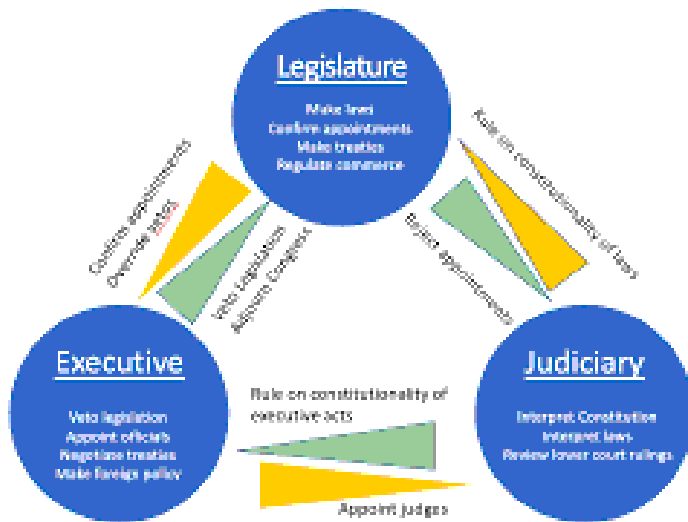
- a) right against exploitation
- b) right to freedom
- c) right to equality
- d) educational and cultural right

Q.5 when Mohan was stopped by the government officials to criticize government, he went to court which of this right he used

- a) right to equality
- b) right to religion
- c) right against exploitation
- d) right to constitutional remedies

Q. 6 given picture shows

Separation of Powers / Checks and Balances



- stop misuse of power by any organization
- judiciary is more powerful
- executive is more powerful
- legislative is more powerful

Q.7 This could lead to a lack of structure, legal protections, and clear guidelines for governance, potentially resulting in political instability, human rights abuses, and challenges in domestic and international affairs. These problems may occur if a country does not have

- democracy
- resources
- constitution
- political system

Q. 8 federal structure of country working properly because

- people choosing their government
- rights of governments are clearly mentioned in constitution
- national government more powerful
- state government more powerful

Q.9 which fundamental right is more important?

- right to equality because every person equal in a democracy
- right to freedom
- right to religion
- right to constitutional remedies

Q. 10 if you want to understand about constitution of any country, you should know

- fundamental right provided in constitution
- political system of that country
- preamble of constitution of that country
- social structure of the country

CHAPTER 2 UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

- Q. 1 We can not celebrate any religious festival in government school why?
- Q. 2 Do you think secularism is very important for a country to accommodate diversity? Explain.
- Q. 3 Indian government will not interfere in religious matter weather it is related to individual's right yes or no write in support of your answer.
- Q. 4 if a country follows any official religion what kind of problem people can face who do es not belongs to that official religion?
- Q. 5 secularism maintain peace in country explain?

Multiple choice question

- Q. 1 Jaggi is a Sikh boy and he did not wear helmet.
- a) Jaggi do not care about laws.
 - b) For Sikhs, wearing a turban is an important part of religion. So, they can avoid helmets.
 - c) there are different laws for Sikhs.
 - d) he forgot to wear helmet.
- Q. 2 Read the following statement about country 'D' and tell what kind of country 'D' is
1. In country 'D', one religion does not have a disproportionate influence over other religions.
- Some religious communities' groups do not dominate another religious community's group.
 - The state ensures the security of all religious countries and does not impose one religion over another.
 - Democratic
 - Republic
 - Secular
 - Country following official religion

Q. 3 some people of minority opened a school where they are teaching their religious text to their children. They can do so because.

- a) all people are equal.
- b) constitution gives right to religion.
- c) they want to teach their religion to the children
- d) state has no official religion

Q. 4 Separating religions from the state is necessary, why?

- a) to stop discrimination
- b) state government will not be able to work
- c) religion and politics cannot go together
- d) so they can focus on political issues

Q. 5 Abolition of untouchability refer to

- a) protection from discrimination in same religion
- b) protection from domination of religious majority
- c) ensure economic equality
- d) ensure political equality

CHAPTER 3

WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT

Q. 1 Why is control over government necessary?

Q. 2 Why we chose representative form of democracy?

Q. 3 if we use ballot paper instead of EVM what kind of the problems we have to face?

Q. 4 question hour makes government more alert explain?

Q. 5 how parliament can guide the government?

Multiple choice questions

Q.1 read the paragraph and choose correct option

In democracy general elections are held and all adults have a right to vote. The citizens elect a few people to represent them in the Parliament. The Parliament is made up of all these representatives. These representatives are known as Members of the Parliament. One group, from among these elected representatives forms the government.

From this information we can understand

- government is separate from parliament.
- Government is the part of parliament
- Government is not responsible for parliament
- People have no role in decision making

Q. 2 read the paragraph and choose correct option

An hour-long question period kicks off the parliamentary session. The opposition parties question the ruling party's activities during the year during the question hour, a legislative session. The way parliament evaluates the executive branch is this important. Through the M.P.s' enquiries, the government is aware of the general public's concerns. The primary duty of every M.P. is to inquire about the government. The healthy operation of a democracy depends on opposition parties. They generate

public support for their viewpoints and highlight shortcomings in the government's operations and policies.

- a) opposition keeps government more alert.
- b) opposition has no role to control the government
- c) M P can not ask about government's work
- d) public can not know about the shortcoming in the government

Q. 3 read the paragraph and choose correct option

The people's representatives meet in Parliament to create laws for the benefit of everybody. Bills and budgets are also created in the Parliament. The finance minister creates the budget for the benefit of the populace, and it is then presented to the Parliament for approval. Making choices takes place in Parliament. The most important idea of a democratic government is in the Parliament. The opposition parties and the ruling party, which also make up the government, gather in Parliament to discuss and debate legislation that is later approved for the benefit of the populace.

- a) government can make any laws
- b) opposition has no role in making laws
- c) every member of parliament plays important role in law making
- d) law is formed without discussion

Q. 4 who creates budget for the nation

- a) home minister
- b) finance minister
- c) education minister
- d) law minister

Q. 5 Raju was not allowed to enter in temple because he was born in a family which is engage in lather work. Which right of Raju was violated

- a) right to freedom
- b) right against exploitation
- c) right to equality
- d) right to religion

CHAPTER 4
JUDICIARY

Q. 1 What will happen if a country does not have an independent judicial system?

Q. 2 how public interest litigation play an important role in providing justice?

Q. 3 right to constitution remedies is the sole of democracy explain?

Multiple choice question

Q. 1 read the paragraph and choose the correct option

Supreme Court ensures that people are able to practice their rights in the required manner. Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their Fundamental Rights have been violated.

- a) supreme court is only the powerful body in the country
- b) Supreme court works as a guardian of fundamental right
- c) government works under the supreme court
- d) none of these

Q.2 read the statement and choose the correct option

In a country

- 1. The other branches of government – the legislature and the executive – cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary.
- 2. The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf.

- a) independent judiciary
- b) Quasi independent
- c) judiciary not independent
- d) judiciary is above of all laws

Q. 3 read the statement and choose the correct option

Lower Court (Trial Court): Laxman, his mother Shakuntala and his brother-in-law Subhash Chandra were sentenced to death

High Court: Laxman, Shakuntala and Subhash Chandra were acquitted.

Supreme Court: Laxman, Shakuntala were given life imprisonment while Subhash Chandra was acquitted for lack of sufficient evidence.

- 1) lower court can change the decision of higher court
 - 2) higher court can change the decision of lower court
 - 3) it tells us about appellate system
- a) 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) 2 and 3 are correct
 - c) 1 and 3 are correct
 - d) 1 2 and 3 are correct

Q. 4 Anuj had a land issue with Naveen both are claiming themselves owner of the land this issue is related to

- a) Criminal law
- b) civil law
- e) economic law

d) personal law

Q. 5 distribution of property was an issue between 3 brother one day younger brother was beaten by elder brothers now this matter of fighting will go under

- a) Criminal law
- b) civil law
- e) economic law
- d) personal law

Q. 6 read the paragraph and choose the correct option

The Indian judicial system is the system of courts responsible for interpreting and applying the law in the country. It is responsible for withholding justice in India, this provides the power of judicial superintendence to the Supreme Court and the high court over other subordinate courts. Lower court use judgement of higher courts as a reference. This system allows an individual to appeal in front of a higher court if he is dissatisfied with the judgment of a lower court. It shows

- a) independent judiciary
- b) integrated judiciary
- c) federal judiciary
- d) controlled judiciary

Q. 7 government passed a new law for trade and commerce. Trader went to the supreme court against its provision. Court examine this provision and found unconstitutional. Court order government to take back this law. This act of court is known as

- a) final order
- b) judicial review
- c) judicial judgment
- d) writ

CHAPTER 5
UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION

- Q. 1 what are the reasons behind marginalisation?
Q. 2 How a marginalise society can come into the main stream?
Q. 3 portraying Adivasi with stereotype makes them marginalised itself explain.
Q. 4 confronting marginalization is a cumulative responsibility of all the people and organisation explain.
Q. 5 Poor economic condition led to marginalise a society explain.

Q.1 Which among this is not a marginalise section of society

- a) Adivasi
- b) culturally different
- c) traders
- d) speak different language

Q. 2 given picture shows marginalisation on basis of



- a) caste
- b) religion
- c) disabilities
- d) language

Q. 3 Dinesh's friends do not play with him because he does not have toys like them. His father is not able to purchase toys. he is isolated

- a) on the basis of economy
- b) on the basis of caste
- c) on the basis religion
- d) on the basis of physical ability

Q. 4 observe the picture and choose correct option



- a) it is about social inclusion
- b) it is about economic inclusion
- c) it is about both social and economic inclusion
- d) neither about social nor about economic inclusion

Q. 5 minority people may marginalise

- 1) due to their religion
- 2) due to their language
- 3) due to their culture
- a) 1 and 2 are correct
- b) 1 and 3 are correct
- c) 2 and 3 are correct
- d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Q. 6 Mohan cannot understand Russian language that is why he lives in isolation in university
He is marginalised on the basis of

- a) caste
- b) race
- c) religion
- d) language

CHAPTER 6
CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION

Q. 1 Reservation policy is a way to uplift marginalise section explain.

Q. 2 a plays an important role to confront marginalisation. Explain

Q. 3 Given picture tells us about the cost of development explain.



Q. 4 manual scavenging is social sin and it create health issue as well explain.

Q. 5 Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 gives right over the forest to the tribal people who are living in forest for last 75 year. Do you think it is easy to get this right for a forest dweller. If not why?

Multiple choice question

Q. 1 see the picture and choose correct answer

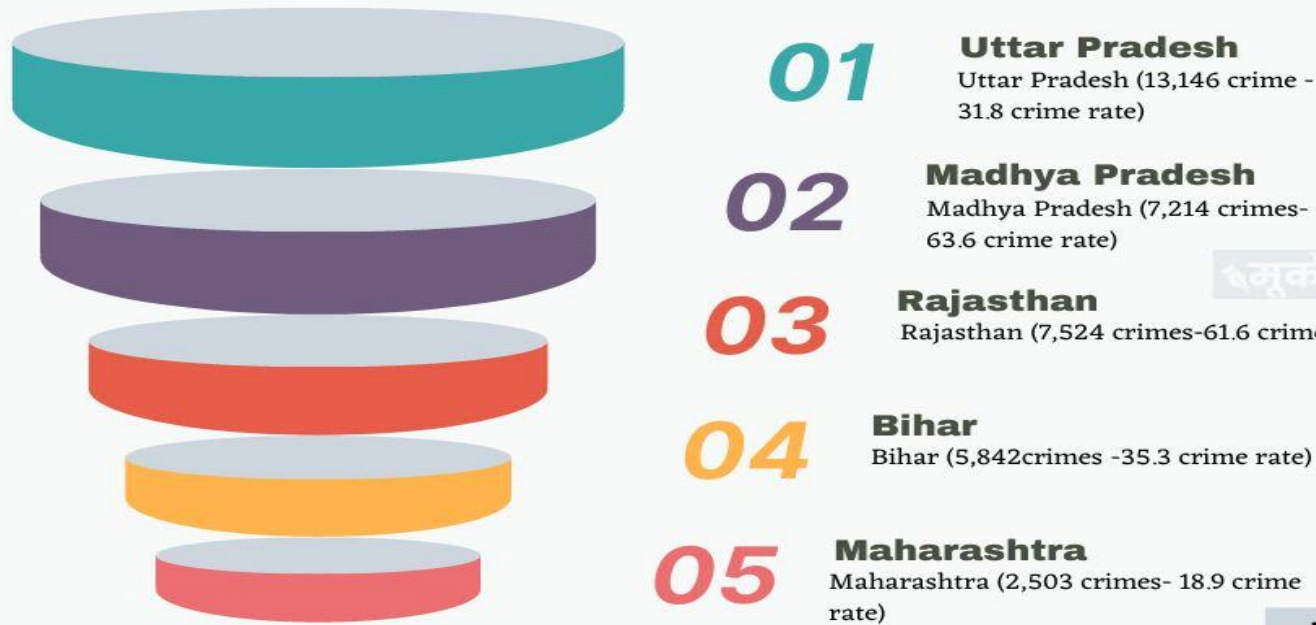


- 1) Adivasi have to fight for their shelter
 - 2) powerful people take over their land and forest
 - 3) women also participating in this struggle
- a) only 1 is correct
 - b) only 2 and 3 are correct
 - c) 1 2 and 3 are correct

Observe pictures and answer the question given below

States with most recorded atrocities against SC: (2021 data)

THE
मूकनायक



Source: Citizens audit of The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 released by Vigilance and Monitoring Committee on 14th October, 2023

Q. 2 which state has the highest number of crimes

- a) Bihar
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

Q. 3 which state has highest crime rate against SC?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Bihar
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Q. 4 deva belongs to schedule tribe One day the landlord took his thumb impression on the paper and registered the land in his name. When his son came to know about this, he went to court against him. Which act is helpful to him

- a) **Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**
- b) The Forest Rights Act was passed in 2006
- c) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

d) Criminal **Tribes Act** 1871

Q. 5 to confront marginalisation we need

- a) new laws only
- b) new schemes only
- c) An inclusive and cumulative effort
- d) Political right only

CHAPTER 7 PUBLIC FACILITIES

Q. 1 why should government provide basic facilities for life?

Q. 2 what are the public facilities that can be provided by both government and private sector?

Q. 3 Observe the given picture and write advantages and disadvantages of it?



Q. 4 why is universal access to water important?

Q. 5 What will be if public facility like water, health is provided by private institutions in a developing country?

Multiple choice question

Q. 1 Sanitation is measures taken up by the government to protect public health through proper solid waste disposal, sewage disposal, and cleanliness during food processing and preparation. which programme is related to sanitation

- a) Swachha Bharat Abhiyan
- b) Balram taal Yojna
- c) operation flood
- d) project Hangul

Q. 2 education is very essential for life government should arrange it for all yet government also allowed private institution to provide education why?

- a) it reduce government Burdon
- b) government is incapable

- c) people do not want government schools
- d) It is not more important for life

Q. 3 Air of the Raju's village was polluted by a chemical industry. People were suffering from lungs disease, he decided to go to court. Which fundamental right is related to the above problem

- a) right to religion
- b) right to equality
- c) right to life
- d) right to education

Q. 4 impure drinking water increase government expenditure

- a) No, it cuts the cost of purification
- b) yes, government have to spend more money for treatment of water born diseases
- c) No, water born diseases not that much harmful for body
- d) none of these

Q. 5 read the paragraph and choose correct answer

The supply of water per person in an urban area in India should be about 135 litres (about seven buckets) per day. It is a standard set by the Urban Water Commission. But people living in slum areas have to do with less than 20 litres (one bucket) a day per person. At the same time people living in luxury hotels may consume as much as 1,600 litres (80 buckets) of water per day.

- a) water use pattern shows great inequality
- b) poor people also using enough water
- c) people using water according to the standard set up by urban water commission
- d) rich people conserving water

CHAPTER 8
LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

- Q. 1 Why do the workers willingly work in unsafe conditions?
- Q. 2 What should be the basic rights of workers according to you?
- Q. 3 whenever any industrial disaster takes place common people have to pay for it explain.
- Q. 4 As awareness is increasing perception about environment is changing explain.
- Q. 5 enforcement of law is more important explain.

Multiple choice question

Q.1 read the following paragraph and choose correct option

Government officials refused to recognise the plant as hazardous and allowed it to come up in a populated locality. When some municipal officials in Bhopal objected that the installation of an MIC production unit in 1978 was a safety violation, the position of the government was that the state needs the continued investment of the Bhopal plant, which provides jobs. Government inspectors continued to approve the procedures in the plant, even when repeated incidents of leaks from the plant made it obvious to everybody that things were seriously wrong.

- a) it shows lack of proper law
- b) it shows lack of proper implementation of law
- c) activeness of government inspector
- d) government took proper measure

Q. 2 what is given picture showing?



- a) right to life is violating
- b) worker are willing to work
- c) nothing is wrong in this picture
- d) there is not any environmental issue in this picture

Q. 3 Social justice refers to

- 1) equal wages for equal work
 - 2) equal social status
 - 3) equal opportunities
 - 4) fair balance in resource distribution
- a) only 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) only 3 and 4 are correct
 - c) 1 2 and 3 are correct
 - d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

Q. 4 read the following paragraph and choose correct option

In India, one worker can easily replace another. Since there is so much unemployment, there are many workers who are willing to work in unsafe conditions in return for a wage. Making use of the workers' vulnerability, employers ignore safety in workplaces. Thus, there were the sharp differences in safety standards between the two Union carbide factories in the USA and India.

- a) safety measure are better in developed nation
- b) there is not any problem of employment in India
- c) worker denied to work in unsafe condition in India
- d) company takes same measures in different countries

Q. 5 What are the problems in enforcement?

- 1) Inadequate staff
 - 2) Lack of training
 - 3) Large population
- a) only 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) only 1 and 3 are correct
 - c) only 2 and 3 are correct
 - d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

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