Book 1: Indian Constitution at Work

Chapter-1: Constitution why and how and philosophy of the constitution
Q1. How much time did the Constituent Assembly take to make the Indian Constitution?
Q2. What is the need and importance of a constitution?
Q3. What is the nature of India policy according to the preamble?
Q4. Describe the main features of Indian Constitution.
Q5. Why do we need a constitution?
Q6. How is India a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic? Discuss.

Constitution as a Living Document
Q1. Why is Indian Constitution called as ‘Bag of Borrowing’?
Q2. Write one factor which is responsible for the growth of Indian Constitution.
Q3. Who are involved in the Constitution amendments?
Q4. Which of the following are involved in the amendment of the Indian Constitution? In what way are they involved?
   (a)Voters (b)President of India (c)State Legislatures (d)Parliament (e)Governors (f)Judiciary

Chapter-2: Rights and duties in the Indian Constitution
Q7. Why is Right to Freedom of Religion an important right?
Q8. Mention two main discriminations against women in our society.
Q9. Write a note on the safeguard of the minority interests.
Q10. What do you understand by Right against Exploitation?
Q11. “The Right to Freedom is actually a cluster of several rights”. Explain
Q12. Why have the Fundamental Duties been included in the constitution?

Chapter-3: Election and Representation
Q14. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?
Q15. Write a short note on Mid-term Elections and Bye-Election.
Q16. What do you mean by an election manifesto?
Q17. What is an election? Describe direct and indirect elections in India.
Q18. What are the three kinds of direct election? Explain.
Q19. Mention any four drawbacks of Indian electoral system.
Q20. Describe the various stages of electoral process in India

Chapter-4: The Executive
Q21. What is Executive?
Q22. Write four merits of a good executive?
Q23. How is the governor of a state appointed?
Q24. How is the President of India elected? What are the Powers of the President of India?
Q25. How is Indian Prime Minister elected? What are the main powers of the Prime Minister of India?
Q26. The Parliamentary system of executive vests many powers in the legislature for controlling the executive. Why do you think, is it so necessary to control the executive?
Chapter 5: The Legislature
Q27. What do you understand by ‘Question Hour’?
Q28. Describe the powers and functions of Rajya Sabha.
Q29. How is the Lok Sabha more powerful than the Rajya Sabha?
Q30. What is the difference between a Bill and the Law?
Q31. Explain three functions of the legislature?
Q32. Why can the Lok Sabha control the executive more effectively than Rajya Sabha can?
Q33. What is the present strength of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
Q34. How is the Constitution amended? Describe the amendment procedure.

Chapter 6: The Judiciary
Q35. What are the essential qualifications of a High Court Judge?
Q36. How are Judges of the High Court appointed?
Q37. How did the Independence of Judiciary ensured in India?
Q38. Describe some functions of the Supreme Court of India?
Q39. What do you understand by the term Judiciary? Explain the main functions of Judiciary.
Q40. What are the different provisions in the Constitution in order to maintain the independence of judiciary?

Chapter 7: Federalism
Q41. What do you understand by Federalism?
Q42. Write the demerits of the Federal Government.
Q43. Name some countries with Federal System of Government.
Q44. What is the importance of Federal Government?
Q45. Explain briefly any four provision which make India a federal state.
Q46. Write the distribution of powers in Indian Federalism.
Q47. Is Indian Constitution a Federal or Unitary one? Explain.

Chapter 8: Local Governments
Q48. What is meant by Local Government?
Q49. Which is the first state in India to implement Panchayati Raj?
Q50. What are the main differences between the local government before 73rd amendment and after that amendment?
Q51. Mention the function of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
Q52. Write any three functions of Zila Parishad.

Book 2: Political Theory
Chapter 9: Political Theory: An Introduction
Q53. What is Politics?
Q54. Distinguish between Political Science and politics.
Q55. Discuss the importance of Political Theory.
Q56. What is the role of Political theory in politics?
Q57. Write any two utilities of Political Theory.
Q58. In what ways is the study of political theory useful for us? Identify four ways in which political theory can be useful to us?

Chapter 10: Freedom
Q59. What do you understand by freedom of speech and expression?
Q60. “Liberty and Equality are opposed to each other.” Comment.
Q61. Who is Nelson Mandela?
Q62. What is the difference between negative and the positive conception of liberty?
Q63. Suggest some of the safeguards which are essential for maintaining liberty.

**Chapter-11: Equality**

Q64. Explain the positive and negative aspects of equality.
Q65. What is Equality?
Q66. What do you understand by “equal opportunities for all”?
Q67. What do you understand by “Equality before Law”?
Q68. Briefly describe the four kinds of equality.
Q69. What are the three dimensions of equality?

**Chapter-12: Justice with special reference to social Justice**

Q70. Why do some people say “justice delayed is justice denied”?
Q71. What is the difference between legal and moral justice?
Q72. Describe the two dimensions of justice.
Q73. What is social justice? Describe the main features of the social justice.
Q74. Describe various kinds of the concept of justice.
Q75. Does the principle of considering the special needs of people conflict with the principle of equal treatment for all?
Q76. Why is the statue of Justice blind folded?

**Chapter-13: Rights**

Q77. Why are rights very essential?
Q78. Define Duty.
Q79. What are rights? Distinguish between a right and a claim.
Q80. Describe any two political rights.
Q81. Name the different kinds of rights. Describe any three of them.

**Chapter 14:- Citizenship**

Q82. What are the hindrances in the way of good citizenship? (Any Two)
Q83. What is Citizenship?
Q84. What do you mean by democracy?
Q85. How can we say that lack of education or illiteracy is a big obstacle to any kind of progress?
Q86. What are the qualities of a good citizen?
Q87. All citizens may be granted equal rights but all may not be able to equally exercise them. Explain.

**Chapter 15:- Nationalism**

Q88. Mention the name of any four factors which promote feelings of Nationalism.
Q89. Define Nationalism.
Q90. Write two merits of Nationalism.
Q91. Briefly describe the four elements of the State.
Q92. What do you think about the limitations of nationalism?

**Chapter 16:- Secularism**

Q93. Distinguish between Secularism and Indian Secularism.
Q94. What do you mean by Secularism? Can it be equated with religious tolerance?
Q95. Is India a Secular State?
Q96. Write any four features of Indian Secularism.
Q97. What do you mean by a Secular State?

**Chapter 17:- Peace**

Q98. What is peace?
Q99. What is the meaning of ‘non-alignment’?
Q100. Write a short note on ‘Panchsheel’ or Disarmament.
Q101. Peace can be realised when there is freedom, equality and justice. Do you agree?
Q102. What is non-violence?

**Chapter 18:- Development**

Q103. Which development model is needed for India?
Q104. What do you understand by ‘Development’?
Q105. Mention different dimensions of development.
Q106. Mention four characteristics of development.
Q107. Discuss some of the social and ecological cost of the kind of development which has been pursued in most countries?