



# SHIKSHA CLASSES

## Answer Paper

**Subject: Political Science**  
**Class : X**

**1.Working of the Constitution**

**Total Marks : 30**

**Q.1. A. Complete the statements by choosing the proper options.**

2

**Ans :** 1) In the pre-independence period several provisions existed which restricted **Right to Vote**  
2) One such important attempt is the **73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup>** amendment to Indian constitution.

**B. Identify the following pairs and rewrite the corrected one**

1

- 1) **Protection of freedom of women – Provisions for minorities**
- 2) **Education and employment – Policy of Reservation of seats**
- 3) **Citizen empowerment – Right to Information**
- 4) **Social justice and equality – Role of judiciary**

**Ans :** **Wrong pair :** Protection of freedom of women – Provisions for minorities

**Correct pair :** Protection of freedom of women – Fundamental Right/Woman empowerment

**Q.2.A. Explain the concepts. (any two)**

4

1) **The basic framework of the constitution.**

**Ans :** i) The basic framework of the constitution : The Constitution is dynamic.

It is a living document. The Constitution has to change according to changing conditions and the Parliament has a power to make those changes.

ii) Changes were made with several amendments as per the need. This has made the constitution dynamic and living document instead of being a rigid one.

2) **Role of judiciary.**

**Ans :** i) The Judiciary in India has played an important role in strengthening democracy and helping to make towards achieving the objectives of social justice and equality.

ii) While interpreting the provisions of the constitution, the judiciary has always taken into consideration the fundamental objectives of the constitution and also the intentions of the constitution makers.

iii) We will try to understand the contribution of the judiciary in this regard with the help of following points.

3) **Political Maturity.**

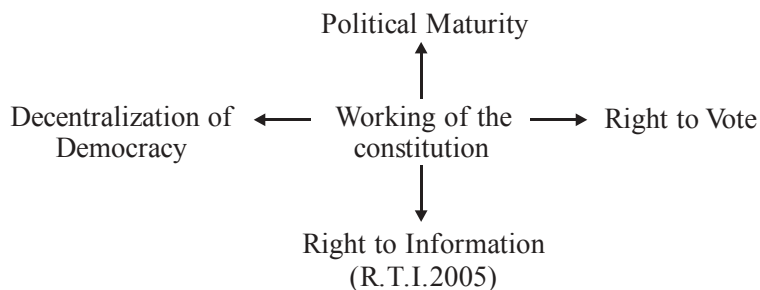
- Ans :**
- i) Democracy becomes an integral part of social life only if it is actually practiced.
  - ii) People have direct representation in the Parliament, state legislature and local government.
  - iii) Free and fair elections are conducted at regular intervals in India it is an important indicator of India's successful democracy.

**B. Create the concept chart based on the chapter.**

3

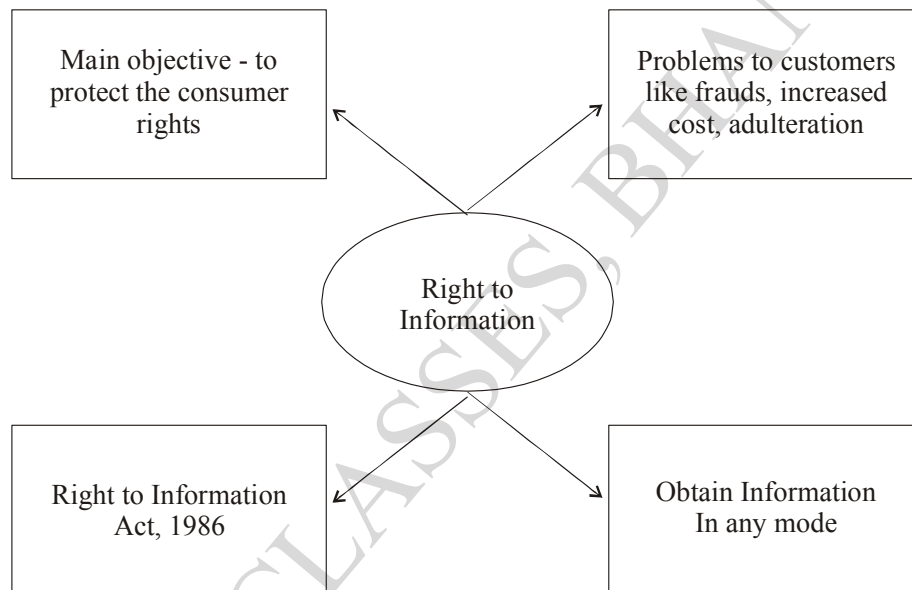
**1) Working of the constitution.**

**Ans :**



**2) Right to information Act.**

**Ans :**



**Q.3 A. Explain the following statements with reasons. (any two)**

6

**1) Decentralisation of Democracy for Political participation for the common people.**

**Ans :** Decentralization of power is central to democratic government. Decentralization controls the misuse of power and also creates opportunities for political participation for representation the common people. The Directive principles of state Policy include the provisions for democratic decentralization. One such important provision is regarding empowering the local self-government make genuine democratic governance a reality.

**2) What are the laws relating to women?**

**Ans :** In the post-independence period, efforts were made for empowering women. Taking into consideration the problems of women, several policies have been adopted at national and international level to remove illiteracy among women and to make available opportunities for their development.

**3) What is the basic framework of the constitution?**

**Ans :**

- i) Power has been entrusted to parliament to make changes in the constitution as per the changing conditions.

- ii) Changes were made with several amendments as per the need. This has made the Constitution dynamic and a living document instead of being rigid one.

**B. Answer one of the following questions in 25 to 30 words.**

4

**1) What are the effects of reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?**

- Ans :**
- i) The voting age was later reduced from 21 to 18 which give opportunity of political participation to the young generation in India.
  - ii) The voting age was lower to 18 years the young voters secured the right to vote and the increase number of voters was unparalleled.
  - iii) They got the right to decide how their representatives should be.
  - iv) Moreover, it provided to the unrepresented youth an opportunity to became part of political process being literate and political conscious.
  - v) It increase the scope of democracy by including the youth of the country thusmaking it the largest democracy in the world.

**2) When did the constitution come into force and what it gave to people?**

- Ans :**
- i) The constitution came into force on 26th January 1950 and since then the Government has been working in accordance with the principles of the constitution.
  - ii) The important provisions are made in the constitution so that people can easily secure justice and their freedom is safeguarded.
  - iii) The constitution is a key element in forming a progressive society based on Social justice and equality.

**Q.4. Answer the following questions in brief.**

4

**1) What is a provision for the protection of minorities ?**

- Ans :**
- i) The Indian constitution has made several provision for the protection of minorities.
  - ii) Constitution has adopted several measures for the protection of the rights of minorities.
  - iii) Several policies have been adopted by the government to provide them the opportunities in education and Employment.
  - iv) The constitution has prohibited any form of discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, religion, language and region.
  - v) The constitution provided rights to the minorities to protect and conserve their language, culture and establish educational institutions.

**Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail.**

6

**1) What is the signification judicial decisions in the constitution?**

- Ans :**
- i) The protection provided to the citizens by fundamental rights in the constitution has been more meaningful through various decision of judiciary.
  - ii) Some of the important subjects on which the Court has given judgments include rights of children protection of human rights.
  - iii) Protection of the honour and dignity of women.
  - iv) Individual freedom and tribal empowerment.

**2) Write the six features of good governance.**

- Ans :** Democracy requires good governance or best governing practices. Following are the features of good governance.
- i) Accountable / responsible government.
  - ii) Effective and efficient government.
  - iii) Responsive government.
  - iv) Transparency in working of the government.
  - v) Just and all - inclusive development.
  - vi) People's participation in the governing and decision making process.

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