

4 . With the help of the given statement, identify the type of resource.

It has the capacity to reproduce and regenerate.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Renewable (b) Abiotic
(c) Biotic (d) Potential

5. Human needs and wants are neither uniform in all parts of the world nor static in all parts of the world because:

- (a) People have limited needs.
(b) In advanced society lesser emphasis is made on the utilization of resources.
(c) Pygmies of Africa eat edible plants, roots, flowers and fruits.
(d) They become complex with the process of change in the society.

6. Match the two columns and choose the correct option:

A	B
1. Gold	(i) Biotic
2. Solar Energy	(ii) Non-Renewable
3. Forests	(iii) Renewable
4. Land	(iv) Abiotic

- (a) 1 - ii, 2 – iii, 3 – i, 4- iv (b) 1 – ii, 2 – iii, 3 – i, 4-iv
(c) 1 – i, 2 – iii, 3 – iv,4-ii (d) 1-i, 2 -ii ,3 – iii , 4 -iv

7. Fill in the blank:

USA : Developed, Africa: Underdeveloped, _____:Developing

8. Which of the following statements is true for Potential Resources.

- (a) It is fully tapped.
(b) Its quantity and quality is ascertained.
(c) Exploration depends on the technology used.
(d) Petroleum found in the old sedimentary rocks in the Himalayas.

9. Which of the following does not promote conservation?

- (a) use resources more efficiently.
(b) use as much resources as required.
(c) optimum utilization of resources
(d) reduce wastage of resources.

10. Correct the statement-

Conservation means development that takes place without damaging the environment.

11. Assertion/Reasoning

Question 1:Assertion : Resources are free gifts of nature.

Reason : Resources like soil, air, water are easily available in nature.

- (a) Both(A) and (R)are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(b) Both(A) and (R)are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

12. Choose the best answer:

Which one of the following does not make a substance a resource?

- (a)Utility (b)Value
(c) Need (d) Quantity

13. Which of the following is a human made resource?

- (a) medicine to treat cancer (b) spring water
(c) tropical forest (d) sand

14. Write the technical term for the following.

Electricity generated from water.

15. Natural resources are classified into various types on the basis of destruction. (TRUE OR FALSE)

16. _____ resources refer to the skill and ability of the people.

17. Using resources carefully, judiciously and giving them time to renew is called _____.

18. An example of recyclable mineral is _____.

19. Define Conservation.

20. Which of the following option attracts large number of migrants to Saudi Arabia.

(a) Good climate

(b) Abundance of petrol

(c) Less industrialization

(d) Availability of transport

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- I (2 MARKS EACH)

21. Give two reasons for greater emphasis being laid on the utilization of resources.

22. Name the two countries that generate wind energy more than India.

23. "Resources become usable when they are processed". Analyze the statement with example.

24. Explain why USA is termed as a developed country. (2points)

25. List two examples of Non -Renewable Recourse.

26. Distinguish between manmade and natural resource.

27. 'We should use the resources according to our 'need' and not according to our greed'. Explain the statement.

28. Name two factors essential for long term sustainability of natural resources.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- II (3 Marks each)

29. Define Resources. Explain the factors that make human being a resource.

30. 'Quality and quantity of people of a country determine its human resources.' Justify the statement with the help of examples.

31. Discuss the factors on which utility of resources depends.

32. Mention the factors essential for long term sustainability.

33. 'Resources are essential for development, but mere presence does not guarantee Development.' Justify the statement.

34. State the differences between Biotic and Abiotic Resources.

35. Distinguish between Potential and Actual Resources.

36. 'The use of resources varies from one country to another.' Discuss with reference to USA and UK.

37. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:- (4 Marks)

Resources are vital for any developmental activity. But irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources may lead to socioeconomic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important. This had been the main concern of the leaders and thinkers in the past. For example, Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed." He placed the greedy and selfish individuals and exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was against mass production and wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the correct answer.

37.1. Resources are vital for-----.

a. Development activity

b. Commercial activity

c. Social activity

d. Environmental activity

37.2. Overutilization of resources may lead to-----

a. depletion problems

b. commercial problem

c. social problem

d. atmospheric problem

Fill in the blanks. (1 mark each)

6. _____ was the last great Mughal Emperor.
 7. The East India Company was established as a _____ company.
 8. The sources of information of the Modern Indian History have been preserved in _____.
 9. The British ruled over India for almost _____ years.
 10. The discontentment against the colonial power strengthened the _____.

Rewrite the statements correctly. (1 mark each)

11. The power went into the hands of the British Crown in 1848.
 12. Indian National Congress was established in 1895.
 13. Gandhi Smriti has about 8000 original photographs of Gandhiji.
 14. The book, Anandmath was written by Lala Lajpat Rai.
 15. The vernacular newspaper, Amrita Bazar Patrika was published Hindi.

Match the two columns and choose the correct option. (1 mark each)

16.

A	B
5. 1707	(v) Indian National Congress was formed.
6. 1857	(vi) The power went into the hands of the British Crown.
7. 1858	(vii) Aurangzeb breathed his last.
8. 1885	(viii) Sepoy Mutiny took place.

- (b) 1 - iii, 2 - iv, 3 - ii, 4 - i
 (c) 1 - ii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - iii
 (d) 1 - iv, 2 - iii, 3 - ii, 4 - i
 (e) 1 - iii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - ii

17.

A	B
1. 1909	(i) Report of the Simon Commission
2. 1929	(ii) The Morley- Minto Reforms
3. 1935	(iii) Survey and settlement operations in Champaran, Bihar
4. 1913	(iv) The Government of India Act

- (a) 1 - iii, 2 - iv, 3 - ii, 4 - i
 (b) 1 - ii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - iii
 (c) 1 - iv, 2 - iii, 3 - ii, 4 - i
 (d) 1 - iii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - ii

18.

A	B
1. Artefact	(i) The language spoken by the common people of a clan/group
2. Bill	(ii) A policy of extending a country's territory through colonization over a weaker country
3. Imperialism	(iii) A draft presented before a law-making body for consideration
4. Vernacular	(iv) A man-made object of cultural or historical interest

- (a) 1 - iii, 2 - iv, 3 - ii, 4 - i
- (b) 1 - ii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - iii
- (c) 1 - iv, 2 - iii, 3 - ii, 4 - i
- (d) 1 - iii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - ii

19.

A	B
1. Mahatma Gandhi	(i) You give me blood and I will give you freedom.
2. Subhash Chandra Bose	(ii) Freedom is our birth right.
3. Lala Lajpat Rai	(iii) My Experiment with Truth
4. B. G. Tilak	(iv) Unhappy Indian

- (a) 1 - iii, 2 - iv, 3 - ii, 4 - i
- (b) 1 - ii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - iii
- (c) 1 - iv, 2 - iii, 3 - ii, 4 - i
- (d) 1 - iii, 2 - i, 3 - iv, 4 - ii

Identify the Colonial Buildings from the given pictures. (1 mark each)

20.



21.



22.





Assertion and Reason Based Questions. (1 mark each)

24. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) And Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The British government thoroughly surveyed and prepared reports on tribes, castes and land revenue settlements in India.

Reason (R): It wanted to learn about India before it could be administered effectively.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
- (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

25. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) And Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The British government introduced a series of reforms in India.

Reason (R): It wanted to pacify Indians and weaken the freedom struggle.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
- (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer the following questions briefly. (2 marks each)

- 26. Mention the type of information that we get from the old buildings, artefacts and people.
- 27. Letters, writings and speeches are very important sources of information about the Modern Indian History. How?
- 28. State the basic objective behind the surveys and reports of the British government. Cite one example in support of your answer.

Answer the following questions briefly. (3 marks each)

- 29. Highlight any three major events of the 20th century India.
- 30. Specify the type of information that we get from the British documents and administrative reports. Cite examples to support your answer.

Answer the following questions. (5 marks each)

- 31. Explain any five major sources of information about Modern Indian History.
- 32. Enumerate any three steps taken by the East India Company to establish their rule in India. How did the rule of the East India Company come to an end?

CH - 16: OUR CONSTITUTION

Define (1 mark each).

1. Define 'Rule of Law'.
2. Define 'Constitution'.
3. Define 'Preamble'.
4. Define 'Universal Adult Franchise'.

Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

5. Which one of the following statements is NOT true about India?
 - (a) India has a Parliamentary form of Government.
 - (b) India is a federation with a very strong central government.
 - (c) In India, there is dual citizenship.
 - (d) India guarantees Right to Vote.
6. Which one of the following rights enables us to participate in the governance of the country indirectly?
 - (a) Right to equality
 - (b) Right to Freedom
 - (c) Right to Vote
 - (d) Right to Education
7. Which one of the following statements is TRUE about the Constituent Assembly?
 - (a) It was an indirectly elected body.
 - (b) Most of its members represented Hindus only.
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi played a crucial role in its formation.
 - (d) There were 17 female members in it.
8. A Socialist State is –
 - (a) free from exploitation.
 - (b) attached to a particular ideology.
 - (c) free from external controls.
 - (d) not progressive.
9. Elected government makes India a –
 - (a) Sovereign state
 - (b) Socialist state
 - (c) Democratic state
 - (d) Secular state

Fill in the blanks. (1 mark each)

10. _____ is called the soul of the Indian Constitution.
11. In a parliamentary form of government, there is a close relation between _____ and _____.
12. The President of India is a _____ head.
13. _____ was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
14. There is double citizenship in _____.

Rewrite the following statements correctly. (1 mark each)

15. There were 20 female members in the Constituent Assembly.
16. Indian Constitution is divided into 22 parts and has 400 articles and 12 schedules.
17. Indian Constitution was enforced on November 26, 1949.
18. Most of the provisions of our Constitution can be amended by Simple Majority.
19. Freedom of religion makes India a democratic state.

Write suitable terms for the given statements. (1 mark each)

20. It means everyone is equal in the eyes of law.
21. It is a multipurpose document which caters to our needs, requirements and future aspirations.
22. The court regards it as a key to interpret the Constitution.
23. It's a constitution which cannot be amended easily.
24. It means division of power between the centre and the states.

Write True or False for the given statements. (1 mark each)

25. Having a very strong Centre goes in favour of the spirit of federalism in India.
26. The Constitution provides a set of rules, principles and laws acceptable to almost all.

27. Preamble is justiciable.
28. Indian Constitution is the most detailed Constitution of the world.
29. In India, real powers are exercised by the President.

Assertion and Reason Based Questions (1 mark each)

30. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): India has a federal system with a difference.
Reason (R): The Central Government is so powerful that at times it appears that India is not really a federation but a unitary state.
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

31. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Indian Constitution provides a set of rules, principles and laws acceptable to all.
Reason (R): In a pluralist society, people may or may not agree on all the issues.
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

32. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution and is non-justiciable.
Reason (R): It contains the political philosophy, aims, objectives and basic purposes of the Constitution.
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

33. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Universal Adult Franchise is based on equality.
Reason (R): This right enables all the citizens to get involved in the governance of the country directly.
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
 - (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

34. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly spent almost 4 years to complete the final draft of our Constitution.
Reason (R): Our Constitution is divided into 22 parts and has 395 articles and 22 schedules.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
- (d) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

Answer the following questions briefly. (2 marks each)

- 35. State the significance of 'Rule of Law'.
- 36. Enumerate any two visions of Indian Constitution.
- 37. Enumerate any two values of Indian Constitution.
- 38. Give reasons why Preamble is called the Soul of the Indian Constitution.
- 39. 'The Constitution of India is unique.' Explain.
- 40. Write the significance of Universal Adult Franchise.
- 41. Enlist any two benefits that every Indian citizen enjoys from the provision of single citizenship.

Answer the following questions briefly. (3 marks each)

- 42. 'In the Indian democratic set up, the constitution is a pivot and the primary source of our laws.' Justify the statement by giving three suitable arguments.
- 43. 'The Constitution of India is rigid as well as flexible.' Justify the statement by giving three suitable arguments.
- 44. The Constitution of India has prescribed three methods/procedures to amend itself. Explain all of them.
- 45. 'At times it appears that India is not really a federation but a unitary state.' Discuss.
- 46. 'India has a single integrated and independent judicial system.' Explain.

Case Based Questions (4 marks each)

- 47. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Indian Constitution is a multipurpose sacred document which aims at meeting our needs, requirements, future aspirations and the ideals set before us. The framing of a Constitution for a newly independent country was not an easy task. It is the result of serious deliberations of some intellectuals whose sole motto was to develop an ideal society.

Our Constitution is the gist of all the learnings which our ancestors have got from the freedom struggle. In the beginning, it was criticized a lot, but the efforts of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and many others made the impossible things possible. The original handwritten constitution has been kept and preserved in parliament library, New Delhi. It was handwritten by Mr. Prem Bihari Narayan Raizada.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) What is the gist of our Constitution?
 - (i) Thoughts and beliefs of our great leaders.
 - (ii) All the learnings from the freedom struggle.
 - (iii) All the learnings from political revolutions.
 - (iv) Its gradual evolution.

- (b) Who is to be given credit for the original handwritten Constitution?
 - (i) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (iii) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (iv) Mr. Prem Bihari Narayan Raizada

- (c) What was the sole motto of the Constitution framers?
- To make the Constitution lengthy and detailed.
 - To make the Constitution unique.
 - To focus on all positiveness for developing an ideal society.
 - To get all praises from the countrymen.
- (d) When was the final draft of Indian Constitution completed?
- January 26, 1950
 - November 26, 1949
 - August 15, 1947
 - April 26, 1948

Answer the following questions. (5 marks each)

- ‘There is a need to have Constitution in a diverse nation like India.’ Elaborate.
- Highlight any five purposes that our constitution serves.
- Describe the composition and contribution of Indian Constitution.
- Enlist any five features of the Indian Constitution that have been borrowed from the foreign Constitutions.
- Describe any five salient features of Indian Constitution.
- Cite any five examples to prove the dynamism of our constitution.
- Explain the factors that make India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic.
- Discuss any five features of a Parliamentary form of Government.

CH – 17 : FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS, FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 MARK EACH)

- Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian constitution?

A. Directive Principles of State Policy.	B. Fundamental Rights
C. Fundamental Duties	D. Swachh Bharat Mission
- In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion(A): There is prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste, race, sex or place of birth.

Reason(R): Right to equality is a fundamental right.

 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true
- Correct and rewrite.

Directive principles are the basic rights that the citizens of the country are entitled to.
- Match the following

A	B
(1) Economic Principle	(i) Equal pay for Equal work
(2) Social Principle	(ii) Raise standard of living and public health
(3) Gandhian Principle	(iii) To maintain just relation with other countries.
(4) Principles of international peace	(iv) To organise village panchayats.

 - 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-i
 - 1-i, 2-ii 3-iv, 4-iii
 - 1-ii, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-iv
 - 1-ii,2-I, 3-iii, 4-iv

5. Write True or False for the following statement:

Freedom of expression means you have the right to speak anything you feel like.

6. Which one of the following is incorrect?

- A. Fundamental Rights are granted to all citizens.
- B. One can move to court in case of violation of Fundamental Right.
- C. Fundamental Rights are not absolute.
- D. Fundamental Rights are not justiciable.

7. Which of the following is CORRECT regarding Right against Exploitation?

- A . Protection of minorities so that they cannot be subjugated by the majority.
- B . Protection of women against domestic violence.
- C . Prohibition of child labour and illegal human trafficking.
- D. Abolition of untouchability.

8. Fill in the blank.

_____ are allowed to keep a kirpan with them as a religious symbol.

9. MNREGA has been dedicated to which political leader?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Subhas Chandra Bose
- D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

10. Which of the following writs is valuable for the protection of personal liberty?

- A. Mandamus
- B. Prohibition
- C. Certiorari
- D. Habeas Corpus

11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Government sometimes make certain exceptions for a particular community.

Reason(R): To respect the sentiments of all religious communities is an act of Secularism.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

12. Parents and guardians should provide opportunities for education of her/his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years was added in _____ .

- A. 65th amendment
- B. 86th amendment
- C. 66th amendment
- D. 68th amendment

13. Abolition of Titles is included in which Fundamental Rights?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Cultural and Educational rights
- D. Right against Exploitation

14. Correct and re-write the statement.

Fundamental duties were added to Indian Constitution through 44th Amendment.

15. It means to be fully informed.

- A. Certiorari
- B. Mandamus
- C. Quo warranto
- D. Habeas Corpus

16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties were added to our Constitution in 1976.

Reason(R): It was thought that rights without duties are meaningless.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. Both A and R are false.

17. Match the two columns.

Column A	Column B
a. Non -justiciable	i. Secularism
b. Writ	ii. Directive Principles of State Policy
c. Communal harmony	iii. Right to Equality
d. Abolition of untouchability	iv. Quo Warranto

A. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-I

C. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

B. a-ii, b-iv, c-I, d-iii

D. a-I, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

18. Right to work has been implemented for -----.

a. Rural unemployed

b. Both rural and urban unemployed

c. Urban unemployed

d. Highly employed

19. Choose the option that promotes secularism.

A. Right to Education

B. Communal harmony

C. Freedom of Speech

D. Disputes and conflicts

20. Write the full form of MNREGA.

21. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion(A): Our Fundamental Rights are not absolute or unlimited.

Reason: The fundamental duties have been added to the constitution later.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. Both A and R are false.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS- I (2 MARKS EACH)

22. Give reasons why fundamental rights are included in the constitution.

23. Give two reasons for the cause of restrictions imposed on Fundamental Rights.

24. Define Directive principles of state policy and mention its main aim.

25. Mention two Directive Principles related to International Peace and Security.

26. Cite two examples to prove the impartial attitude of Indian Secularism.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS II (3 MARKS EACH)

27. "Fundamental Rights are justiciable" Comment on the statement.

28. Give examples of any three Directive Principles of State Policy that have been implemented.

29. 'The constitution has imposed certain restrictions to check the violation of Fundamental Rights.'

Examine the statement with three examples.

30. Discuss the significance of Secularism in India. (3 points)

31. 'Our Fundamental Rights are not absolute or unlimited' Justify the statement by giving three suitable examples.

32. Mention any three provisions enshrined in the Right to Freedom.

33. Enumerate any three constitutional provisions that guarantees the impartial attitude of being secular.

34. Classify Directive Principles of State Policy into three main categories and write one principle from each of them.

35. 'The Directive Principles of State policy are not enforceable by law but are very important. 'Justify the statement.

36. Explain any three fundamental duties incorporated in the constitution of India to promote patriotism and national integration.

37. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

As Mahatma Gandhi said that the true source of right is duty. If we all discharge our duties, rights will not be far to seek. Enforcement of Fundamental Duties are important for building nationhood and a vibrant civil society. The provisions for enforcement of fundamental duties should be made considering the multiculturalism and pluralism of India

38.1. Harmony means-----

- A. Conflict B. Persuasion C. living together in peace D. disturbance.

38.2 Which of the following ideologies was propagated by Gandhiji?

- A. Intolerance B. Disunity C. Nationhood D. Communalism

38.3. Gandhiji's step towards upliftment of villages was to promote _____ .

- A. Village industry B. Cotton industry
C. Opium industry D. Urban industries.

38.4. Fundamental duties were added in Indian constitution through _____ Amendment.

- A. 22nd B. 42nd C. 44th D. 54th

39. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Secularism means believing in a system that rejects the concept of religion. It also assumes that public education and state affairs should be religion-less. It is essential for all the democratic nations to be secular for having a hassle-free state.

Secularism is a beautiful concept. The youth of the nation must be encouraged to practice it for peaceful co-existence. The ideology has to be recognized and implemented with great effort and grace. People should study secularism, understand its pros and cons and strive to have a better life and a better future.

Choose the correct option.

(a) Secularism is a must for –

- (i) all theocratic societies.
(ii) all dictatorship societies.
(iii) all anarchial societies.
(iv) all democratic societies.

(b) What is the ultimate goal of secularism?

- (i) Communalism
(ii) Peaceful co-existence
(iii) Authoritarianism
(iv) Creating a state of hassle

(c) The success of secularism depends on –

- (i) its graceful implementation.
(ii) its thorough study.
(iii) its preaching.
(iv) its pairing with state affairs.

(d) Secularism was incorporated in Indian Constitution through –

- (i) 40th amendment
(ii) 41st amendment
(iii) 42nd amendment
(iv) 43rd amendment

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS EACH)

40. Right to freedom is the cluster of freedom. Justify the statement.

41. Highlight any five Fundamental duties that every citizen is expected to perform.
42. Discuss any five restrictions imposed on the citizens in the interest of public order.
43. Explain the vision and values of Directive principles of State Policy.
44. Communal harmony does not persist in many regions of the country. Justify your answer by giving two reasons. Suggest three means to bring harmony and peace in the country.
