

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Learning Objectives

- To enable students to understand the historical processes and the circumstances in which the constitution was drafted.
- To analyse the ways in which the provisions of the constitution have worked in real political life.
- Provide opportunity for students to become familiar with the diverse visions that guided the makers of the Indian constitution.
- To develop the skills for logical reasoning and abstraction.
- Inculcate attention to and respect for viewpoints other than one's own.
- Introduce students to the different political thinkers in relation to a concept and in everyday social life.
- Enable students to meaningfully participate in and developed internal concerns of the political life that surrounds them.
- Encourage the students to analyse any unexamined prejudices that one may have inherited.
- Familiarise the students with some of the keys political events and processes.
- Strengthen their capacity for political analyses.

MARKING SCHEME

Total Marks=100
Max Marks:80
Time:3 hrs

A. Theory REVISED CURRICULUM

S.No	Topics	Marks
	Part A: Indian constitution at work	
1	Constitution: Why and How, Philosophy of the constitution, Constitution as a living document	13
2	Rights and duties in the Indian Constitution (Not to be assessed in the final examination)	
3	Election and representation	12
4	The Legislature	
5	The Executive	12
6	The Judiciary	
7	Federalism (Not to be assessed in the final examination)	
8	Local Governments (Sub Topic-Why do we need local governments and growth of local governments in India -Not to be assessed in the final examination)	3
	Total	40
	Part B: Political Theory	
9	Political Theory: An Introduction	4
10	Liberty	15
11	Equality	
12	Justice	15
13	Rights	
14	Citizenship (Not to be assessed in the final examination)	
15	Nationalism (Not to be assessed in the final examination)	
16	Secularism (Not to be assessed in the final examination)	
17	Peace (Not to be assessed in the final examination)	
18	Development	6
	Total	40

B. Project Work - 20 marks

Marks - 80+20=100

ASSIGNMENT

Chapter 1 Constitution: Why and How

1. Define the term constitution.
2. Mention the features of constitution.
3. Why do we need the constitution?
4. What do the political and economic justice stand for?
5. "India is a secular state". Justify the statement.
6. How can we say that constitution is a living document?
7. Write a short note on constituent assembly.
8. What was objectives resolution? Explain.
9. Why should we respect our constitution?
10. "India is a Sovereign, Democratic, Republic". Justify the statement.
11. Which features have been adopted from the British and Irish constitution?
12. Which of these is not a function of the constitution?
 - a. It gives a guarantee of the rights of the citizen.
 - b. It marks out different spheres of power for different branches of government.
 - c. It ensures that good people come in power.

Chapter 2 Rights in the Indian Constitution

(Not to be assessed in the final examination)

1. What do you mean by rights?
2. What are fundamental rights?
3. Who has the power to amend the fundamental rights?
4. What is the importance of Article 21 of Indian constitution?
5. What are directive principles of state policy?
6. Mention any three discriminations against women in our society.
7. Briefly explain the different fundamental rights.
8. What is the importance of fundamental rights?
9. Which fundamental rights of constitution protects the interest of minorities.
10. Mention some fundamental duties of Indian citizens.
11. "Rights and Duties are interrelated with each other". Justify the statement.
12. "The right to freedom is a cluster of several rights". Explain.
13. Distinguish between the fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.
14. Which of the following is a violation of Fundamental Rights and why?
 - a. Not paying minimum wages.
 - b. Banning of a book.
 - c. Making of speech.

Chapter 3 Election and Representation

1. Define the following terms – FPTP, PR, Separate Electorate system and democracy.
2. What do mean by election system?
3. Mention the amendments made in Constitution of India in 1989.
4. What is political minority?
5. Distinguish between Direct and Indirect method of elections.
6. What is secret ballot system?
7. Differentiate between Mid-term elections and Bye elections.
8. What is Election Manifesto? Explain.
9. How does the Election commission recognize the regional parties?
10. Explain the role of Election Commission of India.
11. Suggest some major suggestions for Electoral reforms.

12. Distinguish between FPTP and PR system of elections.

Chapter 4 Executive

1. Mention two ceremonial executives.
2. In which country we find Semi-Presidential Executive?
3. What is the tenure of Governor?
4. Mention the classification of the council of ministers.
5. What is the relation between Council of ministers and Legislative assembly?
6. In the absence of no single majority party, how is the chief minister appointed?
7. How is the President of India elected?
8. Distinguish between the Political executive and the Permanent executive.
9. Write a short note on Single and Plural executives.
10. Explain the emergency powers of the President of India.
11. In what circumstances, the President's rule is imposed in a state? Explain with examples.

Chapter 5 Legislature

1. How is the Lok Sabha formed?
2. What is a State legislature?
3. Define the term – Ordinary Bill.
4. Mention the difference between a Bill & a Law.
5. Mention the qualification for membership of Legislative assembly and Legislative Council.
6. How is the Rajya Sabha formed?
7. What are the powers of the Speaker of Lok Sabha?
8. What is an Adjournment Motion?
9. What are the privileges of the members of Parliament?
10. Describe the powers and functions of the Parliament.
11. "Rajya Sabha is less powerful than Lok Sabha". Justify the statement.
12. Describe the amendment procedure of constitution.
13. Mention the powers of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.
14. Explain the term 'Defection'.

Chapter 6 Judiciary

1. What do you mean by Judiciary?
2. Name the highest judiciary authority in India.
3. Mention the age of retirement of a judge of High Court.
4. What do you mean by Lok Adalats?
5. In how many categories can the court cases be divided?
6. Explain the composition of the Supreme Court of India.
7. How can a judge of Supreme Court be removed from his office?
8. Describe the different jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
9. What are the powers of District Court?
10. Mention some suggestions to ensure speedy and inexpensive justice in India.
11. Explain the Public Interest Litigation.
12. What is the importance of judiciary in a democratic country like India?
13. Mention those factors which ensure the independence of the judiciary in India.
14. Explain the composition and jurisdiction of the subordinate courts at the district level in India.
15. What is the importance of judicial review of the Supreme Court of India?
16. Name the Chief Justice of India.

Chapter 7 Federalism

(Not to be assessed in the final examination)

1. What is federalism?
2. When and how did federalism come into existence?

3. How many languages are there in India?
4. Mention the factors which make federalism successful.
5. Distinguish between the unitary system and federal system.
6. Explain the financial relations between the union and the states.
7. "Legislative powers have been distributed to the central and state government". Justify.
8. What is the administrative relationship between the central and state government in India?
9. Mention some examples of federalism from day to day relations between central and state governments.

Chapter 8 Local Governments

1. What were the provisions of the reservation for the socially disadvantaged group as per the 73rd amendment?
2. Explain how these provisions have changed the profile of the leadership at the village level.
3. What were the main differences between the local governments before 73rd amendment and after it?
4. What do you mean by local government? Name the states to have local governments during 1960s & 1970s.
5. Name the Viceroy who created the local bodies in British India.
6. Mention the sources of income of local bodies.
7. Who is known as Mayor?
8. Mention the role of state election commissioner.
9. What is the need and importance of local bodies?
10. Mention the views of Mahatma Gandhi on Village Panchayat.
11. Explain the composition of Gram Sabha. What are the main functions of it?
12. Explain the main functions of Panchayat.
13. What are the functions of State Finance Commission?
14. State any three weaknesses of Panchayati Raj system.
15. What were the constitutional provisions for local self-government before 1992?
16. What is the importance of local bodies in the modern times?

Chapter 9 Constitution as a Living Document

1. When was the constitution of India adopted?
2. When did the constitution of India come into force?
3. By which amendment the age of retirement of High Court judges increased from 60 to 62 years?
4. Which amendment increased the salaries of judges of High Court and Supreme Court?
5. Which amendments are known as Anti-Defection amendments?
6. Who enjoys the power to amend the constitution and how?
7. Mention the constitutional developments in France.
8. What do you mean by Political and Economic justice?
9. "The Constitution of India is as a Living Document". Explain.
10. What are the technical amendments? Explain with the examples?

Chapter 10 The Philosophy of the Constitution

1. Explain the Article 370 and 371 of Indian Constitution.
2. What is Secularism?
3. Which rights are considered as a part of Individual freedom?
4. What are the main two streams of Liberalism of India?
5. Mention the features of Constitution of India.
6. "India is a Union of States". Justify the statement.
7. Why do we need a Secular country in modern times?
8. How can we say that, Constitution of India pays equal respect to different communities?
9. Define the term duty. What are the Fundamental Duties given in the Constitution of India?
10. What is meant by 'mutual exclusion' in secularism?

Chapter 1 Political Theory: An Introduction

1. Mention the different ways in which the political theories can be useful to us.
2. "Politics is more than what politicians do". Justify the statement.
3. "Vigilant citizens are must for the successful working of a democracy". Comment on this statement.
4. What do we study in Political Theory?
5. Who wrote the Hind Swaraj?
6. Who argued first that equality was as crucial as freedom?
7. Why should we study political theory? Give reasons.
8. What is class? Mention the characteristic of a class struggle.
9. 'Human beings are unique'. Mention any two arguments.
10. What is a political theory?

Chapter 2 Freedom

1. What is meant by Freedom? Is there a relationship between freedom for the individual and freedom for the nation?
2. What is the difference between the Negative and Positive conception of Liberty?
3. What is meant by social constraints?
4. What is the role of the state in upholding freedom of its citizens?
5. Name the autobiography of Nelson Mandela. What is the theme of this book?
6. Define the following term – Personal Liberty, Economic Liberty, Political and Religious Liberty.
7. Mention the elements of Liberty.
8. What is the relationship between Liberty and Authority? Explain.
9. What is legal liberty?
10. Distinguish between economic and religious liberty.

Chapter 3 Equality

1. What is Feminism?
2. What is Political Equality?
3. Mention the attitude towards women in orthodox India before independence.
4. What is slave trade?
5. What is the difference between equality and uniformity?
6. Mention the positive and negative aspect of equality.
7. Describe the main features of equality.
8. Mention political dimensions of equality.
9. What is the relationship between liberty and equality?
10. "Political liberty cannot be imagined without economic liberty". Analyse the statement.

Chapter 4 Social Justice

1. Whose duty was to maintain dharma in the society?
2. Who was Glaucom?
3. Who wrote Republic?
4. Who was Confucious?
5. Why do some people state "Justice delayed is Justice denied"?
6. What is Just society in the words of Dr B.R Ambedkar?
7. How has India ensured Social Justice?
8. What is Social Justice? Mention the main features of it.
9. What is concept of Justice as per Plato?
10. Mention the steps taken by constitution of India to ensure social justice.

Chapter 5 Rights

1. What are three natural rights?
2. What is Right to Life?
3. What is Right to Education?
4. Rights play some limits on the authority of the state. Explain with examples.
5. Explain the Right to Equality.
6. Why the Right to Freedom of Religion is important?
7. What are the limitation on the "Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression"?
8. What is the difference between Rights and Claims?
9. Explain some political rights of the citizens.
10. Mention the importance of socio-economic rights.

Chapter 6 Citizenship

(Not to be assessed in the final examination)

1. Who is known as citizen?
2. Mention any two laws dealing with citizenship in India.
3. What is Naturalization?
4. Who is an Alien?
5. How can we say that lack of education is a big obstacle to any kind of progress?
6. What is the role of a citizen in a democracy?
7. How can the citizenship be acquired?
8. In what circumstances a citizen can lose one's citizenship?
9. What is Global citizenship?
10. Mention the characteristics of White colonial ruler's policy practiced in South Africa till 1994.

Chapter 7 Nationalism

(Not to be assessed in the final examination)

1. Define the term Nation.
2. What is a State.
3. What do you mean by Sub-Nationalism?
4. What are the main elements of nationalism?
5. Why did Rabindranath Tagore prefer humanity than patriotism?
6. What is a Basque?
7. Mention the merits of Nationalism.
8. Mention different demerits of Nationalism.
9. What is the importance of nation building in India?
10. Explain the limitations of nationalism.

Chapter 8 Secularism

(Not to be assessed in the final examination)

1. What do you understand by Secularism? Can it be equated with religious tolerance?
2. Distinguish between Western Secularism and Indian Secularism.
3. Mention the main dimensions of Secularism.
4. Mention religions based discrimination from Europe and Israel.
5. Explain the concept of principled distance.
6. What is Satya and Ahimsa.
7. Critically examine the Indian Secularism.
8. Explain different suggestions to strengthen secularism in India.

9. Mention the constitutional provisions in India to promote secularism.
10. Explain some characteristics of Secularism.

Chapter 9 Peace

(Not to be assessed in the final examination)

1. Define the term Peace.
2. Why do terrorists create terror?
3. What is Naxalite terrorism?
4. What is non-alignment?
5. What is Pacifism?
6. What is Panchsheel? Mention the five principles of it.
7. What is disarmament?
8. "The war is justified to some extent". Justify the statement.
9. When was the UNO founded and what were its main objectives?
10. List the names of few Noble Prize winners and write a note on any one of them.
11. How India has implemented the Human Rights?
12. Explain the role of UNO in maintaining world peace.

Chapter 10 Development

1. Right the definition of development given by Riggs.
2. What is welfare model in crisis?
3. What is under-development?
4. What is democratic participation?
5. What is modernization?
6. Mention the alternative concept of development.
7. Explain the different characteristics of development.
8. "The process of development also has an effect on lifestyle of people". Justify the statement.
9. Elaborate the meaning of sustainable development.
10. Mention different measures which can be adopted to maintain sustainable development.

Sample Question Paper Political Science 028

General Instructions-

The Question Paper has 34 questions in all and it consist of five sections- A, B, C, D and E.

Marks are indicated against each question.

Question nos.1 to 20 carry 1mark each.

Question nos. 21 to 23 carry 2 marks each.

Question nos. 24 to 27 carry 4 marks each.

Question nos. 28 to31 carry 5 marks each.

Question nos. 32 to 34carry 6 Marks each. Each with an internal choice.

SECTION - A

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Complete the following statement:
Freedom of -----and expressions is considered as a part of individual freedom. | 1 |
|---|---|---|

2	Which of the following is a correct interpretation of the cultural and educational rights?	1
	a) Linguistic and religious minorities can open schools for their children and keep it reserved for them.	
	b) Government schools must ensure that children of the minority group will be introduced to their belief and culture.	
3	An activist working among the poor says that the "Poor don't need Fundamental Rights". Do you agree with this? Give an appropriate reason.	1
4	Correct the statement and rewrite. President of India cannot remove an election commissioner	1
5	Mention the tenure of the President of India.	1
6	What do you mean by the term Defection?	1
7	"Public Interest Litigation is an important tool in the hands of society". Justify the statement with a relevant reason.	1
8	Government for action plan for rain- hit states: Centre has asked the rain-ravaged States to submit detailed plans for reconstruction to enable it to respond to their demands for extra relief expeditiously In the above event identify if it is an example of the functioning of Federalism. Why? Give reason for it?	1
9	Mention any one role of 'State Election Commissioner'?	1
10	Why should we study Political Theory? Give relevant reason for it.	1
11	Mention a feature of Equality?	1
12	Who wrote Republic?	1
13	State any one 'Principle of Justice'?	1
14	Explain the 'Right to Life'?	1
15	Who is known as a Natural born Citizen?	1
16	Mention a quality which makes a citizen to be Nationalist.	1
17	Mention any one feature of Western Secularism.	1
18	Why does terrorist create terror? Give a relevant reason.	1
19	What is Non-Alignment? Choose the correct option: a) Foreign Policy adopted by India b) Serious Law and Order problem c) An armed race	1
20	Mention the definition of Development given by Riggs.	1
	SECTION – B	
21	Mention any two merits of good executive.	2
22	Distinguish between the Natural Liberty and Legal Liberty?	1+1=2
23	Mention any one difference between rights and claims.	1+1=2
	SECTION - C	
24	'India is a Sovereign and Republic State'. Justify the statement by giving relevant points.	2+2=4
25	'Rights and Duties are inter related with each other'. Support the statements in four points.	4
26	'Universal Adult Franchise is important in a democracy'. Explain it in four points.	4
27	Elaborate any four problems faced by refugees.	4
	SECTION – D	
28	Read the passage given below and answer the following questions '....I have realized as nobody else could have, with what zeal and emotion the members of the drafting committee and especially its Chairman, Dr. Ambedkar in spite of his indifferent health have worked. We could never make a decision which was or could be ever so right as when we put him on the Drafting Committee and made him its chairman. He has not only justified his selection but has added lustre to the work which he has done. In this connection, it would be invidious to make any distinction as among the other members of the Committee. I know they have all worked with the same zeal and devotion as its chairman, and they deserve the thanks of the country. A) Who was the chairman of Drafting Committee?	1+1+1+2 =5

- B) Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
 C) How long the Constitution of India took in Framing?
 D) Mention any two main features of Indian Constitution.
- 29 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions 1+2+2=5
 Freedom of Expression is a fundamental value and for that society must be willing to bear some inconvenience to protect it from people who want to restrict it. Remember Voltaire's statement – ' I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to death your right to say it'. How deeply are we committed to this freedom of expression?
 A) Define the term Freedom?
 B) 'Freedom of Expression is a fundamental value'. Justify it by giving two reasons.
 C) Write any one merit and demerit of the Right of Freedom of Expression?
- 30 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions 2+1+2=5
 While reflecting on the issue of equality, a distinction must also be made between treating everyone in an identical manner and treating everyone as equals. The latter may on occasions need differential treatment but in all such cases the primary consideration is to promote equality. Differential or special treatment may be considered to realise the goal of equality but it requires justifications and careful reflections. Since differential treatment for different communities was part and parcel of the caste system and practices like Apartheid. Liberals are usually vary of deviations from the norm of identical treatment.
 A) What distinctions should be made while reflecting on the issues of equality.
 B) What would be the prime consideration to treat everyone equal?
 C) Mention any two requirements of special treatment.
- 31 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions 1+3+1=5
 The idea of development refers to the desire for a better life. This is a very powerful desire and the hope of improvement is a driving force of human action. We have seen how widely accepted versions of what constitutes improvement have come under critical scrutiny there is a multi-pronged search for a more equitable, sustainable and democratic model of development. In the process the number of concepts of political theory such as equality, democracy and rights have been reinterpreted.
 A) What is the idea of development?
 B) Mention any three main concepts of political theory.
 C) What should be kept in mind while making choices regarding development?

SECTION- E

- 32 What are Lok Adalats? Explain any four features of it. 2+4=6
 OR
 What is the importance of Judiciary in a democratic country like India? Comment on it. 6
- 33 Elaborate any six features of Federal Government. 6
 OR
 Comment on the six different factors which make a federalism successful. 6
- 34 'Nationalism makes an individual to feel the nation is above all'. Support the statement by six relevant arguments. 6
 OR
 What is Nationalism? Explain any four demerits of it. 6

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SECTION - A

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | ‘India is a Union of States.’ Justify the statement in a point. | 1 |
| 2 | Several reports show that caste groups previously associated with scavenging are forced to continue in this job. Those in position of authority refused to give them any other job. Which of their fundamental right are being violated in this instance? | 1 |
| 3 | Complete the following sentence:
The _____ has the right to amend the Fundamental Right. | 1 |
| 4 | Correct the statement and rewrite:
FPTV system is followed for all the elections in India. | 1 |
| 5 | How is the Vice President elected in India? | 1 |
| 6 | Who nominates two Anglo Indians as a Parliament member?
a) Vice President.
b) Prime Minister
c) President
d) Speaker | 1 |
| 7 | State any one advisory power of the Supreme Court of India. | 1 |
| 8 | President’s rule can be imposed in a state if the government is not being run according to the provisions of the constitution. State whether in the following condition is a fit case for imposition of President’s rule in the state. Give an appropriate reason for it.
Kidnapping of young children for ransom is on rise. | 1 |
| 9 | Mention any two functions of Gram Panchayat. | 1 |
| 10 | ‘Politics is more than what politicians do’. Justify the statement in one point. | 1 |
| 11 | Complete the following statement:
For the ----- of democracy, all the citizens should have an equal right to enjoy universal adult suffrage. | 1 |
| 12 | What is just society in the words of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar? | 1 |
| 13 | Choose a correct option:
He describes justice as thinking under a ‘veil of ignorance’ where position and status in society, everybody would decide as per one’s own interest.
a) John Rawls
b) Selmond
c) Pluto
d) Socrates | 1 |
| 14 | How can we say that rights imply one’s own duty? Justify it in one point. | 1 |
| 15 | “The full membership of a state is necessary for all.” Support the statement in a point. | 1 |
| 16 | Why did Rabindranath Tagore prefer humanity than patriotism? Give a reason. | 1 |
| 17 | “The religious discrimination reminds us about the importance of secularism”. Justify the statement in a point. | 1 |
| 18 | What do you mean by the term ‘Peace’? | 1 |
| 19 | Mention any two principles of Panchsheel. | 1 |
| 20 | Mention a characteristic of development in a point. | 1 |

SECTION – B

- 21 Explain any two powers of the Prime Minister of India. 2
- 22 Mention any two elements of liberty. 1+1=2
- 23 “The rights are necessary for the development of individuals”. Support the statement in two points. 1+1=2

SECTION - C

- 24 “Indian Constitution is a living document”. Support the statement in four points. 4
- 25 Explain the ‘Right against Exploitation’ in four points. 4
- 26 Distinguish between FPTP and PR system. 2+2=4
- 27 What is Global citizenship? Distinguish between a Citizen and an Alien. 1+3=4

SECTION – D

- 28 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: 1+1+1+2
While evolving the most governmental arrangements, the makers of our constitutions did not hesitate to lean from experiments and experiences of other countries. So, the framers of the constitution were not averse to borrowing from other constitutional traditions. Indeed, it is a testament to their wide learning that they could lay their hands upon any intellectual argument. So, they borrowed a number of provisions from different countries.
But borrowing these ideas was not slavish imitation. Far from it, each provision of the constitution had to be defended on grounds that it was suited to Indian problems and aspirations.
‘One likes to ask whether there can be anything new in the constitution framed at this hour in the history of the world. The only new things, if there can be any, in a constitution framed so late in the day are the variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country (4th November, 1948 Dr. B.R Ambedkar). =5

- A) Mention a positive approach adopted by the framers while framing the constitution.
- B) ‘It was a borrowed constitution’. Justify the statement with relevant reason.
- C) Whose words have been referred here.
- D) What was the main new thing according to Dr. B.R Ambedkar during the process of framing the Indian constitution?

- 29 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions 1+2+1+1=5
The individual to develop his/her capability must get the benefit of enabling positive conditions in material, political and social domains. That is, the person must not be constrained by poverty or unemployment, they must have adequate material resources to pursue their wants and needs. They must also have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process so that the laws made reflect their choices, or at least take those preferences into account. Above all, to develop their mind and intellect, individuals must have access to education and other associated opportunities necessary to lead a reasonably good life.
- A) What is most for an individual’s development.
- B) On what terms, should individuals not be constrained.
- C) How can the laws reflect the citizen’s choices?
- D) Name the autobiography of Nelson Mandela.

- 30 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions 1+2+1+1=5
Many of these issues related to the pursuit of equality have been raised by the woman’s movement. In the 19th century women struggled for equal rights. They demanded for instance, the right vote, the right to receive degrees in college and universities and the right to work – that is, the same rights as that of the men in their society. However, as they entered the job market, they realized that women required special facilities in order to exercise these rights. For instance, they required some provision for maternity leave and creches in the work place. Without special consideration of this kind they could not seriously compete for jobs or enjoy a successful professional or a personal life. They needed in other words sometimes to be treated differently if they are to enjoy the same rights as men.

- A) Why have women's movements been raised?
- B) What were the main demands of women's movement?
- C) What can be done for women to compete for the jobs?
- D) What is equality?

31 Read the cartoon given below and answer the following questions. 1+1+2+1=5



- A) Name the cartoonist.
- B) What does the cartoon represent?
- C) What does the statement referred in the cartoon imply?
- D) What is the reaction of the people about this project?

SECTION- E

- 32 Describe the original and appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India. 3+3=6
 OR
 Discuss the importance of judiciary in a democratic country like India in any six relevant points.
- 33 Evaluate any three federal and three unitary features of the Constitution of India. 3+3=6
 OR
 Elaborate the three-fold distribution of powers of central and state government. 2+2+2=6
- 34 Describe the limitations of nationalism in six relevant points. 6
 OR
 Explain any four main elements of nationalism. Mention any two demerits of it. 4+2=6