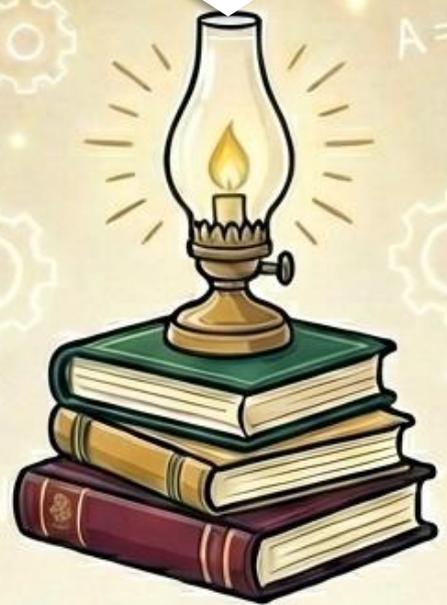




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

Q 1 - Capitalist economy is closely associated with

- (A) Marxism (B) Socialism
(C) Communism (D) Liberalism

Answer - (D) Liberalism

Q 2 - 'The theory of class struggle' is a principle related to

- (A) Liberalism (B) Marxism
(C) Gandhism (D) Capitalism

Answer- (B) Marxism

Q 3 - Who among the following believed that 'ends and means are the two sides of the same coin'?

- (A) Karl Marx (B) Laski
(C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) Machiavelli

Answer - (C) Mahatma Gandhi

Q 4 - Which one of the following statements is not true about the Government?

- (A) It is an element of State. (B) It is responsible for making laws.
(C) It gets its powers from the Constitution. (D) It is permanent.

Answer - (D) It is permanent.



Q 10 - A money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha with the prior approval of the

- (A) Speaker (B) Prime Minister
(C) President (D) Vice President

Answer - (C) President

Q 11 - High Courts work under the superintendence, direction and control of the

- (A) President (B) Governors
(C) Supreme Court (D) Law Minister

Answer - (C) Supreme Court

Q 12 - An EVM (Electronic Voting Machine) can accommodate a maximum number of how many candidates?

- (A) 12 (B) 16 (C) 20 (D) 24

Answer - (B) 16

Q 13 - In India, which one political party won five general elections in a row?

- (A) The Bharatiya Janata Party (B) The Indian National Congress
(C) The National Conference (D) The DMK

Answer - (B) The Indian National Congress

Q 14 - Which of the following is a regional party of Haryana?

- (A) The Telugu Desam (B) The All-Party Hill Leaders Conference
(C) The Shiv Sena (D) The Indian National Lok Dal

Answer - (D) The Indian National Lok Dal



Q 15 - Which one of the following is not a feature of good governance?

- (A) People caring administration (B) Corruption-free Government
(C) Absolute powers to administrators (D) Justice to people

Answer - (C) Absolute powers to administrators

Q 16 - In which year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

- (A) 1945 (B) 1947
(C) 1948 (D) 1951

Answer - (C) 1948

Q 17 - 'Sustainable Development' is more about

- (A) development (B) education
(C) agriculture (D) environment

Answer - (D) environment

Q 18 - How many National Parks for wildlife conservation are there in India?

- (A) 130 (B) 95
(C) 80 (D) 75

Answer - (B) 95

Optional Module-7A

Q 19 - Which one colony was a victim of apartheid?

- (A) South Africa (B) China
(C) Myanmar (D) Sri Lanka

Answer - (A) South Africa



Q 20 - The armed forces of which country had crossed over to South Korea in 1950 and refused to go back?

- (A) China (B) Russia
(C) North Korea (D) Japan

Answer - (A) China

Optional Module-7B

Q 19 - The President of India places the annual report of the UPSC before

- (A) the Parliament (B) the Supreme Court of India
(C) the Planning Commission (D) the Governors of the States

Answer - (A) the Parliament

Q 20 - Which social scientist made a systematic study of bureaucracy?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Karl Marx
(C) Laski (D) Max Weber

Answer - (D) Max Weber

From Q. Nos. 21 to 26, fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningful and correct:

Q 21 - Gandhiji advocated ____ of powers as he considered it the spirit of ____.

Answer - Decentralization, Democracy

Q 22 - The Directive Principles of State Policy seek to provide equal pay for equal ____ both to men and ____.

Answer - work, women.

Q 23 - In the ____ Constitution of India there were ____ Fundamental Rights.

Answer - original, seven.



Q 24 - The President of India can be ____ from his office through a process called ____.

Answer – removed, Impeachment.

Q 25 - Every year the ____ is presented by the ____ Minister in the Lok Sabha.

Answer - Budget, Finance.

Q 26 - Good governance is concerned with the formulation of ____ to improve the ____ of life of the people.

Answer - strategy, quality.

Q 27 - Answer the following questions:

(a) In which city did the countries of Asia and Africa hold a Conference in 1955?

(b) Name the agreement signed between India and China to adhere to the five principles of bilateral relations.

Answer –

(a) Bandung (Indonesia).

(b) Panchsheel Agreement.

Q 28 - Answer the following questions:

(a) Name any one country of the Third World.

(b) Which year is known for the end of the Cold War?

Answer -

(a) India

(b) 1991



Q 29 - Fill in the blanks:

The United Nations, which was established in ____, has been the most important international ____ since the Second World War.

Answer - 1945, organization.

Q 30 - Fill in the blanks:

The head of ____, Dalai Lama fled from China and took shelter in ____ in 1959.

Answer – Tibet, India.

Q 31 - Fill in the blanks:

In 1999, Pakistan's aggression in ____ brought the two countries on the verge of a ____ confrontation.

Answer – Kargil, Nuclear War.

Optional Module-7A**Q 32 - Fill in the blanks:**

The UN Security Council has ten ____ members and five ____ members.

Answer – Non-Permanent, Permanent.

Q 33 - Fill in the blanks:

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 is a good example of ____, that helped avoid a direct conflict between ____ and the United States.

Answer – Deterrence (or Cold War tension), USSR (Soviet Union).

Q 34 - Answer the following questions:

(a) How many principal organs does the United Nations have?

Answer - 6 (Six)



(b) Which organ of the United Nations has ceased to play an active role in the UN system?

Answer – The Trusteeship Council

Q 35 - Fill in the blanks:

The United Nations ____ Council sent mediators in 1950s to solve the ____ problem but they were not fruitful.

Answer - Security, Kashmir.

Optional Module-7B

Q 32 - Fill in the blanks:

In the Constitution, adequate ____ have been made to ensure ____ of the Public Service Commissions.

Answer – provisions, independence.

Q 33 - Answer the following questions:

(a) What is the tenure of the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission?

Answer - 6 years or until he/she attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

(b) Is the Chairman of the UPSC eligible for any future employment under the Government?

Answer - No.

Q 34 - Answer the following questions:

(a) What is the main function of the political executive?

Answer - The main function of the political executive (ministers) is policy formulation.

(b) What is the main function of the administrative executive?

Answer - The main function of the administrative executive (civil servants/bureaucracy) is **policy implementation**.



Q 35 - Fill in the blanks:

The ____ of neutrality insulates the civil service from any ____ interference.

Answer – principle, political.

SECTION - B

Q 36 - Explain the meaning of 'revolution' according to Marxism.

Answer - According to Marxism, revolution means a total and comprehensive transformation of society. It is not a negative force; rather, as Marx stated, it acts as the locomotive of history. Successful revolutions carry society to a higher stage of development.

OR

Explain the concept of 'Limited State' as advocated by liberalism.

Answer - Liberalism supports the principle of a limited state. Liberals consider the state as a means for individual welfare, not an all-powerful authority. They oppose an absolute state and believe that the more powerful the state becomes, the less freedom individuals enjoy. Therefore, as John Locke said, when state functions are limited, its powers must also be limited.

Q 37 - Explain the relationship between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Answer - The relationship between the two is as follows :-

1. **Complementary Roles** : There is a deep relationship between the two; while Fundamental Rights establish political democracy, Directive Principles establish economic and social democracy. Both are essential elements of the Constitution.
2. **Synthesis and Accountability** : The Constitution maintains a synthesis between the two. Although Directive Principles lack legal sanction, no government can ignore them as they are ultimately answerable to the people, just as they are bound by Fundamental Rights.

OR



State any two Directive Principles which have been implemented by the Government of India.

Answer - The two implemented principles are :-

(1) Improvement in Women's Status : The state has provided equal pay for equal work, health facilities, maternity leave, and 33% reservation in Panchayats and Municipalities through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.

(2) Elimination of Child Labour : The state has prohibited employment of children below 14 years under Article 24 and enacted laws for their education, protection, and exploitation-free development.

Q 38 - Explain the supremacy of judiciary as a feature of Indian federalism.

Answer – The supremacy of the judiciary is evident in the following ways :-

- 1. Guardian of the Constitution :** The Supreme Court is the interpreter and guardian of the Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. It exercises the power of **Judicial Review** to ensure that the executive or the Parliament does not violate any provision of the Constitution.
- 2. Arbiter of Federal Disputes :** Under its **Original Jurisdiction**, the Supreme Court has the exclusive power to settle disputes between the Government of India and one or more States, or disputes involving two or more States.

Q 39 - Highlight any two conditions under which the President's Rule is imposed in a State.

Answer - Two conditions for imposing President's Rule :-

1. by war or external aggression
2. by armed rebellion within the country.

OR

Highlight any two conditions under which the National Emergency can be proclaimed in India.

Answer - The President can proclaim a National Emergency under Article 352 if he is satisfied that the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by :-

- 1. War or External Aggression :** An emergency can be declared if there is an actual war or external aggression, or even a threat of the same.



2. **Armed Rebellion** : An emergency can be declared if there are internal disturbances amounting to an armed rebellion within the country.

Q 40 - Analyze any one recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission on the Centre-State relations.

Answer - One significant recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission regarding Centre-State relations was the establishment of a **permanent Inter-State Council**. The Commission viewed federalism as a functional arrangement for cooperative action and believed that such a council would facilitate mutual consultation to resolve differences between the Union and the States, thereby strengthening the federal structure.

OR

Highlight any two financial relations between the Union and the States.

Answer – Two financial relations :-

1. **Distribution of Taxes** : Revenue collected from certain taxes levied by the Central Government is distributed between the Centre and the States on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
2. **Grants-in-aid** : The Central Government provides financial assistance (Grants-in-aid) to the States for developmental works and special needs.

Q 41 - Explain the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers.

Answer – The meaning of collective responsibility is :-

1. **United Front** : All ministers are collectively responsible for Cabinet decisions. They must support decisions publicly; disagreement leaves only one option, resignation. Criticism in Parliament or public is not permitted.
2. **Shared Fate** : A no-confidence motion against the Prime Minister applies to the whole Council. Defeat on any government bill or budget in Lok Sabha forces the entire ministry to resign.

OR

Explain the importance of 'No-Confidence Motion'.

Answer – Importance of the No-Confidence Motion :-



1. **Accountability and Removal of Government** : It is a vital parliamentary tool moved by a member of the legislature to express a lack of confidence in the Council of Ministers. If this motion is adopted by the legislature, the Council of Ministers is mandatorily required to resign.
2. **Enforcement of Collective Responsibility** : It reinforces the principle of collective responsibility. A vote of no-confidence against the Prime Minister or the government implies a lack of confidence in the entire Council of Ministers, compelling them all to quit.

Q 42 - Explain any two functions of Municipalities.

Answer – Two functions of Municipalities :-

1. **Civic Amenities and Public Health** : Municipalities are responsible for providing essential facilities such as water supply, drainage and sewerage, garbage collection and disposal, and taking measures for the prevention and control of epidemics.
2. **Public Works and Infrastructure** : They undertake the construction and maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, subways, and other public works, along with ensuring proper street lighting.

Q 43 - Explain the concept of sustainable development.

Answer - The principle of sustainable development :-

1. Sustainable development is defined as meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
2. It aims to strike a balance between development and environmental protection, ensuring that developmental activities are carried out while taking into account the damage to the environment.

Q 44 - Analyze any two main hindrances to good governance.

Answer - Two hindrances to good governance :-

1. **Corruption** : Corruption is the illegal use of authority for personal gains. It is described as a "universal disease" that harms the people and the government, hindering the provision of a just and equal social order.
2. **Population Growth** : Rapid population growth puts immense pressure on the country's resources like land, air, and water. It neutralizes development efforts aimed at eliminating poverty and



unemployment because the demand for services constantly exceeds the supply, making governance difficult.

Q 45 - Highlight any two areas of cooperation between India and Sri Lanka.

Answer - Two areas of cooperation :-

1. **Economic Cooperation** : Both countries have made systematic efforts to strengthen economic ties, including agreeing on a free trade area to facilitate trade, which has increased significantly.
2. **Bilateral Exchanges** : In 1998, the **Indo Sri Lankan Foundation** was set up to increase bilateral exchanges in various fields between the two nations.

Optional Module-7A

Q 46 - Describe any two peacekeeping activities of the United Nations.

Answer - Peacekeeping activities of the United Nations :-

1. **Military Action** : The UN has requested member countries to contribute forces to take military action to restore peace in cases of aggression. For example, it authorized military action to push North Korean forces from South Korea in 1950 and to remove Iraq from Kuwait in 1990.
2. **Peacekeeping Operations** : The Security Council sends soldiers from member countries to troubled areas, with the consent of the governments involved, to restore calm and normalcy. This activity is widely known as 'peacekeeping operations'.

Optional Module-7B

Q 46 - Describe any two features of bureaucracy.

Answer - Two main characteristics of bureaucracy are as follows :-

1. **Hierarchy** : Bureaucracy follows a fixed order of tasks and positions. In this system, higher officials issue orders to their subordinates (lower employees) and exercise control over their work.
2. **Adherence to Rules and Laws** : The entire functioning of the bureaucracy is based on written rules and established procedures, which maintains uniformity in administration.



Q 47 - Explain any three differences between State and Government.

Answer - Differences between State and Government :-

Basis	State	Government
Power	The state has inherent power and makes its own rules.	Government gets power from the constitution and follows state rules.
Permanence	The state is permanent and does not change easily.	Government is temporary and changes with elections or political shifts.
Composition	State includes all citizens of the country.	Government is a part of the state, consisting of leaders and officials.

OR

Explain any three differences between State and Nation

Answer - Differences between State and Nation :-

Basis	State	Nation
1. Sovereignty	Sovereignty is essential; without it, a state cannot exist.	Sovereignty is not necessary; a nation can exist without it.
2. Concept	State is a political concept.	Nation is a cultural and psychological concept.
3. Basis of Unity	People are united by laws and constitution imposed from above.	People are united by shared emotions, culture, and history from within.

Q 48 - Explain the relevance of Marxism.

Answer - Relevance of Marxism :-

- Politics as Class Struggle** : Marxism offers a distinct perspective that views politics not merely as governance, but as a never-ending struggle between two opposing classes: the 'haves' (wealthy owners of private property/exploiters) and the 'have-nots' (poor/exploited).
- Critique of Economic Inequality** : It highlights the role of economic factors in politics, emphasizing that the emancipation of the deprived class is only possible through a movement that abolishes the institution of private property.



3. **Goal of a Classless Society** : It provides an alternative vision to the liberal view (which developed as a reaction to it), aiming for the end of class divisions and the establishment of a classless society.

OR

Explain any two weaknesses of liberalism

Answer - Two main shortcomings of Liberalism are as follows :-

1. **Instrument of Exploitation (Marxist Critique)** : The text notes that contrary to the liberal view of an impartial state, the Marxist perspective argues that the state is not an impartial institution. Instead, it is viewed as a weapon in the hands of the wealthy to exploit the poor.
2. **Inadequacy in Social Welfare** : Liberalism advocates for a "limited state" or "police state" that governs the least. This approach is shown to be insufficient by the subsequent rise of the "Welfare State," which was needed to actively promote the well-being of the poor, unemployed, and elderly—responsibilities the limited liberal state did not fulfil.

Q 49 - Describe any three functions of the Election Commission of India.

Answer - Three functions of the Election Commission :-

1. **Preparation of Electoral Rolls** : The Commission prepares a comprehensive list of voters, known as the Electoral Roll, for every constituency. This list contains the names of all eligible voters and is revised before every general election, by-election, and mid-term election to ensure it is up-to-date.
2. **Allotment of Symbols** : The Commission allots specific election symbols to political parties and candidates. These symbols, such as the 'Hand' for the Indian National Congress or the 'Lotus' for the BJP, are crucial for facilitating voting, especially for illiterate voters who may not be able to read candidate names, and for distinguishing between candidates with similar names.
3. **Recognition of Parties** : The Election Commission is responsible for recognizing political parties as either National or State (Regional) parties based on their performance in elections. For instance, a party securing four percent of the total valid votes in four or more states is recognized as a National Party.

OR



Name any three pressure groups linked to trade unions.

Answer - Three major pressure groups (labor organizations) associated with trade unions are as follows :-

1. **Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)** : This is a major labor organization associated with the Indian National Congress.
2. **Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)** : This is ideologically associated with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).
3. **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** : This is the oldest trade union associated with the Communist Party of India (CPI).

Q 50 - Explain any three contributions of the regional political parties in India.

Answer - Contribution of Regional Parties :-

1. **Highlighting Regional Issues** : Representatives of regional parties focus the attention of the Parliament on issues in their region and try to influence the policies of the Government to promote their own interests.
2. **Political Awakening** : Perhaps the greatest service rendered by them is focusing the attention of people in remote areas on various political and economic issues, thereby contributing to their political awakening.
3. **Changing Attitude of National Parties** : They have compelled national political parties to take a keen interest in the resolution of regional problems and forced them to abandon their attitude of indifference towards regional issues.

Q 51 - Analyze any three weaknesses of the Indian Electoral System.

Answer - Three shortcomings of the electoral system :-

1. **Money Power** : The role of unaccounted money has become a serious problem. Political parties collect funds from business houses and use this money to influence voters, often employing corrupt practices like bribing, rigging, and distributing liquor.
2. **Muscle Power** : Previously, criminals supported candidates by intimidating voters; now, they openly contest elections themselves, leading to the "criminalisation of politics". This has resulted in increased violence during elections.



3. **Misuse of Government Machinery** : The party in power is often in an advantageous position compared to opposition parties. There are widespread allegations that the ruling party misuses government machinery, leading to unfair practices like booth capturing, rigging, and forcible removal of ballot papers, which erodes public faith in elections.

Optional Module-7A

Q 52 - Highlight any three main activities of the United Nations.

Answer - Major activities of the United Nations :-

1. **Maintenance of International Peace and Security** : The primary activity of the UN is to maintain international peace and security through collective measures for the suppression of aggression and the peaceful settlement of disputes. This involves sending "peacekeeping operations" to troubled areas to restore calm and normalcy.
2. **Promotion of Human Rights** : The UN actively promotes a culture of human rights worldwide. It has adopted numerous declarations and conventions, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Bill of Rights, to set standards for civil, political, economic, and social rights.
3. **Fight against Colonialism and Racism** : The UN has made historic achievements in freeing millions of people from colonial rule and ending the trusteeship system. It also led a significant opposition to racism, most notably against the apartheid regime in South Africa, helping to end the policy of discrimination.

Optional Module-7B

Q 52 - Highlight any two weaknesses of the committed bureaucracy.

Answer - Committed bureaucracy refers to a bureaucracy that is loyal to the **ideology of the ruling party**. Its two main shortcomings are as follows :-

1. **Politicization and Sycophancy** : In practice, commitment has often degenerated into politicization and sycophancy. Bureaucrats may simply act according to the dictates of the political executive without independent examination of issues. It was alleged that it would create a breed of pliable civil servants who would always say "Yes Minister" and be ready to crawl when asked to bend.



2. **Partisan Alignment** : Critics alleged that in the name of commitment, the ruling party was seeking the bureaucracy's alignment with the party's ideology to perpetuate its rule. This undermines the impartiality of the administration, as commitment to social objectives is distinct from dancing to the tune of a political party.

Q 53 - Explain any five powers and the jurisdiction of High Courts.

Answer - Five powers of the High Court :-

1. **Original Jurisdiction** : In specific matters, the High Court has the power to hear cases directly in the first instance, rather than by way of appeal. This includes cases regarding the alleged **violation of fundamental rights** and **election petitions** challenging the election of a Member of Parliament or State Legislative Assembly.
2. **Power to Issue Writs** : The High Courts are empowered to issue writs (orders) to any person, authority, or the State government for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the people. These writs include **Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari**.
3. **Appellate Jurisdiction** : The High Court is primarily a court of appeal.
 - **Civil Cases** : It hears appeals against the decisions of District Courts in civil disputes involving amounts exceeding Rs. 5 lakh or matters like land acquisition and insolvency.
 - **Criminal Cases** : It hears appeals against the verdicts of Sessions Courts. Notably, a **death sentence** awarded by a Sessions Court must be confirmed by the High Court before it can be executed, even if the accused does not appeal
4. **Power of Superintendence** : The High Court has the right of superintendence and control over all subordinate courts in the State. It can call for information, issue general rules to regulate their practice, and make regulations regarding the appointment and promotion of officers in these courts.
5. **Court of Record** : The High Court functions as a Court of Record. Its judgments and decisions are preserved and cited as **precedents**, meaning they are binding on all lower courts in the State. It also possesses the power to punish for its own **contempt** (disrespect).

OR

Explain any five sources of income of the Panchayats.

Answer - Panchayats need funds to complete their developmental works. The five main sources of their income are as follows :-



1. **Taxes** : Gram Panchayats have the power to levy various taxes such as house tax, tax on cattle, immovable property, commercial crops, and tax on produce sold in the village.
2. **Government Grants** : The largest part of Panchayats' income comes from grants received from the State and Central Governments. This money is given to implement various development schemes (like MGNREGA).
3. **Income from Public Property** : Panchayats generate income from property owned by them, such as common grounds, jungles, and cattle grounds. They also retain the sale proceeds of dung, refuse, and carcasses (dead bodies of animals).
4. **Fees and Charges** : Panchayats charge fees for services like issuing birth-death certificates, organizing cattle fairs, and water supply. They can also impose fines for encroachment or violation of rules.
5. **Voluntary Donations** : Sometimes, wealthy people of the village, social organizations, or community members voluntarily donate to the Panchayat for village development works (such as construction of schools or *dharamshalas*).

Q 54 - Describe any five features of Human Rights.

Answer - Five characteristics of Human Rights :-

1. **Universality** : Human rights are for all people. They are entitled to all individuals equally without any discrimination.
2. **Comprehensiveness** : The scope of human rights is extremely broad. It includes a wide range of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.
3. **International Standards** : Human rights have been established as worldwide standards. A prime example of this is the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' (1948), which was adopted by the United Nations.
4. **Binding and Moral Force** : Declarations of human rights carry great moral and political weight, although they are not legally binding on governments. On the other hand, 'Covenants' related to human rights are legally binding on the signatory states.
5. **Institutional Protection**: Institutional mechanisms exist to monitor violations and protect human rights. For example, the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights was appointed to promote more scrupulous respect for human rights throughout the world.





Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



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