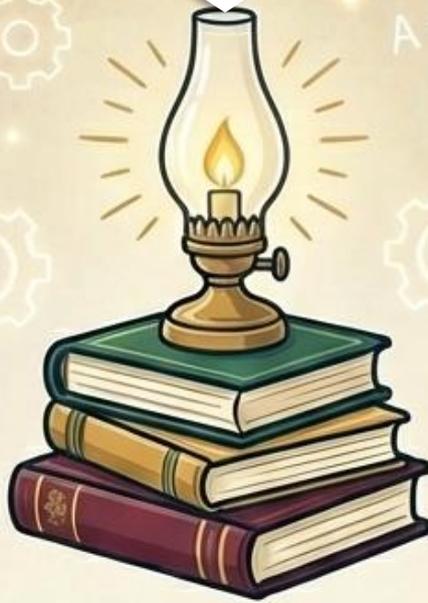




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

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

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION-A

Q 1 - The roots of liberalism can be traced to the days of the

- (A) fifteenth century (B) sixteenth century
(C) seventeenth century (D) eighteenth century

Answer - (C) seventeenth century

Q 2 - Which one of the following is not advocated by Gandhism?

- (A) Ahimsa (B) Swaraj
(C) Satyagraha (D) Centralization of Powers

Answer - (D) Centralization of Powers

Q 3 - Which one of the following is an essential element of State?

- (A) Forests (B) Industries
(C) Population (D) Flag

Answer - (C) Population

Q 4 - The Fundamental Rights have been enumerated in the Constitution from which Article to which Article?

- (A) Article 14 to 26 (B) Article 14 to 28
(C) Article 14 to 30 (D) Article 14 to 32

Answer – (D) Article 14 to 32

OR

Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- (A) Right to Equality (B) Right to Freedom of Religion
(C) Right to Food (D) Right to Freedom



Answer – (C) Right to Food

Q 5 - Which one of the following freedoms is not a freedom guaranteed by the Constitution of India?

- (A) Freedom of speech
- (B) Freedom of assemble peacefully without arms
- (C) Freedom to have unlimited property
- (D) Freedom to move throughout India

Answer - (C) Freedom to have unlimited property

OR

Q 6 - How many Fundamental Rights are granted by the Constitution of India at present?

- (A) Seven
- (B) Six
- (C) Five
- (D) Four

Answer - (B) Six

Q 6 - Under which Constitutional Amendment, one-third of seats were reserved for women in the Panchayats?

- (A) 72nd
- (B) 73rd
- (C) 74th
- (D) 75th

Answer - (B) 73rd

OR

Through which Constitutional Amendment, 'free and compulsory education' for the children up to the age of 14 years has been made a Fundamental Right?

- (A) 86th
- (B) 87th
- (C) 88th
- (D) 89th

Answer - (A) 86th



Q 7 - How many Subjects are included in the Union List as per the division of powers between the Centre and the States?

- (A) 95 (B) 96
(C) 97 (D) 98

Answer - (C) 97

OR

How many Subjects are included in the State List as per the division of powers between the Centre and the States?

- (A) 64 (B) 65
(C) 66 (D) 67

Answer - (C) 66

Q 8 - What is the minimum age required for the office of the President of India?

- (A) 21 years (B) 25 years
(C) 30 years (D) 35 years

Answer - (D) 35 years

OR

Which among the following can remove the President of India from office?

- (A) The Supreme Court of India (B) The Lok Sabha only
(C) The Rajya Sabha only (D) Jointly by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

Answer - (D) Jointly by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha



Q 9 - Who is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces?

(A) The President of India

(B) The Prime Minister of India

(C) The Defence Minister of India

(D) The Chief of Army Staff

Answer - (A) The President of India

OR

Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?

(A) The President of India

(B) The Supreme Court of India

(C) The Parliament

(D) People of India

Answer - (A) The President of India

Q 10 - What is the maximum permissible membership of the Rajya Sabha?

(A) 200

(B) 225

(C) 250

(D) 275

Answer - (C) 250

OR

Who amongst the following has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?

(A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

(B) The Prime Minister of India

(C) The Vice President of India

(D) The President of India

Answer - (D) The President of India



Q 11 - Which one of the following is not a Panchayati Raj Institution?

- (A) Gram Sabha (B) Block Samiti
(C) Municipal Committee (D) Zila Parishad

Answer - (C) Municipal Committee

OR

By which name is the political head of the Municipal Corporation known as?

- (A) Mayor (B) Chairman
(C) Councillor (D) President

Answer - (A) Mayor

Q 12 - Who allots a symbol to a political party?

- (A) The Election Commission (B) The District Magistrate
(C) The Lok Sabha Speaker (D) The Presiding Officer

Answer - (A) The Election Commission

OR

What is the minimum age prescribed for an Indian citizen to be a voter?

- (A) 16 years (B) 18 years
(C) 20 years (D) 21 years

Answer - (B) 18 years



Q 13 - Which one of the following is not a qualification required for a voter?

- (A) Should be a citizen of India
(B) Should be educated
(C) Should have name in the Voter List
(D) Should have a Voter Card

Answer - (B) Should be educated

OR

What is the minimum age prescribed for a candidate to contest the Lok Sabha Elections?

- (A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 28 years
(D) 30 years

Answer - (B) 25 years

Q 14 - Which one of the following parties is not a regional party?

- (A) Shiv Sena
(B) The Communist Party of India
(C) National Conference
(D) DMK

Answer - (B) The Communist Party of India

Q 15 - In which year did India conduct her first nuclear test?

- (A) 1968
(B) 1978
(C) 1988
(D) 1998

Answer - (D) 1998

(India's first nuclear test was conducted in 1974, but the first successful nuclear test was carried out in 1998. Since 1974 is not given in the options, the option 1998 is correct.)



Q16 - Which one of the following statements is not true about India's nuclear policy?

- (A) It stands for disarmament. (B) It stands for nuclear weapons.
(C) It stands for non-discrimination. (D) It stands for world peace.

Answer - (B) It stands for nuclear weapons.

Q 17 - Who had propounded the Two-Nation theory before the Independence?

- (A) The Indian National Congress (B) The British Government
(C) The Muslim League (D) None of the above

Answer - (C) The Muslim League

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

Q 18 - On which date is the United Nations Day celebrated?

- (A) 26 January (B) 24 October
(C) 2 October (D) 14 November

Answer - (B) 24 October

Q 19 - All members of the United Nations are also the members of the

- (A) Security Council (B) General Assembly
(C) International Court of Justice (D) Secretariat

Answer - (B) General Assembly



Q 20 - How many countries are the permanent members of the UN Security Council at present?

- (A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6

Answer - (C) 5

OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

Q 18 - Who appoints the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission?

- (A) The President of India (B) The Vice President of India
(C) The Prime Minister of India (D) The Supreme Court of India

Answer - (A) The President of India

Q 19 - What is the maximum age fixed for the members of the UPSC to hold office?

- (A) 55 years (B) 60 years
(C) 65 years (D) 70 years

Answer - (C) 65 years

Q 20 - Which one of the following statements is true about political executive?

- (A) It includes politicians only.
(B) It includes political parties and politicians both.
(C) It is a temporary body.
(D) It is nominated by the President of India.

Answer - (C) It is a temporary body.



Q 21 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

Strictly speaking, the State is a ____ organization and the society is a ____ organization.

Answer – Political , Social

Q 22 - Answer any two questions :

(a) Which organ of the government enforces law?

Answer - Executive

(b) Name any two important elements of the State.

Answer - Population and Sovereignty

(c) Out of the State and society, which one originated first?

Answer - Society

Q 23 - Answer any two questions :

(a) Name any two philosophers of Marxism.

Answer - Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

(b) Name the political thinker who advocated that “ends and means are the two sides of the same coin.”

Answer - Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Which Revolution gave the ideas of ‘liberty, equality and fraternity’?

Answer - The French Revolution (1789)

Q 24 - Answer any two questions :

(a) The ‘Right to Education’ has been added under which Fundamental Right?

Answer – Right to freedom (Article 21A)



(b) Which Fundamental Right can preserve the language and culture of the minorities?

Answer - Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30)

(c) Which Constitutional Amendment made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right?

Answer - 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002

Q 25 - Answer any two questions :

(a) Who appoints the Chairman and the members of the Election Commission of India?

Answer – President of India

(b) Who is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

Answer – Vice President

(c) Who is responsible for the administration of the country?

Answer – Executive

Q 26 - Answer any two questions :

(a) Which level of government has the reservation of seats for women?

Answer - Panchayat level

(b) Name the three tiers of Panchayati Raj System.

Answer - Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad

(c) Which Election Commission holds the elections of local bodies in a State?

Answer - State Election Commission



Q 27 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

(a) The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed for a term of ____ years or till the age of ____ whichever is earlier.

Answer - 6, 65

OR

(b) The Indian National Congress was formed in the year ____ and ____ was its first President.

Answer - 1885, Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee

Q 28 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

Bharatiya Janata Party is a ____ party and Mizo National Front is a ____ party.

Answer - National, Regional

Q 29 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

(a) ____ and ____ are the two main environmental problems.

Answer - Air Pollution, Water Pollution

OR

(b) India has a protected network of 75 ____ Parks and 421 ____ Sanctuaries.

Answer - National, Wild life

Q 30 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

____ Commission recommended reservation of seats for ____ in government jobs.

Answer - Mandal Commission, OBC (Other Backward Classes).

Q 31 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

(a) ____ and ____ are the two major threats to good governance.

Answer - Corruption, Population Growth

OR



(b) The essence of good governance is being ____ friendly and power ____ system.

Answer – people, sharing

Q 32 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

Computers can increase the ____ in the ____ of government.

Answer - working , transparency

Q 33 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

The first NAM Conference was held in ____ in the year ____.

Answer - Belgrade, 1961

Q 34 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

____ is the boundary line between China and India which lies in the East of ____.

Answer - McMahon, Bhutan

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

Q 35 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

____ and ____ are the two permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Answer - USA, Russia

OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

Q 35 - Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

The conditions of service of members of UPSC shall not be ____ after their appointment that may lead to their ____.

Answer – changed, disadvantage



SECTION-B

Q 36 - Explain Gandhiji's thinking that 'means justify the end'.

Answer - "Means justify the end" according to Gandhiji means that the way (means) used to achieve a goal (end) must be morally right. Gandhiji believed that the end and means are two sides of the same coin. Only truth (Satya) and non-violence (Ahimsa) are the correct means to achieve a just and rightful goal.

OR

Explain the 'historical materialism' theory of Marxism.

Answer - According to Marx, historical materialism is the economic interpretation of history. History is a sequence of the development of productive forces and the transformation of production relations. In every era, class struggle has existed. After the slave, feudal, and capitalist societies, a classless and stateless communist society is established.

Q 37 - Highlight any two features of the Constitution of India that establish a strong Centre.

Answer - Two features of the Indian Constitution that establish a strong Centre are :

- 1. Division of Powers :** Key subjects like defense and foreign affairs are in the Union List, giving the Centre exclusive authority.
- 2. Emergency Powers :** During emergencies, the President can bring the powers of the states under central control, strengthening the authority of the Centre.

Q 38 - Analyze the importance of the emergency provisions made in the Constitution of India.

Answer - The emergency provisions (Articles 352, 356, 360) in the Indian Constitution are important for maintaining the unity, integrity, and security of the country. They provide the Centre with extraordinary powers during crises, enabling it to protect the constitutional system from external attacks or internal disturbances.



Q 39 - Highlight the importance of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in two points.

Answer - Importance of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) :

- It facilitates access to justice for poor and disadvantaged sections of society.
- It is a powerful tool to protect human rights and ensure government accountability.

OR

Highlight the importance of the Supreme Court of India in two points.

Answer - Importance of the Supreme Court of India :

- It is the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution.
- It protects citizens' fundamental rights in case of any violation.

Q 40 - Evaluate the functioning of Gram Panchayats as an institution of democracy.

Answer - Gram Panchayats strengthen democracy at the grassroots level. They ensure direct participation of villagers in local development works such as sanitation, water supply, and health. They also connect citizens with governance processes, making administration more responsive and accountable.

Q 41 - Assess the role of educational institutions in the formation of public opinion.

Answer - Educational institutions like schools and colleges create aware citizens and develop critical thinking among students. Discussions and activities conducted here shape the political and social views of future citizens, guiding public opinion in a thoughtful and informed manner.

OR

Highlight the role of regional parties.

Answer - Role of Regional Parties : Regional parties raise the specific issues of their states at the national level. They play a crucial role in coalition politics, helping to maintain regional balance in national governance.



Q 42 - Analyze urbanization as a cause of pollution.

Answer - Urbanization as a cause of pollution : Rapid urbanization increases population pressure, leading to problems in waste management. The growth of vehicles and industries in cities becomes a major source of air and water pollution, degrading the urban environment.

Q 43 - Analyze the concept of sustainable development.

Answer - Concept of Sustainable Development : Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasizes the limited and responsible use of resources.

OR

Highlight any two features of good governance.

Answer - Two features of good governance :

1. **Transparency :** Government decisions should be clear and open to the public.
2. **Accountability :** Officials must be answerable for their actions and decisions.

Q 44 - Analyze the relations between India and China.

Answer - Relations between India and China : Historically, relations between India and China have been tense due to border disputes (LAC). Although trade ties are strong, strategic competition and occasional conflicts continue to affect bilateral relations.

OPTIONAL MODULE -7A**Q 45 - Analyze the importance of UN Security Council.**

Answer - The UN Security Council is the primary body for maintaining international peace and security. It can impose economic sanctions, and if necessary, authorize military action, playing a decisive role in preserving global order.

OR



Give any two examples of peacekeeping activities of the United Nations.

Answer - Two examples of UN peacekeeping activities :

(1) Arab-Israel War (1948) : The UN deployed military observers to enforce a ceasefire and initiated its first effort to maintain peace in the conflict.

(2) Suez Crisis, Egypt (1956) : The UN Emergency Force removed foreign troops from Egypt with 6,000 soldiers without firing a single shot, successfully restoring peace.

Q 46 - Highlight the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Answer - Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) : The ICJ settles legal disputes between states and provides advisory opinions to UN organs. It interprets treaties and hears cases concerning violations of international law.

OPTIONAL MODULE - 7B

Q 45 - Highlight any one challenge to the traditional concept of neutrality in bureaucracy.

Answer - The active role of bureaucracy in policy-making challenges traditional neutrality, as bureaucrats often influence decisions due to ambiguous laws and the lack of expertise among ministers.

OR

Analyze the principle of politics-administration dichotomy.

Answer - The politics-administration dichotomy separates politics from administration. Woodrow Wilson proposed it to make administration impartial and efficient, but the close link between policy-making and administration has led to criticism of this principle.

Q 46 - Highlight the importance and process of formation of a Joint Public Service Commission.

Answer - A Joint Public Service Commission is formed by Parliament at the request of the legislatures of two or more states. It streamlines the recruitment process, enhances efficiency, and ensures impartiality and autonomy through a Chairperson and members appointed by the President.



Q 47 - Analyze the relevance of Gandhism in today's world.

Answer - Relevance of Gandhism : In the context of rising violence, inequality, and environmental crises, Gandhiji's ideas are highly significant. His emphasis on truth and non-violence guides people toward peaceful and ethical living. Teachings of non-possession (Aparigraha) and simple living promote balance and responsibility in today's consumerist society. His principle of Satyagraha remains one of the most effective methods of peaceful struggle against injustice.

Q 48 - Explain any three functions of the Election Commission of India.

Answer - Three functions of the Election Commission of India :

- 1. Preparation of electoral rolls :** The Commission prepares the voter lists for each constituency, including all citizens aged 18 and above who are residents of that area.
- 2. Recognition of political parties :** It grants recognition to national and regional parties, such as the Indian National Congress and BJP as national parties.
- 3. Allocation of election symbols :** The Commission assigns symbols to political parties, for example, the hand for Congress, the lotus for BJP, and the elephant for BSP.

OR

Explain any three essential features of political parties.

Answer - Three essential features of political parties :

1. It should be a formal membership-based organization, with all members following its policies.
2. It should have clear policies and programs to define the objectives of the party.
3. It should have clear and accepted leadership to guide the organization and decision-making.

Q 49 - Analyze the reservation policy of India.

Answer - Analysis of Reservation Policy : In India, the reservation policy is designed to provide equal opportunities to backward classes such as SCs, STs, and OBCs, ensuring their adequate participation in education and government jobs. It promotes social justice and equality, enabling these



groups to integrate into the mainstream of society and reduce unequal distribution of opportunities and social injustice.

Q 50 - Highlight the military conflicts between India and Pakistan since Independence.

Answer - After independence, India and Pakistan engaged in several military conflicts. In 1947, following Pakistani infiltration in Kashmir, a war broke out, leading to a ceasefire in 1949 and the establishment of the Line of Control. In 1965, Pakistan attempted to capture Kashmir, but the Indian Army successfully defended it. During the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War in East Pakistan, India played a crucial role in ensuring Bangladesh's independence. In 1999, the Kargil War occurred when Pakistan infiltrated, but the Indian Army emerged victorious.

OR

Analyze the relations between India and Sri Lanka.

Answer - Analysis of relation between India and Shri Lanka : India and Sri Lanka have maintained relations based on non-alignment and mutual cooperation. The problem of Indian Tamils created tensions, but in 1987, India deployed the Indian Peace Keeping Force to restore peace. After 1990, emphasis was given to economic cooperation and free trade. In 2002, a ceasefire agreement was signed between the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam) and Sri Lanka. India has consistently supported peaceful solutions and the unity of Sri Lanka.

OPTIONAL MODULE -7A

Q 51 - Explain any three types of non-military sanctions which can be imposed by the United Nations.

Answer - Three types of non-military sanctions imposed by the United Nations are :

1. To mediate between countries so that they can reach an agreement without military force and adopt a peaceful solution.
2. To conduct peacekeeping activities so that warring countries can be separated and peace established without firing a shot.
3. By allowing some member countries to intervene in troubled areas by force to restore peace there.



OR

Explain the composition and the process of decision making of the UN General Assembly.

Answer - The United Nations General Assembly is the central organ of the United Nations, comprising 193 member countries with equal representation, each having one vote. Rising above size and power, this forum ensures global participation. The Assembly makes decisions on issues such as peace, security, budget, and membership, functioning through regular, special, and emergency sessions.

Q 52 - Explain any three objectives of the United Nations.

Answer - Three main objectives of the United Nations (1945) are :

1. To maintain international peace and security by resolving disputes between countries through negotiation and peaceful means, while preventing sanctions and aggression.
2. To develop friendly and cooperative relations among countries based on the principles of equality of all nations and self-determination.
3. To promote international cooperation among countries for the solution of problems arising in economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian fields.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

Q 51 - Explain the composition of the Union Public Service Commission.

Answer - The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is an independent constitutional body established under Articles 315–323 of the Indian Constitution. Its composition includes a Chairman and generally nine members, all appointed by the President. The Commission also includes members with administrative experience. The Chairman and members hold office for six years or until the age of 65, ensuring that the Commission functions impartially and independently.

OR

Explain the significance of a constitutional status for the Union Public Service Commission.

Answer - The Union Public Service Commission has been given a constitutional status so that it can function without fear, pressure, or bias. The Constitution safeguards its formation, powers, role, and the procedure for appointment and removal of members. As a result, the Commission remains free from political or external interference. This constitutional position ensures its independence and allows



it to conduct impartial recruitment, which is essential for maintaining the credibility of the administration.

Q 52 - Explain any three characteristics of an ideal type of bureaucracy.

Answer - An ideal bureaucracy is an administrative system that functions efficiently, impartially, based on rules, and in an organized manner. **Its features are as follows :**

1. Government officials are organized within a defined jurisdiction, and each has clearly assigned responsibilities.
2. Offices are arranged in a pyramid structure, where junior officers work directly under senior officers.
3. Rules and procedures are recorded in written documents, ensuring transparency in administration.

Q 53 - Explain any five differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Answer - Five main differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy :

Fundamental Rights		Directive Principles of State Policy	
1	They are listed in Part III of the Constitution under Articles 12–35.	1	They are listed in Part IV of the Constitution under Articles 36–51.
2	They protect the individual liberty and equality of every citizen.	2	They guide the government for the welfare of society and the state.
3	Courts can enforce them violation can lead to laws being struck down.	3	Courts cannot enforce them they provide guidance to the government only.
4	Inspired by the U.S. Constitution and are legally enforceable.	4	Inspired by the Irish Constitution and serve only as policy guidance.
5	Some rights, like Article 19, can be suspended during emergencies.	5	They cannot be suspended under any circumstances and remain guiding principles.



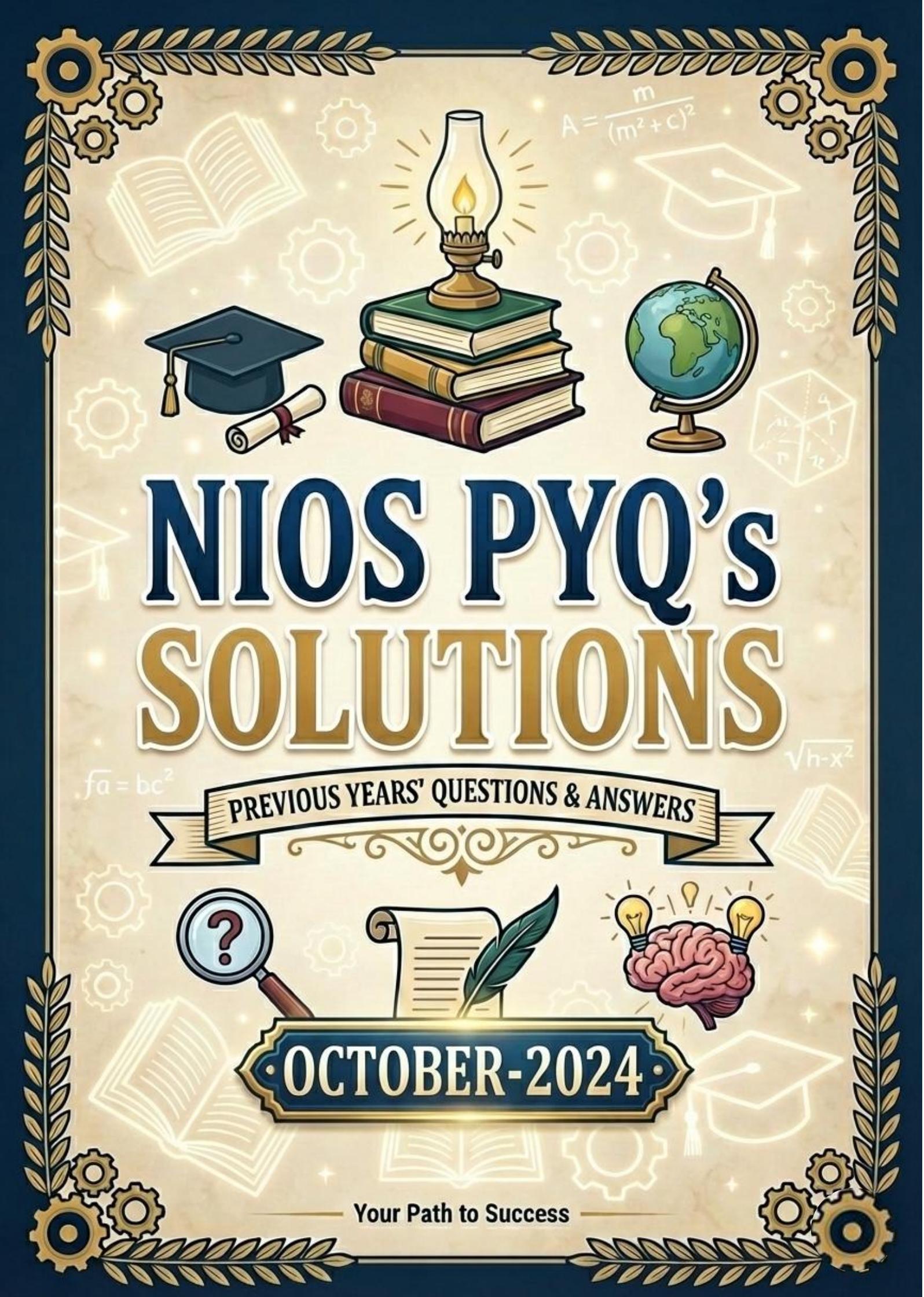
Q 54 - Describe any five legislative powers of the President of India.**Answer - Five major legislative powers of the President of India :**

- 1. Summoning and Proroguing Parliament :** The President has the power to summon and end the sessions of Parliament, ensuring that no more than six months pass between two sessions.
- 2. Dissolution of Lok Sabha :** On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President can dissolve the Lok Sabha before its term ends, after which new elections are conducted.
- 3. Nominating Members :** The President can nominate 12 experts in fields like art, science, and literature to the Rajya Sabha, allowing experienced individuals to directly participate in Parliament.
- 4. Assent to Bills :** No bill passed by Parliament becomes law until the President signs it. They can also return a bill once for reconsideration.
- 5. Promulgation of Ordinances :** When Parliament is not in session and immediate legislation is required, the President can issue ordinances, which hold the same force as laws passed by Parliament.

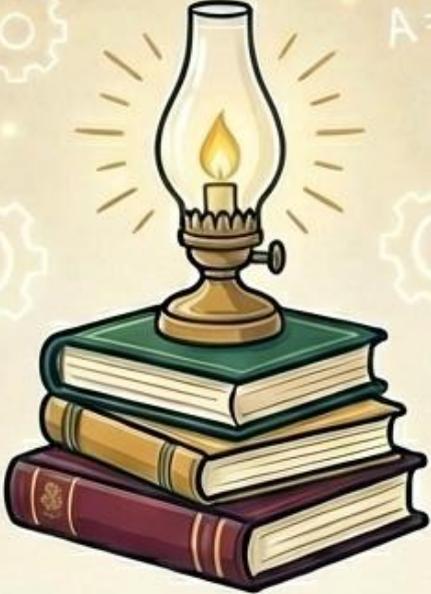
OR**Describe any five functions of the urban local bodies.****Answer - The five main functions of local urban bodies are :**

- 1. Budgeting and Policy-making :** Urban bodies prepare the city's development budget, set rules for taxes and service charges, oversee administrative work, and formulate general plans.
- 2. Sanitation and Water Supply :** They manage street cleaning, lighting, provide clean drinking water, and are responsible for sewerage and waste disposal.
- 3. Health and Safety :** The municipal administration works to prevent disease outbreaks, conducts vaccination drives, and oversees hospitals.
- 4. Urban Planning and Development :** These bodies plan for organized city growth, including building parks, providing bus and train facilities, and ensuring electricity supply.
- 5. Welfare and Optional Services :** They provide housing for the poor, run shelters and libraries, and maintain playgrounds and community centers.





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$fa = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2024

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

Q 1 - Which one of the following organs of the Government enforces laws ?

- (A) Judiciary (B) Executive
(C) Legislature (D) All of the above

Answer - (B) Executive

Q 2 - Which one of the following is not an element of the State?

- (A) Fixed territory (B) Population
(C) Membership of the United Nations (D) Government

Answer - (C) Membership of the United Nations

Q 3 - Complete the sentence correctly with an appropriate option.

The State is a _____ |

- (A) Political concept (B) Economic concept
(C) Social concept (D) Cultural concept

Answer - (A) Political concept

Q 4 - Who among the following had contributed to Marxism Philosophy?

- (A) Harold Laski (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Frederich Engles (D) Koerner

Answer- (C) Frederich Engles



Q 5 - Who among the following believed that 'As are the means, so are the ends.'

(A) Mahatma Gandhi

(B) Karl Marx

(C) Harold Laski

(D) Machiavelli

Answer - (A) Mahatma Gandhi

Q 6 - To which right is the 86th Amendment related?

(A) Right to Property

(B) Right to Education

(C) Right to Religion

(D) Right to Equality

Answer- (B) Right to Education

Q 7 - Which statement is the correct explanation of Panchsheel?

(A) It is a set of five laws.

(B) These are guiding principles for bilateral relations.

(C) It is a set of five Countries.

(D) These are the five rules for good governance.

Answer - (B) These are guiding principles for bilateral relations.

Q 8 - Which one of the following is the correct full form of NAM?

(A) New Aligned Movement

(B) Non Aligned Movement

(C) Non Assigned Movement

(D) Non Alternate Movement

Answer - (B) Non Aligned Movement

Q 9 - United Nations is an international organisation of _____.

(A) European Countries

(B) NATO Countries

(C) Developing Countries

(D) Independent Member Countries



Q 14 - Which one of the following is not an organ of the United Nations?

- (A) General Assembly (B) Security Council
(C) UNESCO (D) Secretariat

Answer - (C) UNESCO

Q 15 - Which one is the correct full form of NPT?

- (A) New Proliferation Treaty (B) Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty
(C) Nuclear Power Treaty (D) Nuclear Proliferation Treaty

Answer - (B) Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty

Q 16 - Which international organisation has the objective of maintaining international peace and security ?

- (A) The United Nations (B) The International Court of Justice
(C) International Trusteeship System (D) United Nations Commission for Human Rights

Answer - (A) The United Nations

Q 17 - Which one of the following is not a Human Right?

- (A) Right to work in just condition
(B) Freedom of religion
(C) Equality before the law
(D) To be a citizen of any State

Answer - (D) To be a citizen of any State



Q 14 - Who appoints the members of the UPSC?

- (A) Supreme Court (B) Parliament of India
(C) Prime Minister (D) President of India

Answer - (D) President of india

Q 15 - Who among the following was the first to develop the concept of Bureaucracy?

- (A) Karl Marx (B) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
(C) Administrative Reforms Commission (D) Max Weber

Answer - (D) Max Waber

Q 16 - Which one of the following is not a feature of Political Executive?

- (A) Political Executive makes and takes decisions.
(B) It is temporary and gets changed.
(C) Political Executive is answerable to Parliament.
(D) Political Executive is neutral civil service

Answer - (D) Political Executive is neutral civil service.

Q 17 - What type of Bureaucracy do we have in India?

- (A) Committed (B) Neutral
(C) Temporary (D) Biased

Answer - (B) Neutral



Q 18 - Which one of the following is not a feature of UPSC?

- (A) It is neutral
- (B) It is Constitutional body.
- (C) It recruits all the employees of the Central Government.
- (D) It enjoys Independence

Answer - (C) It recruits all the employees of the Central Government.

Q 19 - A Joint Public Service Commission is constituted to work for _____.

- (A) One State only
- (B) Two States only
- (C)) Two or more States
- (D) None of these

Answer - (C) Two or more States

Q 20 - Choose the correct statement about the Public Service Commissions :

- (A) Members are appointed for different periods of time.
- (B) Members are appointed by the Home Minister only
- (C) Members are appointed for a fixed tenure.
- (D) Members can be removed by the Prime Minister.

Answer - (C) Members are appointed for a fixed tenure

Q 21 - Fill in the blanks :

The French Revolution gave the cardinal ideas of _____ , Equality and _____.

Answer - Liberty, Fraternity



Q 22 - Answer the following questions in one word.

(i) How many fundamental rights have been granted to citizens of India at present?

Answer - 6 Fundamental rights

(ii) How many freedoms have been guaranteed under the right to freedom

Answer - 6 Freedoms

Q 23 - Fill in the blanks :

The Supreme Court has the _____ jurisdiction to settle disputes between the Union and the _____.

Answer - Original, States

Q 24 - Fill in the blanks :

Fortunately _____ emergency has never been declared in India which can be proclaimed under art. _____.

Answer - Financial Emergency , 360

Q 25 - Fill in the blanks :

The Panchayati Raj system established in accordance with 73rd amendment is a _____ tier structure based on _____ elections for all the tiers.

Answer - three , Direct

Q 26 - Fill in the blanks :

(i) Gram Sabha of a Village Panchayat consists of all the _____ residents of the village.

Answer - Adult

(ii) One-third seats of Gram Panchayat are _____ for women.

Answer - Reserved



Q 27 - Answer the following questions.

(i) Which Amendment gave Constitutional status to the Municipalities (Local Urban Bodies) ?

Answer - 74th Amendment gave Constitutional status to Municipalities.

(ii) Which Court has the right of superintendence and control over all the Subordinate Courts.

Answer – Every High court has the right.

Q 28 - Answer the following questions.

(i) Which Court in India can change its own previous decision.

Answer - Supreme Court of India can change its own previous decision.

(ii) Which Court is a Court of record also ?

Answer - High Court (besides Supreme Court).

Q 29 - Answer the following questions.

(i) Which body in India is responsible for holding free and fair elections?

Answer - Election commission of india (EIC) is responsible for holding free and fair elections.

(ii) By which name is the election called which is held after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha before the completion of its full term of 5 years to constitute a new Lok Sabha.

Answer - Mid term election

Q 30 - Fill in the blanks :

United Kingdom has multy party system but Soviet Union had _____ party system.

Answer - Single-party system.

Q 31 - Answer the following questions.

(i) Which type of party system do we have in India ?

Answer – Multi-Party System.

(ii) By what name are the political parties known which belong to a particular state or area ?

Answer - Regional Parties.



Q 32 - Answer the following questions.

(i) Name any one hindrance to good governance.

Answer – Corruption.

(ii) Name one new technology being used for good governance.

Answer - E-Governance technology being used for good governance.

Q 33 - Fill in the blanks :

(i) People have human rights because they are _____.

Answer – Human

(ii) Human rights treat all people as _____.

Answer - Equal

Q 34 - Answer the following questions.

(i) Name the international conference which was held on environment at Rio.

Answer - The Stockholm Conference, 1972, was held in Sweden. It was the first major global conference that established the environment as an important global issue.

(ii) Name any one harmful pesticide which has been banned to protect the environment.

Answer - DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) is a pesticide that has been banned to protect the environment.

Q 35 - Answer the following questions.

(i) Which Act was enacted in 1993 in India to provide for the Constitution of National Human Rights Commission ?

Answer - The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

(ii) Which N.G.O. is an organisation related to the protection of Human Rights ? Name the organisation.

Answer - Amnesty International.



SECTION-B

Q 36 - State any two features of 'Liberalism'.

Answer – (i) Individual Liberty : It emphasizes individual freedom and equal rights.

(ii) Capitalist Economy : Liberalism supports a capitalist system based on private property, free market, profit motive, and limited state intervention.

Q 37 - Name any four Fundamental Rights.

Answer – Name any four Fundamental Rights.

1. Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18)
2. Right to Freedom (Articles 19 to 22)
3. Right against Exploitation (Articles 23 to 24)
4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25 to 28)

Q 38 - Explain the meaning of 'Directive Principles of State Policy.'

Answer – The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines given to the governments at the central and state levels. They are included in Part IV (Articles 36–51) of the Constitution and guide the State in establishing a welfare state. These principles are non-justiciable but play a fundamental role in the governance of the country.

OR

Explain the nature of Fundamental Duties.

Answer – Fundamental Duties are moral obligations in nature and promote a sense of responsibility and discipline among citizens. Their violation cannot be enforced through courts by legal action. They help maintain the unity of the nation and ensure a balance between rights and duties.

Q 39 - Analyse the importance of 'Division of Powers' as a feature of Indian federal system.

Answer – The division of powers in the Indian Constitution is provided through three lists-Union, State, and Concurrent which clearly define the powers of the Centre and the States. This division grants



autonomy to the States in their respective spheres. An independent judiciary ensures impartial resolution of disputes over powers, thereby maintaining balance in governance.

OR

Analyse the importance of supremacy of the Judiciary.

Answer – The supremacy of the Judiciary is vital in Indian democracy for upholding the rule of law and protecting citizens' rights. It interprets the Constitution and can declare unconstitutional laws invalid. By safeguarding Fundamental Rights, resolving Centre–State disputes, and ensuring judicial impartiality, it maintains stability in the democratic system.

Q 40 - Analyse any two Legislative relations between Centre and States.

Answer – Analysis of any two legislative relations between the Centre and the States:

1. Three-fold Distribution : The Centre and States are connected to each other through three lists. In this, the Parliament plays its role by making laws on matters of national importance (97 subjects) and the State Legislature on local issues (66 subjects).

2. Participation & Supremacy : Both can make laws on the Concurrent List. If there is a 'conflict' between the laws of both, the Centre's law prevails, which demonstrates the power of the Parliament.

OR

Analyse any two administrative relations between Centre and States.

Answer – Two administrative relations between the Centre and the States are as follows:

- 1. Compliance with Union Laws :** The executive power of every State must be exercised in a manner that ensures compliance with the laws made by Parliament and does not obstruct the executive power of the Union. The Centre may issue directions to the States for this purpose.
- 2. All India Services :** The All India Services (IAS, IPS, IFS) are jointly administered by the Centre and the States. They work for both levels of government and help maintain administrative uniformity across the country.

Q 41 - Explain any two executive powers of the President of India.

Answer – Two executive powers of the President of India are as follows:



1. **All Executive Actions in the President's Name** : All executive powers of the Union are formally vested in the President, and all executive actions are carried out in the President's name.
2. **Important Appointments** : The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the Prime Minister's advice, appoints other members of the Council of Ministers, judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, State Governors, Election Commissioners, and other high officials.

OR

Explain any two Legislative powers of the President of India.

Answer – Two legislative powers of the President of India are as follows:

1. **Power relating to Sessions of Parliament** : The President can summon, prorogue, and dissolve the sessions of both Houses of Parliament. The President also has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha.
2. **Ordinance-making Power** : When both Houses of Parliament are not in session and immediate legislation is required, the President can issue ordinances. An ordinance has the same legal effect as a law passed by Parliament.

Q 42 - Explain any two functions of the Vice-President.

Answer – According to Article 63 of the Constitution of India, there shall be a Vice-President of India, who is the second highest constitutional authority in the country.

The Vice-President performs the following two functions:

1. **Chairman of the Rajya Sabha** : The Vice-President is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (the Upper House of Parliament). In this capacity, he presides over the proceedings of the House, maintains discipline, and ensures observance of rules.
2. **Discharge of the Functions of the President** : In case of the death, resignation, removal, or absence of the President, resulting in a vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice-President acts as the President.

OR



Explain any two functions of the Cabinet.

Answer – Two functions of the Cabinet are as follows:

1. **Policy Formulation** : The Cabinet determines the internal and external policies of the country and provides direction to the administration, ensuring their effective implementation.
2. **Legislative Functions** : The Cabinet introduces bills in Parliament and plays a key role in getting them passed, ensuring smooth functioning of governance and administration of various departments and ministries.

Q 43 - Analyse the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Answer – The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court means that certain cases can be directly instituted in the Supreme Court and not in any lower court. It includes the following:

- Disputes between the Union Government and one or more State Governments; between the Union and some States on one side and other States on the other; and between two or more States.
- The Supreme Court has special authority to issue directions for the protection and enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- Public Interest Litigations (PILs) can also be directly heard by the Supreme Court.

Q 44 Describe any two hindrances to Good Governance.

Answer – Two major hindrances to Good Governance are as follows:

1. **Corruption** : Corruption is one of the most serious obstacles to good governance. It prevents the benefits of government schemes from reaching eligible people, leads to misuse of resources, and reduces public trust in the government.
2. **Population Growth** : Rapid population growth in India has increased pressure on resources, education, health, housing, and employment. While some states have achieved stability, others lag behind, making education, awareness, and development essential for good governance.



Q 45 - Analyse any two steps taken by Government of India to protect the Environment.

Answer – Two steps taken by the Government of India to protect the environment are as follows:

1. **Environmental Courts** : Special environmental courts have been established to ensure speedy justice against factories and industries polluting the environment. This enables quick action in pollution control and environmental protection.
2. **Ban on Harmful Pesticides** : Certain hazardous chemical pesticides like DDT, BHC, Aldrin, and Malathion have been removed from the market. Safer and bio-friendly pesticides are being promoted in their place.

OPTIONAL MODULE - 7A**Q 46 - Analyse the need for restructuring of the United Nations.**

Answer – The restructuring of the United Nations is necessary because its current structure does not align with global realities. The veto power of permanent members in the Security Council affects the interests of smaller and newer countries. Increasing membership, changing global power balance, and challenges like terrorism and climate crisis make reforms essential. Restructuring would ensure better representation, transparency, and justice.

OPTIONAL MODULE - 7B**Q 46 - Analyse the need of Independence for the Union Public Service Commission.**

Answer – The independence of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is essential to ensure that recruitment in government services is fair, merit-based, and free from political interference. It guarantees impartial and neutral selection of officers. If the Commission were influenced by political or other pressures, the selection of deserving candidates would be affected, leading to irregularities in administration. Independence enables the Commission to ensure transparency, accountability, and efficiency, maintaining both public trust in the bureaucracy and the effectiveness of the government.

Q 47 - Examine any three differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Answer – Three differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha -



Basis	Lok Sabha (Lower House)	Rajya Sabha (Upper House)
Composition and Membership	Directly elected by the people, number of members is constitutional fixed	Elected by the legislative assemblies of states and union territories represents federal units
Term and Stability	5-year term and can be dissolved earlier	Permanent house one-third of members retire every 2 years
Power and Function	Dominant in law-making and financial matters, exercises powerful, people based authority	Advisory and balancing role; limited powers on financial bills

Q 48 Suppose you are a candidate and contesting election to Lok Sabha. Highlight any three methods that you will adopt for your election campaign.

Answer – Three methods I would adopt for my Lok Sabha election campaign are :

- 1. Public Meetings :** Organizing large public gatherings to connect directly with voters and clearly present the party's agenda and policies.
- 2. Door-to-Door Campaigning :** Party representatives visit voters' homes for personal interaction, which helps voters feel a stronger connection with the candidate and party.
- 3. Use of Social Media :** Utilizing platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to reach a wider audience and communicate policies and messages effectively.

OR

Analyse the importance of Model Code of conduct for a free and fair election.

Answer – The Model Code of Conduct is a set of standards for political parties and candidates, enforced by the Election Commission of India. Its importance for free and fair elections includes:

1. Ensures that all parties and candidates, including the ruling party, have equal opportunities during the election process.



2. Prevents activities like voter intimidation, bribery, or creating fear among voters.
3. Regulates the behavior of political parties and candidates during elections, including rules for organizing meetings and using campaign materials.

Q 49 - Name any six regional parties of India.

- Answer –**
1. DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) – Tamil Nadu
 2. AITC (All India Trinamool Congress) – West Bengal
 3. Shiv Sena – Maharashtra
 4. National Conference – Jammu & Kashmir
 5. RJD (Rashtriya Janata Dal) – Bihar
 6. Akali Dal – Punjab

OR

Name any six Pressure Groups active in India.

Answer - Six pressure groups active in India are :

1. Bharatiya Kisan Sangh – for farmers interests
2. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) – for workers rights
3. All India Women's Conference (AIWC) – women's organization/pressure group
4. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) – representing industry and business
5. Indian Medical Association (IMA) – for medical professionals
6. Environmental Pressure Groups – Greenpeace India, Centre for Science and Environment

Q 50 - Explain any three environmental problems.

Answer – Three major environmental problems are:

1. **Climate Change** : Long-term changes in the Earth's average temperature and weather patterns, mainly caused by the emission of greenhouse gases.
2. **Population Growth** : Increasing population puts extra pressure on land, forests, and natural resources, leading to ecological imbalance.



3. **Urbanization** : Migration of people to cities increases pollution, disease, and environmental problems, along with rising issues of sanitation, water supply, housing, and electricity.

OR

Explain the concept of sustainable development.

Answer – Sustainable Development means pursuing development in a way that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasizes maintaining a balance between economic growth, social justice, and environmental protection. In the current global context, it is considered the most practical and essential path for development.

The World Commission on Environment and Development highlighted this concept in its 1987 report titled “Our Common Future”, which brought sustainable development into focus and discussion globally.

Q 51 - Explain any three problems of Indian, Tamils in SriLanka.

Answer – In Sri Lanka, Tamils are divided into two groups – Ceylon Tamils and Indian Tamils. The problems faced by Indian Tamils, which also affect India–Sri Lanka relations, include :-

1. **Lack of Citizenship** : Citizenship laws of 1948 and 1949 deprived nearly one million Indian Tamils of political rights and access to government benefits.
2. **Economic Inequality** : Most Indian Tamils worked as laborers. Limited resources and discrimination in government opportunities kept their economic condition weak, with a very low standard of living.
3. **Social Insecurity and Displacement** : State-supported settlement of Sinhalese in Tamil-majority areas weakened their social position and increased insecurity regarding identity and rights.

Q 52 - Explain any three features of the Non-Alignment policy of India.

Answer – Three main features of India’s Non-Alignment Policy are:

1. **Opposition to Military Alliances** : India’s policy opposes all kinds of military, political, and security alliances, such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact during the Cold War.



2. **Independent Foreign Policy** : India formulates its foreign policy independently, without joining any major power bloc, making decisions based on national interests free from external pressure.
3. **Promotion of World Peace and Security** : A key aim of the policy is to maintain international peace and security. India adopts this policy to maintain equal and friendly relations with all countries and to promote global cooperation.

Q 53 - Explain any five differences between State and Society.

Answer – The differences between State and Society can be explained as follows :

Basis	State	Society
1. Meaning	The state is a political and man-made institution.	Society is a natural group of humans formed through mutual relationships.
2. Purpose	To establish governance, law, and order.	To maintain human relationships and organize collective life.
3. Power and Sovereignty	The state is sovereign and controls through laws and authority.	Society has no sovereignty; it operates on social norms.
4. Territory and Area	The state requires a definite and permanent territory.	Society's area can be broad and temporary.
5. Rules and Laws	State rules are written, clear, and binding.	Society's rules are unwritten and informal.

OR

Explain any five differences between State and other associations.

Answer – Five differences between the State and other associations are:

Basis	State	Other Associations
1. Type of Membership	Membership in a state is mandatory. Every person must belong to a state as a citizen.	Membership in other associations is voluntary. A person may choose to join a



		club, religious, or social organization.
2. Single or Multiple Membership	A person can be a member of only one state at a time.	A person can be a member of multiple associations simultaneously.
3. Territory/Area	The state has a fixed and permanent territory. Its authority and sovereignty apply only within its boundaries.	Other associations have a flexible and temporary area of operation. They can function anywhere.
4. Purpose and Functions	The state's purpose is general and broad, such as maintaining law and order in society.	Associations have a specific and limited purpose, e.g., promoting sports, education, or religion.
5. Sovereignty and Power to Punish	The state is sovereign and can punish law-breakers through imprisonment, fines, or legal action.	Associations are not sovereign; they can only terminate membership.

OPTIONAL MODULE - 7A

Q 54 - Name any five organs of the United States and also the name of five permanent members of the United States that have Veto Power.

Answer – Five Organs of the United Nations :

- 1. General Assembly :** Represents all 193 member countries.
- 2. Security Council :** Responsible for maintaining international peace and security.
- 3. Economic and Social Council :** Focuses on economic and social development.
- 4. Secretariat :** Manages the day-to-day work of the UN.
- 5. International Court of Justice :** The principal judicial organ of the UN.

Five Permanent Members of the Security Council with Veto Power:



1. United States (USA)
2. United Kingdom (UK)
3. France
4. Russia
5. China

OPTIONAL MODULE - 7B

Q 54 - Describe any five features of an ideal - type Bureaucracy as determined by Max Weber.

Answer – Max Weber considered bureaucracy as the most rational and efficient form of social organization to run governments and large institutions. He described it as neutral and systematic.

The main features of an ideal-type bureaucracy are :

1. **Defined Jurisdiction** : Each official's duties and powers are clearly defined. No officer can make decisions beyond their authority, ensuring clarity and accountability.
2. **Hierarchical Structure** : Offices are organized in a pyramid-like structure, with junior officers under the control of senior officers. This maintains order and control over commands and decisions.
3. **Written Rules and Records** : All work and decisions are guided by written rules and documented files. Pre-established rules apply to all situations, ensuring stability and uniformity in operations.
4. **Equal Application of Rules** : Rules apply equally to all employees; no special rules are made for particular individuals, ensuring fairness and discipline.
5. **Political Neutrality** : Bureaucracy remains independent of political pressures and personal interests. Decisions are made solely according to rules and the organization's interest, ensuring impartial and organized functioning of government.





Thank you!

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

Strive for Excellence - Your Path to Success