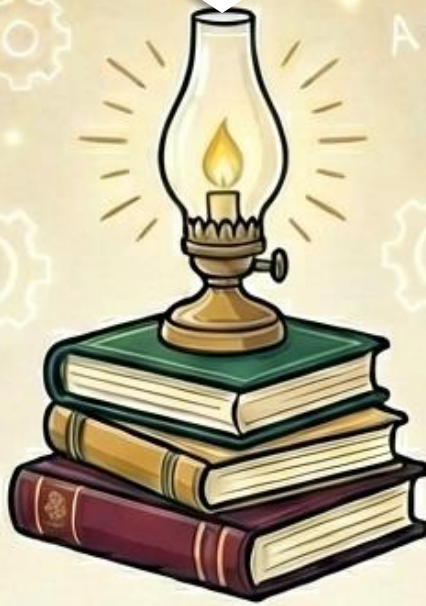




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



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 5 - Which Fundamental Right has been removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (A) Right to Education (B) Right to Property
(C) Right to Freedom (D) Right to Freedom of Religion

Answer - (B) Right to Property

Q 6 - How many freedoms have been guaranteed by the Indian Constitution under the Right to Freedom?

- (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8

Answer - (B) 6

Q7 - How many subjects are there in the 'Concurrent List' in the Constitution of India for the division of powers?

- (A) 97 (B) 47 (C) 66 (D) 75

Answer - (B) 47

Q 8 - Who among the following presides over the sessions of the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) The President (B) The Speaker
(C) The Vice President (D) The Leader of the House

Answer - (C) The Vice President

Q 9 - What can be the maximum number of members of the Lok Sabha?

- (A) 540 (B) 543
(C) 545 (D) 550

Answer - (D) 550



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 :-



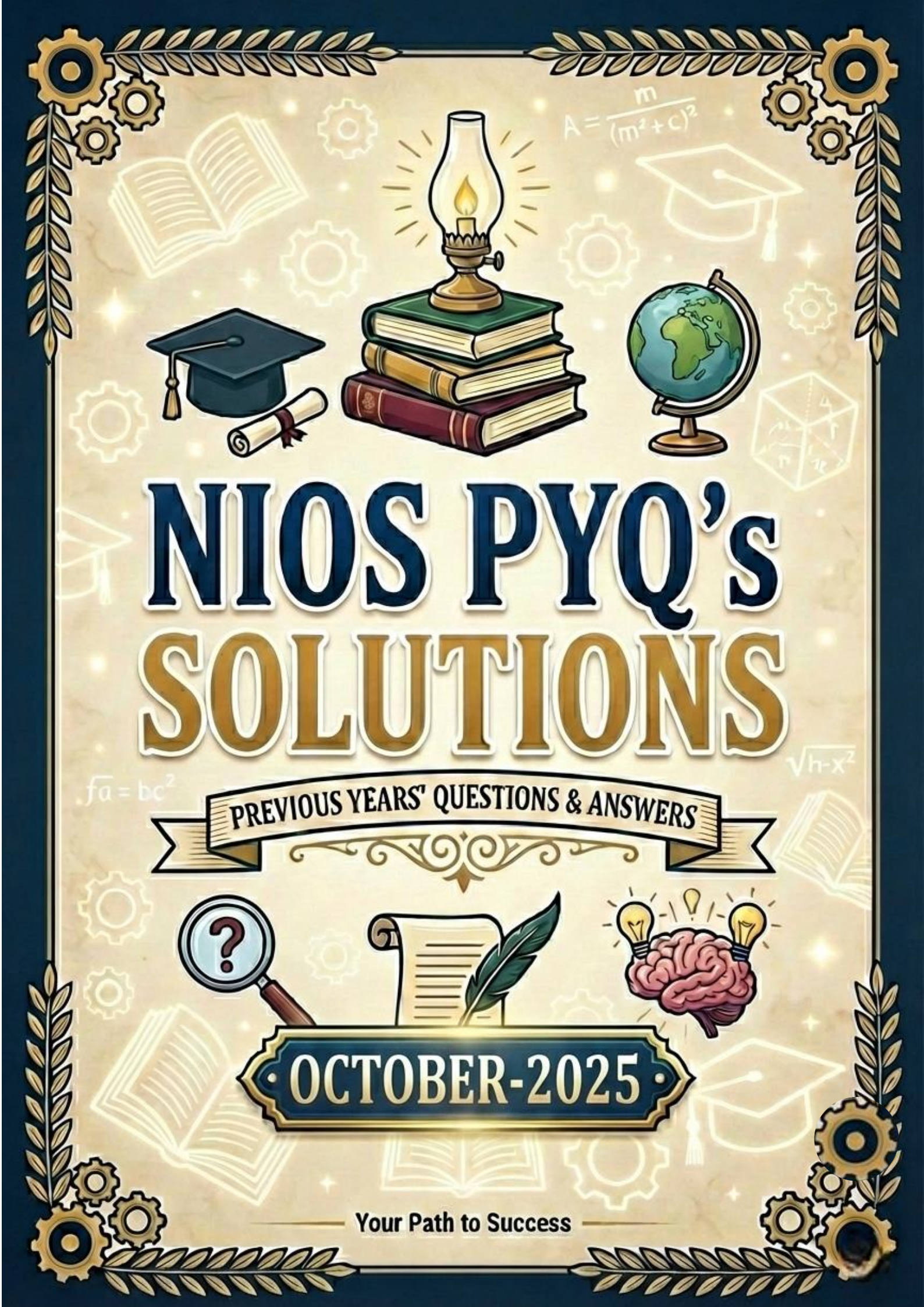
1. **Taxes** : Gram Panchayats have the power to levy various taxes such as house tax, tax on cattle, immovable property, commercial crops, and tax on produce sold in the village.
2. **Government Grants** : The largest part of Panchayats' income comes from grants received from the State and Central Governments. 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.





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



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$\sqrt{h-x^2}$

$fa = bc^2$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION – A

Q 1. The idea of 'Liberty, equality and fraternity' is related to :

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

Answer – (D) Liberalism

Q 2. How many freedoms have been guaranteed under the 'Right to Freedom'?

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

Answer – (B) Six

Q 3. Complete the given sentence to make it correct for the economic and social principle of Directive Principles providing adequate means of livelihood for both _____.

- (A) Men and women
- (B) Rich and Poor
- (C) General and OBCs
- (D) Educated and illiterate

Answer – (A) Men and women

Q 4. Which one of the following amendments was made to include 'Fundamental Duties' in the Constitution of India?

- (A) 42nd amendment
- (B) 44th amendment
- (C) 86th amendment
- (D) 73rd amendment

Answer – (A) 42nd amendment



Q 5. What is the minimum age required to contest for the office of President of India is?

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

Answer – (D) 35 years

Q 6. Members of which one of the following Houses are not the voters for electing the President of India?

- (A) Rajya Sabha
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) Vidhan Parishads
- (D) Vidhan Sabhas

Answer – (C) Vidhan Parishads

Q 7. A maximum of how many candidates can be accommodated in an Electronic Voting Machine (EVM)?

- (A) 16
- (B) 17
- (C) 18
- (D) 20

Answer – (A) 16

Q 8. 'Shiv Sena', a regional party belongs to which one of the following States?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Assam

Answer – (B) Maharashtra



Q 9. Which one of the following is not a reason for regionalism?

- (A) Language
- (B) Culture
- (C) Good Governance
- (D) Unbalanced development

Answer – (C) Good Governance

Q 10. Choose from the following pressure groups which is professional.

Choose from the following pressure groups which is professional.

- (A) Students Union
- (B) FICCI
- (C) Ram Krishna Mission
- (D) Police Welfare Organization

Answer – (B) FICCI

Q 11. Which one of the following is not an 'environmental problem'?

- (A) Industrialization
- (B) Urbanization
- (C) Privatization
- (D) Population Growth

Answer – (C) Privatization

Q 12. Choose the statement which is not a feature of good governance?

- (A) People fully participate in governance.
- (B) Law and order is maintained.
- (C) People are ill informed.
- (D) Human rights are guaranteed.

Answer – (C) People are ill informed.



Q 13. Choose an option which is not an hindrance to good Governance.

- (A) Corruption
- (B) Violence
- (C) Rule of Law
- (D) Population growth

Answer – (C) Rule of Law

Q 14. Choose the incorrect option about the Human Rights.

- (A) Human Rights are universal.
- (B) Human Rights belong to individuals.
- (C) Human Rights are different in different countries.
- (D) Human Rights treat all people as equal.

Answer – (C) Human Rights are different in different countries.

Q 15. Choose the statement which is True.

- (A) Cold War is not over.
- (B) United Nations works for United States.
- (C) Panchsheel agreement was signed between India and Pakistan.
- (D) India has taken part in many peace keeping operations.

Answer – (D) India has taken part in many peace keeping operations.

Q 16. Which one of the following is a permanent member of the UN Security Council?

- (A) Japan
- (B) France
- (C) Australia
- (D) Italy

Answer – (B) France



Q 17. Choose the correct new name of Ceylon.

- (A) Bhuta
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) Singapore
- (D) Tibet

Answer – (B) Sri Lanka

OPTIONAL MODULE – 7A

Q How many countries were founder members of the United Nations in 1945?

- (A) 48
- (B) 49
- (C) 50
- (D) 51

Answer – (D) 51

Q 19. In which city is the International Court of Justice located?

- (A) London
- (B) Hague
- (C) New York
- (D) Tokyo

Answer – (B) Hague

Q 20. Identify the correct full form of CTBT.

- (A) Complete Test Ban Treaty
- (B) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- (C) Control Test Ban Treaty
- (D) Complete Total Weapon Ban Treaty

Answer – (B) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty



OPTIONAL MODULE – 7B

Q 18. Civil Servants are recruited by an independent agency known as ____.

- (A) Planning Commission
- (B) Election Commission
- (C) Staff Selection Commission
- (D) Public Service Commission

Answer – (D) Public Service Commission

Q 19. Joint Public Service Commission can be formed only for ____.

- (A) One state only
- (B) Two states only
- (C) For two or more states
- (D) Union territories

Answer – (C) For two or more states

Q 20. Concept of bureaucracy was developed by ____.

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) Lenin
- (D) Max Weber

Answer – (D) Max Weber

Continued (Short Answer type Fill in the Blanks)

Q 21. Fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningful.

Dictatorship of the ____ means the rule of the ____ class.

Answer – (i) Proletariat, (ii) Working (Labour)

Q 22. Habeas Corpus is an order by the court to ____ to present the person ____ before it.

Answer – (i) State, (ii) Physically



Q 23. Directive Principles of the State Policy are in the form of ____ to the ____ at the Centre and States.

Answer – (i) Governments, (ii) Instructions

Q 24. The procedure of ____ the Constitution in a federal system is normally ____.

Answer – (i) Amendment, (ii) Complex

Q 25. Answer the following questions :

(a) Name the process through which the President of India can be removed from his/her office.

Answer – Impeachment

(b) What is the tenure of the President of India?

Answer – 5 years

Q 26.

(a) What is the minimum age required to be a member of the Rajya Sabha?

Answer – 30 years

(b) A maximum how many members can be nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India?

Answer – 12 members

Q 27.

(a) Which house of Parliament is known as lower house?

Answer – Lok Sabha

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

Answer – Vice-President

Q 28.

(a) Name the highest civil court in a district.

Answer – District Court



(b) What proportion of total seats and posts are reserved for women in the Panchayati Raj System by the 73rd amendment?

Answer – One-third (1/3)

Q 29. Fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningful.

A political party is an _____ body of people who share certain _____ and goals.

Answer – (i) Organized, (ii) Principles

Q 30. Public opinion is not _____ opinion but there is a general _____ on the issue.

Answer – (i) Unanimous, (ii) Agreement

Q 31. Answer the following questions – Mark the sentence as True or False:

(a) Coal is a renewable resource.

Answer – False (Coal is a non-renewable resource.)

(b) The Rio Conference, later was called 'UN Conference on Environment and Development'.

Answer – True

Q 32. Mark the sentence as True or False :

(a) Human Rights are inherent in human existence.

Answer – True

(b) The promotion and protection of human rights is limited to National boundaries.

Answer – False (The protection of human rights is not limited to national boundaries; it is a global concern.)

OPTIONAL MODULE – 7A

Fill in the blanks to make the following sentences meaningful.

Q 33. All members of the _____ Nations are the members of the _____.

Answer – (i) United, (ii) General Assembly

Q 34. The UN _____ has _____ non-permanent members.

Answer – (i) Security Council, (ii) 10



Q 35. Answer the following questions:

(a) Which date is celebrated as Human Rights Day?

Answer – 10 December

(b) In which year was the United Nations established?

Answer – 24 October 1945

OPTIONAL MODULE – 7B

Fill in the blank to make the following sentences meaningful.

Q 33. Union Public Service Commission _____ the candidates for appointment to _____ India services.

Answer – (i) Recruits/Selects, (ii) All

Q 34. Two or _____ states may agree to have _____ Public Service Commission for them.

Answer – (i) More than two, (ii) Joint

Q 35. Answer the following questions :

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

Answer – 6 years (or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier)

(b) Who appoints the chairman of the Joint Public Service Commission?

Answer – President

SECTION – B

Q 36. Explain the Right to Freedom of Religion.

Answer – Under Articles 25 to 28 of the Constitution, all citizens of India have the freedom to follow the voice of their conscience and freely profess, practice, and propagate any religion. The State has no religion of its own.

OR

Explain the Right against Exploitation.



Answer – Under Articles 23 and 24, human trafficking and begar (forced labour) are prohibited. Along with this, children below the age of 14 years are completely prohibited from working in factories, mines, or other hazardous occupations.

Q 37. Explain any two Directive Principles of State Policy relating to International peace and security.

Answer – Any two Directive Principles related to international peace and security are:

1. The State shall make efforts to promote international peace and security.
2. The State shall maintain just and honorable relations among nations and encourage the settlement of international disputes through arbitration.

OR

Explain any two steps taken by the Government to raise the status of women.

Answer – The Government has taken the following important steps to improve the status of women:

1. Through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, one-third (1/3) of the seats in Panchayats and Municipalities have been reserved for women.
2. The Government has made laws for equal pay for equal work and maternity relief.

Q 38. Highlight any two differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Answer – Two Differences between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy

1. **Justiciability** – Fundamental Rights are justiciable, which means a person can approach the court if these rights are violated, whereas Directive Principles are non-justiciable.
2. **Nature** – Fundamental Rights are negative in nature because they put restrictions on the powers of the Government, whereas Directive Principles are positive instructions that the Government has to implement.

OR

Highlight any two duties that are related to respect of national symbols and unity.

Answer – According to Article 51A of the Constitution, the duties of citizens are:

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To protect and maintain the unity and integrity of India.



Q 39. Examine any two features of Money Bills.

Answer – Two features of Money Bills are:

1. **Introduction** – A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and not in the Rajya Sabha.
2. **President's Recommendation** – It can be introduced in the House only with the prior recommendation of the President, and the President cannot return it for reconsideration.

Q 40. Explain any two functions of the Returning Officer.

Answer – Two main functions of the Returning Officer are:

1. **Nomination and Election Symbols** – The Returning Officer scrutinizes nomination papers, accepts or rejects them, and allots election symbols to candidates.
2. **Declaration of Results** – He supervises the entire polling process, conducts the counting of votes under his supervision, and finally declares the result of the winning candidate.

OR

Explain any four methods of Election Campaign.

Answer – Four methods of election campaign are:

1. **Public Meetings** – Organizing large public meetings by candidates to influence voters.
2. **Manifesto** – Distributing pamphlets containing the policies and programmes of the political party.
3. **Media** – Broadcasting speeches and carrying out publicity through radio and television.
4. **Personal Contact** – Influential members of the party visit door-to-door and request people for votes.

Q 41. Analyse any two causes of regionalism.

Answer – Two causes of regionalism are:

1. **Continuous Neglect** – Administrative or economic neglect of a particular region by the government creates dissatisfaction among the people, which leads to regionalism.
2. **Cultural Identity** – Regionalism also emerges as an effort to protect a distinct language, culture, or ideology and as a reaction against externally imposed patterns.

OR



Examine any four methods to form public opinion.

Answer – Four methods of forming public opinion are:

1. **Press** – Newspapers and magazines help people become aware of important issues and form opinions.
2. **Electronic Media** – Radio and television educate people about social evils and help in shaping public opinion.
3. **Political Parties** – Political parties mobilize people through public meetings and manifestos.
4. **Educational Institutions** – Schools and colleges shape students' thinking and leadership abilities through debates and discussions.

Q 42. Write any two objectives of India's National Environment Policy.

Answer – Two main objectives of India's National Environment Policy are:

1. **Protection and Development** – To protect and preserve a safe, healthy, productive, and aesthetically satisfying environment.
2. **Ecological Balance** – To base the country's development on ecological principles and encourage the recycling of resources.

Q 43. Why 'Law and Order' is an essential feature of good governance? Examine.

Answer – Peace and law and order are considered the **first step of development** in good governance because without them the safety of life and property cannot be ensured, which hinders economic and social development. Only when law and order are strong can the government focus effectively on public welfare.

Q 44. Highlight any two problems faced by the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Answer – Two main problems faced by the Tamils in Sri Lanka are:

1. **Lack of Citizenship** – The laws of 1948–49 deprived nearly one million Indian Tamils of their political and civil rights.
2. **Discrimination** – Tamil participation in government services and educational opportunities was reduced, and the settlement of Sinhalese in Tamil areas was encouraged.

Q 45. Highlight any two problems between India and Pakistan.

Answer – Two main problems between India and Pakistan are:

1. **Kashmir Dispute** – This has been the main cause of tension between the two countries, leading to several wars.



2. **Cross-border Terrorism** – India has accused Pakistan of encouraging state-supported terrorist activities in Kashmir and other parts of the country.

Q 46. Assess Non-alignment as a feature of India's Foreign Policy.

Answer – Non-alignment means adopting an independent foreign policy during the Cold War without joining any military bloc such as the United States or the Soviet Union. It does not mean neutrality or indifference, but the freedom to form independent opinions on international issues based on their merits and demerits. This policy gave developing countries an opportunity to protect their sovereignty and national interests.

Q 47. Analyse Gandhism as an advocacy of democracy.

Answer – The basic foundation of Gandhian democracy is decentralization. Mahatma Gandhi believed that political power should reside in individuals, which forms the basis of Swaraj. In his system, power moves from the bottom to the top—from the individual to the village, from the village to local government, and finally to the Centre. Gandhi's concept of Ram Rajya is a self-regulated system where every individual is his own ruler. He wanted a democratic system based on Gram Panchayats, so that the welfare of the last person in society (Sarvodaya) could be achieved.

OR

Analyse the relevance of Marxism in the present day world.

Answer – Karl Marx's Marxism is still relevant as an important theory of social change, especially in analyzing economic inequality and exploitation. Although many communist systems failed in practice, the issues it raised such as workers' rights, social justice, and a classless society remain significant even in today's capitalist world. It helps in understanding the growing gap between the rich and the poor and exposes exploitation by capitalists through the concept of surplus value.

Q 48. Write any three differences between State and other associations.

Answer – The major differences between the State and other associations are:

1. **Membership** – Membership of the State is compulsory, and a person can be a member of only one State at a time, whereas membership of other associations is voluntary.
2. **Sovereignty** – The State is fully sovereign and supreme, whereas other associations are not sovereign and must function within the laws of the State.
3. **Power to Punish** – The State has the authority to punish physically or imprison law-breakers, whereas other associations can only expel their members.



Q 49. Examine the importance of Human Rights and their place in the Indian Constitution.

Answer – Human Rights are inherent in human existence and are essential for human dignity. In the Indian Constitution, they are placed in Part III as Fundamental Rights, including the right to equality, freedom, and protection against exploitation. These rights are justiciable, and under Article 32, a person can directly approach the Supreme Court of India if these rights are violated. In addition, under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established to ensure better protection of these rights.

Q 50. Show with the help of examples the participation of India in UN peace keeping operations.

Answer – India is one of the leading contributors of military forces to the United Nations peacekeeping missions and has participated in more than 35 operations so far. For example, in 1956, India sent peacekeeping forces to the Gaza Strip (Sinai), and in the 1960s, it played an important role in saving Democratic Republic of the Congo from disintegration. Even after the Cold War, India has sent not only soldiers but also doctors and administrators to countries like Angola, Cambodia, Somalia, and Sierra Leone.

OR

Show with the help of examples, the steps taken by India to normalize relations with China.

Answer – India took several steps to improve relations with China. In 1976, both countries exchanged ambassadors and restored political relations. In 1988, the visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi started the process of resolving the border dispute. In 2003, during the visit of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, both sides agreed to reopen the Nathu La Pass for trade, and China recognized Sikkim as part of India. Both countries also focused on increasing economic cooperation, which significantly expanded bilateral trade.

(Currently around \$150 billion; according to the book, \$10 billion.)

OPTIONAL MODULE– 7A (Long-answer Q)**Q 51. Explain any three functions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.**

Answer – The **United Nations General Assembly**, also called the "World Parliament," performs the following important functions:

1. **Debates and Recommendations** – It can discuss any global issue such as peace, security, disarmament, and human rights and make recommendations to member nations.
2. **Appointment Functions** – On the recommendation of the Security Council, it appoints the Secretary-General and elects judges of other organs like the International Court of Justice.



3. **Budget and Membership** – It approves the UN budget and decides on the admission of new member states.

Q 52. Highlight any three types of activities of the United Nations to maintain peace in the world.

Answer – The major activities of the United Nations for world peace are:

1. **Mediation** – Acting as a mediator between two conflicting parties to bring about a peaceful settlement without the use of force, as seen in the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Afghanistan conflict (1979–1989).
2. **Peacekeeping Forces** – Sending neutral military and civilian groups to disputed areas to separate warring parties and prevent conflict, such as in Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cambodia.
3. **Compulsory Sanctions** – Imposing economic, diplomatic, or trade sanctions on countries that threaten peace, forcing them to stop aggressive activities, as seen in South Africa and Iraq.

OPTIONAL MODULE – 7B (Long-answer Q)

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

Answer – The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is a constitutional body for higher-level services of the Central Government. Its composition is as follows:

1. **Structure** – The Constitution does not fix the number of members; it depends on the discretion of the **President of India**. Generally, it consists of 9 to 11 members. (According to the NIOS book, the Commission has one Chairman and six to eight members.)
2. **Appointment** – The Chairman and other members are appointed by the President of India.
3. **Qualification** – According to the Constitution, at least half of the members should have a minimum **of ten years' experience** under the Government of India or a State Government.
4. **Tenure** – Members can hold office for six years from the date of appointment or until the age of **65 years**, whichever is earlier.
5. **Independence** – To ensure impartiality, their salaries are paid from the Consolidated Fund of India, and no disadvantageous change can be made in their service conditions during their tenure.



Q 52. Highlight any three recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission related to political executive.

Answer – The Administrative Reforms Commission (1966) made the following important recommendations to improve the relationship between ministers (political executive) and government employees:

1. **Professional Understanding** – The political executive should have a proper understanding of the working methods and professional nature of administrative functions.
2. **Minimum Interference** – Ministers should interfere as little as possible in internal administrative matters related to public services, such as postings, transfers, and promotions.
3. **Policy Commitment** – The political executive should not pressure officers to act against approved government policies in favor of any individual. The main aim was to prevent politicization of services and develop a healthy work culture.

Q 53. Explain any five differences between State and Nation.

Answer – The main differences between State and Nation are:

1. **Nature and Legal Basis** – A State is a compulsory political organization and a legal entity. A Nation, on the other hand, is a cultural and psychological concept based on common language, religion, or historical heritage.
2. **Status of Sovereignty** – Sovereignty is the supreme and essential quality of a State, without which it cannot exist. A Nation is not sovereign unless it achieves the status of an independent State.
3. **Definite Elements** – A State has four definite elements: population, definite territory, government, and sovereignty. A Nation does not have such fixed elements; it may exist on emotional bonds and mutual understanding among people.
4. **Nature of Unity** – In a State, unity is imposed through external laws and rules. In a Nation, unity develops naturally through shared joys, sorrows, and historical ties.
5. **Permanence and Continuity** – A State is almost a permanent institution and continues until conquered by another State. A Nation, however, is more enduring because of its historical and cultural bonds.

OR



Explain any five differences between State and Society.

Answer – The main differences between State and Society are:

1. **Nature of Organization** – The State is a formal political organization, whereas Society is a social organization that includes all social, economic, and cultural associations.
2. **Origin** – Society originated with the beginning of human life and existed before the State. The State is a man-made institution formed at a later stage of social development.
3. **Sovereignty** – The State has supreme and coercive power (sovereignty) through which it exercises control. Society does not possess sovereignty.
4. **Definite Territory** – A State must have a definite and permanent geographical area. Society may have a wide or limited area, but it is not fixed like the State.
5. **Nature of Rules** – The rules of the State are called laws, which are written, clear, and binding. Their violation may lead to physical punishment. The rules of Society are customs, which may be unwritten and vague, and their violation may result only in social boycott.

Q 54. Analyse the importance of the Urban Local Bodies as a third tier of governance.

Answer – Urban Local Bodies are important institutions of administration that help in solving the complex problems of towns and cities through a decentralized system and improve the standard of living of citizens. Their importance can be understood as follows:

1. **Basic Services** – These bodies ensure essential civic amenities in towns and cities such as clean water supply, drainage, waste disposal, public health, sanitation, and street lighting. They also regulate building construction, making urban life more organized and convenient.
2. **Democratic Participation** – Urban Local Bodies provide local people with an opportunity to directly participate in the process of governance. Voters directly elect their councillors, who play an active role in budgeting, policy-making, and ensuring accountability in city administration.
3. **Empowerment** – The 74th Constitutional Amendment (1992) ensured one-third reservation for women and reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. This has politically empowered weaker and marginalized sections of society by involving them in decision-making.
4. **Grassroots Democracy** – These bodies promote autonomy and responsibility at the local level, giving practical shape to the idea of self-government. This system makes development work people-centered, so that local development is carried out according to local resources and needs instead of depending only on the Centre or State Governments.





Thank you!



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



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