

POLITICAL SCIENCE(317)

SECTION-A

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: (B) sixteenth century

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

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

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

Answer: (C) Population

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. What is the maximum permissible membership of the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) 200
- (B) 225
- (C) 250
- (D) 275

Answer: (C) 250

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

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

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

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

18. On which date is the United Nations Day celebrated?

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

Answer: (B) 24th October

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

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

21. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

Strictly speaking, the State is a political organization and the society is a social organization

22. Answer any two questions :

(a) Which organ of the government enforces law?

Answer: Executive organ of the government enforces law.

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

Answer: (i) Population (ii) Definite territory

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

35. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

The United States and China are the two permanent members of the UN Security Council.

SECTION-B

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

Answer: According to Gandhiji, ends and means constitute two aspects of the same reality, i.e., two sides of the same coin. They form an organic whole. Ends grow out of the means "As are the means, so are the ends". Gandhiji used to say. He also said, the means may be likened to a seed; the ends, to a tree and there is just the same inviolable connection between the means and the ends as there is between the seed and the tree." He argued that the state can not attain its ideal character as long as the means are tainted with violence. That is why he always laid emphasis on the purity of means to achieve the ends. Impure means can not achieve pure ends. He said once: "I would not accept Swaraj if it comes through bloodshed". Again, "For me, Ahimsa comes before Swaraj." So close and inseparable is the relation between the two that if one takes care of the means, the ends will take care of themselves. Furthermore, the realization of the goal has to be, for Gandhiji, in proportion to that of the means. Gandhiji was no Machiavelli. For Machiavelli, ends justify the means; for Gandhiji, means justify the ends.

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

Answer: Two features of the Constitution of India:

- i. **Federal State:** Mahatma Gandhi talked about decentralisation of powers of the State in the Indian context. All the powers of economic development and social change are vested in the State. The State has been bestowed with vast powers in the field of agriculture as well as industrial development. In the words of Rajni Kothari, 'the ideology of a stronger and centralised State and the cult of personality have brought the country close to a centralised State'.
- ii. **A Welfare State:** The framers of the Indian Constitution incorporated many provisions to make India a Welfare State. The basic aims of a Welfare State were clearly included in the Preamble to the Constitution, and virtually in all provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution, containing the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 38 states : "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life."

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

Answer: The emergency provisions in the Indian Constitution are crucial for maintaining national security and stability during extraordinary situations. They allow the central government to assume greater control during times of external aggression, internal disturbances, or financial crises, ensuring a coordinated response to protect the nation. Additionally, these provisions enable the imposition of President's Rule in states where constitutional governance has broken down, ensuring the continuation of lawful governance. Safeguards like the requirement for parliamentary approval prevent misuse, thus balancing the need for swift action with the protection of democratic principles

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

Answer: The importance of Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

1. **Access to Justice for Marginalized Groups:** Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has made justice more accessible to the poor and weaker sections of society who may not have the resources or knowledge to seek legal redress on their own. Through PIL, the judiciary can address issues affecting vulnerable groups, such as under trials held in illegal detention, bonded laborers, slum dwellers, and child laborers, ensuring their rights are protected and upheld.
2. **Judicial Activism and Public Accountability:** PIL has expanded the role of the judiciary in safeguarding public interest by allowing individuals and groups, even if not directly affected, to bring important social, environmental, and human rights issues before the court. This has led to increased judicial activism, where the judiciary actively intervenes to protect public interest, as seen in cases like the closure of polluting factories, thereby holding authorities accountable for their actions and ensuring better governance.

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

Answer: Gram Panchayats serve as vital institutions of grassroots democracy, enabling local communities to participate directly in governance and decision-making. They are responsible for essential civic functions such as sanitation, health care, education, and water supply, which are crucial for improving the quality of life in rural areas. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment expanded their role, entrusting them with additional responsibilities like preparing development plans, managing budgets, and implementing poverty alleviation programs. However, the effectiveness of Gram Panchayats varies widely due to challenges such as limited resources, inadequate administrative support, and issues like corruption and political interference. While they have the potential to significantly impact rural development and strengthen democracy, their success depends on the availability of resources and the capacity to manage and execute their functions effectively

44. Analyze the relations between India and China.

Answer: The relations between India and China have been marked by a mix of cooperation and conflict. Historically, both nations have shared cultural and civilizational ties dating back to the 2nd century BC. Following China's communist revolution in 1949, India was quick to recognize the People's Republic of China and supported its claims in the international arena, including its bid for United Nations membership and its sovereignty over Taiwan. However, relations soured when China occupied Tibet in 1950, a region of strategic interest to India. Despite India's initial efforts to maintain a close relationship, including signing the Sino-Indian Treaty of Friendship in 1954 and promoting the 'Panchsheel Principles,' the situation deteriorated after China suppressed the Tibetan uprising in 1959, leading to further distrust. The granting of asylum to the Dalai Lama by India added to the tensions, despite earlier periods of diplomatic cooperation, such as during the Korean conflict

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

45. Analyze the importance of UN Security Council.

Answer: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is the most powerful decision-making body within the UN, tasked with maintaining international peace and security. Composed of 15 members, including five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the UK, and the USA—who hold veto power, the UNSC has the authority to make binding decisions that member states must follow. This includes imposing sanctions, such as economic embargoes and arms bans, as well as authorizing peacekeeping missions to stabilize conflict zones. The veto power allows any of the permanent members to block substantive decisions, which has been both a strength in ensuring major powers' cooperation and a point of criticism for hindering decisive action. Despite these challenges, the UNSC has played a crucial role in addressing global conflicts, though there is ongoing debate about reforming its structure to better reflect the current geopolitical landscape.

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

Answer:

- i. (a) Disputes between the Government of India on the one side and one or more States on the other side.
(b) Disputes between the Government of India and one or more States on one side and one or more States on the other side.
(c) Disputes between two or more States.
- ii. The Supreme Court has been invested with special powers in the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. In this connection, it has the power to issue directions or writs.
- iii. Cases under Public Interests Litigation (PIL) can also be heard directly. (This is an extra Constitutional practice; there is no mention of PIL in the Constitution).

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

Answer: Gandhism, rooted in principles of non-violence, truth, and simplicity, remains relevant in today's world, especially in addressing contemporary challenges. In an era marked by increasing violence, social inequalities, and environmental degradation, Gandhian values offer alternative solutions for sustainable and ethical living. His emphasis on *Satyagraha* (non-violent resistance) provides a powerful tool for social and political movements worldwide, advocating for justice and human rights without resorting to violence. Gandhiji's vision of *Sarvodaya* (the welfare of all), with a focus on uplifting the poorest, aligns with modern goals of inclusive development and social justice. Additionally, his advocacy for *Swadeshi* (self-reliance) and decentralization resonates with current movements towards localism, sustainable development, and the empowerment of communities. Gandhism's holistic approach to life, integrating moral, spiritual, and practical aspects, offers a timeless framework for creating a more just, peaceful, and sustainable world

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

Answer: Three functions of the Election Commission of India:

i. Delimitation of Constituencies

To facilitate the process of elections, a country has to be divided into several constituencies.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Constituency | It is territorial area from where a candidate contests elections |
|--------------|--|

The task of delimiting constituencies is generally performed by the Delimitation Commission consisting of five serving or retired judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Election Commissioner who is its ex-officio member. All secretarial assistance (at all levels, national, state, district) is provided to the Delimitation Commission by the Election Commission. The Delimitation Commission is constituted by the Government from time to time.

ii. Recognition of Political Parties

One of the important functions of the Election Commission is to recognise political parties as all India (National) or State (Regional) Political Parties. If in a general election, a particular party gets four percent of the total valid votes polled in any four states it is recognised as an all India (National) Party. If a party gets four percent of the total valid votes in a state, it is recognized as a State or regional party. (You will read in details about Political Parties in the following Lesson No.19). The Indian National Congress, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Communist Party of India (CPI), The Communist Party of India (Marxist) the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) and the Nationalist Congress Party are at present (2006) major recognised national parties.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

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

Answer: Three types of non-military sanctions which can be imposed by the United Nations.

1. Economic Sanctions:

These sanctions involve the restriction or complete prohibition of trade, investment, and financial transactions with a target country or entity. Economic sanctions can include measures such as freezing the assets of individuals or organizations, banning the export or import of specific goods, and restricting access to financial markets. The aim is to exert economic pressure on the target, causing financial hardship that compels them to change their policies or behavior. An example is the sanctions imposed on Iraq in the 1990s, which severely restricted its ability to sell oil and access international financial systems.

2. Diplomatic Sanctions:

Diplomatic sanctions involve the reduction or severance of diplomatic ties with the target country or entity. This can include actions such as the withdrawal of ambassadors, the closing of embassies, or the suspension of membership in international organizations. These measures are intended to isolate the target diplomatically and signal international disapproval. For instance, South Africa faced diplomatic isolation during the apartheid era, with many countries refusing to maintain normal diplomatic relations.

3. Sporting and Cultural Sanctions:

These sanctions involve banning a country or entity from participating in international sporting events, cultural exchanges, or other global activities. The purpose is to isolate the target socially and culturally, thereby applying pressure to conform to international norms. An example is the ban on South Africa from participating in international sports during the apartheid era, which contributed to its eventual dismantling of racial segregation policies.

52. Explain any three objectives of the United Nations.

Answer: Three objectives of the United Nations:

- i. to maintain international peace and security through collective measures for suppression of aggression and through peaceful settlement of disputes;
- ii. to develop friendly relations among countries based on full respect for the principle of equality and self-determination;
- iii. to achieve international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural or humanitarian fields, and
- iv. to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

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

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

- i. **Nature:** Fundamental Rights are negative in nature, as they limit the authority of the government, while Directive Principles are positive directions that guide the government to establish social and economic democracy.
- ii. **Justiciability:** Fundamental Rights are justiciable, meaning they are enforceable by courts of law, whereas Directive Principles are non-justiciable and cannot be enforced by the courts.
- iii. **Legal Remedies:** Citizens can approach the Supreme Court or High Courts to seek legal remedies for the violation of Fundamental Rights. However, Directive Principles do not confer legal rights, and therefore, no legal remedies are available for their non-implementation.
- iv. **Objective:** The primary objective of Fundamental Rights is to protect individual liberties and restrict governmental power. In contrast, the Directive Principles aim to guide the government in promoting the welfare of the people and achieving social and economic justice.
- v. **Constitutional Status:** While Fundamental Rights are legally binding and superior in terms of enforceability, Directive Principles, though non-enforceable, are fundamental to the governance of the country and serve as guidelines for creating policies aimed at public welfare.

54. Describe any five legislative powers of the President of India.

Answer: Five legislative powers of the President of India:

- i. The President summons and prorogues Parliament, ensuring it meets at least twice a year with no more than a six-month gap between sessions, and has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha on the Prime Minister's recommendation.
- ii. The President nominates twelve members to the Rajya Sabha from fields such as literature, science, art, and social service, and can nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha if they are underrepresented.
- iii. The President can call a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament to resolve disagreements on non-money bills, with this power being exercised three times in history.
- iv. The President addresses both Houses of Parliament jointly after every general election and at the start of the first session each year, outlining the government's policies.
- v. The President gives assent to bills passed by Parliament, can return a bill for reconsideration, and may promulgate ordinances when Parliament is not in session, which have the force of law until the next session.

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