

General Instructions:

- i) All questions are compulsory.
- ii) Question numbers 1 - 12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- iii) Question numbers 13 - 18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- iv) Question numbers 19 - 23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- v) Question numbers 24 - 26 are passage and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- vi) Question numbers 27 - 30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- vii) There is an internal choice in 4 and 6 marks questions.

Section – A

1. Which of the following defines freedom?
a) The absence of rules and regulations b) The ability to do whatever one wants
c) The absence of external constraints d) The power to dominate others
2. In a democratic society, individual freedom is balanced with:
a) Anarchy b) Totalitarianism
c) Rule of Law d) Censorship
3. We require global citizenship for:
a) Global problems b) Changing boundaries
c) Interdependencies d) All the above
4. Which of the following defines citizenship?
a) Being a member of a particular political party.
b) Owning property within a country.
c) Having legal rights and responsibilities in a country.
d) Having a high social status.
5. Citizenship is primarily determined by:
a) Ethnicity b) Birthplace
c) Parents' occupation d) Religious beliefs
6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.
Assertion (A): Voting is considered a fundamental right of citizenship.
Reason (R): Voting allows citizens to participate in the democratic process and elect their representatives.
7. The idea of self-determination refers to:
a) The right of individuals to determine their own political status and form government.
b) The dominance of one nation over others.
c) The establishment of communist regimes.
d) The rule of law and democratic principles.

23. Explain any 4 jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India.

Section – D

24. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

'Equal protection by the State to all religions'. This is how Nehru responded when a student asked him to spell out what secularism meant in independent India. He wanted a secular state to be one that "protects all religions, but does not favour one at the expense of others and does not itself adopt any religion as the state religion". Nehru was the philosopher of Indian secularism. Nehru did not practise any religion, nor did he believe in God. But for him secularism did not mean hostility to religion. In that sense Nehru was very different from Ataturk in Turkey. At the same time Nehru was not in favour of a complete separation between religion and state. A secular state can interfere in matters of religion to bring about social reform. Nehru himself played a key role in enacting laws abolishing caste discrimination, dowry and sati, and extending legal rights and social freedom to Indian women. While Nehru was prepared to be flexible on many counts, there was one thing on which he was always firm and uncompromising. Secularism for him meant a complete opposition to communalism of all kinds. Nehru was particularly severe in his criticism of the communalism of the majority community, which posed a threat to national unity. Secularism for him was not only a matter of principles, it was also the only guarantee of the unity and integrity of India.

24.1 Who said these lines, "protects all religions, but does not favour one at the expense of others and does not itself adopt any religion as the state religion".

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Sardar Patel
- c) Moti Lal Nehru
- d) Pt. J. L. Nehru

24.2 Nehru was the philosopher of Indian

- a) Democracy
- b) Socialism
- c) Secularism
- d) Monarchy

24.3 _____ saw religion as a threat to the State.

- a) Kemal Ataturk
- b) Sardar Patel
- c) Pt. Nehru
- d) None of the above

24.4 Secularism for him meant a complete opposition to _____ of all kinds.

- a) Communism
- b) Communalism
- c) Fascism
- d) Secularism

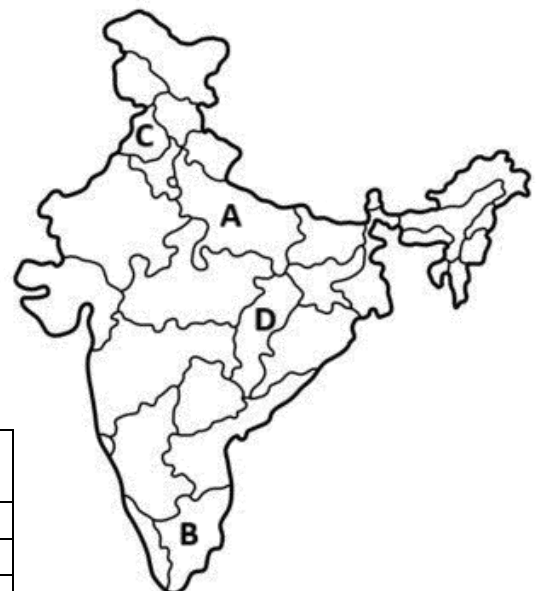
25. In the outlined political map of India given below, four states have been marked as A, B, C, D.

With the help of the information given below,

identify them and write their correct names in your answer sheet along with their respective

serial number of the information used and the

concerned alphabets as per the following format:



Serial Number	Alphabet concerned	Name of state
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

- i) The state having water sharing dispute with Karnataka.
- ii) The state formed in 2000.
- iii) The state adversely affected due to partition.
- iv) The state which caught nation's attention on 22nd January 2024.

26. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

In ancient Indian society, justice was associated with Dharma and maintaining Dharma for just social order, was considered to be a primary duty of the kings. In China, Confucius the famous philosopher argued that kings should maintain Justice by punishing wrong doers and awarding the virtuous. In 4th century BC Athens (Greece), Plato discussed issues of justice in his book 'The Republic'. Through a long dialogue between Socrates and his young friends, Glaucon and Adeimantus, Plato examined why we should be concerned about justice.

- 26.1 In ancient Indian society justice was associated with whom?
 a) Dharma b) Arthshastra c) Rajniti d) None of the above
- 26.2 Whose duty was to maintain Dharma in the society?
 a) Ministers b) Advisors c) King d) All the above
- 26.3 Who was Glaucon?
 a) Friend of Plato b) Friend of Confucius
 c) Friend of Socrates d) Friend of Aristotle
- 26.4 Name the Chinese famous philosopher who argued that King should maintain Justice by punishing wrong doers and rewarding the virtuous.
 a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Confucius d) Socrates

Section – E

27. Elaborate on the concept of Feminism and Socialism. (4+2=6)
 (OR)
 How can equality be promoted?
28. What are the functions of the Election commission of India according to Art. 324(1).
 Mention any 4 ways how election system in India could be reformed. (2+4=6)
 (OR)
 What is First past the post system? Why did India adopt this?
29. Explain extensively the concept of legal rights and State.
 (OR)
 Explain extensively the concept of rights and responsibilities.
30. Narrate the fundamental right of Right to Constitutional remedies through judicial mechanisms.
 (OR)
 Narrate the fundamental right of Right to Constitutional remedies through non-judicial mechanisms.