

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-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.

Section – A

1. Negative liberty means:

a) Liberty with few restraints	b) Liberty without restraints
c) Liberty with many restraints	d) Liberty with some restraints
2. Who wrote the book "On Liberty," which discusses the importance of individual freedom?

a) Thomas Hobbes	b) Immanuel Kant
c) John Stuart Mill	d) Plato
3. Which of the following is a limitation on the freedom of speech?

a) Artistic expression	b) Political criticism
c) Academic research	d) Hate speech
4. Which of the following statement is correct?
 - a) Liberty and equality are opposed to each other
 - b) Liberty and law are opposed to each other
 - c) Liberty and equality are supplementary
 - d) Liberty and law are contradictory
5. The concept of reservation in India is primarily aimed at:

a) Eliminating poverty	b) Promoting equality of opportunity
c) Ensuring religious freedom	d) Reducing illiteracy
6. In which book Plato gave his idea of justice?

a) Politics	b) The Republic	c) Prince	d) Democracy
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7. Immanuel Kant in his political philosophy laid emphasis on

a) Freedom	b) Rights	c) Social Justice	d) Dignity
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8. An example of a theocratic state is

a) France	b) Iran	c) Germany	d) Rwanda
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9. A minority group within a religious community exploited by another majority community is an example of :

a) Theocratic State	b) Secular State
c) Intra-religious domination	d) Inter-religious domination
10. Select one characteristics of Secularism

a) Cultural diversity	b) Social diversity
c) Economic diversity	d) None of the above
11. 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): Secularism ensures equal access to government positions regardless of religion.

Reason (R): It encourages religious discrimination in public employment and governance.

12. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
- Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Assertion (A): Freedom of the press is essential for a functioning democracy.

Reason (R): It negates transparency and accountability by providing citizens with access to information and exposing government wrongdoings.

Section – B

- Explain the sources of constraints imposed by force.
- Differentiate between self and other regarding actions.
- Define social justice.
- How did Immanuel Kant define rights? What are the two arguments proposed by him as moral conception of rights. (1+1)
- Differentiate between Nation and State.
- What was Nehru's perception on communalism?

Section – C

- Highlight three features of global citizenship.
- Explain Citizenship as full and equal membership to the political community in the context of migrant labourers.
- Elucidate about original position and veil of ignorance.
(OR)
What are the three principles of social justice?
- Describe details of Feminism.
- Explain the features of positive liberty.
(OR)
Explain the features of negative liberty.

Section – D

24. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God. The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. They identified three natural rights of man the right to life, liberty and property. All other rights were said to be derived from these basic rights. The idea that we are born with certain rights, is a very powerful notion because it implies that no state or organisation should take away what has been given by the law of nature. This conception of natural rights has been used widely to oppose the exercise of arbitrary power by States and governments and to safeguard individual freedom.

- In which centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature or God?

a) 17 th and 18 th centuries	b) 20 th and 21 st centuries
c) 14 th and 15 th centuries	d) 12 th and 13 th centuries

- ii) From where the rights of men were derived –
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a) Society | b) State |
| c) Natural law | d) None of the above |
- iii) Natural rights of man are-
- | |
|---|
| a) The right to life, liberty, and equality |
| b) The right to life, liberty, and fraternity |
| c) The right to education |
| d) The right to life, liberty, and property |
- iv) Rights are given to us by-
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) Prime Minister | b) Parliament |
| c) President | d) Nature or God |

25. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

During seventeenth to twentieth century, white people of Europe established their rule over the black people in South Africa. The whites had the right to vote, contest elections and elect government; they were free to purchase property and go to any place in the country. Blacks did not have such rights. Separate colonies for whites and blacks were established. The blacks had to take 'passes' to work in white neighbourhoods. They were not allowed to keep their families in the white areas. The schools were also separate for the people of different colour.

- i) The White people of Europe established their colonial rule over the Black people in-
- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| a) South Africa | b) USA |
| c) France | d) India |
- ii) Who had the right to vote in South Africa?
- | | | | |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| a) Black | b) White | c) Rich | d) Poor |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|
- iii) The blacks had to take _____ to work in white neighbourhoods.
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| a) Passes | b) Money |
| c) Votes | d) None of the above |
- iv) The _____ were also separate for the people of different colour.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|------------------|
| a) Dresses | b) Schools | c) Money | d) All the above |
|------------|------------|----------|------------------|

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

Basque is a hilly and prosperous region in Spain. This region is recognised by the Spanish government as an 'autonomous' region within the Spanish federation. But the leaders of Basque Nationalist Movement are not satisfied with this autonomy. They want this region to become a separate country. Supporters of this movement have used constitutional and, till recently, violent means to press for this demand. Ever since the Roman days, the Basque region never surrendered its autonomy to the Spanish rulers. Its systems of justice, administration and finance were governed by its own unique arrangements. The modern Basque Nationalist Movement started when, around the end of nineteenth century, the Spanish rulers tried to abolish this unique political administrative arrangement. In the twentieth century, the Spanish dictator Franco further cut down this autonomy. He went as far as to ban the use of Basque language in public places and even homes. These repressive measures have now been withdrawn. But the leaders of Basque movement continue to be suspicious of the motives of the Spanish government and fearful of the entry of 'outsiders' in their region. Their opponents say that Basque separatists are trying to make political gains out of an issue already resolved.

- i) The organisation which led demand for a Basque nation:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Basque Sovereign Movement | b) Spanish Sovereign Movement |
| c) Basque Nationalist Movement | d) Spanish Nationalist Movement |
- ii) The special arrangement given to the Basque by the Spanish constitution is:
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) Freedom | b) Sovereignty |
| c) Republic | d) Autonomy |

- iii) The Spanish leader to cut the special arrangement provided to the Basque is:
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Gen. Russo | b) Gen. Franco |
| c) Gen. Adolf | d) Gen. Ferrara |
- iv) Basque separatists' movement is an example of:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) National self determination | b) National integration |
| c) National formation | d) National independence |

Section – E

27. Differentiate between Western and Indian model of secularism.

(OR)

Compare the criticisms and responses on Indian Secularism on the topic – Anti-religious, vote bank politics and an impossible project. (2 x 3 = 6)

28. Elaborate four aspects of nationalism. (1½ x 4 = 6)

(OR)

What is national self-determination? Explain its advantages, challenges and how Indian constitution has dealt with it. (1½ + 4½ = 6)

29. Explain the relationship between legal rights and State.

(OR)

Explain the relationship between rights and responsibilities.

30. What are the dimensions of equality?

(OR)

How can equality be promoted?

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-