

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
Political Science (317)

Time: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of 54 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. Attempt all questions either from **Optional Module- 7A** or **Optional Module- 7B** in all sections.
- v. **Section A** consists of
 - a. **Q.No. 1 to 20** – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions. You have to attempt only one of the given choices in such questions.
 - b. **Q.No. 21 to 35** – Objective type questions carrying 02 marks each (with 2 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions.
- vi. **Section B** consists of
 - a. **Q.No. 36 to 46** – Very Short type questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
 - b. **Q.No. 47 to 52** – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 - c. **Q.No. 53 to 54** – Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

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M.M: 100

Q. No.	Questions	Marks
1.	Select the correct option: A person is a member of how many states at one time a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. none	1
2.	I. Identify the option whether the government of a state is organized on the basis of a. Constitution b. Norms of a tribe c. Diktat d. By any religious group OR II. The membership of the state is a) Voluntary b) Compulsory c) Both a&b d) None of the above	1
3.	What are the features of an association a. Organization of the people b. Some common/ specific objectives c. Joint efforts d. All of above	1
4.	I. Who was a French idealist political philosopher of the 18th century a. Rousseau b. Lenin c. Socrates d. Plato OR II. Liberalism is the political philosophy of which of the following class. a) Socialist b) Idealist	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Capitalist d) Orientalist 	
5.	<p>When a nation attains statehood, it becomes a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Country b. State c. Nation-state d. 1 and 2 both 	1
6.	<p>I. A person arrested under preventive detention can be kept in jail without trial for a maximum period of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Three months b. Six months c. Twelve months d. Nine months <p>OR</p> <p>II. Any person arrested by the police shall have to be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 12 hours b) 36 hours c) 48 hours d) 24 hours 	1
7.	<p>I. Identify the correct statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Ceasefire line determined in 1949 was called the LoC after 1962 b) The Ceasefire line determined in 1949 was called the LoC after 1972 c) The Ceasefire line determined in 1951 was called the LoC after 1965 d) The Ceasefire line determined in 1950 was called the LoC after 1963 <p>OR</p> <p>II. Which of the following is incorrect?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Durand line is the boundary line between India and China b) The McMahon Line is the boundary line between India and China c) Radcliffe line is the boundary line between India and Pakistan d) Both b & c 	1
8.	<p>Identify the incorrect statement about the principles of Panchsheel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty. b) Mutual non-aggression. c) Interference in each other's internal affairs. d) Peaceful co-existence. 	1
9.	<p>I. Identify the correct statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shimla Pact was signed between India and Pakistan. b. Under the Shimla Pact, the Kashmir issue cannot be raised in international or any other forum. c. Shimla Pact of 1972 was violated by Pakistan in May 1999. 	1

	<p>d. All of the above</p> <p>OR</p> <p>II. Identify the correct statement.</p> <p>a) The Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian countries was held in 1960.</p> <p>b) President Jiang Zemin's visit to India in 1990.</p> <p>c) The Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian countries was held in 1955.</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>	
10.	<p>I. Identify the incorrect statement about the Non-Alignment Movement.</p> <p>a) Non alignment aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs.</p> <p>b) It is against joining any military alliance formed by the USA and Soviet Union aftermath of the World War II.</p> <p>c) Non-alignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism.</p> <p>d) It is in favor of joining any military alliance formed by the USA and Soviet Union.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>II. Identify the correct statement.</p> <p>a) Ceylonese and Tamil are the two languages mainly spoken in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>b) Palk Strait separates India and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>c) Both a & b</p> <p>d) None of the above</p>	1
11.	<p>Which of the following is correct about the disarmament?</p> <p>a) Disarmament is the limitation of dangerous (like nuclear) weapons.</p> <p>b) Disarmament is the reduction of dangerous (like nuclear) weapons.</p> <p>c) Disarmament is the possible elimination of dangerous (like nuclear) weapons.</p> <p>d) All of the above</p>	1
12.	<p>Identify the incorrect statement about India's disarmament policy.</p> <p>a) In 1948, India had proposed limiting the use of atomic energy to peaceful purposes.</p> <p>b) In 1950, India suggested the formation of a UN Peace Fund.</p> <p>c) India was the second to become a party to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963.</p> <p>d) In 1954, India advocated the cause for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.</p>	1
13.	<p>The first Chief Election Commissioner was appointed in the year _____. Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners are appointed for a term of _____.</p> <p>a. 1952, 6</p> <p>b. 1948, 5</p> <p>c. 1950, 6</p> <p>d. 1951, 5</p>	1X2

14.	<p>Answer the following questions. (Ans any two)</p> <p>I. _____ election is notified when the Lok Sabha or State Assembly is dissolved before completion of 5 years. (Fresh/Mid-term/Emergency)</p> <p>II. _____ is a regional party. (BJP/INC/DMK)</p> <p>III. _____ has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha. (Prime Minister/Home Minister/President)</p>	1X2
15.	<p>Answer the following questions into one word. (Ans any two)</p> <p>I. Demanding of reorganization of states on the basis of language is related to? (Regionalism/Nationalism/Communalism)</p> <p>II. Factors which have contributed to the growth of regional parties are cultural and geographical, social and _____. (National/Ethnic/Minority)</p> <p>III. The desire of _____ to capture power has also led to rise of regionalism. (regional elites/industrialists/capitalists)</p>	1X2
16.	<p>Answer the following questions.</p> <p>I. Good Governance is a key to _____. (Separatism/Development/Corruption)</p> <p>II. Instrument for a responsive and accountable administration inculcates people's involvement in _____. (Profit making/Decision making/Craft making)</p>	1X2
17.	<p>Answer the following questions. (Ans any two)</p> <p>I. _____ is a part of Good Governance. (Justice/Fundamental Rights/Fundamental Duties)</p> <p>II. Indian parliament passed 73rd and 74th amendment acts in the year _____. (1993/1992/1994)</p> <p>III. Panchayati Raj Institution is mentioned in the _____ of the Indian Constitution. (Art.40/Art.20/Art.43)</p>	1X2
18.	<p>Answer the following questions.</p> <p>I. Illegal use of authority for personal gains will come under the ambit of _____. (Nepotism/Corruption/Regionalism)</p> <p>II. The benefit of embedding computer and IT in the governance is delivery of services to the _____ at low cost. (People/Government/Politicians)</p>	1X2
19.	<p>_____ is hindrance in implementing good governance. A computerized project in Kerala named _____ has been used to provide the services to the common people.</p> <p>a. population explosion; FRIENDS</p> <p>b. Panchayat elections</p> <p>c. Both a & b</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	1X2
20.	<p>Answer the following questions. (Ans any two)</p> <p>I. Which organ of the government makes law? (Parliament/Legislature/Judiciary)</p> <p>II. Through which organ the state expresses its will? (Political and administrative organ/Government/ Parliament)</p>	1X2

	III. What was the Polis for the ancient Greeks? (Nation/City&State/Town)	
21.	Answer the following questions. (Ans any two) I. Right to Education has been included in the Fundamental Rights by _____ amendment Acts. (86th /76th /87th) II. Sale and purchase of human beings as goods and commodities for immoral purposes such as slavery and prostitution is called _____. (Human trafficking/Slavery/bonded labour) III. Religion is the concern of the _____ in a secular state. (Individual /Society/ State)	1X2
22.	Answer the following questions. I. Right to Equality is related to ending the _____ discrimination. (Moral/Social/Political) II. Abolition of untouchability also includes _____. (Abolition of awards/Abolition of titles/Abolition of discrimination)	1X2
23.	Answer the following questions. (Ans any two) I. In India Writs are issued by. (Supreme Court/ Lower Court/High Court) II. It is an order to a lower court from a superior court to transfer the matter to it or to any other court for dividing the matter. (Mandamus/Prohibition/Certiorari) III. It is an order by the court to the state to produce the person physically before it justify the confinement or release of the person. (Quo Warranto/ Habeas Corpus)	1X2
24.	Answer the following questions. I. The proposal of Impeachment of President can be moved in _____. (Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/ Either House of the Parliament) II. What is the tenure of the President of India? (5Years/3 Years/6 Years)	1X2
25.	Answer the following question (Ans any two) I. To deal with financial affairs of the panchayati raj bodies _____ is constituted. (Finance commission/State finance commission/ panchayat commission) II. In case of earlier dissolution urban local self-governing bodies fresh elections are held within _____. (1 year/6 months/3 months) III. The middle-tier of Panchayati Raj is _____. (Zila Parishad/Panchayat Samiti/Gram Panchayat)	1X2
26.	Answer the following questions. I. Panchayati Raj was advocated by. (Sardar Patel/J.L Nehru/Gandhi) II. The obligatory (compulsory) functions of Municipal include. (water supply/town planning/maintenance of hospitals)	1X2
27.	Answer the following questions. I. The Council of Ministers is headed by the _____. (Prime Minister/Cabinet Secretary/Home Minister) II. The council of ministers is responsible to _____. (Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha/President)	1X2
28.	Define the meaning of Liberalism. OR Describe Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya.	2

29.	What do you understand by federal system of government?	2
30.	State the definition of sustainable development.	2
31.	Outline the two conditions when emergency is proclaimed in the country. OR Explain any two effects of National Emergency.	2
32.	Explain the two eligibility conditions for the appointment of a Rajya Sabha member. OR Explain the two eligibility conditions for the appointment of a Lok Sabha member.	2
33.	Elaborate the two jurisdiction areas of the Supreme Court. OR Why Supreme Court is called 'protector of fundamental rights'? Explain.	2
34.	Name the two parts in the Constitution in which the core of the federalism have been enumerated.	2
35.	Identify the two effects after the imposition of the President's rule.	2
36.	Mention the two functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. OR Explain financial functions of the Parliament.	2
37.	Explain the meaning of environmental degradation.	2
38.	Explain the party system in India.	3
39.	Identify various factors causing environmental degradation. OR Explain the objective of India's National Environment policy.	3
40.	Discuss the role of Non-alignment movement in India's foreign policy.	3
41.	Analyze the three rights of the Supreme Court which makes it the protector of Fundamental rights. OR Describe the term 'A court of record'.	3
42.	Identify the basic principles of India's foreign policy.	3
43.	Identify the three hindrances in the formation of a sound public opinion. OR Describe any three significance and role of public opinion.	3
44.	Explain Gandhi's concept of economic decentralization. OR Describe the Marxism and its basic postulates.	5
Optional Module 7.A.		
45.	I. The number of membership of countries with the United Nations is a. 203 b. 186 c. 192 d. 51 OR	1

	<p>II. In which of the following city, the United Nations Charter was signed in 1945?</p> <p>a) USA</p> <p>b) Geneva</p> <p>c) New York</p> <p>d) San Francisco</p>	
46.	<p>I. The UN day is celebrated on</p> <p>a. 26 May</p> <p>b. 24 October</p> <p>c. 5 July</p> <p>d. 18 November</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Human Rights Day is celebrated every year on?</p> <p>a) 12 December</p> <p>b) 10 November</p> <p>c) 10 December</p> <p>d) 15 October</p>	1
47.	<p>General Assembly in the UN is constituted of members of</p> <p>a. All European countries</p> <p>b. All NATO countries</p> <p>c. All member countries listed in the UN</p> <p>d. UN's security council</p>	1
48.	<p>A privilege to cast a negative vote on substantive matters by five permanent members of the UN is called as</p> <p>a. Budget correction</p> <p>b. Veto power</p> <p>c. Both a & b</p> <p>d. None</p>	1
49.	<p>The main objective of forming the United Nations was to</p> <p>a. maintain world peace and security</p> <p>b. to end the cold war only</p> <p>c. to promote cultural harmony only</p> <p>d. All</p>	1
50.	<p>The maintenance of international peace and security in the UN is restored by</p> <p>a. General Council</p> <p>b. Security Council</p> <p>c. Economic and Social Council</p> <p>d. Trusteeship Council</p>	1

51.	<p>I. The judges in the International Court of Justice are appointed by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> General Assembly Security Council Both Secretary General <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Which of the following is correct with regard to the UN peacekeeping forces?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They carry light arms. They are allowed to use minimum force only if they are attacked. They use heavy arms Both a & b 	1
52.	<p>I. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN contains rights related to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Political Economic and Cultural All <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Which of the following is emphasized under the Covenant on Civil and political rights?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of movement Equality before the law Freedom of religion All of the above 	1
53.	Describe the United Nations' role in peace keeping activities.	2
54.	Explain the objectives and Composition of the Security Council.	5
Optional Module 7.B.		
45.	<p>I. The social scientist who had done a systematic study of bureaucracy first-time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Karl Marx Max Weber Durkheim Chanakya <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Which of the following is the main function of the political executive?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Law making Decision making Budget making Bill making 	1
46.	<p>Bureaucracy is sometimes considered by scholars as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The fourth pillar of democracy The fourth organ of legislative 	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. The fourth organ of the government d. The fourth organ of panchayat system 	
47.	<p>I. The theme of Indian model of bureaucracy is based on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nehruvian model b. Weberian model c. Marxist model d. Chanakya model <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. The administrative machinery of the government is run by –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Elected representatives b) Ministers c) Civil servants d) The People of India 	1
48.	<p>The conventional view of public administration is modelled on the fact that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. administration and politics should not be kept separate b. administration and politics should be kept separate c. Politics should always lead the administration d. administration should always lead the Politics 	1
49.	<p>I. According to the Civil Service Conduct Rules, the government employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Can participate actively in politics b. Cannot participate actively in politics c. It's up to the government employees d. Can actively participate in political campaigning <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. It is the duty of the President of India to place the annual report of UPSC before :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Supreme Court of India b) The Parliament c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India d) The Council of Ministers 	1
50.	<p>Bureaucracy does</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enhance the democratic principle of equality in the society b. Provide protection from arbitrary rules of the society c. Provide the necessary administrative objectivity d. All 	1
51.	<p>The decline of neutrality in bureaucracy is also related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The demands and pressures of coalition politics b. The processes of policy making which are no longer confined to the political executive c. Both d. Their personal need 	1

52.	<p>I. The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) constituted in 1966 was related to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deteriorating administrative standards b. Bureaucracy-politics relationship c. Salary of bureaucrats d. None <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>II. Neutral, value-free bureaucracy is possible only in a society where?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consensus exists on values b) Consensus exists on policies c) Consensus exists on laws d) Consensus exists on customs 	1
53.	Analyze any two functions of the UPSC.	2
54.	Analyze the constitutional provisions intended to make both UPSC and SPSC, independent of any external influence.	5

**Marking Scheme
Political Science (317)**

S. No.	Answers	Mark
1.	1	1
2.	I. a. Constitution OR II. b. Compulsory	1
3.	d. All of the above	1
4.	I. a. Rousseau OR II. c. Capitalist	1
5.	c. Nation-state	1
6.	I. a. Three months OR II. d. 24 hours	1
7.	I. b. The Ceasefire line determined in 1949 was called the LoC after 1972. OR II. a. Durand line is the boundary line between India and China	1
8.	c) Interference in each other's internal affairs.	1
9.	I. d) All of the above OR II. c) The Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian countries was held in 1955.	1
10.	I. d) It is in favor of joining any military alliance formed by the USA and Soviet Union. OR II. c) Both a & b	1
11.	d) All of the above	1
12.	c) India was the second to become a party to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963.	1
Optional Module 7.A.		

13.	I. c. 192 OR II. d) San Francisco	1
14.	I. a. 24 October OR II. c) 10 December	1
15.	c. All member countries listed in the UN	1
16.	b. Veto Power	1
17.	d. All	1
18.	Security Council	1
19.	I. c. Both OR II. d. Both a & b	1
20.	I. d. All OR II. d. All	1
Optional Module 7.B.		
13.	I. b. Max Weber OR II. a. Law Making	1
14.	c. The fourth organ of the government	1
15.	I. b. Weberian model OR II. c) Civil servants	1
16.	b. administration and politics should be kept separate	1
17.	I. b. Cannot participate actively in politics OR II. b) The Parliament	1
18.	All	1
19.	Both	1
20.	I. a. Deteriorating administrative standards OR	1

	II. a) Consensus exists on values	
21.	a. 1950, 6	2
22.	I. Mid-term II. DMK	2
23.	I. Regionalism II. Ethnic III. Regional elites	2
24.	I. Development II. Decision-making	2
25.	I. Justice II. 1992 III. Art. 40	2
26.	I. Corruption II. People	2
27.	a) Population explosion; FRIENDS	2
28.	I. Parliament II. Government III. City & State	2
29.	I. 86 th II. Human trafficking III. Individual	2
30.	I. Social II. Abolition of titles	2
31.	I. Supreme Court II. Certiorari III. Habeas Corpus	2
32.	I. Either House of the Parliament II. 5 Years	2
33.	I. State finance commission II. 6 months III. Panchayat Samiti	2

34.	I. Gandhi II. Water supply	2
35.	I. Prime Minister II. Lok Sabha	2
36.	Liberalism is the theory and practice of individual liberty, juridical defense and the constitutional state. OR Gandhiji's concept of Sarvodaya sums up his views on the kind of society he used to dream. Sarvodaya, as Gandhiji had visualised, is the greatest good of all the members of the society. It is the welfare of all. The concept of good in Sarvodaya is not merely material, it is moral and spiritual as well.	2
37.	In a federal government system, there is a two tier of government with well assigned powers and functions. In this system the central government and the state governments act within a well-defined sphere, co-ordinate and at the same time act independently.	2
38.	Sustainable development has been defined on meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the need of future generations.	2
39.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ When there is a war or external aggression. ❖ When it becomes impossible for the government of a state to be carried on in accordance with the Constitution; ❖ If the credit or financial stability of the country is threatened. <p>(Write any two)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The declaration of National Emergency has far-reaching effects both on the rights of individuals and the autonomy of the states in the following manner : (i) The most significant effect is that the federal form of the Constitution changes into unitary. The authority of the Centre increases and the Parliament assumes the power to make laws for the entire country or any part thereof, even in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List. (ii) The President of India can issue directions to the states as to the manner in which the executive power of the states is to be exercised.</p>	2
40.	She/He should be a citizen of India and at least 30 years of age. & She/He should be registered as a voter in the state from which he is seeking election to the Rajya Sabha.	2

	<p>OR</p> <p>She/He should be a citizen of India and must not be less than 25 years of age.</p> <p>Must not be convicted by the court with imprisonment of two or more years and must be the voter for any constituency of India.</p>	
41.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Disputes between the government of India on the one side and one or more states on the other side. ❖ Disputes between two or more states. <p>(Write any two)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Supreme Court has concurrent right with the High Courts to issue directions, orders and writs for enforcement of fundamental rights. These are in the nature of the writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo Warranto. These writs make the Supreme Court a protector and guarantor of fundamental rights.</p>	2
42.	<p>The relations between the Centre and the states which constitute the core of federalism have been enumerated in Parts XI and XII of the Constitution.</p>	2
43.	<p>a. The President can assume to himself all or any of the functions of the state government OR he may vest all or any of those functions with the Governor or any other executive authority.</p> <p>b. The President may dissolve the state Legislative Assembly or put it under suspension.</p>	2
44.	<p>a. The basic function of the Speaker is to preside over the house and conduct the meetings of the House in orderly manner.</p> <p>b. All the Bills, reports, motions and resolutions are introduced with Speaker's permission.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Parliament performs important financial functions. It is the custodian of the public money. It controls the entire purse of the Central Government. No money can be spent without its approval. This approval may be taken before the actual spending or in rare cases after the spending. The budget is approved by the Parliament every year.</p>	2
45.	<p>All human activities have an impact on environment and in the last two centuries, the human influence on environment has increased manifold due to the rapid population. Growth and the fast development in science and</p>	2

	technology are the major factors in reducing the quality of environment and causing its degradation.	
	Optional Module 7.A.	
46.	United Nations Peacekeeping operations consist of impartial military and civilian personnel from different countries working under the UN command. Their main job is to nonviolently stop the warring countries from fighting and help them observe the cease-fire agreement reached between them.	2
	Optional Module 7.B.	
46.	*To advise the government on all matters relating to the methods of recruitment and norms to be followed in making appointments to civil services either directly or by promotion. *To advise on the suitability of candidates for appointment, promotion and transfer.	2
47.	* multi-party system *dominated by several national and regional parties *first general elections based on universal adult franchise in 1952. *India has two types of political parties – national parties and regional parties.	3
48.	*Land air and water degradation *Population Growth *Urbanization *Industrialization OR The objective of India's National Environment policy ❖ Conserve and develop safe, healthy, productive, and aesthetically satisfying environment. ❖ Upgrade, develop and manage rural and urban settlement to enhance the quality of life. ❖ Plan development on sound ecological principles with environmental impact assessment and incorporating appropriate environmental safeguards.	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote environmental safety-technologies, recycling of resources and utilization of wastes. ❖ Conserve the biotic diversity in the country by creating nature reserves and sanctuaries for specific habitats such as mountains, rain forests, pastures, deserts, wet lands, lakes, beaches, mangroves, estuaries, lagoons and island. 	
49.	<p>*Non-alignment aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA and Soviet Union in the aftermath of the Second World War.</p> <p>*It was a dynamic concept which meant not committing to any military bloc but taking an independent stand on international issues according to the merits of each case.</p> <p>*India hosted the Seventh NAM Summit at New Delhi in 1983 with a hope that NAM take up the cause of development and disarmament.</p>	3
50	<p>These are in the nature of the writs.</p> <p>*Habeas Corpus</p> <p>*Mandamus</p> <p>*Quo Warranto</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The Supreme Court is a Court of Record. It has two implications. All its decisions and judgments are cited as precedents in all courts of the country. They have the force of law and are binding on all lower Courts, and indeed the High Courts. As a Court of Record, the Supreme Court can even send a person to jail who may have committed contempt of the court.</p>	3
51.	<p>*Preservation of national interest, achievement of world peace, disarmament, independence for Afro-Asian nations</p> <p>*Important principles viz. Panchsheel; nonalignment</p> <p>*Anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, anti-racism, and strengthening the UN.</p>	3
52.	<p>*Indifferent Attitude: Generally, people like to keep themselves away from political activities.</p>	3

	<p>*Illiteracy: Illiterate people have a limited knowledge and they do not understand the political problems.</p> <p>*Poverty: The poor are always isolated from politics. They do not find time to devote their attention to public affairs.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(a) Guide to the Government: Public opinion acts as the guide to the government in respect of policy formation. Government functions in general on the basis of mandate received in elections and tries to win over the masses to fulfil the promises made during elections.</p> <p>(b) Helping in Law Making: Government is always under pressure of public opinion and takes note of the same in formulating laws for the common good.</p> <p>(c) Acts as a Watchdog: Public opinion acts as a watchdog. It controls and checks the government from becoming irresponsible. While criticizing the wrong policies of the government, public opinion always keeps the government alert.</p> <p>(d) Protects the Rights & Liberties: Public opinion acts as the protector of rights and liberties of citizens. In a democratic country, people have the right to criticize or support the government in their own way.</p>	
53.	<p>Gandhi argued for the devolution of economic powers. He advocated following steps to decentralize economic power.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Self-reliant village economy ● Promotion of village and small cottage industry. ● Concept of swadeshi- use of goods produced locally/in our neighborhood. ● Revival of indigenous industries. ● Idea of trusteeship <p>OR</p> <p>Marxism is the political philosophy of the working class as liberalism is the political philosophy of the capitalist class. It is a theory of social change.</p> <p>Marxism is based on certain assumptions/postulates. These are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Nothing happens in the world on its own; there is always a cause - effect relationship in what we see around. ❖ The real development is always the material development. ❖ The material (i.e. economic) factor is the dominant factor in both individual life and social life. 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Human being is born at a particular stage of social / material development, i.e., born in a social setting which exists independent of him. ❖ Social classes, especially the opposing classes, through their struggle and following the process of revolution, move in the forward direction. 	
	Optional Module 7.A.	
54.	<p>Composition-</p> <p>Security council has five permanent members and ten non permanent members.</p> <p>Objective of security council-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To maintain international peace and security ● Makes appropriate recommendations in interest of peaceful settlement of disputes ● Can impose sanctions on the erring member country. ● Can impose biding sanctions to teach a lesson to the defaulter country. ● Security Council can send soldiers of member countries to the troubled areas. 	5
	Optional Module 7.B.	
54.	<p>The following constitutional provisions are intended to make the commission, both UPSC and SPSC, independent of any external influence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Members are appointed for a fixed tenure of six years or until the attainment of sixty-five years of age in the case of UPSC, and sixty-two years in the case of SPSC. ● The conditions of service of a member cannot be changed to his/her disadvantage during his tenure of office. ● The removal of a member can take place by an order of the President on certain specific grounds in consultation of the Supreme Court. ● The expenses of the commission are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. ● All regulations to be issued by the government excluding any matter from the purview of the commission will have to be laid before the Parliament or the state legislature for such modification as it may deem fit to make. 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Further employment of any member is severely restricted.	
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