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AUTHORITY

Class 09 - Social Science (Understanding Society)

Time Allowed: 1 hour and 28 minutes

Maximum Marks: 145

1. Which of the following describes the primary role of a constitution in a democratic system? [1]
 - a) To serve as the supreme authority and framework for governance.
 - b) To establish a hereditary monarchy.
 - c) To concentrate all power in a single authority.
 - d) To promote colonial interests.
2. What serves as the foundational document for a democratic system, outlining citizens' rights and governance structure? [1]
 - a) A historical cultural anthology.
 - b) An international human rights declaration.
 - c) The Constitution.
 - d) A charter of economic reforms.
3. What is the primary role of authority in maintaining societal order? [1]
 - a) To make rules acceptable and binding, helping people live together peacefully.
 - b) To encourage constant revolutionary change and upheaval.
 - c) To ensure that all individuals have equal economic status.
 - d) To promote individual self-reliance without collective guidance.
4. How did local self-governing bodies in ancient times demonstrate public participation in governance? [1]
 - a) They engaged in dispute resolution and community decision-making.
 - b) They functioned as independent states with no central authority.
 - c) They allowed individuals to directly dictate royal decrees.
 - d) They solely enforced laws without community input.
5. What is meant by the 'rule of law' in the context of security in a democratic state? [1]
 - a) Security is maintained by informal norms rather than codified laws.
 - b) Government officials are exempt from legal obligations.
 - c) All state actions must adhere to established legal procedures, and no one is above the law.
 - d) Laws are made exclusively by military decree.
6. What is the primary mechanism through which citizens in a democracy can choose or replace their leadership? [1]
 - a) Public referendums on policy matters.
 - b) Judicial review processes.
 - c) Executive decrees.
 - d) Regular free and fair elections.

7. Which branch of government is primarily responsible for the implementation of laws? [1]

a) The Judicial branch b) The Federal branch
c) The Executive branch d) The Legislative branch

8. What is the primary function of Danda in the context of authority? [1]

a) To promote economic growth b) To maintain law and order through punishment
c) To facilitate international relations d) To establish ethical guidelines for society

9. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution highlights which forms of justice as fundamental goals? [1]

a) Legislative, executive, and judicial b) Social, economic, and political
c) Moral, ethical, and spiritual d) Customary, traditional, and religious

10. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental type of justice explicitly mentioned as a core value in a nation's foundational document? [1]

a) Social justice b) Political justice
c) Environmental justice d) Economic justice

11. What is the primary characteristic that distinguishes functional authority from other forms of authority? [1]

a) Its primary goal is to promote social justice and equity.
b) It requires strict accountability and legal safeguards to prevent misuse.
c) Its operations are typically confined to a specific geographical area.
d) It is based on specialized expert knowledge and extends across departmental lines.

12. During which historical period did the authority structure in India become highly centralized and serve primarily external interests? [1]

a) Post-independence democratic era b) Pre-independence colonial rule
c) Ancient kingdoms d) Medieval empires

13. In a legal-rational system, on what basis is power primarily exercised? [1]

a) According to laws and established procedures. b) According to the whims of the strongest leader.
c) According to religious doctrines and prophecies. d) According to personal will or tradition.

14. Which document is considered the supreme authority in India after independence? [1]

a) The ancient Dharma Shastras b) The pre-colonial administrative codes
c) The Constitution of India d) A collection of royal decrees

15. In ancient Indian political thought, what were Nyaya and Bala considered to be? [1]

a) Concepts related solely to economic b) The twin foundations of authority.

prosperity.

c) Opposing forces that undermine governance.

d) Strictly religious principles with no political relevance.

16. Which of the following phrases best characterizes the nature of authority in ancient Indian kingdoms? **[1]**
- a) It was strictly hereditary with no advisory bodies.
 - b) It was monarchical but guided by moral principles and welfare.
 - c) It was primarily colonial and externally imposed.
 - d) It was based on a fully democratic system with elected representatives.
17. In ancient governance systems, particularly monarchies, what was a key expectation of the ruler concerning the populace? **[1]**
- a) To ensure the welfare and justice for the people.
 - b) To centralize all administrative power within the capital.
 - c) To expand territorial borders through conquest.
 - d) To establish a uniform religious creed.
18. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a direct role of citizens in a democratic governance system? **[1]**
- a) Electing their representatives.
 - b) Participating in public discussions.
 - c) Following constitutional laws and duties.
 - d) Formulating national budget policies.
19. Which form of authority primarily aims at improving citizen well-being, promoting social justice, and ensuring economic security? **[1]**
- a) Sensitive Authority
 - b) Welfare-Oriented Authority
 - c) Hierarchical Authority
 - d) Functional Authority
20. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the application of sensitive authority? **[1]**
- a) A judicial body reviewing classified national security documents.
 - b) A department of education funding school improvement initiatives.
 - c) A public health department implementing vaccination programs.
 - d) A regional planning commission outlining urban development guidelines.
21. What is the primary function of the Legislative branch in a government system? **[1]**
- a) To enforce laws.
 - b) To manage foreign relations.
 - c) To interpret laws.
 - d) To make laws.
22. Which type of authority is characterized by its reliance on specialized knowledge, expertise, or professional responsibility, often extending across normal hierarchical structures? **[1]**
- a) Discretionary Authority
 - b) Sensitive Authority
 - c) Functional Authority
 - d) Welfare-Oriented Authority
23. Which concept describes a situation where there is no law or effective authority, leading to the

strong oppressing the weak?

- a) Dharma
- b) Matsya Nyaya
- c) Bala
- d) Nyaya

24. The careful and responsible exercise of power in situations demanding discretion, confidentiality, or ethical judgment is characteristic of which form of authority? [1]

- a) Regulatory Authority
- b) Welfare-Oriented Authority
- c) Sensitive Authority
- d) Functional Authority

25. Which of the following terms primarily describes the system of governance adopted by India after achieving independence? [1]

- a) Monarchical
- b) Colonial
- c) Democratic
- d) Theocratic

26. Match the items in List I with those in List II. [1]

List I	List II
(A) Accountability requirement	(I) Public service provision
(B) Scope limitation	(II) Critical for sensitive authority
(C) Core objective	(III) Specific specialized domain
(D) Outcome focus	(IV) Enhanced public welfare

- a) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- b) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- c) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- d) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

27. Match the items in List I with those in List II. [1]

List I	List II
(A) King's authority	(I) Civic engagement
(B) Sabhas and councils	(II) Accountability in democracy
(C) Citizen participation	(III) Ancient central power
(D) Regular elections	(IV) Local administrative bodies

- a) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- d) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

28. Match the items in List I with those in List II. [1]

List I	List II
(A) Vijnyana Bala	(I) State's defensive capabilities
(B) Sainya Bala	(II) Authority through wisdom
(C) Legitimacy	(III) Acceptance based on rightful power
(D) Kosa or Artha Bala	(IV) Fiscal robustness of the state

a) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

b) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

d) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

29. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

[1]

List I	List II
(A) Arthashastra	(I) Basis of democratic system
(B) Post-independence India	(II) Obligation of rulers
(C) Public discussions	(III) Ancient treatise on governance
(D) Courts and legal bodies	(IV) Redressal of rights violations

a) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

b) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

d) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I

30. Match the items in List I with those in List II.

[1]

List I	List II
(A) Legislature Function	(I) Interpret laws
(B) Executive Function	(II) Make laws
(C) Judiciary Function	(III) Implement laws
(D) Rule of Law Core Principle	(IV) No person above the law

a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

b) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

c) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

d) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

31. **Assertion (A):** The transition to a democratic system fundamentally alters the basis of authority from hereditary or colonial control to constitutional and popular consent. [1]

Reason (R): In a democracy, political power is derived directly from the people through elections and is exercised within the framework of a supreme constitution.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true, but R is false

d) A is false, but R is true

32. **Assertion (A):** In a constitutional democracy, the ultimate source of all governmental authority is the personal will and decree of the highest-ranking elected official. [1]

Reason (R): A constitutional framework establishes that authority originates from the fundamental laws of the land and the consent of the people, not from the personal volition of any single individual.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

c) A is true, but R is false

d) A is false, but R is true

33. **Assertion (A):** An effective system of governance requires a complete separation of "Nyaya" (justice) and "Bala" (power) to prevent the arbitrary use of force. [1]

Reason (R): "Bala" without "Nyaya" can lead to tyranny, while "Nyaya" without "Bala" renders justice ineffective, thus highlighting their interdependent nature rather than separation.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A | b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A |
| c) A is true, but R is false | d) A is false, but R is true |

34. **Assertion (A):** The allocation of governmental powers into legislative, executive, and judicial branches in a democracy ensures a system of checks and balances. [1]

Reason (R): Such a division of power is primarily intended to streamline the legislative process and accelerate policy implementation.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A | b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A |
| c) A is true, but R is false | d) A is false, but R is true |

35. **Assertion (A):** The department responsible for designing infrastructure projects issues mandatory safety standards that must be adhered to by all public construction agencies, irrespective of their individual project mandates. [1]

Reason (R): This department is exercising welfare-oriented authority, aimed at ensuring the social well-being of the workforce involved in construction.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A | b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A |
| c) A is true, but R is false | d) A is false, but R is true |

36. **Assertion (A):** In a constitutional democracy, an independent judiciary is critical for upholding justice and ensuring the rule of law. [1]

Reason (R): The judiciary interprets laws and can invalidate governmental actions that violate constitutional provisions, thereby preventing misuse of power.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A | b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A |
| c) A is true, but R is false | d) A is false, but R is true |

37. **Assertion (A):** An administrative department responsible for environmental regulations possesses the power to ensure compliance across all other governmental agencies, irrespective of their primary function. [1]

Reason (R): This power is derived from its specialized expertise and serves to maintain universal standards and efficient operations related to ecological sustainability.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A | b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A |
| c) A is true, but R is false | d) A is false, but R is true |

38. **Assertion (A):** A national commission established to safeguard the rights of marginalized community members implements various programs to ensure their access to educational and economic opportunities. [1]

Reason (R): This commission primarily wields functional authority to standardize educational curriculums across different regions.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false

- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- d) A is false, but R is true

39. **Assertion (A):** Democratic states rely on the rule of law to maintain internal peace and protect citizens, while simultaneously safeguarding individual rights and freedoms. [1]

Reason (R): The rule of law mandates that all state actions adhere to established legal procedures and that no entity, including government officials, is exempt from legal accountability.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false

- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- d) A is false, but R is true

40. **Assertion (A):** The primary function of authority in any society is solely to enforce strict adherence to a single, unchangeable set of traditional customs and norms. [1]

Reason (R): While traditional norms may influence authority, authority also evolves to adapt to changing societal needs, maintain order, ensure safety, and facilitate conflict resolution through dynamic legal frameworks.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false

- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- d) A is false, but R is true

41. Explain the interdependent relationship between an independent judiciary and the rule of law in upholding justice and securing citizen rights within a constitutional framework. [2]

42. Describe the characteristics of an authority that ensures effective operation and coordination by extending beyond hierarchical structures. [2]

43. Describe the core principle of 'legal-rational' authority and illustrate its application within the modern governance of a nation. [2]

44. How does the concept of 'Matsya Nyaya' emphasize the critical necessity of a governmental authority in preventing societal breakdown? [2]

45. Differentiate between an authority concentrated on expert knowledge and one focused on citizen well-being, highlighting their primary objectives. [2]

46. Explain the multifaceted role citizens perform in contemporary democratic systems beyond simply casting a vote, and how these actions contribute to transparency and accountability. [2]

47. Articulate three key societal functions that are primarily facilitated by the existence of a recognized authority structure. [2]

48. Differentiate between 'Distributive Nyaya' and 'Corrective Nyaya' with relevant examples of their application in a modern state. [2]

49. Describe the key characteristics that defined the nature of authority under a colonial administrative system. [2]

50. Explain how the foundational principle of a ruler's accountability to the populace in ancient [2]

systems compares with its manifestation in modern democratic structures.

51. Explain the fundamental difference between power and legitimate authority in a societal context, providing a contemporary example. [2]
52. Describe the primary distinctions between direct participation in localized governance bodies of historical societies and the representative participation seen in contemporary national democracies. [2]
53. Elucidate the significance of 'social, economic, and political justice' as fundamental principles enshrined in the governmental framework of an independent democratic nation. [2]
54. Explain the significance of 'Danda' in maintaining societal order and safeguarding vulnerable sections of the population. [2]
55. How do the three distinct branches of governance functionally contribute to the operational framework of a modern democratic system? [2]
56. How does welfare-oriented authority primarily differ from functional authority in terms of its ultimate objective? [3]
57. Describe the core purpose of sensitive authority and the critical safeguards required for its appropriate exercise. [3]
58. Discuss the primary purpose for which societies establish and uphold systems of authority. [3]
59. How did local self-governing bodies in ancient societies reflect an early form of citizen participation in governance, even in non-democratic structures? [3]
60. Define legitimate authority in societal governance. [3]
61. Explain how societal authority differs from mere force in ensuring compliance. [3]
62. Explain the fundamental shift in the source of governing authority from historical monarchical systems to modern democratic systems, particularly concerning the role of the populace. [3]
63. Discuss how religious and traditional values often influenced the exercise of monarchical power in bygone eras, preventing absolute authority. [3]
64. Explain why robust legal safeguards and strict accountability measures are particularly crucial for the legitimate operation of sensitive authority. [3]
65. Contrast the foundational expectation of a ruler in ancient texts regarding public welfare with the modern democratic expectation of governance concerning the same objective. [3]
66. **Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

After Independence, the government of a state introduced several measures to ensure justice and security for all citizens. A citizen named Neha faced discrimination while applying for a public service. She approached the court, believing that her constitutional rights had been violated. The judiciary examined the matter independently and ruled in her favour after finding that the authorities had acted unfairly. At the same time, law enforcement agencies maintained peace and prevented disturbances during public demonstrations. The government ensured that security measures were implemented according to legal procedures and without violating individual freedoms. Citizens appreciated that both justice and security were protected under constitutional provisions. Schools and community organisations conducted awareness programmes to educate people about their rights and duties. Through these efforts, people gained confidence in democratic institutions. The case highlighted how the Constitution provides safeguards for fairness, equality, and protection. It also demonstrated the importance of an

independent judiciary and the rule of law in maintaining public trust and ensuring that citizens can live with dignity, equality, and safety.

Questions:

- a. When did the Constitution of India come into force? **(1)**
- b. Which institution protected Neha's rights in the case study? **(1)**
- c. How did the constitutional system ensure both justice and security in this case? **(2)**

67. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

In a district of ancient India, King Devendra governed his kingdom according to the principles of dharma and justice. He regularly consulted a council of ministers and village elders before making important decisions. One year, a dispute arose between two villages over the use of a river for irrigation. Instead of using force, the king called representatives from both villages and listened carefully to their concerns. Guided by the principles of Nyaya (justice), he ensured that water was distributed fairly among the villages. At the same time, he used Danda (lawful authority) to prevent violence and maintain order. The king believed that authority was not merely about exercising power but about protecting people and promoting their welfare. Inspired by the teachings found in the Arthashastra and other ancient texts, he focused on public welfare, security, and fair governance. As a result, people trusted his decisions and willingly followed the laws of the kingdom. His rule demonstrated that authority becomes legitimate when it is exercised with justice, morality, and concern for the well-being of society.

Questions:

- a. What is authority? **(1)**
- b. Which principle guided King Devendra while resolving the river dispute? **(1)**
- c. How did King Devendra demonstrate the ancient Indian understanding of legitimate authority? **(2)**

68. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow: [4]

A state government introduced a new programme to improve disaster preparedness. The Disaster Management Authority coordinated with health departments, police agencies, schools, and local governments. Functional authority was exercised through expert disaster management guidelines. Sensitive authority was used when handling confidential information related to vulnerable locations and emergency response plans. Welfare-oriented authority was reflected in relief measures, temporary shelters, and rehabilitation programmes for affected families. Citizens participated by attending awareness workshops and cooperating during emergency drills. The programme successfully improved preparedness and reduced risks during a severe natural disaster. People appreciated that different forms of authority worked together to protect lives and property. Government agencies acted transparently while maintaining necessary confidentiality. The initiative demonstrated that modern governance often requires multiple forms of authority operating simultaneously. By combining expertise, responsibility, and public welfare, authorities were able to respond effectively while maintaining public trust. The experience highlighted the importance of coordinated governance in addressing complex challenges faced by society.

Questions:

- a. Name any one type of authority mentioned in the case study. **(1)**

- b. What was the purpose of the disaster preparedness programme? **(1)**
- c. How did different types of authority work together during the disaster preparedness programme? **(2)**

69. **Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

In a prosperous kingdom, King Vikram faced increasing complaints from farmers about theft and disputes over land ownership. Understanding that disorder could harm society, he established clear laws and appointed trained officials to settle disputes fairly. He believed that without effective authority, society would fall into Matsya Nyaya, where the strong exploit the weak. Guided by Kautilya's teachings, the king strengthened the treasury, maintained a disciplined army, and relied on wise ministers for advice. He also ensured that punishments were fair and proportional to the offences committed. Farmers, traders, and artisans gradually gained confidence because they felt protected by the law. The kingdom witnessed greater economic activity as people trusted the administration. The king frequently reminded his officials that authority existed to serve the people rather than personal interests. His governance reflected the idea that a ruler's happiness lies in the happiness of his subjects. By balancing strength with justice, he maintained peace, encouraged prosperity, and earned public support. His administration became an example of how authority should function for the welfare and protection of society.

Questions:

- a. What is Matsya Nyaya? **(1)**
- b. According to Kautilya, what is one important source of a ruler's authority? **(1)**
- c. How did King Vikram prevent disorder and strengthen legitimate authority in his kingdom? **(2)**

70. **Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **[4]**

Rohan had recently turned eighteen and became eligible to vote. Before the local elections, he attended voter awareness programmes organised in his town. He learned about the importance of elections, democratic institutions, and responsible citizenship. Instead of voting based on rumours or personal influence, he carefully studied the candidates' promises and performance records. On election day, he encouraged his family and neighbours to participate in the voting process. After the elections, Rohan continued to engage with community issues by attending local meetings and discussing development projects. When he noticed a problem with waste management in his area, he submitted a formal complaint to the local authority. The issue was later addressed through cooperation between citizens and elected representatives. Rohan realised that democracy does not end with voting. Citizens must remain active, informed, and responsible throughout the year. His participation demonstrated how democratic institutions function effectively when citizens contribute to governance, hold leaders accountable, and work together for community welfare and development.

Questions:

- a. At what age did Rohan become eligible to vote? **(1)**
- b. Name one democratic activity performed by Rohan after the elections. **(1)**
- c. How did Rohan demonstrate responsible citizenship in a democracy? **(2)**

71. Describe the concept of 'Matsya Nyaya' and explain how the presence of established authority, particularly through 'Danda,' is deemed essential to avert such a societal condition. Illustrate with **[5]**

a hypothetical scenario.

72. Compare and contrast the expectations placed upon rulers in ancient governance systems with the expectations placed upon citizens in contemporary democratic systems, focusing on their respective roles in ensuring justice and societal well-being. **[5]**
73. Discuss the significance of a constitutional framework in establishing and legitimizing authority within a modern democratic republic. How does it ensure accountability and prevent arbitrary power exercise? **[5]**
74. A newly formed digital governance platform aims to ensure robust and acceptable authority in its online community. Based on the principles of 'Vijnyana Bala', 'Danda Bala', and 'Kosa Bala', how should this platform structure its operational framework to achieve legitimate governance? **[5]**
75. Discuss the primary mechanisms through which citizens in a democratic republic contribute to its functioning, and elucidate the underlying principle that legitimizes these contributions. **[5]**

USP

Solution
AUTHORITY
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1. **(a)** To serve as the supreme authority and framework for governance.
Explanation:
A constitution acts as the supreme legal document, outlining the fundamental principles and laws that govern a state.
2. **(c)** The Constitution.
Explanation:
The Constitution is the supreme law of a democratic system, defining the framework of government and guaranteeing the rights of its citizens.
3. **(a)** To make rules acceptable and binding, helping people live together peacefully.
Explanation:
Authority makes rules acceptable and binding and helps people live together peacefully, which is crucial for maintaining societal order.
4. **(a)** They engaged in dispute resolution and community decision-making.
Explanation:
Local self-governing bodies in ancient times facilitated public participation by resolving disputes and making decisions relevant to their communities.
5. **(c)** All state actions must adhere to established legal procedures, and no one is above the law.
Explanation:
The rule of law means that all state actions must follow established legal procedures, and no person, including government officials, is above the law, ensuring fair justice and protection of rights.
6. **(d)** Regular free and fair elections.
Explanation:
Regular free and fair elections are the fundamental democratic process allowing citizens to select and, if necessary, replace their leaders.
7. **(c)** The Executive branch
Explanation:
The Executive branch is responsible for implementing and enforcing laws made by the Legislative branch.
8. **(b)** To maintain law and order through punishment
Explanation:
Danda refers to the authority and power of the ruler to maintain law and order, which includes the right to punish those who break the law.
9. **(b)** Social, economic, and political
Explanation:
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution promises social, economic, and political justice.

10. **(c) Environmental justice**
Explanation:
While environmental justice is a significant contemporary concern, foundational documents traditionally emphasize social, economic, and political justice as core values.
11. **(d) It is based on specialized expert knowledge and extends across departmental lines.**
Explanation:
Functional authority is characterized by power derived from specialized knowledge or expertise, and its ability to apply across traditional departmental boundaries for specific functions.
12. **(b) Pre-independence colonial rule**
Explanation:
During the colonial period, authority shifted to British rule, becoming highly centralized and serving colonial interests rather than the welfare of the Indian people.
13. **(a) According to laws and established procedures.**
Explanation:
In a legal-rational system, power is exercised according to laws and established procedures, not according to personal will or tradition.
14. **(c) The Constitution of India**
Explanation:
After independence in 1947, India adopted a democratic system, and the Constitution of India became the supreme authority.
15. **(b) The twin foundations of authority.**
Explanation:
Nyaya (justice) and Bala (power) are regarded as the twin foundations of authority, essential pillars of good governance.
16. **(b) It was monarchical but guided by moral principles and welfare.**
Explanation:
In ancient India, authority was primarily monarchical but was guided by moral principles (Dharma) and the welfare of the people, with kings advised by ministers and councils.
17. **(a) To ensure the welfare and justice for the people.**
Explanation:
Even in ancient monarchies, rulers were expected to prioritize the welfare of their subjects and uphold justice to maintain stability and legitimacy.
18. **(d) Formulating national budget policies.**
Explanation:
While citizens elect representatives who formulate budget policies, citizens themselves do not directly formulate these policies in most democratic systems. Their role is indirect through elected officials.

19. **(b) Welfare-Oriented Authority**
Explanation:
Welfare-oriented authority focuses on enhancing the well-being of citizens, social justice, and economic security.
20. **(a) A judicial body reviewing classified national security documents.**
Explanation:
Sensitive authority is exercised in situations requiring discretion, confidentiality, and ethical judgment, as exemplified by a judicial body handling classified documents.
21. **(d) To make laws.**
Explanation:
The Legislative branch's fundamental role is to formulate and enact laws.
22. **(c) Functional Authority**
Explanation:
Functional authority is defined by power based on specialized knowledge or expertise, and it can operate across traditional chains of command.
23. **(b) Matsya Nyaya**
Explanation:
Matsya Nyaya describes a situation where there is no law, no justice, and no effective authority to protect people, leading to the strong oppressing the weak.
24. **(c) Sensitive Authority**
Explanation:
Sensitive authority involves the cautious and responsible use of power in areas requiring discretion, confidentiality, or ethical judgment.
25. **(c) Democratic**
Explanation:
After independence, India adopted a democratic system of governance.
26. **(b) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV**
Explanation:
Accountability is critically required for sensitive authority due to its inherent risks. The scope of functional authority is limited to a specific specialized domain. The core objective of welfare-oriented authority is public service provision. The outcome focus of welfare-oriented authority is enhanced public welfare.
27. **(b) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II**
Explanation:
King's authority represents ancient central power. Sabhas and councils were local administrative bodies. Citizen participation is linked to civic engagement. Regular elections ensure accountability in

democracy.

28.

(d) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Explanation:

Vijnana Bala is authority derived from knowledge and wisdom, Sainya Bala is the military strength, legitimacy is the acceptance of power as rightful, and Kosa or Artha Bala is the financial power.

29. **(a)** A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Explanation:

Arthashastra is an ancient treatise on governance. Post-independence India adopted a democratic system. Public discussions are part of a citizen's obligation. Courts provide redressal for rights violations.

30.

(c) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Explanation:

The Legislature makes laws. The Executive implements laws. The Judiciary interprets laws. A core principle of the Rule of Law is that no person is above the law.

31. **(a)** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation:

The assertion is true because democracy replaces hereditary or colonial authority with authority based on the Constitution and the consent of the people. The reason is also true, as democratic governments derive their power from citizens through elections and operate within constitutional limits. This directly explains the shift in the basis of authority described in the assertion. Therefore, both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

32.

(d) A is false, but R is true

Explanation:

Assertion (A) is false because in a constitutional democracy, authority is derived from the constitution and the people, not the personal will of an official. Reason (R) is true as it correctly identifies the constitution and popular consent as the foundational sources of authority in such a system. Therefore, A is false, but R is true.

33.

(d) A is false, but R is true

Explanation:

Assertion (A) is false because political thought emphasizes the necessity of *Nyaya* and *Bala* working together and being interdependent, not completely separate. Reason (R) is true as it correctly describes the consequences of their separation or imbalance, illustrating their essential interdependence for legitimate and effective authority. Thus, A is false, but R is true.

34.

(c) A is true, but R is false

Explanation:

Assertion A is true; separation of powers creates checks and balances. Reason R is false; the primary intention is not to streamline processes but to prevent concentration of power and protect liberty.

35.

(c) A is true, but R is false

Explanation:

The Assertion accurately describes functional authority, where a department's specialized knowledge (infrastructure safety) extends its influence over other agencies. However, the Reason incorrectly states this is welfare-oriented authority; it's functional authority due to expertise and standardization.

36. **(a)** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation:

The Reason accurately explains why an independent judiciary (A) is critical: it ensures justice and the rule of law by interpreting laws and checking governmental power against the constitution.

37. **(a)** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation:

The Assertion describes a clear example of functional authority, where a department's specialized knowledge (environmental regulations) grants it the power to enforce standards across various agencies. The Reason correctly identifies this as stemming from specialized expertise aimed at ensuring universal standards and efficiency, which fully explains functional authority.

38.

- (c)** A is true, but R is false

Explanation:

The Assertion describes welfare-oriented authority. However, the Reason incorrectly attributes it to functional authority for curriculum standardization, which is not its primary role or type of authority.

39. **(a)** Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation:

The Reason provides a clear definition and function of the rule of law, directly explaining how it ensures order and protects rights as stated in the Assertion.

40.

- (d)** A is false, but R is true

Explanation:

The assertion is false because authority does much more than enforce traditional customs. It helps maintain order, protect citizens, resolve conflicts, and adapt to changing social conditions. The reason is true because authority evolves through laws and institutions to meet society's changing needs while ensuring stability and justice. Therefore, A is false and R is true.

41. An independent judiciary is vital because it interprets and applies laws without external influence, ensuring impartiality. The rule of law requires that all state actions adhere to established legal procedures, making no individual or entity, including government officials, above the law. Together, they create a system where justice is administered fairly, protecting citizens' rights and freedoms by ensuring that state power is exercised within constitutional limits.
42. An authority that extends beyond hierarchical structures to ensure effective operation and coordination is characterized by its basis in specialized knowledge, expertise, or professional responsibility. It allows specific departments or individuals to influence processes across various organizational units, promoting efficiency, standardization, and expert decision-making within its defined functional scope.
43. Legal-rational authority signifies that power is exercised based on established laws and defined procedures, rather than personal discretion or custom. In modern governance, this means elected officials derive their authority from constitutional mandates and electoral processes. Governmental bodies operate according to legislated powers, and the judiciary interprets and applies laws impartially, ensuring decisions are rooted in legal frameworks, not individual will.
44. 'Matsya Nyaya' describes a state akin to the 'law of the fish,' where the larger, stronger consume the smaller, weaker. This concept underscores that without a governmental authority to enforce laws and ensure justice, society would devolve into chaos. The absence of a ruler exercising 'danda' (lawful authority) would leave vulnerable populations unprotected, leading to an environment where 'might prevails over right,' making a society disorderly and unjust.

45. An authority concentrated on expert knowledge, often termed 'functional authority', stems from specialized expertise, aiming for efficiency and standardization in specific areas. Conversely, an authority focused on citizen well-being, or 'welfare-oriented authority', works to improve public welfare through social justice, equality, and economic security, reflecting a commitment to societal upliftment.
46. Beyond voting, citizens actively engage in public discussions, civic initiatives, and community activities. They also have the right to seek legal recourse for rights violations. These actions collectively foster government transparency by scrutinizing decisions and promote accountability by demanding adherence to public interest and constitutional principles through active oversight.
47. Authority structures are crucial for maintaining order and safety by establishing and enforcing norms, thus protecting individuals and ensuring peace. They facilitate conflict resolution by providing formal mechanisms for settling disputes fairly. Furthermore, authority ensures coordination of public services, such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure, by enabling collective action and resource allocation for the common good of the populace.
48. Distributive Nyaya focuses on the fair allocation of resources, opportunities, and rewards within a society. An example is government initiatives providing educational scholarships to underprivileged students to balance opportunities. Corrective Nyaya, conversely, aims to rectify wrongs. It is seen when courts mandate restitution for victims of fraud or impose penalties on individuals who violate traffic laws, restoring balance after an injustice through punishment or compensation.
49. Under a colonial administrative system, authority was typically centralized and primarily served the interests of the colonizing power. It often disregarded the welfare of the colonized population. While new administrative and legal systems, such as codified laws and organized courts, might have been introduced, their underlying purpose was to facilitate control and resource extraction rather than equitable development of the subject population.
50. In ancient governance, rulers were expected to uphold justice and ensure general welfare, with potential loss of popular support if they failed. In modern democracies, accountability is formalized through regular, free, and fair elections where citizens directly choose and can replace their leaders, ensuring continued consent of the governed.
51. Power is the ability to influence or control others, often through force or coercion. Legitimate authority, however, is power that people accept as lawful and rightful. Individuals obey authority because they recognize its legitimacy. For example, people follow a traffic police officer's instructions because the officer has legal authority, not merely physical power.
52. Historically, local bodies involved direct citizen participation in specific community affairs like dispute resolution and revenue collection. In contrast, modern national democracies primarily rely on citizens electing representatives to larger legislative bodies, who then make decisions on their behalf, fostering indirect participation in broader governance.
53. In an independent democratic nation, 'social, economic, and political justice' are fundamental as they ensure fairness and equality across all societal strata. Social justice aims to eliminate discrimination, economic justice ensures equitable distribution of resources and opportunities, and political justice guarantees equal participation and representation. These principles collectively uphold human dignity, foster national unity, and promote inclusive development for all citizens.
54. Danda refers to the lawful authority and power to enforce rules and administer punishment upon those who violate them. Its significance lies in deterring lawlessness and preventing a state of disorder where the strong might exploit the weak, often metaphorically referred to as 'Matsya Nyaya.' By establishing consequences for infractions, Danda protects vulnerable sections like children or the elderly by ensuring adherence to laws, thereby maintaining discipline and societal stability.
55. In a modern democratic system, the Legislature makes laws, reflecting the will of the people. The Executive implements and administers these laws, ensuring their practical application. The Judiciary interprets laws, resolves disputes, and upholds constitutional principles, acting as a check on the other two branches. This separation of powers ensures checks and balances, preventing arbitrary rule and safeguarding democratic principles.
56. Welfare-oriented authority primarily aims to improve the well-being and quality of life of people by promoting social justice, equality, healthcare, education, and economic security. Functional authority, in contrast, focuses on performing specific administrative, regulatory, or organizational tasks efficiently.

While functional authority emphasizes effective operation and coordination, welfare-oriented authority is concerned with achieving broader social goals and ensuring that governance benefits all sections of society, especially vulnerable groups.

57. The core purpose of sensitive authority is to protect individuals, maintain order, and make decisions that promote the welfare and security of society. Because such authority can significantly affect people's lives, it must be exercised responsibly and fairly. Critical safeguards include adherence to the rule of law, transparency, accountability, respect for rights, and independent oversight. These measures help prevent misuse of power, ensure justice, and maintain public trust in governing institutions.
58. Societies establish and uphold systems of authority to maintain order, ensure security, and promote the common welfare of their members. Authority creates and enforces rules that regulate behavior, resolve disputes, and protect individuals' rights. It helps prevent chaos, violence, and injustice by providing a recognized framework for decision-making. Additionally, authority enables the coordination of public services and collective activities, allowing society to function smoothly and achieve stability, peace, and social progress.
59. Local self-governing bodies in ancient societies allowed community members to participate in managing local affairs, even when the overall political system was not democratic. Village councils and assemblies helped resolve disputes, maintain public works, and make decisions affecting daily life. Through these institutions, people had a voice in governance at the local level. This participation encouraged collective responsibility and consultation, reflecting an early form of citizen involvement in decision-making and administration.
60. Legitimate authority in societal governance refers to the recognized and accepted right of an individual, institution, or government to make decisions, enforce rules, and exercise power over people. Unlike mere force, it is based on legality, tradition, constitutional principles, or public consent, which leads citizens to obey willingly. Legitimate authority helps maintain order, ensure justice, resolve conflicts, and promote collective welfare by making governance acceptable and binding within society.
61. Societal authority differs from mere force because it is recognized as legitimate and lawful by the people. Individuals comply with authority not only due to the possibility of punishment but also because they accept its right to govern. In contrast, mere force relies primarily on coercion, intimidation, or physical power to secure obedience. Authority promotes stability, trust, and voluntary cooperation, whereas force often creates fear and resentment. Thus, authority ensures more durable and accepted compliance within society.
62. In historical monarchical systems, governing authority was usually derived from hereditary succession, tradition, or the belief in divine right. The people had little or no role in selecting rulers. In contrast, modern democratic systems derive authority from the consent of the people. Citizens participate in governance by electing representatives through regular elections. Authority is exercised according to constitutional principles and laws, making the populace the ultimate source of political legitimacy and governmental power.
63. In historical monarchies, religious texts, traditional customs, and moral frameworks often served as guiding principles for rulers. These values stipulated a king's duties, such as ensuring public welfare and upholding justice, thereby placing ethical checks on their power. Monarchs were expected to govern according to these established norms, often advised by religious councils or elders, which acted as a moral compass. This prevented authority from becoming purely arbitrary, framing it within a larger societal and spiritual context.
64. Robust legal safeguards and strict accountability measures are essential for the legitimate operation of sensitive authority because such authority often involves decisions that significantly affect people's rights, freedoms, and well-being. Legal safeguards ensure that power is exercised within constitutional and ethical limits, while accountability mechanisms prevent abuse, corruption, and arbitrary actions. These measures promote transparency, fairness, and public trust, ensuring that authority serves the common good rather than personal or political interests.
65. In ancient texts, rulers were expected to govern according to moral principles and work for subjects' welfare; failure could lead to loss of support. In modern democracies, the welfare objective remains, but it's achieved through elected representatives accountable to the public. Citizens actively participate,

ensure transparency, and can replace leaders, shifting from a ruler's moral obligation to a system where collective participation guarantees welfare and holds leadership responsible.

66. a. The Constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950. It became the supreme law of the land and established the framework for governance, justice, rights, duties, and democratic institutions in India.
- b. The judiciary protected Neha's rights. The court independently examined her complaint, interpreted the law, and ensured that constitutional principles of fairness and equality were upheld in the decision.
- c. The constitutional system ensured justice through an independent judiciary that protected citizens' rights. Security was maintained by law enforcement agencies acting according to legal procedures. Together, these institutions upheld the rule of law, protected freedoms, and ensured fairness, safety, and public confidence in democratic governance.
67. a. Authority is the legitimate and accepted right to make decisions, give orders, and ensure that rules are followed. People obey authority because they recognize it as lawful and proper rather than merely fearing force or punishment.
- b. King Devendra followed the principle of Nyaya (justice) while resolving the river dispute. He listened to both villages, ensured fair distribution of water resources, and based his decision on fairness and righteousness.
- c. King Devendra demonstrated legitimate authority by combining Nyaya and Danda. He consulted advisers, acted according to justice, protected public welfare, and maintained order through lawful authority. His actions reflected ancient Indian political thought, where authority was considered valid only when exercised with morality, fairness, and concern for the welfare of the people.
68. a. One type of authority mentioned in the case study is functional authority.
- b. The purpose of the disaster preparedness programme was to improve readiness for emergencies, protect lives and property, and reduce risks associated with natural disasters.
- c. Functional authority provided expert guidance, sensitive authority protected confidential information, and welfare-oriented authority ensured relief and rehabilitation. Together, these forms of authority enabled effective disaster management, protected citizens, and strengthened public trust through coordinated and responsible governance.
69. a. Matsya Nyaya means "the law of the fish," a situation where there is no effective authority and the strong dominate or exploit the weak. It represents disorder, injustice, and the absence of law and governance.
- b. One important source of a ruler's authority, according to Kautilya, is a strong army. Other sources include a sound treasury, wise ministers, and the ruler's personal qualities such as wisdom and leadership.
- c. King Vikram prevented disorder by establishing laws, appointing officials, maintaining a strong army, and ensuring fair punishments. By combining justice, security, and public welfare, he gained people's trust. His governance reflected Kautilya's belief that authority should protect society and promote the welfare of citizens.
70. a. Rohan became eligible to vote after turning eighteen years of age. This is the minimum voting age for citizens to participate in elections and choose their representatives in India.
- b. One democratic activity performed by Rohan after the elections was submitting a formal complaint regarding waste management issues to the local authority for corrective action.
- c. Rohan demonstrated responsible citizenship by voting thoughtfully, encouraging public participation, staying informed, and engaging with local issues after elections. His actions showed that democracy requires continuous involvement, accountability, and cooperation between citizens and public institutions for effective governance.
71. Matsya Nyaya describes a state of societal disorder where the strong oppress the weak due to the absence of law, justice, or effective authority - akin to larger fish devouring smaller ones. This implies a breakdown where 'might prevails over right.' To prevent this, established authority, specifically through 'Danda' (lawful authority and discipline, including punishment), becomes crucial. Danda ensures laws are enforced, deters wrongdoers, and protects vulnerable sections of society. For instance, without

traffic laws (Danda) enforced by an authority, larger, faster vehicles might dangerously disregard pedestrians and smaller vehicles, leading to chaos and harm for the weaker parties. Authority with Danda balances societal interactions, promoting order and safety.

72. In ancient governance systems, particularly monarchical ones, rulers were primarily expected to ensure justice and societal well-being by governing in accordance with moral codes, such as dharma, and protecting their subjects. Their role involved direct command and provision, with accountability largely being to traditional laws or divine principles. Failure could lead to loss of trust or support. Conversely, in contemporary democratic systems, the onus of ensuring justice and societal well-being is distributed. Citizens are expected to actively participate in governance by electing representatives, engaging in public dialogue, upholding legal frameworks, and fulfilling constitutional duties. Their role is not just to be recipients of governance but active contributors and overseers, holding elected officials accountable and ensuring transparency. The fundamental difference lies in the locus of responsibility: centralized with the ruler historically, and diffused among active citizens collectively in modern democracies.
73. In a modern democratic republic, a constitutional framework is paramount in founding and legitimizing authority. It serves as the supreme law, delineating the scope and limits of governmental power and enshrining the rights and duties of citizens. This framework mandates that all authority originates from and operates within its provisions, thereby making power exercise legal-rational. Accountability is ensured as governmental bodies (executive, legislative, judiciary) must function strictly according to constitutional mandates, not personal discretion. This prevents arbitrary rule by requiring decisions and actions to conform to established laws and procedures, ultimately deriving legitimacy from the consent of the governed through such structured governance.
74. To establish legitimate governance, the digital platform should integrate its operational framework using these principles. 'Vijnana Bala' would manifest as intellectual power, requiring the platform to employ highly knowledgeable moderators and algorithms capable of discerning appropriate from inappropriate conduct, making fair and wise decisions on content and user interactions. 'Danda Bala' (coercive/punitive power) would be implemented through clear, transparent enforcement of community guidelines, including warnings, temporary bans, or permanent account suspensions for violations, ensuring discipline. Finally, 'Kosa Bala' (economic power) would involve securing sufficient financial resources, through subscriptions or ethical advertising, to fund essential infrastructure, ongoing development, and highly skilled personnel, thereby guaranteeing administrative efficacy and sustained operation for public welfare.
75. In a democratic republic, citizens contribute to its functioning primarily through several mechanisms. Firstly, they elect their representatives to various legislative bodies at different levels, thereby shaping the political landscape and policy direction. Secondly, citizens engage in public discourse, participate in community initiatives, and actively monitor governmental actions, fostering transparency and accountability. Thirdly, they are expected to adhere to laws and fulfill their constitutional duties, ensuring societal order and stability. The underlying principle that legitimizes these contributions is the 'consent of the governed'. This means that all governmental authority ultimately derives from the ongoing agreement and authorization of the people it governs. This consent is periodically renewed and expressed through electoral processes and active civic engagement.