

## Important CTET Social Science Question and Answers with Solution

**Q1.** "Which Buddhist text explains rules made for the Buddhist Sangha?"

- (a) Sutta Pitaka
- (b) Vinay Pitaka
- (c) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- (d) Buddacharita

**Q2.** The City of Kannauj was a point of contention among which of the following dynasties?

- (a) Pratihara - Rastrakuta and Pala
- (b) Rastrakuta - Pala - Pallavas
- (c) Pallavas - Pala - Pratihara
- (d) Rastrakuta - Pratihara - Pallavas

**Q3.** In the Rosetta town of Egypt, an inscribed stone has been found. Which of the following languages is inscribed on it?

- (a) Roman
- (b) Greek
- (c) Aramaic
- (d) Latin

**Q4.** Match the following in the context of construction of Shiva temple by Chola King Rajendra I in the early eleventh century and choose the correct option.

**A**

- (A) Sun Pedestal
- (B) Nandi Statue
- (C) Image of Bhairava
- (D) Kali Statue

**B**

- I) Palas
- II) Kalingas
- III) Eastern Chalukyas
- IV) Chalukyas

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

**Q5.** Which of these statements are true about Sikhs during 17<sup>TH</sup> and 18<sup>TH</sup> Centuries ?

- (A) The Sikhs organised themselves into a number of bands called Jathas and later on misls
- (B) Their combined forces were known as the grand army (Dal Khalsa)
- (C) Introduction of Rakhi system, which offered protection to Muslims on the payment of a tax of 20% of the produce
- (D) Guru Gobind Singh inspired the Khalsa with the belief that their destiny was to rule (Raj Karega Khalsa)

- (a) (A) and (B) only
- (b) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (c) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (d) (A), (C), and (D) only

**Q6.** Who founded the Virashaiva Movement?

- (a) Jnaneshwar
- (b) Shankara
- (c) Basavanna
- (d) Ramanuja

**Q7.** Which one of the following tribal communities live in the forest areas of Odisha?

- (a) Khonds
- (b) Munda
- (c) Gouds
- (d) Khasi

**Q8.** Look at these terms mentioned in the Chola inscriptions and choose the correct answer.

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Devadana
- (C) Pallichchhandam
- (D) Shalabhoga
- (a) All four are categories of land
- (b) All four are units of measurement
- (c) All four are varieties of taxes
- (d) All four are parts of a temple

**Q9.** Which one of the following about Raja Ram Mohan Roy is not correct ?

- (a) He founded a reform association known as Brahma-Sabha
- (b) He was against spreading the knowledge of Western education in India
- (c) He began a campaign against the practice of Sati
- (d) He wanted greater freedom and equality for women

**Q10.** Read statements (A) and (R) and regarding Indian Society in the 19th century and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** Orthodox Hindu society reacted by the anti-caste system movements and formed organisations like Sanatan Dharma Sabha and Brahman Sabha.

**Reason (R):** The objective of these associations was to uphold caste distinctions as a cornerstone of Hinduism and show how this was sanctified by scriptures.

- (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) Both (A) and (R) are false

**Q11.** Which statements are true among the social reformers Haridas Thakur and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker?

- (A) Both worked for the caste groups which faced discrimination in the society
- (B) Both were against Bahmanical texts that supported the caste system
- (a) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (b) Both (A) and (B) are false
- (c) (A) is true but (B) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (B) is true

**Q12.** Read statements (A) and (R) considering the formation of Indian National Congress and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** The Indian National Congress was established in 1885 when delegates from all over the country met at Bombay.

**Reason (R):** A.O. Hume, a retired British official played a crucial role in bringing Indians from the various regions together to form the INC.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

**Q13.** "Who among the following coined the slogan "Gandhi Maharaj Ki Jai" ?

- (a) Mill workers
- (b) Tea garden labourers
- (c) Indigo Planters
- (d) Peasants

**Q14.** In what way, the amendment in Hindus Succession Act in the year 2005 benefits women ?

- (a) It provides women with equal share in the Parent's property
- (b) It provides more property share to daughters in comparison with sons
- (c) It transfers the entire property in daughter's name
- (d) It provides distribution preference to daughters over the sons in family property

**Q15.** The main ways of implementing the principles of equality guaranteed in the Constitution of India are

- (A) Through Laws
- (B) Through government programmes to help disadvantaged communities
- (C) Through mobilizing natural resources

Choose the correct option :

- (a) (A) and (B) only
- (b) (B) and (C) only
- (c) (A) and (C) only
- (d) Only (A)

**Q16.** Identify the correct sequence of the words as given in the Preamble of Indian Constitution:

- (a) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic Republic
- (b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Republic Democratic
- (c) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic Republic
- (d) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic

**Q17.** "Consider the given statements and choose the correct option.

- (A) World's largest hot desert is located in Asia
  - (B) Equator passes through Asia
  - (C) Asia is the third largest continent
  - (D) Asia lies in the Eastern Hemisphere
- (a) Only statement (A) is correct
  - (b) Only (A) and (B) are correct
  - (c) Only statement (D) is correct
  - (d) Only (C) is correct

**Q18.** "Choose the correct option considering the following statements given below.

- (A) The thin blanket of air is an integral part of the planet Earth
  - (B) It provides us with the air we breathe.
  - (C) It protects us from the harmful effects of the sun rays.
- (a) Only (A) and (B) are correct
  - (b) Only (B) is correct
  - (c) Only (C) is correct
  - (d) (A), (B) and (C) are correct

**Q19.** When block mountains are created then :

- (a) large areas are broken
- (b) large areas are displaced
- (c) large areas are broken and displaced at the same time
- (d) only a small portion of land is broken or displaced

**Q20.** If you want to see gompas, meadows and glaciers which one of the following State / Union Territories you may have to visit ?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Ladakh
- (d) Assam

**Q21.** A social science teacher wanted her students to engage in a critical inquiry on the issue "Why plastic should be banned?". Which would be the most appropriate activity for this ?

- (a) Organizing visit to a plastic toys manufacturing factory
- (b) Showing a documentary on how plastic affected the sea creatures and later discussing its effect on ecosystem
- (c) Asking students to collect various samples of products made up of plastic
- (d) Asking students to prepare a story board on various uses of plastic

**Q22.** Which of the following are enabling for the study of social sciences ?

- (A) Appreciating the constitutional values of equality and social justice
  - (B) Becoming active, responsible and reflective members of society
  - (C) Conforming diligently to received ideas, institutions and practices
  - (D) Understanding how the society is structured, managed and governed
- (a) (A), (B), and (C)
  - (b) (A), (B), and (D)
  - (c) (A), (C), and (D)
  - (d) (B), (C), and (D)

**Q23.** Read the statements (A) and (B) and choose the appropriate option.

- (A) It is challenging to arrive at one correct answer in social science.
  - (B) The pedagogical approach of social science should avoid the use of definitions.
- (a) (A) and (B) are true.
  - (b) (A) and (B) are false.
  - (c) (A) is true, (B) is false
  - (d) (A) is false, (B) is true

**Q24.** A teacher assigns a project on architecture of Britishers based on primary sources. Which of the following is the primary source?

- (a) Novels
- (b) Newspaper reports
- (c) Rastrapati Bhawan
- (d) Meenakshi Temple

**Q25.** What are the different ways through which learning experiences from a project can be captured?

- (A) Reports
  - (B) Power-point presentations
  - (C) Pen and paper tests
  - (D) Scrap Books
  - (E) Sketches
- (a) Only (A)
  - (b) Only (A) and (B)
  - (c) Only (A), (B) and (C)
  - (d) Only (A), (B), (D) and (E)

**Q26.** Which of the following questions assesses the evaluation aspect of cognitive process?

- (A) What can be done to promote fair trade amongst the countries?
  - (B) The Green Revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains. Explain.
  - (C) Would you hold Aurangzeb responsible for the downfall of the Mughal empire?
  - (D) What changes did Turks introduce in the art of constructing buildings?
- (a) (A), (B), and (C)
  - (b) (B), (C), and (D)
  - (c) (A), (C), and (D)
  - (d) (A), (B), and (D)

**Q27.** Which of the following should be considered while developing evaluation procedures as per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009?

- (A) Help students to develop understanding of knowledge based on continuous and comprehensive evaluation
  - (B) Enable students to apply knowledge they acquired through continuous and comprehensive evaluation
  - (C) Adhere to the guidelines provided by the Examination Boards regarding board level examinations
- (a) Only (A)  
(b) Only (A) and (B)  
(c) (A), (B) and (C)  
(d) Only (A) and (C)

**Q28.** Which of the following questions provide opportunities to assess students, analytical abilities in social sciences?

- (A) Which region is known as the ‘Garden of the world’ and why?
  - (B) Which state is known as the ‘Valley of flowers’?
  - (C) Which state ranks first in spices production in India? What are the geographical conditions favorable for the production of spices?
  - (D) Which states are situated in tropics of cancer in India?
- (a) (A), (B), and (C)  
(b) Only (A)  
(c) Only (A) and (C)  
(d) Only (C)

**Q29.** Which of the following questions assess only the remembering aspect of cognitive process?

- (A) What are two acts passed by the Government of India for the protection of children’s right ?
  - (B) What is a galaxy? Which galaxy is nearest to our galaxy?
  - (C) Do you think the right to freedom of religion in India works properly? Does it make India a secular state?
  - (D) What problems may crop up when State government and the Union government are run by different political parties?
- (a) (A) and (B)  
(b) (A), (B), and (C)  
(c) (B), (C), and (D)  
(d) (A) and (D)

**Q30.** Which of the following questions provides opportunities to develop or make use of multiple perspectives?

- (A) What are the factors that determine the climate of a region?
  - (B) What are the harmful impacts of deforestation?
  - (C) What are the main physical divisions of South America?
  - (D) What are the merits and demerits of the multi-party system?
- (a) Only (A) and (B)  
(b) Only (A), (B) and (D)  
(c) Only (C)  
(d) Only (D)

## S1. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** The correct answer is Vinay-Pitaka.

The Buddhist text that comprises rules for monks is the Vinaya Pitaka. It is the oldest and smallest of the three sections of the Buddhist canonical Tipitaka ("Triple Basket"), regulating monastic life and daily affairs according to rules attributed to the Buddha. As the first of the Tripitaka, the Vinaya Pitaka contains all the disciplinary rules for ecclesiastical acts and duties formulated by the Buddha for the conduct and guidance of monks and nuns.

The Vinaya Pitaka consists of five books: Parajika, Pachittiya, Mahavagga, Chullavagga, and Parivara. It details separate wings for men and women in the Buddhist Sangha and describes how to behave with each other and within society, encompassing all the rules for the Buddhist Sangha.

### **Buddhist Text:**

- **Tipitaka:** The collection of primary Pali language texts forming the doctrinal foundation of Theravada Buddhism. Along with ancient commentaries, they constitute the complete body of classical Theravada texts.
- **Sutta Pitaka:** An extensive body of texts constituting the basic doctrinal section of the Buddhist canon.
- **Abhidhamma Pitaka:** A collection of canonical texts in the Theravada Buddhist tradition. The Vinaya Pitaka and the Sutta Pitaka comprise the Tipitaka, the "Three Baskets" of canonical Theravada Buddhist texts.

## S2. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The correct answer is Pratihara-Rastrakuta and Pala Kanauj, located in the Ganga Valley was a highly coveted region. For centuries, rulers from the Gurjara-Pratihara, Rashtrakuta and Pala dynasties battled for control over Kanauj, a conflict often referred to by historians as the "tripartite struggle."

### **The Tripartite Struggle for Kanauj involved:**

- The Palas of Bengal
- The Pratiharas of Central India
- The Rashtrakutas of the Deccan

This struggle lasted for 200 years, ultimately weakening all three dynasties, which paved the way for the Turkish conquest. Hence, it is evident that the Pala, Rashtrakuta, and Gurjara-Pratihara dynasties were involved in the 'Tripartite Struggle.'

Information Booster

### **Medieval History of India:**

- The period of Medieval History of India spans from the 8th to the 18th century A.D.
- This era is significant due to developments in language, art, religion, and culture.
- It highlights the influence of various religions on Indian culture.
- The rise of the Rajput clans marks the beginning of the Medieval period.



**S3. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Greek

The inscriptions on the Rosetta Stone are written in two languages, Egyptian and Greek, and utilize three writing systems: hieroglyphics, demotic script (a cursive form of Egyptian hieroglyphics), and the Greek alphabet. This combination provided a crucial key for translating Egyptian hieroglyphic writing. The inscriptions were likely composed by the priests of Memphis.

**S4. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (A) – (IV), (B) - (III), (C) – (II), (D) - (I)

Sun Pedestal - Chalukyas: Rajendra I seized the Sun-pedestal from the Chalukyas.

Nandi Statue - Eastern Chalukyas: The Nandi statue was taken from the Eastern Chalukyas.

Image of Bhairava - Kalingas: The image of Bhairava was taken from the Kalingas.

Kali Statue - Palas: The Kali statue was taken from the Palas.

**S5. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (A), (B), and (D) only

- The Sikhs organised themselves into several bands called Jathas and later on misls: This statement is true. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the Sikhs formed military bands known as Jathas. These Jathas were later consolidated into larger units called misls, each led by a chief. These misls played a crucial role in defending Sikh territories and expanding their influence.
- Their combined forces were known as the grand army (Dal Khalsa): This statement is true. The various misls would come together to form a larger fighting force known as the Dal Khalsa. This grand army was an essential part of the Sikh military strategy and was instrumental in their various military campaigns.
- Introduction of the Rakhi system, The Rakhi system (meaning "security") was a tributary protectorate scheme implemented by the Dal Khalsa of the Sikh Confederacy in the 18th century. It was also known as the Jamadari system.
- Guru Gobind Singh inspired the Khalsa with the belief that their destiny was to rule (Raj Karega Khalsa). Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru, established the Khalsa in 1699. He instilled in them a strong sense of identity and purpose, including the belief that they were destined to rule. This is encapsulated in the phrase "Raj Karega Khalsa," which means "The Khalsa shall rule."

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Basavanna.

The connection between the Tamil bhakti movement and temple worship prompted a reaction best represented by the Virashaiva movement. Initiated by Basavanna and his companions, Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi, this movement began in Karnataka in the mid-twelfth century. The Virashaivas passionately advocated for the equality of all human beings and opposed Brahmanical concepts of caste and the treatment of women. Additionally, they rejected all forms of ritual and idol worship.

**S7. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Khonds

The Khonds are a tribal community that primarily lives in the forest areas of Odisha. They are known for their unique culture and traditions and have historically inhabited the hilly and forested regions of the state. The Mundas are primarily found in Jharkhand, the Gouds in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and the Khasis in Meghalaya.



**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is All four are categories of land

**Vellanvagai:** Land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors.

**Devadana:** Land gifted to temples.

**Pallichchhandam:** Land donated to Jaina institutions.

**Shalabhoga:** Land for the maintenance of schools or colleges.

**S9. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is He was against spreading the knowledge of Western education in India

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a prominent social and religious reformer in India. He founded the Brahmo-Sabha (which later became the Brahmo Samaj) 1828, advocating for reforms in Hinduism and Indian society. He was a strong proponent of Western education in India and believed that it was crucial for the modernization and progress of the country. He campaigned vigorously against the practice of Sati, which involved the self-immolation of widows on their husband's funeral pyres, and advocated for greater freedom and equality for women.

**S10. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

During the 19th century, as anti-caste movements gained momentum, orthodox Hindu society responded by forming organizations such as the Sanatan Dharma Sabha and Brahman Sabha. The primary goal of these associations was to preserve traditional caste distinctions, which they believed were fundamental to Hinduism and justified by religious scriptures.

**S11. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is both (A) and (B) are true.

Haridas Thakur and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) were both influential social reformers who fought against caste discrimination. Haridas Thakur, a disciple of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, worked to include people from lower castes in the Vaishnavite movement, advocating for equality. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, known as Periyar, was a staunch critic of the caste system and Brahmanical dominance, promoting rationalism and social equality. He strongly opposed Brahmanical texts that perpetuated the caste system.

**S12. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) explains (A).

The Indian National Congress (INC) was established in 1885, with its first session held in Bombay (now Mumbai). This session brought together delegates from across India to discuss common political goals. A.O. Hume, a retired British civil servant, played a pivotal role in the formation of the INC. He worked to unite educated Indians from different regions to create a platform for voicing their demands for political reforms.

**S13. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Tea Garden laborers

In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs aimed to remove corrupt mahants, who were supported by the British, from their gurdwaras. This movement became closely associated with the Non-Cooperation Movement. In Assam, tea garden laborers, chanting "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai," demanded a significant increase in their wages.

**S14. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The amendment to the Hindu Succession Act in 2005 granted daughters equal rights to their parents' property, ensuring gender equality in inheritance laws.

**S15. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** (A) and (B) only

The principles of equality in the Indian Constitution are primarily implemented through laws and government programs aimed at supporting disadvantaged communities, ensuring fair treatment and opportunities for all citizens.

**S16. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Preamble to the Indian Constitution describes India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, and Democratic Republic, highlighting its fundamental values and the nature of its polity.

**S17. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Only statement (D) is correct. Asia lies entirely in the Eastern Hemisphere, stretching from the Middle East to the Far East.

Statement (A) is incorrect because the world's largest hot desert, the Sahara, is located in Africa, not Asia. Statement (B) is incorrect because the equator does not pass through Asia; it passes through Africa and South America.

Statement (C) is incorrect because Asia is the largest continent by both area and population, not the third largest.

**S18. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** All three statements (A), (B), and (C) are correct.

- The thin blanket of air, known as the atmosphere, is an integral part of Earth.
- The atmosphere provides the air we breathe, containing the oxygen necessary for life.
- The atmosphere protects us from the harmful effects of the sun's rays, including ultraviolet radiation, by absorbing and scattering the radiation.

**S19. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is large areas are broken and displaced at the same time

When block mountains are formed, large areas of the Earth's crust are both broken and displaced simultaneously. This process occurs due to tectonic forces that create faults or fractures in the crust. Sections of the crust are uplifted to form block mountains, while other sections sink to form valleys. Examples of block mountains include the Sierra Nevada in North America and the Harz Mountains in Germany.

**S20. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is Ladakh

To see gompas (Buddhist monasteries), meadows, and glaciers, you should visit Ladakh. Ladakh, now a Union Territory, is known for its stunning landscapes, which include high-altitude deserts, lush meadows, and numerous glaciers. It is also home to many gompas, reflecting its rich Buddhist heritage. Ladakh offers a unique blend of natural beauty and cultural heritage, making it a distinctive destination compared to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir, and Assam.

**S21. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Showing a documentary and discussing its impact helps students understand the environmental consequences of plastic use, fostering critical inquiry and awareness about its ban.

**S22. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** (A), (B), and (D)

The study of social sciences is enabled by appreciating constitutional values, becoming active members of society, and understanding societal structures, management, and governance.

**S23. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** (A) and (B) are true. Social science is an area of study that deals with human behavior, societal developments, and cultural dynamics, which are often complex and multifaceted. As such, it is difficult to arrive at one correct answer due to the subjective nature of the topics and the diverse perspectives involved. This complexity necessitates a broad, inclusive pedagogical approach that goes beyond rigid definitions to encompass varying interpretations and understandings. Avoiding strict definitions helps encourage critical thinking and allows students to explore multiple viewpoints, fostering a deeper comprehension of social phenomena.

**S24. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Rashtrapati Bhawan, originally built as the residence of the British Viceroy, is a primary source as it is an actual historical structure from the British era, unlike novels or reports which are secondary sources.

**S25. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The correct answer is (a) Only (A). While there are multiple methods to capture learning experiences from a project, the most formal and comprehensive method among the given options is through reports. Reports provide a detailed and structured account of the project's objectives, methodology, outcomes, and reflections. They are essential for documenting the complete learning experience formally and systematically, which is crucial for academic and professional purposes.

Information Booster:

- (A) Reports: These are detailed documents that offer a complete narrative of the project, including objectives, methods, findings, analysis, and conclusions. Reports are critical for formal documentation and are often required for academic and professional assessments.
- (B) PowerPoint presentations: While useful for summarizing and presenting findings, they are not as comprehensive as reports and are typically used as a supplementary tool rather than a primary means of documentation.
- (C) Pen and paper tests: These are used to assess specific knowledge or skills but do not capture the broader learning experiences and insights gained from a project.
- (D) Scrapbooks: These are creative collections of project artifacts and reflections, offering a personalized way of documenting experiences but are less formal than reports.
- (E) Sketches: Visual representations that capture ideas and insights creatively but do not provide a detailed and structured account of the project.

**S26. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** (A), (B) and (C) are correct. The evaluation aspect of the cognitive process involves making judgments about the value of ideas or materials for a given purpose. This often requires students to analyze, compare, and make informed judgments based on criteria.

- (A) What can be done to promote fair trade among the countries? This question requires evaluating current trade practices and proposing improvements, which involves judgment and decision-making.
- (B) The Green Revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains. Explain. This question requires students to assess the impact of the Green Revolution and substantiate their response with evidence, reflecting evaluative thinking.
- (C) Would you hold Aurangzeb responsible for the downfall of the Mughal empire? This question requires an analysis of historical events and forming a judgment about Aurangzeb's role, demonstrating evaluative skills.

**S27. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Only (A) and (B)

Evaluation procedures should focus on developing understanding and application of knowledge through continuous and comprehensive evaluation, aligning with the aims of the Right to Education Act.

**S28. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Only (A) and (C)

Questions (A) and (C) require analytical thinking as they ask for explanations and reasoning behind the given information, assessing students' understanding and analytical skills.

**S29. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** (A) and (B)

Questions (A) and (B) assess the remembering aspect as they require recalling factual information, unlike questions that require analysis or evaluation.

**S30. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Question (D) provides opportunities to develop multiple perspectives as it asks students to consider both the merits and demerits of the multi-party system, encouraging them to explore and evaluate different viewpoints.

