

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
First Term Examination (18 September 2023)

Class XI (Humanities)
Subject - Political Science
(Set - B)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each.
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section - A (12 marks)

- Q1. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly of India? (1)
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Q2. The Right against Exploitation seeks to protect (1)
a) Unemployment b) Illiteracy c) Forced labour d) None of the above
- Q3. No - confidence motion can be moved only in (1)
a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha c) Planning Commission d) Estimates Committee
- Q4. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India? (1)
a) Chief Justice of India
b) Prime Minister
c) President of India in Consultation with Chief Justice of India
d) Law Commission
- Q5. Directions: In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: (1)
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

Assertion (A) : The President of India can be removed from office by impeachment.

Reason (R) : The President can be impeached by a special majority of the Parliament if they violate the Constitution.

- Q6. Human beings are unique because they (1)
a) Possess power to fight with each other
b) Are social beings and depend on society
c) Possess power of reasoning and reflection
d) Participate in politics
- Q7. Who wrote the book, 'Freedom from fear'? (1)
a) Aristotle b) Aung San Suu Kyi c) Margaret Thatcher d) Rousseau
- Q8. The Constitution can be amended by (1)
a) The President's Executive order b) The Supreme Court's judgement
c) The Parliament passing a bill d) The Prime Minister's decision

9. Which article of the Indian Constitution allows for its amendment? (1)
 a) Article 356 b) Article 32 c) Article 370 d) Article 368
10. Freedom of the press is essential for: (1)
 a) Promoting Government propaganda b) Controlling public opinion
 c) Ensuring transparency and accountability d) Limiting access to information
11. The Right to Constitutional Remedies includes the provision to : (1)
 a) File a writ petition in the High Court
 b) File a writ petition in the Supreme Court
 c) Approach court for the protection of fundamental rights.
 d) All of the above
- Q12. The upper House of the Indian Parliament is known as (1)
 a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Legislative Assembly d) Legislative Council

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. What do you understand by the term 'Judicial review'? (2)
- Q14. What is the meaning of Zero hour? (2)
- Q15. What is meant by positive liberty? (2)
- Q16. Discuss any 2 functions of National Human Rights Commission. (2)
- Q17. "Indian Constitution is a living document." Justify. (2)
- Q18. What do you mean by Parliamentary form of Government? Give an example. (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. What is the significance of Political theory? (4)
- Q20. Discuss any 4 points of objective resolution. (4)
- Q21. Discuss Harm Principle given by J.S. Mill. (4)
- Q22. How is Rajya Sabha formed? (4)
- Q23. Discuss the Methods to amend Indian Constitution. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

- Q24. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)
 The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President of India and works in collaboration with the Election Commission of India. It is appointed for the purpose of drawing up the boundaries of constituencies all over the country. A quota of constituencies to be reserved in each State is fixed depending on the proportion of SC or ST in that State. After drawing the boundaries, the Delimitation Commission looks at the composition of population in each constituency. Those constituencies that have the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population are reserved for ST. In the case of Scheduled Castes, the Delimitation Commission looks at two things. It picks constituencies that have higher proportion of Scheduled Caste population. But it also spreads these constituencies in different regions of the State. This is done because the Scheduled Caste population is generally spread evenly throughout the country. These reserved constituencies can be rotated each time the Delimitation exercise is undertaken.
- The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the (1)
 a) President of India b) Vice - President of India
 c) Prime Minister of India d) None of the above
 - The Delimitation Commission works in Collaboration with the _____ (1)
 a) Finance Commission b) Planning Commission
 c) Election Commission d) All of the above

(1)

3. Why is Delimitation Commission appointed?

- For the purpose of solving political problems
- For the purpose of appointing President
- For the purpose of drawing up the boundaries of constituencies all over the country
- All of the above

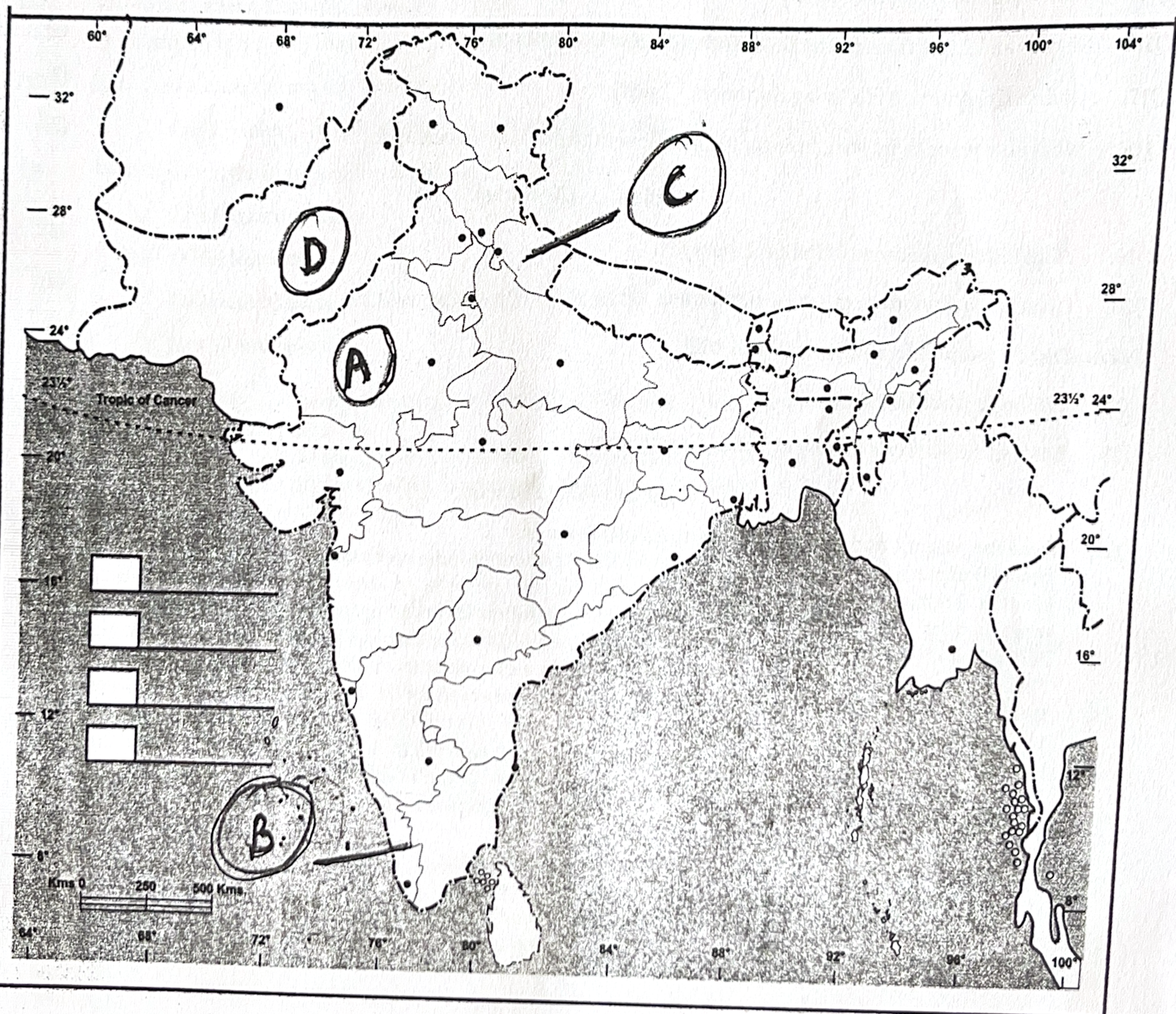
(1)

4. Which constituencies are reserved for scheduled tribes?

- The constituencies that have the lesser proportion of scheduled tribe population are reserved for scheduled tribes.
- The constituencies that have all the scheduled tribe population are reserved for scheduled tribes.
- The constituencies that have the highest proportion of scheduled tribe population are reserved for scheduled tribes.
- None of the above.

Q25. In the given outline map of India, four places have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these places on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet. (4)

- State with highest literacy rate.
- Largest state (area wise)
- A neighbouring country of India
- State carved out from Uttar Pradesh



Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:



- 1) What does the cartoon represent? (1)
- 2) Why do political parties contest elections? (2)
- 3) Why should a person accused of a serious crime be barred from contesting election? (2)

Section - E (24 Marks)

- Q27. Discuss relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directives Principles in detail (6)
- OR
- "Right to Equality strives to make India a true democracy" Justify the statement by giving suitable arguments. (6)
- Q28. How does the Parliament make laws? (6)
- OR
- Examine the powers and functions of Prime Minister in detail.
- Q29. "Gandhi's thoughts on non-violence has been a source of inspiration for Aung San Suu Kyi". Discuss the statement in the light of sacrifice made by Aung San Suu Kyi for the freedom of her country. (6)
- OR
- What is meant by social constraints? What are their sources? Why are constraints necessary for enjoying freedom?
- Q30. "Indian Constitution is a bag of borrowing". Discuss the statement in light of various provisions adapted by Indian Constitution from other countries. (6)
- OR
- Discuss the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court in detail.