

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
First Term Examination (2 September 2024)
Class XI (Humanities)
Subject - Political Science
(Set - A)

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. When was Indian Constitution adopted? (1)
a) 26 November 1950 b) 26 November 1949 c) 24 November 1950 d) 15 August 1947
- Q2. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right? (1)
a) Right to Equality b) Right to Freedom
c) Right to Vote d) Right against exploitation
- Q3. The real executive powers of the Union are vested in (1)
a) The Vice President b) Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head
c) The President d) The Governor
- Q4. No-confidence motion can be moved only in (1)
a) Rajya Sabha b) Estimates Committee c) Lok Sabha d) Planning 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 judiciary in India is independent of the executive.
Reason (R) : Judiciary favours the Government and helps in the implementation of its plans.
- 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. 'Freedom from fear' is a book written by (1)
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Nelson Mandela c) Salman Rushdie d) Aung San Sui Kyi
- Q8. In which year did the newly formed Russian federation adopt a new constitution? (1)
a) 1991 b) 1992 c) 1993 d) 1994
- Q9. Which amendment to the Constitution removed the Right to property from the list of fundamental rights? (1)
a) 43rd Amendment b) 44th Amendment c) 52nd Amendment d) 39th Amendment

- What is the tenure of the Prime Minister of India? (1)
 a) 3 years b) 4 years c) 5 years d) 6 years
- Q11. What is the retirement age of the judge of Supreme Court? (1)
 a) 62 years b) 65 years c) 63 years d) 60 years
- Q12. Positive Liberty means: (1)
 a) Liberty to do anything b) Only restraints c) Liberty with restraints d) None of these

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. Mention any 2 provisions adopted by Indian Constitution from British Constitution. (2)
- Q14. What do you understand by Presidential form of Government? Give an example. (2)
- Q15. What is Zero hour of Indian Parliament? (2)
- Q16. Who appoints the judges of Supreme Court and the High Court of India? How can judges be removed? (2)
- Q17. Give difference between self-regarding actions and other regarding actions by J.S. Mill. (2)
- Q18. What are constraints? Why do we need constraints in a society? (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. Why is 42nd Amendment considered as the most controversial amendment? (4)
- Q20. Enumerate any 4 points related to Philosophy of Indian Constitution. (4)
- Q21. What do you mean by Defection? What measures have been advocated to Curb defection? (4)
- Q22. Give points of difference between Negative Liberty and Positive Liberty. (4)
- Q23. What do you understand by Bicameral legislature? Give any 3 merits of Bicameral legislature. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

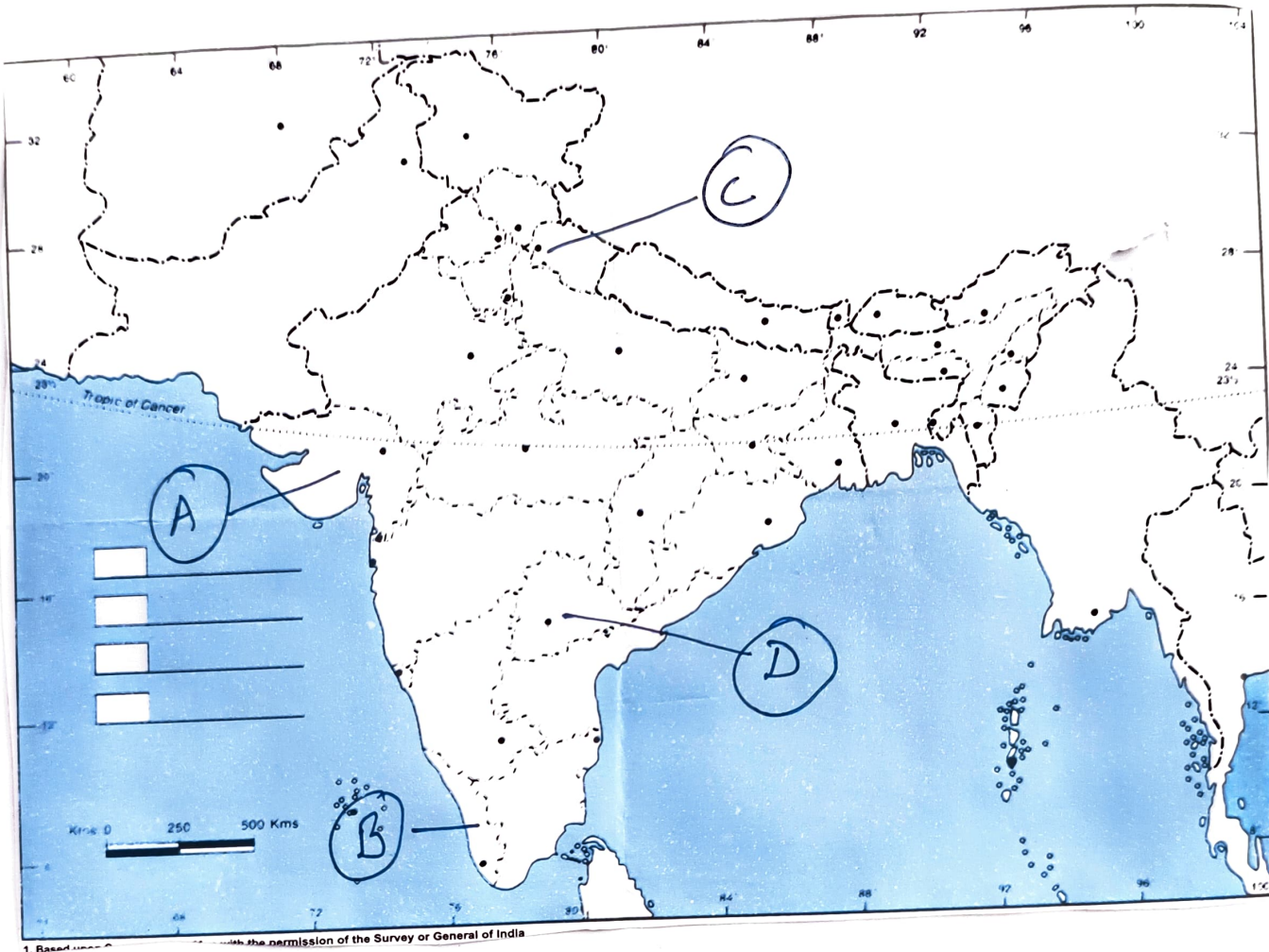
- Q24. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)

Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner. It clarifies the meaning of concepts such as freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism and so on. It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc. This is done by examining the arguments advanced by different thinkers in defense of these concepts. Though Rousseau or Marx or Gandhi did not become politicians, their ideas influenced generations of politicians everywhere. There are also contemporary thinkers who draw upon them to defend freedom or democracy in our own time. Besides examining arguments, political theorists also reflect upon our current political experiences and point out trends and possibilities for the future.

- What does Political theory deal with?
 a) Constitution b) Government c) Social life d) All of the above
- What concepts are classified by Political theory?
 a) Democracy and Secularism b) Federalism c) Elections d) None of these
- Politicians were influenced by the ideas of _____
 a) Jawahar Lal Nehru b) Rousseau c) C.R. Dass d) Lala Lajpat Rai
- How does Political theory defend concepts like equality and freedom?
 a) By delivering lectures b) Through Newspapers
 c) By examining the arguments advanced by thinkers d) All of the above

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)

1. State with highest literacy rate
2. State associated with Sardar Sarovar dam
3. Princely state at the time of Independence
4. State carved out from Uttar Pradesh



Q26 Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows: (4)

- 1) Why do leaders fear Election Commission? (1)
- 2) Give any one function of Election Commission? (1)
- 3) Is it good for democracy to ensure free and fair elections? Why? (2)



A -

Section - E (24 Marks)

Q27. Examine 'Right to Equality' in detail.

(6)

OR

Discuss relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state policy.

Q28. Discuss Powers and functions of President in detail.

(6)

OR

How does Parliament exercise control over executive? Explain.

Q29. Discuss the jurisdiction of Supreme Court in detail.

(6)

OR

Distinguish between powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in detail.

Q30. "For the freedom of his country, Nelson Mandela paid a heavy price." Discuss the statement with suitable arguments. (6)

OR

Examine the views of J.S. Mill on the idea of freedom of expression in his book 'On Liberty'.

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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. When did Indian Constitution come into force?
a) 26 November 1949 b) 24 November 1950 c) 26 January 1950 d) 24 January 1950 (1)
- Q2. The Government can put restrictions on fundamental rights but they should be
a) Illegal b) Reasonable c) Arbitrary d) Compulsory (1)
- Q3. Who is the nominal head of the State of India? (1)
a) The Prime Minister b) The Chief Justice of India
c) The President d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Q4. A bill passed by the legislature becomes law after (1)
a) Approval by the President b) Approval by the Judiciary
c) Approval by the Prime Minister d) Approval by both houses of legislature
- 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 judiciary in India is independent of executive.
Reason (R) : India is a secular country.
- Q6. Scope of Political theory is (1)
a) Study of Power b) To determine the political principles
c) Study of state and Government d) All of the above
- Q7. 'Long Walk to Freedom' is an autobiography of (1)
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Nelson Mandela c) Salman Rushdie d) Aung San Sui Kyi
- Q8. The Soviet Union had _____ Constitutions in its life of 74 years. (1)
a) 5 b) 6 c) 4 d) 3
- Q9. Which amendment to the Constitution brought down the minimum age of voting from 21 to 18 years? (1)
a) 77th Amendment b) 61st Amendment c) 73rd Amendment d) 58th Amendment

- What is the tenure of the President of India? (1)
 a) 4 years b) 5 years c) 3 years d) 6 years
- Q11. What is the retirement age of the judge of High Court? (1)
 a) 60 years b) 65 years c) 62 years d) 63 years
- Q12. Negative Liberty means: (1)
 a) Liberty with some restraints b) Liberty without restraints
 c) Liberty with many restraints d) None of the above

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. Mention any 2 provisions adopted by Indian Constitution from U.S. Constitution. (2)
- Q14. What do you understand by Parliamentary form of Government? Give an example. (2)
- Q15. What is Question Hour of Indian parliament? (2)
- Q16. What do you understand by the term Judicial Review? (2)
- Q17. What are the Rights of an accused? (2)
- Q18. Discuss Harm Principle given by J.S. Mill. (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. Discuss any 4 points of Objective Resolution given by Jawaharlal Nehru. (4)
- Q20. Discuss three methods to amend Indian Constitution. (4)
- Q21. Give points of difference between Negative Liberty and Positive Liberty. (4)
- Q22. Elaborate the significance of Political theory. (4)
- Q23. What do you mean by Judiciary? What does Independence of Judiciary imply? (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

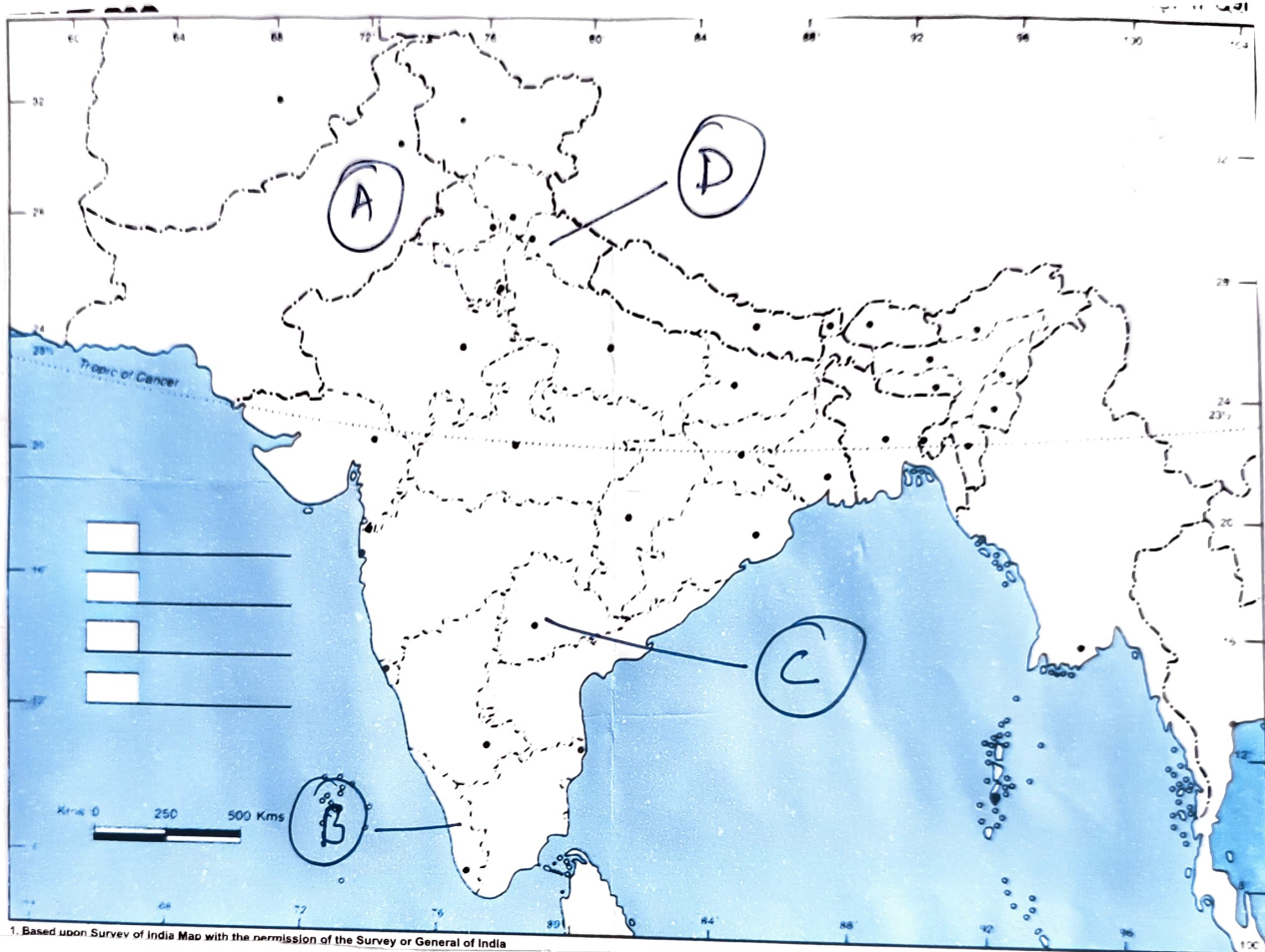
- Q24. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)

Though freedom is guaranteed in our Constitution, we encounter new interpretations all the time. This is a bit like playing a game; as we play chess or cricket, we learn how to interpret the rules. In the process, we discover new and broader meanings of the game itself. Similarly, the fundamental rights guaranteed by our Constitution are continually being reinterpreted in response to new circumstances. For instance, the right to life has been interpreted by the Courts to include the right to livelihood. The right to information has been granted through a new law. Societies frequently encounter new challenges which generate new interpretations. The fundamental rights guaranteed by our Constitution have been amended and expanded over time through judicial interpretations and government policies which are designed to address new problems.

- Which right has been interpreted to include right to livelihood?
 a) Right to Freedom b) Right to Equality c) Right to Life d) Right against Exploitation
- Which right has been granted by a new law?
 a) Right to Life b) Right to Information c) Right to Education d) None of the above
- How has the Right to Freedom been designed to address new problems?
 a) Through Planning Commission b) Through Election Commission
 c) Through Judicial Interpretations and Government Policies d) All of the above
- What has been guaranteed in our Constitution?
 a) Development b) Nationalism c) Freedom d) Self-Determination

In the given outline map of India, four places have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these (4) 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.

1. State that witnessed misuse of Article 356 for the first time in India.
2. A Neighbouring country of India.
3. State carved out from Uttar Pradesh
4. Princely state at the time of Independence



Q26 Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:

- 1) What does the cartoon represent? (1)
- 2) Why are free and fair elections good for democracy? (1)
- 3) Should a person accused of a serious crime be barred from contesting an election? Why? (2)



(4)

Section - E (24 Marks)

- Q27. Examine 'Right to Freedom of Religion' in detail. (6)

OR

Explain the objectives and policies of Directive Principles of State Policy in detail.

- Q28. Discuss Powers and functions of Prime Minister in detail. (6)

OR

Discuss Powers and functions of Parliament in detail.

- Q29. "Gandhiji's thoughts on non-violence have been a source of inspiration for Aung San Sui Kyi." Discuss the statement in the light of sacrifice made by Aung San Sui Kyi for the freedom of her country. (6)

OR

Examine the views of J.S. Mill on the idea of freedom of expression in his book 'On Liberty'.

- Q30. Discuss the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court in detail. (6)

OR

Distinguish between powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.