

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
First Term Examination (1 September 2025)

Class XI (Humanities)
Subject -Political Science (028)
(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. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words 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. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words each.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section - A (12 marks)

Q1. When was the Indian Constitution adopted? (1)
a) 26 January 1950 b) 26 November 1949 c) 24 December 1950 d) 24 October 1950

Q2. What is the full form of PUCL? (1)
a) People's Union for Civil Laws
b) People's Union for Criminal Laws
c) People's Union for Civil Liberties
d) Property Union for Civil Liberties

Q3. The tenure of the President of India is (1)
a) 4 years b) 5 years c) 6 years d) 3 years

Q4. A more populous state like UP sends _____ members to Rajya Sabha. (1)
a) 28 b) 30 c) 31 d) 29

Q5. Which amendment increased the age of retirement of High Court Judges from 60 to 62 years? (1)
a) 12th amendment b) 13th amendment c) 14th amendment d) 15th amendment

Q6. 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 plays a vital role in upholding the Constitution.

Reason (R) : The judiciary ensures that the Government's actions are within the limits of the Constitution.

Q7. Who argued for freedom as a fundamental right of humankind? (1)
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Rousseau c) Karl Marx d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Q8. What is the title of Aung San Sui Kyi's book of essay? (1)
a) Long Work to Equality b) Long journey to dignity
c) Freedom from fear d) Freedom from the known

Q9. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of Independent India? (1)
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q10. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that the basic structure of the Indian Constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament? (1)

- a) Golaknath Case
- b) Minerva Mills Ltd.
- c) Keshavananda Bharti Case
- d) Kesavananda Bharti Case

Q11. Human beings are unique because they (1)

- a) possess reason
- b) use language and communicate with each other
- c) can express thoughts and desires
- d) all of the above

Q12. Who is the head of the Government in Parliamentary form of Government in India? (1)

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Council of Minister
- d) Governor

Section - B (12 Marks)

Q13. Mention any 2 provisions adopted by Indian Constitution from Constitution of US. (2)

Q14. Give difference between Fundamental Rights and Ordinary Rights. (2)

Q15. What is the tenure of Vice President of India? How can he be removed from his office? (2)

Q16. What do you mean by Political theory? Give any one of its significant feature. (2)

Q17. What are constraints? Why do we need constraints while living in a society? (2)

Q18. Mention any one point of difference between Private Member's Bill and Government Bill. (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

Q19. What do you mean by Bicameral legislature? Discuss its merits. (4)

Q20. Discuss any four features of Philosophy of Indian Constitution. (4)

Q21. Examine J.S. Mill's views on freedom of expression. (4)

Q22. Discuss the impact of Judicial Activism on the political system of India. (4)

Q23. Discuss relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

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

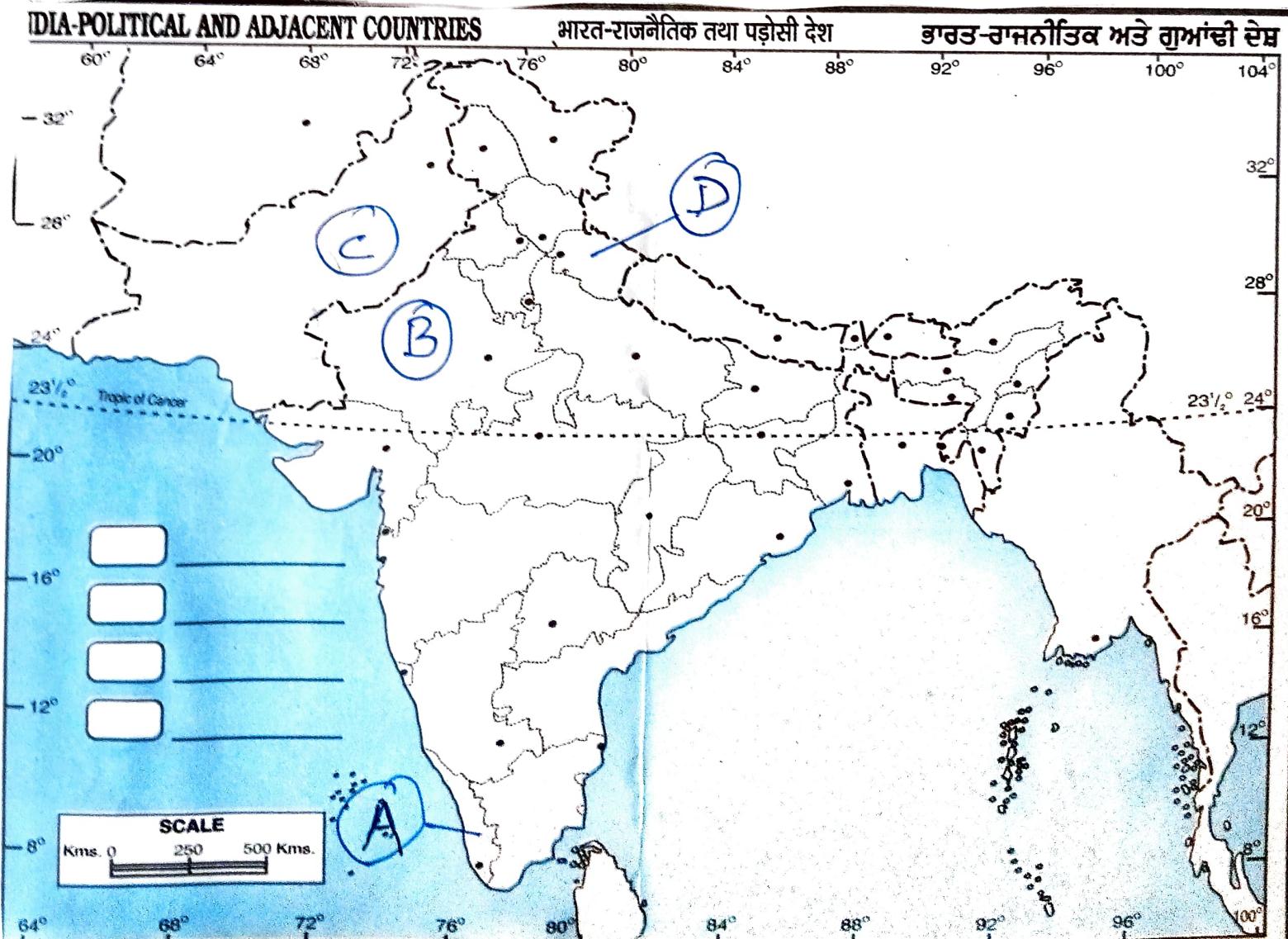
Local government got a fillip after the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts. But even before that, some efforts in the direction of developing local government bodies had already taken place. First in the line was the Community Development Programme in 1952, which sought to promote people's participation in local development in a range of activities. In this background, a three-tier Panchayati Raj system of local government was recommended for the rural areas. Some States (like Gujarat, Maharashtra) adopted the system of elected local bodies around 1960. But in many States those local bodies did not have enough powers and functions to look after the local development. They were much dependent on the State and central governments for financial assistance. Many States did not think it necessary to establish elected local bodies. In many instances, local bodies were dissolved and the local government was handed over to government officers. Many States had indirect elections to most local bodies. In many States, elections to the local bodies were postponed from time to time.

1. By which constitutional amendments, local governments got a fillip?
 - a) 71st and 72nd amendment
 - b) 73rd and 74th amendment
 - c) 68th and 69th amendment
 - d) 70th and 71st amendment

2. What kind of local government was recommended for rural areas?
 - a) 2 - tier Panchayati Raj System
 - b) 4 - tier Panchayati Raj System
 - c) 3 - tier Panchayati Raj System
 - d) Single tier Panchayati Raj System
3. Which states adopted the system of elected local bodies in 1960?
 - a) Punjab and Kerala b) Gujarat, Maharashtra c) Gujarat and Tamilnadu d) Orissa and Assam
4. Local bodies were dependent on _____ for financial assistance
 - a) Prime Minister and Council of Minister
 - b) Permanent Executive and Political Executive
 - c) State and Central Government
 - d) All 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)

1. Largest state (area wise)
2. State with highest literacy rate
3. State carved out from Uttar Pradesh
4. Neighbouring country of India.



study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:

- 1) Are elections conducted in the same manner as depicted in the cartoon? (1)
- 2) How are elections conducted in our country? (1)
- 3) What will happen if elections are conducted in a chaotic or disorderly manner? (2)



Section - E (24 Marks)

Q27. Why is Indian Constitution described as living document? Discuss three methods to amend Indian Constitution. (6)

OR

How does Prime Minister enjoy a pre-eminent position in the Government? Discuss Prime Minister's role in coalition politics.

Q28. "Right to Freedom of Religion is considered as a hallmark of democracy". Analyse the statement in detail. (6)

OR

Examine the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India in detail.

Q29. Discuss law making procedure in Indian Parliament in detail. (6)

OR

Enumerate the points of difference between the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Q30. "Gandhiji's thoughts on non-violence have 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

Who was Nelson Mandela? Mention the title of his autobiography. How did he pay a very high personal price for the freedom of his country? Discuss.