

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA

First Term Examination (1 September 2025)

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. 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 did the Indian Constitution come into force? (1)
a) 26 November 1949 b) 26 January 1950 c) 24 December 1950 d) 24 October 1950
- Q2. What is the full form of PUDR? (1)
a) People's Union for Deliberation Rights
b) Private Union for Democratic Rights
c) People's Union for Democratic Rights
d) Property Union for Deliberation Rights
- Q3. What is the tenure of the Vice President of India? (1)
a) 6 years b) 3 years c) 4 years d) 5 years
- Q4. Less populous, state like Sikkim has seat in the Rajya Sabha. (1)
a) two b) one c) three d) five
- Q5. Which amendment brought down the minimum age of voting from 21 to 18 years? (1)
a) 58th amendment b) 60th amendment c) 61st amendment d) 62nd 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 Indian Judiciary is independent.
Reason (R): The judiciary is not subject to control or influence from the legislature or the executive.
- Q7. Who argued that equality was as crucial as freedom? (1)
a) Rousseau b) Karl Marx c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Q8. What is the title of Nelson Mandela's autobiography? (1)
a) Long struggle against Apartheid b) Long struggle to Victory
c) Long journey to Equality d) Long walk to Freedom
- Q9. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of Independent India? (1)
a) Jawahar Lal Nehru b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Mahatma Gandhi

The power of Supreme Court or High Court to declare any law unconstitutional if that law is inconsistent with the provisions of constitution is called as - (1)

- a) Judicial Activism b) Judicial Independence c) Judicial Review d) Judicial Procedure

Q11. Who is head of the state in Parliamentary form of Government in India? (1)

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

Q12. 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

Section - B (12 Marks)

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

Q14. How many fundamental duties were enumerated in Indian Constitution in 1976? List any 2 fundamental duties. (2)

Q15. Distinguish between Political Executive and Permanent Executive. (2)

Q16. What is Political Theory? Why should we study Political theory? (2)

Q17. Discuss Harm Principle given by J.S. Mill. (2)

Q18. What is the difference between Question Hour and Zero Hour? (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

Q19. Discuss any four functions of Indian Parliament. (4)

Q20. Mention the points of difference between Negative Liberty and Positive Liberty. (4)

Q21. Discuss any four features of Philosophy of Indian Constitution. (4)

Q22. What are the Directive Principles of state policy? Explain their significance in the Indian Constitution. (4)

Q23. What do you mean by PIL? Discuss its significance in detail. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

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

In modern times, elected local government bodies were created after 1882. Lord Rippon, who was the Viceroy ~~of India~~ at that time, took the initiative in creating these bodies. They were called the local boards. However, due to slow progress in this regard, the Indian National Congress urged the government to take necessary steps to make all local bodies more effective. Following the Government of India Act 1919, village panchayats were established in a number of provinces. This trend continued after the Government of India Act of 1935.

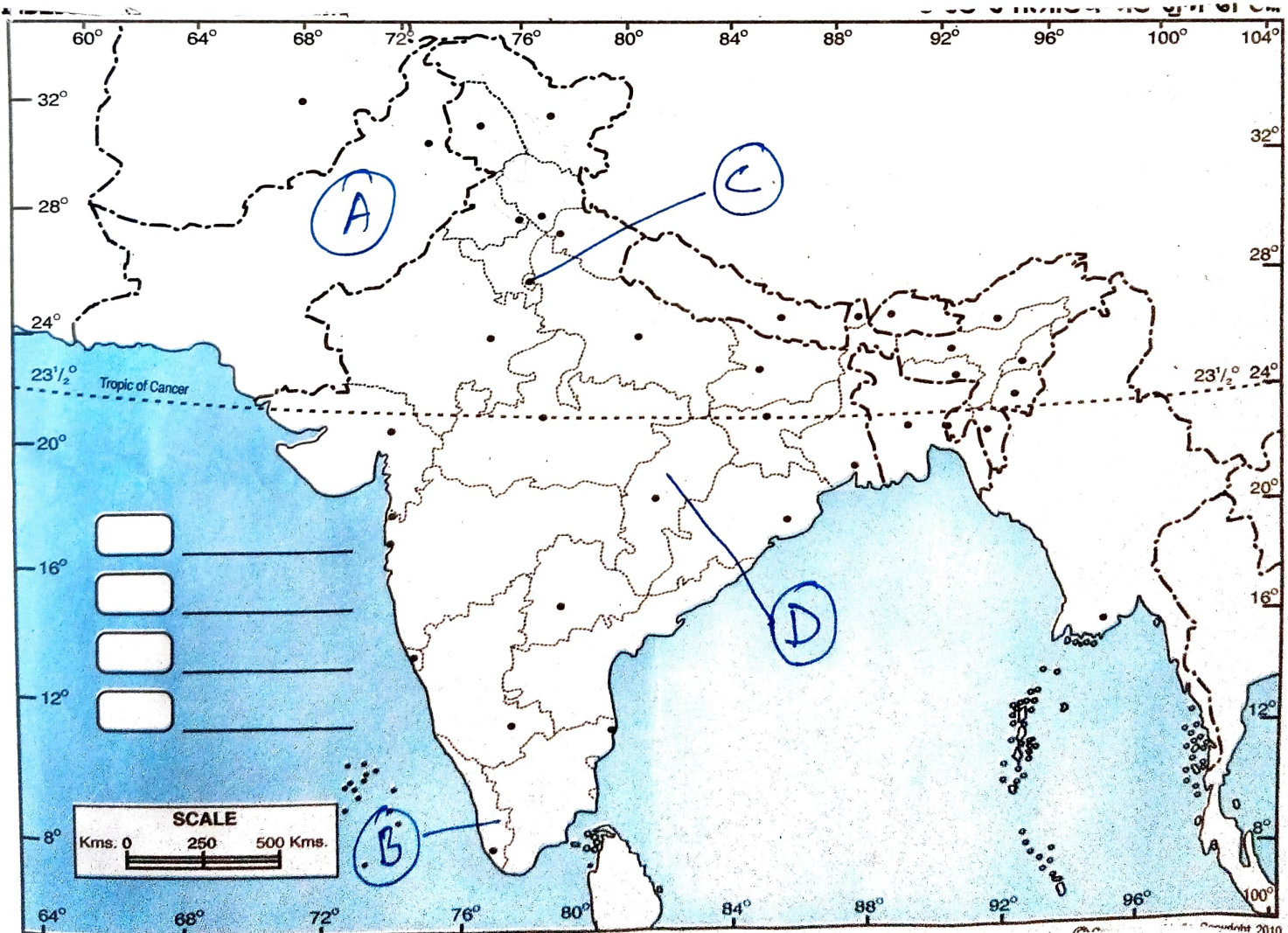
During India's freedom movement, Mahatma Gandhi had strongly *pleaded for decentralisation* of economic and political power. He believed that strengthening village panchayats was a means of effective decentralisation. All development initiatives must have local involvement in order to be successful. Panchayats therefore were looked upon as instruments of decentralization and participatory democracy. Our national movement was concerned about the enormous concentration of powers in the hands of the Governor General sitting at Delhi. Therefore, for our leaders, independence meant an assurance that there will be decentralization of decision making, executive and administrative powers.

1. When were elected local government created in modern times?
a) Before 1882 b) After 1882 c) Before 1990 d) After 1992

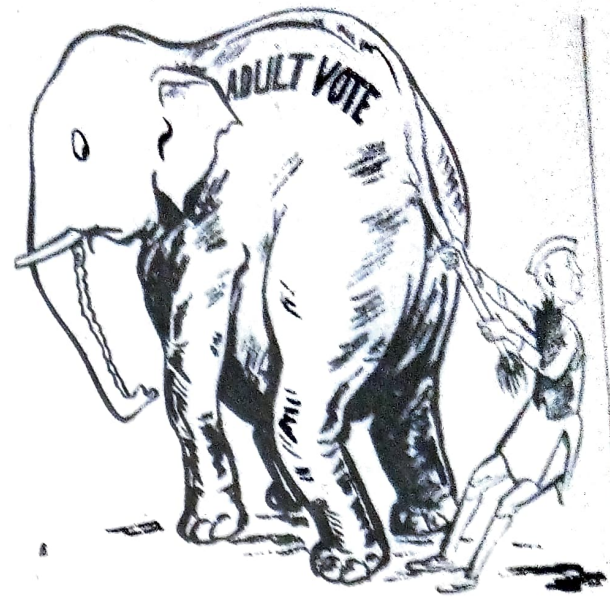
2. Who took the initiative in creating the local government bodies?
 - a) Lord Curzon b) Lord Canning c) Lord Rippon d) Lord Mayo
3. What was considered to be the effective instrument for decentralization and participatory democracy?
 - a) Setting up of Municipal Corporations
 - b) Setting up of Panchayats
 - c) Establishment of Municipalities
 - d) Encouraging human resource development
4. Identify the leader who strongly pleaded for decentralization of economic and political power -
 - a) Jawahar Lal Nehru b) Sardar Patel c) Subhash Chandra Bose d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q25. 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 Art 356 for the first time
2. Country divided from India in 1947
3. State carved out from Madhya Pradesh
4. Supreme court is situated in this city



- Read the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:
- 1) What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise? (1) (4)
 - 2) Why is the Universal Adult Franchise compared to an elephant? (1)
 - 3) Why is it important to participate in democratic Process and cast your vote? (2)



Section - E (24 Marks)

Who moved the objective resolution of the Constituent Assembly and in which year? Discuss any 4 main points of Objective Resolution. (6)

OR

Discuss the Discretionary powers of the President in detail.

"Right to Freedom is a Cluster of Several Rights". Examine the statement. (6)

OR

Examine the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India in detail.

Explain the role played by Aung San Suu Kyi in fighting for democracy in Myanmar. (6)

OR

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

1). Discuss the Instruments of Parliamentary control over executive in detail. (6)

OR

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