

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Final Examination (1 March 2025)

Class XI (Humanities)

Subject - Political Science (Set - A)

Time: 3hrs.

INSTRUCTIONS:

M.M. 80

1. The question paper consists of 5 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. The concept of "Directive Principles of State Policy" is borrowed from which country's constitution? (1)
a) United Kingdom b) United States of America c) Ireland d) France
- Q2. Which fundamental right allows citizens to move freely throughout the country and reside in any part of India? (1)
a) Right to Constitutional Remedies b) Right to Freedom
c) Right to Freedom of Religion d) Cultural and Educational Rights
- Q3. The real executive powers of the Union are vested in : (1)
a) The President b) The Parliament c) The Supreme Court d) The Prime Minister
- Q4. Identify the author of Hind Swaraj. (1)
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawahar Lal Nehru c) Dr. Radha Krishnan d) Subhash Chandra Bose
- 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) : It is the independence of judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.
- Reason (R) : We often hear of rich and powerful people in India trying to influence the judiciary.
- Q6. The number of members from Sikkim to Rajya Sabha is - (1)
a) five b) two c) one d) six
- Q7. Which Commission was appointed by Central Government to examine the issues relating to Centre - State relations? (1)
a) National Human Rights Commission
b) Sarkaria Commission
c) Union Public Service Commission
d) None of the above
- Q8. According to the Confucius, how should kings maintain justice? (1)
a) By expanding their territories
b) By rewarding wrong doers
c) By engaging in philosophical debates
d) By punishing wrong doers and rewarding the virtuous

A-1

- Q9. Civil Liberties and Political rights form the basis of a
 a) Democratic Government
 b) Monarchical Rule
 c) Totalitarian Government
 d) Dictator Rule
- Q10. Which amendment increased the age of retirement of High Court judges from 60 to 62 years?
 a) 42nd Amendment b) 15th Amendment c) 38th Amendment d) 29th Amendment
- Q11. What is a theocratic state?
 a) A state governed by President
 b) A state governed by a Monarch
 c) A state governed by a priestly order
 d) A state governed by Prime Minister
- Q12. Identify the famous physicist who could hardly move or speak but he has made major contributions to science.
 a) Rousseau b) John Locke c) Albert Einstein d) Stephen Hawking

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. What do you mean by Right to Life and Personal Liberty? (2)
- Q14. What is the term of the members of Rajya Sabha? Why is Rajya Sabha called permanent house? (2)
- Q15. Mention any 4 subjects included in Union list. (2)
- Q16. What do you understand by the term Natural Inequality? (2)
- Q17. How can Social Justice be pursued in society? (2)
- Q18. What are Rights? Why are they important? (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

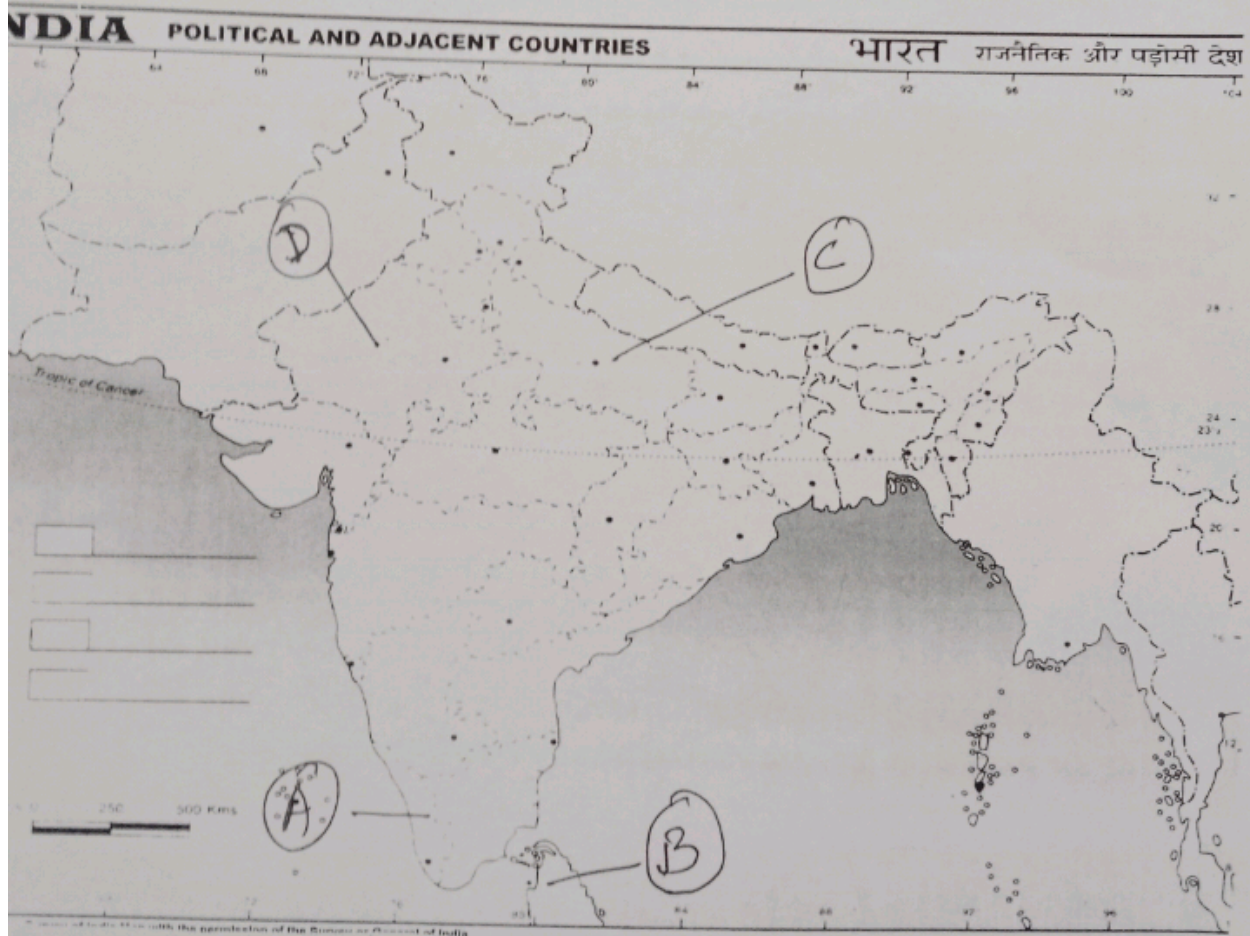
- Q19. How does Constitution allow coordination and assurance? (4)
- Q20. Which three evils are tackled under 'Right Against Exploitation'? (4)
- Q21. Discuss any 4 merits of Judicial Activism. (4)
- Q22. What do you understand by Proportionate Justice? (4)
- Q23. Mention the points of difference between Political Rights and Economic Rights. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

- Q24. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)
- Let us look at a very different kind of secularism practised in Turkey in the first half of the twentieth century. This secularism was not about principled distance from organised religion, instead it involved active intervention in and suppression of, religion. This version of secularism was propounded and practised by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

He came to power after the First World War. He was determined to put an end to the institution of Khalifa in the public life of Turkey. Ataturk was convinced that only a clear break with traditional thinking and expressions could elevate Turkey from the sorry state it was in. He set out in an aggressive manner to modernise and secularise Turkey. Ataturk changed his own name from Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Kemal Ataturk (Ataturk translates as Father of the Turks). The Fez, a traditional cap worn by Muslims, was banned by the Hat Law. Western clothing was encouraged for men and women. The Western (Gregorian) calendar replaced the traditional Turkish calendar. In 1928, the new Turkish alphabet (in a modified Latin form) was adopted.

1. When did Mustafa Kemal Ataturk come to power? (1)
 - a) After Second World War
 - b) During Cold War
 - c) After the First World War
 - d) During India Pakistan War
2. Which law banned the traditional cap worn by the Muslims? (1)
 - a) Corn Law
 - b) Hat Law
 - c) Ohm's Law
 - d) Civil Law
3. In which year was the new Turkish alphabet adopted? (1)
 - a) 1931
 - b) 1932
 - c) 1927
 - d) 1928
4. Kemal was determined to put an end to the _____. (1)
 - a) Practice of untouchability
 - b) Institution of private property
 - c) Practice of Westernisation
 - d) Institution of Khalifa in public life
25. 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)
 - i) Constitution of this country was amended in 1978 to introduce Executive Presidency.
 - ii) State that misused Article 356 for the first time.
 - iii) Largest State (area wise)
 - iv) State having bicameral legislature.



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

(4)

- 1) What does the cartoon refer to? (1)
- 2) In case of disagreement, how is the proposed bill resolved? (1)
- 3) In case of deadlock, in whose favour the decision goes and why? (2)



Section - E (24 Marks)

- Q27. How does Prime Minister enjoy a pre-eminent position in the Government? Discuss Prime Minister's role in coalition politics. (6)

OR

- Discuss three methods to amend Indian Constitution in detail.

- Q28. Discuss Inter-State conflicts in detail. (6)

OR

Discuss the Powers and functions of Parliament in detail.

- Q29. How does John Rawls use the idea of a 'veil of ignorance' to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds? (6)

OR

Discuss three dimensions of Equality in detail.

- Q30. What do you understand by secularism? Give points of difference between Western model of Secularism and Indian Model of Secularism. (6)

OR

"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.

A-4