

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

Class XI (Humanities)

Subject - Political Science (Set - B)

Time: 3hrs.

INSTRUCTIONS:

M.M. 80

1. The question paper consists of 5 sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 39 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 'Charter of Fundamental Rights' is borrowed from which country's constitution? (1)
a) Canada b) United States of America c) Ireland d) France
- Q2. The Right to Constitutional Remedies allows citizens to : (1)
a) Approach the President for redressal of grievances.
b) Seek remedies for violation of fundamental rights in the Supreme Court.
c) Form unions or associations
d) Approach Prime Minister for seeking remedy
- 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) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Q4. Identify the author of book - Ramayana Retold : (1)
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Salman Rushdie c) J.S. Mill d) Aubrey Menon
- 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) : A person can appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the High Court.
Reason (R) : The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal.
- Q6. The number of members from Uttar Pradesh to Rajya Sabha is - (1)
a) 23 b) 29 c) 31 d) 33
- Q7. The State Reorganisation Commission recommended the creation of (1)
a) Regional States b) Linguistic States c) Religious States d) None of these
- Q8. According to Socrates, what would happen if everyone were unjust? (1)
a) No one could be sure of benefitting from injustice
b) Society would prosper
c) Only the clever would benefit
d) The concept of justice would be strengthened
- Q9. Civil Rights are given to the individuals by : (1)
a) Nature b) God c) The State d) The people

B - 1

- Q10. Which amendment increased the salaries of judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court?
a) 42nd Amendment b) 54th Amendment c) 39th Amendment d) 15th Amendment
- Q11. An example of theocratic state
a) Papal State of Europe b) Ukraine c) India d) United Kingdom
- Q12. Identify the slogan given by the French revolutionaries in the 18th Century.
a) One people, one nation, one leader
b) Do or Die
c) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
d) Peace, Land and Bread

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. What do you understand by Preventive Detention? (2)
- Q14. What is the term of the members of Lok Sabha? How are the members of Lok Sabha elected? (2)
- Q15. Mention any 4 subjects included in state list. (2)
- Q16. What do you understand by term Social Inequality? (2)
- Q17. How can we pursue social justice in society? (2)
- Q18. Discuss Relationship between Rights and Duties. (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. How does Constitution specify decision making powers? (4)
- Q20. What are the provisions guaranteed by the Constitution under 'Cultural and Educational Rights'? (4)
- Q21. Mention any 4 demerits of Judicial Activism. (4)
- Q22. Discuss one principle of justice under the heading - 'Equal treatment for Equals'. (4)
- Q23. How does Rights place some limits on the authority of the state? Explain with examples. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

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

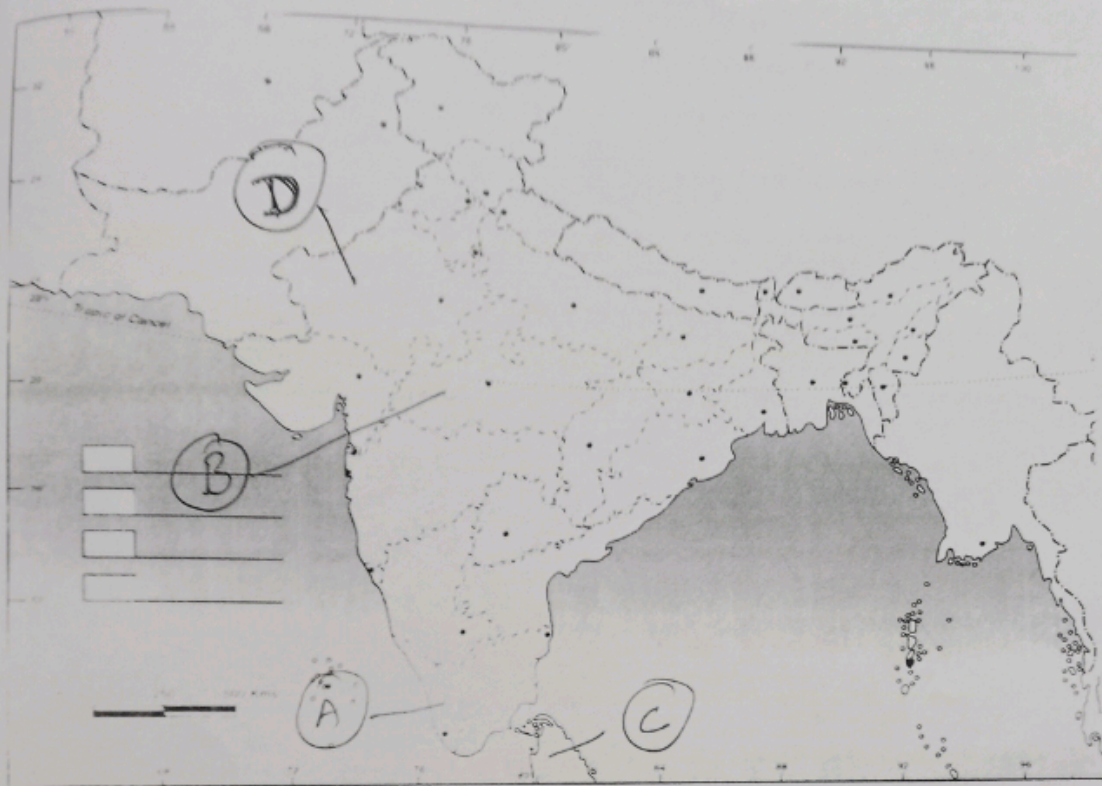
Racism and communalism involve the stigmatisation and oppression of an entire racial group or community. Though the notion that humanity can be divided into distinct races is scientifically spurious, it has been used to justify insidious practices such as Negro slavery in the United States of America (until 1865), the slaughter of Jews in Hitler's Germany, and Apartheid-a policy followed until 1992 by the White-controlled government in South Africa, which treated the majority Black people of the country as second-class citizens. Racial discrimination still continues covertly in the West and is now often directed against immigrants from countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Communalism may be seen as the South Asian counterpart of racism where the victims tend to be minority religious groups.

- What involves the stigmatization and oppression of an entire racial group? (1)
a) Secularism b) Racism and Communalism c) Westernisation d) Feminism
- Who were treated as the second class citizens in South Africa? (1)
a) White people b) Jews c) Coloured people d) Black people in the country
- Who were Worst affected in Hitler's Germany? (1)
a) Indians b) Russians c) Nazis d) Jews
- Negro slavery was practiced in the United States of America until _____. (1)
a) 1882 b) 1865 c) 1872 d) 1862

(2)
(2)
(2)

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 having bicameral legislature
- Largest State (area wise)
- State that misused Article 356 for the first time
- Constitution of this country was amended in 1978 to introduce Executive Presidency.



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

- What does the cartoon represent? (1)
- Why do you think such situation occurs? (2)
- Who takes the final decisions on all such cases? (1)



B-3

Section - E (24 Marks)

Q27. Discuss the Discretionary powers of the President in detail. (6)

OR

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

Q28. How does Parliament make laws? Examine in detail. (6)

OR

Discuss the important provisions that creates a strong Central Government in India.

Q29. How can Equality be promoted in Society? Discuss under following headings - (6)

- a) Affirmative action
- b) Equality through differential treatment

OR

How does John Rawl's use the idea of a 'Veil of ignorance' to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds?

Q30. 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. (6)

OR

What do you understand by secularism? Give points of difference between Western Model of secularism and Indian Model of secularism.

B-4