HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2024-25

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time – 3:00 Hrs. Class – XI M.M. : 80

| | Date – |
|---------------------|---------|
| Name of the student | Section |

General Instructions:

- i. All Questions are Compulsory.
- ii. Question numbers 1 -12 are multiple choice questions of Type 1 mark each.
- **iii.** Question numbers 13 18 are of 2 marks each. Answer to these questions must not exceed 50 words each.
- **iv.** Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- **v.** Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map- based questions. Answer accordingly.
- **vi.** Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- vii. There is an internal choice in all 6 marks questions.

<u>SECTION - A (12x1=12)</u>

- Q1. In India, we have adopted PR system on a limited scale for indirect elections. The Constitution prescribes a third and complex variation of the PR system for the election of President, Vice President, and for the election to the Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads. Identify the variant,
 - a) PR system where the whole country is treated as one constituency.
 - b) PR system where the country is divided into several multi member constituencies.
 - c) PR system with Single Transferable Vote System.
 - d) All of these.
- Q.2 What has constitution done to remove inequalities in bureaucracy?
 - a) Selection purely on the basis of merit.
 - b) Reservation to Adivasis, Dalits and Backward classes only.
 - c)Reserved categories are paid higher salaries.
 - d) Selected by the ministers.
- Q3. Who decides which constituency is to be reserved?
 - a) The Delimitation Commission in collaboration with the Election Commission of India.
 - b) The Delimitation Commission in collaboration with the State Election Commission.
 - c) The Election Commission of India
 - d) None of these.
- Q4. Which of these fundamental rights, protect us from social evils like begar, child labour?
 - a) Right to Equality. b) Right to freedom c) Right against exploitation d) Right to personal liberty.
- Q5. Which of the following is a good reason to conclude that the authority of the constitution is higher than that of Parliament?
 - a) The Constitution was framed before the Parliament came into being.
 - b) The Constitution makers were more eminent leaders than the members of Parliament.
 - c) The Constitution specifies how parliament is to be formed and what are its powers.
 - d) The Constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament.
- Q6. Which of the following tasks are not performed by the Election Commission?
 - a) Preparing the Electoral Rolls.
- b) Nominating the candidates.
- c) Supervising the Panchayat elections.
- d) Implementing the Model Code of Conduct.

- Q7. Which role of the PM led Pt. Nehru describe him as 'the linchpin of Government'? a) Head of Council of Ministers. b) Link between the Council of ministers on one hand and President as well as Parliament on the other hand. c) The death or resignation of the PM automatically brings about the dissolution of the council of Ministers. d) None of These. Q8. Mark the correct statement related to Traditional View of politics. a) Politics is the study of state and the government. b) Study of analysis of the whole of political system. c) Class struggle between haves and haves not. d) Relationship between an environment and the system. Q9. Identify the focus of Modern liberalism. a) Family b) Community c) Individual d) Society Q10. Which of the following statements is correct? a) Liberty and Equality are opposed to each other b) Liberty and Law are opposed to each other c) Liberty and Equality are supplementary d) Liberty and Equality are contradictory Q11. The essential principles of modern justice is that a) Judges should be part of executive. b) Judges should be under the control of the Head of the State. c) There should be independence of judiciary. d) Judges should be under the control of the electorate. Q12. State's failure to provide individuals with basic necessities of life such as; food and housing is an example of a) Political Injustice b) Economic Injustice c) Social discrimination d) Gender inequality <u>SECTION – B (6x2=12)</u> Q13. Highlight any two points of difference between political and permanent executive. Q14. Why has India adopted Parliamentary system? Write answer in two points. Q15. What is preventive detention? Q16. Why do we need constitution? Q17. Human beings are unique in two respects, list both the ways. Q18. Distinguish between positive and negative liberty <u>SECTION – C (5x4=20)</u> Q19. "The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament". Explain In India, the Prime Minister enjoys a pre-eminent place in the government. Justify the statement in four points. Q20. Compare FPTP system with PR System.
- Q21. Explain natural and social inequalities. Why this distinction is useful?
- Q22. Vigilant citizens are a must for the successful working of a democracy. Comment you opinion in five points.

OR

Why do we study Political Theory?

Q23. How can we promote equality?

SECTION- D (3x4=12)

Q24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The word fundamental suggests that these rights are so important that the Constitution has separately listed them and made special provisions for their protection. The Fundamental Rights are so important that the Constitution itself ensures that they are not violated by the government. Fundamental Rights are different from other rights available to us.

The makers of our Constitution knew that independent India was going to face many challenges. Foremost among these was the challenge to bring about equality and well-being of all citizens.

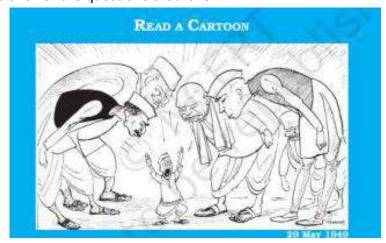
They also thought that certain policy direction was required for handling these problems.

- i) The statements given below are the features of Fundamental Rights. Choose the incorrect statement/s.
 - a) Fundamental Rights are separately listed in the Constitution.
 - b) Fundamental Rights are unlimited.
 - c) Fundamental Rights can be suspended during Emergency.
 - d) Fundamental Rights are considered necessary for wellbeing of an individual.
- Who guarantees and protects fundamental rights? ii)
 - a) The President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Speaker
- d) The Constitution
- iii) Which of these fundamental rights, is not suspended even during crisis?
 - a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to Personal liberty c) Right to Religion
- d) All of these
- Both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are complementary to each other. iv) Identify the correct reason/s to justify the statement.
 - A) Fundamental Rights restrain the government from doing certain things while Directive Principles exhort the government to do certain things.
 - B) Fundamental Rights mainly protect the rights of individuals while Directive Principles ensure the wellbeing of entire society.
 - C) Sometimes, when the government wants to implement Directive Principles, it comes in conflict with Fundamental Rights of the citizen.
 - D) All of these

Choose the correct code:

- a) Only A
- b) Both A and B
- c) Only A and C
- d) Only D

Q25. Read the cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



- i) These members of the ruling party are trying to listen to the 'tiny' opposition! Was this the effect of our electoral system?
- Why do you think India adopted this electoral system? ii)
- What does the cartoon represent? iii)
- Q26. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows. 1+1+1+1=4



- (i, ii, iii)-Name three states having Bicameral Legislature. Write the answers in the first three boxes.
- (iv) Name one state having Unicameral Legislature. Write the answers in the last box.

| Serial No. | Alphabet used | Name of the state |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| (i) | | |
| (ii) | | |
| (iii) | | |
| (iv) | | |

SECTION - E (4x6=24)

Q27. How is the President of India elected? There are at least three situations where the President can exercise the powers using his or her own discretion. Justify the statement with the help of examples.

OR

No system of election can ever be perfect. The political parties, Election Commission and other independent groups have come up with proposals for electoral reforms. Suggest any six electoral reforms.

Q28. What provides authority to the constitution? Explain any three factors in detail.

OR

Which of the Fundamental Rights is in your opinion the most important right? Summarise its provisions and give arguments to show why it is most important.

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?

OR

Briefly discuss the three principles of justice outlined in the chapter? Explain each with example.

Q30. Explain the ideologies of _

(2+2+2)

a) Feminism

b) Marxism

c) Liberalism
OR

What do you understand by Freedom of Expression?