

PT4/ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2023-24

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time – 3 hrs.

Class – XI

M.M. – 80

Name of the student _____ Section _____ Date - 09.02.2024 (Friday)

GENERAL 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. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
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.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION -A

- Q1. Identify three principles of Justice from the given statements:
- A) Equal Treatment of Equals B) Proportionate Justice
C) Just distribution D) Recognition of special needs
- CODE:
- a) A, B and C b) B, C and D c) A, B and D d) A, C and D
- Q2. By convention who is appointed as the chief justice of India?
- (a) Senior-most judge of the High Court
(b) Junior-most judge of the Supreme Court
(c) Senior-most judge of the Supreme Court
(d) Senior Member of Law Commission
- Q3. 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.
- Q4. Consider the following statements and identify the one that is related to “Affirmative action”.

- a) Every adult citizen has a right to vote.
 b) Banks offer high rate of interest to senior citizen.
 c) Every child should get free education.
 d) All the above
- Q5. He argues that the only way we can arrive at a fair and just rule is under a 'veil of ignorance'. He expects that in such a situation of complete ignorance about our possible position and status in society, each person would decide in the way they generally do, that is, in terms of their own interests. Identify the thinker.
 a) John Stuart Mill b) John Rawls c) Immanuel Kant d) Plato
- Q6. **Assertion (A)** - The legal and constitutional recognition of our claims are so important that some political theorists define rights as claims that are recognised by the state.
Reason(R)- Rights place an obligation upon the state to act in certain kinds of ways.
 Choose the correct option:
 a) Both A and R is individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b) Both A and R is individually 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
- Q7. **Assertion (A)** - John Stuart Mill believes that there should be freedom of expression even for those who espouse ideas that appear 'false' or misleading today.
Reason (R) - No idea is completely false. What appears to us as false has an element of truth.
 Choose the correct option:
 a) Both A and R is individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 b) Both A and R is individually 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
- Q8. Consider the following statements and select the INCORRECT one:
 1. Local government is about government that involves nationwide life and problems of all citizens of the country.
 2. Local government believes that local knowledge and local interest are essential ingredients for democratic decision making.
 3. During India's freedom movement, Mahatma Gandhi had strongly pleaded for decentralisation of economic and political power.
 a) only 1 b) only 2 c) both 1 & 3 d) both 1 & 2
- Q9. In the 17th and 18th centuries, political theorists argued that rights are given to us by nature. They identified three natural rights. Two natural rights according to them are -
 a) Right to life and liberty. b) Right to life and property.
 c) Right to property and liberty. d) All of these.

- Q10. Parliament is a debating forum, and it is through debates that Parliament performs all its vital functions. These debates and discussions are regulated/controlled by the
- a) the Presiding Officer of Legislature.
 - b) the Prime minister
 - c) the President
 - d) Election Commission
- Q11. Identify the Fundamental right with the help of given statement.
'All minorities, religious or linguistic, can set up their own educational institutions. They can preserve their own culture.'
- a) Right to Equality
 - b) Right to Freedom
 - c) Right against exploitation
 - d) Cultural and Educational Rights.
- Q12. Which one of these is not a discretionary powers of President?
- a) Keeping the bill for unlimited period of time.
 - b) Appointing Prime Minister when there is no clear majority.
 - c) Sending the advice for reconsideration.
 - d) Acting on the advice of Council of Ministers.

SECTION – B

- Q13. State two points of difference between positive and Negative liberty.
- Q14. Why do we need local government?
- Q15. Name any two writs issued by the courts for protecting Fundamental Rights.
- Q16. Why should we study political theory? Write in two points.
- Q17. List any two points of differences between FPTP and PR system.
- Q18. How judicial activism help us in protecting fundamental rights?

SECTION – D

- Q19. On what grounds has Indian secularism been criticised?
- Q20. How does a bill become a law?

OR

Explain the factors that provide authority to the constitution.

- Q21. The experience of last 50 years has given rise to many suggestions for reforming our election system. Throw light on few suggestions for reforming our electoral system
- Q22. All citizens may be granted equal rights but all may not be able to equally exercise them. Explain

OR

What are some of the problems faced by refugees? In what ways could the concept of global citizenship benefit them?

- Q23. "We have seen that nationalism can unite people as well as divide them, liberate them as well as generate bitterness and conflict." Illustrate your answer with examples.

SECTION-E

- Q24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:(1+1+1+1=4)

‘Human beings’, unlike all other objects, possess dignity. They are, for this reason valuable in themselves. For the eighteenth-century German philosopher, Immanuel Kant, this simple idea had a deep meaning. It meant that every person has dignity and ought to be so treated by virtue of being a human being. A person may be uneducated, poor or powerless. He may even be dishonest or immoral. Yet, here remains a human being and deserves to be given some minimum dignity.

Kant’s moral conception of rights is based on two arguments, First, we should be treating others as we would like to be treated ourselves. Second, we should make sure that we don’t treat the other person as means to our ends.

24.1 Who possess dignity?

- a) Everything that we see around us. b) Human Beings
- c) Both a and b d) None of these

24.2 Kant’s idea of Rights is based on ----- ground.

- a) social b) political c) moral d) All of these

24.3 According to Immanuel Kant, who deserves to be given some minimum dignity?

- a) A person who is poor, uneducated or powerless.
- b) A person who is educated and work for poor and homeless people.
- c) All persons who are born as human beings except who are dishonest and immoral.
- d) All persons who are born as human beings.

24.4 ‘we don’t treat the other person as means to our ends’ means

- a) we shouldn’t treat/use people like material things.
- b) we should respect people not because they are useful to us but because they are human beings.
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these

Q25. 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)

1. A state having bicameral legislature.
2. A state involved in sharing of waters of River Narmada.
3. A state where President’s rule was imposed for the first time.
4. A state where elected local bodies were set up in 1960s.



Serial No.	Alphabet used	Name of the state

Q26. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Answers to 2 mark questions should not exceed 40 words. (1+2+1)



- Q1. What does the cartoon represent?
Q2. Why do you think such situation occurs?
Q3. Who takes final decision on all such matters?

SECTION-F

Q27. List the characteristics of Indian and Western model of secularism.

OR

Highlight three different dimensions of equality that help us to move towards a more just and equal society.

Q28. Briefly discuss the three principles of justice outlined in the chapter. Explain each with examples.

OR

On what grounds are rights claimed? 'Rights place an obligation upon the state'. Justify the statement. (2+4)

Q29. Draw a flow chart highlighting the features of different types of executive

OR

What is meant by an independent judiciary? How is this independence ensured?

Q30. Write two reasons why do we need local government? What are the main provisions of 73rd Amendment Act? (6)

OR

Highlight two key ideas associated with federalism. It is generally accepted that the Indian Constitution has created a strong central government. Justify the statement by providing four reasons.