CLASS XI

ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2024-25

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

SET A 2

Time allotted: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 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 19-24 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.
6. Question numbers 25-26 are passage and Picture 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

1 The Constitution of India gives vast powers to the Court and ensures independence of the judiciary. Which of the following statement is incorrect with regard to independence of judiciary
a. The judges cannot be easily removed from their office except for proven misbehaviour or incapacity
b. Judges derive their salaries from the consolidated fund of India
c. Judges are provided with security of tenure till they reach retirement age
d. The conduct of judges can be discussed in the parliament or state legislature

2 What did Aung San Suu Kyi fear would hinder a dignified human life?
a) Economic inequality
b) Political corruption
c) Living in fear
d) Social discrimination

3 Which is regarded as one of the basic features of the theory of natural rights
(a) Reasoning
(b) Universality
(c) Impartiality
(d) Transparency

4 Which of the following statements about the formation of the Constituent Assembly is / are correct?
1. The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen on the basis of the provincial elections of 1946.

2. The Constituent Assembly did not include representatives of the Princely States.
3. The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were not influenced by opinions expressed by the public.
4. In order to create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.
Select the correct answer using the code given below.
(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4
(d) 1 and 4

5 Which of the following do you feel is compatible with the idea of secularism?
(a) Recognition of a state religion.
(b) Mandatory prayers in schools.
(c) Allowing separate educational institutions for any minority community.
(d) Appointment of temple management bodies by the government.

6 Assertion (A): The freedoms under Article 19 of the Constitution of India are not absolute, but conditional.
Reason(R): (A) The State can "authoritatively and reasonably" limit or take away the freedoms under Article 19.
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.

7 Under the term "Double Jeopardy" implied in clause 2 of Article 20 of the Constitution of India, a person
a) Convicted by a court of law cannot be punished under departmental proceedings for the same offence
b) Punished departmentally cannot be prosecuted in a court of law for the same
c) Shall not be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once
d) Cannot be subjected proceed

8 "Politics envelops us like the coils of snake and there is no other way but to wrestle it". these remarks were made by –
a) BR Ambedkar
b) Karl Marx
c) Mahatama Gandhi
d) Rousseau

9 Who has the authority to promulgate ordinance when either of the two houses of Parliament is not in session
a) President of India
b) Prime Minister of India
c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

10 While appointing the Prime Minister, the President selects
a) Leader of the largest party in the Lok Sabha
b) Leader of the largest party in the alliance which secures a majority in the Lok Sabha

c) The leader of the largest party in the Rajya Sabha
d) Leader of the alliance or party that has the support of the majority in Lok Sabha

11 Name the amendment which has been passed through political consensus.
a) 52 Amendment
b) 62 Amendment
c) 82 Amendment
d) 74 Amendment

12 Identify the incorrect statements about the Proportional representation system.
a) The country may be treated as one large constituency.
b) More than one representative may be elected for one constituency
c) A party may get more seats than votes in elections.
d) Voter votes for party

SECTION B: TWO MARK QUESTIONS

13. How is a nation different from other forms of collective belonging?

14 "Some variations have been made inborn rather than innate' Elucidate the statement by explaining natural and social inequality,

15 The powers and functions of the President of the USA are very different from the powers of the President of India. Analyse how?

16 Why is it necessary for a country to have a clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities in the constitution?

17. Even though, there is a broad agreement on the numerous benefits of having a free market economy, government intervention is essential in certain fields/ sectors. Elucidate.

18 Mention any two major electoral reforms suggested by various committees to bring about revolutionary changes in the electoral process and the voter behaviour in contemporary India.

SECTION C

19 How has the idea of right to national self-determination resulted in both formation of and challenges to the nation-states?
OR
The interplay between negative and positive liberty is crucial for shaping a society that values both individual freedoms and collective growth. Justify the statement.

20 'The Directive principles which are fundamental in the governance of the country cannot be isolated from the fundamental rights guaranteed. 'Differentiate between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state policy on any four grounds.

21 'Migration of people to different regions within the country is often resisted by the local inhabitants'. What are some of the contributions that the migrants could make to the local economy?

22 During a nationwide emergency, the government implements strict measures to maintain law and order, suspending certain constitutional rights. As part of these measures, a particular group of individuals is detained by the authorities for questioning, due to suspected involvement in unlawful activities. The group refused to cooperate on the grounds that they were entitled to safeguards under Article 22 of the Constitution which the authorities denied.

In this context, explain why Article 22 safeguards may not apply.
OR
A minority Education Society owns a chain of schools. These schools are recognised by the State and wholly funded by it. To promote the spirit of unity and oneness, all the students in these schools have to attend a special religious prayer every morning irrespective of their religious beliefs. A group of students refused to participate in the prayer. The school authorities, after giving warning for being in disciplined, suspended the students for a week. Parents of these students alleged violation of fundamental rights of their children.

Is the action of school authorities justified? Stating the relevant Constitutional provision, give reason for your answer.

23 To what extent, in your view, the Parliament is able to ensure accountability of the executive in India?

SECTION D

24 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Democracy is about meaningful participation. It is also about accountability. Strong and vibrant local governments ensure both active participation and purposeful accountability It is necessary that in a democracy, tasks, which can be performed locally, should be left in the hands of the local people and their representatives. Common people are more familiar with their local government than with the government at the State or national level. They are also more concerned with what local government does or has failed to do as it has a direct bearing and impact on their day-to-day life. Thus, strengthening local government is like strengthening democratic processes.

1The fundamental object of Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which of the following
a) Political accountability
b) Democratic decentralization
c) Finance mobilization
d) People's participation in development

2 Which officer has been given the responsibility of election of Panchayati Raj institutions?
a) Chief Election Commissioner
b) Prime Minister
c) President
d) Election Commissioner of State

3 To what extent, in your opinion, has the decentralisation of power in India changed the governance landscape at the grassroots?

25 Study the Picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1 A person of 62 years has been appointed to fill a public office whereas the retirement age is 60 years. Which immediate remedy is available before the High Court?
a. Writ of quo-warranto
b. Writ of habeas Corpus
c. Writ of mandamus
d. Writ of prohibition

2 In 1979, A Supreme Court bench headed by Justice P.N. Bhagwati declared the right to free legal aid and expeditious trial for the prisoners, who were stuck in a Bihar Jail, which ultimately led to their release. This became a landmark case as it established the role of being an activist for the Supreme Court, in the form of:
a. Appellate Jurisdiction
b. Advisory Jurisdiction
c. Public Interest Litigation
d. Original Jurisdiction

3 Article 368 of the Constitution confers power to the Parliament to amend the Constitution. Article 13 (2) states that the state shall not make any law which takes away the Fundamental Rights. To overcome this restriction, the Parliament adopted the 24th amendment to the Constitution which altered articles 13 and 368 in such a way that allowed itself with unlimited powers of amendment, including the authority to amend fundamental rights.
Identify the case which restricted this power in 1973 by establishing the doctrine of Basic structure
a. Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India
b. Three Judges cases
c. Keshavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
d. Hussainara Khatoon V. State of Bihar

4 When judiciary assumes the roles and functions of the legislature and executive, thus diluting the concept of separation of powers, it becomes___
a) Judicial overreach
b) Judicial activism
c) Judicial review
d) Judicial separation

26 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A right is essentially an entitlement or a justified claim. It denotes what we are entitled to as citizens, as individuals and as human beings. It is something that we consider to be due to us; something that the rest of society must recognize as being a legitimate claim that must be upheld. Rights are primarily those claims that are necessary for leading a life of respect and

dignity.

1 Which of the following statements best defines the concept of rights?
a) Privileges granted by the state to its citizens.
b) The power given to the government to enforce laws.
c) Fundamental entitlements of individuals in a society.
d) Economic benefits provided by the government to its citizens.

2. Which of the following rights is considered an example of a negative right?
a) Right to education.
b) Right to freedom of speech.
c) Right to food security.
d) Right to healthcare.

3 The right to education in India is a part of which fundamental right?
a) Right to freedom of speech.
b) Right to equality.
c) Right to education.
d) Right to life and personal liberty.

4 Natural Rights are those which are given to us by:
(a) Constitution
(b) Parliament
(c) God
(d) King

SECTION E

27 Explain the methods and procedure to make amendments in the constitution of India by giving examples?
OR
Examine the role of Supreme Court as the protector of fundamental and constitutional rights of the people.

Q 28 Discuss three principles of Justice enunciated by John Rawls.
OR
Indian Secularism has been subjected to fierce criticisms. What are these criticisms? Can we defend secularism from them?

29 Enlist any six features of the Indian Constitution that give greater power to the central government than the State government.
OR
'The Lok Sabha is not only a law-making body; it is a multi-functional institution.' Describe any Six functions of Lok Sabha.

30 What is Political Theory? Discuss utility and significance of the study of Political Theory?
OR
'Affirmative action policies draw as much strong criticism as strong support.' Analyse this statement in the context of how can Equality be promoted?