

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
First Term Examination (18 September 2023)

Class XI (Humanities)
Subject - Political Science
(Set - A)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 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.
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. Who moved the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly? (1)
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Sardar Patel
- Q2. Which fundamental rights ensures protection against arbitrary arrest and detention? (1)
a) Right to Equality b) Right to freedom of Religion
c) Right to Freedom d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Q3. A bill passed by the legislature becomes law after (1)
a) Approval by the President b) Approval by the Judiciary
c) Approval by the Prime Minister d) Approved by both houses of legislature
- Q4. The term 'writ' in the context of the judiciary refers to (1)
a) A written statement by the accused
b) A complaint filed by the plaintiff
c) A court order commanding or prohibiting an action
d) A statement of facts in a case
- 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) : The President of India appoints the Prime Minister.

Reason (R) : The President selects the leader of the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha to be the Prime Minister

- Q6. Human beings are unique because they (1)
a) Possess power to fight with each other
b) Are social beings and depend on society
c) Possess power of reasoning and reflection
d) Participate in politics
- Q7. 'Long Walk to Freedom' is an autobiography of (1)
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Nelson Mandela c) Salman Rushdie d) Aung San Sui Kyi

A-1

- Q8. Amendment in our Constitution can be effected (1)
 a) By the President b) By the Prime Minister
 c) Through a referendum d) According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution
- Q9. The President can be removed by (1)
 a) Impeachment b) Lok Sabha c) The Electoral College d) Rajya Sabha
- Q10. The power of the Government to disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories is (1)
 a) Dictatorship b) Censorship c) Rule of Law d) Freedom of press
- Q11. The Right to Property, which was a fundamental right earlier was removed by which Constitutional Amendment? (1)
 a) 42nd Amendment b) 48th Amendment c) 44th Amendment d) 52nd Amendment
- Q12. Who is the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha? (1)
 a) President of India b) Speaker c) Prime Minister d) Vice President of India

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. How can the independence of judiciary be provided and protected? (2)
- Q14. Give 2 arguments in favour of bicameral legislature? (2)
- Q15. Give the difference between self regarding actions and other - regarding actions. (2)
- Q16. Which amendment inserted fundamental duties in our Indian Constitution? Mention any two fundamental duties. (2)
- Q17. "Indian Constitution is both rigid as well as flexible". Justify. (2)
- Q18. What do you understand by Presidential form of Government? Give an example. (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. What is the scope of Political Theory? (4)
- Q20. What is the need of a Constitution? (Write any 4 points.) (4)
- Q21. What is the difference between Negative and Positive Concept of Liberty? (4)
- Q22. How is Lok Sabha formed? (4)
- Q23. Why is 42nd Amendment considered as the most controversial amendment? (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

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

There are certain social groups which may be spread across the country. In a particular constituency, their numbers may not be sufficient to be able to influence a victory of a candidate. However, taken across the country they are a significantly sizeable group. To ensure their proper representation, a system of reservation becomes necessary. The Constitution provides for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This provision was made initially for a period of 10 years and as a result of successive constitutional amendments, has been extended up to 2020. The Parliament can take a decision to further extend it, when the period of reservation expires. The number of seats reserved for both of these groups is in proportion to their share in the population of India. Of the 543 elected seats in the Lok Sabha, 84 are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 47 are reserved for Scheduled Tribes (as on 26 January 2019).

1. The seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in - (1)
 a) Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
 b) Lok Sabha and Colleges

- c) State Legislative Assemblies and offices
- d) None of the above

2. How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in Lok Sabha? (1)
 a) 79 b) 84 c) 47 d) 89

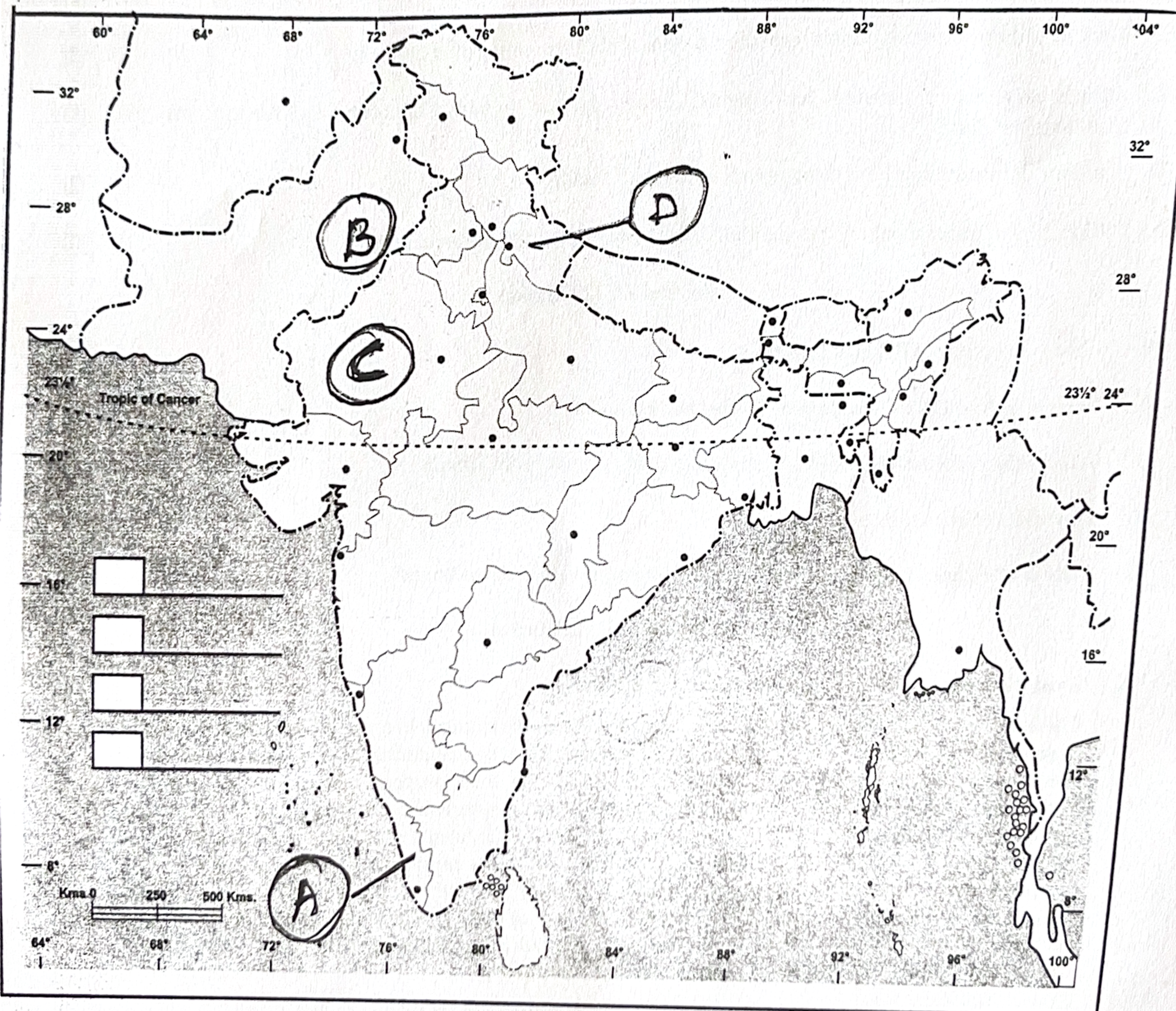
3. How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha? (1)
 a) 45 b) 44 c) 47 d) 79

4. _____ can take a decision to extend the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies. (1)

- a) President b) Prime Minister c) Election Commission d) Parliament

Q25. 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.

1. A neighbouring country of India.
2. State with highest literacy rate.
3. State carved out from Uttar Pradesh
4. Largest state (area wise)



Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:

(4)



- 1) Identify the person standing in the picture. (1)
- 2) What do these different group stand for? (1)
- 3) What do you think prevailed in this balancing act? (2)

Section - E (24 Marks)

Q27. 'Right to Freedom' is considered as a symbol or basis of democracy'. Prove the appropriate statement with logic. (6)

OR

Explain the objectives and policies of Directive Principles in detail.

Q28. How does Parliament exercise control over executive? Explain. (6)

OR

Discuss Powers and functions of President in detail.

Q29. Discuss the jurisdiction of Supreme Court in detail. (6)

OR

"Indian Constitution is a bag of borrowing". Discuss the statement in light of various provisions adapted by Indian Constitution from other countries.

Q30. What is meant by social constraints? What are their sources? Why are constraints necessary for enjoying freedom? (6)

OR

"For the freedom of his country, Nelson Mandela paid a heavy price." Discuss the statement with suitable arguments.