

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Final Examination (1 March 2024)

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. First past the post was adopted from _____ Constitution. (1)
- a) British Constitution b) Irish Constitution c) French Constitution d) United States Constitution
- Q2. It is a fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve (1)
- a) Women and children b) Village Panchayat c) Natural environment d) National Anthem
- Q3. Identify the book written by Salman Rushdie. (1)
- a) The Last Temptation b) The Satanic Verses c) The Republic d) Hind Swaraj
- Q4. 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) : Freedom of Religion is a fundamental human right.
Reason (R) : It allows individuals to practice their faith freely and promotes tolerance and diversity in society.
- Q5. Federalism is based on the principle of (1)
- a) Centralized power
b) Division of power between centre and states
c) Autocracy
d) Absolute Monarchy
- Q6. The President of India is elected for the term of _____ years. (1)
- a) 4 years b) 3 years c) 5 years d) 6 years
- Q7. Which of the following is correct statement about political equality? (1)
- a) Unequal access to health care
b) Equal voting rights
c) Unequal distribution of wealth
d) Unequal educational opportunities
- Q8. Positive liberty means (1)
- a) Liberty with restraints b) Liberty to do anything
c) Only restraints d) None of these

A-1

9. Why was Sarkaria Commission appointed by the Central Government? (1)
- to solve water dispute
 - to examine issues relating to centre state relations.
 - to examine issues related to border disputes
 - to ensure more powers to cabinet
- Q10. In Parliamentary system, _____ is the formal head of the state. (1)
- Prime Minister
 - President
 - Governor
 - Chief Minister
- Q11. Who is the current Prime Minister of India? (1)
- Chandra Shekhar
 - Narendra Modi
 - Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - V.P. Singh
- Q12. The idea of 'right to work' falls under which category of rights? (1)
- Negative Rights
 - Civil Rights
 - Economic Rights
 - Political Rights

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. Discuss any two functions of Constitution. (2)
- Q14. Mention any 4 subjects included in Union list. (2)
- Q15. What do you understand by Equality of opportunity? (2)
- Q16. What are Economic Rights? (2)
- Q17. How are the members of Rajya Sabha elected? (2)
- Q18. How can justice be promoted in society? (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. What are Social Constraints? Why do we need constraints in a society? (4)
- Q20. What do you understand by Equal treatment for Equals? (4)
- Q21. Discuss three methods to amend Indian Constitution. (4)
- Q22. Discuss powers and functions of Prime Minister of India. (any 4 points.) (4)
- Q23. What is Bill? When does it become law? (4)

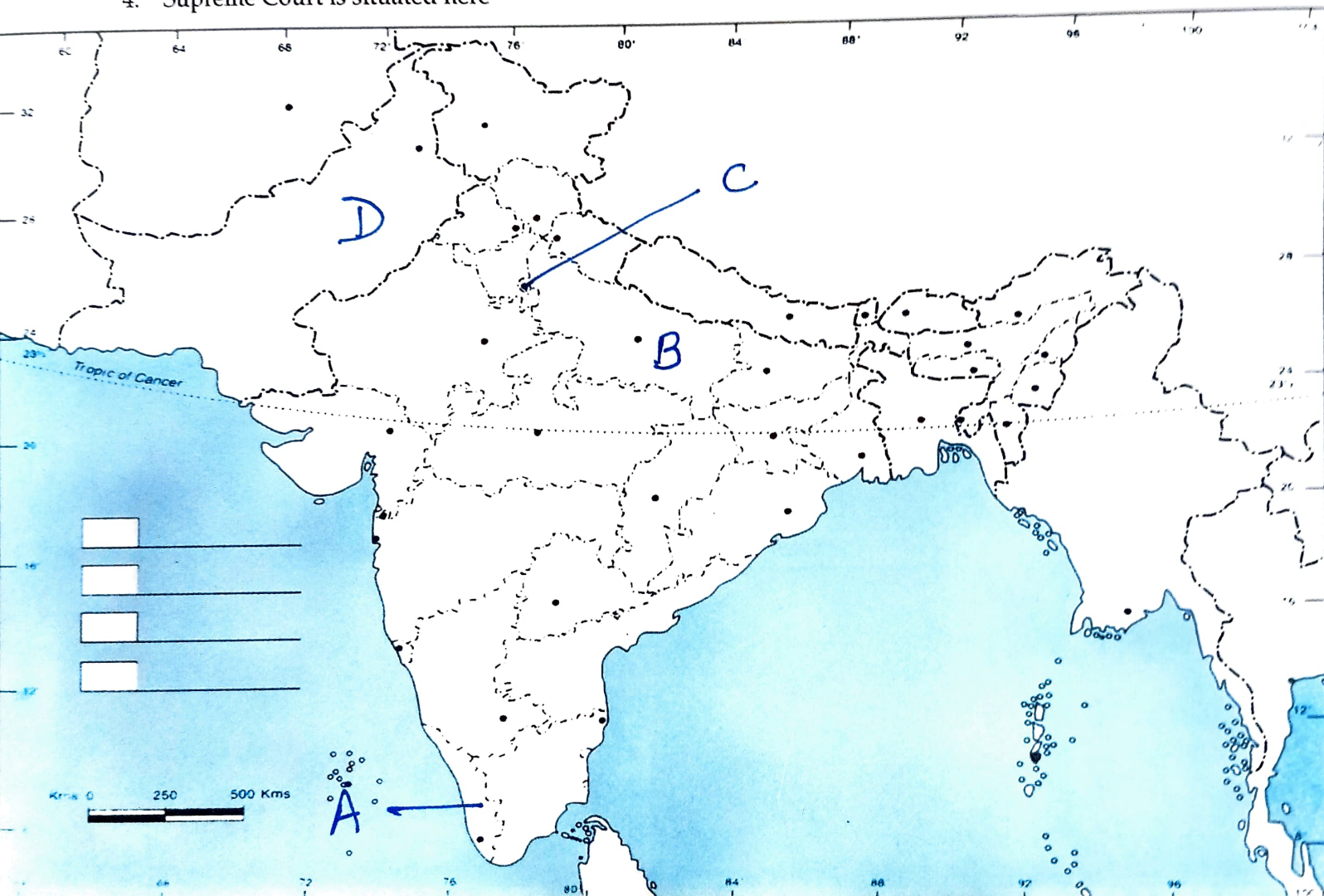
Section - D (12 Marks)

- Q24. **Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:** (4)
- The chief instrument through which Judicial Activism has flourished in India is Public Interest Litigation (PIL) or Social Action Litigation (SAL). In normal course of law, an Individual can approach the courts only if he/she has been personally aggrieved. That is to say, a person whose rights have been violated, or who is involved in a dispute, could move the court of law. This conception underwent a change around 1979. In 1979, the court set the trend when it decided to hear a case where the case was filled not by the aggrieved persons but by the others on their behalf. As this case involved a consideration of an issue of public interest, it and such other case came to be known Public Interest Litigations. Around the same time, the Supreme Court also took up the case about rights of prisoners.
- What is the full form of PIL? (1)
 - Private Interest Litigation
 - policy Investment Litigation
 - Primary Interest Litigation
 - Public Interest Litigation
 - What is the other name of PIL? (1)
 - Social Action Litigation
 - Social Agitation Litigation
 - Special Action Litigation
 - Surgical Action Litigation

3. In which year, the court set the trend when it decided to hear a case where the case was filed not by the aggrieved persons but by the others on their behalf? (1)
 a) 1955 b) 1970 c) 1973 d) 1979
4. Which court can also take up the case about Rights of Prisoners? (1)
 a) District Courts b) High Courts c) Supreme Court d) None of the above

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. (4)

1. State with largest representation in Rajya Sabha
2. Misuse of Article 356 in this state
3. Country partitioned from India in 1947
4. Supreme Court is situated here



Section - E (24 Marks)

7. Explain 'Right to Equality' in detail.

(6)

OR

8. How can you say that Right to freedom is a cluster of several rights?

What do you mean by federalism? Discuss its features.

(6)

OR

9. Discuss powers and functions of parliament in detail.

Describe the Principles of Justice under following headings:

(6)

a) Proportionate Justice

b) Recognition of special needs

OR

"For the freedom of his country, Nelson Mandela spent twenty eight years of his life in jail." Comment.

10. Discuss Indian Model of secularism and Western Model of secularism in detail.

(6)

OR

Explain John Rawl's theory of Justice.