

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS: XI

TIME: 3 HOURS

MAX MARKS: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

This question paper contains five sections:

- i. Section –A contains 10 Very Very Short Answer Type Questions of 1 mark each. $1 \times 10 = 10$ marks
- ii. Section- B contains 9 Very Short Answer Type Questions of 2 marks each to be answered in 20 to 30 words. $2 \times 9 = 18$ marks
- iii. Section – C contains 7 Short Answer type questions of 4 marks each to be answered in 100 to 150 words. $4 \times 7 = 28$ marks
- iv. Section – D contains 1 Passage having 3 questions of 2 marks each to be answered in 20 to 30 words. $2 \times 3 = 6$ marks
- v. Section – E contains 3 Long Answer type questions of 6 marks each to be answered in 150 to 200 words. $6 \times 3 = 18$ marks

Section A

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions

(i) Right to Constitutional Remedies comes under:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Fundamental Rights | (b) Constitutional Rights |
| (c) Legal Rights | (d) Natural Rights |

(ii) What is the full form of PIL?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Public Interference limited | (b) Public Interest litigation |
| (c) Public Interest limited | (d) None of these |

(iii) Which is the apex judicial body of our country?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) High Court | (b) Supreme Court |
| (c) Lok Adalat | (d) None of these |

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(iv) Which of the following functions is not the concern of Local Self government

- (a) Public Health (b) Sanitation
(c) Public Service (d) Law and Order

(v) Panchayati Raj Institutions came into existence under the :

- (a) 42nd and 43rd Amendment Act (b) 63rd and 64th Amendment Act
(c) 73rd and 74th Amendment Act (d) 86th and 87th Amendment Act

(vi) The ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in the constitution of India are borrowed from:

- (a) Japan (b) USA
(d) France (d) Soviet Union

(vii) The term 'Politics' is derived from:

- (a) Latin word 'Polis' (b) Greek Word 'City – State'
(c) Greek Word 'Polis' (d) English Word Political

(viii) Scope of Political Theory is :

- (a) Study of state and government (b) Study of power
(d) To determine the political Principles (d) All of the above

(ix) Which of the following is False in the context of Secularism in India?

- (a) The Indian state works in various ways to prevent domination of a particular religion.
(b) The Indian state does not intervene in religious affairs
(c) The Indian state is not ruled by a religious group.
(d) The Indian state adopts a strategy of non – interference to prevent domination of one group over the other.

(x) Which amendment of the Constitution, added the word ' Secular in the Preamble?

(a) 44th Amendment

(b) 46th Amendment

(d) 42nd Amendment

(d) 50th Amendment

Section B

- Q2. What is a Constitution? Give the sources of Indian Constitution.
- Q3. Why is an independent judiciary considered essential for democracies?
- Q4. Why do we need decentralisation of Powers at local level?
- Q5. Explain the main features of the Political Philosophy of the Constitution of India.
- Q6. When is the ratification of a constitutional amendment required?
- Q7. Why do we need political theory?
- Q8. Mention any one social justice included in Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Q9. Explain the meaning of Secularism.
- Q10. Explain the essential elements of a Secular State .

Section C

- Q11. Explain the Fundamental Right available in Indian Constitution.
- Q12. What are the emergency powers of President of India?
- Q13. Give the difference between the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Q14. How does the Indian Constitution seek to achieve social justice?
- Q15. What are the major kinds of rights?
- Q16. Who is a citizen ? What are the relevant grounds for inclusion of citizen?
- Q17. What do you mean by Nationalism? Explain some important elements of Nation?

Section D

- Q18. The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of government in the country. But the federal system of government in country has come under severe criticism at so many hands. Many people are of the view – point that the Constitution of India is only federal in form but it is Unitary in spirit . Dr. Basu is of the opinion that “The Constitution of India is neither purely federal, nor purely unitary, but is a combination of both ----- ”



Answer the following questions:- (2 marks each)

Q1. Why Federal system of India come under severe criticism?

Q2. What are the basic features of Federalism ?

Q3. Why is India called a Quasi Federal State?

Section E

Q19. Describe the various modes of ensuring free and fair elections in India.

Or

Describe the position and functions of Election Commission of India.

Q20. Give the various forms of Equality. How can equality be realized?

Or

What is the relationship between liberty and equality?

Q21. What is meant by freedom ? Explain its types.

Or

What is the difference between the negative and positive concept of liberty ?

