

Set-2

Final Examination-2020-21

Political Science

Class 11

L-40

Time 3 hrs.

M. M. 80

13/12/21

General Instructions :

- (1) All questions are compulsory.
- (2) Section A has 16 objective type questions of 1 mark each.
- (3) Section B has 2 passage-based questions 17 and 18 having multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
- (4) Questions numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- (5) Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (6) Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
- (7) Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

Section – A

- 1 Which of the following is a good reason to conclude that the authority of the constitution is higher than that of the parliament?
 - (a) The constitution was framed before the parliament came into being.
 - (b) The constitution makers were more eminent leaders than the members of the 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.

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- 2 Which of these is not a function of the constitution ?
(a) It gives a guarantee of the rights of the citizen.
(b) It marks out different spheres of power for different branches of government.
(c) It ensures that good people come to power.
(d) It gives expression to some shared values.
- 3 It is the Fundamental Duty of every Citizen to Protect and improve
(a) Women and Children (b) Village Panchayat
(c) Natural Environment (d) National Anthem
- 4 The example of Proportional Representation system is
(a) India (b) U.K.
(c) Netherlands (d) New Zealand
- 5 Confidence or No-Confidence motion can be moved only in :
(a) Rajya Sabha (b) Lok Sabha
(c) Planning Commission (d) Estimate committee
- 6 The judges of the Supreme court of India are appointed by the :
(a) President (b) Vice President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Home Minister
- 7 Which one of the following Fundamental Rights has been insured to the citizens of India ?
(a) To get education (b) To get employment
(c) To buy and sell property (d) To form associations and unions
- 8 Right to Liberty is mentioned in Articles
(a) 19 to 22 (b) 14 to 18
(c) 25 to 28 (d) 23 to 24

- 9 Identify the Leader who advocated the cause of the Scheduled castes :
(a) Machiavelli (b) B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Karl Marks (d) Aristotle
- 10 Liberty of Individual Prevails when their is.....
(a) No Police Man (b) No Judge
(c) Democracy (d) No Law
- 11 The power of Government to disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories is :
(a) Censorship (b) Dictatorship
(c) Rule of Law (d) Freedom of Press
- 12 In India, one of the priorities of the first three plans was
(a) Industrial Growth (b) Peace and Harmony
(c) Political Participation (d) Social Equality
- 13 Natural Rights are those which are given to us by :
(a) Constitution (b) Parliament
(c) God or Nature (d) King
- 14 Which one of the following is not the fundamental Postulate or Justice ?
(a) Truth (b) Equality before Law
(c) Freedom (d) Property
- 15 Justice is administered by :
(a) Executive (b) Judiciary
(c) Legislature (d) Political Parties

Or

Identify stage of equality which rejects formal institutions of inequality :

- (a) Liberal Equality (b) Natural Liberty
(c) Democratic Equality (d) Economic Equality

16 The Lower House of Indian Parliament is known as :

(a) Rajya Sabha

(b) Lok Sabha

(c) Legislative Assembly

(d) Council of States

1 × 16 = 16

17 Read the passage and answer the following questions :

These documents did not just emerge overnight; they are built upon the ideas and principles debated almost since the time of Kautilya, Aristotle to Jean Jacques Rousseau, Karl Marx, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. As far back as the fifth century B.C., Plato and Aristotle discussed with their students whether monarchy or democracy was better. In modern times, Rousseau first argued for freedom as a fundamental right of humankind. Karl Max argued that equality was as crucial as freedom. Closer home, Mahatma Gandhi discussed the meaning of genuine freedom or swaraj in his book Hind Swaraj. Dr. Ambedkar vigorously argued that the scheduled castes must be considered a minority, and as such, must receive special protection. These ideas find their place in the Indian Constitution; our Preamble enshrines freedom and equality; the chapter on Rights in the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability in any form; Gandhian principles find a place in Directive Principles :

(1) argued that equality was as crucial as freedom :

(a) Plato

(b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(c) Karl Marx

(2) Gandhian principles find a place in

(a) Rights

(b) Duties

(c) Directive Principles

(3) Mahatma Gandhi discussed the meaning of genuine freedom or swaraj in his book

(a) Hindustan

(b) Hind Swaraj

(c) Democracy

(4) Dr. Ambedkar vigorously argued that the scheduled castes must be considered a minority, and as such, must receive

(a) Special Boost

(b) Special Group

(c) Special Protection

18 Read the passage and Answer the following questions :

The chief instrument through which judicial activism has flourished in India is Public Interest Litigation (PIL) or Social Action Litigation (SAL). What is PIL or SAL ? How and when did it emerge? 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 concept underwent a change around 1979. In 1979, the Court set the trend when it decided to hear a case where the case was filed not by the aggrieved persons but by others on their behalf. As this case involved a consideration of an issue of public interest, it and such other cases came to be known as public interest litigations. Around the same time, the Supreme Court also took up the case about the rights of prisoners :

(1) What is the full form of PIL ?

(a) Public Interest Litigation

(b) Public Initiative Litigation

(c) Pupil Interest Litigation

(2) What is the full form of SAL ?

(a) Society Action Litigation

(b) Social Action Litigation

(c) Smart Action Litigation

(3) In the Court set the trend when it decided to hear a case where the case was filed not by the aggrieved persons but by others on their behalf :

(a) 1977

(b) 1979

(c) 1970

(d) 1969

(4) The also took up the case about the rights of prisoners :

(a) High Court (b) Panchayat (c) Supreme Court

1×4=4

Section – C

19 Why do we need a constitution ?

20 Explain the term preventive detention.

21 What do we study in political theory ?

22 What is an entrenched inequality ?

Or

What do you mean by equality of opportunities?

2×4=8

Section – D

23 What are the functions of the election commission of India ?

24 Give some suggestions for electoral reforms in India ?

25 How rights and responsibilities are interrelated?

Or

What are the different principles of justice?

26 Why does India adopt the FPTP system?

Or

What are the demerits of the PR system?

27 Discuss the different types of executive?

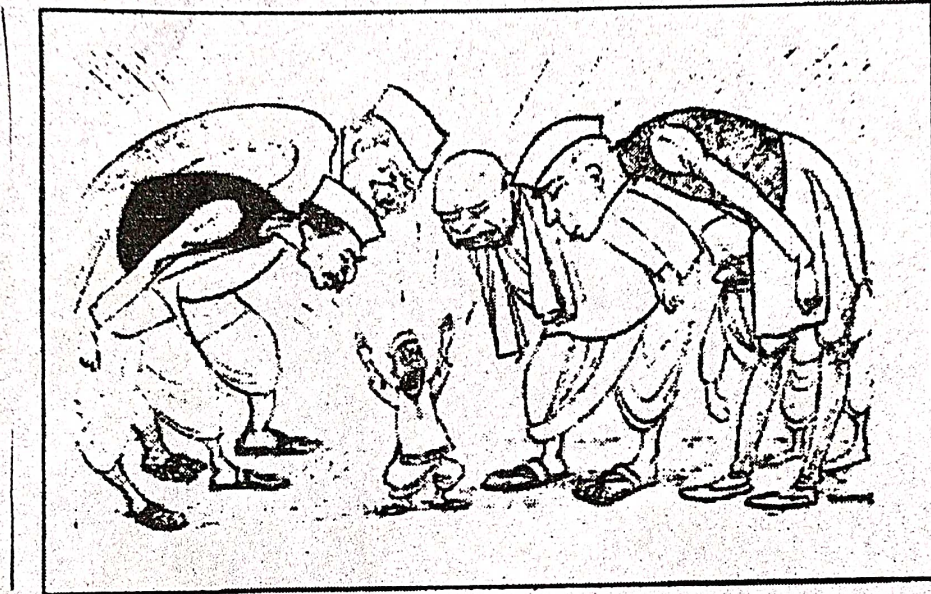
4×5=20

Section – E

- 28 On the Political Map of India Locate the following states along with their capitals : 1×5=5

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Madhya Pradesh | (b) Punjab |
| (c) Bihar | (d) West Bengal |
| (e) Tamil Nadu | |

- 29 Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow :



- (1) These members of the ruling party are trying to listen to the 'tiny' opposition! Was this the effect of our electoral system?
- (2) What does the cartoon represent? 5

Section – F

- 30 Critically discuss the development models.

Or

What are the three dimensions of equality?

- 31 Discuss the 73rd amendment to the Indian constitution?

Or

P. T. O.

Who decides which constituency is to be reserved? On what basis is this decision taken?

32 Discuss the duties assigned to Indian citizens.

Or

Discuss the six fundamental rights given to Indian citizens and explain any three of them briefly.

6×3 = 18