

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION, SESSION: 2023-2024**

**GRADE:11 SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**SET-A**

**DAY & DATE: MONDAY, 12 FEBRUARY, 2024**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 80**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i). All questions are compulsory.*
- ii). Question Nos. 1-12 are of 1 mark each.*
- iii). Question Nos. 13-18 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.*
- iv). Question Nos. 19-23 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
- v). Question Nos. 24-26 are of 5 marks each.*
- vi). Question Nos. 27-30 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.*

**SECTION-A**

- Q1.** Which provision of the Indian Constitution was passed without any debate? (1)  
(a) Parliamentary system (b) Powers of Judiciary  
(c) Decentralized system (d) Adult suffrage
- Q2.** Proportional representation is applied in which election in India? (1)  
(a) Lok Sabha election (b) Rajya Sabha Election  
(c) State legislative assemblies (d) Local bodies election
- Q3.** Who will decide whether a bill is a money bill or not? (1)  
(a) President (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
(c) Prime Minister (d) Vice President
- Q4.** In presidential form of government, the president is the head of the (1)  
(a) Head of the state (b) Head of the government  
(c) Head of the state and the government both (d) None of the above
- Q5.** Article 143 of the Indian Constitution empowered the Supreme Court with (1)  
(a) Original Jurisdiction (b) Appellate Jurisdiction  
(c) Supervisory Jurisdiction (d) Advisory Jurisdiction
- Q6.** Who has the power to dissolve state legislative assembly? (1)  
(a) Chief Minister (b) Prime Minister  
(c) High Court (d) Governor

- Q7.** The first state in the country to adopt the Panchayati Raj system on 2nd October, 1959 was? (1)  
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Rajasthan  
 (c) Bihar (d) Orissa
- Q8.** What are the three main dimensions are: (1)  
 (a) Political equality (b) Economic equality  
 (c) Social equality (d) All of the above
- Q9.** The whole society should get equal importance. The condition of getting equal opportunities for the development of talents is called..... (1)  
 (a) Equality (b) Freedom  
 (c) Religion (d) Justice
- Q10.** Assertion (A): Political science and Politics are two different Ideologies. 1 (1)  
 Reason(R): Political Science originated before politics it's based on morality whereas politics based on opportunity and convenience.  
 A. A and R both are false.  
 B. A is true and R is also true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 C. A is true and R is false.  
 D. A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- Q11.** Assertion (A): Rights are necessary for the protection of Liberty and Dignity of an Individual. (1)  
 Reason (R): Indian constitution provides rights to citizens.  
 A- A is false and R is false.  
 B- A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 C- A is true and R is false.  
 D- A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- Q12.** A right is basically a.....which is justified. (1)  
 (a) Claim (b) Demand  
 (c) Duty (d) Right

### **SECTION-B**

- Q13.** Why do some people state that "Justice delayed is justice denied"? (2)
- Q14.** What is apartheid? Discuss its impact on citizenship. (2)
- Q15.** What do you mean by proportionate justice? (2)
- Q16.** How has India ensured social justice? (2)
- Q17.** Write the main features of the Western View of Secularism. (2)
- Q18.** What do you mean by pluralism? (2)

### **SECTION-C**

- Q19.** What is the modern view of Political Science? (4)
- Q20.** Mention four hindrances in the way of Nationalism. (4)
- Q21.** Why the constraints are necessary for freedom? (4)
- Q22.** Analyze federal features of Indian constitution. (4)
- Q23.** Discuss the relationship between Rights and Duties. (4)

### **SECTION-D**

- Q24.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The Constitutional amendments assigned as many as 29 subjects to the local government. All these subjects are related to functions linked to local welfare and development needs. The experience with the functioning of local government in the past decade has shown that local governments in India enjoy limited autonomy to perform the functions assigned to them. Many States have not transferred most of the subjects to the local bodies. This means that local bodies cannot really function in an effective manner. Therefore, the entire exercise of electing so many representatives becomes somewhat symbolic. Some People criticize the formation of the local bodies because this has not changed the way in which decisions are taken at the central and the State level. People at the local level do not enjoy many powers of choosing welfare programmes or allocation of resources.

- i. How many subjects have been assigned to local governments? (1)
- ii. How can we say that the local government enjoys limited autonomy only? (1)
- iii. On what grounds, the formation of local bodies have been criticized? (2)
- Q25.** In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the map as per the following format.
- i. Akali Dal is a prominent political party in this state. (1)
- ii. State where Sabrimala temple is situated. (1)
- iii. Jharkhand was originally part of this state. (1)
- iv. Chhattisgarh was originally part of this state. (1)
- OR**
- v. State where BJD is a prominent political party.



Q26.



- i. What is the meaning of the word term “Swaraj” according to Mahatma Gandhi? (1)
- ii. Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly? (1)
- iii. Who is the great icon personality being shown (without cap) in the picture? Write a sentence about him. (2)

**SECTION-E**

- Q27.** How is judicial activism related to the protection of fundamental rights? Has it helped in expanding the scope of fundamental rights? (6)

**OR**

List **FOUR** features of the Indian Constitution that give greater power to the central government than the State government.

- Q28.** What is the theory of National self-determination? (6)

**OR**

Explain the main features of the Indian constitution. With examples.

- Q29.** Describe any **SIX** suggestions of improve the Indian election system? (6)

**OR**

What do you understand by local government? How it has strengthened our democracy.

- Q30.** What do you understand by freedom of expression? At what extent freedom of expression should be given. (6)

**OR**

Explain Rawl's theory of justice. Explain.