

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**

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

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

**SET-B**

**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.** The main dimensions of equality 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)  
Reason(R): Political Science originated before politics. It is based on morality whereas politics is 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 "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**

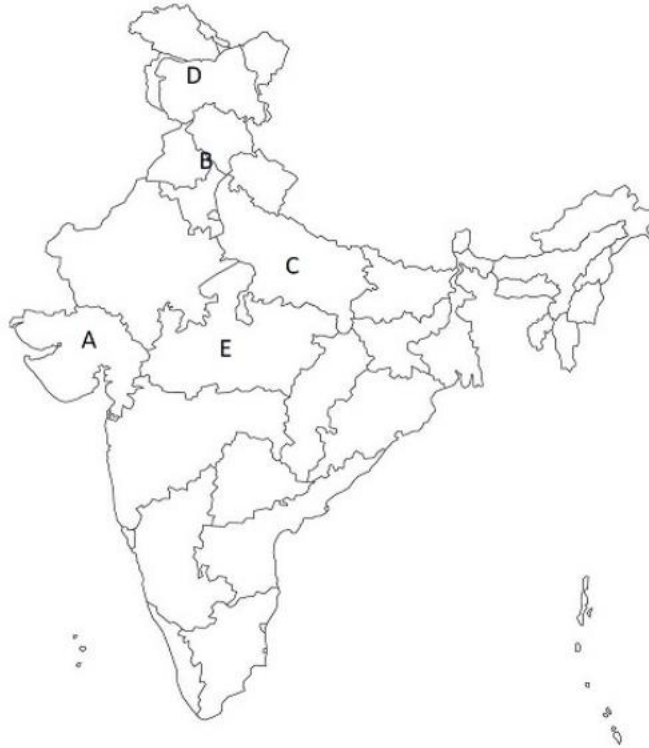
- Q19.** What is the modern view of Political Science? (4)
- Q20.** Mention four hindrances in the way of Nationalism. (4)
- Q21.** Why the constraints are necessary for freedom? (4)
- Q22.** Analyze federal features of Indian constitution. (4)
- Q23.** How is judicial activism related to the protection of fundamental rights? Has it helped in expanding the scope of fundamental rights? (4)

### **SECTION-D**

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

It is important to note that these reservations apply not merely to ordinary members in Panchayats but also to the position of Chairperson or 'Adhyakshas' at all three levels. Further reservation of one-third of the seats for women is not merely in the general category of seats but also within the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and backward castes. This means that a seat may be reserved simultaneously for a woman candidate and one belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Thus, a Sarpanch would have to be a Dalit woman or an Adivasi woman.

- i. Which reservations were provided by the 73rd amendment in Panchayati Raj Institutions? (1)
- ii. Why one-third of the positions in all Panchayati Raj Institutions are reserved for women? (1)
- iii. Identify the values which according to 73rd amendment ensures in the context of reservations. (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.
- i. Union territory which is capital of two states. (1)
- ii. State that had gone through longest president's rule (1990-96). (1)
- iii. State which belongs to 2002 communal riots. (1)
- iv. First state in the country to implement a Panchayati Raj system. (1)
- OR**
- v. State that sends 31 members to Rajya Sabha.



- Q26.** Look at the given cartoon. Read the following statement and question. Answer as per requirement:



- i. What do these different people stand for? (2)
- ii. Compare the conflict depicted here with the European Union and India. (2)

### **SECTION-E**

- Q27.** 'Rajya Sabha is less powerful than Lok Sabha'. Justify the statement. (6)

**OR**

What do you understand by the First Past the Post System (FPTP)? Why was this system adopted in India?

- Q28.** Discuss the relationship between Rights and Duties. (6)

**OR**

Indian secularism focuses on more than the religion-state separation. Explain.

**Q29.** The Right to Freedom is actually a cluster of several rights. Explain. (6)

**OR**

What is Secularism? Write the difference between Indian model and the Western model of Secularism.

**Q30.** Explain the factors responsible for the decline of the position of Parliament. (6)

**OR**

Explain the main stages of electoral process in India.