

KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA
ANNUAL EXAMINATION, SESSION: 2024-2025
GRADE:11 SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
SET-C

DAY & DATE: FRIDAY,14 FEBRUARY 2025

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS

NAME: _____

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

ROLL NO: _____

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.	Who among the following appoints the Governors in the Indian State? a) The Election Commission c) The Prime Minister b) The Chief Justice of India d) The President of India	(1)
Q2.	The present composition of the Election Commission is a a) one-member body c) three-member body b) two-member body d) decided by President	(1)
Q3.	What is the name of a bill that is proposed by the Non-Ministers? a) Non-Money Bill c) Ordinary Bill b) Independent Bill d) Private Member's Bill	(1)
Q4.	After the polling has finished, the votes are counted under the supervision of a) Returning Officers and Observers b) Election Commission c) Delimitation Officer d) Polling Officer	(1)

Q5.	Who made the constitution of India? a) A British Parliament b) The Indian Parliament c) The King of England d) The Constituent Assembly	(1)
Q6.	In which year UN Human Rights Declaration was passed? a) 10th February 1949 b) 21st July 1948 c) 1st May 1950 d) 10th December 1948	(1)
Q7.	Amnesty International is an example of a) Civil liberties organisation b) Biodiversity c) Cultural diversity organization d) Social diversity	(1)
Q8.	Who is removed By impeachment? a) President b) Prime Minister c) Speaker d) Governor	(1)
Q9.	A new threat to freedom that has emerged in the contemporary world is a) Gender discrimination b) Slavery c) Colonialism d) Terrorism	(1)
Q10.	Who referred the Right to constitutional remedies as Heart and Soul of the Constitution? a) B.R. Ambedkar b) Motilal Nehru c) Rajendra Prasad d) Sardar Hukam Singh	(1)
Q11.	Assertion (A): For Mandela freedom was the struggle against unjust constraints. Reason (R): For this freedom, Mandela spent twenty-eight years of his life in jail. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. d) A is false but R is true.	(1)

Q12.	<p>Assertion (A): While India is free and independent, questions regarding freedom and equality have not ceased to crop up.</p> <p>Reason (R): Issues concerning freedom, equality, democracy, arise in many areas of social life and they are being implemented in different sectors at different paces.</p> <p>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.</p>	(1)

SECTION-B

Q13.	What is the need and importance of a Constitution?	(2)
Q14.	Can a judge of High Court be removed from office? If yes, what is the procedure for the same?	(2)
Q15.	What do you mean by the Council of Ministers?	(2)
Q16.	There is a view that absolute economic equality is neither possible nor desirable. It is argued that the most a society can do are to try and reduce the gaps between the richest and poorest members of society. Do you agree?	(2)
Q17.	Describe the two major concepts of justice in the context of History of Ideas.	(2)
Q18.	What is the historical background of rights?	(2)

SECTION-C

Q19.	Write any four differences between First past the post system and the Proportional System of representation.	(4)
Q20.	Describe the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.	(4)
Q21.	What is the difference between constitutional rights and natural rights? OR How are rights classified?	(4)
Q22.	The parliamentary system of executive vests many powers in the legislature for controlling the executive. Why do you think, is it so necessary to control the executive?	(4)
Q23.	State the various powers of the Parliament.	(4)

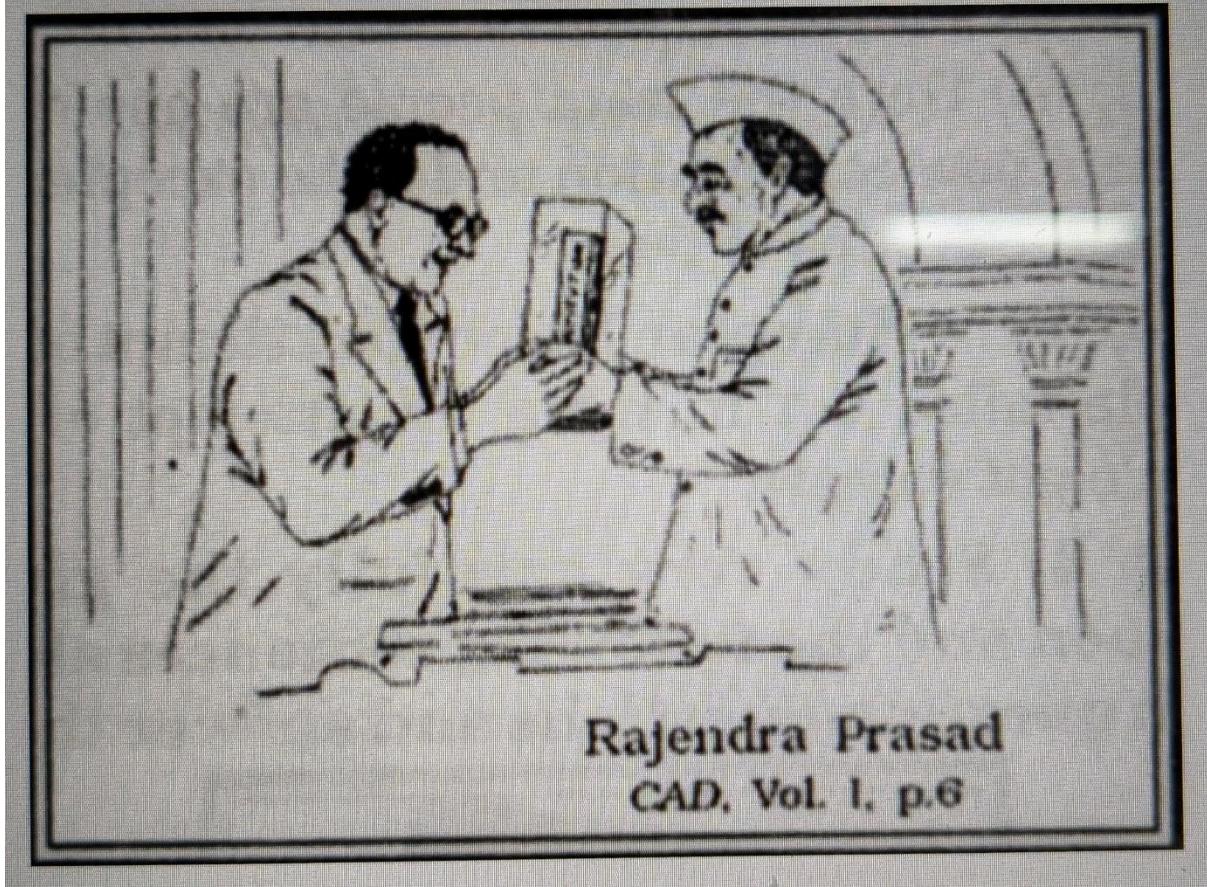
OR

Political Science is not Science. Explain with reasons.

SECTION-D

	Q24. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:	
	<p>In our country there are millions of people who are underprivileged and deprived. They may be subjected to exploitation by their fellow human beings. One such form of exploitation in our country has been begar. Another closely related form of exploitation is buying and selling of human beings and using them as slaves. Both of these are prohibited under the Constitution. Forced labour was imposed by landlords, moneylenders and other wealthy persons in the past. Some form of bonded labour still continues in the country, especially in brick kiln work. It has now been declared a crime and it is punishable. The Constitution also forbids employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines. With child labour being made illegal and right to education becoming a fundamental right for children, this right against exploitation has become more meaningful.</p>	(1)
	<p>1.relates to Prohibition of Trafficking of Human Being and Forced Labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Article 24b) Article 23c) Article 22d) Article 21	(1)
	<p>2. The Supreme Court held that Building construction work was hazardous employment where children below the age of years should not be employed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 21b) 14c) 6d) 7	(1)
	<p>3. The state had employed people for the construction of roads. It was found that these workers were forced to do labour without payment. The workers were promised that they would be paid after the completion of the project, but they were not given any money. Analyse the situation and tick the correct option.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) It is a situation of power of stateb) It is a situation of Begarc) Forced labour without payment is known as Begar.d) It is a situation of Human Trafficking <p>4. As the _____ has become a fundamental right for children, the right against exploitation has become more meaningful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Right to Educationb) Right to Dignity	(1)

	<p>c) Right to Privacy d) Right to Information</p>					
Q25.	<p>Read the text carefully and answer the questions:</p> <p>During our freedom struggle, the leaders of the freedom movement had realised the importance of rights and demanded that the British rulers should respect rights of the people. The Motilal Nehru committee had demanded a bill of rights as far back as in 1928. It was therefore, natural that when India became independent and the Constitution was being prepared, there were no two opinions on the inclusion and protection of rights in the Constitution. The Constitution listed the rights that would be specially protected and called them 'fundamental rights'. Fundamental Rights are different from other rights available to us. While ordinary legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by the constitution of the country. Ordinary rights may be changed by the legislature by ordinary process of law making, but a fundamental right may only be changed by amending the Constitution itself.</p> <p>i. Which of the following is incorrect statement?</p> <p>a. The constitution of nation safeguards and guarantees fundamental rights b. In terms of our other rights, fundamental rights are similar. c. The leaders understood the value of rights during the time of our struggle for independence d. Ordinary law safeguards and upholds the ordinary legal rights.</p> <p>a) Option (b) b) Option (d) c) Option (c) d) Option (a)</p> <p>ii. As early as 1928, the Motilal Nehru Committee was seeking a _____. a) Bill of Rights b) Bill of Constitution c) All of these d) Bill of Duties</p> <p>iii. Analyze the given information</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ordinary Rights</td> <td>Fundamental Rights</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Changed by legislature</td> <td>Changed by.....</td> </tr> </table> <p>a) President's assent b) Amendment in Constitution c) Simple majority by Rajya Sabha members d) Presenting in Lok Sabha house</p>	Ordinary Rights	Fundamental Rights	Changed by legislature	Changed by.....	(1) (1) (1) (1)
Ordinary Rights	Fundamental Rights					
Changed by legislature	Changed by.....					

	<p>iv. The term " _____ " was used in the Constitution to describe the rights that would receive special protection.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ordinary rights Fundamental rights Bill of rights Directive Principles of State Policy 	
Q26.	<p>Look at the given cartoon. Read the following statement and question. Answer as per requirement:</p>  <p>i. What is the meaning of the word I 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. (1) iv. What was uttered by the great man, wearing a cap in the cartoon, in the above passage? (1)</p>	

SECTION-E

Q27.	<p>Write the right of equality under the following points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equality before law. No Discrimination. Equality of Opportunity. <p>OR</p> <p>Mention the steps taken by the Constitution of India to ensure social justice.</p>	(6)
Q28.	<p>What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom? Give examples.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What is the relationship between liberty and equality?</p>	(6)
Q29.	<p>List any four functions of the Urban Local Self-Government.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe the administrative relations between the Union and the States in India.</p>	(6)
Q30.	<p>Political liberty is meaningless without economic equality. Comment.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>State the importance of Political Theory.</p>	(6)