

# PT4/ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2022-23

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time - 3 hrs.

Class – XI

M.M. – 80

Name of the student \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Date - 17.02.2023 (Friday)

### **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- All questions are compulsory.
- Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

### **SECTION-A [12 marks]**

- Q1. Normally , members raise questions of \_\_\_\_\_ during zero hours. 1  
a) finance                      b) money bills                      c) fundamental rights      d) public interest
- Q2. The 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act is related to  
a) Council of Ministers can't be more than 155 of total membership of house of people.  
b) Anti-Defection law  
c) Fundamental rights can be increased  
d) Fundamental duties
- Q3. Choose the option which is being adopted in India to minimize and eliminate entrenched forms of social inequalities.  
a) Separate religious places for disadvantaged communities  
b) Free education  
c) Separate hospitals  
d) Policy of quota in education and jobs
- Q4. Which of the following arguments could be used to justify state action to provide basic minimum conditions of life to ail citizens?  
(a) Providing free services to the poor and needy can be justified as an act of charity.  
(b) Providing all citizens with a basic minimum standard of living is one way of ensuring equality of opportunity.  
(c) Some people are naturally lazy and we should be kind to them.  
(d) Ensuring a basic facilities and a minimum standard of living to all is a recognition of our shared humanity and a human right.

**Assertion Reason Questions: Directions for Q. Nos. 5 and 6.**

**In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).**

**Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-**

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A**
- (c) A is true but R is false**
- (d) A is false, but R is true**

Q5. **Assertion (A)** : Indian secularism permits state-supported religious reform

**Reason (R)** : Personal laws manifests community-specific rights.

Q6. **Assertion (A)**: PIL has become the most important vehicle of Judicial Activism.

**Reason (R)**: A trend was set where the cases could be filed not only by aggrieved persons but by others on their behalf for the protection of environment, poor people etc.

Q7. The President of India can nominate to the Rajya Sabha \_\_\_\_\_ members.

- a) 6                                  b) 15                                  c) 12                                  d) 9

Q8. Which amendment was made in the Constitution of India in 1989?

- (a) Age of eligibility to vote was reduced from 20 years to 18 years.
- (b) Age of eligibility to vote was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.
- (c) Age of eligibility to vote was increased from 18 years to 21 years.
- (d) Foreigners were given the right to vote.

Q.9 Which of the following characteristic indian model of secularism does not possess?

- a. complete separation of religion and politics                  b. religious reform
- c. community based rights    d. religious freedom of minority communities

Q10. The following statements are based on T.H Marshall's idea of citizenship. Choose the **INCORRECT** one.

- a) Citizenship is defined as a status bestowed on those who are full members of a community.
- b) The key concept in Marshall's idea of citizenship is equality.
- c) He sees citizenship as involving three kinds of rights: political, economic and cultural.
- d) He sees citizenship as involving three kinds of rights: political, civil and social

Q11. A state ruled directly by priestly order is called -----

- a) Democratic                          b) Theocratic                          c) Republic                          d) Religious

Q12. Which committee recommended the grant of constitutional status to local government bodies and When to choose the right option.

- A) Panchayat Samiti In1979    B) Village Committee in 1669  
C) Thungan Committee 1989    D) None of the above.

**SECTION-B [12 marks]**

Q.13 Identify two grounds on which rights have been claimed,

Q.14 State two ways in which the Supreme Court can remedy the violation of violation of rights.

Q.15 Why has India adopted parliamentary system?

Q.16 Many states have demanded more autonomy from central government. However autonomy refers to different things for different states. Highlight any two meanings of autonomy.

Q.17 How are the judges of Supreme court appointed and on what grounds they are removed?

Q.18 Briefly describe any one principle of justice.

### **SECTION - C [20 marks]**

Q.19 Differentiate between Western and Indian model of Secularism.

Q.20 How can citizenship be acquired?

Q.21 State three situations where the President can exercise the power using his or her own discretion

Q.22 Rights place an obligation upon the state to act in certain ways'. Justify the statement.

Q.23 Why has India adopted FPTP system? State two ways to demonstrate how is it different from PR system?

### **SECTION-D [12 marks]**

Q.24 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

Many issues related to the purpose of equality were raised by the feminist movements. In the 19th century, women fought for equal rights. For example, they demanded the right to get a degree in the franchise college university and the right to work in the same way as the rights of men. However as soon as she entered the job she realized that women need special facilities to use these rights. For example, they needed provisions such as maternity leave and kindergarten at the workplace. Thus, without special treatment, they could neither participate seriously or enjoy a successful business or personal life, in other words, they often required a special treatment to exercise equal rights for men.

i) What does feminism mean?

- a) Women empowerment by giving more rights to women.
- b) Equal rights to men and women.
- c) A doctrine which believes that equality can be seen in a patriarchic society.
- d) All of these.

ii) What led to the rise in women's movements?

- a) The Right to Equality    b) The Right to Income    c) The Right to Property    d) None of these

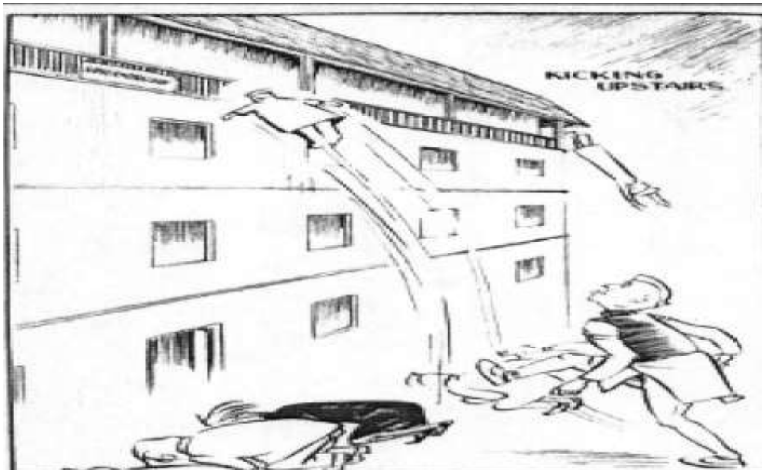
iii) List one of the general demands of women's movements.

- a) Right to Education    b) Right to Immigration    c) Right to No Vote    d) All of these

iv) State one step that can be taken to help women enjoy their rights equally.

- a) Provision for maternity leave                      b) Provision for paid leave till an indefinite period
- c) Provision to not visit sites                              d) None of the above

Q.25 Study the given cartoon and answer the given questions:

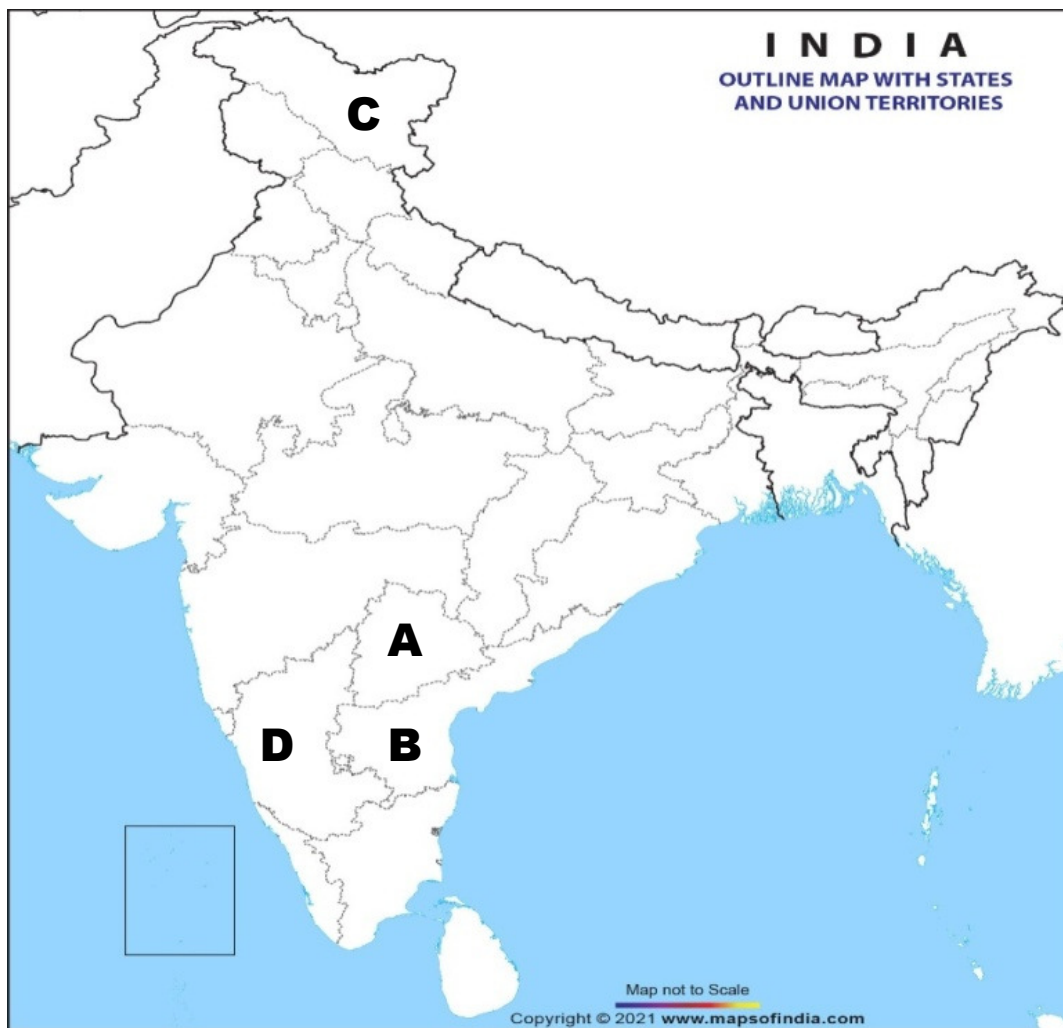


- i) Identify the person in the cartoon.  
 a) President                      b) Prime Minister              c) Cabinet minister      d) Army chief
- ii) How is the governor appointed?  
 a) He is an elected officer  
 b) Retired army officials become the Governor  
 c) He is selected by central government and appointed by the President.  
 d) Both a and b.
- iii) What has been depicted in the cartoon?  
 a) The appointment of Governors is completely under the control of state government.  
 b) He/she can be removed or transferred any time by the central government.  
 c) Both a and b  
 d) Neither a nor b
- iv) Do you agree that the actions of Governor are viewed as interference by the central government? Choose the correct option justifying your answer.  
 a) The statement is incorrect as the Governor is a head of a state.  
 b) The statement is incorrect as the Governor doesn't enjoy any power.  
 c) The statement is correct as the Governor is a representative of central government and hence the central government can intervene in state politics through Governor.  
 d) Both a and b

Q.26 In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

- i) The state which has been converted into two Union Territories.  
 ii) The state which has been formed from the erstwhile princely state of Mysore.  
 iii) A state which has a bicameral legislature.  
 iv) The last state formed in India.

Sr Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State



### **SECTION – E [24 marks]**

Q.27 What are the common assumptions on which people identify themselves as a collective unity? (6)

**OR**

How can we promote Equality?

Q.28 State the three tier structure of Panchayati raj system according to 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act. Write any five provisions of 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act. (1+5)

**OR**

Why is it important for India to have federal provisions? What makes India a federal nation?(2+4)

Q.29 How does Rawls use the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds? (6)

**OR**

Explain any four grounds on which the concept of Indian secularism has been criticized?

Q.30 Judicial Activism has had manifold impact on the political system. Justify the statement by highlighting both positive and negative impact. How is judicial activism related to the protection of fundamental rights? (4+2)

**OR**

What are the functions of Legislature?

