
CBSE Class 11 Political Science
Sample Paper 01 (2019-20)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
 - ii. Question nos. 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
 - iii. Question nos. 21 to 23 carry 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.
 - iv. Question nos. 24 to 27 carry 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.
 - v. Question nos. 28 to 30 carry 5 marks each. Two passage-based questions and one picture based question. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.
 - vi. Question no 31 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
 - vii. Question nos. 32 to 34 carry 6 marks each (each with an internal choice). Answer should not exceed 150 words each.
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Section A

1. Write any two features of Indian secular state.

OR

Why Fundamental Rights are important?

2. Mention the amendment made in constitution of India in 1989.
3. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

The legislature is the branch of government responsible for the implementation of laws and policies adopted by the executive.

4. Mention two motions which the Parliament in India can adopt to control the government.

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5. What are the different ways in which the independence of the Judiciary is ensured?
Choose the odd ones out.
- a. Parliament has no say in the appointment of Judges.
 - b. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is consulted in the appointment of other Judges of the Supreme Court.
 - c. Judges are generally not removed before the age of retirement.
 - d. Judges of a High Court cannot be transferred to another High Court.

6. What is federalism?

7. Fill in the blanks:

_____ allots election symbols to political parties and to the independent candidates.

8. Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the pioneer of local government in India.

9. What is the origin of the word Politics?

10. Who acts as a link between Public and Government?

- a. Parliament
- b. Government officials
- c. Judiciary
- d. Religious leaders

11. Fill in the blanks:

According to _____ politics begins and ends with the state.

12. Fill in the blanks:

Education fills a person with _____ and gives him confidence.

13. What do you mean by Apartheid?

14. Who is an Alien?

OR

What is under development?

15. Who said, 'A Nationality by acquiring unity and sovereign independence becomes a Nation'?

a. Barber

b. Hayes

c. Gilehrst

d. Burgess

16. Which of these rejects religion completely and believe in the freedom of all religions.

a. Communalism

b. Spiritualism

c. Secularism

d. Capitalism

17. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

There are two sets of government created by the Indian Constitution: one for the entire nation called the provincial government and one for each unit or state called the Unit government.

18. What do you mean by international law?

19. Fill in the blanks:

State and _____ are the main subjects of political Theory.

20. Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Morality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries.

Section B

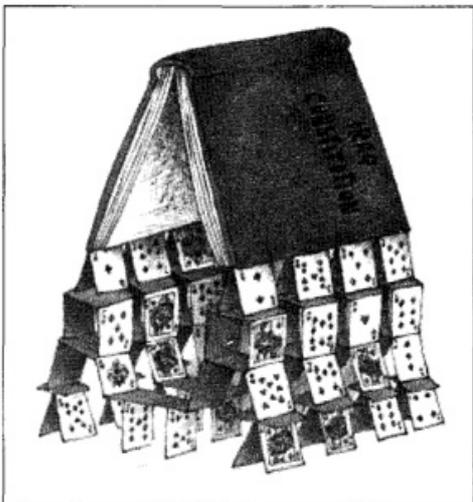
21. What are political dimensions of justice?
22. What is implied by political development?
23. Mention the five principles of Panchsheel.

Section C

24. Write only two main points to express the need for a constitution.
25. Explain any two changing characteristics of the Indian Electorate.
26. Explain how Political Science begins and ends with the state.
27. What do you mean by states? Why is it necessary?

Section D

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



1. Why does the cartoonist describe the new Iraqi Constitution as the castle of cards? **(2)**
2. Would this description apply to the Indian Constitution? **(3)**

29. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

The independence of India should mean the independence of the whole of India... Independence must begin at the bottom. Thus every village will be a republic... It follows therefore that every village has to be self-sustained and capable of managing its affairs. In this structure composed of innumerable villages, there will be ever-widening, ever-ascending circles. Life will be a pyramid with the apex sustained by the bottom - Mahatma Gandhi

- i. Which concept is Gandhiji explaining in the above passage?
- ii. What are the Gandhiji's views regarding the decentralisation of powers?
- iii. "Do you take decentralisation as a means to minimise the conflicts?" Give your viewpoint.

30. **Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow: (1x5=5)**

Attainment of equality requires that all such restrictions or privileges should be brought to an end. Since many of these systems have the sanction of law, equality requires that the government and the law of the land should stop protecting these systems of inequality. This is what our Constitution does. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Our Constitution also abolishes the practice of untouchability. Most modern constitutions and democratic governments have formally accepted the principle of equality and incorporated it as an identical treatment by law to all citizens without any regard to their caste, race, religion or gender.

- i. How does our constitution stop protecting the system of inequality?
- ii. Name (any two) types of inequalities, which still prevalent in our society.
- iii. Is untouchability permitted in our society?
- iv. Identify the values which violate the system of inequality.
- v. Which article of Constitution abolishes untouchability?

31. In the given outline political map of India, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D

and E. These states have seats of Lok Sabha reserved for the SC. Identify these states and write their correct names in your answer-book according to their seat number as per the following format:-

Serial no.	Alphabet used	Name of the state
i		
ii		
iii		
iv		
v		

The map of India.



Section E

32. Why have the Fundamental Duties been included in the Constitution?

OR

Describe the political philosophy of the Indian Constitution.

33. How do political rights differ from economic rights? Explain with examples.

OR

Is Secularism suitable for India? Explain.

34. Mention the various stages through which the bill passes before becoming an Act.

OR

Indian democracy is now ready to shift from a rude First Past The Post System to a system of Proportional Representation. Do you agree with this statement? Give your reasons for or against this statement.

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Solution
Section A

1.
 - i. There is no state religion in India. No religion has been given special rights and no religion has been given any special help by the state.
 - ii. The constitution grants religious freedom to all people. Every individual can have faith in any religion.

OR

Fundamental Rights are important because:

- i. These Rights ensure all those freedoms which make one's life worth living.
 - ii. It provide equality of status and opportunity as well as protect individuals from any type of exploitation.
2. The amendment made in the constitution of India in 1989 lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.
3. The executive is the branch of government responsible for the implementation of laws and policies adopted by the legislature.
4. Two motions which the Parliament in India can adopt to control the government is:
 - i. No-confidence motion.
 - ii. Adjournment motion.
5. (d) Judges of a High Court cannot be transferred to another High Court.
Explanation: Judges of a High Court cannot be transferred to another High Court.
6. Federalism is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of politics one at the national level and the other at the regional level.
7. Election Commission

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8. Lord Ripon
 9. The word 'Politics' is derived from the Greek word 'Polis' which means city-state. In ancient Greek small cities were independent states and the subject concerned with the struggle for power is a political activity.
 10. (b) Government officials
Explanation: Government officials
 11. Jems Wilford Garner
 12. Knowledge
 13. Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination between the Blacks and the Whites, which was largely practised after Second World War.
 14. Alien is a person who temporarily lives in a country other than his own and does not enjoy all civil and political rights like the citizen of that country do.

OR

Underdevelopment refers to a low level of living, productivity, income related to political, ecological and economic environment tends to result in a low level of life. But it can be reversed by making changes in social, economic and political structures.

15. (b) Hayes
Explanation: Hayes
16. (c) Secularism
Explanation: Secularism
17. There are two sets of government created by the Indian Constitution: one for the entire nation called the union government and one for each unit or state called the State government.
18. International law regulates the mutual relations among different states. Lawrence considers international law as "The rules which determine the conduct of the general body of civilised states in their mutual dealing".

19. Government

20. Equality is a powerful moral and political ideal that has inspired and guided human society for many centuries.

Section B

21. Political justice refers to the use of the judicial process for the purpose of gaining (or upholding or enlarging) or limiting (or destroying) political power or influence. People enjoy the universal adult franchise. Government influences serve the interests of all people. People enjoy the opportunities to put pressure on the government.

22. Political development closely refers to a process of organic change in the nature of a political institution. Development in general means the process of cumulative change and growth. So political development refers to this change and growth in the political sphere.

23. The five principles of Panchsheel. are:

- i. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- ii. Mutual non-aggression.
- iii. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
- iv. Equality and mutual benefits.
- v. Peaceful co-existence.

Section C

24. Two main points to express the need for a constitution are:

- i. The constitution is needed to provide a framework within which a government of the concerned country has to work.
- ii. The constitution is also required to check the misuse of power by the different organs of the government as well as different authorities and to convey the fundamental rights to the citizens of the country.

25. Important changes have taken place in the character of the Indian electorate. Two important changes are as follows:

- i. The Indian voter has become more politicized. Indian electorates are now taking

more interest in the political activities of the country and are now more conscious politically.

ii. Indian electorates are more concerned with the contemporary events and problems than with the past achievements or activities of the parties.

26. The state is the pivot around which Political Science revolves. The main object of Political Science and the sphere of its activities in the State. Political Science deals with the origin and end of the State. Political Science studies the present, the past and the future of the State. Political Science attempts to explain the meaning and the essential nature of the State and deals with the laws of its progress and development. It throws a shade of light on its origin, form, structure and it is dealing with other States and international organizations. Its scope is not restricted to the study of the past and the present alone but it directs the future course of the development of the State.

27. State is a community of persons who permanently occupy a definite portion of organised government to which the great body of inhabitants renders habitual obedience. A state is necessary because:

- i. For the security of one's life and property.
- ii. For the development of individuals.
- iii. To remove hindrances in the life of citizens.
- iv. To perform certain duties.

Section D

28. i. The cartoonist describes the new Iraqi Constitution as the castle of cards because it is being prepared by pro-US. The people, as well as the Constituent Assembly of Iraq is not representing all ethnic groups of the country. Hence, the Constitution is imposed and will be scattered as a castle of cards.

ii. This description does not apply to Indian Constitution because:

- a. Indian Constitution is not imposed on Indians, but it was framed from among different shades of opinion after long discussions and debates.
- b. It was adopted by people willfully.
- c. It is a living document to be amended from time to time at par aspirations of people.

29. i. Decentralisation of economic and political power.

- ii. He believed that strengthening village panchayats was a means of effective decentralisation. All development initiatives must have local involvement in order to be successful.
 - iii. When power is taken away from the Central and State governments, and given to the Local governments, it is called decentralisation.
 - a. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have a better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money, and how to manage things more efficiently.
 - b. At the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Basically the local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely the Local Self-Government
- 30.
- i. Our constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth to stop the system of protecting inequality.
 - ii. The two type of inequalities, which still prevalent in our society are:
 - a. Untouchability.
 - b. Caste system.
 - iii. No, our constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability.
 - iv. he values which violate the system of inequality are:
 - a. Social Equality
 - b. Caste Equality
 - v. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes untouchability.

31.

Serial no.	Alphabet used	Name of the state
i	D	Uttar Pradesh
ii	A	Tamil Nadu
iii	B	Bihar
iv	E	Gujrat
v	C	Assam

Section E

32. The duty means the positive or negative work that a person has to do, he/she may be willing for that or not. The Fundamental Duties are those duties that are essential for every citizen for his own progress, for the progress of the society and for the well being of the nation.

The causes for the inclusion of the list of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution:

- i. Fundamental Duties are noncontroversial in nature: Politicians of different views agree on the utility and importance of Fundamental Duties. They are in the best interest of the country and awaken patriotism among the citizens.
- ii. The Fundamental Duties are the ideals and the guidelines for the individual: These are ideals in nature and lead the citizen in the right direction. The environment of selfishness is rampant in the country. There is no balance between the interests of society and the individual. This tendency is harmful to society. The Fundamental Duties would serve as an ideal behaviour to all of them.
- iii. The Fundamental Duties will create Consciousness among the people: The fulfilment of the fundamental duties are voluntary and not compulsory. They will slowly awake the consciousness of the people to do their duties. The late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in the Parliament, "If people keep the Fundamental Duties in their minds, we would soon witness a peaceful and friendly revolution".

OR

Indian Constitution begins with a Preamble. The Preamble serves the purpose of a window through which we peep into the intentions of the makers of the constitution. In fact, the Preamble is a summary of the objectives and basic philosophy of the constitution. The basic philosophy of the Indian Constitution is as follows:

- i. People are the source of Authority: The Preamble expresses in a very clear language that people are the ultimate source of all authority. It is the people who have adopted and enacted the constitution. The constitution originates from the people of India and is promulgated in the name of the people of India.
- ii. Socialist State: By 42nd Amendment the word 'Socialist' is inserted in the Preamble of the Constitution. The government is committed to socialism.
- iii. Secularism: Indian Constitution is based on the philosophy of secularism. India is a Secular State. All citizens enjoy the freedom of religion and there is no official

religion of the state.

- iv. **Democratic Principles:** All democratic principles are adopted in the Indian Constitution.
- v. **Justice:** The basic philosophy of the Constitution is that all the citizens of India should get justice in every sphere of life. In the preamble, the idea of achieving social, economic and political justice for all citizens has been mentioned. To achieve social, economic, and political justice provisions have been made in the Constitution.
- vi. **Liberty:** Indian Constitution is based on the philosophy of freedom. The citizens of India have been guaranteed a number of freedoms by the Constitution. Some of the very important freedoms such as freedom of thought, freedom of expression, freedom of belief and worship, etc., are mentioned in the preamble.

33. **Political Rights:** The political rights are given to every citizen of the country when he/she attains a certain age. The political right differs from country to country, it depends upon the Constitution of a particular country. In India, anyone who attains the age of 18 can vote to elect their representatives to the legislatures. Anyone mentally sound attains the age of 25 can contest elections for the member of Parliament. This right is given to only those citizens who are living in a particular country only.

Economic Rights: Political rights are well defined in the Constitution at the same time economic rights are not well defined. It is written in the Constitution the citizens of India can own property in any part of India and take profession according to their ability and qualification in any part of India. Political rights can be defended legally but economic rights cannot be defended.

OR

Secularism is most suitable for India due to the following reasons:

- i. **Multi-Religious State:** Secularism is most suitable for India because India is a multi-religious state. In a multi-religious State, it is not desirable to accept one single religion as the religion of the State.
- ii. **Karachi Session of the Congress:** The Indian National Congress at its Karachi Session in 1931 had declared, "The State shall observe neutrality in regard to all

religions". All national leaders were in favour of secularism.

- iii. **India is a democratic State:** The Indian polity is based on democratic principles and democracy and theocracy are opposed to each other. Freedom of religion and equality of all religions are the basic characteristics of democracy.
- iv. **Partition of the country:** The division of the country, emphasized more than ever, the importance of Secularism. It is because a large Muslim minority constituting a tenth of the population continues to be the citizen of Independent India. Besides Muslims, there are other minorities.

Mahatma Gandhi has said that even if India would have been a uni-religious State, he would have gone for secularism.

34. An ordinary bill has to pass through the following stages before it becomes an Act.
- i. **First Reading:** An ordinary bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament. A minister or any private member introduce the bill in the House and explains its objectives.
 - ii. **Second Reading:** At this stage a general discussion on the bill takes place and it is put to vote.
 - iii. **Committee Stage:** Sometimes a bill is sent to a Select Committee. The Select Committee discusses the bill in detail and debates the merits and demerits of the bill.
 - iv. **Report Stage:** At the report stage, the bill is discussed clause by clause and item by item.
 - v. **Third Reading:** This is the last stage in the passage of the bill and there is not much discussion on the bill. The entire bill is put to vote at this stage and it is either rejected or passed.
 - vi. **Bill in the other House:** The procedure followed in the first House is followed in the other House.
 - vii. **Assent of the President:** After the Bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent to the President for his assent and becomes an Act after receiving his assent.

OR

In our opinion Indian democracy is not ready to adopt a system of

proportional representation due to the following reasons:

- i. The system of proportional representation is very complex. An ordinary person cannot understand this system very easily. It is difficult to determine quota, to mark preference on the vote and to count the votes. Most of the Indian people are illiterate.
- ii. The system of proportional representation is harmful to national unity. It will encourage small political parties because they are certain about getting representation in the legislature.
- iii. The system of proportional representation is not suitable for a big country like India. In India, the number of voters is more than 71 crores. Hence, it is very difficult to follow this system of election because it is almost impossible to transfer crores of votes from one candidate to another candidate.