



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal

Half yearly Exams (2024-25)

Class: XI

Subject: Political Science (028)

SET- A

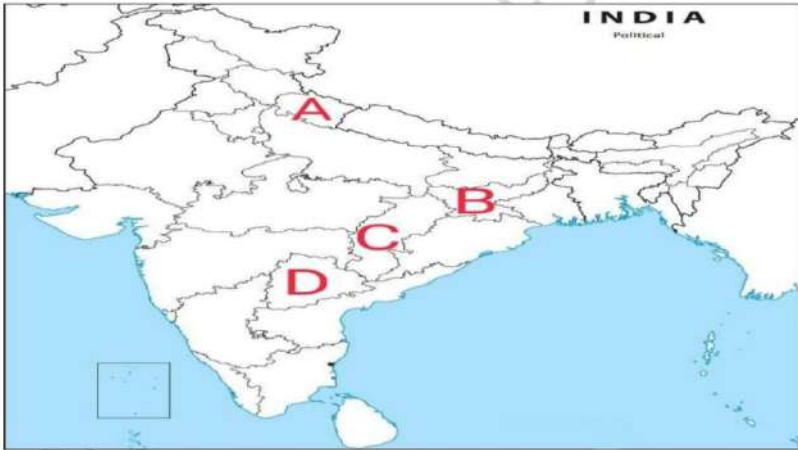
Time: 3 Hrs.

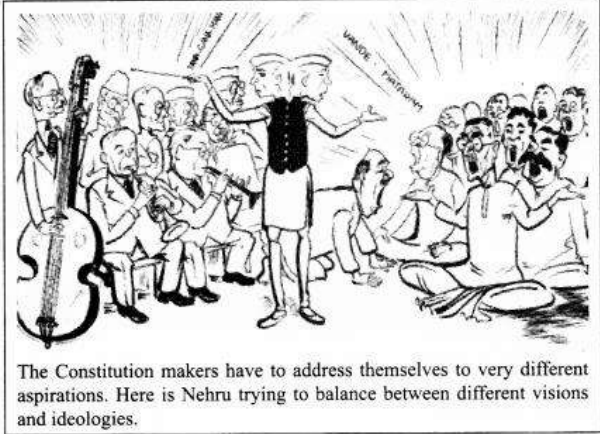
M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
1.	Who argued that Equality was as crucial as freedom? a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Dr. Ambedkar c. Karl Marx d. Rousseau	1
2.	Mahatma Gandhi discussed the meaning of genuine freedom of swaraj in his book _____ a. Hind Swaraj b. Swaraj c. On Liberty d. Freedom	1
3.	Which among the following statement is false about political Theory? a. It discusses the ideas that form the basis of political institutions. b. It explains the meaning and concept of like equality and freedom. c. Political theory provides information and idea about state and government. d. It predicts the performance of different political parties.	1
4.	What is apartheid? a. Gender discrimination b. Racial discrimination c. Caste discrimination d. Facial discrimination	1
5.	Which harm is not a fit case for legal punishment? a. Minor harm b. Major harm c. both a and b d. None of these	1
6.	Right to cast vote is known as _____ a. Political right b. Economic right c. Fundamental right d. Ordinary right	1
7.	Assertion (A): There cannot be any discrimination among citizens on the basis of colour, caste, gender or religion. Reason (R): There is rule of law in India as India is a secular country. (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion. (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion. (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct. (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.	1
8.	Who moved the objective resolution? a. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru c. Lal Bahadur Shastri b. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel d. Maulana Ajad	1
9.	The minimum age limit for exercising right to vote in India is ____ a. 18 years c. 25 years b. 21 years d. 23 years	1
10.	India borrowed the Directive Principles of State Policy from the: a. Irish constitution b. Canadian constitution c. British constitution d. South African constitution	1
11.	Through which of the following way the President of India can be removed? (a) No, the President cannot be removed from office. (b) Yes, the President can be removed from office by the people through direct election. (c) Yes, the President can be removed from office by the Parliament through the procedure of impeachment. (d) Yes, the President can be removed from office by the Prime Minister through a vote of no confidence.	1
12.	Under article _____ untouchability is abolished.	1

	(a)29	(b) 17	(c)23	(d)14																
13.	Define the following Constitutional features: a. Sovereign b. Secular				2															
14.	Differentiate between PR and FPTP system.				2															
15.	Describe the advantages of bicameral legislature.				2															
16.	Do you think studying Political Theory is like studying Mathematics? Give reason of your response.				2															
17.	What is the role of the state in upholding the freedom of individual?				2															
18.	What are rights and why are they important? What are the basis on which claims to rights can be made?				2															
19.	How a bill becomes a law? Write the full procedure of law becoming an act.				4															
20.	"Rights and duties go hand in hand." Comment.				4															
21.	What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be reasonable restriction on freedom. Give examples.				4															
22.	Politics is more than what politician do? Do you agree with this statement? Comment.				4															
23.	What are parliamentary committees? Explain the functioning of three types of committees. Are they useful in reducing the burden of Parliament?				4															
24.	<p>In the given political map of India 4 places have been marked as A,B,C and D. Identify these states on the basis of given information and write their correct names with their respective serial numbers and letters.</p>  <p>I a state carved out of Andhra Pradesh. II a state carved out from Uttar Pradesh. III a new state carved out from Bihar. IV a new state carved out from Madhya Pradesh.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Concerned Alphabet</th> <th>Name of State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State	i.			ii.			iii.			iv.			4
Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State																		
i.																				
ii.																				
iii.																				
iv.																				

25.	 <p>The Constitution makers have to address themselves to very different aspirations. Here is Nehru trying to balance between different visions and ideologies.</p> <p>I. Who is the person standing in middle? 1 II. To which ideology the members sitting to the right and left of the person are supporting? 2 III. What was the decision taken to balance both the ideologies? 1</p>	4
26.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Differences of opinion on matters such whether, and how, to distribute resources and ensure equal access to education and jobs arouse fierce passions in society and even sometimes provoke violence. People believe the future of themselves and their families may be at stake. We have only to remind ourselves about the anger and even violence which has sometimes been roused by proposals to reserve seats in educational institutions or in government employment in our country. As students of political theory however, we should be able to calmly examine the issues involved in terms of our understanding of the principles of justice. Can schemes to help the disadvantaged be justified in terms of a theory of justice? We will discuss the theory of just distribution put forward by the well-known political philosopher, John Rawls. Rawls has argued that there could indeed be a rational justification for acknowledging the need to provide help to the least privileged members of a society.</p> <p>(i) On which issues sometimes violence may be provoked? (ii) Who was John Rawls? (iii) What did John Rawls argue?</p>	4
27.	<p>What is the relation between Political Rights and civil Liberty? Political Rights alone are not enough to live Dignified life Economic as well as Cultural Rights are also required. Comment.</p>	6
28.	<p>Describe Equal treatment for equals, proportionate justice and recognition of special needs.</p>	6
29.	<p>Describe in detail the functions of Parliament.</p>	6
30.	<p>Define Rights to constitutional remedies and also mention the writs issued by supreme courts and high courts.</p>	6



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2.	Mahatma Gandhi discussed the meaning of genuine freedom of swaraj in his book _____ a. Hind Swaraj b. Swaraj c. On Liberty d. Freedom Ans. Hind Swaraj	1
3.	How long the Constitution of India took in framing? Ans. 2 years 11 months and 18 days	1
4	Which among the following statement is false about political Theory? a. It discusses the ideas that form the basis of political institutions. b. It explains the meaning and concept of like equality and freedom. c. Political theory provides information and idea about state and government. d. It predicts the performance of different political parties. Ans. D	
5	What is apartheid? a. Gender discrimination b. Racial discrimination c. Caste discrimination d. Facial discrimination Ans. B	1
6	Which harm is not a fit case for legal punishment? a. Minor harm b. Major harm c. both a and b d. None of these Ans. A	1
7	Right to cast vote is known as _____ a. Political right b. Economic right c. Fundamental right d. Ordinary right Ans.A	1
8	Assertion (A): There cannot be any discrimination among citizens on the basis of colour, caste, gender or religion. Reason (R): There is rule of law in India as India is a secular country. (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion. (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion. (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct. (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect. Ans. A	1
9	Who moved the objective resolution? a. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru c. Lal Bahadur Shastri b. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel d. Maulana Ajad Ans. A	1
10	The minimum age limit for exercising right to vote in India is _____ a.18 years c.25 years b. 21 years d. 23 years Ans. A	1
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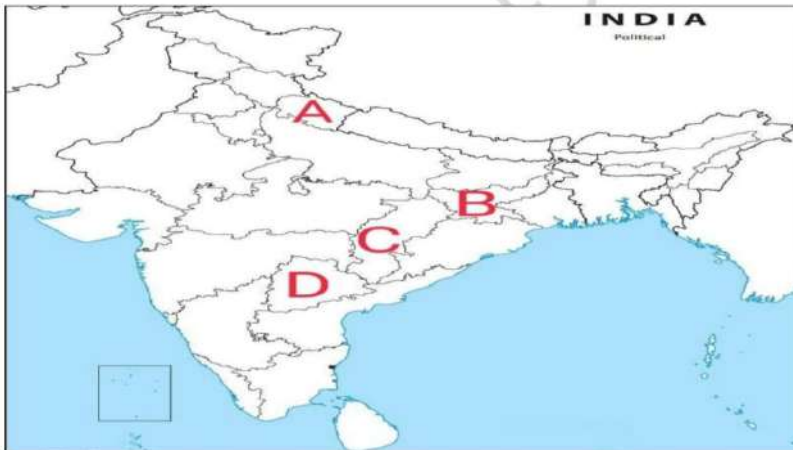
	<p>a. Irish constitution c. British constitution Ans. A</p> <p>b. Canadian constitution d. South African constitution</p>		
12	<p>Through which of the following way the President of India can be removed? (a) No, the President cannot be removed from office. (b) Yes, the President can be removed from office by the people through direct election. (c) Yes, the President can be removed from office by the Parliament through the procedure of impeachment. (d) Yes, the President can be removed from office by the Prime Minister through a vote of no confidence. Ans. C</p>		1
13	<p>Under article _____ untouchability is abolished. (a)29 (b) 17 (c)23 (d)14 Ans. B</p>		1
14	<p>Define the following Constitutional features: a. Sovereign b. Secular Ans. Sovereign: It is the country's supreme right to take internal and external decisions independently.No any other power can dictate them. Secular: There is no any official religion of the country.People are free to profess, propagate and practice any religion.There would be no discrimination on the basis of religion.</p>		2
15	<p>Differentiate between PR and FPTP system. Ans. PR System - Large areas are demarcated as constituencies the entire country may be a single constituency. More than one representative maybe elected from one constituencies voters vote for the party candidate who wins the election gets majority of the votes example Israel Netherland. FPTP System - the country is divided into small geographical units called constituencies or districts. Every constituency elects one representative.Voters vote for candidate.A party may get more seats than votes in the legislature.</p>		2
16	<p>Describe the advantages of bicameral legislature. Ans. Countries with large size and much diversity usually prefer to have two houses of the national legislature to give representation to all sections in the society and to give representation to all geographical regions or parts of the country a bicameral legislature has one more advantage a bicameral legislature makes it possible to have every decision every decision taken by one house goes to the other house for its decision</p>		2
17	<p>Do you think studying Political Theory is like studying Mathematics? Give reason of your response. Ans. Studying political theory is not like studying mathematics as mathematics deals with precise concepts and patterns while political theory studies human beings and their ideas in the context of power and decision-making. In mathematics, there are single Definitions of terms. In political theory, on the other hand, the definitions of terms vary according to the context. This is because the opinion of people changes unlike objects and carries different meanings of a single term in different contexts. The concepts that are dealt by mathematics are constant and derived through formulae whereas the concepts of political theory are at variance and open to interpretation.</p>		2
18	<p>What is the role of the state in upholding the freedom of individual? Ans.The state upholds the freedom of its citizens by providing certain rights to them. <input type="checkbox"/> The state maintains 'justifiable constraints' or reasonable restrictions on people so that they cannot harm others and their freedom. <input type="checkbox"/> It provides positive liberty to its citizens to enable them to expand their ability and talent. <input type="checkbox"/> It defines and checks 'other regarding' actions of its people in order to maintain social stability</p>		2
19	<p>What are rights and why are they important? What are the basis on which claims to rights can be made? Ans. Rights are primarily those state recognised claims that every individual regards to</p>		2

	<p>be necessary to lead a life of respect and dignity. These are essentially justified claims. Rights are important in life as they help individuals to develop their capacity to reason, develop their skills and enable them to make informed choices.</p> <p>The representation of conditions that individuals collectively see as a source of Self respect and dignity. The necessity of every individual's well being.</p>		
20	<p>How a bill becomes a law? Write the full procedure of law becoming an act.</p> <p>Ans. A bill is draft of a proposed law. Law making is not only a legal procedure but also a political course of action. The draft of any bill is prepared by the law ministry. A large part of the discussion on the bills takes place in the committees. The recommendation of the committees is then discussed in the house. This is the second stage in the lawmaking process. In the third and final stage the bill is voted upon. If a non money bill is passed in one house then it is sent to other house where it goes through exactly the same procedure. After being passed there too the assent of the president is required. Then the bill becomes act.</p>		4
21	<p>“Rights and duties go hand in hand.” Comment.</p> <p>Ans. Rights and duties go hand hand firstly they compare us to think not just of our own personal leaves and interest but to defend something as being good for all of us protecting the ozone layer minimising the air and water pollution maintaining the green cover by planting new trees and preventing cutting down of forest maintaining the ecological balance are themes that are essential for us they represent the common good secondly they require that I respect the right of others if I say that I must be given the right to express my views I must also grand the same right to others if I do not others to interest your in the choices I need the dress I wear or the music I listen to I must reference in the choices that others make my rights are in other words limited by the principle of equal and same rights for all.</p>		4
22	<p>What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be reasonable restriction on freedom. Give examples.</p> <p>Ans. The issue of freedom of interaction is related to the smallest area of non interference Jones toward mill in his book on liberty are you strongly that freedom of expression should be given to those whose views same wrong and miss leading in today's situation. No idea is completely wrong there is also some piece of truth in IT truth doesn't originate from itself but arises from conflict of opposing view when an opposing you comes with an idea then only that ideas credibility is proof what is true today cannot always be true or many times the idea which is not acceptable today can be valuable for the time to come.</p>		4
23	<p>Politics is more than what politician do? Do you agree with this statement? Comment.</p> <p>Ans. It is correct that politics is more than what politicians do. Politicians as a part of government are involved in politics but politics is not limited to their activities. Politics involves number of various negotiations that go on in society through which collective decisions are made.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Politics involves the actions of government and its relation to the aspirations of the people. <input type="checkbox"/> Politics involves the struggle of people and its influence on decision making. <input type="checkbox"/> People are engaged in political activity whenever they negotiate with each other and participate in collective activities that are designed to promote social development and resolve common problems. <input type="checkbox"/> For example, residents of localities form associations to solve their common problems and raise these issues at higher level. <input type="checkbox"/> Students form unions in colleges and universities to debate and resolve issues that affect the majority of them. <input type="checkbox"/> Thus, politics is involved in the sphere of life that is related to power, collective decision-making and solving common problems.</p>		4
24	<p>What are parliamentary committees? Explain the functioning of three types of committees. Are they useful in reducing the burden of Parliament?</p> <p>Ans. These committees play a vital role not Mary in law making but also in the day to day business of the house she is the parliament meets only during sessions it has very limited time at its disposal since 1983 India has developed a system of parliament standing communities there are over 20 such departmently related committees standing committees supervis the work of various departments their budget give expenditure and bills that come up in the house relating to the department apart from standing</p>		4

committees the joint parliament communities have occupied a position of Eminence in our country system. The committee system has reduced the burden on the parliament

25

In the given political map of India 4 places have been marked as A,B,C and D. Identify these states on the basis of given information and write their correct names with their respective serial numbers and letters.

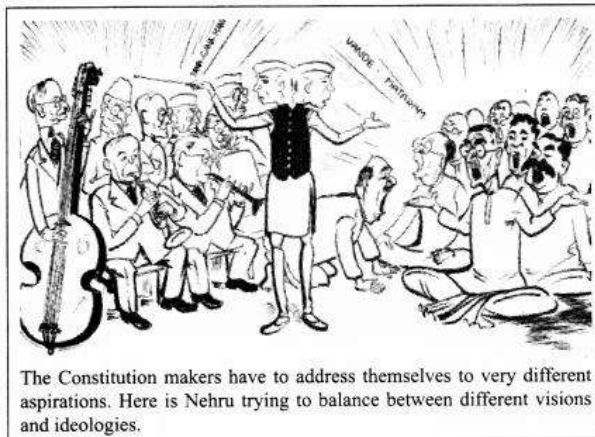


- I a state carved out of Andhra Pradesh.
- II a state carved out from Uttar Pradesh.
- III a new state carved out from Bihar.
- IV a new state carved out from Madhya Pradesh.

Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State
i.	D	Telangana
ii.	A	Uttrakhand
iii.	B	Jharkhand
iv.	C	Chhattisgarh

4

26



- I. Who is the person standing in middle? 1
 - II. To which ideology the members sitting to the right and left of the person are supporting? 2
 - III. What was the decision taken to balance both the ideologies? 1
- Ans. I PT. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 ii. Western and traditional ideology
 III.vande matram selected as national song and Jan gan man selected as national anthem.

4

27

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:
 Differences of opinion on matters such whether, and how, to distribute resources and ensure equal access to education and jobs arouse fierce passions in society and even sometimes provoke violence. People believe the future of themselves and their families may be at stake. We have only to remind ourselves about the anger and even violence which has sometimes been roused by proposals to reserve seats in educational institutions

4

	<p>or in government employment in our country. As students of political theory however, we should be able to calmly examine the issues involved in terms of our understanding of the principles of justice. Can schemes to help the disadvantaged be justified in terms of a theory of justice? We will discuss the theory of just distribution put forward by the well-known political philosopher, John Rawls. Rawls has argued that there could indeed be a rational justification for acknowledging the need to provide help to the least privileged members of a society.</p> <p>(i) On which issues sometimes violence may be provoked? (ii) Who was John Rawls? (iii) What did John Rawls argue?</p> <p>Ans. I. Differences of opinion on matters such whether, and how, to distribute resources and ensure equal access to education and jobs arouse fierce passions in society and even sometimes provoke violence.</p> <p>II. He was a well known political philosopher. III. Rawls has argued that there could indeed be a rational justification for acknowledging the need to provide help to the least privileged members of a society.</p>		
28	<p>What is the relation between Political Rights and civil Liberty? Political Rights alone are not enough to live Dignified life Economic as well as Cultural Rights are also required. Comme Ans. Political Rights and civil liberties are supplementary to each other. Right to vote ,Right to contest election and right to form political parties are political rights and freedom of speech and expression and opportunities are civil rights. Political Rights are not enough we need to enjoy economic rights as well.The opportunities should be given to everyone to adopt any profession without any discrimination.Every minority should have right to protect their culture, language etc. Due explanation is required.nt.</p>		6
29	<p>Describe Equal treatment for equals, proportionate justice and recognition of special needs.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Equal Treatment of Equals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> This indicates the principle of treating people equally. <input type="checkbox"/> All individuals share certain characteristics as human beings. Therefore, they deserve to be treated equally and provided with equal rights. <input type="checkbox"/> It includes civil rights like right to life, liberty and property, political rights like right to vote and social rights related to equal social opportunities. <input type="checkbox"/> It also prohibits discrimination on the grounds of class, caste, gender and race. <input type="checkbox"/> For example, two individuals from different backgrounds should be paid same reward for the same kind of job. <p>Proportionate justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> This principle indicates rewarding people in proportion to the scale and quality of their effort. <input type="checkbox"/> It is just to reward different jobs differently on the basis of efforts and skills required and the danger involved. <input type="checkbox"/> Thus, proportionality provides balance to the principle of equal treatment. <input type="checkbox"/> The reward and compensation for a surgeon and an architect varies according to the skill that is required in their job. <p>Recognition of Special Needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> This principle is based on distributing rewards and duties on the basis of special needs of people. <input type="checkbox"/> On the basis of factors such as age, physical disabilities and lack of access to good education or health care, special treatment is given in many countries. <input type="checkbox"/> People with special needs or disabilities are treated unequal in some particular respect and therefore are provided with some deserving and 		6
30	<p>Describe in detail the functions of Parliament.</p> <p>Ans.i. Enactment of law</p>		6

	<p>Judicial functions like impeachment of president and removal of CJI and election commissioner</p> <p>Amendments in constitution</p> <p>Financial powers</p> <p>Election of president and vice president</p> <p>Approval of emergency</p> <p>Note: explanation is required</p>		
31	<p>Define Rights to constitutional remedies and also mention the writs issued by supreme courts and high courts.</p> <p>Right to constitutional remedies is the means through which this is to be achieved Dr Ambedkar considered the right to constitutional remedies as heart and soul of the constitution the supreme court and the high courts can issue orders and give direct tips to the government for the enforcement of rights the courts can issue various special orders known as writs.</p> <p>Hebeas Corpus</p> <p>Mandamus</p> <p>Prohibition</p> <p>Quo warranto</p> <p>Certiorari</p> <p>Due explanation is required</p> <p>Refer to pg.41 book Indian constitution at work</p>		6



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Class: XI

Subject: Political Science (028)

SET- B


Time: 3 Hrs.


M.M. : 80

General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
1.	Who argued for freedom as a fundamental right of Human kind? a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Dr. Ambedkar c. Karl Marx d. Rousseau	1
2.	The autobiography of one of the greatest person Nelson Mandela is titled _____ In this book he talks about his personal struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa. a. Hind Swaraj b. Swaraj c. On Liberty d. A long walk to Freedom	1
3.	How long the Constitution of India took in framing? a. 1 year 11 months and 18 days b. 2 years 11 months and 18 days c. 3 years 11 months and 18 days d. 3 years	1
4.	Which among the following statement is false about political Theory? a. It discusses the ideas that form the basis of political institutions. b. It explains the meaning and concept of like equality and freedom. c. Political theory provides information and idea about state and government. d. It predicts the performance of different political parties.	1
5.	Which of the following statements is correct about parliamentary form of government? (a) A system where the President is the head of the government (b) A system where the Prime Minister is the head of the government (c) A system where President is the head of the state and the Prime Minister is the head of the government. (d) A system where the executive power is in the hands of the judiciary	1
6.	_____ is the chairman of Rajya Sabha due to his Ex-officio position. (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Vice President (d) Speaker	1
7.	Assertion (A): There cannot be any discrimination among citizens on the basis of colour, caste, gender or religion. Reason (R): There is rule of law in India as India is a secular country. (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion. (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion. (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct. (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect.	1
8.	India borrowed the 'independence of Judiciary' from the: a. Irish constitution b. American constitution c. British constitution d. South African constitution	1
9.	Which of the following statements is correct? a. Liberty and Equality are opposed to each other. b. Liberty and Law are opposed to each other. c. Liberty and Equality are supplementary of each other. d. Liberty and Equality are contradictory.	1
10.	Which among the following article provides for an independent election commission? a. Art. 324 b. Art. 328 c. Art. 320 d. Art. 230	1
11.	_____ is one of our political right. a. Right to property b. Right to education c. Right to work d. Right to vote	1
12.	The constitution forbids employment of children below age of _____ in dangerous jobs	1

	like factories and mines. a. 14 years b. 18 years c. 15 yrs d. 10 years																
13.	Define the following writs: a. Habeas Corpus b. Mandamus	2															
14.	Differentiate between direct and indirect democracy.	2															
15.	Mention the special powers of Rajya Sabha.	2															
16.	Write any two points of field of Political Theory.	2															
17.	Differentiate between negative and positive liberty.	2															
18.	On what grounds are some rights considered to be universal in nature? Identify any two rights which you consider universal in nature.	2															
19.	“Establishing formal Equality by constitution and Equality by differential treatment promotes equality.” Justify this statement.	4															
20.	John Stuart Mill has given the idea of freedom in his essay ‘On Liberty’. What does he express in his essay elaborate	4															
21.	Vigilant are must for the successful working of democracy. Comment.	4															
22.	What are parliamentary committees? Explain the functioning of three types of committees. Are they useful in reducing the burden of Parliament?	4															
23.	What is a bill? Mention its classification on the basis of presentation and type.	4															
24.	In the given map of India 4 states A,B, C and D are marked as bicameral legislature. Identify them and write in the form of table as per given format below:  <table border="1" data-bbox="236 1438 1174 1680"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Concerned Alphabet</th> <th>Name of State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State	i.			ii.			iii.			iv.			4
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25.	Read the following source and answer the following questions: The leader of the Country: The Prime Minister of India is the Chief Head of the Government of India. The Prime Minister has the authority to assign respective portfolios to the Ministers. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the cabinet and conducts the meetings of the Cabinet. He can impose his decision if there is a crucial opinion difference and conflict among the members. The Prime minister represents the country for high-level international meetings and he is the ambassador of the country. The Prime Minister acts as the link and bond between the President and cabinet. He communicates and transmits all decisions of the Cabinet to the President which is related to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation. The Prime	4															

	<p>Minister is the head of many organisation and programs like Nuclear Command Authority, NITI Aayog, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.</p> <p>i. Who is the link between president and cabinet? ii. What is the full form of NITI in NITI Aayog? iii. Describe any two functions of Prime Minister.</p>	
26.	 <p>I. What is meant by vote of confidence? II. What do you understand by collective responsibility? III. Even after winning the trust vote, the troubles of the Chief Minister do not end. What is the meaning of this statement?</p>	4
27.	<p>What is the relation between Political Rights and Civil Liberties? Political Rights alone are not enough for living a dignified life, Economic and Cultural Rights too are required. Comment.</p>	6
28.	<p>How does John Rawls use the idea of 'veil of ignorance' to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds.</p>	6
29.	<p>Why FPTP system was adopted in India?</p>	6
30.	<p>Define Right to equality, Right to Freedom and Right against Exploitation in detail</p>	6



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SET- B

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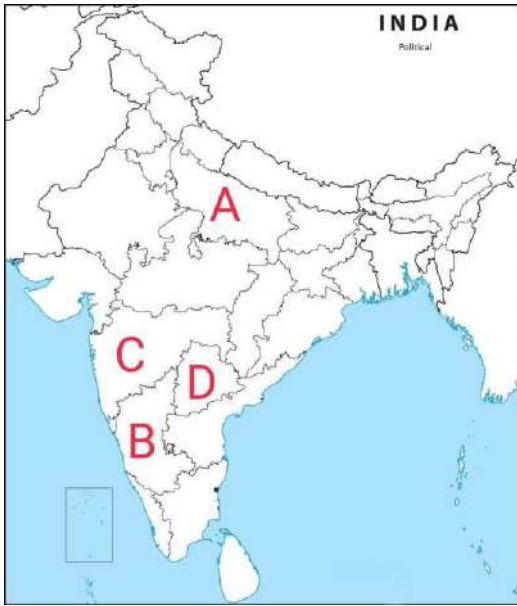
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1.	Who argued for freedom as a fundamental right of Human kind? a. Mahatma Gandhi b. Dr. Ambedkar c. Karl Marx d. Rousseau Ans. D	1
2.	The autobiography of one of the greatest person Nelson Mandela is titled _____ In this book he talks about his personal struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa. a. Hind Swaraj b. Swaraj c. On Liberty d. A long walk to Freedom Ans. D	1
3.	How long the Constitution of India took in framing? a. 1 year 11 months and 18 days b. 2 years 11 months and 18 days c. 3 years 11 months and 18 days d. 3 years Ans. B	1
4.	Which among the following statement is false about political Theory? a. It discusses the ideas that form the basis of political institutions. b. It explains the meaning and concept of like equality and freedom. c. Political theory provides information and idea about state and government. d. It predicts the performance of different political parties. Ans. D	1
5.	Which of the following statements is correct about parliamentary form of government? (a) A system where the President is the head of the government (b) A system where the Prime Minister is the head of the government (c) A system where President is the head of the state and the Prime Minister is the head of the government. (d) A system where the executive power is in the hands of the judiciary Ans. C	1
6.	_____ is the chairman of Rajya Sabha due to his Ex-officio position. (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Vice President (d) Speaker Ans. C	1
7.	Assertion (A): There cannot be any discrimination among citizens on the basis of colour, caste, gender or religion. Reason (R): There is rule of law in India as India is a secular country. (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion. (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion. (c) The Assertion is incorrect but the Reason is correct. (d) The Assertion is correct but the Reason is incorrect. Ans. A	1
8.	India borrowed the 'independence of Judiciary' from the: a. Irish constitution b. American constitution c. British constitution d. South African constitution Ans. B	1
9.	Which of the following statements is correct? a. Liberty and Equality are opposed to each other.	1

	<p>b. Liberty and Law are opposed to each other. c. Liberty and Equality are supplementary of each other. d. Liberty and Equality are contradictory. Ans. C</p>	
10.	<p>Which among the following article provides for an independent election commission? a. Art. 324 b. Art. 328 c. Art. 320 d. Art. 230 Ans.A</p>	1
11.	<p>_____ is one of our political right. a. Right to property b. Right to education c. Right to work d. Right to vote Ans. D</p>	1
12.	<p>The constitution forbids employment of children below age of _____ in dangerous jobs like factories and mines. a. 14 years b. 18 years c. 15 yrs d. 10 years Ans. A</p>	1
13.	<p>Define the following writs: a. Habeas Corpus b. Mandamus habeas Corpus mean that the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it.It can also order to set free and arrested person if the manner or the grounds of arrest are more lawful or satisfactory Mandamus – This writ is issued when the court finds that a particular office holder is not doing legal duty and hereby is infringing on the right of an individual.</p>	2
14.	<p>Differentiate between direct and indirect democracy. Direct democracy – When the voters partipate in every decision making by voting for every law. Eg. Switzerland Indirect democracy – when voters choose their representatives and on behalf of them the representatives make decisions.</p>	2
15.	<p>Mention the special powers of Rajya Sabha. Ans. If the union parliament wishes to remove a matter from the state list to either the union list or concurrent list in the interest of the nation. Removal of vice president can be initiated only in Rajya Sabha.</p>	2
16.	<p>Write any two points of field of Political Theory. Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that constitutions , governments and social life in a systematic manner.It clearfies the the meaning of concepts such as freedom, equality, justice, democracy and secularism and so on.</p>	2
17.	<p>Differentiate between negative and positive liberty. Answer : Negative liberty Positive liberty 1. It defines and defends the area of an individual's life where no external authority can interfere. i. It defines the area of society where an individual can be free with some constraints made by the society and the government. 2. It is not concerned with the conditions of the society. ii. It is concerned with the enabling conditions of the society. 3. It is concerned with explaining the idea of 'freedom from'. iii. It is concerned with explaining the idea of 'freedom to'. 4. This area comes into personal domain of the individual. iv. This area comes into social domain of the individual. 5. More negative liberty leads to more freedom. v. More positive liberty checks excess of</p>	2

	freedom to an individual, which could be an obstruction for social stability.	
18.	<p>Ans. The importance of certain rights for all human beings regardless of their place in society confers universality on these rights. The Assumption behind human rights is the entitlement of human beings to certain rights that ensure self-respect and dignity by virtue of Being born as humans. Thus, universal rights are those rights whose entitlement is non-negotiable. The three universal rights are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Right to education is considered to be universal in nature because this is must for an individual to develop his/her capacity to reason, skills and enables him/her to make informed choices in life. This helps the individual to make good use of other rights. □ Right to livelihood ensures self-respect and dignity of the individuals through economic independence. □ Freedom of expression is important for all human beings as it develops creativity and originality and allows for free expression of ideas. 	2
19	<p>“Establishing formal Equality by constitution and Equality by differential treatment promotes equality.” Justify this statement.</p> <p>Ans. Establishing formal equality – Attainment of equality requires that all restrictions or privileges should be brought to an end since many of the systems have the sanctof law equality requires that the government and the law of the land should stop protecting the systems of inequality that is what our constitution does. The constitution prohibits discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste and sex.</p>	4
20.	<p>John Stuart Mill has given the idea of freedom in his essay ‘On Liberty’. What does he expresses in his essay elaborate.</p> <p>Ans. Stuart Mill has given the idea of minor harm and major harm . Minor harms are not a fit case of legal punishment major harm caused legal punishment. Self regarding and other regarding activities. Self regarding activities affect the individual itself they cause no harm to others. So state cannot interfere but when the activities are other regarding they harm others state can interfere there.</p> <p>Due explanation is required.</p>	4
21.	<p>Vigilant are must for the successful working of democracy. Comment.</p> <p>Vigilants are must</p> <p>Ans. Awareness leads to discussion and debate on the issues that arise out of the implementation of policies. □ Citizens can, thus, force the government to implement new policies or modify the existing policies and programmes of the country by Building up and mobilising their opinion. □ As democracy is about government of the citizens, by the citizens and for the citizens, vigilance of the citizens accelerates the successful working of democracy.</p>	4
22.	<p>What are parliamentary committees? Explain the functioning of three types of committees. Are they useful in reducing the burden of Parliament?</p> <p>Ans. □ The system of parliamentary committee has influenced the overseeing and appraisal of legislation by the Parliament as most of decisions regarding the technical points of legislation are referred to these committees. The Parliament rarely rejects any of the suggestions made by the committee.</p> <p>□ There are twenty Standing Committees related to various departments that work on the issues related to budget and its expenditure related to their respective departments. These committees also supervise the bills related to their department that come in the house.</p>	4
23.	<p>What is a bill? Mention its classification on the basis of presentation and type.</p>	4

24. In the given map of India 4 states A,B, C and D are marked as bicameral legislature. Identify them and write in the form of table as per given format below: 4



Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State
i.	A	UP
ii.	B	Karnataka
iii.	C	Maharashtra
iv.	D	Telangana

25. Read the following source and answer the following questions: 4

The leader of the Country: The Prime Minister of India is the Chief Head of the Government of India. The Prime Minister has the authority to assign respective portfolios to the Ministers. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the cabinet and conducts the meetings of the Cabinet. He can impose his decision if there is a crucial opinion difference and conflict among the members. The Prime minister represents the country for high-level international meetings and he is the ambassador of the country. The Prime Minister acts as the link and bond between the President and cabinet. He communicates and transmits all decisions of the Cabinet to the President which is related to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation. The Prime Minister is the head of many organisation and programs like Nuclear Command Authority, NITI Aayog, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

i. Who is the link between president and cabinet?
 ii. What is the full form of NITI in NITI Aayog?
 iii. Describe any two functions of Prime Minister.

Ans.i PM
 ii. **National Institute for transforming India**
 II. Allocates portfolios to the ministers
 III. Coordination among ministers

26. 4



- I. What is meant by vote of confidence?
 II. What do you understand by collective responsibility?
 IV. Even after winning the trust vote, the troubles of the Chief Minister do not end. What is the meaning of this statement?
 Ans. I proving clear majority in the house.
 ii. The answerability of legislature towards council of ministers is called collective responsibility.
 III. Their still remains the chance that any member of allied party may withdraw their support.

27.	<p>What is the relation between Political Rights and Civil Liberties? Political Rights alone are not enough for living a dignified life, Economic and Cultural Rights too are required. Comment.</p> <p>Ans. Political Rights and civil liberties are supplementary to each other. Right to vote, Right to contest election and right to form political parties are political rights and freedom of speech and expression and opportunities are civil rights. Political Rights are not enough we need to enjoy economic rights as well. The opportunities should be given to everyone to adopt any profession without any discrimination. Every minority should have right to protect their culture, language etc.</p> <p>Due explanation is required.</p>	6
28.	<p>How does John Rawl use the idea of 'veil of ignorance' to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds.</p> <p>Ans. Rawls uses the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds. □ He says that if a person keeps herself/himself under the 'veil of ignorance' then s/he would come up with the just distribution, fair laws and Policies that would affect the whole society. □ A person under the 'veil of ignorance' is unaware of her/his possible position and status in the society therefore s/he would rationally decide From the point of view of the worst-off. □ It would be sensible in this situation for everyone to ensure that all resources are available equally to all persons. □ In this way Rawls, with his idea of 'veil of ignorance', is able to prove that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds with the help of this idea.</p>	6
29.	<p>Why FPTP system was adopted in India?</p> <p>Ans . 1 easy to understand 2. Individual leader can be held accountable. 3. In vast country like India this system suits. 4. Constitution makers felt that System was not suitable as it cannot give stable government . 5. FPTP system encourages voters from different social groups to come together and win an election in locality.</p>	6
30.	<p>Define Right to equality, Right to Freedom and Right against Exploitation in detail.</p> <p>Ans. Right to equality Art. 14-18 equality before law</p>	6

<p>No discrimination, public places and opportunities to jobs should be open to all, abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles.</p> <p>Right to freedom</p> <p>Art. 19-22</p> <p>Cluster of Right</p> <p>Right against conviction of law</p> <p>Right to life and education</p> <p>Right to personal Liberty</p> <p>Right against exploitation</p> <p>Art. 23 and 24</p> <p>No begar and human trafficking</p> <p>No any child upto age 14 should be allowed to work where there is danger to life</p>	
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