

OSDAV Public School, Kaithal December Examination (2024-25) Class: XI Subject: Political Science(028)

SET- A

M.M.: 80

Time: 3 Hrs. General Instructions:-

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
1.	Choose the odd one out from the following:a. Lok Sabha- Speakerb. Rajya Sabha- Chairmanc. Supreme Court- CJId. Election Commission- GovernorAns. d	1
2.	In which year the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18? a.1975 b.1977 c. 1989 d. 1976 ans. 1989	1
3.	Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?a. Prime Ministerb. Presidentc. Governord. Chief Minister	1
4.	Assertion (A) : Western model of secularism is based on mutual exclusion.Reason (R) : Western model of secularism allows interference of state in religion.(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 and (R) is false(d) (A) is false and (R) is trueAns. c	1
5.	Which of the following is not part of Union List?a. Defenceb. Agriculturec. War and peaced. Post and telegraphans. b	1
6.	A National policy on urban street venders was framed in-a. 2008b. 2004c. 2014d. 2011ans. b	1
7.	<ul> <li>What are Rights?</li> <li>a. Rights are necessary conditions of good life.</li> <li>b. Rights are the claims which are recognized by society and sanctioned by law.</li> <li>c. Rights are needed in every sphere that is economic, political and social.</li> <li>d. All of these are suited explanation of Rights.</li> <li>Ans. d</li> </ul>	1
8.	Who gave the Harm Principle?a. J.R.D. Tatab. J.S. Millc. Gandhi Jid. Nehru Jians. b	1
9.	After 91st Amendment Act of 2003 how much per cent of total members of Parliament can beministers?a. 20%b. 15%c. 50%d. 25%ans. b	1
10.	Which among the following is not the power of Rajya Sabha?a. Over constitutional Billb. Over Money billc. Removal of Chairmand. Special majority on Amendmentans. b	1
11.	Which article is related to writ jurisdiction?a. Art. 45b. Art. 32c. Art. 50d. Art. 25ans. b	1
12.	What is Article 17?a. abolition of titlesc. abolition of untouchabilityans. c	1
13.	Why Indian constitution is made flexible as well as rigid? Ans. Flexible- to adapt new changes according to need of time Rigid- so that basic structure can be saved and stability can be maintained	2
14.	What is advisory jurisdiction? Ans. It is non-binding legal opinion sought by president from supreme court. Although court is	2

	not bound to give advice and president is too not bound to follow it.	
15.	Write any two demerits of PIL.	2
	Ans. 1. It increases the burden on courts.	
	2. it blurs the line of jurisdiction between the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary	•
16.	What are the special powers of Rajya Sabha?	2
	<ul><li>Ans. 1.Vice President removal can be initiated in Rajya Sabha only.</li><li>2. Subject of state list can be transferred to concurrent or union list with Rajya Sabha consent</li></ul>	
	only.	
17.	What do you mean by independence of Judiciary?	2
17.	Ans. 1. Judiciary is not in effect of legislature or Executive.	2
	2. Judges have security of tenure.	
	3. After appointment they are not accountable to executive.	
18.	Differentiate Intra religious dominance and Inter religious dominance?	2
	Ans. Intra religious domination- In this conflict arise between same religious community.	
	Inter religious dominance- In this the conflict arises between two or more religions.	
19.	All citizens may be equal in the eyes of law but may not be able to exercise their rights. Explain.	4
	Ans. All the citizens are entitled to fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution. But due to	
	persisting social inequalities people may not be able to enjoy their rights. Sometimes they are not	
	aware about opportunities or may have not the access to education. They may have deprived	
20	classes.	
20.	Mention the three dimensions of justice.	4
	Ans. Equal treatment for equals- no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, religion etc.	
	Proportionate justice- No identical treatment to everyone. Every individual has different talents, skill. Reward should be according to their work.	
	Recognising special needs- This is positive measure to ensure justice. Special measures for	
	disabled or challenged person.	
21.	Write about J. S. Mill theory of Harm Principle.	4
	Ans. J.S. Mill essay On Liberty describes the harm principle given by him. He describes about	
	self- regarding and other regarding activities. The activities which harm oneself are not likely to	
	have legal action generally but other regarding activities have legal actions.	
	Further he bifurcates the actions into minor harm and major harm. If the harm is minor does not	
	fit to legal punishment but major harm causes legal punishment.	
22.	Some people argues that inequality is natural while others argue that it is equality which is	4
	natural and the inequalities which we notice around are created by society. Which view do you	
	support. Justify your statement.	
	Ans. Some say that inequalities are natural it is true to context that people have different features	
	and talents and capabilities. These are with which people are born. But it is society which creates inequalities social practices and division create inequality. Social inequalities are the consequence	
	of stereotype thinking and entrenched inequalities.	
23.	Which provision is related to citizenship? How it can be acquired in India?	4
20.	Ans. Citizenship refers to full and equal membership.	•
	Has one political identity. It can be acquired through Birth, registration descent, naturalization,	
	inclusion of territory etc. Elaborate your answer	
24.	Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below:	4
	Behind the controversy about the relationship between rights and directive principles, there was	
	one important reason: in the Constitution, originally, there was a fundamental right to 'acquire,	
	possess and maintain' property. But the Constitution made it clear that property could be taken	
	away by the government for public welfare. Since 1950, government made many laws that limited	
	this right to property. This right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between	
	rights and directive principles. Finally, in 1973, the Supreme Court gave a decision that the right	
	to property was not part of the basic structure of the Constitution and therefore, parliament had	
	power to abridge this right by an amendment. In 1978, the44th amendment to the Constitution removed the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and converted it into a simple	
	legal right under article 300 A.	
	i. In which year and through which amendment the Right of property was removed from	
	Fundamental Rights and made an ordinary law?	
	ii. Which Art. of Fundamental Rights was related to Right to property before removal?	
	iii. Why this right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and	
	directive principles of state policy?	
	ans. i. 1978, 44 <sup>th</sup> amendment	
	ii. Art. 31	
	iii. in the Constitution, originally, there was a fundamental right to 'acquire, possess and	
	maintain' property. But the Constitution made it clear that property could be taken away by the	

	government for public welfare. Since 1950, government made many laws that limited this right to property. This right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and directive principles.	
25.	Read the picture carefully and answer the questions given below:         i. What is position of Governor as seen in picture?         i. What is position of Governor as seen in picture?         1         ii. How the Governor is appointed?         1         iii. Mention any two conflicts related to Governor in a state?         2         ans. i. Governor can be removed and appointed anytime.         ii. By Prez. On advise of council of ministers.         iii. 1. Can delay the bill         2. Can impose president rule.	4
26.	On the given political map of India the four states marked as A,B,C and D.Identify them on the basis of the information given below. And write the responses in format along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and Alphabets and the name of the states: I. One of the seven sisters got statehood in 1963. ii. The state carved out from Madhya Pradesh. iii. One state of bicameral legislature. iv. One state formed in 1966 Ans. i. Nagaland B ii. Chhatisgarh D iii. Maharashtra A iv. Haryana C	4
27.	Describe all the changes introduced in local Governments after 1992.       OR         Write the conflicts that arise in centre-state relations.       Ans. Three tier structure         State Election Commission       Reservation for SC,ST and OBC         Reservation for women one third       State finance Commission         Gram Sabha       Fransfer of powers 11 <sup>th</sup> schedule         Transfer of powers 11 <sup>th</sup> schedule       { elaborate}         Or       Governor appointment by President on advice of council of minister.         President rule       Bill can be delayed by governor         Demand of Autonomy       division of financial resources         river water disputes       { elaborate}	6
28.	Illustrate with suitable examples the factors that lead to the emergence of nationalist feelings. Ans. Common history Shared culture	6

	Shared beliefs	
	Long descent at one place	
	Common identities	
	OR	
	How the Indian secularism is criticised?	
	Ans. Western import	
	Alien imposition	
	Anti-religious	
	Minoritism	
	Coercive	
	Vote bank politics { elaborate}	
29.	Mention all the discretionary and constitutional powers of President. OR	6
	Mention all the powers of Prime Ministers.	
	Ans. Supreme commander of armed forces.	
	Appointments of ambassador	
	Pocket veto	
	Bill can be sent back for reconsideration	
	Prime minister appointment in case of hung parliament. { elaborate}	
30.	Write all the jurisdictions of Supreme Court.	6
	OR	
	Differentiate between Indian Model of Secularism and Western Model of Secularism.	
	Original jurisdiction	
	Appellate jurisdiction	
	Advisory jurisdiction	
	Writ jurisdiction	
	Special powers	
	Or	
	Indian secularism – interference can be by state if any evil present in religion	
	Protects minorities.	
	Allows religious symbols in public places.	
	Can practice profess and propagate religion	
	Rule of law	
	Western secularism –	
	Mutual exclusion	
	Religion church separation	
	State laws are not influenced by religion{ elaborate}Religion has nothing to do with state.	



## **OSDAV Public School, Kaithal** December Examination (2024-25)

Class : XI Subject : Political Science(028) SET-B

**M.M. : 80** 

Time: 3 Hrs.

**General Instructions:-**

I. All questions are compulsory.

Q.N.	Questions	Marks
1.	Choose the odd one out from the following:a. Plato- Republicb. Nelson Mandela- Along walk to freedomc. Aung Sang sui Kyi- Freedom from feard. Gandhi – Discovery of Indiaans. d	1
2.	In which year Indian Constitution came into force? a. September 1975 b. August 1977 c. January 1950 d. August 1975 ans. c	1
3.	A National policy on urban street venders was framed in- a. 2008 b. 2004 c. 2014 d. 2011 ans. b	1
4.	Choose the odd one out from the following:a. Lok Sabha- Speakerb. Rajya Sabha- Chairmanc. Supreme Court- CJId. Election Commission- Governorans. d	1
5.	Who gave the Harm Principle?a. J.R.D. Tatab. J.S. Millc. Gandhi Jid. Nehru Jians. b	1
6.	Which among the following is not the power of President?a. Pocket Vetob. sending back the bill for reconsiderationc. Making laws independentlyd. Chief Commander of Armed Forcesans. c	1
7.	Choose the odd one out from the following:a. Plato- Republicb. Nelson Mandela- Along walk to freedomc. Aung Sang sui Kyi- Freedom from feard. Gandhi – Discovery of Indiaans. d	1
8.	Who introduced Objective resolution? a. Pt. Jawahar lal Nehru b. Gandhi c. B.R. Ambedkar d. Rousseau ans. a	1
9.	<ul> <li>Which is the correct statement of feminism?</li> <li>a. When family sits together it is called feminism.</li> <li>b. The ideology in which the women and men believe in equal rights of women as men in public and personal life.</li> <li>c. equal wages for men and women</li> <li>d. none of these</li> <li>ans. b</li> </ul>	1
10.	Which article is related with Election Commission?a. Art. 324b. Art. 24c.Art. 129d.Art. 400ans. a	1
11.	In which year the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18? a.1975 b.1977 c. 1989 d. 1976 ans. c	1
12.	Who is the head of Govt.? Ans. president	1

		1
13.	Why Indian constitution is made flexible as well as rigid?	2
	Ans. Flexible- to adapt new changes according to need of time	
1 4	Rigid- so that basic structure can be saved and stability can be maintained	2
14.	What are the advantages of Bi-cameral legislature?	2
	Ans. 1. There is cross check on any bill so decision is taken deliberately	
	2. Its permanent house never dissolves so in case lok sabha dissolves the running	
	of government goes smoothly.	
	3. representation of states by Rajya Sabha.	
15.	Write any two merits of PIL.	2
	Ans. 1. Access to Justice for marginalised people	
	2. strengthening accountability by adherence to constitution.	
l <b>6.</b>	How the Lok Sabha is constituted?	2
	Ans. Lok Sabha is constituted by direct election. 543 members are there.	
	Speaker is chairing head of lok sabha.	
	Ruling and opposition sits in this house for legislation.	
17.	What is defection? What measures are taken for Anti-defection?	2
	Ans. When any MP or MLA wins election on ticket of one party but changes the	
	party after winning reducing the seat of earlier or deliberately abstain to vote	
	when the party needs vote of their member for legislation.	
	Measures: 1. 52 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act 1985	
	2. 91 <sup>st</sup> amendment act 2003	
18.	Which two types of federations are there in the world?	2
	Ans. 1.Coming together federation	_
	2. Holding together federation	
9.	What are some of the problems faced by refugees?	4
	1. refugees face shortage of resources.	-
	2. They lack shelter.	
	3. They find it difficult to have proper political identity.	
20.	Mention any four features of Indian model of secularism.	4
20.	1. Indian constitution provide its citizens with Fundamental right – Right to	4
	freedom of religion and Cultural and educational rights	
	2. Free to profess, practice and propagate their religion, Rule of law	
	3. No discrimination on the basis of religion, caste or creed	
	4. State intervene in the religious social evils like untouchability prohibited, sati	
	pratha and child marriage is banned.	
21.	Write any four key features of Federalism.	4
	Ans. 1. Two or more tiers of government.	
	2. citizens are same but jurisdiction of governments are different and provisioned	
	in the constitution.	
	3. Disputes are resolved by Supreme court	
	4, Distribution of finance is prescribed.	
	Any other relevant point	
22.	Write any four functions of Election Commission.	4
	Ans. 1.Conduct of election in free and fair manner.	
	2. allotting of symbols to parties	
	3. recognition to state and national parties.	
	4. Implementing code of conduct.	
	5. Repolling or recounting in case of any malpractice. (Any other related	
	point)	
23.	Describe John Rawl's theory of Justice.	4
	Ans. June Rose theory gives the principle of vehicle principle of vehicle and the second seco	
	Ans. June Rose theory gives the principle of veil of ignorance June rules tells that if one has the responsibility to make justice in the society they	

	<ul> <li>iii. What message does cartoon convey?</li> <li>Ans. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru</li> <li>He is making appeal for being torant towards the issue of language .</li> <li>He is asking the constituent assembly to be be resolve the issue of language with sensitivity as this was much controversial issue to adapt Hindi as national language .</li> </ul>	
26.	Read the picture and answer the questions given below: i. Identify the person making an appeal.1 ii. What appeal is made by him? 1	4
	<ul> <li>3. Maharashtra</li> <li>4.Haryana</li> </ul>	
	i. One of the seven sisters got statehood in 1963. ii. The state carved out from Madhya Pradesh.	
	along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and Alphabets and the name of the states:	
25.	PAKISTAN INDIA INDIA On the given political ma of India the four states are marked as A,B,C and D.Identify them on the basis of the information given below.And write the responses in shared format	4
	iii. Why this right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and directive principles of state policy? 1	
	removed from Fundamental Rights and made an ordinary law?2ii. Which Article was related to Right to property before removal?1	
	it into a simple legal right under article 300 A. i. In which year and through which amendment the Right of property was	
	right by an amendment. In 1978, the44th amendment to the Constitution removed the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and converted	
	Court gave a decision that the right to property was not part of the basic structure of the Constitution and therefore, parliament had power to abridge this	
	right to property. This right was at the centre of the long debate over the relationship between rights and directive principles. Finally, in 1973, the Supreme	
	was a fundamental right to 'acquire, possess and maintain' property. But the Constitution made it clear that property could be taken away by the government for public welfare. Since 1950, government made many laws that limited this	
24.	Behind the controversy about the relationship between rights and directive principles, there was one important reason: in the Constitution, originally, there	4
	the persons who are at the bottom or in the middle should also have the opportunities for development elaborate	
	next life which person will be standing on which level they should be justice for all the persons who are on the top should also have the opportunities of growth and	

	Image: Construction of the mational language in the Constituent Assembly, Nehru had to appeal to the Hindi-speaking provinces to show greater tolerance towards others.	2
27. I	Illustrate the factors that lead to the emergence of nationalist feelings. OR	6
	Elaborate all the conflicts in central state relations.	Ŭ
	Ans. Common belief	
	Shared culture	
	Common descent	
	Shared history	
	Common ethnic features elaborate	
	Or.	
	River water issues	
	Border issues	
I	Demand for autonomy	
I	Demand for more powers	
	Financial autonomy elaborate	
28. '	73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment gave constitutional status to local Governments.' Comment.	6
	Ans.Three tier structure	
5	State Election Commission	
I	Reservation for SC,ST and OBC	
	Reservation for women one third	
5	State finance Commission	
	Gram Sabha	
	Fransfer of powers 11 <sup>th</sup> schedule   { elaborate	
	Or	
	Governor appointment by President on advice of council of minister.	
	President rule	
	Bill can be delayed by governor	
	Demand of Autonomy	
	Division of financial resources in	
	River water disputes	
	Border disputes { elaborate}	
	Mention all the discretionary and constitutional powers of President.	6
	Ans. Descretinary powers	
	Pocket veto	
	Power choosing prime minister in case of hung parliament	
	Powers to resend the bill for reconsideration.	
	Power to appoint the CJI Ambassador, CEC on advice of President. Chief commander of all the armed forces.	
	Elaborate.	
	OR	
	Compare Indian Model of Secularism and Western Model of Secularism.	
	ans indian model intervene in case of social evils	
	Compare Indian Model of Secularism and Western Model of Secularism. Ans. Indian model intervene in case of social evils .	

	Western model is mutually excluded from relegion	
	Indian secularism works for minorities but western secularism has nothing to do	
	with minorities	
	Indian secularism cares for laws should not disregard any religion but western	
	secularism do not care for religious beliefs while making laws .	
30.	Which measures are taken for having strong central government?	6
	Ans. Governor's role is making centre strong.	
	During emergency centre becomes strong due to quasi federal structure	
	Power is not shared equally among states it depends on centre	
	Union list has more powers as well as all the important powers rest with centre	
	only.	
	OR	
	How the Indian secularism is criticized?	
	Indian secularism – interference can be by state if any evil present in religion	
	Protects minorities.	
	Allows religious symbols in public places.	
	Can practice profess and propagate religion	
	Rule of law	
	Western secularism –	
	Mutual exclusion	
	Religion church separation	
	State laws are not influenced by religion { elaborate}	
	Religion has nothing to do with state. 6	
	It is criticized to be not secular	
	It is criticized to be interference	
	It is criticized to be used as vote bank policy. elaborate	