



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
Unit Test May, 2025
Class XI
Political Science (028)

Set – A

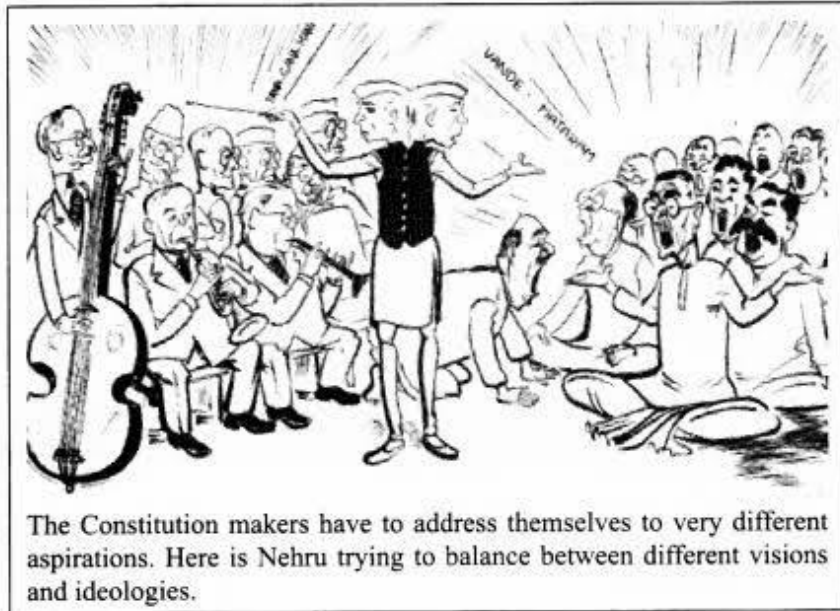
TIME: 1.5 hr.

M.M.40

1.	In 1984 elections Congress Party got 80 % seat but the votes percentage scored by Congress was 48.4 What was the main factor of this discrepancy? a. Preamble. b. Bill of Rights. c. Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity d. First past the post system. Answer: d	1
2.	Who moved the objective resolution in the constituent assembly? a. Pt. Jawaher Lal Nehru b. Lala LajPat Rai c. Sardar Patel d. Mahatma Gandhi Ans. a	1
3.	What among the following is NOT related to Right against exploitation? a) A child under the age of 14 is employed in a fire cracker making factory. b) A group of poor people from West Bengal were given false promise of jobs and sent to gulf countries. But there they got themselves trapped and they were forced to beg there. c) Govt. of India takes UPSC exam and those clear they only get the chance of Interview. All other have to be empty handed. Ans. c	1
4.	What among the following provisions, Indian constitution makers adopted from USA? a. Judicial Review system b. Directive Principles of State Policy c. The post of Speaker Ans. a	1
5.	'Indian Constitution is called bag of borrowings '. Comment. Ans. 1. many provisions were taken from other countries. 2. More than 60 countries constitution was read thoroughly by the constitution makers. 3. The provisions were not imitated blindly they were taken into consideration if suited then adopted or with alterations.	2
6.	What is the difference between Fundamental Rights and Ordinary Rights? Ans. 1. Fundamental rights are guaranteed and protected by the constitution. But ordinary laws are enforced and protected by ordinary laws. 2. Ordinary rights can be changed by legislature without amending the constitution but fundamental rights can only be changed by the amending the constitution itself.	2
7.	How First past the Post system is different from PR system? Ans. 1. FPTP system- country is divided into small geographical areas called constituencies. PR- Large geographical areas are demarcated as constituency or sometimes the entire country is a constituency. 2. FPTP- Voters vote for candidates PR- voters vote for Party. 3. FPTP- Candidate may not get majority that is 50% + 1. PR- Candidate has to get majority of votes.	2

	<p>4. FPTP- Every constituency elects one representative. PR – Every constituency may have more than one seat. Any relevant points</p>	
8.	<p>Why FPTP system was adopted in India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ans. Easy to understand. 2. Candidate can be hold accountable. 3. It help larger parties to win election. 4. The working of FPTP generally results in two party system. 5. Our most of the population was illiterate . <p>Elaborate any four points</p>	4
9.	<p>Mention four functions of Indian Constitution?</p> <p>ANS. The first function of a constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.</p> <p>The second function of a constitution is to specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted.</p> <p>the third function of a constitution is to set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.</p> <p>The fourth function of a constitution is to enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.</p>	4
10.	<p>Describe how the Constituent Assembly was formed under Cabinet Mission Plan.</p> <p>Ans. The Constituent Assembly was composed roughly along the lines suggested by the plan proposed by the committee of the British cabinet, known as the Cabinet Mission. According to this plan:</p> <p>Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000. As a result the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats. ± The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations. ± Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote. ± The method of selection in the case of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by consultation.</p>	4
11	<p>Explain any two writs under Right to Constitutional remedies .</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Habeas Corpus is a writ that is enforced to protect the fundamental right to liberty of an individual against unlawful detention. This writ commands a public official to deliver a detained person in front of the court and provide valid reasons for the detention. However, this writ cannot be issued in case the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court.</p> <p>The writ of certiorari is issued to a lower court directing the transfer of a case for review, usually to overrule the judgment of the lower court. The Supreme Court issues the writ of Certiorari in case the decision passed by the lower court is challenged by the party. It is issued in case the higher court finds it a matter of over jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction.</p> <p>It is one of the mechanisms by which the fundamental rights of the citizens are upheld.</p> <p>Prohibition is a writ issued by a higher court to a lower court to enforce inactivity in the jurisdiction. It happens only in case the higher court is of the discretion that the case falls outside</p>	4

	<p>the jurisdiction of the lower court. Writ of Prohibition can only be issued against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.</p> <p>The writ of mandamus is issued to a subordinate court, an officer of the government, or a corporation or other institution commanding the performance of certain acts or duties. Unlike Habeas Corpus, Mandamus cannot be issued against a private individual.</p> <p>The writ of mandamus can be used to order the completion of a task or in other cases, it may require an activity to be ceased.</p> <p>Quo warranto is issued against a person who claims or usurps a public office. Through this writ, the court inquires 'by what authority' the person supports his or her claim.</p> <p>Through this writ, the court enquires into the legality of a claim of a person to a public office. This writ prevents the illegal assumption of a public office by an individual. (any two)</p>	
12.	<p>Suggest some reforms in India's Election system.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ans. Change from FPTP to PR system. 2. One third seat reservation for women in parliament and legislature or parties itself. 3. Control the role of money in electoral politics. 4. Candidates with criminal background should be barred from contesting. 5. Complete ban on use of caste or religious appeal in election. 6. Nepotism should not be there and internal democracy in parties. 	6
13	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions carefully:</p> <p>Machal Ielang was 23 when he was arrested a resident of Chuburi village of Morigaon district of Assam Machal was charged of causing grievous injuries he was found mentally unstable to stand trial and was sent as under trial to Lok Priya Gopinath Bardloi Mental hospital in Tezpur for treatment.</p> <p>Machal was treated successfully and doctors wrote twice to jail authority in 1967 and 1996 that he was fit to stand trial but no one paid any attention Machal Lallan remained in "judicial custody. "He was released in July 2005. He was 77 then. He spent 54 years under the custody during which his case never came up for hearing. He was freed when a team appointed by the National Human Rights Commission intervened after an inspection of Undertrials in the state.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Which right of Machal Lalung was denied here? b) By whom intervention only he was freed? c) Mentioning Machal case describe that what happens when rights granted by the Constitution are not available in practice 	4
14	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-	4



Questions:

- i) Can you identify what these different groups stand for?
- ii) do you think prevailed in this balancing act?

Answer:

(i) The cartoon refers to different religions, cultures, castes and regions having different preferences, i.e. liberal nationalists and radical nationalists.

(ii) Both the songs 'Jana Gana Mana' and 'Vande Mataram' were accepted as national heritage. The first is our national anthem and the second is our national song. All the Indians show respect and sing both the songs. Despite so many diversities of languages customs, cultures, festivals the whole country has the same respect for national song and the tricolour. They balance the diversity of India.

I.



OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
Unit Test May , 2025
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Political Science (028)

Set – B

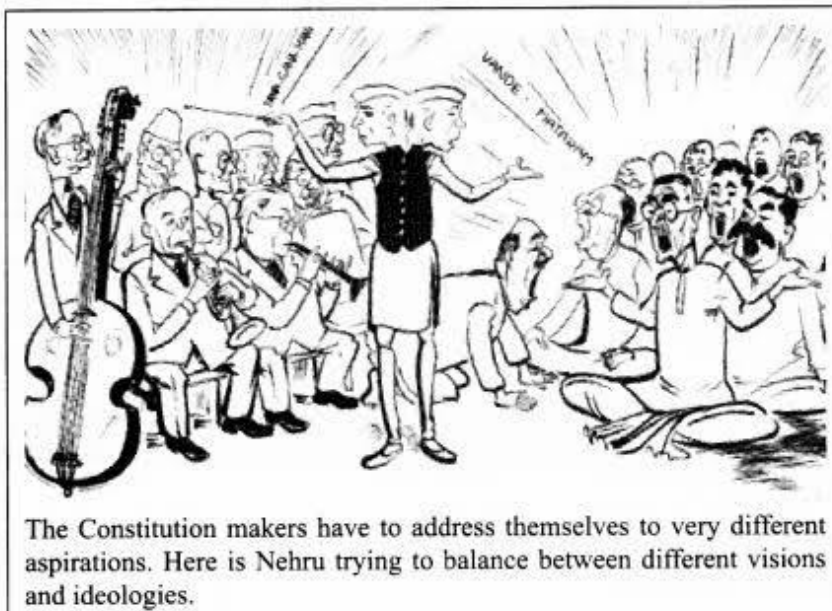
TIME: 1.5 hr.

M.M.40

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of U S A ? a. First past the post system. b. Federal structure c. Bill of Rights. d. Directive Principles of state Policy Ans. Bill of Rights.	1
2.	Which of the Fundamental Rights was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th amendment in 1978? a. Right to property b. Right to Freedom c. Right against exploitation d. Right to Equality Ans. Right to property	1
3.	What among the following is NOT a feature of Secularism? a. Rule of law b. Citizens of India can profess, preach and propagate their religion. c. People are free not to follow any religion. d. Govt. will not interfere in the religion at any cost. Ans. Govt. will not interfere in the religion at any cost.	1
4.	What is the full form of NHRC? Ans. National Human Rights Commission	1
5.	What is preventive detention? After how much time the detainee is to be presented before advisory board? Ans. Sometimes a person can be arrested simply out of an apprehension that he or she is likely to engage in unlawful activity and imprisoned for sometimes without following the procedure. This is known as preventive detention. It means that govt. can arrest a person if he threat to law and order or or to peace and security to the nation. After the months the person is to be brought before the advisory board for review.	2
6.	Explain the writ of Habeas Corpus under Right to constitutional remedies. Ans. Habeas Corpus is a writ that is enforced to protect the fundamental right to liberty of an individual against unlawful detention. This writ commands a public official to deliver a detained person in front of the court and provide valid reasons for the detention. However, this writ cannot be issued in case the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court.	2
7.	Which elections of India are considered close to democracy and why? Ans. Rural Local govt. election are to be considered close to democracy because the voters of the village that is gram sabha have to meet twice in a year for making decision for the village for development or to solve any problem.	2
8.	What is the difference between the system of reservation and separate electorate? And mention how many seats are reserved for SC, ST in Lok Sabha?	4

	<p>Ans. Separate electorate- This system meant that the representative to be elected from a particular community. Only those voters would be eligible who belong to that community. In the constituent assembly many members expressed a fear that it will not suit our purposes.</p> <p>Reserved constituencies- In this system all voters are eligible to vote but the candidate must belong to the particular community or social section for which the seat is reserved.</p>	
9.	<p>Describe how the Constituent Assembly was formed under Cabinet Mission Plan.</p> <p>Ans. Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000. As a result the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.</p> <p>The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations.</p> <p>Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote.</p> <p>The method of selection in the case of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by consultation.</p>	4
10	<p>Explain the Features of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Ans. The first function of a constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.</p> <p>The second function of a constitution is to specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted.</p> <p>The third function of a constitution is to set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.</p> <p>The fourth function of a constitution is to enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.</p>	4
11.	<p>Suggest some reforms in India's Election system.</p> <p>Ans. Our system of elections should be changed from the FPTP to some variant of the PR system. This would ensure that parties get seats, as far as possible, in proportion to the votes they get.</p> <p>There should be a special provision to ensure that at least one third women are elected to the parliament and assemblies.</p> <p>There should be stricter provisions to control the role of money in electoral politics. The elections expenses should be paid by the government out of a special fund Candidates with any criminal case should be barred from contesting elections, even if their appeal is pending before a court.</p> <p>There should be complete ban on the use of caste and religious appeals in the campaign.</p> <p>There should be a law to regulate the functioning of political parties and to ensure that they function in a transparent and democratic manner.</p>	4
12.	<p>Mention all the functions of Election Commission of India.</p> <p>Ans. The Election Commission of India has a wide range of functions. ± It supervises the preparation of up-to-date voters' list. It makes every effort to ensure that the voters' list is free of errors like nonexistence of names of registered voters or existence of names of those non-eligible or non-existent.</p> <p>It also determines the timing of elections and prepares the election schedule. The election schedule includes the notification of elections, date from which nominations can be filed,</p>	6

	<p>last date for filing nominations, last date of scrutiny, last date of withdrawal, date of polling and date of counting and declaration of results.</p> <p>During this entire process, the Election Commission has the power to take decisions to ensure a free and fair poll. It can postpone or cancel the election in the entire country or a specific State or constituency on the grounds that the atmosphere is vitiated and therefore, a free and fair election may not be possible.</p> <p>The Commission also implements a model code of conduct for parties and candidates. It can order a re-poll in a specific constituency. It can also order a recount of votes when it feels that the counting process has not been fully fair and just.</p> <p>The Election Commission accords recognition to political parties and allots symbols to each of them.</p>	
13.	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions carefully:</p> <p>Machal Ielang was 23 when he was arrested a resident of Chuburi village of Morigaon district of Assam. Machal was charged of causing grievous injuries he was found mentally unstable to stand trial and was sent as under trial to Lok Priya Gopinath Bardloi Mental hospital in Tezpur for treatment.</p> <p>Machal was treated successfully and doctors wrote twice to jail authority in 1967 and 1996 that he was fit to stand trial but no one paid any attention. Machal Lallan remained in "judicial custody." He was released in July 2005. He was 77 then. He spent 54 years under the custody during which his case never came up for hearing. He was freed when a team appointed by the National Human Rights Commission intervened after an inspection of Undertrials in the state.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>a) Which right of Machal Lalung was denied here? (1)</p> <p>b) By whom intervention only he was freed? (1)</p> <p>c) Mentioning Machal case describe that what happens when rights granted by the Constitution are not available in practice (2)</p>	4
13.	<p>a) Ans. Right to life and personal liberty</p> <p>b) NHRC</p> <p>c) When rights granted by constitution are not given- Citizens are deprived of basic rights this undermines the spirit of democracy and rule of law. Continuous denial of rights leads to dissatisfaction. People may lose trust in govt. (Any relevant point)</p>	
14.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-	4



Questions:

- a. Can you identify what these different groups stand for? (2)
- b. What do you think prevailed in this balancing act? (2)

14. Ans.
- (i) The cartoon refers to different religions, cultures, castes and regions having different preferences, i.e. liberal nationalists and radical nationalists.
 - (ii) Both the songs 'Jana Gana Mana' and 'Vande Mataram' were accepted as national heritage. The first is our national anthem and the second is our national song. All the Indians show respect and sing both the songs. Despite so many diversities of languages customs, cultures, festivals the whole country has the same respect for national song and the tricolour. They balance the diversity of India.