



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

ANSWER KEY

DURATION: 3 hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 80



CLASS: XI
DATE: 21/09/2024

SECTION-A

Q1. In which case did the Supreme Court of India uphold the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21? 1

- (a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (b) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- (c) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (d) Puttaswamy v. Union of India

Ans- d) Puttaswamy v. Union of India

Q2. Which of the following is a correct interpretation of the Cultural and Educational Rights? 1

- (a) Only children belonging to the minority group that has opened educational institution can study there.
- (b) Government schools must ensure that children of the minority group will be introduced to their belief and culture.
- (c) Linguistic and religious minorities can open schools for their children and keep it reserved for them.
- (d) Linguistic and religious minorities can demand that their children must not study in any educational institution except those managed by their own community.

Ans- (c) Linguistic and religious minorities can open schools for their children and keep it reserved for them.

Q3. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R). 1

Assertion [A]: Our constitution makers divided our government into three branches- legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Reason [R]: The three divisions of the government are designed to hold checks and balances over one another.

Read the above given statements and select the option that is true.

- (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 but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Ans- The correct option is (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q4. Which of the following tasks are not performed by the Election Commission? 1

- (a) Preparing the Electoral Rolls.
- (b) Nominating the candidates.
- (c) Implementing the model code of conduct.
- (d) Supervising the Panchayat elections.

Ans- (d) Supervising the Panchayat elections.

Q5. In the FPTP system, the country is divided into how many constituencies? 1

- (a) 543 constituencies
- (b) 544 constituencies
- (c) 161 constituencies
- (d) 509 constituencies

Answer: a) 543 constituencies

Q6. A parliamentary executive means: 1

- (a) Executive where there is a parliament
- (b) Executive elected by the parliament
- (c) Where the parliament functions as the Executive

(d) Executive that is dependent on support of the majority in the parliament

Answer: (d) Executive that is dependent on support of the majority in the parliament.

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

1

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

Ans- (c) 12 members

Q8. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R).

1

Assertion (A) Parliament or State Legislature should keep within the domain assigned to it and one should not trespass into the domain reserved for the other.

Reason (R) Legislation will be invalid even if it incidentally encroaches on matters which have been assigned to another Legislature.

Read the above given statements and select the option that is true.

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

Ans- (b). Both A and R are true but, R is not a correct explanation of A

Q9. The two houses of the legislature are called?

1

- (a) Double legislature (b) Bicameral legislature
(c) Legislature in two (d) Bodies of legislature

Answer: B) Bicameral legislature

Q10. Two statements are given below. One is a Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R).

1

Assertion (A): In India, the Judiciary is independent of the Executive.

Reason(R): Judiciary favours the government and helps in the implementation of its plans.

Read the above given statements and select the option that is true.

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

Ans- (d) A is true, but (R) is false.

Q11. A political party must have

1

- (a) Party headquarters (b) An Ideology
(c) Power seeking politicians (d) A strong vote bank

Ans- (b) An Ideology.

Q12. "Man by nature is a social and political animal" is the cornerstone of the philosophy of:

1

- (a) Plato (b) Socrates
(c) Aristotle (d) Montesquieu

Ans- (c) Aristotle.

SECTION-B

Q13. Why is India called a secular state?

2

Ans- 'Secular' refers that the state has no religion of its own but shows due respect to all religions.

The state observes complete neutrality in religious matters.

No discrimination in India has ever been made against any individual belonging to different communities, religions, castes, etc.

Q14. Mention the six Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution of India.

2

Ans- The Constitution provides six fundamental Rights:

- (a) Right to Equality.
(b) Right to Freedom
(c) Right to Freedom of Religion.
(d) Cultural and Educational Rights.

(e) Right against exploitation

(f) Right to constitutional Remedies.

Q15. What is the importance of the Right to constitutional Remedies? 2

Ans- Right to Constitutional Remedies is the Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution to protect the rest of the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens under Articles 32 and 226.

This right contains various writs to be issued by the Supreme Court and the High Court from time to time.

Q16. "Universal Adult Franchise is important in a democracy". Justify the statement. 2

Answer: Universal Adult Franchise is important in a democracy for the following reasons:

Right to vote is enjoyed by every adult without any discrimination on any ground.

Only lunatics, bankrupts, minors or criminals are deprived of right to vote.

The age of adulthood differs from country to country, i.e. 18 years in India, 21 years in the USA and 23 years in Norway and so on.

Everyone is treated equally.

Q17. What is the difference between the system of reservation of constituencies and the system of separate electorate? 2

Ans- In the system of reserved constituency, all voters in a constituency are eligible to vote but the candidates must belong to only a particular community or social section for which the seat is reserved. Whereas in the system of separate electorate a representative is elected from a particular community, only those voters would be eligible who belong to that community.

Q18. Write down the composition of the Supreme Court of India. 2

Answer 1. Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and 25 other judges.

2. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President in the consultation with such judge to whom he feels appropriate for the same?

3. In appointing other judges, the President will consult with the Chief Justice of India.

SECTION-C

Q19. Explain the terms Justice, Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. 4

Ans- a. The meaning of justice is that all the citizens of India should be given social, economic and political justice.

b. The Preamble provides liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship.

c. Equality refers to equal opportunity and equality of status. It also asserts that all citizens are equal before the law.

d. Fraternity refers to a spirit of brotherhood among the people of the land. It is for the country's unity and integrity.

OR

Q. What is the philosophy of the Indian Constitution? Discuss.

Ans- (a) Framers of the Constitution expressed their vision for a new society and polity.

(b) Despite the difference of opinion the framers reached a consensus to be reflected in the Constitution.

(c) The Indian Constitution was attempted to reach a goal of building a new social order on the basis of democracy, equality and justice.

(d) It also projected fundamental rights and civil liberties of Indian citizens along with Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy.

Q20. Write a note on "National Human Rights Commission". 4

Answer: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is composed of:

a. A former chief justice of Supreme Court of India.

b. A former Judge of Supreme Court.

c. A former Chief Justice of a High Court.

d. Two other members who have knowledge and practical experience in the matters relating to human rights.

The commission's functions are to receive complaints of:

- a. Custodial deaths
- b. Custodial rape
- c. Disappearance
- d. Police excesses
- e. Failure in taking action

OR

Q. An activist working among the poor says that the poor don't need Fundamental Rights. What they need are Directive Principles to be made legally binding. Do you agree with this? Give your reasons.

- Answer: a. No, I don't agree with this as Fundamental rights are basic rights a person must have.
b. These rights are given to people of all sections of society.
c. The government may improve the conditions of poor through the Directive Principles but Fundamental rights should not be taken as it protect the rights of individuals.
d. Certain rights like right to constitutional remedy are important to secure protection for the poorest and weakest sections of the society from the arbitrary action of the state.
e. If poor people think that implemented policies of the government harming them then they must have right to protest against it.

Q21. Suggest a few reforms in the electoral system of India. 4

Ans- The various committees have worked on electoral reforms but these have not brought substantial changes in electoral system and law.

The following reforms can be initiated:

- a. Criminalization should be checked in politics.
- b. Political parties' functions should be regulated.
- c. Voters' participation and awareness should be ensured.
- d. Make the election machinery effective and credible.
- e. The use of money and muscle power should be stopped.
- f. A proportionate share to every class, section and society should also be provided in the parliament.

Q22. Why do you think is the advice of the Council of Ministers binding on the President? 4

- Answer- a. As the Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary system of government, the Council of Ministers headed by the prime minister is the real executive authority.
b. The President exercises his powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
c. According to Article 74, there shall be a council of ministers with Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.
d. Consequently, the President has been made only a nominal executive; his place in administration is that of a ceremonial device or a seal by which the nation's decision are made known.

Q23. What are the main functions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha? 4

Answer: The speaker conducts the following functions:

1. To preside over the meetings of the Lok Sabha.
2. To appoint the chairperson and other members of select committees.
3. To maintain discipline in the House.
4. To decide whether a bill is Money Bill or not.
5. To grant permission to introduce any bill in the house.

SECTION-D

Q24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Questions: 24.1. What is a political theory? 1

Ans- Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner.

24.2. Which concepts are cleared by a political theory? 1

Ans- It clarifies the meaning of concepts such as freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism and so on. It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc.

24.3. How does the political theory defend all these concepts? 1

Ans- By examining the arguments advanced by different thinkers.

24.4. Name the politicians whose ideas influenced generations. 1

Ans- Rousseau, Marx and Gandhi.

Q25. Question. 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 the information given below and write their correct names with their respective serial numbers and letters.

(i). States belonging to the princely state of Rajputana. 1

(ii) States belonging to the princely state of Junagadh. 1

(iii) States belonging to the princely state of Mysore. 1

(iv) States belonging to the princely state of Madras. 1

Ans-

Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	NAME OF STATES
i.	A	RAJASTHAN
ii.	B	GUJRAT
iii.	C	KARNATAKA
iv.	D	TAMILNADU

Q26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



26.1. What is the cartoon about? 1

26.2. What message is being conveyed through the cartoon? 1

26.3. What are the instruments of Judicial Activism? 2

Answers:

1. The cartoon is about Judicial Activism.

2. The cartoon conveys that the judiciary has ruled that bandhs and hartals are illegal.

3. Public Interest Litigation or Social Action Litigation to file complaints of those who cannot reach the court and initiated by others for their grievances.

SECTION-E

Q27. The parliamentary system of executive vests many powers in the legislature for controlling the executive. Why, do you think, is it so necessary to control the executive? 6

Answer- a. There are two systems of democracy exist in the world. One is the parliamentary system and the other is presidential system.

b. In the parliamentary system executive is a part of the legislature. They are accountable to the legislature.

- c. The legislature exercises its control over executive by different instruments like adjournment motion, no confidence motion etc.
- d. The Parliament keeps a day-to-day watch over the activities of the Executive.
- e. In a parliamentary form of government, the legislature and executive aren't really separated.
- f. In a nominal sense, the legislature is in control, in that the executive must report to the legislature and is entitled to rule by virtue of having the confidence of a majority in the legislature.
- g. The reality is that the executive controls the legislature, and when no single party holds a majority, the legislature is in a more powerful position, and the executive will depend for its continuation on trade-offs between parties in the legislature.

OR

Q. Do you think that the Presidential form of Government is the most suitable for India? Justify.

- Ans- a. Sometimes, it is presumed to have presidential form of government to be the most suitable for India for it is considered to be strong and stable to meet emergencies effectively,
- b. In my opinion parliamentary form of government is the most suitable for India because the government is responsible to the legislature and the people. C. Relation between the legislature and the executive makes passing of good laws possible.
- d. Moreover, parliamentary form of government has been working in India for past long years, hence it is the most suitable for India.
- e. India's immense diversity and regional differences might be less effectively represented in a Presidential system.
- f. India's history and political culture have evolved around a Parliamentary system.
- g. Shifting to a Presidential system would require significant changes in institutions, laws, and political practices, which could be challenging and disruptive.

Q28. Differentiate between the powers and position of the Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

6

Powers of the Lok Sabha	Powers of the Rajya Sabha
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes Laws on matters included in Union List and Concurrent List. Can introduce and enact money and non-money bills. • Approves proposals for taxation, budgets and annual financial statements. • Controls the executive by asking questions, supplementary questions, resolutions and motions and through no confidence motion. • Amends the constitution. • Approves the proclamation of emergency. • Elects the President and Vice President and removes Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts. • Establishes committees and commissions and considers their reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers and approves non-money bills and suggests amendments to money bills. • Approves constitutional amendments. • Exercises control over executive by asking questions, introducing motions and resolutions. • Participates in the election and removal of the President, Vice President, Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts. It can alone initiate the procedure for removal of Vice President. • Can give the Union Parliament power to make laws on matters included in the State list.

OR

Q. Dolly and Sudha are debating about the efficiency and effectiveness of the Parliament in recent times. Dolly believed that the decline of Indian Parliament is evident in the less time spent on debate and discussion and increase in the disturbances of the functioning of the House and walkouts etc. Sudha contends that the fall of different governments on the floor of Lok Sabha is a proof of its vibrancy. What other arguments can you provide to support or oppose the positions of Dolly and Sudha?

- Answer- a. Both the statement made by Dolly and Sudha are correct up to some extent.
- b. The time spent on debates has decreased and on many occasions, entire sessions of parliament have passed without discussions due to disruption by one party or the other. c. This has somewhat

hindered the law-making process as many progressive legislations have been pending for a long period of time.

d. However, the effectiveness of Parliament as an institution is undiminished as it remains the supreme law making body in the country.

e. The fall of different governments on the floor of the Lok Sabha reminds us that no government can afford to take its existence for granted.

f. It has to be accountable for its actions. A government cannot survive by acting against the wishes of the majority of elected representatives.

g. This has checked the large concentration of power in the Council of Ministers.

Q29. What are the different provisions in the constitution in order to maintain the independence of judiciary? 6

Answer: The different provisions in the constitution in order to maintain the independence of judiciary are:

a. The conduct of the judges cannot be discussed in the parliament.

b. The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges.

c. The judges have fixed tenure that ensures that they can work fearlessly. They can be removed only in exceptional cases.

d. The removal of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is extremely difficult.

e. The approval of the legislature is not required for salaries and allowances of the judges.

f. The authority of the judges protects them from any unfair criticism and the judiciary can penalise those who are guilty of contempt of court.

g. The instructions of the judiciary have to be followed by the legislature and executive of the country.

OR

Q. How is judicial activism related to the protection of Fundamental Rights? Has it helped in expanding the scope of Fundamental Rights?

Answer: a. The area of judicial interventions has been expanding through the devices of Public Interest Litigations and enforcement of Human Rights.

b. The Supreme Court and High Court are the guardians of the Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

c. Many judgements of the Supreme Court related to the protection of Fundamental Rights symbolises judicial activism.

d. In Sunil Batra Case, Justice Krishna Ayer stressed that the high pricing of legal publications monopolised by the government amounted to denial of equal protection of laws.

e. In Khatri Vs. State of Bihar, the Supreme Court held that the indigent accused has the right to free legal services not only at the commencement of trial, but also at the initial stage.

f. In 1995, the Supreme Court declared that health is the basic right of the people. Hence, doctors were brought under the Consumer Law.

g. In 2001, the Supreme Court held that right to access to clean drinking water is fundamental necessity to life and it is the duty of the State to provide the same.

h. In 1993, the Supreme Court held that to get education up to the age of 14 years is a Fundamental Right of the children and they got this right enforced through courts.

Q30. In what ways is the study of political theory useful for us? Identify four ways in which the political theory can be useful to us? 6

Answer: Political theory advocates the various views to be needed as science or art.

As a science: The following functions of political theory has been propounded by David Easton as a science:

a. A political theory ensures analytical scheme which renders research meaningful and describes the mutual relations of political variables.

b. The comparative study of various researchers verify the conclusions and reveal the areas to be required more empirical (observed) work.

c. A relative consistent concepts make research more reliable.

As a social and natural entity: In the words of Wright and Mills:

- a. It is an ideology of justified practices to make criticism and to determine policies.
- b. It prepares goals and guidelines for aspirations and policies made at various levels of ideals.
- c. It assumes the formation of society and conflicts to be arisen in the society as well as solutions to the particular conflicts.

Conclusion: Political theory can be concluded as a collection of systems and analysis of political data. It also aims to achieve a better world of politics.

OR

Q. “Political theory is very relevant in solving questions related to equality and freedom”. How? Prove it with logic.

Ans- Self-expression (Political theory examines questions of this kind and. systematically thinks about the values that inform political life — values such as freedom, equality and justice. It explains the meaning. and significance of these and other related concepts.....)
