



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)



CLASS: XI
DATE: 21/09/2024
NAME:

DURATION: 3 hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 80
EXAM NO: -----

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

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
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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
- 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
- Q7. The President of India can nominate to the Rajya Sabha 1
(a) 6 members (b) 9 members
(c) 12 members (d) 15 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
- Q9. The two houses of the legislature are called? 1
(a) Double legislature (b) Bicameral legislature
(c) Legislature in two (d) Bodies of 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.
- Q11. A political party must have 1
(a) Party headquarters (b) An Ideology
(c) Power seeking politicians (d) A strong vote bank
- 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

SECTION-B

- Q13. Why is India called a secular state? 2
Q14. Mention the six Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution of India. 2
Q15. What is the importance of the Right to constitutional Remedies? 2
Q16. “Universal Adult Franchise is important in a democracy”. Justify the statement. 2
Q17. What is the difference between the system of reservation of constituencies and the system of separate electorate? 2
Q18. Write down the composition of the Supreme Court of India. 2

SECTION-C

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

OR

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

Q20. Write a note on “National Human Rights Commission”. 4

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.

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

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

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

SECTION-D

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

Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner. 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. This is done by examining the arguments advanced by different thinkers in defence of these concepts. Though Rousseau or Marx or Gandhi did not become politicians, their ideas influenced generations of politicians everywhere. There are also contemporary thinkers who draw upon them to defend freedom or democracy in our own time. Besides examining arguments, political theorists also reflect upon our current political experiences and point out trends and possibilities for the future.

Questions: 24.1. What is a political theory? 1

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

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

24.4. Name the politicians whose ideas influenced generations. 1

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.

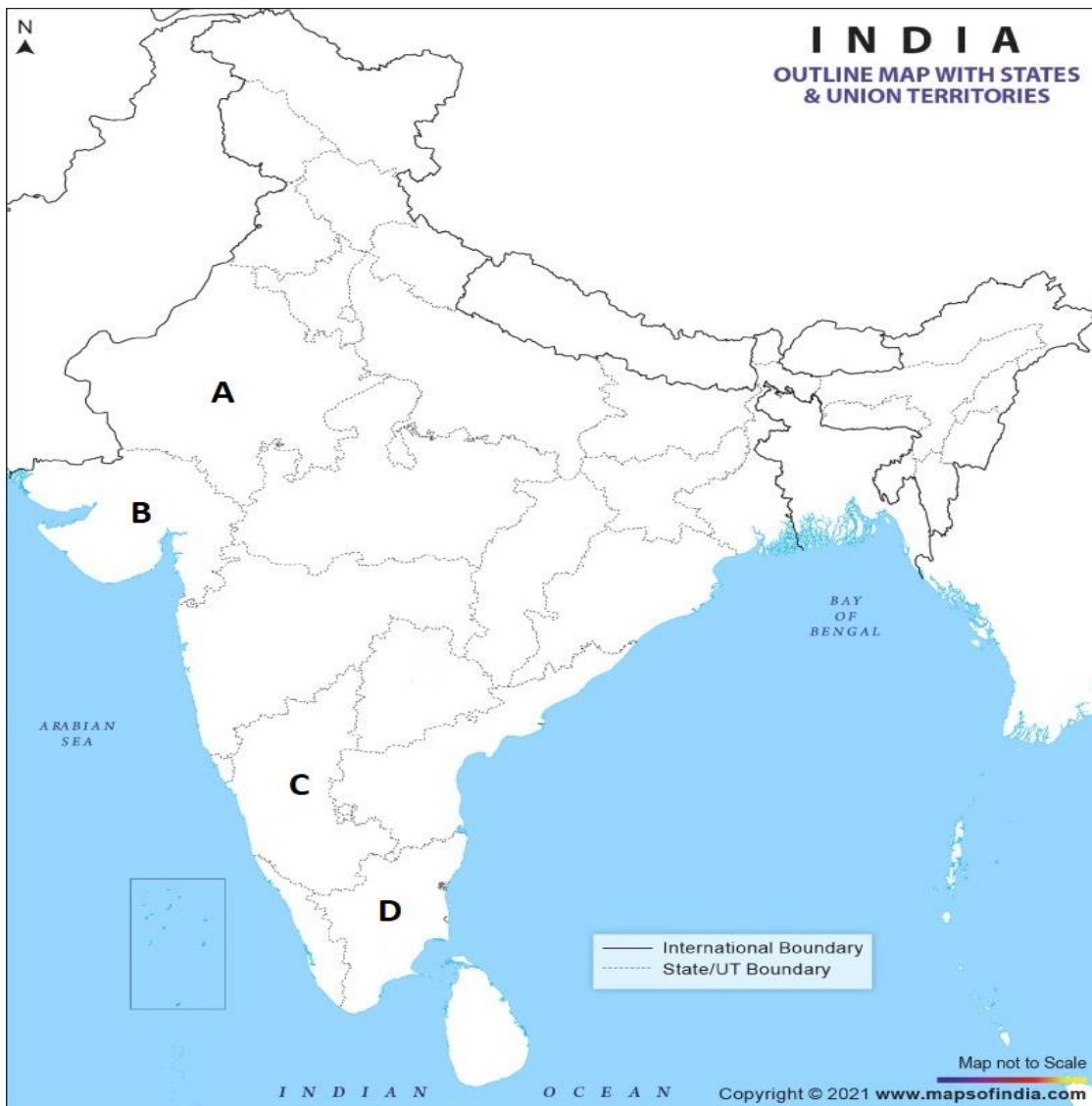
(i). States belonging to the princely state of Rajputana. 1

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

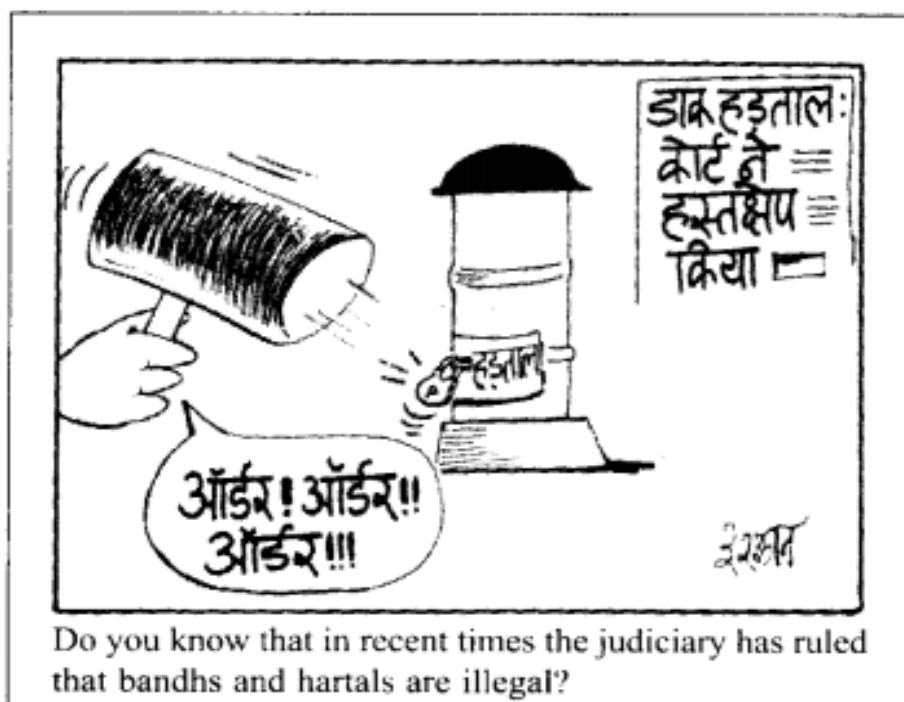
(iii) States belonging to the princely state of Mysore. 1

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

Sr. No.	Concerned Alphabet	Name of State
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		



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

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

OR

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

Q28. Differentiate between the powers and position of the Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha. 6

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?

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

OR

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

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

OR

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