



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2024-25

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)



CLASS: XI
DATE: 24 /02/2025
NAME:

ANSWER KEY

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

SECTION-A 1X12=12

Q1. Which of these is not a function of the constitution?

- (a) It gives a guarantee of the rights of the citizen.
- (b) It marks out different spheres of power for different branches of government.
- (c) It ensures that good people come to power.
- (d) It gives expression to some shared values.

Answer: (c) It ensures that good people come to power.

Q2. In the First Past the Post System, that candidate is declared winner who:

- (a) Secures the largest number of postal ballots.
- (b) Belongs to the party that has highest number of votes in the country.
- (c) Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency.
- (d) Attains first position by securing more than 50% votes.

Answer: (c) Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency.

Q3. A parliamentary executive means:

- (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.

Q4. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion A: The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible both to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Reason R: The Members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are eligible to be the Ministers of the Union Government.

Options:

- (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 a correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

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

Q5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

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.

Options:

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

Ans- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q6. According to the Constitution, India is a

- (a) Federal state
- (b) Unitary state
- (c) Union of states
- (d) Quasi-federal state

Ans- (c) Union of states

Q7. What is the main topic of 'Long walk to freedom'?

- (a) Police brutalities suffered by the black people of South Africa
- (b) The personal struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa
- (c) The resistance of black people to segregationist policies
- (d) The humiliations and hardships faced by white people in South Africa

Ans- (b) The personal struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa

Q8. 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
- (d) Liberty and Equality are contradictory

Ans- (c) Liberty and Equality are supplementary

Q9. What does Rawls mean by the 'veil of ignorance'?

- a) Ignorance of one's true identity
- b) Lack of knowledge about social issues
- c) Making decisions without knowing one's future position in society
- d) A state of complete ignorance about society

Answer: c) Making decisions without knowing one's future position in society

Q10. Identify incorrect statement related to the refugees or illegal migrants.

- (a) No state is willing to grant them membership
- (b) They have no guaranteed rights by any state
- (c) Live in precarious conditions
- (d) Enjoy equal status with the citizens

Ans- (d) Enjoy equal status with the citizens

Q11. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion : (A) The development of nationalism comes about only through wars and territorial expansion.

Reason : (R) Culture did play an important role in creating the idea of the nation.

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

Q12. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion (A)-the most important aspect of secularism is its separation of religion from State power.

Reason (R)-Indian State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

- (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.

Answer:- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

SECTION-B 2X6=12

Q13. "India is a secular state". Justify the statement.

Answer: The word 'Secular' was put in the Preamble to Constitution through the 42nd Amendment. '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. It carries equal respect and recognition to all religions.

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

Q14. Explain the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Ans- The Right to Constitutional Remedies is considered as the 'heart and soul' of Constitution, hence important, because:

A citizen can approach to the Supreme Court or High court under this right, in case of violation of any of the fundamental rights.

Q15. State the conditions laid down by the Election Commission to recognise a state party and a national party.

Ans- A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in lok sabha elections or assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the lok sabha is recognised as a national party.

Q16. What are the conditions under which President's Rule can be imposed in a state?

Ans- i. If no political party gets the majority and formation of government in the state becomes quiet impossible then on the advice of the Governor, President's rule is imposed.

ii. If the President gets information of failing of constitutional machinery in the state.

Q17. What is a defection?

Ans- If a member remains absent from the house or votes against the instructions of the party or voluntarily leaves the membership of the party, it is deemed as defection.

Q18. Explain the three rights that you believe are universally applicable.

Ans- a. 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.

b. Right to livelihood ensures self-respect and dignity of the individuals through economic independence.

c. Freedom of expression is important for all human beings as it develops creativity and originality and allows for free expression of ideas and beliefs.

SECTION-C 4X5=20

Q19. Mention those factors which ensure the independence of the judiciary in India.

Answer: i. Judges of Supreme Court and high court are appointed by the President of India on the consultation of Chief Justice and governor of the state in the case of high court.

ii. Hence, appointment of judges make it independent, free from any pressure of political parties.

iii. The judges of India are supposed to be highly qualified because a highly qualified person can judge the cases in an independent manner as well as they are expertise of law on the basis of experience of five or ten years as an advocate.

iv. The method to remove judges in India, is very difficult because no judge can be removed from the post before he attains the age of retirement.

v. A judge enjoys a fixed tenure of his service till the age of retirement and avails more experience and delivers justice on honest and sincere basis.

Q20. How are the central and state governments in India administratively connected? Explain.

Ans- i. The central government is empowered to give directions to the state government if it feels that any law has become a hindrance in the functioning of central government.

ii. The governors of the states are appointed by the central government only who works as an agent between the centre and the state.

iii. The parliament establishes an inter-state council also to enquire into the inter-state disputes, to submit recommendations, and to consider the common interest.

iv. If an emergency is proclaimed, due to external or internal aggression or war or failure of constitutional machinery, all the powers are vested into the hands of central government.

Q21. Distinguish between positive and negative liberty.

Negative liberty		Positive liberty
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.
It is not concerned with the conditions of the society.	ii.	It is concerned with the enabling conditions of the society.
It is concerned with explaining the idea of 'freedom from'.	iii.	It is concerned with explaining the idea of 'freedom to'.
This area comes into personal domain of the individual.	iv.	This area comes into social domain of the individual.
More negative liberty leads to more freedom.	v.	More positive liberty checks excess of freedom to an individual, which could be an obstruction for social stability.

Q22. "Political liberty is meaning less without economic equality" Comment.

Ans: The statement "Political liberty is meaningless without economic equality" suggests that true freedom in a society cannot exist if economic disparities undermine the ability of individuals to exercise their political rights fully.

Political liberty typically refers to the freedom of individuals to participate in political processes, such as voting, running for office, and engaging in civil discourse. However, without economic equality, certain segments of society may be disproportionately disadvantaged, lacking the financial means to access political opportunities or resources.

Moreover, economic inequality often translates into social inequality, where marginalized groups have limited access to education, healthcare, or employment opportunities. Without addressing these inequalities, political rights may remain superficial.

Q23. You are a common man. Being in that position suggest any four views to promote justice among the people. Support your answer with appropriate arguments.

The four suggestions could be:

- (i) Protecting the people from being cheated by the shopkeepers.
- (ii) Giving way to the ambulance on the road.
- (iii) Don't bargain with the ambulance on the road.
- (iv) Don't bargain with the poor vendors.
- (v) By offering seat in the metro to the needy ones.

SECTION-D 4X3=12

Q24. 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? In the next section, 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.

Questions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. On which issue sometimes violence may be provoked? | 1 |
| 2. Who is John Rawls? | 1 |
| 3. What does John Rawls reveal? | 1 |
| 4. Give an example when violence had been occurred on just distribution of resources. | 1 |

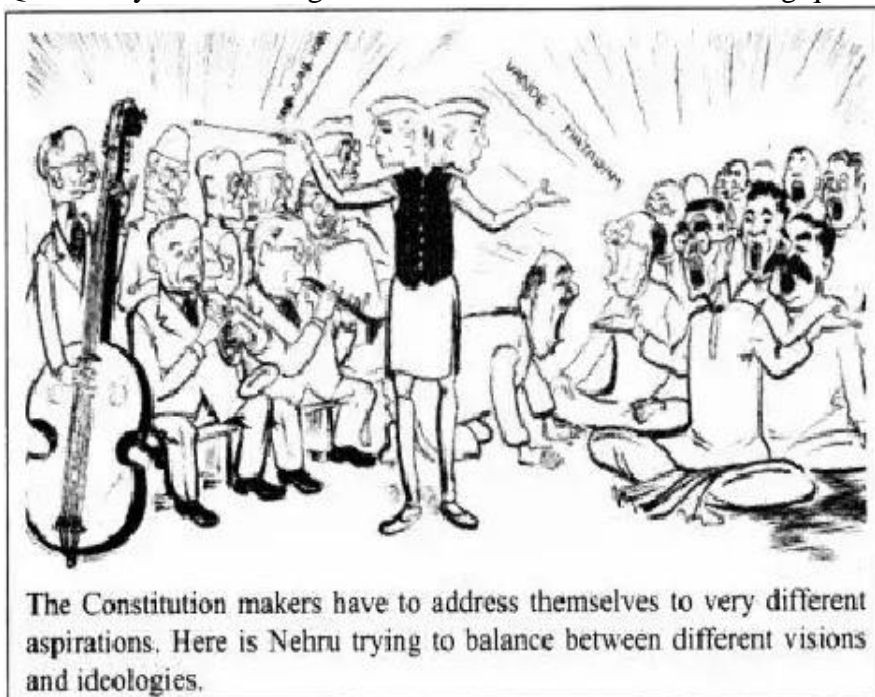
Answers:

1. On the issue of distribution of resources and to ensure equal access to education and jobs.
2. A well-known political philosopher.
3. He argued that there could indeed be a rational justification for acknowledging the need to provide help to the least privileged members of a society.
4. On the proposals to reserved seats in educational institutions or government employment.

Q25. In the given outline map of India, four states have been marked as A, B, C and D. These states have seats of Lok Sabha reserved for the SC. Identify these states and write their correct names in your answer book according to their seat number (**Descending order**) as per the following format:-

Sr. No.	Alphabet used	Name of the state
i.	D	UP
ii.	A	TN
iii.	B	Bihar
iv.	C	AP

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



Questions:

- 26.1 Who is the two faced person? 1
26.1 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
26.2 Can you identify what these different groups stand for? 1
26.3 Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act? 2

Answers:

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

(26.3) 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. They balance the diversity of India.

SECTION-E 6X4=24

Q27. Discuss briefly about some of the new rights/claims which are being put forward in our country today.

ANSWER: a. The claim of rights of tribal people is necessary as they had been living in forest areas since ancient times which are associated with their culture, way of life and livelihood.

b. This is a result of change in society to protect indigenous culture.

- c. Tribal people are given rights to own a part of land of the forest to which they belong.
- d. They are given special facilities in education, job, medicine etc.
- e. The rights of children against bonded labour are necessary to prevent their exploitation.
- f. The right to education is a new right given in the Indian Constitution.
- g. Right to information is a new right that helps the citizens to know the status or the procedure of the services that they are entitled to receive.

OR

Differentiate between political, economic and cultural rights. Give examples of each kind of right.

ANSWER: a. Political rights are those rights that ensure equality before law and the right to participate in the political process. Right to contest election is a political right.

b. Economic rights are those rights that ensure the entitlement of basic needs of food, shelter etc.

c. Economic rights helps in fulfilling the political rights. Right to minimum wage is an economic right.

d. Cultural rights are given to citizens to preserve their culture, its essence and its dignity.

e. Political rights and economic rights help in ensuring cultural rights for citizens. Right to establish institutions to preserve one's language is a cultural right.

Q28. "The fundamental principle of democracy is that disputes should be resolved by treaty, negotiations and discussions rather than by force". According to you, will this method promote world citizenship? Explain.

Ans- The statement that "the fundamental principle of democracy is that disputes should be resolved by treaty, negotiations, and discussions rather than by force" aligns with the core values of peaceful coexistence, respect for human dignity, and the rule of law. This approach can indeed promote the idea of world citizenship, and here's why:

Peaceful Resolution of Conflicts: The essence of world citizenship involves the idea of transcending national boundaries to recognize a collective human identity. When disputes are resolved through dialogue, treaties, and negotiations, countries are more likely to adopt a cooperative and peaceful stance. This shifts the focus from military power and competition to understanding and collaboration, which are fundamental principles of a global community.

Respect for Diverse Cultures and Rights: In a world where disputes are handled peacefully through democratic means, there is a greater emphasis on respecting human rights and cultural diversity.

World citizenship involves recognizing all humans as part of one global community, and peaceful methods encourage listening to different viewpoints, ensuring that the voices of all nations, large or small, are heard and respected.

Building International Institutions: Treaties and negotiations often lead to the formation of international institutions, such as the United Nations, designed to address global issues and mediate disputes between countries. These institutions foster cooperation and help resolve conflicts without resorting to violence, contributing to a sense of shared responsibility and world citizenship.

Global Cooperation Over Nationalism: By prioritizing negotiation and discussion over force, the global community is more likely to move away from nationalistic tendencies that emphasize a "us versus them" mentality. Instead, it fosters a mindset of shared human interests and global well-being, which are central to the concept of world citizenship.

OR

What are the hindrances to good citizenship? Also explain how they can be removed.

1. **Illiteracy:** Education is the basis of good life. The uneducated citizens generally fail to discharge their duties properly.

2. **Indolence:** The citizen should not be stupid or ignorant. An ignorant and indolent citizen cannot be a good citizen.

3. **Selfishness:** Citizens neglect public interest and strive to promote their own interests even at the cost of public good.

4. **Poverty:** Many social evils crop up because of poverty. Those who cannot have enough to spare cannot develop their personalities.

Some of the remedies are as follows:

1. **Spread of education.** The State should make all the possible efforts for the spread of education.

2. **Spread of civic virtues.** Propagation of civic ideals through press, radio and public meetings, too, can elevate a nation.

3. Economic reforms. The State should take all the possible measures to remove poverty. It should create ample employment opportunities for the citizens.

4. Equal rights. All the individuals should be equally given economic, social and political rights.

Q29. In what ways do territory and a shared historical identity contribute to the development of a collective sense of unity? Provide relevant arguments to support your response.

Ans- Territory and shared historical identity are pivotal in fostering a collective sense of unity among people. These two elements shape the way individuals perceive their connection to one another, providing a sense of belonging and continuity. Here are several ways in which they contribute to unity:

i. Territory provides a shared physical space that becomes integral to group identity. When people inhabit the same geographical area, they develop a collective attachment to the land, which often becomes a symbol of pride and identity.

ii. Territory also serves as the stage for cultural practices and social norms.

iii. A shared history provides a common narrative that links individuals across generations.

iv. Key historical events or figures often serve as symbols of unity, creating a sense of pride and solidarity among people.

iv. Both territory and shared history provide individuals with an emotional anchor. The familiarity of a specific land and the connection to a common historical past create a sense of security and belonging.

v. Shared experiences, both past and present, help individuals form a collective identity.

OR

“We have seen that nationalism can unite people as well as divide them, liberate them as well as generate bitterness and conflict”. Illustrate your answer with examples.

Ans. Nationalism has both positives and negatives associated with it:

(a) It has led to the unification of the people at several places and at the same time. Such as unification of Germany and Italy has also led to the division of many sections of the society. We have seen the example of the division of India into two nations.

(b) It has played an important role in the liberation of the people from colonialism and at the same time has led to wars like World War I and II.

(c) It has led to the redrawing of the boundaries of the nations and division of nations on the grounds of ethnicity and other parameters.

(d) It has strengthened the idea of the nation states but at the same time could not stop the separatist movements as several places. In India we have seen several separatist movements.

(e) These examples suggest that idea of nationalism has both positives and negatives as well as generate bitterness and conflict associated with it.

Q30. Do you agree with the following statements? Give reasons for supporting or opposing any of them.

(a) Secularism does not allow us to have a religious identity.

(b) Secularism is against inequality within a religious group or between different religious groups.

(c) Secularism has a western-Christian origin. It is not suitable for India.

Answer-

(a) Secularism allow us to have a religious identity. In India, people enjoy freedom of religion. A citizen can have a religious identity and can practice, preserve and develop their religion and religious institutions.

(b) The Indian government tries to maintain equality within religious groups to prevent discrimination and eradicate practices that are derogatory to human dignity.

(c) India has diverse culture, ethnicity and religion. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure equal treatment to all groups both within and between different religions to maintain harmony and integrate the country.

OR

What are the key characteristics of Indian secularism?

Answer:

Indian secularism is distinct from Western notions of secularism due to its unique historical, cultural, and social context. Here are some of the key characteristics that define Indian secularism:

- i. No State Religion: There is no religion of the state in a secular state, unlike a theocratic state. In India, there is no state religion.
- ii. Equal respect for all Religions: All the religions are equally respected in India. There is no domination of one religious community over other communities.
- iii. Freedom of Religion: The Constitution grants religious freedom to all people. Every individual can keep faith in any religion. Each individual can very freely worship his religious Gods. The Government cannot in any way interfere in the religious affairs of the people.
- iv. No Taxes for promotion of any religion: Article 27 of the constitution provides that no person shall be compelled to pay any tax for the maintenance or promotion of any particular religious denomination.
- v. No religious education in Government educational institutions: Article 28 of the Indian Constitution provides that no religious education shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained by the State.
- vi. An individual has the right to practice, propagate and profess any religion.
