



**BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION**  
**SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS**  
**SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL**  
**MID-TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**



**CLASS: XI**

**Duration: 3 Hrs.**

**Admission No: -----**

**DATE: 16/10/2023**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**Roll 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. The concept of "separation of powers" is given by- 1
- (a) Plato  
(b) Rousseau  
(c) Aristotle  
(d) Montesquieu
- Q2. According to whom true freedom is "freedom not to be obstructed in leading a lawful life"? 1
- (a) Machiavelli  
(b) Mandela  
(c) JS mill  
(d) Charles Thomas
- Q3. Which of the following violate the principles of equality? 1
- (a) Every child in class will read the text of the play by turn.  
(b) The Government of Canada encouraged white Europeans to migrate to Canada from the end of the Second World War till 1960.  
(c) There is a separate railway reservation counter for the senior citizens.  
(d) Access to some forest areas is reserved for certain tribal communities.
- Q4. Which one of the following is not the fundamental postulate of Justice? 1
- (a) Truth  
(b) Equality before law  
(c) Freedom  
(d) Property
- Q5. How many members are part of the Constituent Assembly? 1
- (a) 285  
(b) 284

- (c) 316  
(d) 118
- Q6. Who is the final arbiter of the constitution? 1  
(a) Democracy  
(b) The legislature  
(c) The judiciary  
(d) Supreme court
- Q7. How many fundamental duties are there in the Indian constitution? 1  
(a) 5  
(b) 45  
(c) 5  
(d) 11
- Q8. Which of the following is the best description of Fundamental Rights? 1  
(a) All the rights an individual should have.  
(b) All the rights given to citizens by law.  
(c) The rights given and protected by the Constitution.  
(d) The rights given by the Constitution that cannot ever be restricted.
- Q9. Which country follows the PR electoral system? 1  
(a) The UK  
(b) India  
(c) Israel  
(d) France
- Q10. Which of the following resembles most a direct democracy? 1  
(a) Discussions in a family meeting.  
(b) Election of the class monitor.  
(c) Choice of a candidate by a political party.  
(d) Decisions taken by the Gram Sabha.
- Q11. Which one is the discretionary power of the president? 1  
(a) Veto power  
(b) Eliminative power  
(c) Make law  
(d) Can remove PM
- Q12. Which branch of government is responsible for the implementation of laws and policies? 1  
(a) Cabinet branch  
(b) Prudential branch  
(c) Executive  
(d) Legislature

### **SECTION-B**

- Q13. What do you mean by 'Council of Ministers'? 2
- Q14. What do you understand by Simple Majority Representation System? 2
- Q15. Why Right to Freedom of Religion is an important right? 2
- Q16. What are the features of the Constitution? 2
- Q17. Do you agree that a majority of people are denied social justice in India? Discuss. 2
- Q18. Explain the Marxist View of Equality. 2

### **SECTION-C**

- Q19. "India is a secular state". Justify the statement. 4

**OR**

What do you understand by the terms liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble to Constitution?

Q20. How does Rawls use the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds? 4

**OR**

What measures have been taken in India to secure social justice to its citizens?

Q21. Some people argue that inequality is natural while others maintain that it is equality which is natural and the inequalities which we notice around us are created by society. Which view do you support? Give reasons. 4

Q22. What is the difference between the negative and positive conception of liberty? 4

Q23. In what ways is the study of political theory useful for us? 4

### **SECTION-D**

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

Many of these issues relating to the pursuit of equality have been raised by the women's movement. In the nineteenth century women struggled for equal rights. They demanded, for instance, the right to vote, the right to receive degrees in colleges and universities and the right to work — that is, the same rights as the men in their society. However, as they entered the job market they realized that women required special facilities in order to exercise these rights. For instance, they required some provision for maternity leave and creches in the workplace. Without special considerations of this kind they could not seriously compete for jobs or enjoy a successful professional and personal life. They needed, in other words, sometimes to be treated differently if they are to enjoy the same rights as men.

Questions:

24.1. Why have women's movements been raised? 1

24.2. What were the main demands of women's movement? 1

24.3. What can be done for women to compete for jobs? 2

Q25. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

At various times there have been demands to ban books, plays, films, or academic articles in research journals. Let us think about this demand to ban books in the light of our discussion so far which sees freedom as 'the making of choices', where a distinction is made between 'negative and positive liberty', where we recognise the need for 'justifiable constraints' but these have to be supported by proper procedures and important moral arguments. Freedom of expression is a fundamental value and for that society must be willing to bear some inconvenience to protect it from people who want to restrict it. Remember Voltaire's statement — 'I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to death your right to say it'. How deeply are we committed to this freedom of expression?

Questions:

25.1. What are the two aspects of liberty? 1

25.2. What is a fundamental value among rights? 1

25.3. How can we support justifiable constraints? 2

Q26. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Though freedom is guaranteed in our Constitution, we encounter new interpretations all the time. This is a bit like playing a game; as we play chess or cricket, we learn how to interpret the rules. In the process, we discover new and broader meanings of the game itself. Similarly, the fundamental rights guaranteed by our Constitution are continually being reinterpreted in response to new circumstances. For instance, the right to life has been interpreted by the Courts to include the right to livelihood. The right to information has been granted through a new law. Societies frequently encounter new challenges which generate new interpretations. The fundamental rights guaranteed by our Constitution have been amended and expanded over time through judicial interpretations and government policies which are designed to address new problems.

Questions:

- 26.1. How the right to freedom has been designed to address new problems? 2
- 26.2. Which right has been interpreted to include right to livelihood? 1
- 26.3. Which right has been granted by a new law? 1

**SECTION-E**

Q27. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India. 6

**OR**

Describe the Executive and Judicial Powers of the President of India.

Q28. Suggest some major suggestions for electoral reforms. 6

**OR**

What is the electoral process in India? Explain.

Q29. What is the importance of the Right to Constitutional Remedies? Explain. 6

**OR**

Mention the Fundamental Duties of a Citizen in Constitution of India.

Q30. Mention the sources of the Indian Constitution along with the feature taken from these sources. 6

**OR**

What was 'Objectives Resolution'? Explain.

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