

**J B ACADEMY, AYODHYA**  
**Annual Examination 2023-24**  
**Class: XI, Sub: Political Science (028)**

**Time : 3 hours**

**M. M: 80**

**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. Qus numbers 1 to 12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Qus numbers 13 to 18 are of 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Qus numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100-120 words each.
6. Qus numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Qus numbers 27 to 30 are of 6 marks each. Answers should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

**Section: A (1x12=12 MARKS)**

1. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution reflects the ideals of:
    - a). Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.
    - b). Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism.
    - c). Justice, Liberty, Equality.
    - d). Democracy, Unity, Development
  2. The Indian Constitution provides the right to conserve one's language, script, or culture to minorities under:
    - a). Article 30.
    - b). Article 25
    - c). Article 29.
    - d). Article 19
  3. Which Fundamental Right is suspended during a National Emergency?
    - a). Right to Freedom of Religion
    - b). Right to Equality
    - c). Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
    - d). Right to Life and Personal Liberty
  4. The Election Commission of India issues a 'Model Code of Conduct' during elections. What is the purpose of this code?
    - a) To guide political parties on policy matters
    - b) To ensure fair and free elections
    - c) To promote a particular political ideology.
    - d) To regulate media coverage during elections
  5. Read this dialogue. Which argument do you agree with? Why?
    - a). Amit: Looking at the constitutional provisions, it seems that the President is only a rubber stamp.
    - b). Shama: The President appoints the Prime Minister. So, he must have the power to remove the Prime Minister as well.
    - c). Rajesh: We don't need a President. After the election, the parliament can meet and elect a leader to be the Prime Minister
    - d). None
- Page 1 of 4**

6. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament?
- a). Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala                      b). Golaknath vs. State of Punjab  
c). Keshavan Madhava Menon vs. State of Bombay              d). Minerva Mills Ltd. vs. Union of India
7. According to political theory, what is the purpose of civil disobedience?
- a). To incite violence and chaos                                      b). To overthrow the government  
c). To protest against unjust laws peacefully                      d). To form a new political party
8. According to the chapter, what is the relationship between freedom and equality?
- a). Freedom and equality are mutually exclusive concepts.  
b). Freedom can be fully realized only in the absence of equality.  
c). Freedom and equality are interconnected and complementary.  
d). Equality is a threat to individual freedom.
9. The concept of “developmental freedom” implies:
- a). Freedom from colonial rule and foreign domination.  
b). Freedom of individuals to live life as they choose.  
c). Freedom to actively participate in the economic development of the country.  
d). Freedom to access and use the internet without any restrictions.
10. What is the significance of the slogan “Jai Bhim” in the context of the Dalit movement in India?
- a). It is a slogan used to assert the supremacy of the upper castes.  
b). It symbolizes the unity and solidarity among Dalits in their struggle for justice.  
c). It is a religious phrase representing the dominance of Hinduism in Indian society.  
d). It promotes the idea of establishing a socialist government in the country.
11. In which scenario might a person become stateless?
- a). When they hold dual citizenship in two different countries.  
b). When their citizenship is revoked by the state.  
c). When they voluntarily renounce their citizenship.  
d). When they are granted asylum in a foreign country
12. In the context of rights, what does the term ‘justiciability’ refer to?
- a). The enforceability of rights through legal remedies.  
b). The importance of rights in a democratic society.  
c). The historical origins of rights in ancient civilizations.  
d). The division of rights into different categories.

**Section- B (2x6=12 Marks)**

13. How does Right to Constitutional Remedies work ?  
14. What are the electoral reform introduced in the 21<sup>st</sup> century ?  
15. How is Pocket Veto availed by the President.  
16. Write any two prejudice which exist in Indian society.  
17. What are the kinds of inequalities identified by Ram Manohar Lohia?  
18 . What are the three principles of justice?

**Section- C (4x5=20 Marks)**

19. Critically examine the objectives, resolutions and provisions of the Constituent Assembly.
20. Describe the various jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
21. Gandhian Principles of politics are relevant in Indian politics'. Justify this statement.
22. What are different kinds of freedom/liberty? Explain with examples?
23. What are the differences in views of Karl Marx and Liberals on equality?

**Section- D (4X3=12 Marks)**

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+2=4)

The Indian bureaucracy today is an enormously complex system. It consists of the All-India services, State services, employees of the local governments, and technical and managerial staff running public sector undertakings. Makers of our Constitution were aware of the importance of the non-partisan and professional bureaucracy. They also wanted the members of the civil services or bureaucracy to be impartially selected on the basis of merit. So, the Union Public Service Commission has been entrusted with the task of conducting the process of recruitment of the civil servants for the government of India. Similar public service commissions are provided for the States also. Members of the Public Service Commissions are appointed for a fixed term. Their removal or suspension is subject to a thorough enquiry made by a judge of the Supreme Court.

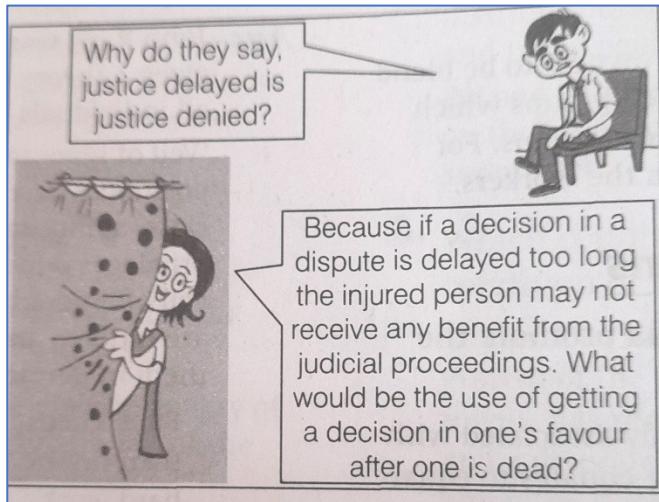
1. What do you mean by bureaucracy?
2. What does the Indian bureaucracy consist of?
3. How are the public servants appointed?

25. In the given outline political map of India, four states 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 in your answer sheet.

- i. The state where Lok Sabha and Assembly election will be conducted together.
- ii. The state where maximum number of Lok Sabha seats are there.
- iii. The state where 'Bharat Ratna' Karpuri Thakur was born.
- iv. The state where Congress is alliance partner of DMK led government.



26. Observe the cartoon the given below and answer the questions that follows. (2+1+1=4)



- i. What are the suggestions should be adopted so that justice should not delayed hence not denied?
- ii. What do you mean by a just society?
- iii. What is protective discrimination?

**Section - E (6x4=24 Marks)**

27. Explain the features and functions of the Parliament of India.

**OR**

Differentiate between the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

28. Explain the provision of 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment act of the Indian Constitution

**OR**

Elucidate the system of local government in independent India.

29. What are the responsibilities that rights call for to action in a certain way?.

**OR**

“Rights operate within a world of duties”. Explain.

30. What are hindrance to good citizenship ? What could be possible remedies for those hindrance?

**OR**

What were the contribution of Martin Luther King Jr in the Civil Rights Movements in USA?