

**J B ACADEMY**  
**Half Yearly 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. Which of the following is a good reason to conclude that the authority of the constitution is higher than that of Parliament?
  - a. The constitution was framed before Parliament came into being.
  - b. The constitution makers were more eminent leaders than the members of Parliament
  - c. The constitution specifies how Parliament is to be formed and what are its powers.
  - d. The constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament.
  
2. .... is required to pass the constitutional amendments bill and various other bills concerning division of powers between Centre and States.
  - a. Special majority
  - b. Simple majority
  - c. Absolute majority
  - d. Effective majority
  
3. Which of the following is the correct interpretation of the Cultural and Educational Rights?
  - a. Only children belonging to the minority group that has opened educational institution can study there.
  - b. Government schools must ensure that children of 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.

4. Right to Property was removed by which amendment act?

- a. 42nd Amendment Act
- b. 44th Amendment Act
- c. 40th Amendment Act
- d. 45th Amendment Act

5. 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 who has highest number of votes in the country
- c. has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency
- d. attains just position by securing more that 50% votes.

6. Which of the following statement is correct? Identify and correct them by substituting, adding or rearranging only one word of phrase.

- a. FPTP system is followed for all the elections in India
- b. Election Commission does not supervise panchayat and municipal elections.
- c. President of India cannot remove an Election Commissioner
- d. Appointment of more than one Election Commissioner in the Election Commission is mandatory.

7. Which type of veto power used by the President in this statement?

"The President can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit"

- a. Qualified Veto
- b. Suspensive Veto
- c. Pocket Veto
- d. Absolute Veto

8. Assertion (A): Anti-defection law, means that legislator who is elected on one party's tickets restricted from defecting to another party

Reason (R): Anti-defection law is mention in the ninth schedule of the Constitution

- 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.

9. Who said the following statement?

"Politics envelops is like the coils of a snake and there is no other way out but to wrestle with it."

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Mahatma Gandhi
- c. Aristotle
- d. Socrates

10. Which of the following statement is incorrect in context of politics?

- a. Politics is required to take fair decision.
- b. There is no need of politics for existence of any society.
- c. Politics is important for the progress of society
- d. Politics involves the multiple negotiations.

11. In the context of Indian Constitution, the term used for justifiable constraints is

- a. Valid restrictions
- b. Justifiable restrictions
- c. Reasonable restrictions
- d. True restrictions

12. It is concerned with examining the circumstances and essence of the individual-society relationship in order to improve the conditions.

The above statement is related to?

- a. Negative Liberty
- b. Positive Liberty
- c. Freedom
- d. Communitarian Liberty

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

13. Who was responsible for making the Constitution of India?

14. How the framers wanted the constitution to be amended?

15. The Constitution of India encourages equal respect between communities. Discuss.

16. State the classification of the civil services in India.

17. If there is corrupt government what could be possible consequences?

18 . What were the views of Dr. B.R Ambedkar about Scheduled Castes?

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

19. Explain the provisions included in the Right to Education Act, 2005.

20. What are the drawbacks of Indian electoral system?

21. The President is an essential part of Parliament in India. Do you agree with this statement?

22. What do you mean coalition government? How it has affected the parliamentary executive?

23. How politics and Government influence our daily life?

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

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

Some years ago Deepa Mehta, film maker, wanted to make a film about widows in Varanasi. It sought to explore the plight of widows but there was a strong protest from a section of the polity who felt that it would show India in a very bad light, who felt it was being made to cater to foreign audiences, who felt it would bring a bad name to the ancient town. They refused to allow it to be made and as a result it could not be made in Varanasi. It was subsequently made elsewhere. Similarly, the book 'Ramayana Retold by Aubrey Menon' and 'The Satanic Verses' by Salman Rushdie were banned after protest from some sections of society. The film 'The Last Temptation of Christ' and the play 'Me Nathuram Boltey' were also banned after protests.

- i. Which Freedom of an individual has been tried to ban in this passage?
- ii. Who wanted to make a film on widows of Varanasi?
- iii. Name the books which were banned after the protest from some sections of society.
- iv. Which liberty recognizes that one can only be free in the society?

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.

- i. The state where bicameral legislative is there.
- ii. The state which capital is proposed Vishakhapatnam
- iii. The state which was famous political centre during ancient time as Magadha
- iv. The state where Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was born



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



- i. Can you identify what these different groups stand for?
- ii. Who was conciliating the above situation?
- iii. Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act?

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

27. State the difference between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

**OR**

Right to Freedom is a cluster of several rights. Explain

28. Who decides which constituency is to be reserved? On what basis is this decision taken?

**OR**

What type of election system is followed in India?

29. Describe the powers and functions of The Indian Parliament.

**OR**

Describe in detail about the upper house or Rajya Sabha. Also discuss about its powers.

30. What are the reasons given by JS Mill for protecting freedom of speech and expression?

**OR**

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