



SCHOOL

ST. MARGARET SR. SEC.

PAPER

ANNUAL

SAMPLE

POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS -XI

Time: 3 HRS

M.M: 80

General 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) Questions (1-12) are MCQs carrying 1 mark each.
- 4) Questions (13-18) are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
- 5) Questions (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) Questions (24-26) are passage, cartoon and map-based. Answer accordingly.
- 7) Questions (27-30) are of 6 marks each with an internal choice. Answer to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words each.

(SECTION-A)

- 1) The philosophy of the Indian Constitution espouses :
 - a) Rule of law
 - b) Equality
 - c) Secularism
 - d) All of them
- 2) Match the following:
 - 1) Judiciary a) discretionary power
 - 2) Executive b) Political bosses
 - 3) Legislature c) No-confidence motion
 - 4) President of India d) Judicial review

1) 2) 3) 4)

d) b) c) a)

d) c) b) a)

a) b) c) d)

a) b) d) c)

3) "Long Walk to Freedom was authored by;

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Nelson Mandela
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) S.C. Bose

- 4) Division of one religion in two sects is an example :
- a) Inter-religion dominance b) intra-religion dominance c) communalism d) secularism
- 5) Equity means as per the abilities :
- a) True b) False c) Can't say d) absolutely true
- 6) Dr Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee :
- (Correct the above statement)
- 7) Indian Constitution took time to complete :
- a) 3 years 8 months 12 days b) 2 years 11 months 11 days c) 2 years 11 months 18 days d) None of these
- 8) Assertion (A) : Directive Principles are the guidelines to Legislature
Reason (R) : Fundamental Rights are Justiciable
- a) (A) is correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) (A) is correct and ® is the not the correct explanation of (A)
c) (A) is not correct and ® is correct
d) (A) is correct but, ® is not correct
- 9) 2024 Elections to the Parliament are commonly known as :
- a) Lok Sabha Election b) General Election c) Both (a) and (b) d) neither of the two
- 10) Civil Servants in India are appointed by :
- a) UPSC b) The President of India c) The Prime Minister d) Cabinet Secretary
- 11) PILs in India were introduced by Justice :
- a) P.N. Bhagwati b) Y.S. Sabarwal c) Chanderchud d) Neelima Fatimah
- 12) Self-Dignity is all about :
- a) Realization of rights b) procurement of status with respect c) non-discriminatory treatment by authorities d) self-determination in one's own land

(Section-B)

- 13) What is the First Past the Post? Write its one feature.
- 14) What is Natural right? Give one instance.
- 15) What is 'Self-regarding action'?
- 16) How does the Election Commission of India regulate malpractices in elections?
- 17) What does Gandhiji say about "Self-rule"?
- 18) What is the special majority? Explain with an example.

(section-C)

- 19) Pol.Science is not an art of manipulations. Comment.
- 20) What were the steps taken in 1991 to make our village more self-sustained?
- 21) Briefly discuss the functions of the ECI.

OR

What are the advantages of PR?

- 22) Executive legislates and Legislature regulates. Comment

OR

Who are Civil Servants? How do they help their Political bosses?

23) Write a note on JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(Section-D)

24)

Read the passage

and answer the questions:

If those who are dissatisfied with the Constitution have only to obtain a 2/3 majority and if they cannot obtain even (that)their dissatisfaction with the Constitution cannot be deemed to be shared by the general public.

- a) Define 2/3 majority.
- b) Explain, " the Constitution.....by general public."
- c) Is dissatisfaction related to those who are in Opposition and oppose reforms

25) Identify the States and label:



- a) The State where Inter-religious domination between the Hindus and Muslims took place.
- b) The State which remained a bone of contention b/w India and Pakistan
- c) The State which was the capital city of the British empire in India till 1911.
- d) The State which was bifurcated on language basis

26) Study the picture and answer the following :

Page no 166 (Indian constitution at Work)

- 1) Who appoints the Governors?
- 2) Why do more politicians prefer to be appointed as "Governors"?
- 3) Is Governorship active politics?

(Section-E)

27) What is Communalism? How is it undone by Secularism?

Or

Refugees do not enjoy equal membership. Comment

28) Every statement has an element of truth. Elaborate

Or

Distinguish b/w self-regarding and other-regarding action.

29) Differential treatment makes a difference. Discuss

Or

Equity not Equality that matters. Comment.

30) What is the philosophy of the Indian Constitution?

Or

Federalism is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution. Justify.