

APEEJAY SCHOOL, SHEIKH SARAI
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION, 2019-20

SS-22

CLASS-XI
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 80

SECTION-A

1. What is Constitution? (1)
2. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly? (1)
3. Mention the function of constitution which set some limits on our government but on the other hand it favours the citizen. (1)
4. What do you mean by rights? (1)
5. Who has the power to amend the Fundamental Rights? (1)
6. Write one negative impact of Democracy? (1)
7. What does FPTP and PR stand for? (1)
8. When was the voting age changed from 21 to 18 years? (1)
9. How is the President of India elected? (1)
10. What do you mean by executive? (1)
11. How does a Bill becomes a law? (1)
12. What is a Money Bill? (1)
13. What is the process of removing a Supreme Court Judge? (1)
14. Mention any two federal features of the Indian Constitution. (1)
15. Mention the three organs of Gram Panchayati Raj. (1)
16. In which year, the 42nd Amendment took place? (1)
17. When was the Constitution of India adopted? (1)
18. When did the Constitution of India come into force? (1)
19. Which rights are considered as a part of individual freedom? (1)
20. What is Preamble? (1)

SECTION-B

21. 'India is a secular state'. Justify the statement. (2)
22. What do you mean by writ Quo Warranto? (2)

P.T.O.

SECTION-C

23. Define Secret Ballot system. How does India ensure the Secret Ballot? (4)
24. What are the emergency powers of the President of India? (4)
25. Mention the special powers of the Rajya Sabha. (4)
26. What is Public Interest Litigation? Explain. (4)
27. Mention some features of Federal Government. (4)
28. What is the importance of years 1992 and 1993 for Local governments in India? (4)

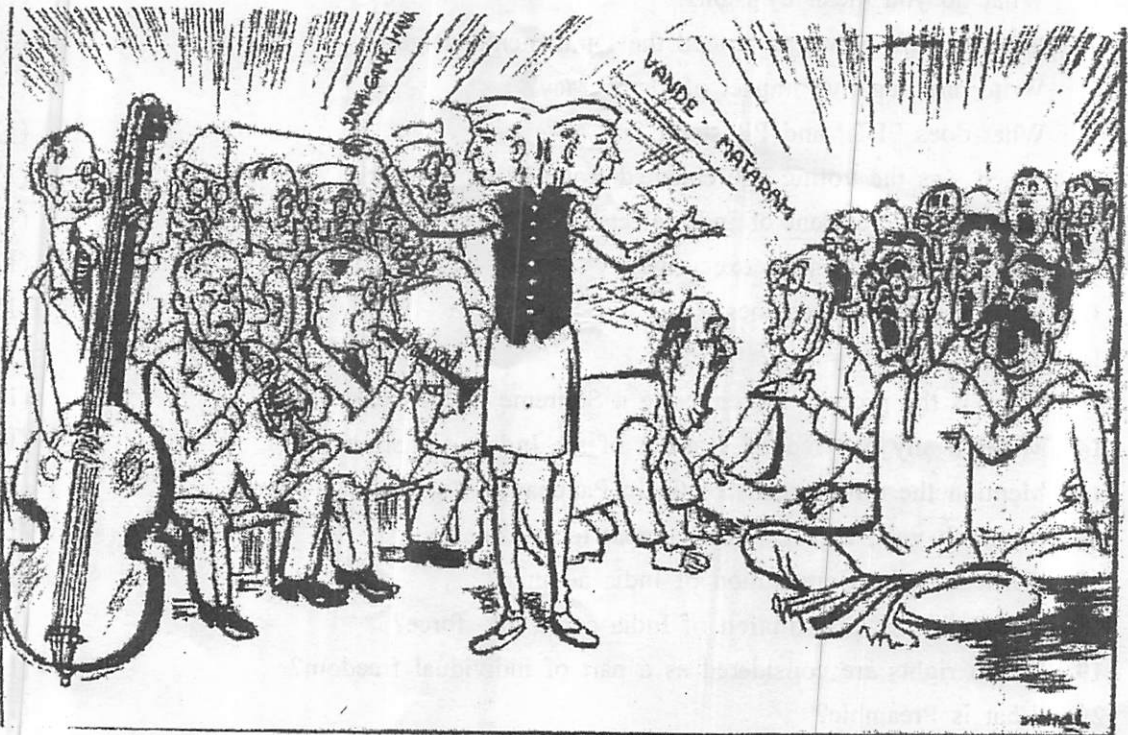
SECTION-D

29. "The Constitution of India is a living document". Explain. (5)
30. Mention some unique features of the Constitution of India. (5)

31. MAP-BASED QUESTION

On the political map of India mark any five states having bi-cameral legislature. (5)

32. Read the Cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow : (5)



- (i) Can you identify what these different groups stand for?
- (ii) Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act?

SECTION-E

33. Mention the provisions of Indian Constitution adapted from constitutions of different countries. (6)

34. **PASSAGE-BASED QUESTION** (6)

For some articles of the Constitution, special majority is not sufficient. When an amendment aims to modify an article related to distribution of powers between the States and the central government, or articles related to representation, it is necessary that the States must be consulted and that they give their consent. We have studied the federal nature of the Constitution. Federalism means that powers of the States must not be at the mercy of the central government. The Constitution has ensured this by providing that legislatures of half the States have to pass the amendment bill before the amendment comes into effect. Apart from the provisions related to federal structure, provisions about fundamental rights are also protected in this way. We can say that for some parts of the Constitution, greater or wider consensus in the polity is expected. This provision also respects the States and gives them participation in the process of amendment. At the same time, care is taken to keep this procedure somewhat flexible event in its more rigid format: consent of only half the States is required and simple majority of the State legislature is sufficient. Thus, the amendment process is not impracticable even after taking into consideration this more stringent condition.

(i) What is Federalism?

(ii) When the consent of states is necessary in parliament?

(iii) What is the provision for these amendments?



Roll No.	
Name	
Class & Section	

APEEJAY COMMON ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2019-20

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hrs.

Class – XI

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instruction :

- (a) *The questions papers are divided into sections A, B, C, D and E.*
- (b) *Answer to question no. 1-20 (Section A) carries 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.*
- (c) *Question no. 21-23 (Section B) carries 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.*
- (d) *Question no. 24-27 (Section C) carries 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.*
- (e) *Question no. 28-30 (Section D) carries 5 marks each.*
- (f) *Question no 31 is map based question and carries 5 marks. Write its answer in your answer book.*
- (g) *Question no. 32-34 carries 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.*

1. Which of the following is a good reason to conclude that the authority of the constitution is higher than that of Parliament? 1
 - (a) The constitution was framed before the parliament came into being.
 - (b) The constitution makers were eminent leaders, than the members of the 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. In the First Past The Post System that candidate is declared winner who : 1
 - (a) Secures the largest numbers of votes.
 - (b) Belongs to the party that has the 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.
3. A parliamentary executive means : 1
- (a) Executive where there is a parliament.
- (b) Executive elected by the parliament.
- (c) Where parliament function as the executive.
- (d) Executive that is dependant on support of the majority in the Lok Sabha.
4. Dispute between states of India which come to the Supreme Court are under. 1
- (a) Original jurisdiction (b) Appellate jurisdiction
- (c) Advisory jurisdiction (d) None of these
5. In India, the power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court lies with : 1
- (a) President of India (b) The Chief Justice of India
- (c) The Union Ministry of Law (d) The Parliament of India
6. PIL stand for 1
7. law made under Residuary power by 1
8. 74th amendment made the provisions relating to 1
9. In all panchayat institutions two third of the positions are reserved for women. 1
- (♦ Correct the statement) 1
10. If the state government dissolves the Panchayat, fresh election must be held within three months of such dissolution. (Correct the statement) 1
11. The book "On Liberty" was written by 1
12. Political Theory explains the concepts like equality and freedom. (True/ False) 1
13. Write two political dimensions of equality. 1
14. What are rights ? 1
15. Define citizenship. 1
16. Enumerate, the four elements of the State. 1
17. The 44th Constitutional Amendment 1976 added Secular in the preamble. (Correct the statement) 1

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|-----|---|---|
| 18. | What do you understand by the term patriarchy? | 1 |
| 19. | UNDP Stands for | 1 |
| 20. | Pacifism preaches war or violence as means of settling dispute. | |
| ◆ | Correct the statement | 1 |

Section-B

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 21. | State any two discretionary powers of the President of India. | 2 |
| 22. | Differentiate between 'self regarding' and 'other regarding action'. | 2 |
| 23. | Explain "Equal treatment for equal" as one of the principles of social justice. | 2 |

Section-C

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 24. | Differentiate between FPTP and PR System of Election. | 4 |
| 25. | Explain any four philosophies of the Indian constitution. | 4 |
| 26. | Indian Constitution is federal in nature and unitary in spirit. Elaborate. | 4 |
| 27. | Explain any four relevances of political theory. | 4 |

Section-D

28. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Attainment of equality requires that all such restrictions or privileges should be brought to an end. Since many of these systems have sanction of law, equality requires that the government and the law of the land should stop protecting these system of inequality. This is what our constitution does. The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, cast, sex or place of birth. Our constitution also abolishes the practices of untouchability. Most modern constitutions and democratic governments have formally accepted the principle of equality and incorporated it as a identical treatment by law to all citizens without any regard to their cast, race, religion or gender.

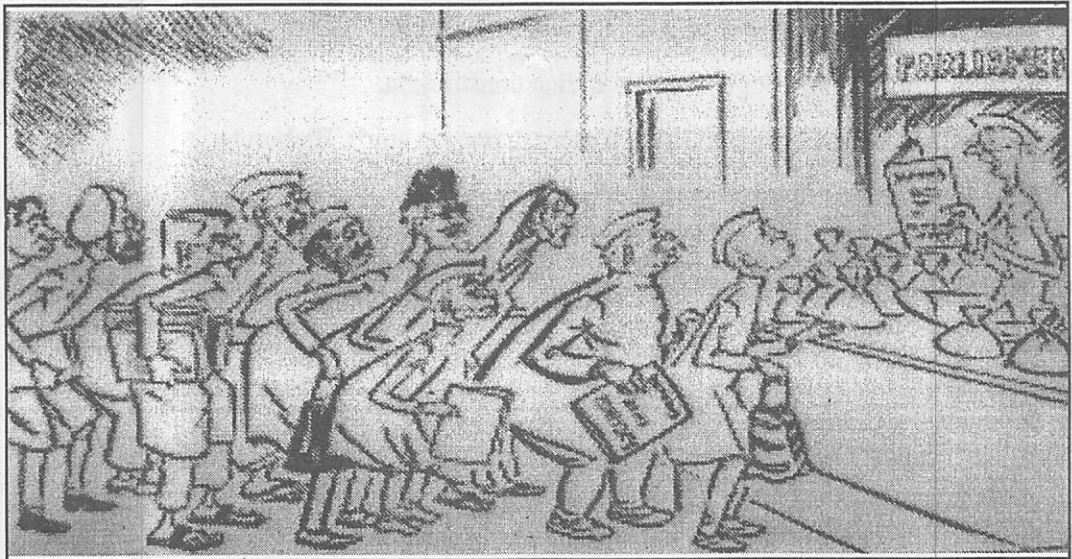
- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Which article of the constitution abolishes untouchability? | 1 |
| (b) | What is meant by 'equality before law'? | 2 |
| (c) | Steps has Indian government taken to establish equality? | 2 |

29. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

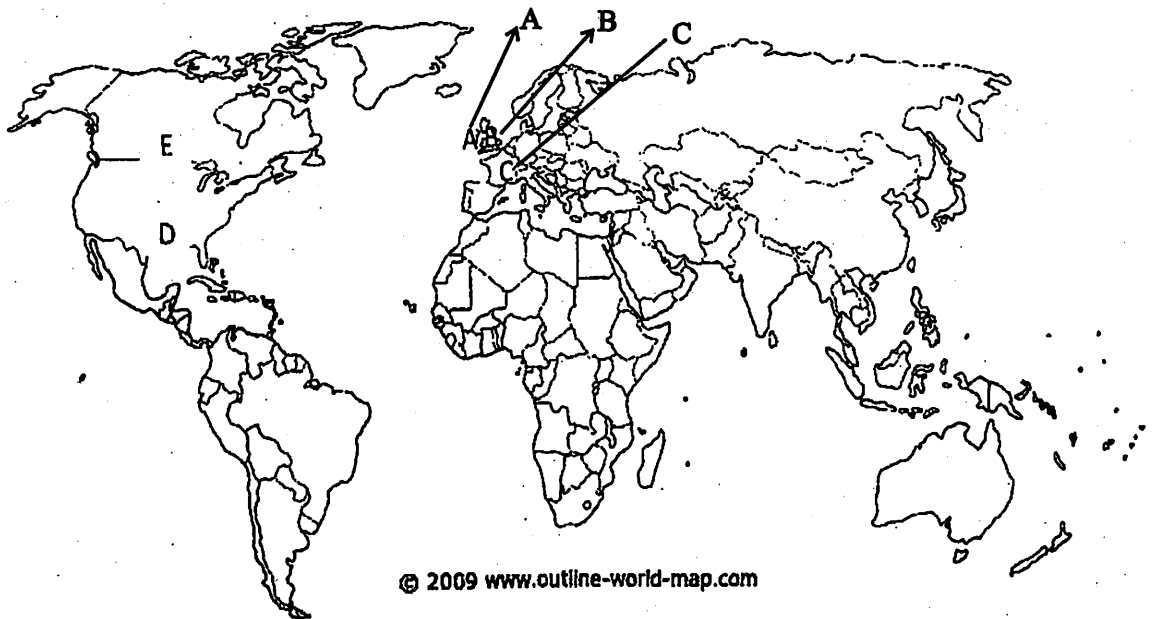
Civil disobedience is a major mode of such struggle and it has been successfully used to make a dent in the structures of oppression, a prominent instance being Gandhis deployment of Satyagraha during the Indian Freedom Movement. Gandhi took his stance on justice and appealed to the conscience of the British rulers. Drawing inspiration from, Martin Luther King waged a similar battle in 1960's against anti-Black social discrimination in the USA.

- (a) What is peace? (1)
- (b) Explain Gandhiji's philosophy on peace? (2)
- (c) Who was Martin Luther King? Do we have any such social discrimination in India? (2)

30. Study the picture carefully and answer the following.



- (a) Who are the people standing in front of the Parliament?
 - (b) Why are they standing here and why are they looking very humble?
 - (c) Which parliamentary power does this cartoon reflect?
- 31. Five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D and E on the political map of World. Identify them with the help information given below and write their correct name in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in map.**



- (i) The country from where India adopted Parliamentary form of government.
- (ii) The country from where India adopted residual power.
- (iii) The country from where India adopted judicial review.
- (iv) The country from where India adopted the principle of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- (v) The country from where India adopted directive principle of state policy

Section-E

32. Explain the amendment process of Indian constitution. 6

OR

Right to freedom is a cluster of Rights. Explain

33. Explain the various ways of acquiring Naturalised citizenship. 6

OR

Explain the political, economic and cultural rights. Give examples of each kind of right.

34. Critically evaluate the concept of Indian secularism. 6

OR

Explain the concept of nationalism and pluralism. 6