

**Directorate of Education,GNCT of Delhi**

**Practice Paper (Session:2024-25)**

**Class:XI**

**Subject: Political Science(028)**

**Duration: 3hours**

**Maximum Marks: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. 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.
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 of these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

**Section-A (12x1=12 Marks)**

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- (i) Indian Constitution was adopted
  - (ii) First Meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held
  - (iii) Constituion of India was implemented
  - (iv) India got Independence
- a) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

c) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)

d) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

2. In which of the following case the court said that there are certain basic features of the Constitution and these cannot be changed by Parliament.?

a) Minarva Mill Case

b) Kesavanand Bharati Case

c) Golaknath Case

d) Shankari Prasad Case

3. What is the minimum age of a candidate for the Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections in India?

a) 18 Years

b) 21 Years

c) 25 Years

d) 30 Years

4. In the following question, two Statements are given. Read them and choose the appropriate option as answer:

Statement-I: The 38th, 39th and 42nd amendments have been the most controversial amendments so far.

Statement-II: They sought to make basic changes in many crucial parts of the Constitution.

a) Both the statement-I and II are true.

b) Both the statements-I and II are false.

c) Statement-I is true but statement-II is false.

d) Statement-II is false, but statement-II is true.

5. Which of the following pair is incorrect?

a) President—The nominal head of government in India

b) Prime Minister—Leader of government in India

c) Governor of States—The agent of States

d) Chief Election Commissioner of India—Supervision of Elections

6. In the case of constitutions, which are very difficult to amend, they are described as.....Constitutions.

a) Rigid

b) Flexible

c) Moderate

d) Simple

7. Following are some separatist movements with the countries they belonged to. Select the best answer code by matching List I with List II--

**List I**

A. Quebecois

B. Basques

C. Kurds

D. Tamils

**List II**

(i) Sri Lanka

(ii) Turkey and Iraq

(iii) Northern Spain

(iv) Canada

Code:

a) A-(iii), B-(i), C(ii), D-(iv)

b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C(ii), D-(i)

c) A-(ii), B-(i), C(iii), D-(iv)

d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C(ii), D-(i)

8. In the eighteenth century, which revolutionaries used the slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' to revolt against the landed feudal aristocracy and the monarchy?

a) American

b) Russian

c) French

d) Indian

9. ....was an important nineteenth century thinker who argued that the root cause of entrenched inequality was private ownership?

a) Mahatama Gandhi

b) Karl Marx

c) Herold Laski

d) J.S. Mill

10. .... has been defined as a full and equal membership of a political community.

a) Nationalism

b) Secularism

c) Capitalism

d) Socialism

11. In the following question, Statement (A) is followed by Reason (R). Read them and choose the appropriate option as answer:

Assertion (A): Often resistance builds up among the local people against other state or country workers.

Reason (R): So many jobs going to people from outside the area.

a) Both the statement and the reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation of the statement.

b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

c) The statement is wrong, but the reason is correct.

d) The statement is correct, but the reason is wrong.

12. “I will never allow patriotism to triumph over humanity as long as I live” Who said this about a critique of Nationalism?

a) Swami Vivekanand

b) Rabindranath Tagore

c) Lala Lajpat Rai

d) Sardar Patel

### **Section-B (6x2=12 marks)**

13. State any two functions of the Constitution?

14. Write about any two types of Executives in the World?

15. What are the limitations of the Indian Constitution? State any two.

16. What does ‘Universal Citizenship’ mean?

17. Describe the concept of ‘National Self-Determination’?

18. Explain about a Secular State.

### **Section-C (5x4=20 marks)**

19. Briefly state about any four provisions which are taken in Indian Constitution from other constitutions of the world?

20. Compare the proportional representation(PR) system of Election with First Past the Post(FPTP) system?

21. Briefly explain about the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments of the Indian Constitution.

Or

Briefly examine the role of State Finance Commission and State Election Commissioners.

22. Explain in any two points that why should we study the Political Science?

Or

What do we study in Political Theory? Explain in brief.

23. "There are some criticisms also about Indian Secularism." Mention these criticisms in any four points.

#### **Section-D (4x3=12 marks)**

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions given below:

Most democracies today begin by drawing up a charter of political rights. Political rights give to the citizens the right to equality before law and the right to participate in the political process. They include such rights as the right to vote and elect representatives, the right to contest elections, the right to form political parties or join them. Political rights are supplemented by civil liberties. The latter refers to the right to a free and fair trial, the right to express one's views freely, the right to protest and express dissent. Collectively, civil liberties and political rights form the basis of a democratic system of government. But, as was mentioned before, rights aim to protect the well-being of the individual. Political rights contribute to it by making the government accountable to the people, by giving greater importance to the concerns of the individual over that of the rulers and by ensuring that all persons have an opportunity to influence the decisions of the government.

24.1 Which of the following is not a Political Right?

- a) Right to equality before law
- b) Right to participate in the Political process
- c) Right to get wages
- d) Right to vote

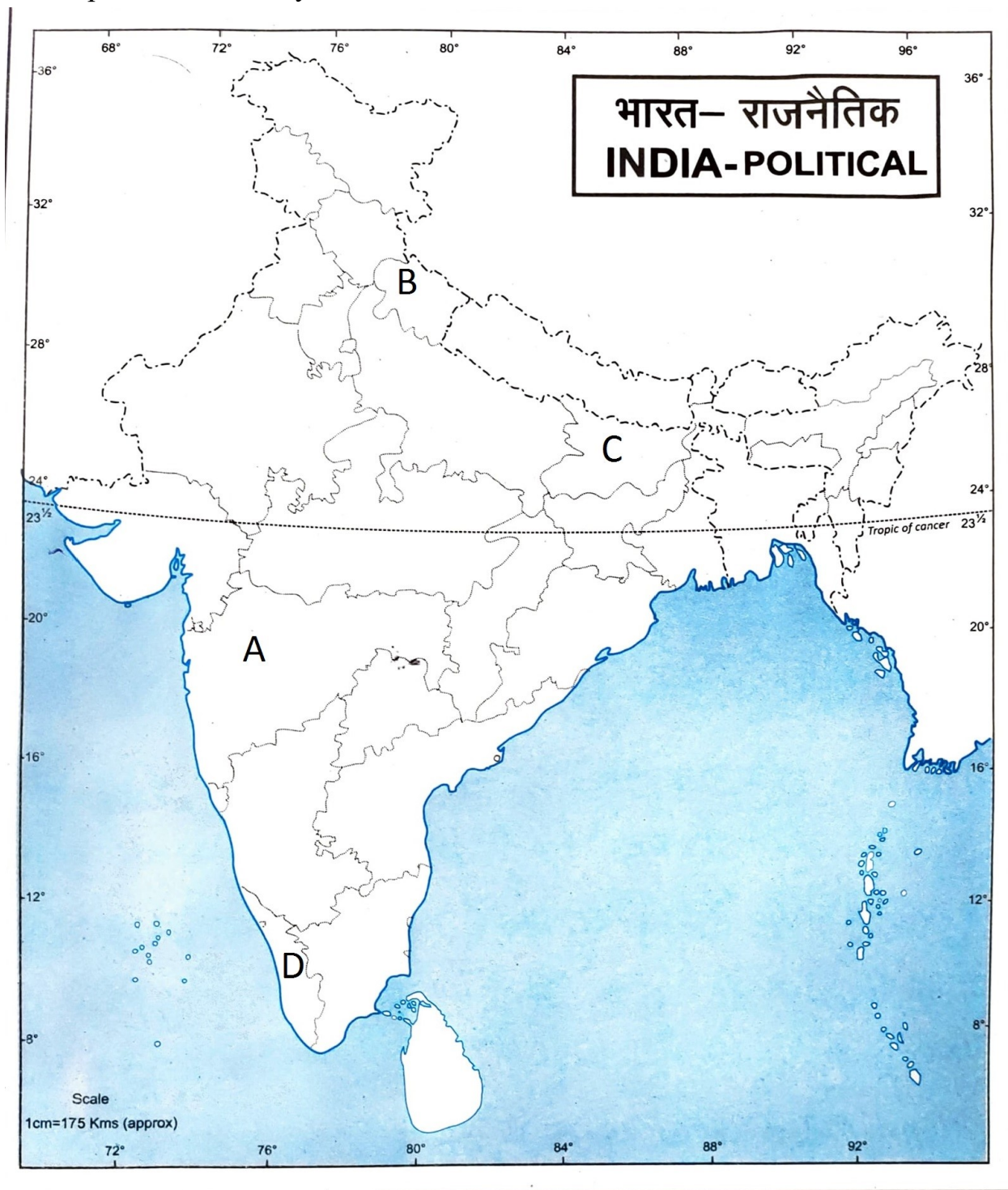
24.2 Rights aim to protect the.....of the individual. 1

- a) Duties
- b) Directive Principles
- c) Management
- d) Well-being

24.3 How the rights and duties are complementary to each other? 2

25 . In the given outline political map of India, four states are marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in the given format with the respective serial numbers

and respective letters in your answer sheet:



- (i) A Southwestern Bicameral legislative state of India.
- (ii) An Eastern Bicameral legislative state of India.



(iii) A Northern Unicameral legislative state of India.

(iv) A Southern Unicameral legislative state of India.(Pg.103)

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

**Note:**The following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lieu of question number 25. Name the following:

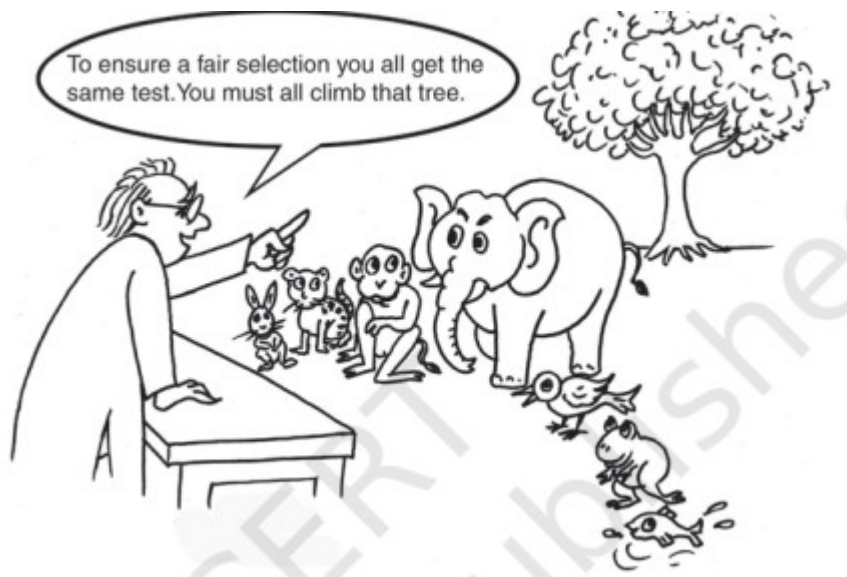
(i) A Southwestern Bicameral legislative state of India.

(ii) An Eastern Bicameral legislative state of India.

(iii) A Northern Unicameral legislative state of India.

(iv) A Southern Unicameral legislative state of India.

26.Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions below:



Source-NCERT

1) Which kind of selection is shown in this cartoon?

a) Climbing a tree

- b) Climbing a mountain
- c) Flying
- d) Swimming

2) How it is inequality in this type of selection?

- a) Same test for different animals i.e. Climbing a tree
- b) Different tests for all
- c) Difficult test for all
- d) Easy test for all

3) To whom this selection is very easy?

- a) Fish
- b) Monkey
- c) Elephant
- d) Frog

4) How this test can be made judicious?

- a) By administering an equal test
- b) By administering an unequal test
- c) By administering a test of Power
- d) By administering a test of talent

**Note: The following questions are in place of question number 26 are for visually impaired candidates only.**

Answer the following questions-

- 1) What is Equality?
- 2) State a kind of discrimination prohibited according to our constitution ?
- 3) Give any one example in which special help is enhancing Equality.

4) Write an example of inequality?

**Section-E(4x6=24 marks)**

27. Briefly Explain the functions of the Indian Parliament?

Or

Describe the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India in any three points?

28. Briefly explain any three provisions which prove that India is 'a federation with a strong central government'?

Or

"There are some conflicts also in the India's Federal system." Explain any three such conflicts.

29. How can we support equality? Suggest any three points with a brief description.

Or

"Economic equality is an important concept of present days." Explain in detail.

30. What is 'Just distribution'? Briefly explain the JOHN RAWL'S theory of Justice.

Or

Briefly describe about free markets versus state of intervention in India. (Pg.63-65)