

APEEJAY SCHOOL, PITAMPURA
FIRST TERM EXAMINATION
CLASS - XI
POLITICAL SCIENCE

TIME:3Hrs.

MM:90

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Question numbers 1 to 5 are of ONE mark each and the word limit is 20 words each.
 - (iii) Question numbers 6 to 10 are of TWO marks each and the word limit is 40 words each.
 - (iv) Question numbers 11 to 15 are of FOUR marks each and the word limit is 100 words each.
 - (v) Question numbers 16-20 are of FIVE marks each.
 - (vi) Question numbers 21 to 25 are of SIX marks each and the word limit is 150 words each.
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Q1. Why do we need a constitution?

Q2. How do cultural and educational rights help the minorities in India?

Q3. What is the size of the Council of Ministers as per directive of the Indian constitution?

Q4. What is Positive Liberty?

Q5. What is Affirmative Action?

Q6. Explain the meaning of the term "Socialist" keeping in view the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Q7. State any two reasons for keeping FPTP system of elections in India.

Q8. Distinguish between economic and political rights of a citizen.

Q9. Why was the concept of separate electorate not incorporated in the Indian constitution by its framers?

Q10. List any two features of PR system of elections.

Q11. Name and discuss any four writs which the Supreme Court can issue for the protection of Fundamental Rights.

Q12. What are the executive powers of the President of India?

Q13. Is the Election commission in India independent? Explain with any two examples.

Q14. Discuss in details any two principles of Justice.

Q15. What is meant by 'Freedom of Expression'? What in your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom?

Q16. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

"The practice of untouchability is one of the crudest manifestation of inequality. This has been abolished under the right to equality. The same right also provides that the state shall confer no title on a person except those who excel themselves in military or academic field. Thus, right to equality strives to make India a true democracy by ensuring a sense of equality of dignity and status among all its citizen"

Q1. Which practice has been abolished in right to equality? 1 mark

Q2. How does right to equality make India a true democracy? 2 marks

Q3. Mention two examples of equality that you practice in your classroom.
2 marks

Q17. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

The bureaucracy is an instrument through which welfare policies of the government must reach the people. But most often, it is so powerful that people are afraid of approaching a government officer. It is the common experience of the people that bureaucracy is insensitive to the demands and expectations of the ordinary citizens. Only if the democratically elected government controls the bureaucracy, some of these problems can be effectively handled. On the other hand, too much political interference turns the bureaucracy into an instrument in the hand of the politicians

Q1. Why a government officer could not work independently? 1 mark

Q2. What is common experience of the people towards bureaucracy.?

1 mark

Q3. Identify the values according to you which are disturbing in above para.

1 mark

Q4. How bureaucracy turns into an instrument in the hands of politicians?

2 marks

Q18. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

“John Rawls has tried to answer this question. He argues that the only way we can arrive at a fair and just rule is if we imagine ourself to be in a situation in which we have to make decisions about how society should be organised although we do not know which position we would ourself occupy in that society, that is, we do not know what kind of family we are born in, whether we would be born in upper caste or lower caste family, rich or poor, privileged or disadvantaged”

i) How can we arrive at a fair and just rule? 1 mark

ii) How does social inequalities arrive in society? 2 marks

iii) Which kind of society would you like to choose if given a chance as per John Rawls?

2 marks

Q19. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

“We cannot live in a world where there are no constraints. We need some constraints or else society would descend into chaos. Differences may exist between people regarding their ideas and opinions, they may have conflicting ambitions, they may compete to control scarce resources. There are numerous reasons why disagreements may develop in a society which may express themselves though open conflict”

i) How do we live with minimum constraints? 1 mark

ii) Write two major sources of constrains. 2 marks

iii) Write two examples of disagreements in society which may express themselves though open conflict? 2 marks

Q20. Study the following cartoon and answer the questions-



There is no Council of Ministers without the Prime Minister. This cartoon shows how, literally, the Prime Minister 'leads' the Council of Ministers!

i) How is the Prime Minister elected? 2 mark

ii) Why is the PM described as the 'linchpin of government'? 3 mark

Q21. What are the core features of the Indian Constitution?

Or

Discuss in brief the Right to Freedom given to Indian citizens under articles 19 to 22 of Indian constitution.

Q22."Indian Constitution is a bag of borrowed idea." Write suitable argument in favour of or against the above statement.

OR

List and discuss the different types of Executive with examples.

Q23.List any six electoral Reforms in India .

OR

What are the three dimension of equality?

Q24.What steps would you suggest to ensure social justice in a modern state ?

OR

'Vigilant citizens are a must for the successful working of a democracy .' Comment.

Q25.Differentiate between the Marxist and the Liberal views of Equality . Which one would you prefer and why ?

OR

Write 2 sentences each about the following :-

i) Socrates

ii) J.S Mill

iii)H.L Dattu