

J B Academy, Ayodhya
Annual Examination - 2024-25
CLASS: XI, Subject : Political Science

TIME: 3 hrs.

MM: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) All questions are compulsory.
 - ii) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
 - iii) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed more than 50 word.
 - iv) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed more than 100 words each.
 - v) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
 - vi) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed more than 170 words.
 - vii) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.
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Section - A

(1×12=12 Marks)

1. Which of the following statements about India's Constituent Assembly is not correct?
 - a) Even before India had admitted freedom the Constituent Assembly had been set up.
 - b) Members of the Constituent Assembly were directly elected by the people.
 - c) All sections of society and all the regions had proper representation in the Constituent Assembly.
 - d) The Constituent Assembly took nearly three years to enact and adopt the Constitution of India.
2. Which of the following statements about the Philosophy and Amendment of the Constitution is not correct?
 - a) The Constitution proclaims that India is a Republic.
 - b) The Constitution contains a chapter on Fundamental Rights.
 - c) A Bill amending the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be enacted by Parliament by a Simple Majority.
 - d) The Supreme Court ruled that Parliament could amend any part of the Constitution, provided, that Amendment did not destroy Constitution's Basic Structure.
3. In which case did the Supreme Court of India uphold the Right to Privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21?
 - a) Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala
 - b) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab
 - c) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala
 - d) Puttaswamy vs. Union of India
4. The Right to Constitutional Remedies allows citizens to:
 - a) Approach the President for redressal of grievances
 - b) Seek remedies for violation of fundamental rights in the Supreme Court
 - c) File a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in any court
 - d) Form a union or association
5. Which one of the following is the necessary condition for good executive?
 - a) Prompt decisions during an emergency.
 - b) Honest performance of duties.
 - c) No undue delay in administrative affairs.
 - d) None of the above.

Section - C

(4×5=20 Marks)

19. What is meant by the Directive Principles laid down by the Constitution of India? What purpose do they serve?
20. What is meant by the principle of 'Ministerial Responsibility'? What are the various methods that ensure Parliament's control over the Executive?
21. "The Supreme Court is the final Interpreter and Guardian of the Constitution". Discuss.
22. Do you agree with the view that the citizens in a democracy have to be especially vigilant? Give reasons for your answer.
23. Comment on the statement that "varying needs of different classes of persons often required separate treatment".

Section - D

(4×3=12 Marks)

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

According to the German philosopher Immanuel Kant, human beings possess dignity. If all persons are granted dignity then what is due to each of them is that they have the opportunity to develop their talents and pursue their chosen goals. Justice requires that we give due and equal consideration to all individuals. Although there might be broad agreement in modern society about the equal importance of all people, it is not a simple matter to decide how to give each person his/her due. A number of different principles have been put forward in this regard. One of the principles is the principle of treating equals equally. It is considered that all individuals share certain characteristics as human beings. Therefore, they deserve equal rights and equal treatment. Some of the important rights which are granted in most liberal democracies today include civil rights such as the rights of life, liberty and property, political rights like the right to vote, which enable people to participate in political processes, and certain social rights which would include the right to enjoy equal opportunities with other members of the society.

- i). What are civil rights?
- ii). Who said "human beings possess dignity"?
- iii). Who deserves equal rights and equal treatment?
- iv). What are political rights?

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



- The state from where present President of India belongs.
- The state where execution of 'NRC' started first.
- The state where there are 39 Lok Sabha seats.
- The state where President rule is at present.

26. Observe the cartoon the given below and answer the questions that follows.

(2+1+1=4)



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

Section - E

(6×4=24 Marks)

27. What are the defects of the First Past the Post(FPTP) system? Why did India adopt this system?

OR

Mention how does the Constitution ensure that the Elections Commission shall act an independent body?

28. Explain the power and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions, with special reference to their developmental activities.

OR

Explain the limitations and weaknesses which hamper the effective functioning of the Local Governments.

29. All citizens may be granted equal rights but all may not be able to equally exercise them. Explain.

OR

What are some of the problems faced by refugees? In what ways could the concept of global citizenship benefit them?

30. We have seen that nationalism can unite people as well as divide them, liberate them as well generate bitterness and conflict". Illustrate your answer with examples.

OR

How is a nation different from other forms of collective belonging?