



IDEAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DOHA-QATAR
ANNUAL EXAMINATION -FEBRUARY 2024
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Class: XI
Date 14/02/2024

SET-1

Max marks: 80
Duration: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D, and E) with 30 questions in total.
- **All questions are compulsory.**
- Question numbers 1-12 are Multiple Choice Questions of one mark each.
- Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
- Question numbers 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 mark questions**
- Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon, and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170- 180 words.
- **There is an internal choice in 6-mark questions.**

SECTION-A

1. Features of the Federation of West Indies include ----- (1)
 - a) Weak central government
 - b) Independent Economy
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Neither (a) or (b)
2. Which of the following statement is **correct**? (1)
 - a) Fundamental Duties are justiciable in nature.
 - b) Directive Principles of State Policy are justiciable in nature.
 - c) Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature.
 - d) All of the above
3. Which system is followed for the elections of Rajya Sabha to the offices of President and Vice-President? (1)
 - a) First Past the Post System
 - b) Proportional Representation
 - c) Preferential Representation
 - d) None of the above

4. There are two statements given below, marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read the statements and choose the correct option: (1)

Assertion (A): The legislature is the highest deliberative organ in a democracy.

Reason (R): Legislatures are elected by the people and work on behalf of the people.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true
5. The values which encourage the demand for national self-determination are ----- (1)
- a) Patriotism
 - b) Sovereignty
 - c) Nationalism
 - d) All of these
6. What does **defection** mean? (1)
- a) Moving of a person from the ruling party to the opposition party.
 - b) Moving of a person from one party to another party which he got elected.
 - c) Moving of a person from the opposition party to the ruling party.
 - d) Leaving all the parties.
7. Consider the following statements regarding the election of Lok Sabha in India. (1)
- I. There are a total number of 543 constituencies.
 - II. Each constituency elects one representative.
 - III. The candidate who scores the highest number of votes is declared elected.
- Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct?
- a) Only (I)
 - b) Only(II)
 - c) (I) and (II)
 - d) (I), (II) and (III)
8. Who penned “Long Walk to Freedom”? (1)
- a) Nelson Mandela
 - b) Aung Saan Suu Kyi
 - C) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
9. The right to national ----- was often understood to include the right to independent statehood for nationalities. (1)
- a) Nationalism
 - b) Multiculturalism
 - c) Self-determination
 - d) Pluralism

10. Who defined citizenship as “a status bestowed on those who are full members of a community”?
- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| a) T.H Marshall | b) Martin Luther King Jr. | (1) |
| c) Barrack Obama | d) Gandhiji | |
11. Which of the following people are dependent on access to forests and other natural resources to maintain their lifestyle? (1)
1. Forest dweller
 2. Conserved people
 3. Tribal people
- Select the correct answer using the *code* given below:
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 2 and 3 |
| c) 1 and 3 | d) 1, 2 and 3 |
12. The form of freedom in which the ‘absence of external constraints’ is most valuable is -----
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| a) Communitarian Liberty | b) Utilitarian Liberty | (1) |
| c) Negative Liberty | d) Positive Liberty | |

SECTION-B

13. What are the two basic principles of secularism? (2)
14. “Liberty implies proper restraints rather than the absence of restraints”. Justify. (2)
15. Mention the role of the State in upholding the freedom of its citizens. (2)
16. ‘The legislature in the parliamentary system ensures executive accountability at various stages through the use of a variety of devices.’ Write about any two. (2)
17. State the advantages of a bicameral form of legislature. (2)
18. Why did the Central government appoint the Sarkaria Commission in 1983? What was its recommendation? (2)

SECTION-C

19. Explain the functions of the Election Commission of India. (4)
20. How the common history play a vital role in nation-building? (4)

OR (4)

What is the central idea of Tagore’s critique of Nationalism?

21. Briefly explain the provisions of acquiring citizenship as per the Indian Constitution. (4)
22. Analyse the features of Western secularism. (4)
23. What do you understand by the term 'preventive detention'?

OR (4)

'The Supreme Court can issue various writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights.'

Explain any two of them. (4)

SECTION-D

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(1+1+1+1=4)

Differences of opinion on matters such as whether, and how, to distribute resources and ensure equal access to education and jobs arouse fierce passions in society and even sometimes provoke violence. People believe the future of themselves and their families may be at stake. We have only to remind ourselves about the anger and even violence that has sometimes been roused by proposals to reserve seats in educational institutions or government employment in our country. As students of political theory however we should be able to calmly examine the issues involved in terms of our understanding of the principles of justice. The theory of just distribution was put forward by the well-known political philosopher, John Rawls. Rawls has argued that there could indeed be a rational justification for acknowledging the need to provide help to the least privileged members of society.

1. On which issue, violence may be provoked sometimes?
 - (a) distribution of resources
 - (b) access to education and jobs
 - (c) treating people equally
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
2. Who was John Rawl?
 - (a) political philosopher
 - (b) political leader
 - (c) student of political theory
 - (d) None of these
3. When did violence occur on just distribution of resources?
 - (a) Providing free services to the poor and needy.
 - (b) Reserving seats in government employment.
 - (c) Physically challenged person getting a reserved seat on the bus.
 - (d) All of the above

4. Who put forward the theory of just distribution?

- (a) Plato (b) Socrates
(c) Rawls (d) Ambedkar

25. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:

(1+2+1=4)

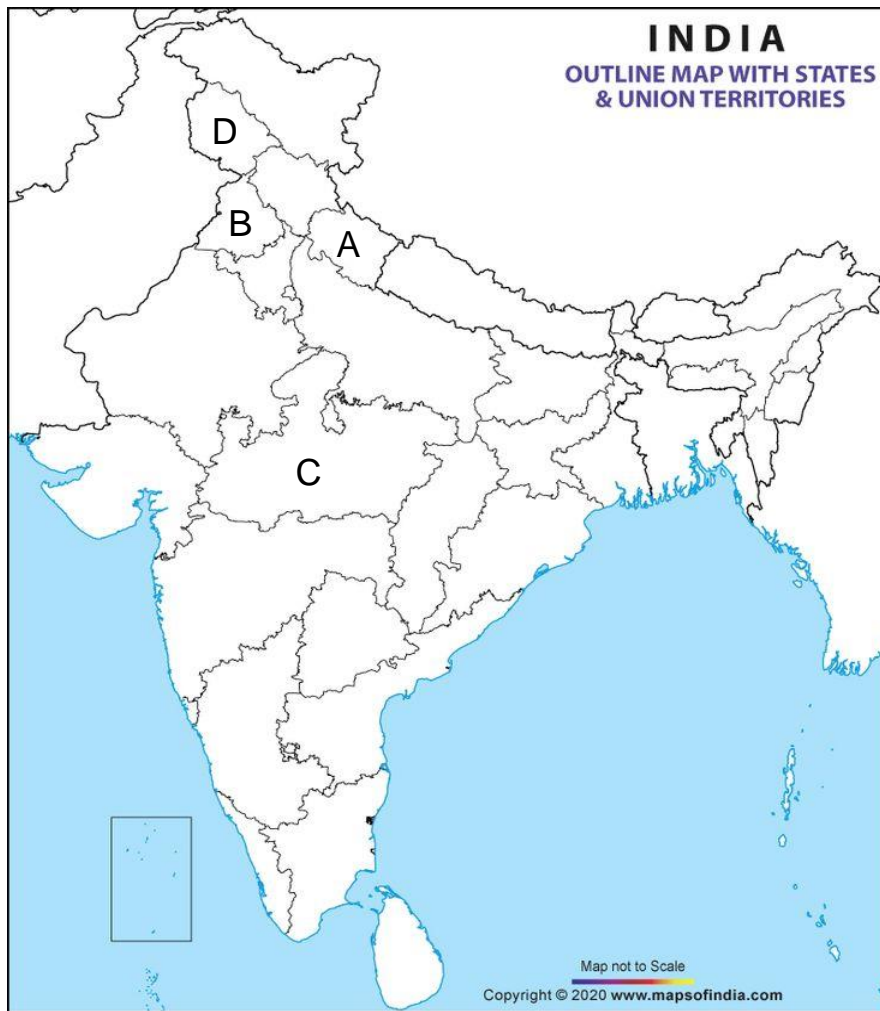


- I. What does the cartoon represent?
- II. The Chief Minister is not happy after winning the confidence motion. Can you imagine, why this is so?
- III. How the Chief Minister is appointed when there is no single majority?

26. In the given outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D).

Identify these states based on the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows.

(1+1+1+1=4)



- I. A Union Territory formed in 2019.
- II. State carved out of Uttar Pradesh in 2000.
- III. State formed in 1966
- IV. A state having unicameral legislature.

Hints:

Sl. No	Concerned Alphabet in the Map	Name of the State
I		
II		
III		
IV		

SECTION-E

27. Briefly describe the three dimensions of equality.

OR (6)

List out the different ways by which we can promote equality.

28. ‘Rights not only place obligations up on the state to act in a certain way, but they also place obligations upon each of us.’ Justify the statement.

OR (6)

Differentiate between political, economic, and cultural rights with examples for each.

29. What are the provisions for the reservation of socially disadvantaged groups as per the 73rd Amendment? Explain how these provisions have changed the profile of the leadership at the village level.

OR (6)

What were the main differences between the local governments before the 73rd Amendment and after that Amendment?

30. How is judicial activism related to the protection of fundamental rights? Has it helped in expanding the scope of fundamental rights?

OR (6)

Elucidate the different jurisdictions of Supreme Court.
