

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION: 2023-24

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS : XI

BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

Sl No.	Chapters / units	Marks Allotted in Syllabus	LA (4 Nos)	SA-II (8 Nos.)	SA-I (6 Nos.)	VSA (12 Nos.)	TOTAL (30 No S.)
1	BOOK 1: CH-1,2,	12	1	-	2	2	5Qs
q	BOOK 1: CH-3	10	1	-	1	2	4Qs
3	BOOK 1: CH-4,5,6	18	-	4	-	2	6Qs
4	BOOK 2: CH-1	08	-	1	1	2	4Qs
5	BOOK 2: CH-2&3	20	1	2	2	2	7Qs
6	BOOK 2: CH-4	12	1	1	-	2	4Qs
MARKS		80	24	32	12	12	30 Qs

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QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS

Sl No.	Chapters [T.B]	Forms of Question - (LA , SA-II, SA-I, VSA)	Marks Allotted	(R), (U), (A), (H), (E)
1	1	VSA	1	U
2	1	VSA	1	U
3	3	VSA	1	E
4	5	VSA	1	U
5	3	VSA	1	E
6	3	VSA	1	E
7	4	VSA	1	R
8	1	VSA	1	U
9	1	VSA	1	U
10	5	VSA	1	E
11	5	VSA	1	R
12	6	VSA	1	R
13	2	VSA	2	R
14	1	VSA	2	U
15	4	VSA	2	U
16	4	VSA	2	U
17	1	SA-II	2	R
18	5	SA-II	2	A
19	3	SA-II	4	R
20	1	SA-II	4	A
21	6	SA-II	4	U
22	3	SA-II	4	U
23	1	SA-II	4	E
24	3	PASSAGE	4	A
25	5	MAP	4	U
26	4	CARTOON	4	R
27	1	LA	6	R
28	2\3	LA	6	A
29	4	LA	6	A
30	5	LA	6	E

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MARKING SCHEME

QSTN NO	Value Points	Marks Allotted	PAGE NO. OF NCERT /TEXT BOOK
1	c. Gandhi	1	3
2	b. Plato & Aristotle	1	5
3	d . Exposed the plights of widows in Varanasi.	1	28
4	a. Negative liberty	1	26
5	a. Give due and equal consideration to all individuals	1	55
6	d. Principle of proportionality	1	56
7	d. A is false, but R is true	1	55
8	a .Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1	43
9	b. Doctrine of Basic structure of the constitution.	1	47
10	c. Both the above.	1	52
11	d. The Parliamentary Committees.	1	113
12	a. A-(iii), B- (i), C-(ii), D-(iv)	1	127,129,135,142
13	<p><u>Social Constraints:</u></p> <p>a. Caste based discrimination is a good example of social constraints.</p> <p>b. Such discriminations occur due to caste inequalities.</p> <p>c. It undermines the potentiality of an individual and violation of human rights are very common.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Economic Constraints-</u></p> <p>a. Institutions of economic exploitations are: money lenders, land lords, traders and others.</p> <p>b. It is the outcome of economic inequality, that is the gap between the rich and the poor.</p>	2	21\22
14	<p>Preventive detention is an effective control in the hands of the govt to deal with anti-social elements or subversives.</p> <p>But, there are often complains against the govt of misusing this provision, especially against the right to liberty and right to life.</p>	2	35
15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socialism emerged as a political idea as a response to socio-economic inequalities in the society. 2. Such inequalities are the result of industrial capitalist economy. 3. The objective is how to minimize the existing inequality and make the just distribution of resources. 4. They advocate some kind of govt regulation, planning and control over certain key areas like education and health care. 	2	44

16.	<p>Ans:</p> <p>a. It deals with the ideas and concepts that shape constitutions, governments, etc.</p> <p>b. It clarifies the meanings of concepts eg. Freedom, equality, justice, etc.</p> <p>c. It probes the significance of principles eg rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc.</p> <p>d. It examines the arguments of political thinkers.</p>	2	6
17	<p>Ans:</p> <p>We often distinguish between <u>direct and indirect democracy</u>. In a direct democracy, citizens directly participate in decision making process and running of the government. Ex: ancient Greece, Gram Sabhas in local governments in India, etc.</p> <p>But such a practice is not possible in the modern democracies with big population. So, citizens chose their representatives through election. They take decision on behalf of people and run the government.</p>	2	52
18	<p>5. Indirectly elected</p> <p>6. Number of seats allotted in proportion [1:1000000] to their population.</p> <p>7. Seats distributed among the 3 main communities: Hindus, Muslims and General.</p> <p>8. Method of proportional representation through single transferable voting system.</p>	2	15
19	<p>a. <u>Natural inequalities</u> emerge because of different capabilities and talents.</p> <p><u>Social inequalities</u> emerge as a consequence of inequalities of opportunities or exploitation of some groups by others.</p> <p>b. It is generally assumed that <u>Natural inequalities</u> can not be altered. <u>Social inequalities</u> are created by the society and could be eliminated.</p> <p>c. <u>Natural inequalities</u> are considered just and acceptable. <u>Social inequalities</u> are considered as discriminatory, unjust and unacceptable.</p> <p>d. Example of <u>natural inequalities</u> are: biological differences, mental capability, etc Example of <u>social inequalities</u> are: caste and gender based discrimination.</p>	4	39
20	<p>Ans:</p> <p>a. Members show maximum interest in question hour and maximum attendance is recorded during the question hours.</p> <p>b. Many questions are aimed at collecting information from the government on issues of public interest.</p> <p>c. Question hours are the opportunities for the opposition to criticize the government.</p> <p>d. Members also present the problems faced by people of their constituencies.</p> <p>e. Actions of the members include walk outs, slogan shouting, etc.</p>	4	115-116

21	<p>a. <u>Indifference</u>: Most often people are afraid of approaching a government officer.</p> <p>b. <u>Insensitive</u>: to the demands and expectations of the ordinary citizen.</p> <p>c. <u>Politicised</u>: Civil servants are often found to be aligned with a particular party and leader.</p> <p>d. <u>Corruption</u>: Very common allegations of financial impropriety.</p> <p>e. <u>Political interference</u>: An instrument in the hands of politicians.</p> <p>f. <u>Lack of accountability</u>: It has led to bureaucratic inefficiency and indifference.</p>	4	96
22	<p><u>Ans: Necessary restrictions on the market: Modern supporters of the free market economy-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ States should provide basic and minimum standard of living to all people so that they are able to compete on equal terms. ➤ The private agencies may be allowed to provide such services eg education and health care, and the state policies to empower people to buy these services. ➤ Special programmes may be initiated for the old and the sick. ➤ The role of the state is to maintain law & order and host a series of welfare programmes to enable the disadvantaged sections compete freely with the rest. 	4	64-65
23	<p>a. There are new dimensions of freedom, as well as new threats to freedom.</p> <p>b. Eg: Communication technology is good for all, but it is also helping terrorists.</p> <p>c. Internet commerce is increasing. We need the support of legal protection.</p> <p>d. Netizens do not like govt control, but they agree on some form of minimum control over freedom.</p>	4	7
24	d,c,a,b	4	42
25	GUJARAT, UP,TELENGANA, PUNJAB	4	71,103,105
26	<p>b. In 1979, the SC began hearing a case when and where the case was not filed by the aggrieved persons but by others on their behalf. As this case involved a consideration of an issue of public interest, it and similar such cases came to be called as PIL. Through the PILs, public spirited citizens and voluntary organisations sought judicial interventions for protection of human rights, betterment of conditions of the poor, Protection of environment, etc.</p> <p>Two early PILs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cases of under trials in the Bihar jails [H. Khatoun vs Bihar]. 2. Violation of human rights in the Tihar Jail [Sunil Batra vs Delhi Administration] <p>c. Judiciary began hearing cases on the basis of newspaper reports or postal complaints. The judiciary allowed the public spirited citizens, social & legal activists, to file petitions on behalf of the poor and deprived.</p> <p>The court understood that, individuals as parts of the society must have the right to seek justice wherever such rights are violated.</p>	4	135-136

27	<p>27.1 Ans:</p> <p>Dimensions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of faith and worship. Freedom to profess, preach and practice. No discrimination on the basis of religion. Equality of all religions. <p>Limitations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> “Freedom of religion is not an unlimited right”. The government can impose restrictions on the practice of freedom of religion in public interest The government can also interfere in religious matters to remove some social evils, eg Sati, Bigamy and human sacrifice. <p>Controversies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When the government imposes certain restrictions on any religion, its members feel that it is an interference in their religious freedom. The constitution guarantees people their freedom to propagate their own religion. This sometimes leads to conversions and people often complain of coercion and intimidation. The constitution does not allow forcible conversions. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>27.2 Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Right to freedom of religion. Cultural and educational right. Right against exploitation. Right to constitutional remedies. Right to freedom. Right to equality 	6	38-39
28	<p>28.1.</p> <p><u>Ans: The political philosophy of “LIBERALISM”</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ As a political ideology, liberalism has been identified with ‘tolerance’ as a value. ❖ Liberalism has often defended the right of a person to hold and express his\her opinions and beliefs, even when they disagree with them. ❖ What is more distinctive about modern liberalism is its <u>focus on individual</u>. ❖ Entities like family, society and community have no meaning and value in themselves without individual and their values. ❖ For eg decision to marry somebody should be taken by the individual. Not by the family, society, government and community. ❖ Liberals give <u>priority to individual liberty</u> over values like equality. ❖ Liberals also criticise the authority of the government and the constraints exercised by it. ❖ So, they have advocated free market economy and minimal role of the state. ❖ These group of liberals belong to the school of <u>classical</u> 	6	23\43

	<p><u>liberalism or classical individualism or negative liberalism.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ However the <u>modern day liberalism acknowledges the positive or welfare role of the state.</u> They belong to the <u>school of positive liberalism or welfare liberalism.</u> ❖ They advocate the need for measures by the state to reduce socio-economic inequalities. They even justify some sort of restriction [justified] on freedom. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>28.2. Marxist views on inequality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The root cause of entrenched inequality was the private ownership of resources. b. These owners of property are also politically very powerful. c. Such power enables them to influence the policies of the government and this is undemocratic. d. Marxists and Socialists feel that economic inequality provides support to other forms of social inequality such as differences of rank and privilege. e. Thus, to remove inequality there is the need to ensure public control over property and resources. 		
29	<p>29.1</p> <p><u>RAWLS' THEORY OF JUSTICE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We have to imagine a situation in which we have to make decisions about how the society should be organised. But, we do not know about our caste or religious or ethnic identity and thus, our positions or privileges in the society. ➤ So, we will support any decision about the rules and organisation of that future society which would be fair for all people. ➤ Rawls calls this situation: "VEIL OF IGNORANCE". Members of the society would start from the most basic position and will do everything in their own interest. ➤ But, it is not easy to forget our identities and privileges, and most importantly not every body is self-sacrificing. So, the merit of VEIL OF IGNORANCE is that it expects people to think for themselves and choose what they regard to be the best in their interest. 	6	60\59

- So, under VEIL OF IGNORANCE, there will be fair laws and policies and it will benefit the society as a whole.
- Rawls, therefore, argues that rational thinking, not morality, would lead us to be fair and judge impartially regarding how to distribute both benefits and burdens of a society. So, we remain free to determine what is best for ourselves.

OR

29.2 Ans:

1. Social justice is concerned with just distribution of resources not only between the nations but also among people.
2. Government of a country may make policies to remove socio-economic inequalities.
3. Govt has to ensure that people are treated equally and enjoy some basic equality of life conditions and opportunities.
4. The Indian constitution has abolished the practice of untouchability and State governments have initiated land reform programmes towards socio-economic justice.
5. Another scheme is reservation for weaker sections in jobs and education.
6. However, such initiatives by the government have invited social unrest.

30	<p>30.1</p> <p>Ans: <u>Art 324 of the constitution states about the powers and functions of the ECI:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Superintendence, direction and control of the preparedness of the Electoral Roll\ Voters' List. b. To conduct election to Parliament & State legislatures and to the office of President & Vice-President. c. To supervise the preparation of the Voters' List\Electoral List. d. Accords recognition to political parties and allots symbols to them. e. It prepares the election schedule and determines the timing of elections. Eg. notification for election, dates for filing nominations, for scrutiny and withdrawal, dates for polling, counting and declaration of the result. f. It has the power to take decisions to ensure free and fair poll. Eg. g. Postpone or cancel the election, Implements model code of conduct, can order a re-poll, can order recounting of votes, etc. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>30.2 Ans:</p> <p><u>Electoral Reforms: Suggestions for constitutional changes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Change from FPTP to PR system----no vote will be wasted---- every party will get a share in the legislature. b. At least 1\3 seats to be reserved for women in the legislature. c. State funding of elections [to prevent the undue influence of the rich candidates on the voters]. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stringent laws to limit the influence of money and muscle power [electoral malpractice]. a. Candidates with criminal cases should be barred from contesting election. b. Complete ban on the appeals in the name of caste and religion during election. c. There should be a law to regulate the transparent and democratic functioning of the political parties. 	6	70
			72, & 73