

Exam ID.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Candidates must write the Set No. on the title page of the OMR Sheet.
--

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE –I
PA-II EXAMINATION, 2021-22

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages. • Set number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the OMR SHEET by the candidate. • Check that this question paper contains 60 questions. |
|--|

CLASS – XI

SUB: POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Time: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks:40

General Instruction:

1. *The question paper has three sections as A, B & C.*
2. *Section A has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.*
3. *Section B has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.*
4. *Section C has 12 questions, attempt any 10 questions.*
5. *There is only one correct option for every question. Marks will not be awarded for marking more than one option.*
6. *All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.*

Section: A

Section – A consists of 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.

Q1. One of the following does not justify to the argument as, why should we should study political theory. Identify it.

- A. Political Theory exposes us to systematic thinking on justice and equality.
- B. Political Theory helps us to have a basic knowledge of the political institutions and ideas that shape the world we live in.
- C. Political Theory is relevant for various target groups.
- D. Political Theory elaborates us different stages of the law making process.

Q2. The 17th and 18th Century political theorists argued that rights are

- A. Inalienable
- B. Sanctioned by the society.
- C. Given by the constitution.
- D. Offered by the ruler.

Q3. The Indian constitution included many provisions borrowed from the foreign constitutions. So, it is criticised as:

- A. Alien
- B. Unrepresentative
- C. Unwieldy
- D. Rigid.

Q4. An evolution was made into the Indian constitution by the SC in the Keshavananda Bharati case. What is it?

- A. Right to property was removed as a fundamental Right.
- B. Doctrine of Basic structure of the constitution.
- C. Principle of separation of powers.
- D. Right to means of livelihood was added as a fundamental right.

Q5. Choose the best description of fundamental rights

- A. All the rights an individual should have
- B. The rights given and protected by the constitution
- C. All the rights given to the citizens by law
- D. The rights given by the constitution cannot ever be restricted.

Q6. Which of the following is correct w.r.t the presence of the members from the Princely states in the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Directly elected by people.
- B. Nominated by the Rulers.
- C. Nominated by the British India Govt.
- D. Elected by means of proportional Representation.

Q7. A police action caused a violation of your fundamental rights. You decided to challenge it in the High Court. In which of the fundamental right will you include it?

- A. Right to freedom.
- B. Right to constitutional remedies.
- C. Right to equality.
- D. Cultural and Educational right.

Q8. Which of the options given below cannot be used to complete the following statement?

Democratic countries need a constitution to-----

- A. Check the power of the government.
- B. Protect minorities from majority.
- C. Bring independence from colonial rule.
- D. Bring social changes in peaceful manner.

Q9. The provision of Directive Principles of State Policy [DPSP] was borrowed from the -----constitution.

- A. American
- B. Irish
- C. Australian
- D. Canadian

Q10. Read the following statements about political theory.

- i. It discusses ideas that form the basis of political institutions.
- ii. It explains the relationship between different religions.
- iii. It explains the meanings of concepts like equality and freedom.
- iv. It predicts the electoral performance of the political parties.

Which pair of the given statements true?

- A. i, iii, iv. B. ii, iv. C. i, iii. D. i, ii, iii.

Q11. Given below are a set of features of the FPTP system. Identify and mark the correct pair.

- i. every vote is counted.
- ii. Voters vote for a candidate.
- iii. Every party gets some seats in Parliament.
- iv. A party secures 30% votes= 30% seats in the legislature.
- v. A party secures 48% votes= 80% seats in the legislature.

- A. ii, v. B. i, ii, iv. C. ii, iv, v. D. iii, iv.

Q12. Direct democracy is not possible today. Because:

- i. large population
- ii. lack of knowledge.
- iii. Experience.
- iv. Lack of involvement of political parties.

- A. i, ii, iv. B. i,ii, iii. C. ii, iii, iv. D. All of the above.

Q13. The financial cost of development is drawing many countries into

- A. Economic crisis. B. Debt trapped. C. Impoverished. D. Civil war.

Q14. In the initial years, the focus of development in the newly independent nations was

- A. Modernisation of the society B. Catching up with the West
C. Economic growth D. All the above

Q15. Which of the following was not included in the 5year plans?

- A. IITs were set up.
- B. Human Development Report was brought up.
- C. Construction of the Bhakra Nangal Project.
- D. Establishment of steel plants.

Q16. The top-down approach of development tends to

- A. View people as objects of development.
- B. Support decentralised planning

- C. Criticise Western model of development.
- D. None of the above.

Q17. The Human Development Report [HDR] is based on social indicators like:

- A. Literacy and education level.
- B. Life expectancy and mortality rates.
- C. Both the above.
- D. None of the above.

Q18. The alternative conceptions of development is based on the-----approach.

- A. Top-down
- B. Trickle down
- C. Bottom-up
- D. Planned

Q19. Which of the following is not an argument of the opponents of the Sardar Sarovar Dam?

- A. Displacement of people
- B. Submergence of agricultural lands
- C. Loss of traditional culture
- D. Water supply to the desert areas of Kutch and Saurashtra

Q20. The present concept of development gained importance

- A. With the decolonisation of the Afro-Asian nations
- B. Around 1950s
- C. After the second half of the 20th century
- D. All the above

Q21. In the broadest sense of the term, development conveys the idea of

- A. Poverty alleviation
- B. Removal of unemployment
- C. Aspiration for a better life
- D. Economic growth

Q.22. The roots of environmentalism can be traced back to the 19th Century revolt against

- A. Big projects
- B. Expansion and modernisation of farming
- C. Anti-environment laws
- D. Industrialisation

Q.23 The subject of local government did not receive adequate importance in the original constitution. Why? Identify the correct pair of reasons:

- i. The turmoil during partition demanded a strong unitary pattern of constitution.
- ii. Nehru considered extreme localism as a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation.
- iii. Dr Ambedkar understood that caste-ridden nature of the rural society will defeat the very purposes of the local government.
- iv. Leaders were concerned at the factionalism and other ills present in the villages.

- A. All are correct
- B. i, iii
- C. i, ii
- D. iii, iv

Q24. “Rights not only place obligations upon the state to act in a certain way, but they also place obligations upon individuals also”. Which of the following pairs may not be considered as an expression of the above statement?

- i. To respect and protect various areas of the common good.
- ii. The rulers are accountable for their actions.
- iii. My right to life obliges the state to make laws that protect me from injury by others.
- iv. Citizens must be vigilant against the encroachment of their rights.

A. i, iv B. ii, iii C. i, iii D. ii, iv

Section: B

Section -B consists of 24 questions. Attempt any 20 questions from this section. The first attempted 20 questions would be evaluated.

Q.25 In India, the government has recently introduced a rural employment guarantee scheme to help the poor. This is an example of ----- right of people.

- i. Political
- ii. Economic
- iii. Human
- iv. Political and economic

A. i, iii B. ii, iii C. ii only D. all the above

Q.26 Which of the following pairs may be included as the features of Rights?

- i. A right is essentially an entitlement or a justified claim.
- ii. It denotes what we are entitled to as citizens
- iii. There is a distinction between what I want and think I am entitled to do.
- iv. Rights represent the conditions that we collectively see as a source of self-respect and dignity.

A. i, ii, iv B. ii, iv, iii C. all the above D. i, ii, iii

Q.27. In the 5th Century B.C., philosophers like-----and-----made a comparative analysis of monarchy and democracy.

- A. Rousseau and Karl Marx B. Plato and Aristotle
- C. Plato and Socrates D. Aristotle and Socrates

Q28. Why should democracy reject competitive politics?

- A. Elections help people build a political career.
- B. Electoral politics is all about partisanship.
- C. Election gives a choice to people to form or change the government.
- D. There are reservations even in elections.

Q29. Gandhiji stated that politics can't be separated from religion. In the context of the merits and demerits of politics, what did his statement mean?

- A. Politics must carry the moral and ethical values of religion.
- B. Political parties may use religion in electoral campaigns.

C. Government should make laws to regulate religious affairs.

D. Government must follow the principle of secularism.

Q30. One of the following is a suggestion to bring reforms in politics. Identify it.

A. State funding of elections.

B. Reservation for women.

C. Lowering the age to contest election. D. One nation, One election.

Q31. What do you mean by natural rights?

A. Natural rights refer to being born with certain rights where no state or organization can take away these rights.

B. Rights which are available with people even in the state of nature

C. Rights which are available with people of an independent nation

D. Natural rights are the outcome of the contract among the members of the state.

Q32. Mention some natural rights.

A. Right to life, liberty and property.

B. Right to freedom

B. Right against exploitation

D. Right to constitutional remedies

Q33. How has the conception of natural rights been used?

A. To oppose the exercise of arbitrary power by states and governments and to safeguard individual freedom.

B. To argue as to why citizens should abide by the constitution.

C. To elaborate the relationship between rights and duties.

D. To resist the amendments of fundamental rights.

Q34. Assertion: Art 324 of the constitution states the powers and functions of the ECI.

Reason: To supervise and conduct free and fair elections, the constitution has mentioned about the organisation of an independent and autonomous Delimitation Commission.

A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. The statement of Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Q35. Assertion: India has adopted the FPTP system of election.

Reason: It has borrowed this system from the USA.

A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. The statement of Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Q36. In the 17th and 18th Centuries, political theorists argued that the rights of men were derived from.

- A. Constitutional laws.
- B. Social and family customs.
- C. Natural laws.
- D. None of these.

Q37. -----represents the highest law of the land.

- A. Social Customs.
- B. Constitution.
- C. Judiciary
- D. Government.

Q38. In a Communist country like the Soviet Union or China, where there is the one-party system, it is the -----that decides the allocation of power.

- A. Parliament.
- B. President.
- D. Constitution.
- D. Party.

Q39. What was the task before the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Frame the constitution.
- B. Transfer of power from the British to India.
- C. Oversee the first election
- D. Formation of the first government in the independent India.

Q40. Assertion: The document “Objective Resolution” was introduced by Nehru in the Parliament.

Reason: The substantive provisions of the constitution have been incorporated in this document.

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The statement of Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
- D. The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Q41. Assertion: The guidelines under the Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable.

Reason: If the government did not implement the guidelines, it cannot be challenged in the court of law.

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The statement of Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
- D. The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

42. **Assertion: The 52nd amendment was made against defection.**
Reason: It is one of the examples of the amendments made through political consensus.
- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - B. The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - C. The statement of Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
 - D. The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

- Q43. Gandhiji pleaded that independence of India must begin at the bottom. Thus, every village will be a republic....every village must be self-sustained and capable of managing its own affairs. So, he advocated decentralisation of:**
- i. Economic power.
 - ii. Political power.
 - iii. Power of the Union government
 - iv. Traditional social authority and power.

Select the correct answer using the force given below:

- A. All of these B. iv only C. ii, iv D. i, ii

- Q44. Assertion: Bolivia is cited as one of the most successful cases of democratic decentralisation in Latin America.**
Reason: The Popular Participation Law crafted a system of automatic fiscal transfers to the new municipalities.
- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - B. The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - C. The statement of Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
 - D. The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

- Q45. Assertion: The provisions of the 73rd Amendment Act were not made applicable to the areas inhabited by the Adivasi populations.**

Reason: Tribal have demanded that their forest rights be returned to them

- A. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. The statement of Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
- D. The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

Q46. One of the following pair is correct about the National Human Rights Commission:

- i. Inquiry, at its own initiative or on a petition, into violation of human rights.
- ii. Visit to jails to study the conditions of inmates.
- iii. Undertaking or promoting research in the field of Human rights.
- iv. Power to prosecute.

A. i,ii,iii B. ii,iii,iv C. all the above D. iii,iv

Q47. Who said that the Right to constitutional remedy was the heart and soul of the constitution?

A. Gandhiji B. J.L.Nehru C. Ambedkar D. Rajendra Prasad.

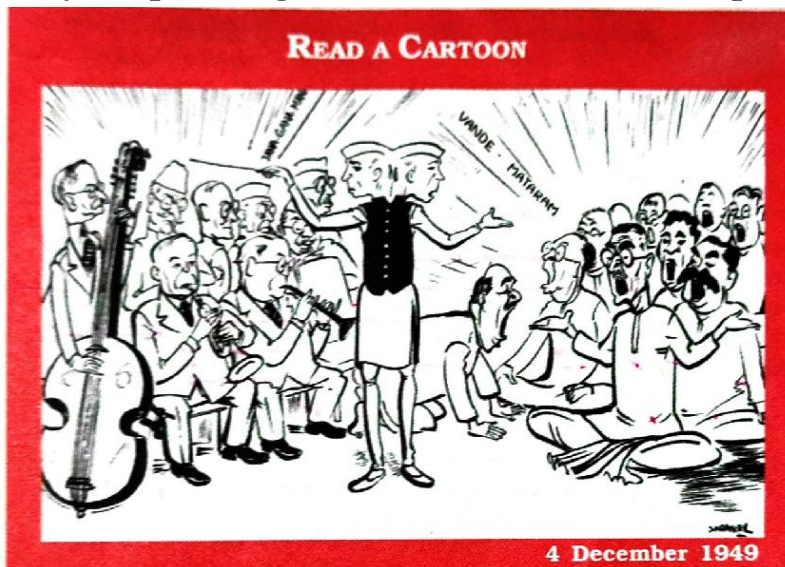
Q48. We take lively interest in many ways as what the government does. In this context, one of the following is incorrect. Identify it.

- A. We form associations.
- B. We organize campaigns to articulate our demands.
- C. We make laws in the legislature.
- D. We debate whether reservations are justified or not

Section: C

Section-C contains 12 questions in total. Attempt any 10 questions. The first attempted 10 questions would be evaluated.

Q49. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



The constitution makers have to address themselves to very different aspirations. Here is Nehru trying to balance between different visions and ideologies. On this basis, can you identify what these groups stand for?

- A. Poor members vs rich members in the Constituent Assembly.
- B. English educated vs low-educated members
- C. Pro-poor vs Pro-rich members
- D. Ruling party vs Opposition party

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

What was the task of the Constituent Assembly?

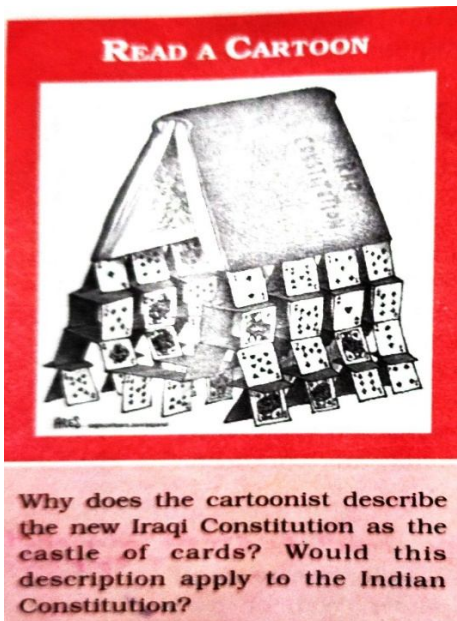
A. To remove the British from India.

B. To advise the interim government.

C. To make laws

D. To draft the Constitution

Q50. Study the picture given below and answer the question that follows:



Why does the cartoonist describe the new Iraqi constitution as the castle of cards?

A. It did not include the hopes and aspirations of people.

B. It was hurriedly drafted by a few leaders.

C. It was drafted in the midst of conflict among many religious factions, who refused to accept it.

D. All the above.

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

The Constituent Assembly was established under the recommendation of the

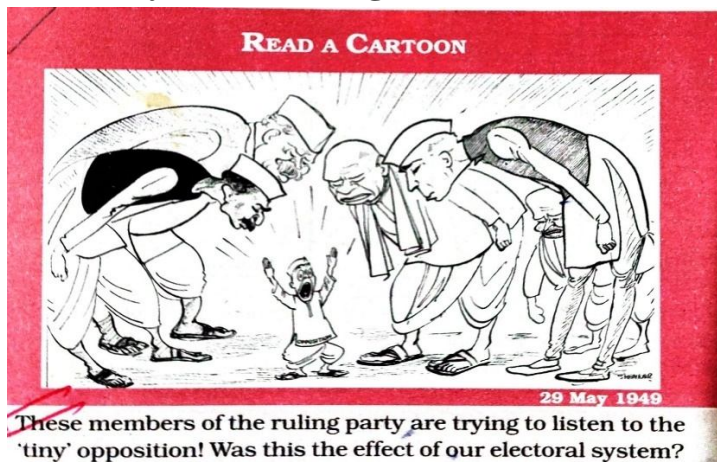
A. Mountbatten Plan

B. Simon Commission

C. Cabinet Mission Plan.

D. None of these.

Q51. Study the cartoon given below and answer the question that follows:



One of the following describes the role of the Opposition in a democracy the best. Identify it.

- A. It mobilises public opinion against the failures of the government.
- B. It asks questions to the government in the legislature.
- C. Sometimes, few opposition parties join hands with the ruling party and form coalition government.
- D. It contests election and tries to win seats and form government

This question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only.

What is an Opposition party?

- A. That forms coalition government.
- B. Those parties which are not a part of the coalition government.
- C. Organise people against the failures of the government.
- D. That ask questions against the government.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Most democracies today begin by drawing up a character of political rights. These rights give citizens the right to equality before law and the right to participate in the political process. They include right to vote & elect representatives, right to contest election, right to form and join political party. Political rights are supplemented by civil liberties. The latter refers to the right a free and fair trial, the right to express one's views freely, and the right to protest & express dissent

Q52. Political rights give citizens

- A. Right to participate in the political process.
- B. Right to change the constitution.
- C. Right to demand for welfare programmes.
- D. Demand for citizenship in another country.

Q53. Which one of the following is not a political right?

- A. Right to vote.
- B. Right to contest election.
- C. Right to form political parties.
- D. Right to constitutional remedies.

Q54. One of the following is not included as a Civil liberty. Identify it.

- A. Right to a free and fair trial.
- B. Right to occupy a political post.
- C. Right to express one's views freely.
- D. Right to protest & express dissent.

Q55. What right makes the government accountable to people?

- A. Constitutional right.
- B. Political right.
- C. Social right
- D. All the above

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows: 7

Though freedom is guaranteed in our constitution, we encounter new interpretations all the time. The fundamental rights guaranteed by our constitution, are continually being re-interpreted in response to new circumstances. For instance, the right to life has been interpreted by the courts to include the right to livelihood. The right to information has been granted through a new law. Societies frequently encounter new challenges which generate new interpretations. The fundamental rights guaranteed by our constitution have been amended and expanded over the time through judicial interpretations and government policies government policies are designed to address new problems.

Q56. In which part of the Indian Constitution, individual freedom has been guaranteed?

- A. Fundamental duties
- B. Fundamental rights
- C. Legal rights
- D. Directive Principles of State Policy

Q57. Which of the following may not be responsible for the evolution of the Constitution?

- A. Amendment by the Parliament
- B. Judicial interpretations
- C. Social and religious customs
- D. International conventions

Q58. Right to Information has been granted:

- A. Through Constitutional amendments
- B. With the help of Judicial interpretations
- C. Through a resolution passed by the Union Cabinet.
- D. By making a law

Q59. Necessary changes made in the constitution from time to time, make it a----- document.

- A. Flexible
- B. Living
- C. Rigid
- D. Legal

Q60. Which right has been interpreted by the Court to include the right to livelihood?

- A. Right to life.
- B. Right to employment.
- C. Right to engage in any type of trade.
- D. None of the above.

******* ALL THE BEST *******