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**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2023-24**

- Please check that this question paper contains 6 printed pages.
- Check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS: XI**  
**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Time Allowed : 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions**

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

**SECTION-A (12 marks)**

1. Who among the following once observed that “politics envelops us like the coils of a snake”? (1)  
a. Plato                      b. Aristotle                      c. Gandhi                      d. Socrates
2. In the 5<sup>th</sup> Century B.C., philosophers like-----and-----made a comparative analysis of monarchy and democracy. (1)  
a. Plato & Socrates                      b. Plato & Aristotle  
c. Rousseau & Marx                      d. Aristotle and Rousseau

3. Deepa Mehta was not allowed to shoot a film in Varanasi because it would have: (1)
  - a. Exposed religious orthodoxy in the city of Varanasi.
  - b. Exposed the plights of tourists who visit the city of Varanasi.
  - c. Drawn criticism on the pollution in the river Ganga that flows past Varanasi.
  - d. Exposed the plights of widows in Varanasi.
4. Freedom is the absence of external constraints. It is in this sacred area only that human being could grow without any hindrance and achieve his full potentiality.” This idea is given by the supporters of the (1)
  - a. Negative liberty
  - b. Positive liberty
  - c. Welfare liberalism
  - d. Modern liberalism.
5. According to the German philosopher Immanuel Kant, justice requires that we \_\_\_\_\_ (1)
  - a. Give due and equal consideration to all individuals.
  - b. Maintain a social and economic hierarchy.
  - c. All believe and respect democratic principles.
  - d. Work towards grass root politics.
6. Justice in some cases would mean rewarding people, eg miners, police men, etc. in proportion to the scale and quality of their efforts. What is it known as ? (1)
  - a. Affirmative action.
  - b. Recognition of special needs.
  - c. Equal treatment of equals
  - d. Principle of proportionality

**Assertion Reason Questions: Directions for Q.Nos. 7 and 8:**

In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

- (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
7. **Assertion:** India is divided into 550 constituencies. (1)  
**Reason:** India follows the FPTP with multi-member constituency system.
  8. **Assertion:** The guidelines under the Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable. (1)  
**Reason:** If the government did not implement the guidelines, it cannot be challenged in the court of law.
  9. An evolution made into the Indian constitution by the SC in the Keshavananda Bharati case. What is it? (1)
    - 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.
  10. Direct democracy is not possible today. Because: (1)
    - a. large population.
    - b. lack of knowledge and experience
    - c. Both the above.
    - d. None of the above
  11. Which one of the following is known as miniature legislature? (1)
    - a. The Lok Sabha
    - b. The State Legislative Assembly
    - c. The Cabinet Secretariat
    - d. The Parliamentary Committees.

12. Match the List I with the List II: (1)

LIST I	LIST II
A. 1973	i. The convention of appointment of the senior most judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice of India was violated.
B. 1975	ii. Beginning of the trend of PIL.
C. 1979	iii. Doctrine of basic structure of the Constitution
D. 1991	iv. First-ever impeachment motion against a SC judge

**CODES:**

- a. A-(iii), B- (i), C-(ii), D-(iv)                      b. A-(ii), B- (i), C-(iii), D-(iv)  
c. A-(ii), B- (i), C-(iv), D-(iii)                      d. A-(iv), B- (ii), C-(iii), D-(i)

**SECTION-B (12 marks)**

13. Explain the features of social **OR** economic constraints on freedom. (2)  
14. Give one positive and one negative aspect of preventive detention. (2)  
15. What is socialism? Highlight its major features. (2)  
16. What is the scope of the study of political theory? (2)  
17. Distinguish between direct and indirect democracy. (2)  
18. How were the British India provinces represented in the Constituent Assembly? (2)

Explain in 4 points.

**SECTION-C (20 marks)**

19. Differentiate between natural and social inequality. (4)  
20. "Perhaps the Question Hour is the most effective method of keeping vigil on the executive and the administrative agencies of the government." Explain. (4)  
21. Examine the limitations of the Indian bureaucracy. List any four. (4)  
22. "Modern supporters of the free market economy advocate necessary restrictions on the market." Explain. (4)  
23. Who are the NETIZENS? What are their views on government's control over internet, especially with respect to the new dimensions of freedom? (1+3)

**SECTION-D (12 marks)**

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

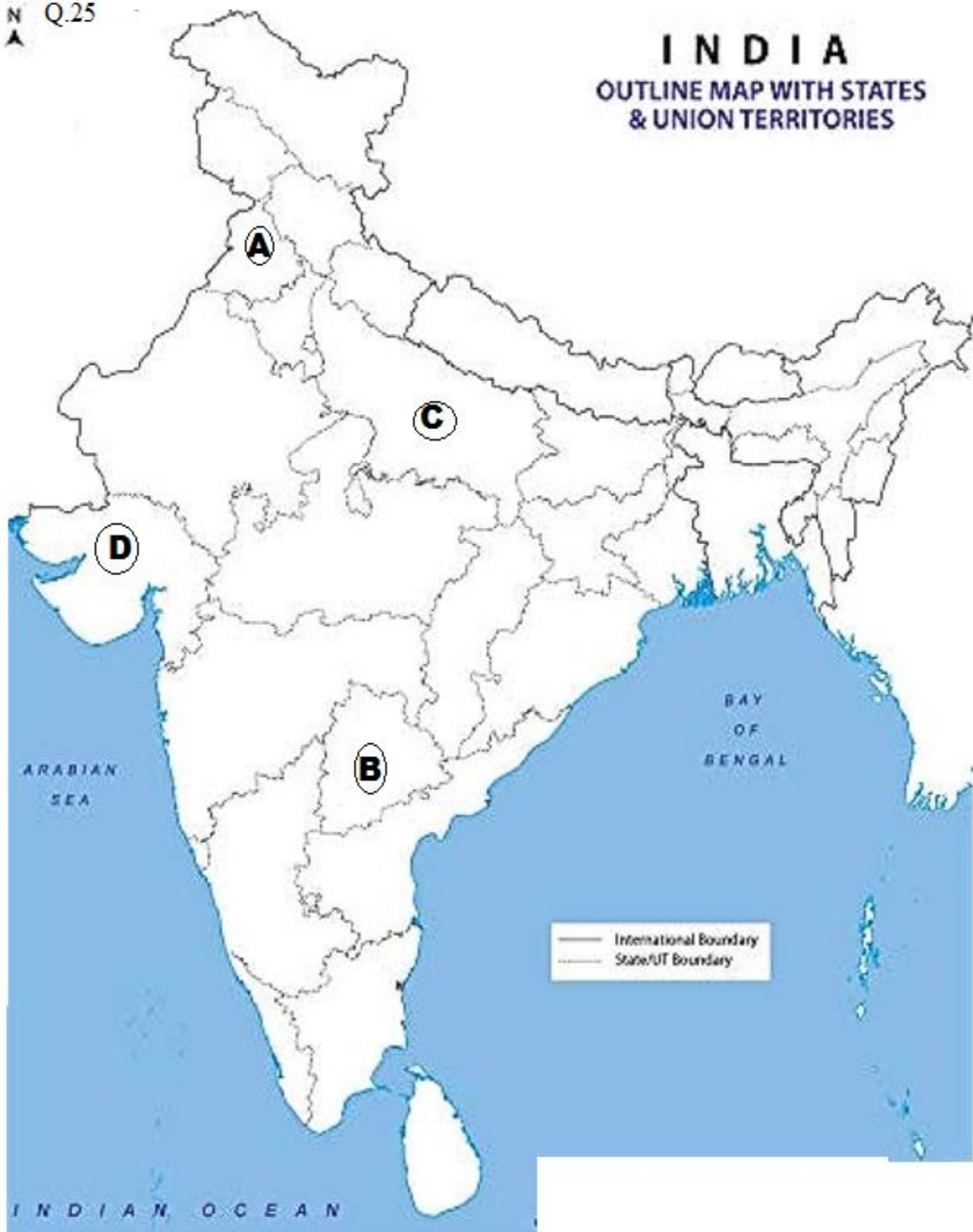
According to Feminists, inequality between men and women is the result of patriarchy. Patriarchy is based on the assumption that men and women are different by nature and that this difference justifies their unequal positions in the society. Patriarchy produces a division of labour by which women are supposed to be responsible for private and domestic matters while men are responsible for work in the public domain. Feminists question this way of thinking by making a distinction between "sex" i.e, a biological difference between men and women, and "gender" which determines the different roles that men and women play in society. Thus, feminists show us that much of the inequality between men and women is produced by society not by the nature.



N Q.25  
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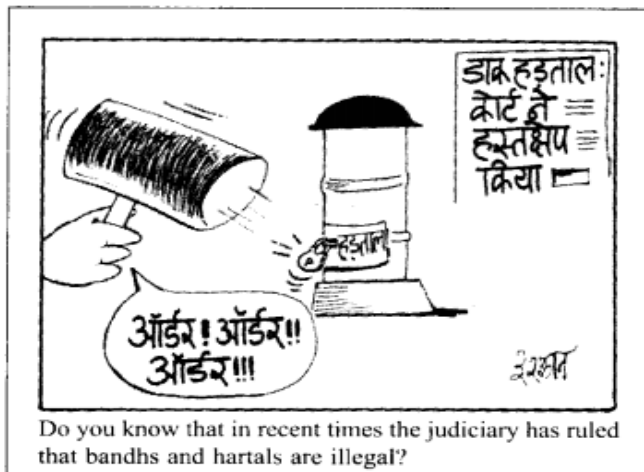
# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES  
& UNION TERRITORIES



Q26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow.

(4)



- What is Public Interest Litigation [PIL]? Give examples any two early PILs. (1+1)
- How has PIL become the most important vehicle of Judicial Activism? (2)

**SECTION-E (24 marks)**

27.1. What are the various dimensions and limitations associated with the Right to freedom of religion? Also write about the controversies related to such limitations. (6)

**OR**

27.2. Read the following situations. Which fundamental right is being violated or used in each case?

- A newspaper report was based on the accusation of villagers of a remote area that some Christian missionaries have offered them financial help and tempting them to accept Christianity.
- The Andhra Society runs Telugu medium schools outside Andhra Pradesh.
- Police rescued four families that included six minors who were lured by the middleman to work in the brick-making factories in Punjab.
- The Supreme Court issued Habeas Corpus instructing the police to produce an arrested person before it.
- During emergency in 1975-76, many opposition leaders were arrested under Preventive Detention.
- Art 16(4) of the constitution explicitly clarifies the position of reservation for the backward class people.

28.1. Elaborate the argument given by the political philosophy of Liberalism in favour of individual liberty. (6)

**OR**

28.2. What are the views and arguments of Marxist School of Thought on Equality?

29.1. How does John Rawls advocate social justice through his **Theory of VEIL OF IGNORANCE**? (6)

**OR**

29.2 What are the different ways governments ensuring just distribution of resources?

30.1 The Election Commission of India has wide range of powers and functions. Elaborate. (6)

**OR**

30.2 Draw suggestions and proposals for bringing constitutional changes for electoral reforms.