

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE -I
ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2020-21)

- Check that this question paper contains **7** printed pages .
- Check that this question paper contains **32** 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
SUB: POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B has 2 passage-based questions 17 and 18 having MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iv. Question numbers 19-22 carry 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- v. Question numbers 23-27 carry 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each and to be answered accordingly.
- vii. Question numbers 30-32 carry 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

SECTION-A

1. Recollect J.S Mill's concept of "Major Harm" and find out the incorrect feature. 1
 - a. Certain actions of an individual or group of individuals might dangerously affect the society as a whole or at least a large number of people.
 - b. 'Hate Campaigns' are the examples of some serious harms.
 - c. Here, legal constraints or state actions are necessary to maintain law and order in the society and save the lives and means of livelihood of people.
 - d. Mill is of the view that such punishments should be so severe [eg life imprisonment, death penalty, etc] that types of harms are never repeated.
2. Who among the following **first** argued for freedom as a fundamental of humankind? 1
 - a. Karl Marx.
 - b. Jean Jacques Rousseau.
 - c. John Locke.
 - d. Aristotle.

3. One of the following does not justify to the argument as, why should we should study political theory. Identify it. 1
- Political Theory exposes us to systematic thinking on justice and equality.
 - Political Theory helps us to have a basic knowledge of the political institutions and ideas that shape the world we live in.
 - Political Theory is relevant for various target groups.
 - Political Theory elaborates us different stages of the law making process.
4. Economic inequality does not include discussion on: 1
- To estimate the number of people who live below poverty line.
 - Difference between the rich and the poor.
 - Lack of equal right of inheritance for women.
 - Unfair distribution of resources.
5. One of the arguments put forward in favour of market distribution is: 1
- It gives us more choices.
 - Goods are available at affordable cost.
 - Government controls production.
 - It makes fair distribution of resources.
6. The 17th and 18th Century political theorists argued that rights are 1
- Inalienable
 - Sanctioned by the society.
 - Given by the constitution.
 - Offered by the ruler.
7. The Movement for Survival of the Ogoni People [MOSOP] was a/an: 1
- Farmers' movement.
 - Grass root and community-based movement.
 - Movement against colonization of the countries.
 - Movement against civil was in Nigeria.
8. Find out the appropriate instance for affirmative action. 1
- Every child should get free education
 - Every adult citizen has a right to vote
 - Banks offer higher rate of interest to senior citizens
 - Every child will read the text by turn.
9. The Indian constitution included many provisions borrowed from the foreign constitutions. So, it is criticised as: 1
- Alien
 - Unrepresentative
 - Unwieldy
 - Rigid.

10. An evolution made into the Indian constitution by the SC in the Keshavananda Baharati case. What is it? 1
- Right to property was removed as a fundamental Right.
 - Doctrine of Basic structure of the constitution.
 - Principle of separation of powers.
 - Right to means of livelihood was added as a fundamental right.
11. Those responsible for day-to-day administration are called the -----executive. 1
- Administrative executive.
 - Political executive.
 - Permanent executive.
 - Constitutional executive.
12. Choose the best description of fundamental rights 1
- All the rights an individual should have
 - The rights given and protected by the constitution
 - All the rights given to the citizens by law
 - The rights given by the constitution cannot ever be restricted.
13. Complete the sentence w.r.t the system of the Parliamentary system of executive: Head of the government is known as: 1
- Prime Minister
 - President
 - Speaker of the Parliament
 - None of the above
14. The time when the members of Parliament are free to raise any matter that they think important is called as: 1
- Half-an-hour discussion
 - Question Hour
 - Adjournment Motion
 - Zero Hour
15. Only the SC has the power to hear certain cases. Neither the HC nor any other court can deal with such cases. This is known as the -----jurisdiction of the SC. 1
- Advisory
 - Appellate
 - Writ
 - Original
16. The first ever impeachment motion against a judge of the SC took place in 1991. He was Justice-----, 1
- Narayanaswamy
 - Ramaswamy
 - Gopaldaswamy
 - Ramamurthy.

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

[1+1+1+1=4]

17. 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.

- 17.1 Feminists does not demand 1
- a. End of patriarchy.
 - b. Equal pay for equal work
 - c. Equality between men and women.
 - d. Right to property for women.
- 17.2 Gender discrimination is 1
- a. Biological
 - b. Political
 - c. Sociological
 - d. Cultural
- 17.3 Feminists believe that inequalities between men and women 1
- a. can be altered.
 - b. are natural
 - c. are based on political discriminations.
 - d. are purely on the basis of educational status.
- 17.4 Patriarchy is **not** based on the assumption that 1
- a. men and women are different by nature.
 - b. women play an active role in public domain.
 - c. women are subordinate to men.
 - d. sexual division of labour determines the role of women.

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

[1+1+1+1=4]

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

- 18.1 Political rights give citizens 1
- Right to participate in the political process.
 - Right to change the constitution.
 - Right to demand for welfare programmes.
 - Demand for citizenship in another country.
- 18.2 Which one of the following is **not** a political right? 1
- Right to vote.
 - Right to contest election.
 - Right to form political parties.
 - Right to constitutional remedies.
- 18.3 One of the following is not included as a Civil liberty. Identify it. 1
- Right to a free and fair trial.
 - Right to occupy a political post.
 - Right to express one's views freely.
 - Right to protest & express dissent.
- 18.4 Which right make the government accountable to people? 1
- Constitutional right.
 - Political right.
 - Social right
 - All the above

SECTION-C

19. Differentiate between natural and social inequality. 2
20. Briefly explain the Human Development Report as an alternative ways of measuring development. 2
21. Explain the features of social constraints on freedom. 2
22. Give one positive and one negative aspect of preventive detention. 2

SECTION-D

23. Elaborate the notions of Positive liberty. 4
- 24.1. Analyze the importance of right to freedom. 4

OR

- 24.2. What are the limitations on the Right to freedom of religion? Also write about the controversies related to such limitations. [2+2]
25. "Modern supporters of the free market economy advocate necessary restrictions on the market." Explain. 4
- 26.1. What is judicial independence? Why is it necessary? [2+2] 4

OR

- 26.2. Make an assessment of the impact of judicial activism on the Indian political system.
27. What are the major challenges faced by the institutions of local government in India today? 4

SECTION-E

28. In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C),(D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of 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+1= [5]

- i. This state has a bi-cameral legislature.
- ii. Art 370 was removed from this former state.
- iii. Under Art 371, this N-E state has been accorded a special status.
- iv. It is one of the two states involved in the Cauvery water dispute.
- v. This state was created in the year 2000.

TABLE

[The map given below corresponds to the questions asked above.]

Sr Number of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State



29. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow. Answer to the questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 40 words.

5

- i) What is the theme of the cartoon? [1]
- ii) Who are these people? Identify the leader. [2]
- iii) Briefly elaborate the term 'collective responsibility'. [2]



SECTION-F

30.1. Explain the different ways the constitution may be amended as stated by Art 368? 6

OR

30.2. What is federalism? What are the major features of the Indian Federalism?

31.1. Draw major criticisms against the present model of development to substantiate it as unsustainable. 6

OR

31.2. Suggest few **alternative models of development** to make it more sustainable.

32.1. What are the reserved constituencies, and the objectives behind such a system? What are the constitutional provisions w.r.t reserved constituencies? 6

OR

32.2. Suggest some constitutional changes for electoral reforms in India. Draw any six points of suggestion.