



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST-II (2024-2025)

Class-XI

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE- 028)

Time: -3 Hours

F.M.-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.

Q NO.	SECTION A (12 Marks)	
1	The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India as: (a) A Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. (b) A Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic. (c) A Federal, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. (d) A Unitary, Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic Republic.	1
2	Assertion (A): Political theory helps us to understand and analyze political concepts and ideologies. Reason (R): Political theory provides the basis for developing practical political policies. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion. (c) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect. (d) Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.	1
3	Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right Against Exploitation"? (a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour. (b) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion. (c) Protection of interests of minorities. (d) Equality before the law.	1
4	Identify the leader. i. His thoughts on non-violence have been a source of inspiration for Aung San Suu Kyi. ii. He demanded swaraj. (a) Nelson Mandela. (b) Hegel. (c) Rousseau. (d) Mahatma Gandhi	1
5	Which of the following statements is/are true? i. Political parties have to follow the Model Code of Conduct during election period. ii. The Constitution of India is responsible for conducting elections in the country.	1

	<p>iii. In India, the voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years by the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution.</p> <p>iv. In Indian elections, candidates can contest from only one constituency at a time.</p> <p>(a) Only i is true. (b) Both i and ii are true. (c) Both iii and iv are true. (d) None of the statements are true.</p>	
6	<p>Assertion (A): Affirmative action is a policy designed to promote social and economic equality. Reason (R): Affirmative action is necessary to address historical injustices and inequalities.</p> <p>(a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion. (b) Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion. (c) Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect. (d) Assertion is incorrect but Reason is correct.</p>	1
7	<p>The tenure of a member of the Rajya Sabha is _____.</p> <p>(a) 2 years. (b) 4 years. (c) 6 years. (d) 8 years</p>	1
8	<p>Which of the following is not a principle of social justice?</p> <p>(a) Equal rights. (b) Equal opportunities. (c) Merit-based rewards. (d) Equal outcomes.</p>	1
9	<p>Arrange the following personalities in the order they served as Prime Minister, from earliest to latest.</p> <p>i. Indira Gandhi ii. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. iii. Jawaharlal Nehru iv. V. P. Singh.</p> <p>(a) i,ii, iii and iv. (b) iii, i, iv and ii. (c) ii,i, iii and iv. (d) iii,ii, i and iv.</p>	1
10	<p>Which of the following statement(s) as correct:</p> <p>I. Rights are privileges granted by the state to its citizens. II. Social rights include the right to education, health, and adequate standard of living.</p> <p>Options: (a) Only I. (b) Only II. (c) Both I and II. (d) Neither I nor II.</p>	1
11	<p>Which of the following is a good reason to conclude that the authority of the Constitution is higher than that of the Parliament?</p> <p>i. The Constitution was framed before the Parliament came into being. ii. The Constitution-makers were more eminent leaders than the members of the Parliament. iii. The Constitution specifies how the Parliament is to be formed and what are its powers. iv. The Constitution can be amended by the Parliament.</p> <p>(a) Only iv. (b) Both iii and iv. (c) i, ii and iii. (d) i, iii and iv.</p>	1

12	Match the column.	1	
	Column A		Column B
	i. Basis of getting citizenship.		A. Inborn citizenship.
	ii. Basis of losing citizenship.		B. Despotic citizenship.
	iii. Citizen of your country from birth.		C. Marriage.
iv. Take the citizenship of another country other than the country of birth.	D. Long absence.		
(a) i-C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B. (b) i-D, ii-A, iii-B, iv-C. (c) i-C, ii-B, iii-A, iv-D. (d) i-A, ii-B, iii-C, iv-D.			
SECTION B (12 Marks)			
13	Rajat asked his teacher this question: "The constitution is a fifty-year-old and therefore, an outdated book. No one took my consent for implementing it. It is written in such tough language that I cannot understand it. Tell me why should I obey this document?" If you were the teacher, how would you answer Rajat?	2	
14	Do you think studying political theory is like studying mathematics? Give reasons for your answer.	2	
15	Evaluate any two features of the Fundamental Rights.	2	
16	Is freedom necessary for progress of human beings? Justify your answer with reason.	2	
17	What is the principle of collective responsibility in a parliamentary system?	2	
18	What is the opinion of Indian socialist thinker Ram Manohar Lohia regarding inequalities?	2	
SECTION C (20 Marks)			
19	Suggest major electoral reforms to enhance democratic integrity.	4	
20	A. State two positive and negative aspect of 'equality'. OR B. What do you understand by 'economic dimension of equality'?	4	
21	Analyse the Law-making procedure in India.	4	
22	A. Mention the major hindrance in the way of good citizenship. OR B. What are the qualities of a good citizen?	4	
23	Evaluate the relation between Cabinet and the President of India.	4	
SECTION D (12 Marks)			
24	<p><u>Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:</u> The rights of men were derived from natural law. This meant that rights were not conferred by a ruler or a society, rather we are born with them. As such these rights are inalienable and no one can take these away from us. All other rights were said to be derived from these basic rights. The idea that we are born with certain rights, is a very powerful notion because it implies that no state or organisation should take away what has been given by the law of nature. This conception of natural rights has been used widely to oppose the exercise of arbitrary power by states and governments and to safeguard individual freedom.</p> <p>24.1. When did political theorists argue that rights are given to people by nature or God? (a) In the 16th and 17th centuries. (b) In the 18th and 19th centuries. (c) In the 17th and 18th centuries. (d) In the 20th and 21st centuries.</p> <p>24.2. Natural rights are defined as _____. (a) Natural rights are those rights which all human beings are entitled by virtue of being human.</p>	4	

- (b) Natural rights are those which an individual inherent by birth and can be taken away by any state or organization.
- (c) Natural rights are those, which are necessary for the economic development of a person.
- (d) Natural rights are those conditions of social life without which human personality cannot develop.

24.3. Who among the following was not a supporter of Natural rights?

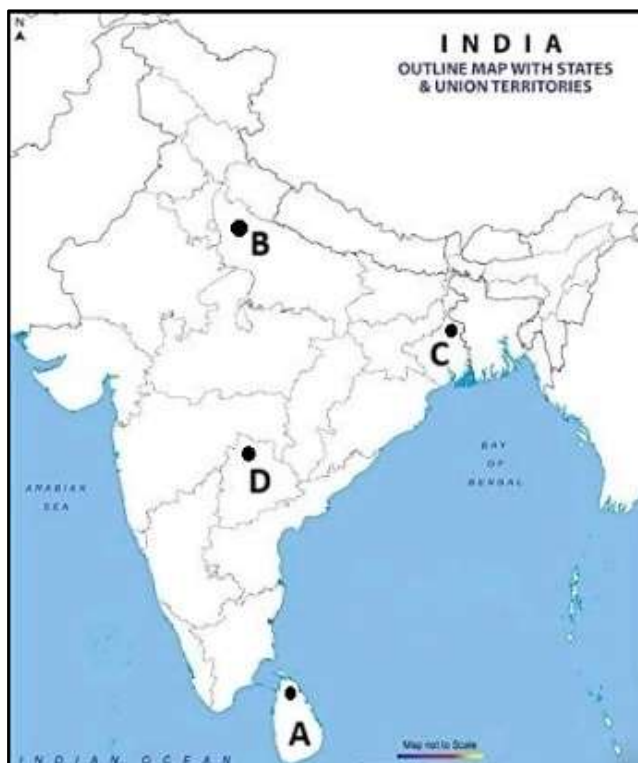
- (a) Karl Marx.
- (b) Locke.
- (c) Rousseau.
- (d) Hobbes.

24.4. Natural rights include _____.

- (a) Right to life.
- (b) Right to liberty.
- (c) Right to Education.
- (d) Both (a) and (b).

25 On the given Political Map of India, four places are marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these places on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows.

- i. The state from which our current executive head of the government got elected.
- ii. The state with bicameral legislature.
- iii. The country with a Semi – Presidential form of government.
- iv. The state with unicameral legislature.



Serial Number of the information used.	Alphabet concerned	Name of the place
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

(Note – Copy the table and answer accordingly)

26 Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



26.1. Bring out the significance of the cartoon?

1

26.2. State the role of Parliament in financial control of the executive.

1

26.3. What are the other financial powers of the Parliament?

2

SECTION E
(24 Marks)

27 A. What is the difference between a money bill and ordinary bill? How is a money bill passed?

OR

B. Compare the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

6

28 A. What does it mean to give each person his/her due? How has the meaning of "giving each his due" changed over time?

OR

B. How does Rawls use the idea of a 'veil of ignorance' to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds?

6

29 A. Discuss any six powers of the Prime Minister of India.

OR

B. Describe the functions and duties of the Indian Bureaucracy and discuss its limitations.

6

30 A. Rights place some limits on the authority of the state. Explain with examples.

OR

B. On what grounds are some rights considered to be universal in nature? Identify three rights which you consider universal. Give reason.

6