



Delhi Public School, Howrah

FINAL EXAMINATION (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. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. **Section A** questions number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. **Section B** questions number 13 to 18 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write answer to each question in 50 to 60 words.
5. **Section C** questions number 19 to 23 are Long Answer Type - I question. Each question carries 4 marks. Write answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.
6. **Section D** questions number 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.
7. **Section E** questions number 27 to 30 are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Write answer to each question in 170 to 180 words.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

Q NO.	SECTION A (12 Marks)	
1	Article _____ of the Indian Constitution empowers to amend the provisions of the constitution. A) 368. B) 369. C) 370. D) 371.	1
2	Arrange the different stages of passing of a bill into a law in their correct sequence: a. A resolution is passed to admit the bill for discussion. b. The bill is referred to the president of India, what happens next if she/he does not sign it. c. The bill is referred to the other House and is passed. d. The bill is passed in the house in which it was proposed. e. The bill is read, clause by clause and each is voted upon. f. The bill is referred to the subcommittee- the committee makes some changes and sends it back to the house for discussion. g. The concerned minister proposes the need for a bill. h. Legislative department in the ministry of law, drafts a bill. Codes: A) g-h-a-f-e-d-c-b. B) a-c-e-g-b-d-f-h. C) a-b-c-d-e-f-g-h. D) b-d-f-h-a-c-e-g.	1

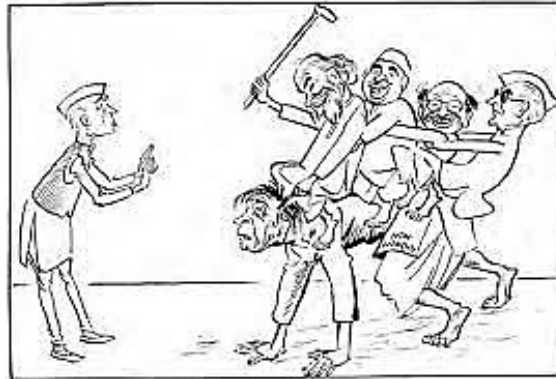
3	<p>Read the following statements and match them with the different jurisdictions the Supreme Court can exercise-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="256 157 1347 430"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="256 157 1060 195">Statement</th> <th data-bbox="1060 157 1347 195">Jurisdictions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="256 195 1060 296">i. The government wanted to know if it can pass a law about the citizenship status of residents of Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir.</td> <td data-bbox="1060 195 1347 296">a. Original</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="256 296 1060 363">ii. To resolve the dispute over the Cauvery River between the governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.</td> <td data-bbox="1060 296 1347 363">b. Appellate</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="256 363 1060 430">iii. Court rejected the appeal by people against the eviction from the dam site.</td> <td data-bbox="1060 363 1347 430">c. Advisory.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Codes: A) i-c, ii-a, iii-b. B) i-a, ii-b, iii-c. C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a. D) i-c, ii-b, iii-a.</p>	Statement	Jurisdictions	i. The government wanted to know if it can pass a law about the citizenship status of residents of Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir.	a. Original	ii. To resolve the dispute over the Cauvery River between the governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.	b. Appellate	iii. Court rejected the appeal by people against the eviction from the dam site.	c. Advisory.	1
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4	<p>The first Municipal Corporation was established in _____.</p> <p>A) Mumbai. B) Calcutta. C) Delhi. D) Madras.</p>	1								
5	<p>“India is a Union of States”. Which feature of the Indian Constitution gets portrayed by this statement?</p> <p>A) Justice. B) Sovereign. C) Socialist. D) Federal.</p>	1								
6	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer. Assertion (A): The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Reason (R): If the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the government, the entire Council of Ministers must resign.</p> <p>A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C) A is true, but R is false. D) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1								
7	<p>Which statement does not match the views of liberals in relation to politics?</p> <p>A) Politics is the activity of state or group. B) Politics is the means of promoting general awareness about social cause. C) Politics relates to limited resources sharing. D) Politics relates to conflict among political parties.</p>	1								
8	<p>Freedom of speech and expression means to express your thoughts through the following medium. Choose the correct medium(s).</p> <p>i. Words. ii. Articles. iii. Symbols.</p> <p>Codes: A) Only i. B) Both i and ii. C) i, ii and iii. D) Only iii.</p>	1								
9	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate answer from the options given below as the correct answer. Assertion (A): All citizens have physical, mental and intellectual differences from birth only.</p>	1								

	<p>Reason (R): Therefore, all people should be treated uniformly.</p> <p>A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C) A is true, but R is false. D) A is false, but R is true.</p>	
10	<p>The right statement regarding rights and claims is/are -</p> <p>A) Rights are contained in the nature of arrangements. B) The beginning of the claim is in the nature of the claim. C) The claims that society recognizes and the state applies becomes rights. D) All the above</p>	1
11	<p>Choose the correct pair from the following -</p> <p>A) Basis of getting citizenship - inborn citizenship. B) Basis of losing citizenship - long absence. C) Citizen of your country from birth - Despotic citizenship D) Take the citizenship of another country other than the country of birth - Marriage</p>	1
12	<p>Statement 1: Pt. Nehru did not want to give equal protection to all religions of the state. Statement 2: Through secular state one can see moral and spiritual progress of the citizens.</p> <p>A) Both Statement 1 and 2 is correct. B) Both Statement 1 and 2 is incorrect. C) Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect. D) Statement 1 is incorrect but Statement 2 is correct.</p>	1
SECTION B (12 Marks)		
13	What are the objectives of Directive Principles of State Policy?	2
14	What do you understand by the dominance of executive leadership?	2
15	How does the Indian Constitution demonstrate its adaptability and evolution as a living document?	2
16	How do politics and government impact daily life, and how can individuals navigate these influences effectively?	2
17	What are the two major arguments upon which Immanuel Kant's moral conceptions of rights rest?	2
18	What do you mean by global citizenship?	2
SECTION C (20 Marks)		
19	What kind of society does India aspires to be? What role does the government needs to play?	4
20	PIL is an important tool of Judicial Activism. Elucidate.	4
21	<p>A) Discuss the achievements of Panchayati Raj Institutions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) How does village community prepare better citizens?</p>	4
22	<p>A) "No society ensures identical treatment for all its members in every situation. Differences in circumstances often lead to variations in how individuals are treated". Explain this statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B) "Patriarchy assumes that men and women are inherently different, using this belief to justify unequal roles and positions in society. This system often restricts women to traditional roles, limiting their opportunities. Challenging these assumptions is essential for achieving equality". Comment on this statement based on your own experiences.</p>	4
23	Indian secularism has been accused of being 'interventionist' and creating 'vote bank politics'. Justify.	4

SECTION D
(12 Marks)

24

Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow. Choose the most appropriate option.



- I. 'Identify' the leader who is making appeal in the cartoon?
 - A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
 - B) Ram Manohar Lohia.
 - C) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.
 - D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- II. What appeal he is making to others?
 - A) Stop making protest.
 - B) Show tolerance towards other language.
 - C) Appeal to make peace.
 - D) Both B and C.
- III. The State Reorganisation Commission recommended the creations of _____.
 - A) Regional states.
 - B) Religious states.
 - C) Ethnic states.
 - D) Linguistic states.
- IV. What is the main objective of the federal system?
 - A) Accomodate regional diversity.
 - B) Promote diversity.
 - C) Make centre more powerful.
 - D) Distribute finance to different organs.

4

25

In the given Political Map of world, 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 country related to Sati Pratha.
- ii. The country related to communist revolution.
- iii. The country where Aung San Suu Ki fought for freedom.
- iv. The country where Plato belonged.

(Note – Copy the accordingly)

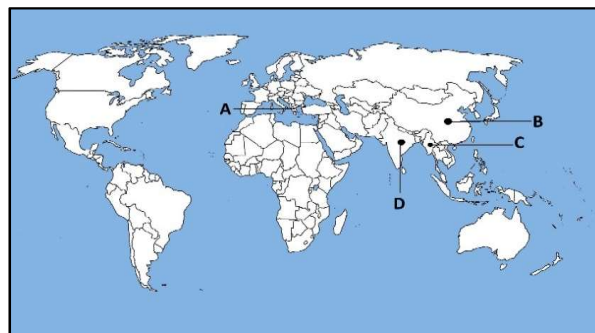


table and answer

4

	Serial Number of the information used.	Alphabet concerned	Name of the place		
	(i)				
	(ii)				
	(iii)				
	(iv)				
26	<p>Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below: The laws created separate areas for coloured and white people in various civic amenities like railways, buses, theatres, housing, hotels, restaurants, etc. Martin Luther King Jr. was a black leader of the movement against these laws. King gave many arguments against the prevailing laws of segregation. First, in terms of self-worth and dignity every human person in the world is equal regardless of one's race or colour.</p> <p>I) _____ refers to discriminations which are present in society, these discriminations are based on race, religion, caste, gender etc.</p> <p>A) Civil liberties. B) Social Leprosy. C) Economic rights. D) Political Rights.</p> <p>II) What were the reasons of Civil Rights Movements of 1950 in USA?</p> <p>A) Existence of inequalities between Black and White which was maintained by segregation laws. B) Denial of civil and political rights to black people. C) Both (A) and (B). D) Neither (A) nor (B).</p> <p>III) What is meant by equal membership of citizens?</p>			1	
SECTION E (24 Marks)					
27	<p>A) What do you think are the limitations of nationalism? OR B) What are the main elements of nationalism?</p>			6	
28	<p>A) Evaluate the concept of free market vs state intervention. OR B) Explain how you would apply the principles of social and economic justice in a real-world scenario?</p>			6	
29	<p>A) "The true test of any election system is its ability to ensure a free and fair electoral process". Elucidate by giving the importance for free and fair. OR B) Why did India adopt the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system for its elections? Analyze its suitability and impact on the electoral process.</p>			6	
30	<p>A) Discuss the processes of amendment of the constitution. OR B) Explain any three amendments of the Indian constitution.</p>			6	