

FACULTY HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

Sample Paper 2019-20

CLASS: XI ARTS

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

M.M: 50

Time allowed: 2: 00 Hrs

General Instructions

- The question Paper is divided into A, B, C, D and E Sections.
- All Questions are compulsory.
- Question Nos 1 to 10 carries 1 mark each. Answers should not exceed 20 words each.
- Question Nos 11 to 13 carries 2 marks each. Answers should not exceed 40 words each.
- Question Nos 14 to 16 carries 4 marks each. Answers should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question Nos 17 and 18 carries 5 marks each. Answers should not exceed 150 words each.
- Question Nos 19 and 20 carries 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.

SECTION A: ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is Preventive detention? 1
2. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides special status to the north eastern state of Nagaland? 1
 - a. Article 370
 - b. Article 371A
 - c. Article 324
 - d. Article 368
3. The most controversial amendment of the Indian constitution. 1
 - a. 42nd amendment
 - b. 73rd amendment
 - c. 15th amendment
 - d. 44th amendment
4. Which of the following resembles most a direct democracy? 1
 - a. Election of a class monitor
 - b. Choice of a candidate by a political party
 - c. Opinion polls conducted by the media
 - d. Decisions taken by the Gram Sabha
5. Identify the correct statement about Rajya Sabha 1
 - a. It is a direct elected body
 - b. It is never fully dissolved
 - c. Can introduce and enact money and non money bills
 - d. System of symmetrical representation is adopted
6. What is a private member's bill?
7. Match the following 1

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i. Chancellor | a. Permanent executive branch |
| ii. President | b. Works in Indian mission abroad |
| iii. Indian Foreign Service | c. Head of the government |
| iv. Bureaucracy | d. Ceremonial Executive |
8. Complete the following sentence. 1
The Constituent Assembly had _____ major committees on different _____.
9. How is the President of India elected? 1
10. Correct and rewrite the following sentence: 1
A money bill may be introduced in the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

SECTION B: TWO MARK QUESTIONS

11. Why do we need to go back to the constituent assembly? 2
OR
What is meant by the philosophy of the constitution? 2
12. Who can contest elections in India? 2
13. Which features did India adopt from the Canadian Constitution?
OR
What do you mean by balanced constitutional design?

SECTION C: FOUR MARKS QUESTIONS

14. Describe any two criticisms leveled against the Indian Constitution. 2+2=4
OR
How is Universal adult franchise a core provision of the Indian Constitution? 4
15. Write a note on Right against exploitation (Article 23-24). 4
OR
What are Fundamental Rights? Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Ordinary rights. 1+3=4
16. Mention the various provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan. 4

SECTION D: FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

17. Read the passage and answer the following Questions: 1+2+2=5

Several efforts have been made in India to ensure the free and fair election system and process. The most important among these is the creation of the independent election

commission. Article 324 of the Indian Constitution provides for it to supervise and conduct election. Over the years, the Election Commission has acted in an impartial and unbiased manner in order to protect the sanctity of the electoral process .In the past seventy years about seventeen Lok Sabha elections and many more State Assembly and by elections have been conducted by the EC. Meanwhile the EC also has faced many difficult situations in holding elections.

- a. Which Article of Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission?
- b. Highlight any two functions of the Election Commission of India.
- c. Cite any two difficult situation faced by election commission in holding elections.

18. Read the passage and answer the following Questions: 3+2=5

The makers of the Indian Constitution wanted a government that would have a strong executive branch, but at the same time, enough safeguards should be there to check against the personality cult. In the parliamentary form there are many mechanisms that ensure that the executive will be answerable to and controlled by the legislature or people's representatives. So the Constitution adopted the parliamentary system of executive for the government's both at the National and State levels.

- a. What is parliamentary executive? Give examples of countries with parliamentary executive. 2+1=3
- b. Why India did adopted parliamentary executive? 2

SECTION E: SIX MARKS QUESTION

19. What is a Parliament? Why do we need a parliament? How does the parliament regulate itself? 1+3+2=6

OR

Examine any three circumstances that led to the amendments in the Indian Constitution.

3x2=6

20. What is an executive? How is the political executive different from permanent Executive? Why should permanent executive be neutral? 1+3+2=6

OR

Explain the Right to Equality (Article14-18)? Is the policy of reservations a violation of Right to Equality? Give reasons to justify. 4+2=6

