## ST. XAVIER'S SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL, DELHI - 110 054

Time : 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 80

#### Std. 11 13-2-2024

#### **Final Examination in POLITICAL SCIENCE**

#### General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory. i)
- ii) Ouestion numbers 1 - 12 are multiple choice guestions of one mark each.
- Ouestion numbers 13 18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions iii) should not exceed 50 words each.
- Ouestion numbers 19 23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions iv) should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question numbers 24 26 are passage and map-based questions. Answer accordingly. V)
- Question numbers 27 30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should vi) not exceed 170 words.
- There is an internal choice in 4 and 6 marks questions. vii)

### Section – A

#### 1. Which of the following defines freedom?

- The absence of rules and regulations a)
- c) The absence of external constraints
- In a democratic society, individual freedom is balanced with: 2.
  - Anarchy a) b) Rule of Law
  - c)
- 3. We require global citizenship for:
  - Global problems a)
  - Interdependencies All the above c) d)
- 4. Which of the following defines citizenship?
  - Being a member of a particular political party. a)
  - b) Owning property within a country.
  - Having legal rights and responsibilities in a country. c)
  - Having a high social status. d)
- 5. Citizenship is primarily determined by:
  - Ethnicity a)
  - Birthplace b) Parents' occupation d) **Religious beliefs** c)
- 6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
  - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct a) explanation of the Assertion.
  - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct b) explanation of the Assertion.
  - c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
  - The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect. d)

Assertion (A): Voting is considered a fundamental right of citizenship.

- Reason (R): Voting allows citizens to participate in the democratic process and elect their representatives.
- 7. The idea of self-determination refers to:
  - The right of individuals to determine their own political status and form government. a)
  - The dominance of one nation over others. b)
  - c) The establishment of communist regimes.
  - The rule of law and democratic principles. d)

- b) The ability to do whatever one wants d)
  - The power to dominate others
- Totalitarianism
- d) Censorship
- b) Changing boundaries

(1+1=2)

- 8. Which of the following is not essential feature of nation?
  - a) Common history
  - c) Common culture

Common beliefs

Communalism

d) Common administration

Common civilization

- 9. A hindrance in the development of nationalism is
  - a) Strong historical legacy
  - c) Emotional integration
- 10. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
  - a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

b)

b)

d)

- b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- d) The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.

Assertion (A): Nationalism can promote social and political unity within a diverse society. Reason (R): Nationalist movements often emphasise common values, symbols and goals that unite people across different backgrounds.

- 11. In a secular State, one religious group does not \_\_\_\_\_ others.
  a) Support b) Discriminate c) Follow d) Resist
- 12. Which of the following best defines secularism?
  - a) A belief in the existence of a higher power.
  - b) The separation of religion and State.
  - c) A system of multiple religions.
  - d) The promotion of a particular religion.

# Section – B

- 13. Elaborate the definition and key concepts of citizenship as laid by T. H. Marshall.
- 14. Provide 4 points of differences between State and nation.
- 15. What was the aim of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment? How were the tribal areas accommodated here?
- 16. What are the functions of the State election commission?
- 17. Highlight feature of Kesavananda Bharti case.
- 18. How is the Indian constitution balanced between rigidity and flexible; indigenous and adopted? (1+1=2)

# Section – C

- 19. Differentiate between positive and negative liberty.
- 20. How is the President of India elected? Write a brief about his/her discretionary powers. (1+3=4)
- 21. Elaborate on instruments of Parliamentary control through discussions and deliberations.

What do the committees of Parliament do?

22. "Any country which claims to be federal will have common concepts". Explain the statement.

(OR)

(OR)

"Federal system in India is marred with pertinent issue, especially demand for new states and inter-state conflicts." Give light to the statement with suitable examples. 23. Explain any 4 jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India.

### Section – D

24. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

'Equal protection by the State to all religions'. This is how Nehru responded when a student asked him to spell out what secularism meant in independent India. He wanted a secular state to be one that "protects all religions, but does not favour one at the expense of others and does not itself adopt any religion as the state religion". Nehru was the philosopher of Indian secularism. Nehru did not practise any religion, nor did he believe in God. But for him secularism did not mean hostility to religion. In that sense Nehru was very different from Ataturk in Turkey. At the same time Nehru was not in favour of a complete separation between religion and state. A secular state can interfere in matters of religion to bring about social reform. Nehru himself played a key role in enacting laws abolishing caste discrimination, dowry and sati, and extending legal rights and social freedom to Indian women. While Nehru was prepared to be flexible on many counts, there was one thing on which he was always firm and uncompromising. Secularism for him meant a complete opposition to communalism of all kinds. Nehru was particularly severe in his criticism of the communalism of the majority community, which posed a threat to national unity. Secularism for him was not only a matter of principles, it was also the only guarantee of the unity and integrity of India.

- 24.1 Who said these lines, "protects all religions, but does not favour one at the expense of others and does not itself adopt any religion as the state religion".
  - a) Mahatma Gandhi b)
  - c) Moti Lal Nehru
- b) Sardar Patel d) Pt. J. L. Nehru

Socialism

Monarchy

Sarder Patel

None of the above

b)

d)

b)

- 1.2 Nehru was the philosopher of Indian
- 24.2 Nehru was the philosopher of Indian
  - a) Democracy c) Secularism
  - c) Secularism
- 24.3 \_\_\_\_\_ saw religion as a threat to the State.
  - a) Kemal Ataturk
    - c) Pt. Nehru d)
- 24.4 Secularism for him meant a complete opposition to of all kinds.
  - a) Communism
  - c) Fascism

- b) Communalism
- d) Secularism
- 25. In the outlined political map of India given below,
  - four states have been marked as A, B, C, D.

With the help of the information given below,

identify them and write their correct names in

your answer sheet along with their respective

serial number of the information used and the

concerned alphabets as per the following format:

Serial Number	Alphabet concerned	Name of state
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		



- i) The state having water sharing dispute with Karnataka.
- ii) The state formed in 2000.
- iii) The state adversely affected due to partition.
- iv) The state which caught nation's attention on
  - 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2024.
- 26. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

In ancient Indian society, justice was associated with Dharma and maintaining Dharma for just social order, was considered to be a primary duty of the kings. In China, Confucius are the famous philosopher argued that kings should maintain Justice by punishing wrong doers and awarding the virtuous. In 4<sup>th</sup> century BC Athens (Greece), Plato discussed issues of justice in his book 'The Republic'. Through a long dialogue between Socrates and his young friends, Glaucon and Adeimantus, Plato examined why we should be concerned about justice.

26.1	In an a)	cient Indian so Dharma	ociety ju b)	stice was assoc Arthshastra	e was associated with whom? thshastra c) Rajniti c		d)	None of the above				
26.2	Whos a)	e duty was to Ministers	maintai b)	n Dharma in th Advisors	e society	/? c)	King	King d) All the above				
26.3	Who was Glaucon?b)Friend of Confuciusa)Friend of Platob)Friend of Confuciusc)Friend of Socratesd)Friend of Aristotle								S			
26.4			-	philosopher wh rewarding the Aristotle	-		-	ould mai d)		Justice by crates		
				Se	ction –	E						
27.	Elaborate on the concept of Feminism and Socialism. (4+2 (OR) How can equality be promoted?											
28.	What are the functions of the Election commission of India according to Art. 324(1). Mention any 4 ways how election system in India could be reformed. (OR) (2+4=6) What is First past the post system? Why did India adopt this?											
29.	Explain extensively the concept of legal rights and State. (OR) Explain extensively the concept of rights and responsibilities.											
30.	Narrate the fundamental right of Right to Constitutional remedies through judicial mechanisms. (OR) Narrate the fundamental right of Right to Constitutional remedies through non-judicial mechanisms.											

-x-x-x-x-x-x-