Directorate of Education, GNCT Delhi Practice Paper-2(2023-24)

Class: XI
Subject: Political Sciecne (028)
Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. This 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.
- 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 of these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
- 8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

	Section-A (12 Marks)		
1.	Who among the following was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India?	1	
	a) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad		
	b) Dr. Zakir Hussain d) Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed		
1	Who said that "Right to Constitutional Remedies is the heart and soul of the 1		
2.	constitution"?		
	a) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad		
	b) Dr. Zakir Hussain d) Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed		
	To which of the following article 368 of the Indian Constitution relate?	1	
3.	a) Statehood b) Fundamental Rights c) Citizenship d) Amendment process		
	When was the constitution of India adopted?	1	
	a) 26 January 1949 b) 26 November 1949 c) 24 November 1949		
4.	d) 26 January 1950		
	Which of the following article of the India Constitution is related to Jammu and	1	

5.	Kashmir and Leh-Laddakh region?	
	a) Art. 368 b) Art.369 c) Art.370 d) Art.371	
	To which movement Mortin Luthar King Junior belongd to?	1
6.	a) Civil Rights Movement b) Non coperation Movement c) Chipko	
	Movement d) Quit India Movement	
	, ,	1
	Vinita is aworker if She is working as a domestic worker in Mumbai	*
7.	while She has come from Rajasthan.	
	a) Resident b) Non Resident Indian c) Migrant d) Locals	1
	Raman a native of Sri Lanka has arrived Tamilnadu from Sri Lanka due to a Civil	1
8.	War there. Which of the following term will be applied on him?	
	a) Resident b) Non Resident Indian c) Migrant d) Refugee	1
	Which of the following book was written by Jawaharlal Nehru?	1
	a) Hind Swaraj b) Discovery of India	
9.	c) My experiment with truth d) Long walk to freedom	
	In the following question, Statement (A) is followed by Reason (R). Read them and	1
10.	choose the appropriate option as answer:	
	Assertion (A): Most societies in the world are culturally diverse.	
	Reason (R): They have people belonging to different religions and languages living	
	together in the same territory.	
	a) Both the assertion and the reason are correct, and the reason is the correct	
	explanation of the statement.	
	b) Both assertion and reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation	
	of the assertion.	
	c) The assertion is wrong, but the reason is correct.	
	d) The assertion is correct, but the reason is wrong.	
	d) The assertion is correct, but the reason is wrong.	
11	In the following question, Statement (A) is followed by Reason (R). Read them and	1
	choose the appropriate option as answer:	
	Assertion (A):): The Indian constitution has an elaborate set of provisions for the	
	protection of religious, linguistic and cultural minorities.	
	Reason (R): Many democratic societies today have introduced measures for	
	recognising and protecting the identity of cultural minority communities living	
	within their territory.	
	a) Both the assertion and the reason are correct, and the reason is the correct	
	explanation of the statement. b) Both assertion and reason are correct, but reason is not the correct explanation.	
	b) Both assertion and reason are correct, but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion	
	of the assertion.	
	c) The assertion is wrong, but the reason is correct.	
43	d) The assertion is correct, but the reason is wrong.	1
12		1
	Select the best answer code by matching List I with List II	

List I List II A. Quebecois (i) Sri Lanka B. Basques (ii) Turkey and Iraq C. Kurds (iii) Northern Spain D. Tamils (iv) Canada Code: a) A-(iii), B-(i), C(ii), D-(iv) b) A-(iii), B-(iv), C(ii), D-(i) c) A-(ii), B-(i), C(iii), D-(iv) d) A-(iv), B-(iii), C(ii), D-(i) **Section-B(12 Marks)** 13 Why the Constitution is needed for any country? 14 State any two functions of Indian Parliament? 2 15 Mention any two features of Indian Federalism? 2 16 Give any two examples of 'Positive Freedom'? 2 17 Differentiate between Fundamental Rights and and Directive Principals of State 2 Policy? 18 State any two features of Indian Secularism. 2 Section-C(20 Marks) 19 Explain about any two fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution of India? 2+220 What are the demands raised by the States in their quest for greater autonomy? 4 List any four features of the Indian Constitution that give greater power to the central government than the State government. 21 Briefly describe about the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional amendment.. 4 22 Explain in brief about the Social and Natural inequalities. 2+223 Distinguish between the inter-religious domination and intra-religious domination 2+2in context of the Indian Secularism. Section-C(12Marks) 24 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: 4x1= Political Theory deals with the ideas and principles that deals that shapes constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner.It clarifies the meaning of concepts such as freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism and so on. It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc. This is done by examining the arguments advanced by different thinkers in defence of these concepts. Though Rousseau or Marx or Gandhi

	did not become politicians, their ideas influenced generations of politicians everywhere. There are also contemporary thinkers who draw upon them to defend freedom or democracy in our own time. Besides examining arguments, political theorists also reflect upon our current political experiences and point out trends and possibilities for the future. 24.1 Who among the following was a Politician?					
	(a) J.J.Rousseau (b) Karl Marx (c) George Bush (d) Mahatma Gandhi 24.2 Which of the following area is not dealt by Political Theory?	1				
	(a) Economy (b) Governments (c) Constitutions (d)Social-Life 24.3 Which of the following Indian thinker was a Political Theorist?	1				
	(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Baba Amte (c) Sukumar Sen (d) Mother Teresa 24.4 Which of the following is not a Political concepts?					
	(a) Justice (b) Property (c) Freedom (d) Equality	1				
25	Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:	4				
	Did you see the latest sting operation on TV yesterday? I couldn't believe the conversation between the hotshot official and the famous actress. That was cheap sensationalism. Besides, it was an infringement of their right to privacy.					
	25.1 How are rights important in our Life?					
	25.2 Which right is being discussed in the above conversation?					
	25.3 What is the right to Privacy? Note: The following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lieu of	1				
	question number 25. Name the following:	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$				
	25.1 How are rights important in our Life?	2				
	25.2 Which fundamental right is about the freedoms in the constitution?					
	25.3 What is the right to Privacy?25.4 Give an example of the infringement of one's right to Privacy.					
26		4x				
	(C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and	1=				

- (i) A Northern Bicameral legislative state of India.
- (ii) A Southern Bicameral legislative state of India.
- (iii) An Eastern Unicameral legislative state of India.
- (iv) A Western Unicameral legislative state of India.



	Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State	
	(i)			
	(ii)			
	(iii)			
	(iv)			
		eral legislative state of India.		
((iv) A Western Unicam	neral legislative state of India.		
		Section-E(24Marks)		
	"Election Commission of India is a powerful body"? Describe the role of Election Commission of India during Elections. Or			6
	Briefly explain the Elections?	ction process of India? Why do we	e need reforms in the	
- 1	statement with the sui	Or		6
١,	Describe the formation and importance of the permanent Executive of India. Explain about the 'Harm Principal' of Freedom. Or			6
		_	do we need these	
,	Constrains?	f Constarains to the Freedom.Why		
9]	Constrains?	f Constarains to the Freedom.Why ual treatment for equals should be Or		6

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