

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

Class: XI  
Time : 3 Hours

Subject: Political Science (028)  
Marks: 80

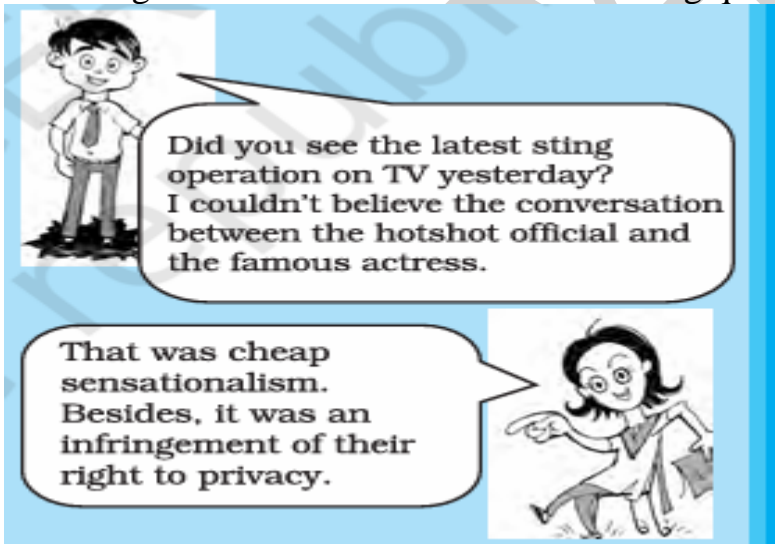
**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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.

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



<b>List I</b>		<b>List II</b>
A. Quebecois B. Basques C. Kurds D. Tamils		(i) Sri Lanka (ii) Turkey and Iraq (iii) Northern Spain (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)		
<b>Section-B(12 Marks)</b>		
13	Why the Constitution is needed for any country?	2
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 Directive Principles of State Policy?	2
18	State any two features of Indian Secularism.	2
<b>Section-C(20 Marks)</b>		
19	Explain about any two fundamental Rights provided by the Constitution of India?	2+2
20	What are the demands raised by the States in their quest for greater autonomy? Or List any four features of the Indian Constitution that give greater power to the central government than the State government.	4
21	Briefly describe about the provisions of the 73 <sup>rd</sup> Constitutional amendment..	4
22	Explain in brief about the Social and Natural inequalities.	2+2
23	Distinguish between the inter-religious domination and intra-religious domination in context of the Indian Secularism.	2+2
<b>Section-C(12Marks)</b>		
24	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:  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	4x 1= 4

	<p>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.</p> <p>24.1 Who among the following was a Politician?  (a) J.J.Rousseau (b) Karl Marx (c) George Bush (d) Mahatma Gandhi</p> <p>24.2 Which of the following area is not dealt by Political Theory?  (a) Economy (b) Governments (c) Constitutions (d) Social-Life</p> <p>24.3 Which of the following Indian thinker was a Political Theorist?  (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Baba Amte (c) Sukumar Sen (d) Mother Teresa</p> <p>24.4 Which of the following is not a Political concepts?  (a) Justice (b) Property  (c) Freedom (d) Equality</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
25	<p>Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:</p>  <p>25.1 How are rights important in our Life?</p> <p>25.2 Which right is being discussed in the above conversation?</p> <p>25.3 What is the right to Privacy?</p> <p><b>Note: The following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lieu of question number 25. Name the following:</b></p> <p>25.1 How are rights important in our Life?</p> <p>25.2 Which fundamental right is about the freedoms in the constitution?</p> <p>25.3 What is the right to Privacy?</p> <p>25.4 Give an example of the infringement of one's right to Privacy.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
26	<p>In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and</p>	<p>4x</p> <p>1=</p>

write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

- (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)		

**Note: The following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lieu of question number 25. Name the following:**

- (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.

**Section-E(24Marks)**

27	<p>“Election Commission of India is a powerful body”? Describe the role of Election Commission of India during Elections.</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Briefly explain the Election process of India? Why do we need reforms in the Elections?</p>	6
28	<p>‘Executive, Legislature and Judiciary of India are inter related.’ Support the statement with the suitable arguments.</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Describe the formation and importance of the permanent Executive of India.</p>	6
29	<p>Explain about the ‘Harm Principal’ of Freedom.</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>What are the sources of Constarains to the Freedom. Why do we need these Constrains?</p>	6
30	<p>Briefly explain why equal treatment for equals should be assured? Explain with examples.</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>What is Proportanate Justice. Explain in detail.</p>	6