

Subject: Political Science  
Class: XI

Long Answer Type Questions:-

(6 marks each)

Q1. Differentiate between political, economic and cultural rights. Give example of each kind of right.

OR

On what grounds are some rights considered to be universal in nature? Identify three rights which you consider universal. Give reasons.

Q2. Migration of people to different regions within the country is often resisted by the local inhabitants. What are some of the contributions that the migrants could make to the local economy?

OR

What are the problems faced by refugees? In what ways could the concept of global citizenship benefit them?

Q3. How is democracy more effective than authoritarian governments in dealing with conflicting nationalist aspirations?

OR

Illustrate with suitable example the factors that led to the emergence of nationalist feelings.

Q4. How is judicial activism related to the protection of the fundamental rights? Has it helped in expanding the scope of fundamental rights?

OR

What is the difference between the system of reservations of constituencies and the system of separate electorate? Why did the constitution makers reject the latter?

Q5. Why are many states unhappy about the role of Governor? Write in detail.

OR

What are the provisions for the reservations for the socially disadvantaged groups as per the 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment? Explain them.

Short Answer Type Questions:-

(4 marks each)

Q6. In what ways can public interest litigation help the poor?

Q7. Differentiate between the FPTP system and the proportional representation (PR) system.

Q8. Why do you think that the advice of Council of Ministers is binding on the President of India?

Q9. What are the demands raised by states in their quest for greater autonomy?

Q10. Briefly explain the "Western model of secularism."

Q11. Peace can be realized when there is freedom, equality and justice. Do you agree?

Q12. Explain briefly various fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian Constitution from Article 14 to Article 32.

Q13 What are different provisions in the constitution in order to maintain the independence of judiciary?

Q14 What is meant by "social constraint"? Are constraints of any kind necessary for enjoying freedom?

Q15 Explain the concept of "Principled distance"

(2 marks each)

Very Short Answer Type Questions:-

Q16 What is "Nehruvian model" of secularism?

Q17 Give any two powers of the "Rajya Sabha" and the "Lok Sabha".

Q18 Explain the reasons for requiring special majority for amending the constitution.

Q19 What is "writ of Prohibition"?

Q20 What is the original jurisdiction of the supreme of India?

Q21 What is "National self - determination"? Give one example.

Q22 What are rights and why are they important?

Q23 What is "Pluralism"?

Q24 What do you understand by the development?

Q25 What is "Universal adult Franchise"?

(1 mark each)

Objective Type Questions:-

Q26 Who was appointed as Prime Minister of India in 2014 election?

(a) V.P Singh

(c) Rahul Gandhi

(b) Sh. Narendra Modi

(d) None of these

Q27 Who was the Chairman of Second Backward Classes Commission?

(a) B.P Mandal

(c) V.P Singh

(b) Ch. Charan Singh

(d) Arun Jaitley

Q28 Which year is declared as "Women Empowerment Year"?

(a) 2000

(c) 2001

(b) 2003

(d) 2004

Q29 Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru passed away in:

(a) January, 1964

(c) May, 1965

(b) March, 1964

(d) May, 1964

Q30 Fundamental rights contained in which part of Indian Constitution.

(a) Part I

(c) Part III

(b) Part II

(d) Part IV

Q31 Which of the following fundamental rights are available to friendly aliens?

(a) Art 21 A

(c) Art 21

(b) Art 20

(d) None of these

True / False

Q32 India have a mixed economy.

Q33 The Planning Commission of India was set up in the Year 1950.

Q34 *Vijay Laxmi* Pandit was the first women president of U.N General Assembly.

Q35 India is a permanent member of Security Council.

## Design Of Question Paper for Class XI

Time: 3hrs.

Subject: Political Science  
M.M: 100

- (i) 5 Long Answer Type Questions of 6 marks each
- (ii) 10 Short Answer Type Questions of 4 marks each
- (iii) 10 Very Short Answer Type Questions of 2 marks each
- (iv) 10 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

Total = 100 marks