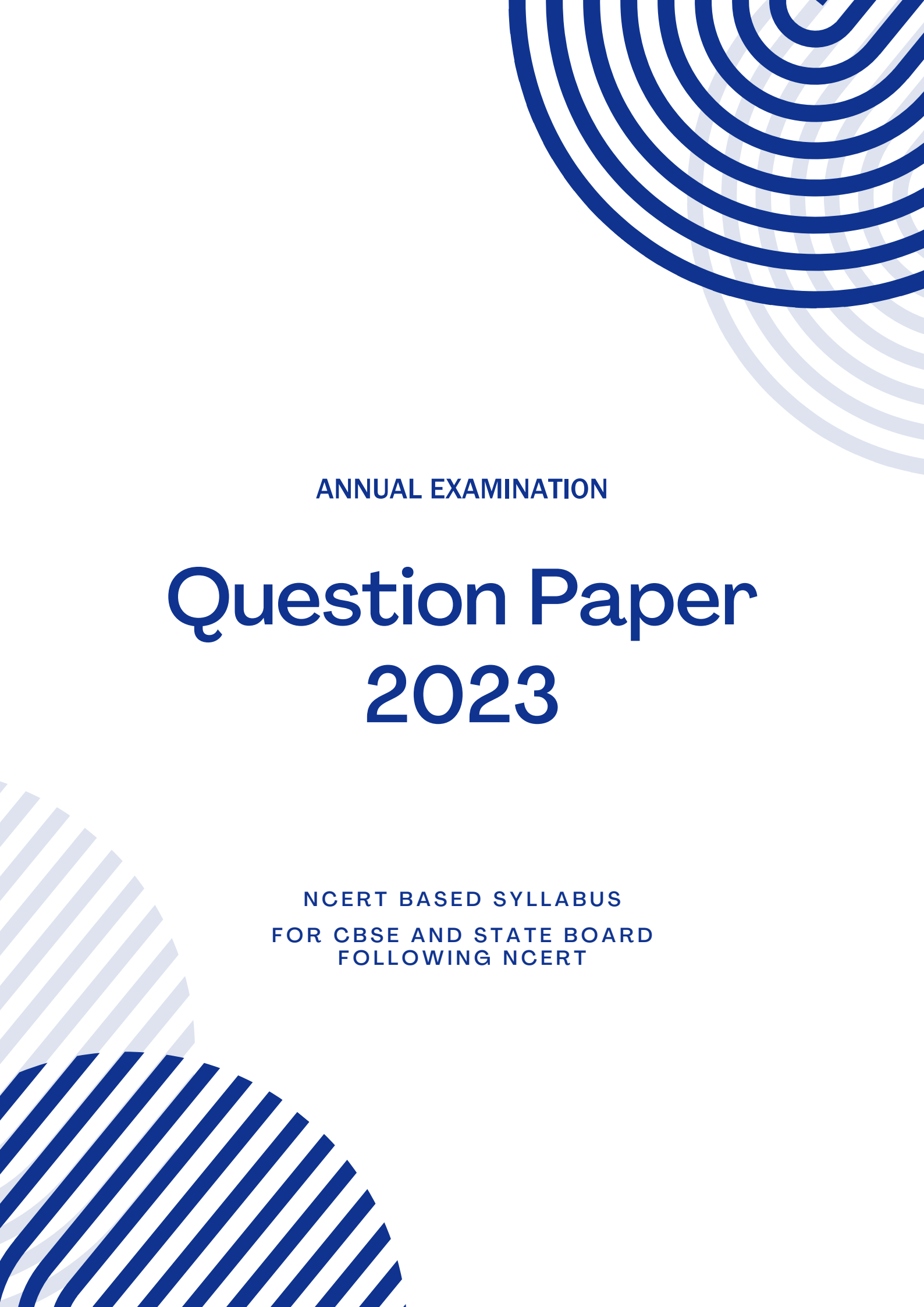




ANNUAL EXAMINATION

Question Paper 2023

NCERT BASED SYLLABUS
FOR CBSE AND STATE BOARD
FOLLOWING NCERT

Class - XI
Time - 3 Hours

Subject - Political Science
Maximum Marks- 80

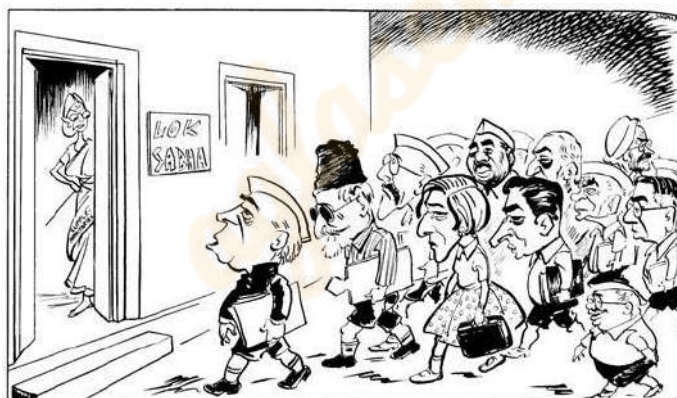
General Instructions:

- I. All questions are compulsory.
 - II. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
 - III. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
 - IV. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 - V. Question numbers 24-27 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
 - VI. Question numbers 28-30 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
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1. When was the first sitting of the divided constituent assembly?
 - A. 9th of December 1946
 - B. 14th of August 1947
 - C. 26th of January 1947
 - D. 15th August 1947
2. The idea of residual powers is taken from the constitution of which country?
 - A. United States
 - B. French constitution
 - C. British constitution
 - D. Canadian constitution
3. In the historic Lok Sabha elections of 1984 the Congress party came to power with how many seats?
 - A. 543
 - B. 408
 - C. 402
 - D. 415
4. Which of the following systems is not based on the principle of collective leadership?
 - A. Parliamentary Republic
 - B. Ceremonial executive
 - C. Presidential system
 - D. Constitutional monarchy

5. Which of the following state does not have a second Chamber of legislature?
 - A. Rajasthan
 - B. Telangana
 - C. Bihar
 - D. Karnataka
6. In 1991 the first ever motion to remove a Supreme Court Justice was signed by how many parliamentarians?
 - A. 245
 - B. 208
 - C. 145
 - D. 108
7. Which article of the Indian constitution states“ All authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court.”?
 - A. article 137
 - B. article 361
 - C. article 148
 - D. article 144
8. The Republic opens with a dialogue between Socrates and?
 - A. Aristotle
 - B. Cephalus
 - C. Polemarcus
 - D. Paramedies
9. Who said the following lines“if we are to bring about a revolution of ideas we have first to hold up before us an ideal which will galvanise our whole life.That ideal is freedom.”
 - A. Mahatma Gandhi
 - B. Pandit Nehru
 - C. Sardar Patel
 - D. Subhash Chandra Bose
10. The lines quoted and question 9are from the Presidential address, where was this conference held?
 - A. Kolkata
 - B. Delhi
 - C. Lahore
 - D. Amritsar
11. For whom amongst the followingSaptakranti was the ideal of socialism?
 - A. Mahatma Gandhi
 - B. Jayaprakash Narayan
 - C. RamManoharLohia
 - D. Lal Bahadur shastri

12. "... And so when men have both done and suffered injustice and have had experience of both, not being able to avoid the one and obtain the other, they think that they had better agree among themselves to have neither." Who said these lines?
 - A. Glaucon
 - B. Socrates
 - C. Plato
 - D. Hariclitus
13. Name the books written by Nelson Mandela and Aung San Suu Kyi respectively.
14. Explain briefly any two ways in which we can promote equality.
15. What is 'veil of ignorance' ?
16. How does PR system works in Rajya Sabha? (mention the formula of determining the minimum quote of votes)
17. Explain the semi- presidential executive in Sri Lanka.
18. Name the two houses in Germany's bicameral legislature.
19. Differentiate between Negative and Positive liberty.
20. What is equality and elaborate upon its 3 dimensions.
21. Differentiate FPTP from PR system of election.
22. Explain the different types of executive through a flow chart.
23. Mention the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India.
24. What does political theory do? And why should we study it? (mention 3 points each)
25. What is justice? Elaborate upon its 3 main elements.
26. Mention any six points from Objective Resolution.
27. Mention any six functions of the parliament in Indian context.
28. Name any four leaders from the given cartoon.



29. Answer with respect to the given passage.

" Then if a man says that justice consists in the repayment of debts, and that good is the debt which a man owes to his friends, an evil the debt which he owes to his enemies.- to say this is not wise; for it is not true, if, as has been clearly shown, the injury of another can be in no case just."

 - (I) Who is the speaker of the above lines?
 - (II) To whom were the above lines said by the speaker?
 - (III) What is the name of the book in which this dialogue is mentioned?
 - (IV) Who is the author of the book containing the dialogue?

30. Indicate any five Indian states with bicameral legislature except for those mentioned in question number 5.



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