

LIONS SCHOOL, MIRZAPUR
Half Yearly Exam (2020-21)

Class: XI
Political Science (028)

Time: 3hrs
MM: 80

General Instruction:

- The question paper has **34** questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- The question paper is divided into A, B, C, D and E Sections.
- Question Nos. 1 to 20 carries 1mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
- Question Nos. 21 to 23 carries 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.
- Question Nos.24 to 27 carries 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question Nos. 28 to 31 carries 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.
- Question Nos. 32 to 34 carries 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.

SECTION –A

Part A: Choose and write the correct option.

(1X5 = 5)

1. Which of the following is the best description of Fundamental Rights?

- a) All the rights an individual should have.
- b) All the rights given to citizen by law.
- c) The rights given and protected by the Constitution.
- d) The rights given by the Constitution that cannot ever be restricted.

2. Which of the following resembles most a direct democracy?

- a) Discussions in a family meeting
- b) Choice of a candidate by a political party
- c) Opinion polls conducted by the media
- d) Decisions taken by the Gram Sabha

3. Which one of the following is not a function of High Court?

- a) Settles disputes amongst States
- b) Can hear appeals from lower courts.
- c) Can deal with cases within the jurisdiction of the State
- d) Can issue writs for restoring Fundamental Rights

4. A parliamentary executive means:

- a) Executive where there is a parliament
- b) Executive elected by the parliament

- c) Where the parliament functions as the Executive
- d) Executive that is dependent on support of the majority in the parliament

5. Which one of the following is not correct?

Democratic countries need a constitution to;

- a) Check the power of the government.
- b) Protect minorities from majority.
- c) Ensure that a long-term vision is not lost by momentary passions.
- d) Bring independence from colonial rule.

Part B: Fill in the blanks with appropriate word.

(1X5 = 5)

- 6. The Constituent Assembly adopted constitution of India on _____.
- 7. The Council of Minister shall not exceed _____ of total number of members of the House.
- 8. The _____ cannot initiate, reject or amend money bills.
- 9. The _____ amendment is about rural local government known as Panchayati Raj.
- 10. No person shall be asked to give evidence against _____.

Part C: Answer the following questions.

(1X10 = 10)

- 11. What is the nature of India as per the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
- 12. What are 'Fundamental Rights' ?
- 13. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?
- 14. How can a Vice-President be removed?
- 15. Mention the difference between a Bill and a Law.
- 16. In how many categories, can the court cases be divided?
- 17. Which type of Executive prevails in Sri Lanka?
- 18. What is the role of State Election Commissioner?
- 19. Provision of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' is adopted from which constitution?
- 20. What do you mean by balanced institutional design?

SECTION –B

(2X3 = 6)

- 21. What are the discretionary powers of the president?
- 22. What are the different ways in which the independence of judiciary is ensured?
- 23. Why is it necessary for a constitution to place limitations on the rulers?

SECTION –C

(4X4 = 16)

- 24. Differentiate between FPTP and PR system of election.
- 25. What are the main functions of a constitution?
- 26. What are the provisions for the reservation for the socially disadvantaged groups as per 73rd amendment? Explain how these provisions have changed the profile of the leadership at the village level.
- 27. What are the different instruments of parliamentary control over the executive?

SECTION –D

(5X4 = 20)

28. Read the following passage and answer the following questions. (1+2+2)

Suppose you are a Judge. You have received a post card from Hadibandhu, who identifies himself as a “member of the dalit community” in Puri district in Orissa. Men from this community refused to follow a custom that required them to wash the feet of the groom and guest of the ‘upper caste’ during marriage ceremonies. In revenge, four women from this community were beaten up and another was paraded naked. The post card writer says “Our children are educated and they are not willing to do the customary job of washing the feet of upper caste men, clear the left-overs after the marriage feast and wash the utensils.”

- a) Does the above mentioned case involved violation of Fundamental Rights?
- b) What would you order the government to do in this case?
- c) Who wrote the letter to judge and what was his identity?

29. Read the following passage and answer the following questions. (1+2+2)

The President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to Bills (other than Money Bill) passed by the Parliament. Every bill passed by the Parliament goes to the President for his assent before it becomes a law. The President can send the bill back to the Parliament asking it to reconsider the bill. This ‘veto’ power is limited because, if the Parliament passes the same bill again and sends it back to the President, then, the President has to give assent to the bill. However, there is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which the President must sent the bill back for reconsideration. This means that the President can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit. This gives the President an informal power to use the veto in a very effective manner. This is sometimes referred to as ‘pocket veto’.

- a) What is the ‘Veto’ power of the President?
- b) How a bill can be passed in Parliament and become a law?
- c) What do you mean by a ‘Pocket Veto’?

30. Read the following passage and answer the following questions. (1+2+2)

A number of amendments are a product of different interpretations of the Constitution given by the judiciary and the government of the day. When these clashed, the Parliament had to insert an amendment underlining one particular interpretation as the authentic one. It is a part of the democratic politics that various institutions would interpret the Constitution and particularly the scope of their own powers in a different manner. Many times, the Parliament did not agree to overcome the ruling of the judiciary. In the period between 1970 and 1975 this situation arose frequently.

- a) What are the amendments?
- b) What can be done if any clash arises between the judiciary and the government

on amendments?

c) Did this situation arise practically and when?

31. On the outlined map of India write and locate five States which have a bicameral Legislature.

SECTION –E

(6X3 = 18)

Answer the following questions in detail.

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

OR

What are the functions of the Election Commission of India?

33. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India.

OR

Give the details of jurisdiction exercised by Supreme Court of India.

34. What were the main differences between the local governments before 73rd amendment and after that amendment?

OR

What are the different functions of the legislature?