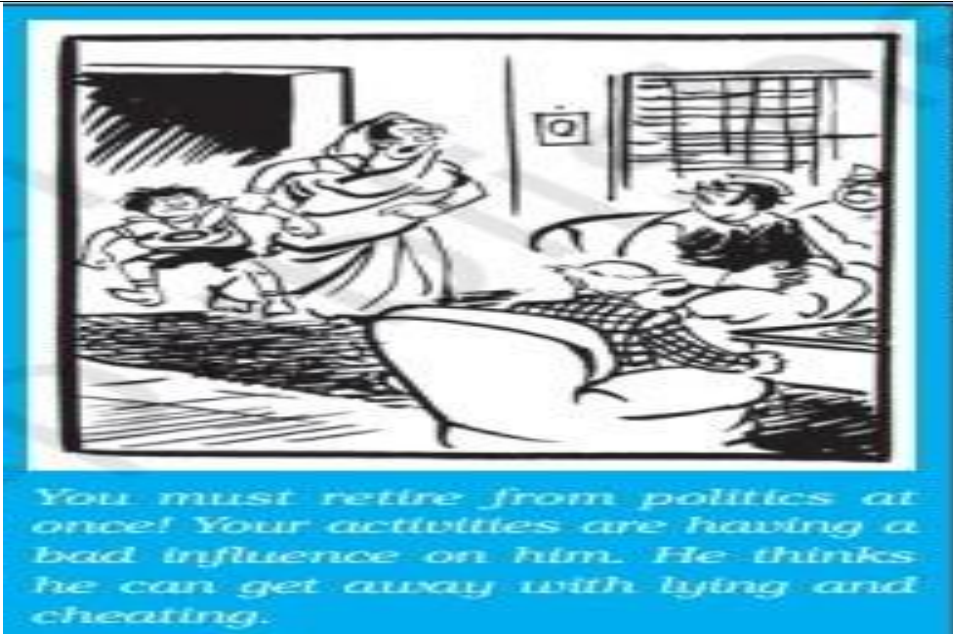


22	<p>'Equality infact is an abstract term' Explain with any four logics. Or What is Equality? Briefly explain about the three dimensions of Equality.</p>	4
23	<p>How the Secularism of India differs the Secularism of European Countries or West? Give arguments in support of your answer.</p>	4
Section-C(12Marks)		
24	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:</p> <p>What would happen if we were to follow the American system of equality of representation in the Rajya Sabha? Uttar Pradesh with a population of 1998.12 lakhs would get seats equal to that of Sikkim whose population is only 6.10 lakhs. The framers of the Constitution wanted to prevent such discrepancy. States with larger population get more representatives than States with smaller population . Thus, a more populous State like Uttar Pradesh sends 31 members to the Rajya Sabha, while a smaller and less populous State like Sikkim has one seat in the Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>24.1 The Rajya Sabha is the.....house of the Indian Parliament. (a) Lower (b) Upper (c) Middle (d) Last</p> <p>24.2 The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for how many years? (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6</p> <p>24.3 Which of the following Indian State would have more members for Rajya Sabha? (a) Goa (b) Sikkim (c) Punjab (d) Tripura</p> <p>24.4 Which of the following electoral system used for the election of the Rajya Sabha in India? (a) Direct Election (b) Proportional Representation (c) Simple Majority (d) First Past the Post</p>	4x 1= 4
25	<p>Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:</p>	4



- 25.1 Which effect of Politics is being mentioned here? 1
 25.2 Who is under influence of the Politician's acts? 1
 25.3 What is the role of Ethics in the current days Politics? 2

26 Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Virtually every state in the world today faces the dilemma of how to deal with movements for self - determination and this has raised questions about the right to national self - determination. More and more people are beginning to realize that the solution does not lie in creating new states but in making existing states more democratic and equal. That is, in ensuring that people with different cultural and ethnic identities live and co - exist as partners and equal citizens within the country. This may be essential not only for resolving problems arising from new claims for self - determination but also for building a strong and united state. After all, a nation - state that does not respect the rights and cultural identity of minorities within the state would find it difficult to gain the loyalty of its members.

- a) What do you understand by the term National Self - determination? (1)
 b) Which nation - state could not gain the loyalty of its members or citizens? (1)
 c) Identify the values according to you which are violated when people demand an independent state in a nation. (2)

4x
1=
4

Section-E(24Marks)

27 Describe the functions of Election Commission of India?

Or

Explain about any three Electoral Reforms needed for the present day Elections?

28 . 'The President of India is a nominal head of the Country.' Explain the statement with the suitable examples.

Or

Explain about the discretionary powers of the President of India.

6

6

29	What is meant by freedom of expression? What in your view would be a reasonable restriction on this freedom? Give examples. Or What is meant by freedom? Is there a relationship between freedom for the individual and freedom for the nation.	6
30	Briefly discuss the three principles of justice? Explain each with examples. Or 'A fair and just society would be in the interest of all members and could be defended on rational grounds' Explain these words of John Rawls with the suitable arguments.	6

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Practice paper-2 (Session:2024-25)

Class:XI

Subject:Political Science

Duration:3 hrs

Maximum Marks:80

SECTION A

1. Which one of the following is an incorrect statement.

- a) The Word 'socialist' was incorporated into the preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976.
- b) The 73rd & 74th Amendment Act in 1997 with Panchayat and Nagarapalika bodies being given constitutional status.
- c) 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject matter of Article 45 made elementary education of fundamental right under Article 21.
- d) To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39-A).

2. 1) Directive principle of state policy are contained in Part III of the Indian Constitution in Art. 37-51.

- 2) The idea of DPSP was borrowed from the constitution of Ireland.
- 3) Constitution of India declares that DPSPs are "fundamental in the governance of the country" (Art. 37).
- 4) Both the Legislature and the Executive should apply DPSPs while making and implementing policies in social & economic spheres.

Which of the statement given above is / are correct.

- b) 1 only
- b) 1, 2 & 4 only
- c) 2, 3 & 4 only
- d) All of the above

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

3. Assertion (A) : The Indian Constitution is the bulkiest Constitution in the world, about five times the size of the Constitution of U.S.A.
Reason (R) : The fathers of the Constitution wanted to include all good elements from about four score Constitutions of the free world at that time and special clauses have been provided for laying down the Fundamental Right, Directive Principles, rules for elections, a list of national languages and details about the conduct of the government.
4. Assertion (A) : India is democratic republic.
Reason (R) : The Head of the State is elected directly by the people.
5. The word that does not appear in the Indian Constitution is
(a) Sovereign
(b) Federal
(c) Fraternity
(d) Republic
6. **There are different ways in which the independence of the judiciary is ensured. Which among the following statements is/are correct in this regard:**
1. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is consulted in the appointment of other judges of Supreme Court.
2. Judges are generally not removed before the age of retirement.
3. Judge of a High court cannot be transferred to another High Court.
4. The Parliament has no say in the appointment of judges.
Code:
a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 4 only
c) 1, 2 and 4 only d) All of the above
7. **Which of the following is/are common with respect to the election of the members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha?**
1. Every citizen above the age of 18 is an eligible voter.
2. Voter can give preference order for different candidates.
3. Every voter has equal vote.
4. The winner must get more than half the votes.
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
a) Only 3 b) Only 1 and 3
c) Only 1, 3 and 4 d) All of the above
8. **Consider the following statements.**
1. Fundamental Duties of Citizens got inserted into the Constitution by the 44th amendment Act in 1976.
2. Constitution empowered the states to adopt mechanisms to enforce Fundamental Duties in contingencies.
3. Constitution does not make the enjoyment of some of the rights dependent upon the fulfilment or conditional of duties.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
a) 1 and 3 only b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only d) None of them
9. Word Politics belongs to which language?
a. Latin b. Italian c. Greek d. English
10. What is the origin of the word Jus?
a. Latin b. Greek c. English d. German
11. Which of the following is a Secular State?
a. India b. Bangladesh c. Pakistan d. Iran
12. Who preside over the meetings of Lok Sabha
a. President b. Speaker c. Speaker d. Vice-President

SECTION B

13. Explain Right against explanation.
14. What is the significance of Article 368?
15. What is meant by Election Petition?
16. Who elects the President of India?
17. Define the term Political Homogeneity and Collective responsibility.
18. What do you mean by call attention and no confidence motion?

SECTION C

19. Write a short note on Independence of the Judiciary. Explain with the help of examples.
20. Explain briefly cooperative and competitive federalism.
21. Explain briefly historical background of Panchayati Raj in India.
22. Explain briefly urban local bodies:- Cantonment board, Improvement Trust.
21. Explain briefly significance of Political Science.
22. How Rights and duties are Complementary to each other.
23. Explain Political Dimension of Justice.

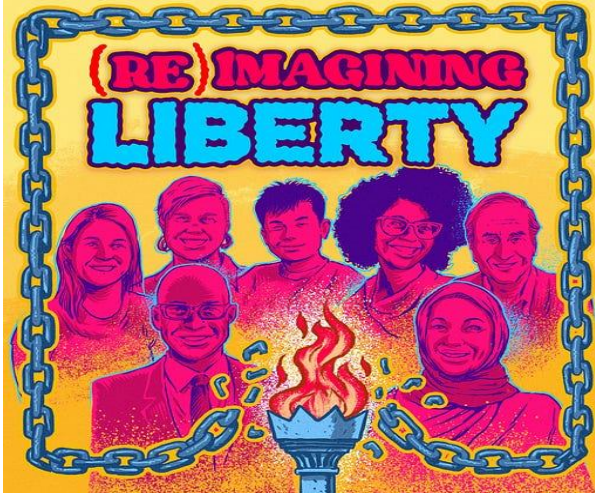
SECTION D

24. Our constitution is called a living document because it keeps responding to situations and circumstances arising from time to time. like a living being, constitution responds to experience. so even after so many decades, constitution continues to work effectively because of its ability to be dynamic, to be open to interpretations and its ability to respond to changes. this is vital for democracy of the country. our constitution has protected the democracy but at the same time allowed it to be open to new practices. our judiciary has maintained the letter and spirit of the constitution. it has insisted that all work has to be within the framework of the constitution. People measures should be taken but it should not bypass the legal procedures. because if the legal procedures are ignored in the name of public interest, then executive will have arbitrary use of power and our political leaders, political parties, government and parliament has accepted its functioning within the "basic structure of constitution'. Our constitution is built on the principles of liberty, democracy, egalitarian, secular and federal, open to community values, sensitive to the needs of religious and linguistic minorities and commitment towards building common national identity. Constitution is a set of rules and regulations on which the state should run. But these rules and regulations are formed keeping a norm in mind. for example: every individual has right to freedom of speech. This law has a principle that every individual's freedom should be respected.

1. Our constitution is called a living document because it is.....
 - (a) Dynamic
 - (b) Not active
 - (c) Inactive
 - (d) All the above
2. Our constitution is built on the principles of.....
 - (a) Liberty
 - (b) Fraternity
 - (c) Secular
 - (d) All the above
3. Constitution is a set of rules and regulations on which they.....should run.
 - (a) State Government
 - (b) Central Government
 - (c) Family
 - (d) Both "a" and "b"

4. Our..... should maintain the spirit of Constitution.
 (a) Judiciary (b) Chief Minister
 (c) Prime Minister (d) Legislature

25. Picture based question:-



5. Define the term Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. 2
 6. In which Constitution we borrow these three words. 1
 7. Define the term Political Equality. Give one suitable example. 1

26. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Which right is talked about in the above picture? (1)
 (ii) Give another example of the infringement of Fundamental Right depicted in picture. (1)
 (iii) What are Political Rights? (2)

27. Define the word Federalism. Explain some of the Unitary Features of the Indian Constitution.

OR

Define the term Liberty. How can Liberty be safeguarded?

28. What is meant by Equality? Explain different kinds of Equality.

OR

Define the word duty. Explain different categories of duties.

- d) Friedrich Engels
- e) Luis Thomson
- f) Both A and B

Q8. Which article in the constitution of India provides equality before the law?

- b) Article 14
- c) Article 15
- d) Article 24
- e) Article 16

Q9. Which of the following is means of losing citizenship?

- (a) Long term accommodation (b) Long absence
- (c) Marriage (d) Government job

Q10. Who said this "Patriotism cannot be our final spiritual shelter; my refuge is humanity. I will not buy glass for the price of diamonds, and I will never allow patriotism to triumph over humanity as long as I live"?

- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Ambedkar
- d) Rabindranath Tagore
- e) Tripat Shukla

Q11. Which amendment of the Indian constitution makes India a secular state?

- e) 42nd
- f) 44th
- g) 52nd
- h) 12th

Q12 The Jews are a majority in-

- (a) Israel (b) Ireland
- (c) Egypt (d) USA

SECTION – B (12 Marks)

Q13. Briefly explain the constitutional draft committee.

Q14. Write two ideals of objective resolution presented by Nehru in 1946.

Q15. How the judiciary can use its power of Article 32?

Q16. Explain the relation between equality and social justice.

Q17. What does common political identity mean?

Q18. Is the demand for national self-determination contradictory in the contemporary world?

SECTION – C (20 Marks)

Q19. What are the Executive powers of the Governor?

Q20. What were the constitutional provisions for local self-government before 1992?

Q21. What is the difference between traditional political theory and modern political theory?

Q22. What are cultural rights?

Q23. What are the qualities of a good citizen?

SECTION – D (12 Marks)

Q24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Proponents of the free market believe that individuals should, as far as possible, be free to acquire property and enter into agreements with others in terms of value, wages and profits. To compete with each other must be exempted. It is a simple depiction of the free market. The proponents of the free market believe that if the markets are freed from the interference of the state, then the sum of the market trade will benefit the society as a whole. And justice will ensure full distribution of duties.

I. What is free market?

- 26 Free market means that individuals should be free to own property
- 27 Free market means that communities should be free to own property
- 28 Both A and B
- 29 None of the above

II. What will happen if the markets are freed from the interference of the state,

- b) It will make rich richer
- c) The sum of the market trade will not benefit the society as a whole
- d) The sum of the market trade will benefit the society as a whole
- e) Both A and C

III. The passage is from the below mentioned chapter

- (a) Justice
- (b) Federalism
- (c) Equality
- (d) Rights

IV. Those with _____ and _____ would be rewarded accordingly

- (a) Merit, Talent
- (b) Wealth, skills
- (c) Property, Privilege
- (d) Social Status, Connection

Q25. Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



I. What are the members doing in the cartoon?

- (a) These members of the ruling party are trying to suppress to the 'tiny' opposition.
- (b) These members of the opposition party are trying to listen to the 'tiny' ruling party
- (c) These members of the ruling party are trying to listen to the 'tiny' opposition.
- (d) These members of the opposition party are trying to suppress to the 'tiny' ruling party

II. What does the cartoon represent?

- (a) The cartoon represents the role played by ruling party and the opposition party is making efforts to hear its voice.
- (b) The cartoon represents the role played by opposition party and the ruling party is making efforts to hear its voice.
- (c) he cartoon represents the exploitation done by opposition party and the ruling party is making efforts to hear its voice.
- (d) The cartoon represents exploitation done by ruling party and the opposition party is making efforts to hear its voice.

III. Which of the following is not the role of an opposition in a democracy?

- (a) The Success of the democracy depends to on the constructive role of the opposition.
- (b) The parties which do not get majority seats are called opposition parties.
- (c) The leader of the opposition party enjoys some privileges equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.
- (d) The opposition usually enjoys the same power as the prime minister

IV. Was this the effect of our electoral system?

- (a) Yes, opposition never wanted to work.
- (b) Yes, opposition were only the nominated representatives in both the houses of parliament.
- (c) No, opposition efficiently played its role
- (d) No, opposition even when large in number, were corrupt.

Q26. Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



I. What message does the cartoon convey?

- (a) Flood of demands for creating new States
- (b) People protesting against the government
- (c) People demanding more rights
- (d) People demanding more employment

II. When was the committee to fulfil demand set up?

- (a) In December 1953.
- (b) In December 1956.
- (c) In December 1958
- (d) In December 1955.

III. Our national movement was also a movement for _____.

- (a) Equality
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Liberty
- (d) Citizenship

IV. What happened in 1956?

- (a) Reorganisation of some States on language basis
- (b) Biggest protest against the government
- (c) Recession occurred
- (d) Human rights were exploited

SECTION – E (24 Marks)

Q27. In a discussion on the experience of the working of our Constitution, three speakers took three different positions:

- (i) Harbans: The Indian Constitution has succeeded in giving us a framework of democratic government.
- (ii) Neha: The Constitution made solemn promises of ensuring liberty, equality and fraternity. Since this has not happened, the Constitution has failed.
- (iii) Nazima: The Constitution has not failed us. We have failed the Constitution. Do you agree with any of these positions? If yes, why? If not, what is your own position?

OR

Sanjay asked his teacher this question: “The constitution is a fifty year old and therefore outdated book. No one took my consent for implementing it. It is written in such tough language that I cannot understand it. Tell me why should I obey this document?” If you were the teacher, how would you answer Sanjay?

Q28. Mention the different stages of passing of a bill into a law.

OR

Mention the powers of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Q29. Explain reasonable restrictions with reference to Indian Constitution.

OR

What is the relationship between liberty and equality?

Q30. What are the main thoughts of Nehru regarding secularism?

OR

Explain vote bank politics. Give example in context of India.