

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2021-22)
CLASS XI
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCENCE

TIME-90 MIN

MARKS-40

General Instructions-

1. The question paper has three sections as A, B & C.
2. Section A has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
3. Section B has 24 questions, attempt any 20 questions.
4. Section C has 12 questions, attempt any 10 questions.
5. There is only one correct option for every question. Marks will not be awarded for marking more than one option.
6. All questions carry equal marks. There is no negative marking.

SECTION-A
(Attempt any 20 questions)

- 1 When was Indian constitution formulated? 1
 - A. 26 November, 1949
 - B. 15 August, 1947
 - C. 9 December, 1946
 - D. 26 January, 1950
- 2 Panchayats have been established in ----- 1
 - A. Villages
 - B. Small city
 - C. Big city
 - D. Town
- 3 According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, the Constituent Assembly was to consist of: 1
 - A. 385 members
 - B. 380 members
 - C. 389 members
 - D. 490 members
- 4 Which one among the following is a fundamental duty of the citizens under the Constitution of India? 1
 - A. To provide friendly cooperation to the people of the neighbouring countries
 - B. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
 - C. To know more and more about the history of India
 - D. None of these
- 5 Write the maximum population as prescribed by Plato and Rousseau as an element of state. 1
 - A. 5040 and 8000.
 - B. 5040 and 10000
 - C. 5020 and 10000
 - D. 5030 and 8000
- 6 Which one of the following arguments is against the Universal Adult Franchise? 1
 - A. It is Democratic.
 - B. It ensures political equality
 - C. It makes people politically awakened
 - D. It inculcates Anti-nationalism
- 7 The enforcement of Directive Principles of State Policy depends mostly on: 1
 - A. The decision taken by the Court.
 - B. An effective opposition in the Parliament.
 - C. Resources available to the Government.
 - D. None of these.
- 8 Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly? 1
 - A. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - D. C Rajagopalachari

- 9 One third of the total number of the seats of Panchayat are reserved for ----- 1
 A. Backward classes
 B. Scheduled classes
 C. Women belonging to scheduled caste
 D. Women
- 10 The Constitution of India was promulgated on January 26, 1950 because: 1
 A. this day was being celebrated as the Independence Day since 1929
 B. it was the wish of the framers of the Constitution
 C. the British did not want to leave India earlier than this date
 D. it was an auspicious day
- 11 From which Country's Constitution, India borrowed the Parliamentary system of Government? 1
 A. Irish constitution
 B. French constitution
 C. British constitution
 D. Canadian constitution
- 12 The constitution of India is Republican because it---- 1
 A. provides for an elected President.
 B. provides for fundamental Rights.
 C. Has Directive principles.
 D. has no hereditary elements
- 13 From which Country's Constitution, India has borrowed the Directive Principles of State Policy? 1
 A. Canadian constitution
 B. French constitution
 C. British constitution
 D. Irish constitution
- 14 Which of the following is not a fundamental right? 1
 A. Right to equality
 B. Right to property
 C. Right to freedom
 D. Right against exploitation
- 15 Election Commissioner in India is appointed for a period of ___years. 1
 A. 2 years
 B. 3 years
 C. 5 years
 D. 6 years
- 16 Why are Fundamental Rights called fundamental? 1
 A. These Rights help in the development of the personality of the Individual.
 B. These Rights help in becoming Rich.
 C. These Rights are not justiciable.
 D. None of the above.
- 17 In Cabinet mission Plan, the seats were divided among which communities? 1
 A. General, Muslims, Sikhs.
 B. General, Muslims, Christians.
 C. General, Sikhs, Christians.
 D. None of these
- 18 Which of the following writs may be issued by the court in case of illegal detention of a person? 1
 A. Habeas Corpus.
 B. Mandamus.
 C. Quo-Warranto.
 D. None of the above.
- 19 In our Constituent Assembly this day of ----- do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution. 1
 A. 26th October, 1949.
 B. 26th November, 1949.
 C. 26th January, 1950
 D. 26th November, 1950.

- 20 Which Fundamental Right makes India a Secular state? 1
 A. Right to Equality.
 B. Right against Exploitation.
 C. Right to Freedom of Religion.
 D. Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- 21 A piece of land can be called as a State if it has---- 1
 A. Territory.
 B. Population.
 C. Sovereignty.
 D. All the above.
- 22 What is a Democratic state? 1
 A. When Government is formed by Rich people.
 B. When Government is formed by Literate people.
 C. When Government is formed by the people.
 D. None of the above
- 23 Which Articles of Fundamental Right protects the Minorities? 1
 A. 23 to 24
 B. 29 to 30
 C. 14 to 18
 D. 25 to 28
- 24 What does Fraternity mean? 1
 A. Childhood.
 B. Brotherhood.
 C. Adulthood.
 D. None of the above.

SECTION-B

(Attempt any 20 questions)

- 25 The Indian Constitution establishes a secular state. This means that 1
 I. the State treats all religions equally.
 II. freedom of faith and worship is allowed to all the people.
 III. educational institutions, without exception, are free to impart religious instruction.
 IV. the State makes no discrimination on the basis of religion in matters of employment.
- A. I and II
 B. I, II and III
 C. II, III and IV
 D. I, II and IV
- 26 Which of the following is not an institution of Rural local Government? 1
 A. Panchayat
 B. Zila Parishad
 C. Municipal corporation
 D. Gram Sabha
- 27 Sustainable Development means: 1
 A. Development of industry
 B. Development of villages
 C. Development in context of needs of both present and future generation
 D. None of these
- 28 Mark the option which is most suitable: 1
Assertion: Local Self Government is known as Grass Root level Democracy.
Reason: It has made democracy weak.
- A. Both A and R are true and 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

- 29 Mark the option which is most suitable: 1
Assertion: India is Autocratic Republic.
Reason: The Head of the State is elected indirectly by the people
 A. Both A and R are true and 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
- 30 Mark the option which is most suitable: 1
Assertion: In India, people elect their own representatives.
Reason: India is a democracy.
 A. Both A and R are true and 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
- 31 Mark the option which is most suitable: 1
Assertion: The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights.
Reason: The Right to Education is added to the list of Fundamental Rights.
 A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. If 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
- 32 The constitutional amendments associated with empowering the Panchayati Raj institutions in India are.. 1
 A. 73rd Amendment Act.
 B. 74th Amendment Act.
 C. 75th Amendment Act.
 D. 76th Amendment Act.
- 33 The names of two houses of British Legislature are----- 1
 A. House of Representative and Senate
 B. House of Commons and House of Lords.
 C. House of Lords and Senate.
 D. Senate and House of Commons.
- 34 We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into-----and to secure to all citizens. 1
 A. Sovereign, Socialist, Republic.
 B. Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic.
 C. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic.
 D. Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic.
- 35 How do we take part in the Government discussion whose actions affect us? 1
 A. Processions.
 B. Demonstrations.
 C. Organize Campaigns.
 D. All of the above.
- 36 From which constitution Indian Constitution has borrowed the Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity? 1
 A. Canadian Constitution.
 B. Australian Constitution.
 C. French Constitution.
 D. None of the above.
- 37 The System of Representation working in India is----- 1
 A. Cumulative System.
 B. Proportional System.
 C. First Past the Post System.
 D. None of the above.
- 38 Which is the force behind Legal Rights? 1
 A. force of public opinion
 B. force of morality
 C. force of nature

D. force of law

- 39 Who appoints Chief Election Commissioner of India? 1
A. President
B. Prime Minister.
C. Parliament.
D. Chief Justice of India.
- 40 Who is the presiding officer of Municipal Corporation? 1
A. Speaker.
B. Mayor.
C. Chairman.
D. None of the above.
- 41 The amendment of the Constitution can be initiated in-----, 1
A. Any house of Parliament
B. President house
C. Lok Sabha
D. Rajya Sabha
- 42 The term 'Development' means. -----, 1
A. Political Development.
B. Economic Development.
C. Social Development.
D. All of the above.
- 43 When a pending case is taken by the Higher court from the Lower court that Writ is called -----, 1
A. Mandamus.
B. Prohibition.
C. Quo-Warranto.
D. Certiorari.
- 44 Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive principles of state policy are -----, 1
A. Fundamental Rights are justiciable but Directive Principles are not.
B. Fundamental Rights are for citizens but Directive Principles are for States.
C. Fundamental Rights can be suspended but Directive Principles cannot be suspended.
D. All the above.
- 45 Write the symbols of CPI and Bahujan Samajwadi Party. 1
A. Sickle and Broom.
B. Star and Cycle.
C. Sickle and Elephant.
D. Star and Elephant
- 46 Local Self Government in the capital city of Delhi is divided into-----, 1
A. North Zone
B. South Zone
C. East Zone
D. All the above
- 47 Who presides over the meetings of Zila Parishad? 1
A. Pradhan
B. Sarpanch.
C. Chairman.
D. None of the above.
- 48 The last Fundamental duty was added to the Indian Constitution by the -----, 1
A. 86th Amendment Act 2002
B. 73rd Amendment Act 2000
C. 74th Amendment Act 2001
D. 86th Amendment Act 2000

SECTION-C
(Attempt any 10 questions)

- 49 Observe the given cartoon carefully and answer the following questions.

What does this picture signify?

- A. Common man fighting.
- B. Chaos in Democracy.
- C. People playing Game.
- D. None of the above.



- 50 The Reforms in the electoral pattern that can bring peace in India is -----.

- A. Compulsory voting.
- B. Election on Government Expense.
- C. Ban on candidates contesting from more than one constituency.
- D. All the above.

- 51 **Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions-**

In 1982 during the construction work for Asian Games the government engaged a few contractors. These contractors employed a large number of very poor construction workers from different parts of the country to build the flyovers and stadiums. These workers were kept in poor working conditions and were paid less than the minimum wages decided by the government. A team of social scientists studied their poor condition and petitioned the Supreme Court.

Where was the construction work going on?

- A. Commonwealth games
- B. Olympics
- C. National Games
- D. Asian Games

- 52 The Fundamental Right which was violated by the contractor-----.

- A. Right to Religion.
- B. Right to Freedom.
- C. Right against Exploitation.
- D. Right to Equality.

- 53 What was being constructed?

- A. National Highway.
- B. Flyovers and Stadiums.
- C. Residential and Office Buildings.
- D. Dispensaries and Hospitals

- 54 Where did the Social Scientists filed the case?

- A. Subordinate Court.
- B. Nyaya panchayat
- C. High Court.
- D. Supreme Court.

- 55 **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:-**

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.

Our constitution is called a living document because it.....

- A. does not change
 - B. it is Static
 - C. changes according to circumstances.
 - D. All the above
- 56 Every individual has right to freedom of speech. This law has a principle-----.
- A. that every individual's freedom should be respected
 - B. building common national identity.
 - C. basic structure of constitution.
 - D. constitution responds to experience.
- 57 Our..... should maintain the letter and spirit of the constitution.
- A. Judiciary
 - B. Chief Minister
 - C. Prime Minster
 - D. President
- 58 After -----decades, constitution continues to work effectively.
- A. 5 decades
 - B. 6 decades
 - C. 7 decades
 - D. 8 decades
- 59 Constitution is a set of rules and regulations which is used to run-----.
- A. State Government
 - B. Central Government
 - C. Family
 - D. Both A and B
- 60 Our constitution is not built on the principles of.....
- A. Liberty
 - B. Fraternity
 - C. Inequality
 - D All the above