

# Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

## Practice Paper

Session: 2024-25

Class: 11th

Subject: Political Science (028)

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

### Section-A (12 Marks)

1. -----is the mirror of the Indian constitution. 1
- a) Constituent Assembly
  - b) Preamble
  - c) Fundamental Rights
  - d) Fundamental Duties
2. Correctly match the following table and choose the correct code option— 1

Colum-A	Colum-B
A. First Meeting of the Constituent Assembly	i) 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950
B. Constitution was adopted/enacted	ii) 22 January 1947
C. The objective resolution of the Constitution was accepted	iii) 22 November 1949
D. The constitution was implemented	iv) 9 <sup>th</sup> December 1946

Codes-

- a) A-(iii),B-(i),C-(ii),D-(iv)
- b) A-(ii),B-(i),C-(iii),D-(iv)
- c) A-(iv),B-(iii),C-(ii),D-(i)
- d) A-(iv),B-(ii),C-(iii),D-(i)

3. Who was the temporary head of the constituent assembly at its first meeting? 1
- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - b) Sachchidanand Sinha
  - c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
  - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Which committee demanded the Declaration of Rights in 1928? 1
- a) Jawaharlal Nehru Committee
  - b) Motilal Nehru committee
  - c) K.M. Munshi Committee
  - d) K.Kamraj Committee
5. In the following question there is a statement (A) and its reason (R). Carefully read the sentences and choose the correct option given below— 1
- (A) The right to property is not a fundamental right now.
- (R) In 1978 it was withdrawn from the list of fundamental rights.
6. Which fundamental right is also known as the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution? 1
- a) Right to Equality
  - b) Right against Exploitation
  - c) Right to freedom of Religion
  - d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
7. The leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha is— 1
- a) President
  - b) Prime Minister
  - c) Governor
  - d) Chief Minister
8. Which kind/type of Executive is there in India? 1
- a) Parliamentary
  - b) Presidential
  - c) Oligarch
  - d) Anarchist

9. Choose the most appropriate sequence of the process of making law of a bill from the given code below— 1

- (i) Discussion on the report of the committee
- (ii) First Reading
- (iii) Process in the second house

(iv) President's acceptance

(v) Third Reading

(vi) Second Reading

Codes-

a) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv),(v),(vi)

b) (ii),(vi),(v),(iii),(i),(iv)

c) (ii),(vi),(i),(v),(iii),(iv)

d) (vi),(v),(iv),(iii),(ii),(i)

10. Who among the following is also a part other than the upper house and the lower house in the Indian Parliament — 1

- a) The Chief Justice of India
- b) The President of India
- c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- d) The Chief of the Army staff

11. In the following question there is a statement (A) and it's reason (R).  
Carefully read the sentences and choose the correct option given below— 1

(A) The High courts can also pass a Writ.

(R) Writs protect the fundamental rights of Citizens.

12. The Supreme Court of India is situated in..... 1

a) Mumbai

b) New Delhi

c) Kolkata

d) Chennai

### **Section-B (12 Marks)**

13. Write any two characteristics of the Indian constitution which are similar to the British Constitution? 2

14. Mention about any two Directive Principles of State Policy given in the Indian Constitution? 2

15. What does 'Presidential Executive' mean? Give an example. 2

16. What does the meaning of the 'collective responsibility' of the Executive? 2

17. State any two means by which the Legislature can control the Executive? 2

18. Write any two features of the Judiciary of India? 2

### **Section-C (20 Marks)**

19. Describe any four sources of the Indian Constitution. 4

20. What does 'accused' mean? Write about the three rights given to an accused as per the Indian Constitution? 4

21. 'Although there are so many reforms have been made in the Indian Electoral System, yet many more still needed.' Support the statement with suitable points. 4

Or

‘Elections have a special importance in the Democracy’. Write the suitable points in support of the statement.

22. ‘The Election Commission in India is a free and fair institution.’ Examine the statement. 4

Or

How would you choose the Monitor of your class democratically? Write in brief the process of the election of your class Monitor.

23. ‘The actual power lies with the Prime Minister in India’. Examine the statement with any four suitable comments. 4

**Section-D (12 Marks)**

24. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given below—  
All citizens cannot take direct part in making every decision. Therefore, representatives are elected by the people. This is how elections become important. Whenever we think of India as a democracy, our mind invariably turns to the last elections. Elections have today become the most visible symbol of the democratic process. We often distinguish between direct and indirect democracy. A direct democracy is one where the citizens directly participate in the day-to-day decision making and in the running of the government. The ancient city-states in Greece were considered examples of direct democracy. Many would consider local governments, especially gram sabhas, to be the closest examples of direct democracy. But this kind of direct democracy cannot be practiced when a decision has to be taken by lakhs and crores of people. That is why rule by the people usually means rule by people’s representatives. (1+1+1+1)

(i) Which of the following is difficult in a large democracy?

- a) Direct Elections
- b) Indirect Elections

- c) Democratic Process
- d) A successful Electoral System

(ii) .....is an example of direct democracy.

- a) The Polis State of Ancient Greece/Athens
- b) Egypt
- c) India
- d) Russia

(iii) Which of the following is an example of an indirect democracy?

- a) Gram Sabha
- b) India
- c) Switzerland
- d) Ancient Athens

(iv) Usually why the rule of representatives of the people is considered as the rule of the people itself?

- a) Representatives take the decisions for all
- b) Representatives are secondary
- c) Citizens are secondary
- d) Representatives are primary

25. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow---



- i) To which organization the flag shown in the cartoon belongs to? 1
- ii) Which document is trying to be framed here? 1

iii) Why this effort was failed? 2

**Note—This question is only for the visually impaired students in lieu of question number 25.**

i) In which organization's flag have twelve stars? 1

ii) Who tried to make the European Constitution? 1

iii) Why did the effort of making European Constitution fail? 1

iv) To which continent does the European Union belong to? 1

26. Carefully study the picture given below and answer the following questions?



i) Which fundamental right is shown violated in this picture? 1

ii) Why is this a violation of a Fundamental Right? 1

iii) What does 'beggar' (Forced Labour) mean? 2

**Note—This question is only for the visually impaired students in lieu of question number 26.**

i) What is the right against Exploitation? 1

ii) What does 'beggar' (Forced Labour) mean? 1

iii) What is the importance of this right? 1

iv) Which action may be taken in this case?

### **Section-E (24 Marks)**

27. Describe about the Election process of India? 6

Or

Explain the formation and functions of the Indian Election Commission?

28. Write about any six methods of Election campaign in India? 6

Or

Which are the required conditions for a Democratic election? Explain.

29. 'The function of the Parliament is not only the formation of laws.' Write the major functions of Indian Parliament in the reference of the above statement.

Or

Comparatively examine the powers of the upper house and the lower house of the Indian Parliament? 6

30. Briefly compare the positive and negative aspects of the Judicial Activism?

Or

Explain the jurisdiction of Supreme Court in brief. 6