

**GULF SAHODAYA EXAMINATION**  
**SAUDI CHAPTER –FEBRUARY 2021**  
**CLASS XI—POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**TIME:3Hrs**

**MAX.MARKS-80**

**Instructions:**

- i. All Questions are Compulsory.
  - ii. Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
  - iii. Section B has 2 passage –based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each.
  - iv. Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
  - v. Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
  - vi. Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly.
  - vii. Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150words each.
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**Section – A**

- 1.The members of the Constituent Assembly were: 1
  - (a) Directly elected
  - (b) Nominated by Congress and Muslim League
  - (c) Indirectly elected
  - (d) d.Appointed by the Governor-General and Governors
  
2. 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
  
3. The Upper House of the Indian Parliament is known as: 1
  - (a) Lok Sabha
  - (b) Rajya Sabha
  - (c) Council of Ministers
  - (d) Legislative Council
  
- 4.The President can be removed by: 1
  - (a) The Rajya Sabha
  - (b) The Lok Sabha
  - (c) The Electoral College
  - (d) Impeachment
  
5. \_\_\_\_ government is about the government closest to the common people. 1
  - (a) Local
  - (b) Union
  - (c) State
  - (d) Provincial

**OR** The Judges of the Supreme Court of India retire at the age of:

- (a) 62 years
- (b) 65 years
- (c) 60 years
- (d) 50 years

6. 'Long Walk to Freedom' is an autobiography of 1

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Nelson Mandela
- (c) Salman Rushdie
- (d) Aung San Suu Ky

7. Which of the following statements is correct? 1

- (a) Liberty and Equality are opposed to each other
- (b) Liberty and Law are opposed to each other
- (c) Liberty and Equality are supplementary
- (d) Liberty and Equality are contradictory

8. Mohit and Rohit **are** brothers. While Rohan is a successful doctor, Rohit is a sportsman. Rohit enjoys fame and people often give him special treatment. This difference in treatment is a result of

- (a) Different choices and preferences
- (b) Difference in the equality of status 1
- (c) Inequality in access to basic goods such as education, healthcare
- (d) Luck

9. 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

10. Who is associated with Narmada Bachao Andolan? 1

- (a) Shashi Tharoor
- (b) Kailash Satyarthi
- (c) Medha Patkar
- (d) None of the above

11. The melting of the Arctic and Antarctica may cause 1

- (a) Floods and submergence of low lying areas
- (b) Disastrous earthquake
- (c) Drought
- (d) Famines

12. The idea of our Preamble is borrowed from the 1

- (a) Canada constitution
- (b) U.K constitution
- (c) U.S constitution
- (d) French constitution

13. Parliament gets to decide about\_\_\_\_\_ 1  
(a) Law and Judiciary  
(b) Laws and policies  
(c) Judiciary and application  
(d) None of the above
14. After the polling has finished, the votes are counted under the supervision of 1  
(a) Election Commission  
(b) Polling Officer  
(c) Returning Officers and Observers  
(d) Delimitation officer
15. The Indian President may address either house of parliament under 1  
(a) Article 73  
(b) Article 80  
(c) Article 86  
(d) Article 90
16. Panchayats have been established in:  
(a) Villages  
(b) Town  
(c) Small city  
(d) Big city

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow ; (1+1+1+1=4)

Restrictions on the freedom of individuals may come from domination and external controls. Such restrictions may be imposed by force or they may be imposed by a government through laws which embody the power of the rulers over the people and which may have the backing of force. This was the form of constraint represented by colonial rulers over their subjects, or by the system of apartheid in South Africa. Some form of government may be inevitable but if the government is a democratic one, the members of a state could retain some control over their rulers. That is why democratic government is considered to be an important means of protecting the freedom of people.

17 a. In the absence of legal constraints, society would:

- (a) Progress  
(b) Descend into chaos  
(c) Function on the principles of moral liberty  
(d) Resolve disputes with the help of spiritual gurus

17 b. Constraints on freedom emerge from social inequalities of

- (a) Caste, imperialism, and gender  
(b) Caste, gender, and colonialism  
(c) Gender, class, and caste  
(d) Political bondage, caste, and gender

17 c Positive Liberty means:

- (a) Liberty to do anything  
(b) Liberty with restraints  
(c) Only restraints  
(d) None of these

17 d. Liber means:

- (a) Free
- (b) No freedom
- (c) Limited freedom
- (d) None of these

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

The concept of development has undergone many changes over the years. In the initial years the focus was on catching up with the west in terms of economic growth and modernisation of societies. Developing countries adopted goals like faster economic growth through industrialisation, modernisation of agriculture and extending and modernising education. It was believed at the time that the state was the only agency capable of initiating this kind of social and economic change. Many countries embarked upon ambitious projects of development, often with the help of loans and aid from the developed countries.

18.a. what is development?

- a. education
- b. health
- c. employment
- d. all of the above

18.b. Initial years of development was:

- a. economic growth
- b. modernisation of societies
- c. both of the above
- d. none of the above

18.c. . why were Asian countries were underdeveloped?

- a. because they didnot have good policy makers
- b. colonial rule
- c. they didnot want development
- d. rajas and maharajas rule brought underdevelopment

18.d India adopted plans?

- a. four year plans
- b. five year plans
- c. six year plans
- d. seven year

19. Why do we need and Independent Judiciary? 2

OR

Do you think that judicial activism can lead to a conflict between the judiciary and the executive? Why?

20. Write any two Features of 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment. 2

21.What are the different types freedom ?

22.Define social Justice. 2

### **Section -C**

23. Explain the two kinds of constitutions. 4

24. Distinguish between FPTP and Proportional Representation . 4

25. What are Powers of Indian president? 4

OR

The parliamentary system of executive vests many powers in the legislature for controlling the executive. Why, do you think, is it so necessary to control the executive?

26. What are the different provisions in the constitution in order to maintain the independence of judiciary? 4

27. Politics is more than what politicians do. Do you agree with this statement? Give examples.4

**Section -D**

28. From the political map of india ,mark any **five** states follows bicameral legislature 5  
And Also write the capital of those marked states in the answer book.

29. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Answers to 2 mark questions should not exceed 40 words



- i) What does this cartoon depict? 2
- ii) What is meant by equal Opportunity in society ? 2
- iii) Define Affirmative Action. 1

**Section -D**

30. The following are certain laws. Are they connected with any value? If yes, then what is the underlying value? Give reasons. 6

- (a) Both daughters and sons will have share in the family property.
- (b) There will be different slabs of sales tax on different consumer items.
- (c) Religious instructions will not be given in any government school.
- (d) There shall be no begar or forced labour.

OR

. Define duty. What are the fundamental duties given in the Constitution of India?

31. Briefly discuss the three principles of justice outlined in the chapter. Explain each with examples. 6

32. On what grounds are some rights considered to be universal in nature? Identify three rights which you consider universal. Give reasons. 6