

Self Assessment Paper

General Instructions :

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

SECTION - A

1. The _____ is not responsible for the local body elections. 1
(a) Election Commission (b) Constituency
(c) Lok Sabha (d) President
2. Which of the following statements about the Local Government is incorrect? 1
(a) Local governments got curbed after the 75rd and 76th Constitution Amendment Acts.
(b) The elected local government bodies were created after 1989.
(c) Following the Government of India Act 1919, village panchayats were established in a number of provinces.
(d) Local governments got a fillip after the 73rd and 74th constitution Amendment Acts.
3. A group of Gram Panchayats is known as _____. 1
(a) Tehsil (b) Zila
(c) Mandal (d) none of the above
4. The 73rd and 74th Amendments came into force in _____. 1
(a) 1993 (b) 1994
(c) 1995 (d) 1996
5. Who is Nelson Mandela? 1
(a) German Nazi (b) South African leader
(c) American philosopher (d) Italian thinker
6. _____ acknowledges a role for welfare state and accepts the need for measures to reduce both social and economic inequalities. 1
(a) Socialism (b) Federalism
(c) Liberalism (d) Democracy

7. Which of the statements about Freedom is incorrect? 1
 (a) To be free means to reduce or minimise social constraints that limit our ability to make choices freely.
 (b) One of the issues that is considered to belong to the maximum area of interference, is the freedom of expression.
 (c) Freedom is considered valuable because it allows us to make choices and to exercise our judgement.
 (d) Ideally, in a free society we should be able to hold our views, develop our own rules of living, and pursue our choices.
8. Who was Glaucon? 1
 (a) Famous thinker of Italy. (b) Famous thinker of ancient Greece.
 (c) Famous freedom fighter. (d) Famous interlocuter of France.
9. What did Socrates state about justice? 1
 (a) Involves well-being only of higher-class society.
 (b) Involves well-being only of lower class.
 (c) Involves well-being of all people excluding enemies.
 (d) Involves well-being of all people including enemies.
10. _____ markets often exhibit a tendency to work in favour of the already privileged. 1
 (a) Close (b) Open
 (c) Free (d) Controlled
11. Who wrote Republic? 1
 (a) Aristotle (b) Socrates
 (c) Alexandra (d) Plato
12. The condition of low level of living, productivity, income related to political, ecological and economic environment tending to result in low level of life is termed as _____. 1
 (a) Underdevelopment (b) Development
 (c) Overdevelopment (d) None of the above
13. What is meant by development in the narrower sense? 1
 (a) More enlarged goals (b) More limited goals
 (c) More restricted goals (d) All of the above
14. Define Modernisation. 1
 (a) A model of progressive transition (b) A model of regressive transition
 (c) A model of slow transition (d) A model of very fast transition
15. What are the significances of the 52nd and the 91st Amendments? 1
 (a) Pertain to anti-defection law (b) Pertain to defection law
 (c) Pertain to narcotics law (d) None of the above

OR

- Which amendment was made in the Constitution of India in 1989? 1
 (a) Age of eligibility to vote was reduced from 20 years to 18 years.
 (b) Age of eligibility to vote was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.
 (c) Age of eligibility to vote was increased from 18 years to 21 years.
 (d) Foreigners were given the right to vote.
16. The model of development we are pursuing is heavily dependent on the increasing use of : 1
 (a) Energy (b) Time
 (c) Place (d) Power

SECTION - B

17. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)
 Besides, as we saw in the section on jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, in the case of federal relations too, the Supreme Court can use the review powers if a law is inconsistent with the distribution of powers laid down by the Constitution. Suppose, the central government makes a law, which according

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to some States, concerns a subject from the State list. Then the States can go to the Supreme Court and if the court agrees with them, it would declare that the law is unconstitutional. In this sense, the review power of the Supreme Court includes power to review legislations on the ground that they violate fundamental rights or on the ground that they violate the federal distribution of powers. The review power extends to the laws passed by State legislatures also.

- (i) The judicial review empowers the _____ of India to examine whether the provisions of the legislation passed by the legislature are in line with the provisions of the Constitution of India or not. 1
- (a) High Court (b) Supreme Court
(c) District Court (d) President
- (ii) What are the powers of the Supreme Court of India during a judicial review? 1
- (a) Accept the legislation (b) Decline the legislation
(c) Promote the legislation (d) Review the legislation
- (iii) Is it an important or an unnecessary feature of Indian judiciary? 1
- (a) Yes (b) No
(c) Slightly important (d) None of the Above
- (iv) The Supreme Court can use the review powers if a law is _____ with the distribution of powers laid down by the Constitution. 1
- (a) in accordance (b) distorted
(c) inconsistent (d) favourable

18. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

(1+1+1+1=4)

Many of these issues relating to the pursuit of equality have been raised by the women's movement. In the nineteenth century women struggled for equal rights. They demanded, for instance, the right to vote, the right to receive degrees in colleges and universities and the right to work — that is, the same rights as the men in their society. However, as they entered the job market, they realised that women required special facilities in order to exercise these rights.

For instance, they required some provision for maternity leave and crèches in the workplace. Without special considerations of this kind, they cannot have a successful professional and personal life. They needed, in other words, sometimes to be treated differently if they are to enjoy the same rights as men.

- (i) What led to the rise in women's movements? 1
- (a) The Right to Equality (b) The Right to Income
(c) The Right to Property (d) None of the above
- (ii) List one of the general demands of women's movements. 1
- (a) Right to Education (b) Right to Immigration
(c) Right to No Vote (d) All of the above
- (iii) State one step that can be taken to meet the demands of women's movements. 1
- (a) Provision for maternity leave (b) Provision for paid leave till a year
(c) Provision to not visit sites (d) None of the Above
- (iv) In the _____ century women struggled for equal rights. 1
- (a) 16th (b) 17th
(c) 18th (d) 19th

SECTION - C

19. Why are Fundamental Rights important? 2
- AI** 20. Is freedom necessary for progress of human beings? 2
21. What is the implication of the Right to Govern Oneself? 2
- AI** 22. What is the difference between the head of the state and the head of the government? 2
- OR
- AI** What are Directive Principles of State Policies? 2

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SECTION - D

23. What was the erstwhile Fundamental Right to Property and Work? 4
- [AI]** 24. Vigilant citizens are a must for the successful working of a democracy. Comment. 4
25. How has the system of parliamentary committee affected the overseeing and appraisal of legislation by the Parliament? 4

OR

- What do you understand by political dimension of equality? 4
26. What is the concept of justice as per Plato? 4

OR

- [AI]** In your view how successful have popular struggles been in making the state responsive to the social and environmental costs of development? Discuss with examples. 4
- [AI]** 27. Which of the Fundamental Rights is in your opinion the most important right? Summarise its provisions and give arguments to show why it is most important. 4

SECTION - E

- [AI]** 28. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Answers to 2 marks questions should not exceed 40 words. (1+2+2=5)



- (i) Why is Universal Adult Franchise compared to an elephant? 1
- (ii) Is it unmanageable? 2
- (iii) Or is it like the story in which everyone describes the elephant only by its part? 2
- [AI]** 29. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow. Answers to 2 marks questions should not exceed 40 words. (1+2+2=5)



The Parliament is the boss and the ministers are very humble here.

That is the effect Parliament's power to sanction money to different ministers.

- (i) What is the significance of the cartoon? 2
- (ii) What is the role of Parliament in financial control of the executive? 1
- (iii) What are the other financial powers of the Parliament? 2

SECTION - F

30. Give two examples each to support the following conclusions about the Indian Constitution: (2+2+2=6)

- (i) The Constitution was made by credible leaders who commanded peoples' respect.
- (ii) The Constitution has distributed power in such a way as to make it difficult to subvert it.
- (iii) The Constitution is the locus of people's hopes and aspirations.

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OR

State whether the following inferences about the making of the Indian Constitution are Correct or Incorrect. Give reasons to support your answer. (2+2+2=6)

- (i) The Constituent Assembly did not represent the Indian people since it was not elected by all citizens.
- (ii) Constitution making did not involve any major decision since there was a general consensus among the leaders at that time about its basic framework.
- (iii) There was little originality in the Constitution, for much of it was borrowed from other countries.

AI 31. What is the difference between the system of reservation of constituencies and the system of separate electorate? Why did the Constitution makers reject the latter? 6

OR

AI State some of the safeguards that can be put in place to maintain the state of Liberty. 6

32. Write an essay of two hundred words on the proposal to have an elected administration instead of an appointed administration. 6

OR

It is said that there is too much political interference in the working of the administrative machinery. It is suggested that there should be more and more autonomous agencies which do not have to answer to the ministers.

- (i) Do you think this will make administration more people friendly?
- (ii) Do you think this will make administration more efficient?
- (iii) Does democracy mean full control of elected representatives over the administration? (2+2+2=6)



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OR

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