

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW REGION
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) SET -1
SESSION ENDING EXAM, CLASS - XI (2024-25)
SET-1 Model Answer Sheet Class XI Pol Sci SEE 2024-25
SECTION–A (12x1=12 MARKS)

Q No.	Correct Answer
1	(A) M.K.Gandhi
2	(A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
3	(D) 1996
4	(D) Sovereignty is essential for the Nation and not for the State.
5	(D) The Assertion (A) is correct but the Reason (R) is incorrect
6	(c) The Assertion (A) is incorrect but the Reason (R) is correct
7	(B) 42th Amendment
8	(C) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
9	(B) Review of laws and executive actions by the judiciary
10	(D) Guwahati High Court
11	(B) Article 21A
12	(B) Forced labor and human trafficking

SECTION-B (6x2=12 MARKS)

Answer-13	■ Theocratic State: In a theocratic state, the government is based on religious principles, and religious leaders hold political power (e.g., Iran). ■ Secular State: A secular state maintains a separation between religion and government, ensuring equal treatment for all religions and the freedom to practice any or no religion (e.g., India).
Answer-14	Internationalism is the principle or advocacy of cooperation and understanding between nations for the common good. It emphasizes global solidarity, peace, and mutual respect among countries, focusing on shared values such as human rights, environmental sustainability, and economic development. Internationalism seeks to solve global issues through diplomatic collaboration rather than conflict.
Answer-15	he characteristics of citizenship include: 1. Legal Membership: Citizens are recognized as legal members of a nation, with rights and responsibilities. 2. Rights and Duties: Citizens enjoy political, civil, and economic rights while having duties like obeying laws and paying taxes. 3. Participation: Citizens participate in democratic processes, including voting and governance. 4. Identity: Citizenship provides a sense of belonging and national identity.
Answer-16	National Liberty refers to the freedom of a nation to make its own decisions and govern itself without external interference or control. It emphasizes the sovereignty of the state, enabling it to determine its political, economic, and cultural direction independently. National liberty is crucial for the preservation of a nation's identity, independence, and self-determination on the global stage.
Answer-17	The power of judicial review allows the Supreme Court of India to review the constitutionality of laws and executive actions. If a law or action is found to violate the Constitution, the Court can declare it unconstitutional and invalid. This power ensures the supremacy of the Constitution and acts as a safeguard against arbitrary governance, maintaining the balance of power between various branches of government.
Answer-18	■ Article 15: Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, ensuring equality for women and children.

	■ Article 39(a): Directs the state to ensure that citizens, especially women and children, receive equal pay for equal work and have opportunities for adequate livelihood and welfare. Any other relevant articles.
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SECTION-C (5x4=20 MARKS)

Answer-19	Four core provisions of the Indian Constitution are: 1. Federal Structure: It establishes India as a federal state, with a division of powers between the central government and state governments. 2. Fundamental Rights: These are essential rights guaranteed to every citizen, such as the right to equality, freedom of speech, and the right against discrimination. 3. Directive Principles of State Policy: These guidelines aim to direct the government in ensuring social and economic justice, though they are not legally enforceable. 4. Secularism: The Constitution mandates that the state must remain neutral in religious matters, guaranteeing equal treatment to all religions. These provisions serve as the foundation for India's democratic and pluralistic society.
Answer-20	In the Council of Ministers in India, there are three types of ministers: 1. Cabinet Ministers: They are senior ministers, often in charge of important portfolios like Finance, Defence, etc. They are part of the Cabinet and collectively decide on key government policies. 2. Minister of State: They handle smaller portfolios or assist Cabinet Ministers. They may have independent charge of departments or work under Cabinet Ministers. 3. Deputy Minister: They are junior ministers assisting Cabinet or State Ministers in the execution of their tasks. They have limited responsibilities and generally do not have independent charge. These classifications ensure the smooth functioning of the government and the efficient management of administrative duties.
Answer-21	The conversation raises important points about gender equality and the implementation of effective policies. <i>Alok</i> highlights the constitutional guarantee of equality and the role of reservations in local bodies, which help increase women's representation in politics. <i>Neha's</i> suggestion that local bodies' budgets should include separate provisions for women is a valid argument, as it ensures focused development for women's welfare. <i>Jayesh's</i> opposition to reservations overlooks the systemic inequalities that often hinder women's participation. While local bodies must address the needs of all citizens, specific measures like reservations and targeted financial provisions are crucial for empowering women and achieving true gender equality.
Answer-22	The study of political theory is useful in several ways: 1. Understanding Governance: It helps us understand how governments work, the structure of political systems, and the distribution of power. 2. Promoting Critical Thinking: Political theory encourages critical evaluation of political ideas, policies, and ideologies, enabling informed decision-making. 3. Inspiring Citizenship: It helps individuals understand their rights, duties, and role as active citizens in a democracy. 4. Providing a Framework for Justice: Political theory offers frameworks for justice, equality, and liberty, guiding the development of fair laws and policies. Thus, political theory fosters informed participation, social justice, and civic responsibility.
Answer-23	Political Rights: Enable individuals to participate in political processes. Example: Right to vote and contest elections.

	Economic Rights: Ensure individuals' access to basic economic needs and equal opportunities. Example: Right to work and earn fair wages. Cultural Rights: Protect an individual's ability to preserve and promote their cultural identity and practices. Example: Right to practice one's religion or use one's language. Each category of rights contributes to the holistic development of individuals and safeguards their participation in various aspects of societal life.
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SECTION-D (3x4=12 MARKS)

24. Study the picture given below and answer the questions:

Answer-24 (i)	The cartoon represents the sanction of Money Bill to the different ministries.
Answer-24 (ii)	Every government raises resources through taxation and the legislature controls taxation. If the Government introduces any new tax it has to get the approval of the Lok Sabha.
Answer-24 (iii)	- Grant of resources to the government to implement its programmes. - The government has to give an account to the legislature about the money it has spent and resources that it wishes to raise. - It also ensures that the government does not misspend or overspend through the budget and annual financial statement.

Following questions are for the Visually Challenged candidates in lieu of question number 24

Answer-24 (i)	The Indian Parliament comprises the President, Lok Sabha (directly elected members), and Rajya Sabha (representatives of States, Union Territories, and nominated members). It ensures representation and governance.
Answer-24 (ii)	The legislature's primary functions include law-making, financial control, representation of people's interests, executive oversight , and deliberating on national issues to ensure accountability and governance.
Answer-24 (iii)	The Speaker ensures order by regulating debates, allocating speaking time, maintaining discipline, interpreting rules, and using disciplinary powers like warnings or suspensions to ensure smooth proceedings.
Answer-24 (iv)	A bill undergoes introduction, detailed discussion, committee review, voting in both Houses, and receives the President's assent to become law in the Indian Parliament.

25.

Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
I	A	Gujarat
II	B	Madhya Pradesh
III	D	Uttar Pradesh
IV	C	Telangana

Answer-26 (i)	The two aspects of liberty are: ● Negative Liberty: The absence of external restraints on an individual, allowing them to act freely. ● Positive Liberty: The ability to act on one's own will, often involving self-mastery and societal conditions that enable freedom.
Answer-26 (ii)	Freedom of expression is a fundamental value among rights. It ensures that individuals can voice their opinions and ideas, even if others disagree with them, and is essential for the functioning of a democratic society.
Answer-26 (iii)	Justifiable constraints can be supported by: ● Establishing proper procedures that ensure fairness and transparency. ● Providing moral arguments that justify the need for these constraints, such as protecting public order, national security, or individual dignity, without suppressing essential freedoms.

SECTION-E (4X6=24MARKS)

Answer-27 (a)	Process of Elections in India The process of elections in India is conducted by the Election Commission of India (ECI), an independent constitutional body. The key steps in the election process are as follows: 1. Notification of Election: The ECI announces the election schedule, including dates for filing nominations, scrutiny, and voting. 2. Filing of Nominations: Candidates willing to contest must file their nomination papers within the prescribed period. 3. Scrutiny of Nominations: The nomination papers are scrutinized by returning officers to ensure they meet all eligibility criteria. 4. Withdrawal of Candidature: Candidates can withdraw their nominations if they choose to do so within the specified time. 5. Election Campaign: Political parties and candidates campaign to seek voter support. Campaigning ends 48 hours before voting starts. 6. Voting: Voting is conducted through Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) or ballot papers. Booths are set up across constituencies to facilitate voting. 7. Counting of Votes: After voting, EVMs are sealed, and votes are counted on the designated day. The candidate with the highest votes wins. 8. Declaration of Results: Results are announced, and the winning candidates are declared elected. This structured process ensures free and fair elections in India.
Answer-27 (b)	Rajnarayan, despite being a popular leader, lost the election due to flaws in the election process, which he felt needed to be addressed. To improve the electoral process in India, several reforms could be implemented: 1. Electoral Transparency: Ensuring free and fair elections by increasing transparency in the voting process. For example, the use of electronic voting machines (EVMs) and Voter Verified Paper Audit Trails (VVPAT) helps in reducing malpractices like ragging or manipulation of votes. 2. Voter Education: Many voters may not be fully aware of their rights or the importance of voting. A strong voter education program can help people understand how to cast their votes correctly and the significance of their participation in democracy.

	3. Addressing Money Power: The influence of money in elections often skews fairness. Stronger regulations on election funding and transparency in campaign expenses can reduce the impact of wealth in the election process. 4. Fair Representation: Ensuring that constituencies are delimited fairly to ensure equal representation of voters. This would prevent situations where a candidate wins by securing votes from a small but dominant section of the population. 5. Anti-defection Laws: Strengthening laws against political defections can ensure stability and reduce the influence of opportunistic politics during elections. These reforms could help address issues that Rajnarayan raised and improve the integrity of India's election process.
Answer-28 (a)	The Indian Constitution incorporates several federal features, reflecting the distribution of powers between the Center and the States, while also maintaining unity in the country. Some key federal features include: 1. Dual Polity: India has a bifurcated system with two levels of government—Central (Union) and State—each with its own jurisdiction and responsibilities. 2. Written Constitution: The Indian Constitution is a written document that outlines the powers and functions of both the Center and the States. 3. Division of Powers: Powers are divided between the Center and the States through the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List, as defined in the Seventh Schedule. 4. Independent Judiciary: The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of the Constitution, resolving disputes between the Center and States. 5. Residuary Powers: Any power not mentioned in the Constitution is vested in the Central government (Article 248). 6. Strong Central Authority: Though federal in structure, India has a strong Central government to maintain national unity, especially in times of emergency. These features reflect India's federal structure while emphasizing national unity.
Answer-28 (b)	The relationship between the Center and the States in India has been marked by several issues of tension, primarily due to the distribution of powers and resources. Some key issues include: 1. Centralization of Power: The central government often exercises significant control over states, leading to concerns about the erosion of state autonomy. States sometimes feel that decisions are imposed without sufficient consideration of regional needs. 2. Financial Distribution: Disputes arise over the allocation of resources and revenue between the Center and states. States often demand a larger share of financial resources to meet their developmental needs. 3. Language and Cultural Issues: Linguistic and cultural differences can create tension, particularly when states demand greater recognition of regional languages and cultures. 4. Interstate River Disputes: Disagreements over the sharing of water resources, such as those concerning the Cauvery or Krishna rivers, have been sources of ongoing conflict between states. 5. Implementation of National Policies: States sometimes resist central policies that they believe do not suit their specific socio-economic or cultural conditions. These tensions reflect the complex federal structure of India and the balancing act between unity and regional diversity.
Answer-29 (a)	Natural inequalities refer to differences that arise from natural factors, such as age, health, intelligence, or physical abilities, which individuals cannot control. These inequalities are generally considered to be inevitable and inherent to human existence. For example, some people may be born with physical disabilities, which can limit their opportunities in life. Social inequalities, on the other hand, are created by social structures, systems, and institutions, such as caste, class, or gender. These inequalities are man-made and often result from historical, economic, or political conditions. For example, in India, the caste system creates social hierarchies where people from lower castes (like Dalits) face discrimination and limited

	opportunities compared to higher castes. Similarly, class inequalities arise from economic disparities, where individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds may lack access to education, healthcare, or employment opportunities, perpetuating poverty and social exclusion. While natural inequalities are unavoidable, social inequalities can be addressed through reforms and policies aimed at promoting fairness and equal opportunity.
Answer-29 (b)	The relationship between political liberty and economic equality is complex and interdependent. Political liberty refers to the freedom of individuals to participate in political processes, such as voting, expression, and association, without oppression or restriction. Economic equality, on the other hand, refers to a fair distribution of wealth and resources among all members of society, aiming to reduce disparities between the rich and the poor. A high degree of economic inequality can undermine political liberty, as wealthy individuals or groups may gain disproportionate influence over political decisions, limiting the democratic power of less affluent citizens. On the other hand, political liberty is essential for achieving economic equality because it ensures that all individuals have the right to participate in shaping policies that address economic disparities. Thus, political liberty and economic equality are intertwined—economic equality helps in ensuring that everyone has equal political opportunities, while political liberty creates the foundation for promoting economic justice and reducing inequality.
Answer-30 (a)	John Rawls uses the concept of the veil of ignorance to argue for a fair and just distribution of resources in his theory of justice. The veil of ignorance is a thought experiment where individuals, in the original position, do not know their personal characteristics (e.g., gender, race, social status). This forces them to make decisions about justice without bias or self-interest. Rawls argues that, under these conditions, rational individuals would choose two principles of justice: 1. Equal basic liberties for all, ensuring fundamental freedoms. 2. The difference principle, which permits inequalities only if they benefit the least advantaged in society. The veil of ignorance ensures fairness because decisions are made impartially, without knowledge of one's own position in society. This leads to the rational choice of policies that protect the most vulnerable, ensuring a just and equitable distribution of resources. Rawls defends this as a rational, fair way to achieve justice, as it prioritizes equality and social welfare for all.

Answer-30 (b)	The basic minimum requirements for people to live a healthy and productive life generally include access to clean water, food, shelter, healthcare, education, and basic social security. These are essential for ensuring physical well-being, mental development, and the ability to contribute to society. The responsibility of the government in ensuring these minimum requirements is to create policies and programs that provide access to these necessities for all citizens, especially the disadvantaged. Governments are expected to provide public goods and services, such as healthcare and education, and ensure basic infrastructure like sanitation and affordable housing. They must also promote economic policies that reduce poverty and inequality, ensuring that every citizen has the opportunity to live a dignified life. In essence, the government must act as a guarantor of social justice by ensuring that all people have the means to live a life of health, dignity, and productivity.
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