

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate Name

Class

Section

**BLOOM Political Science**  
**Olympiad (BPSO)**  
Question Paper 2024-25

Class  
**11**

Total Questions: **50 + 5** (Tie-Breaking Section)


**Total Time Allotted :**  
60 minutes

**Total Marks**  
60

### Instructions

1. There are **50 Multiple Choice Questions** in this booklet having 4 options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.
2. There are two sections in the Question Paper; Section A having 40 Questions carrying 1 Mark each & Section B having 10 Higher Difficulty Order Questions carrying 2 Marks each.
3. All questions are compulsory. There is **NO negative** marking for incorrect answers.
4. Total time allotted to complete the paper is 60 minutes.
5. Please fill in your details in the space provided on this page before attempting the paper.

### OMR Sheet Instructions

1. Before starting the paper, fill in all the details in the OMR sheet.
2. Additional 10 minutes will be provided to fill up the OMR sheet, before the start of the exam.
3. Use HB Pencil to darken the circle of the correct option in OMR sheet. The correct way to darken the circle in OMR sheet is shown below.  

4. Use black or blue ball point pen/HB pencil to fill the information in the OMR sheet. Partially filled OMR sheet will not be checked.
5. Return the OMR sheet to the invigilator after the exam.

CODE #156

**PS11**



# Bloom Political Science Olympiad Class 11

## Section A (1 Mark)

1. What method is used to ensure equal representation in elections for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies?  
(a) Proportional representation  
(b) Territorial constituencies of roughly equal population  
(c) Appointments by the Governor  
(d) Selection by local leaders
2. What are some sources of restrictions on individual freedom mentioned in the text?  
(a) Economic inequality and democratic governance  
(b) Social inequality and colonial domination  
(c) Personal choice and market forces  
(d) Technological advancements and international trade
3. Under what condition can Parliament discuss the conduct of judges?  
(a) During the annual budget review  
(b) When the proceedings to remove a judge are being carried out  
(c) During regular performance evaluations  
(d) When passing new laws affecting the judiciary
4. Which of the following statements about the Rajya Sabha is true?  
(a) It can initiate money bills  
(b) It is a permanent body that cannot be dissolved  
(c) It has a fixed number of seats for each state  
(d) Its members are elected for a term of five years
5. What does the statue of justice being blindfolded symbolise?  
(a) Impartiality  
(b) Ignorance  
(c) Compassion  
(d) Wealth

6. What is the term used to describe the aspiration of nations to have the right to govern themselves?

(a) Sovereignty (b) Autonomy  
(c) National self-determination (d) Federalism

7. Which Fundamental Right is being violated in the photograph depicting child labour?



(a) Right to Equality  
(b) Right to Freedom  
(c) Right against Exploitation  
(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

8. How does political theory contribute to our understanding of freedom in modern society?
- (a) By providing a single, universally accepted definition of freedom.  
(b) By examining historical examples of freedom and applying them to modern contexts without modification.  
(c) By exploring various interpretations of freedom and considering their relevance to current societal challenges.  
(d) By focusing solely on legal definitions of freedom as outlined in constitutional documents.
9. .... was an influential figure who provided a widely accepted formulation of the relationship between citizenship, equality and social class, emphasising the importance of civil, political and social rights.
- (a) T.H. Marshall (b) John Locke  
(c) Alexis de Tocqueville (d) John Stuart Mill

10. What principle is suggested as a balance to the principle of equal treatment in cases where equal treatment might be unjust?
  - (a) The principle of meritocracy
  - (b) The principle of proportionality
  - (c) The principle of absolute equality
  - (d) The principle of favouritism
11. In which of the following cases can a Panchayat be dissolved before completing its 5-year term?
  - (a) Financial insolvency
  - (b) Administrative inefficiency
  - (c) Violation of state laws
  - (d) All of the above
12. How does Indian secularism handle intra-religious domination?
  - (a) By ignoring religious customs
  - (b) By promoting individual freedom within religions
  - (c) By imposing state control over religious practices
  - (d) By establishing a state religion
13. What is the primary goal of providing 'differential treatment' in certain cases, according to the concept of equality?
  - (a) To create new social classes
  - (b) To ensure that everyone has the same opportunities
  - (c) To reinforce existing social hierarchies
  - (d) To provide advantages to the privileged groups
14. Which concept is critiqued for potentially creating second-class citizens within a democratic state?
  - (a) Ethnic-based citizenship
  - (b) Global citizenship
  - (c) Universal suffrage
  - (d) Multiculturalism
15. Which amendment of the Indian Constitution limited the size of the Council of Ministers to 15% of the total members of the Lok Sabha?
  - (a) 42nd Amendment
  - (b) 61st Amendment
  - (c) 91st Amendment
  - (d) 99th Amendment
16. What is the role of the Mandal in the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure?
  - (a) To cover an entire state
  - (b) To serve as the apex body in the Panchayati Raj system
  - (c) To act as the intermediary level between the Gram Panchayat and the Zilla Panchayat
  - (d) To represent all adult members registered as voters
17. Which of the following statements best captures the essence of the 'Basic Structure Doctrine' as interpreted by the Indian judiciary?
  - (a) The Parliament has unlimited power to amend any part of the Constitution, including fundamental rights.
  - (b) The judiciary can amend the Constitution to ensure the protection of fundamental rights.
  - (c) The Parliament can amend the Constitution, but cannot alter the basic structure, which is determined by the judiciary.
  - (d) The basic structure of the Constitution can be amended only with the consent of both Parliament and the majority of State Legislatures.
18. What is one of the key differences between the First Past the Post (FPTP) system and the Proportional Representation (PR) system?
  - (a) In the FPTP system, voters select a party rather than an individual candidate, while in the PR system, voters choose specific candidates.
  - (b) The FPTP system generally favours smaller political parties, whereas the PR system is designed to benefit larger parties.
  - (c) The FPTP system typically results in a single-party majority in the legislature, while the PR system often leads to coalition governments.
  - (d) In the FPTP system, the winning candidate must secure more than 50% of the votes, whereas in the PR system, candidates win based on a simple majority.
19. Which traditional self-governance system in tribal areas was protected under a separate act passed in 1996?
  - (a) Zilla Panchayat
  - (b) Gram Sabha
  - (c) PESA (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act)
  - (d) Mandal Panchayat
20. Which factor has been identified as a barrier to the effective functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in many Indian states?
  - (a) Lack of interest from the central government

- (b) Over-reliance on international aid
- (c) Inadequate transfer of subjects and powers from the state to local bodies
- (d) Excessive political representation

**21.** How does the Indian Constitution ensure a strong central government despite its federal structure?

- (a) By giving the central government control over state governments
- (b) Through the centralisation of financial powers
- (c) By allowing states to make their own foreign policies
- (d) By decentralising economic policies to the states

**22.** Why has the creation of new states based on linguistic identity been significant in Indian federalism?

- (a) It has weakened the unity of India
- (b) It has addressed the cultural and linguistic diversity of the country
- (c) It has led to economic downfall in newly created states
- (d) It has increased the number of central laws

**23.** What was the rationale behind creating a strong central government while adopting federalism in India, according to the framers of the Constitution?

- (a) To suppress state governments
- (b) To ensure national unity and address socio-economic challenges
- (c) To limit the powers of state governments in international matters
- (d) To allow states to function independently without interference

**24.** Which of the following statements is false about the concept of global citizenship?

- (a) It suggests a shared identity beyond national boundaries.
- (b) It promotes the idea that national citizenship is sufficient to protect individual rights.
- (c) It encourages cooperative action by governments and people across different countries.
- (d) It highlights the interconnectedness of people in different parts of the world.

**25.** What is one of the functions of the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) To enforce laws directly

- (b) To offer legal advice to the President on matters of public importance
- (c) To resolve disputes between states and the central government
- (d) To review the decisions of lower courts

**26.** What was the central issue in the Kesavananda Bharati case of 1973?

- (a) The right to free speech
- (b) The basic structure of the Constitution
- (c) Land reform laws
- (d) Reservation in jobs

**27.** What does the cartoon refer about?



- (a) The central government promoting state leaders to higher roles to avoid conflicts with state governments.
- (b) The practice of dismissing state governments and imposing President's Rule by the central government.
- (c) The central government using its powers to override state decisions and centralise authority.
- (d) The strategic use of the Governor's powers by the central government to control state politics.

**28.** In the context of the Indian Parliament, what does the term 'Money Bill' signify, and where can it be introduced?

- (a) A bill dealing with national security issues, introduced only in the Rajya Sabha.
- (b) A bill involving imposition, abolition, remission, alteration, or regulation of any tax, introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
- (c) A bill concerning the judicial processes of the country, introduced in either house.
- (d) A bill related to amendments of the Constitution, introduced in both houses simultaneously.

- 29.** What was the most significant contribution of the Indian nationalist movement to the drafting of the Constitution?
- It provided a model for the structure of the judiciary and executive branches.
  - It created a consensus on the federal structure of governance.
  - It laid down the aspirations of social justice, liberty and equality that were incorporated into the Constitution.
  - It determined the composition of the Constituent Assembly through universal suffrage.
- 30.** Which of the following mechanisms best illustrates the Parliament's control over the executive branch of government?
- The power of the Rajya Sabha to reject Money Bills.
  - The introduction of Private Member's Bills in the Lok Sabha.
  - The passage of a No-Confidence Motion in the Lok Sabha.
  - The power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.
- 31.** Which of the following best describes the unique feature of Indian secularism compared to Western secularism?
- Strict separation of religion and state, with no state intervention in religious matters.
  - Exclusive focus on the protection of minority rights without state-supported religious reform.
  - The state maintains principled distance by intervening in religious affairs to promote equality within and between religions.
  - Non-interference in religious practices, with absolute freedom for all religious communities.
- 32.** Which of the following criticisms is commonly associated with Indian secularism, and how is it defended?
- Indian secularism is considered anti-religious because it strictly separates state and religion.
  - It is criticised for being a Western import, unsuited to the Indian context, but is defended as being rooted in India's own historical context of religious diversity.
  - It is viewed as promoting religious majoritarianism at the expense of minority rights.
  - Indian secularism is criticised for being too lenient on religious institutions, allowing them to dominate state policies.
- 33.** What is a writ in the context of the Indian judiciary?
- A law passed by the Parliament
  - An order issued by the court directing the executive to act or refrain from acting in a certain way
  - A recommendation made by the Supreme Court to the government
  - A type of legislation passed by the State Legislature
- 34.** Besides women, which other groups are provided reservations in Panchayat institutions?
- Only Scheduled Castes (SCs)
  - Only Scheduled Tribes (STs)
  - Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
  - Only Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
- 35.** Why are committees referred to as 'miniature legislatures'?
- They draft the bills
  - They debate and recommend the bills
  - They pass the bills
  - They amend the Constitution
- 36.** In which year was A.N. Ray appointed as Chief Justice of India, superseding three senior judges?
- 1971
  - 1973
  - 1975
  - 1977
- 37.** How does Indian secularism address intra-religious domination?
- By banning all forms of religion
  - By supporting state-sponsored religious reforms
  - By promoting only one religion
  - By avoiding any engagement with religious issues
- 38.** How does the FPTP system affect the representation of votes?
- Every vote is counted equally
  - Votes for losing candidates are not considered
  - Every vote contributes to the overall share of seats in Parliament
  - All votes are used to determine the proportion of seats
- 39.** Which of the following is a guarantee under the Right to Life and personal liberty?
- No one can be arrested without being told the grounds for such an arrest.



- (b) Individuals can be arrested without being informed of their charges.
- (c) The police can detain individuals indefinitely without legal recourse.
- (d) The police do not need to present individuals to a magistrate.

- 40.** Why did the makers of the Indian Constitution include provisions for both flexibility and rigidity?
- (a) To ensure the Constitution would never change
  - (b) To protect the Constitution from any changes
  - (c) To balance the need for amendments with the need for stability
  - (d) To allow unlimited modifications without consent

### Section B (2 Marks)

- 41.** Match the key features of local governments with their descriptions.

List I	List II
A. Gram Sabha	1. Comprises all adult members registered as voters in a village.
B. State Election Commission	2. Conducts elections for local bodies.
C. 73rd Amendment	3. Applies to rural local governments.
D. State Finance Commission	4. Reviews financial distribution between state and local bodies.

#### Codes

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4	(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 3	4	1	2	(d) 4	3	2	1

- 42.** Arrange the following events and ideas related to nationalism in chronological order and choose the correct option.
- I. Nationalist struggles contributing to the redrawing of state boundaries in Europe.
  - II. Rise of nationalist movements in Asia and Africa for independence from colonial rule.
  - III. Formation of the concept of nation-states in Europe.

IV. Continued separatist movements in various regions of the world.

#### Codes

- (a) III, I, II, IV
- (b) I, III, IV, II
- (c) III, IV, I, II
- (d) II, III, I, IV

- 43.** Which of the following statements about nationalism in the context of colonial rule are correct?
- (i) Nationalism led to the peaceful transition of all colonies to independent nation-states.
  - (ii) Nationalism in colonial regions was solely driven by economic factors.
  - (iii) All nationalist movements during colonial rule were successful without any external intervention.
  - (iv) Nationalism often invoked a shared cultural heritage to unite people against colonial powers.

#### Codes

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (c) Only (iv)
- (d) None of these

- 44.** Which of the following statements about the rights associated with citizenship are correct?
- (i) Citizenship guarantees the Right to Vote in democratic countries.
  - (ii) Citizenship is only granted by birth in every country.
  - (iii) Citizenship includes the Right to Freedom of Speech in most democratic states.
  - (iv) Citizenship automatically grants immunity from legal obligations.

#### Codes

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (d) None of these

- 45.** The principles of justice discussed by John Rawls include
- (i) equal treatment for equals
  - (ii) recognition of special needs
  - (iii) proportionate justice
  - (iv) absolute equality in all aspects

#### Codes

- (a) (i) and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (iv)
- (d) (i) and (ii)

46. Arrange the following events related to the concept of social justice in chronological order and choose the correct option.

- (i) Abolition of Slavery in the United States
- (ii) Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the UN
- (iii) Civil Rights Movement in the United States
- (iv) Formation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)

**Codes**

- (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii)      (b) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
- (c) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)      (d) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

47. Arrange the following milestones in the development of democracy in chronological order and choose the correct option.

- (i) Signing of the Magna Carta
- (ii) Adoption of the Indian Constitution
- (iii) French Revolution
- (iv) American Declaration of Independence

**Codes**

- (a) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)      (b) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- (c) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)      (d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

48. Match the following features of the Indian Constitution with their corresponding descriptions.

List I		List II	
A.	Fundamental Rights	1.	Reflects the secular nature of the state
B.	Directive Principles of State Policy	2.	Provides safeguards against discrimination
C.	Secularism	3.	Guidelines for creating a just society
D.	Federalism	4.	Division of powers between central and state governments

**Codes**

- |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
|     | A | B | C | D |     | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | (b) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | (d) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

49. Which of the following statements about the concept of freedom are correct?

- (i) Freedom is defined solely as the absence of external constraints on an individual.
- (ii) Freedom also includes the positive dimension of enabling individuals to develop their potential.
- (iii) Freedom of expression is absolute and should not be restricted under any circumstances.
- (iv) Social constraints are necessary to prevent chaos in society.

**Codes**

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (b) (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) None of the above

50. Which of the following best explains the relationship between social constraints and freedom?

**Cause** Social constraints limit individual actions to prevent harm to others.

**Effect** Individuals experience a safe and secure environment to exercise their freedoms.

**Codes**

- (a) The cause directly leads to the effect.
- (b) The cause is unrelated to the effect.
- (c) The effect is a partial consequence of the cause.
- (d) The cause contradicts the effect.

## Tie-Breaking Section

**Instructions**

- This section consists of 5 questions.
- The score achieved in this section will not be included in the total marks.
- If overall marks of two or more students are same, winner will be decided based on the score in this section.
- Participation in this section is optional and students may choose to attempt it or not.

1. Which of the following statements regarding kinds of rights are correct?

- (i) Political rights give to the citizens the right to equality before law and the right to participate in the political process.

- (ii) Civil liberties refers to the right to a free and fair trial, the right to express one's views freely, the right to protest and express dissent.
- (iii) Cultural rights include the right to have primary education in one's mother tongue, the right to establish institutions for teaching one's language and culture, etc.

#### Codes

- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)  
(c) (i) and (iii) (d) All of these

2. In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A)** The Indian Constitution provides for a strong central government with limited powers for the states.

**Reason (R)** The framers of the Constitution believed that a strong center was essential to prevent the disintegration of India.

#### Codes

- (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.

3. Match the features of federalism with their descriptions.

List I (List)	List II (Matters)
A. Union List	1. Matters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the states.
B. State List	2. Matters under the joint jurisdiction of both Union and State.
C. Concurrent List	3. Matters under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Union.
D. Residuary Powers	4. Matters not mentioned in any list, under Union's jurisdiction.

#### Codes

- |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
|     | A | B | C | D |     | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | (d) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

4. Which of the following statements regarding the division of powers in Indian federalism are correct?

- (i) The Union List includes subjects like defense, foreign affairs and banking.  
(ii) The State List includes subjects like education, public health and police.  
(iii) The Concurrent List includes subjects like criminal law, marriage and bankruptcy.  
(iv) The Residuary Powers are vested in the state governments.

#### Codes

- (a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iv)  
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) None of these

5. Match the following fundamental rights with their descriptions:

List I (Rights)	List II (Provisions)
A. Right to Equality	1. Allows citizens to seek enforcement of their rights.
B. Right to Freedom of Religion	2. Prohibits forced labour and child labour.
C. Right against Exploitation	3. Protection against discrimination on various grounds.
D. Right to Constitutional Remedies	4. Allows individuals to practice any religion freely.
E. Right to Education	5. Guarantees free and compulsory education for children.

#### Codes

- |     |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
|     | A | B | C | D | E |     | A | B | C | D | E |
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | (b) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | (d) | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 |