

FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (September 07 , 2015)

CLASS XI POLITICAL SCIENCE

SET A

M.M. 100

NOTE:

- Q 1-5 carries 1 mark each
- Q 6-10 carries 2 marks each
- Q 11-16 carries 4 marks each
- Q 17-21 carries 5 marks each
- Q 22-27 carries 6 marks each

1. Which right is known as the 'heart and soul' of the Indian Constitution?
2. Define Secularism.
3. Who is the real executive of India? Name the present executive of India.
4. What is Union List?
5. When was Constitution of India adopted and when did it come into force?
6. Write any 2 fundamental duties of the Indian citizens.
7. What do you mean by Political and Permanent Executive?
8. What do you mean by Zero hour and Question hour?
9. Why do we need an Independent Judiciary?
10. What is the horizontal distribution of powers?
11. Write a short note on Vice President of India.
12. What are the provisions of the Constitution of India which we borrowed from the constitutions of USA and Britain?
13. What is preventive detention?
14. Write in short about Keshavanand Bharati case.
15. What is defection? Write about the anti-defection law.

16. "Constitution is a Living Document". Comment.

17. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

#### BILL OF RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTITUTION

The South African Constitution was inaugurated in December 1996. Its creation and promulgation took place at a time when South Africa still faced the threat of a civil war after the dissolution of the Apartheid government. The South African Constitution says that its "Bill of Rights is a cornerstone of democracy in South Africa". It forbids discrimination on the grounds of "race, gender, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, religion, belief, culture, language and birth". It grants perhaps the most extensive range of rights to the citizens. A special constitutional court enforces the rights enshrined in the constitution.

Some of the rights included in the constitution of South Africa include:

- a Right to dignity
- b Right to privacy
- c Right to protection of environment
- d Right to housing
- e Right to healthcare, food, water and security
- f Children's rights
- g Right to basic and higher education
- h Right of cultural, religious and linguistic communities
- i Right to information

Answer the following

1. What do you know about apartheid practised in South Africa?
2. Compare the fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution with the rights in the South African Constitution. Make a list of rights that are:
  - Common to both the constitutions
  - Available in South Africa but not in India

18 Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

19 Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

20 On the outline map of India fill the following:

- a) States carved out from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
- b) Two neighbouring countries of India
- c) States given special status under Article 370 and 371 A
- d) Two states having bicameral legislature
- e) The first State which witnessed misuse of Article 356
- f) A less populous state which got only 1 seat in Rajya Sabha

21 a Study the picture given below and answer the questions

21 b Study the picture given below and answer the questions

22. What is Objective Resolution? Write its main points in detail.

OR

Describe in detail the contents of amendments made so far in the Indian Constitution?

23. What are fundamental rights? Write in detail the "Right to freedom of religion".

OR

Explain the Political Philosophy of the Indian Constitution.

24. Write in detail the discretionary powers of the President?

OR

Mention the different methods to amend the constitution.

25. What is federalism? Write in detail the features of Indian Federalism.

OR

Differentiate between the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

26. What do you know about Article 370? How does it give the special status to Jammu and Kashmir?

OR

Discuss in detail the jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India.

27. Discuss that 'Prime Minister is the Linchpin of the Government'.

OR

Discuss in detail the interstate conflicts with in Indian Union.

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CLASS XI POLITICAL SCIENCE

SET B

M.M. 100

NOTE:

Q 1-5 carries 1 mark each

Q 6-10 carries 2 marks each

Q 11-16 carries 4 marks each

Q 17-21 carries 5 marks each

Q 22-27 carries 6 marks each

1. Define Republic.
2. What is State List?
3. Which country renounce war forever through its Constitution?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Upper house and \_\_\_\_\_ is the lower house of Indian Legislature.
5. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?
6. How can a Judge of Supreme Court be removed from his office?
7. What do you mean by rigidity and flexibility in terms of Indian Constitution?
8. What is horizontal distribution of powers?
9. Why do we need two houses of Parliament?
10. What is the relationship between the directive principles and fundamental rights?
11. Write a short note on National Human Rights Commission.
12. How is the President of India elected?
13. What is Constitution? Why do we need a Constitution?
14. What are the rights of the accused?

15. How does the Indian Parliament control the Executive?
16. How has the Keshavanand ruling contributed to the evolution of the Constitution?
17. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

Based on the article of Belgian Constitution- given below-explain how federalism is visualised in Belgium. Write a similar Article for the Constitution of India.

- TITLE I: On federal Belgium, its components and its territory.
- Article 1 Belgium is a federal State made up of communities and regions
- Article 2 Belgium is made up of three communities: The French community, the Flemish community and the German Community.
- Article 3 Belgium is made up of three regions: The Walloon region, the Flemish region and the Brussels region.
- Article 4 Belgium has four linguistic regions: The French speaking region, the Dutch speaking region, the bilingual region of Brussels Capital and the German speaking region. Each "commune" of the kingdom is part of one of these linguistic regions.....
- Article 5 The Walloon region is made up of the following provinces: The Walloon Brabant, Hainault, Liege, Luxemburg and Namur. The Flemish region is made up of the following provinces : Antwerp, the Flemish Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders and Limburg.....

18. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:
19. Read the following passage and answer the following questions:
20. On the outline map of India fill the following:
- a) States carved out from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
  - b) States shared common capital
  - c) States given special status under Article 370 and 371 A
  - d) Largest State(Area wise)
  - e) Highest literacy level in this state
  - f) State having bicameral legislature
  - g) A populous state which have highest representation in Rajya Sabha
21. a Study the picture given below and answer the questions
21. b
22. Discuss that 'Prime Minister is the Linchpin of the Government'.

OR

Explain in detail the political philosophy of the Indian Constitution.

23. List four features of the Indian Constitution that gives greater power to the centre than the state government.

OR

What are fundamental rights? Write in detail the "Right to Equality".

24. How does the Parliament make laws?

OR

Discuss in detail the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India.

25. What do you know about Article 370? How does it give the special status to Jammu and Kashmir?

OR

What are the different ways to amend the Indian Constitution?

26. What is Objective Resolution? Write its main points in detail.

OR

Describe in detail the power and position of the President of India.

27. Differentiate between the powers of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

OR

Describe in detail the contents of amendments made so far in the Indian Constitution?

