

FINAL EXAMINATION (MARCH 4, 2017)

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 the terms Republic and Secularism.
2. In Indian Parliament, Lower house has \_\_\_\_\_ members and the Upper house has \_\_\_\_\_ members.
3. What is meant by the terms 'rigid' and 'flexible' of Indian Constitution?
4. Who was Vilfredo Pareto?
5. Name the authors of the books 'Satanic Verses' and 'Hind Swaraj'.
6. What do you know about Union List and State List?
7. What are the fundamental duties of the Indian citizens?
8. How can the independence of judiciary be provided and protected?
9. What are the sources of constraints?
10. What do you mean by Feminism?
11. Differentiate between political, economic and cultural rights. Give examples of each kind of right.
12. "Gandhiji's thoughts on non-violence have been a source of inspiration for Aung San Suu kyi". Discuss her role for the country.
13. Differentiate between Natural and Social Inequalities.
14. What is Constitution? Why do we need Constitution?
15. Describe in detail about Inter State Conflicts of Indian federalism.
16. What is Defection? What do you know about anti-defection law?
17. Read the passage and answer the questions:  
During 17<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century, white people of Europe established their rule over the black people in South Africa. Read the following description about the policy practices in South Africa till 1994. The whites had the right to vote, contest elections and elect government; they were free to purchase property and go to any place of the country. Blacks did not have such rights. Separate colonies for whites and blacks were established. The blacks had to take 'passes' to work in white neighbourhoods. They were not allowed to keep their families in the white areas. The schools were also separate for the people of different colour.  
Carefully read the above passage and answer the questions:
  - 1 What was done in South Africa by the Europeans during seventeenth to twentieth century?
  - 2 What do you know about apartheid?
  - 3 What were the main characteristics of the white rulers policy, practised in South Africa till 1994?

B-1

18. Read the passage and answer the questions:

Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape constitution, governments and social life in a systematic manner. It clarifies the meaning of concepts such as freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism and so on. It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc. This is done by examining the arguments advanced by different thinkers in defense of these concepts. Though Rousseau or Marx or Gandhi did not become politicians, their ideas influenced generations of politicians everywhere. There are also contemporary thinkers who draw upon them to defend freedom or democracy in our time. Besides examining arguments, political theorists also reflect upon our current political experiences and point out trends and possibilities for the future.

Questions:

1. What is a Political Theory?
2. Which concepts are covered by a Political Theory?
3. Name any two thinkers whose ideas influenced the politicians.
4. How does the political theory defend all these concepts?

19. Read the passage and answer the questions:

The liberalism of the Indian Constitution differs from this version in two ways. First, it was always linked to social justice. The best example of this is the provision for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. The makers of the constitution believed that the mere granting of the right to equality was not enough to overcome age-old injustices suffered by these groups or to give real meaning to their right to vote. Special Constitutional measures were required to advance their interests. Therefore, the constitution makers provided a number of special measures to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes such as the reservation of seats in legislatures. The Constitution also made it possible for the government to reserve public sector jobs for these groups.

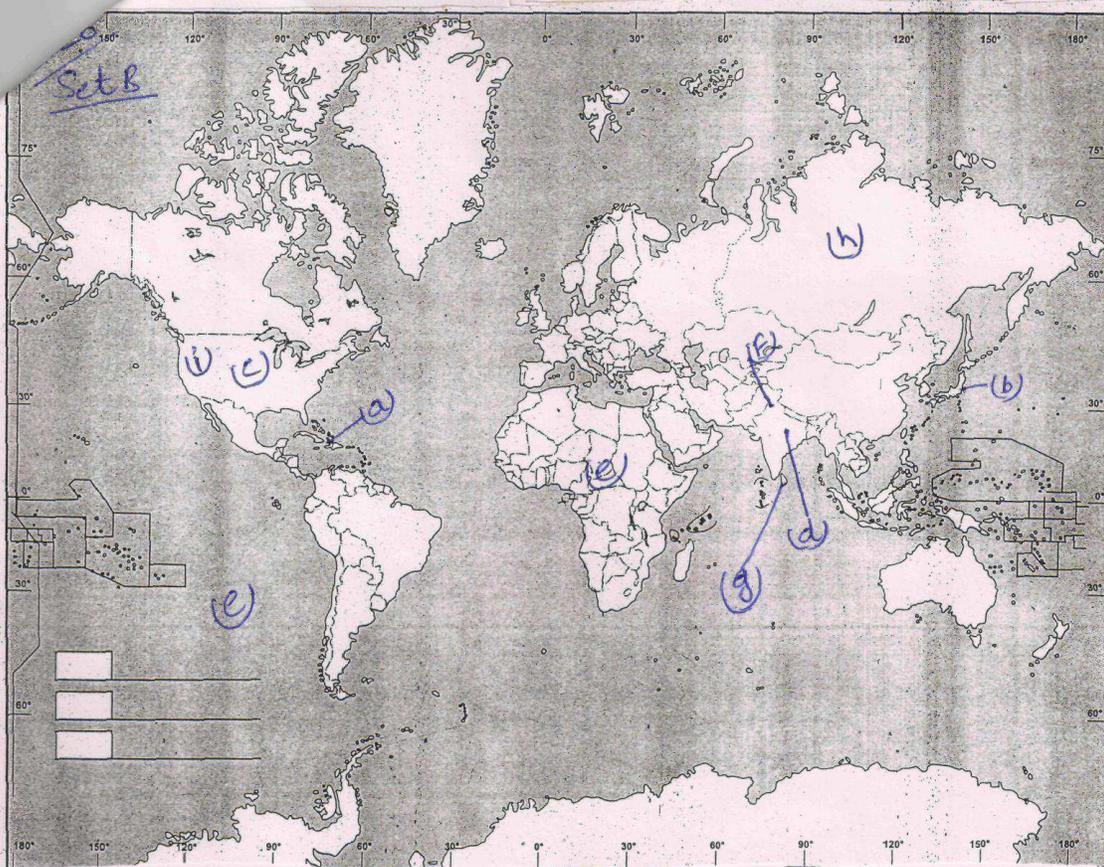
Questions:

1. How is the liberalism of Indian Constitution different?
2. Who has been given the reservation by Constitution?
3. What other provision was also made for these groups to protect their interests?

20. Observe the map and answer the questions :

- a. Missile crisis occurred in this island nation
- b. Country decided not to maintain military force after Second World War
- c. Civil rights movement started by Martin Luther King in this country
- d. Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama took refuge in this country
- e. Two nuclear weapon free zones
- f. State of India associated with Bhakra Nangal Dam
- g. Neighbouring country of India facing problem of Sinhals v/s Tamil
- h. Largest country of the World
- i. Country associated with 9/11 attacks

B-2



21. A. Read the cartoon and answer the questions that follow:

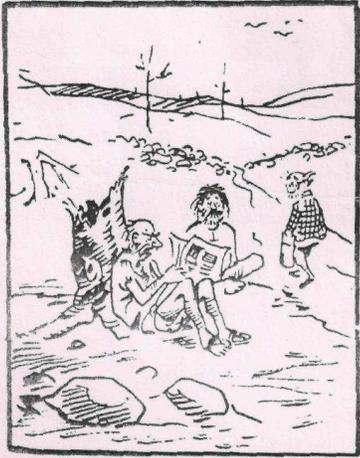


*Is that all that matters, the portfolio? The house, the car, the servants, travel, the foreign trips, the security, the secretaries, etc., don't they mean anything to you?*

**Questions**

1. Why do people want to be ministers?
2. This cartoon seems to suggest that it is only for perks and status! Then why is there competition for some portfolios?

21 B. Read the cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



If this project comes up we will be finished!

#### Questions

1. What does the cartoon represent?
2. What does the statement referred in cartoon imply?

22 What do you mean by Fundamental Rights? Explain in detail the "Right to Freedom".

OR

Many amendments to the Constitution of India have been made due to different interpretations upheld by the Judiciary and the Parliament. Explain with examples.

23. Jawahar Lal Nehru said "Prime Minister is the Linchpin of the Government". Justify.

OR

"The chief instrument through which judicial activism has flourished in India is PIL." What is PIL? How and when did it emerge?

24. How does Parliament make laws?

OR

What is Article 370? How does it give special status to Jammu and Kashmir?

25. Briefly discuss the three principles of Justice. Explain each with examples.

OR

Neither descent, nor language, nor religion or ethnicity can claim to be a common factor in nationalisms all over the world. Comment.

26. What do you mean by Peace? Write in short about Cuban Missile crisis.

OR

Differentiate between Western and Indian model of Secularism.

27. Explain in detail the criticism of different Development Models.

OR

Describe in detail the John Rawls theory of Justice.

B-4