
CBSE Question Paper 2019 (Set-2)
Class 11 Political Science

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

General Instructions

- i. The question paper is divided into A, B, C, D and E sections.
 - ii. All questions are compulsory.
 - iii. Question numbers 1-5 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words.
 - iv. Question numbers 6-10 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
 - v. Question numbers 11-16 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions * should not exceed 100 words.
 - vi. Question number 17-21 are passage/map/cartoon based questions and are of 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.
 - vii. Question number 22-27 are of 6 marks and answer to this question should not exceed 150 words. Internal choice is given.
-

SECTION A

1. What is meant by Decentralization?
2. Why do we need legislature?

Or

Mention any two powers of the Indian Parliament.

3. What is justice?

Or

What is Aristotle's concept of geometrical justice?

4. Mention two features of rights.
5. What is meant by 'Sustainable Development'?

SECTION B

6. How can we secure political justice?
7. Migration of people to different regions within the country is often resisted by the local inhabitants. What are some of the contributions that the migrants could make to the local economy?

Or

What are some of the problems faced by refugees? In what ways could the concept of global citizenship benefit them?

8. Give two differences between FPTP system and Proportional system of Representation.

Or

What makes an election democratic?

9. How does Parliament control the executive?

Or

What is the need for bicameral legislature in India?

10. Distinguish between rights and claims.

SECTION C

11. How does PR system operate in India?

Or

Explain any four features of bureaucracy in India.

12. What are the various forms of inequality? Explain any four features.
13. How is Lok Sabha comparatively more powerful than Rajya Sabha? (any 4 points).
14. "Rights operate within a world of duties." Explain.

Or

Is justice all about fairness? Discuss in context of Rawls theory of justice.

15. List any three features of the Indian Constitution. Also state what makes Indian Constitution a living document.
16. Explain any four features of 73rd amendment.

Or

What makes India a federal Country? (Explain any four features).

SECTION D

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

The term nation is derived from the Latin word 'natio' which means 'birth' and 'race'. Writers have used this word to denote people who have a common ethnic origin. Nation refers to a much wider base as it includes people living in a defined territory, common political aspirations) common history, etc. However, nation and state are interrelated concepts. Nation is not only a cultural and spiritual entity, it is even a political organized aggregation. State is one of the institutions through which a society operates. A nation possesses many other institutions. Nation becomes a state only if it fulfills certain conditions such as, population, sovereignty, etc.

- a. List four essential features of a nation.
- b. Different between state and nation.
- c. How nation becomes a state?

Or

A western secular state is neither theoretic nor does it have a state religion. The American model believes that the state should not interfere in the affairs of the religion and the religion should not interfere in the affairs of the state. Likewise, state has no right to give aid to any religion. Religion is a private affair of an individual. It neglects the rights of minorities and therefore narrow concept. However, Indian secularism is fundamentally different from western secularism.

- a. What is secularism?
- b. How Indian secularism is different from western secularism? Explain by giving example.

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

Do you know what is the ideal of freedom? One of the greatest emancipators of the twentieth century, Nelson Mandela in his personal autobiography, 'Long Walk to Freedom' talks about his personal struggle against the white apartheid regime of South Africa. He mentions about the hardships, brutalities and oppression which the blacks had to suffer in their own country. These included restrictions on freedom of movement, right to cast vote, etc.

Freedom is an ideal for which millions have sacrificed their lives.

- a. What is meant by freedom?
- b. Describe negative and positive concepts of liberty.
- c. List any four conditions required for preservation of freedom.

Or

The idea of equality and inequality has figured in political science since ancient times. Aristotle, for example described inequality as a major cause of rebellion in many states. The ancient concept of equality insisted on recognition and preservation of existing inequalities in society between the rich and the poor. The modern notion of equality, however, seeks the correction of the prevailing inequalities in so far as they can be proved to be unjust according to the prevailing social consciousness.

- What is the modern idea of equality?
- 'Equality does not mean that all area can be treated alike in every respect.' Comment.
- How can promote socio-political equality? Explain by giving examples from India.

19. Read the given passage and answer the following questions :

The concept of peace in India traces its origin to the ancient Indian concept of, vasudhev kutumbhakam, which means universal brotherhood. Sages and scholars of ancient India had propagated the ideals of non-violence and tolerance. Ahimsa was an important ingredient of Gandhiji's mode of independence. India was a prominent exponent of peace. In India, peace was implemented through the concept of panchsheel which means five principles of moral conduct. Lord Buddha laid down five principles of moral conduct. These were later adopted as the 'Principles of Peace'.

- What is peace?
- Mention any four principles of peace.
- Under what conditions is war justified?

20. Interpret the given picture and answer the questions that follows:



- Who is the boss?
- Who is looking humble here?
- Why is the Parliament more powerful?

21. In the given outline map of India, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H alphabets have been marked.

Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer sheet along with their respective serial number and the concerned alphabets.

- a. Four States having bicameral legislature.
- b. 29th state of India. (new state)
- c. State given special status through Article 370.
- d. Two union Territories of India.

SECTION E

22. Describe the discretionary powers of the Indian President.

Or

Why do we need electoral reformation in India? Give some suggestions for electoral reforms in India.

23. Explain J. S. Mill's harm principle.

Or

How can equality be realized? Explain by giving examples from India.

24. Describe the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. (any four).

Or

Describe the procedure of passage of non-money bill in the Indian Parliament.

25. What are the relevant grounds for inclusion and exclusion of Citizenship?

Or

Can we have a global Citizenship? Justify the answer with the help of examples.

26. Describe the three procedures given under Article 368 for amending the Indian Constitution.

Or

Why there are so many amendments in the Indian Constitution?

27. Does peace always require non-violence? Examine the statement in both its negative and positive aspects.

Or

Describe models of development recommended by different writers. (any three).