

CBSE Question Paper 2019 (Set-1)
Class 11 Political Science

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

General Instructions:

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Question no.1 to 5 carries 1 mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words each.
- iii. Question no.6 to 10 carries 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words each.
- iv. Question no.11 to 16 carries 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words each.
- v. Question no.17 to 20 carries 5 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.
- vi. Question no.21 is a map-based question. Write its answer in your answer book.
- vii. Question no.22 to 27 carries 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.

1. Name any one international organization established for peace.
2. Which words were included in the Preamble by 42nd amendment 1976?
3. Highlight the two steps taken by the Constitution of India for 'Just Distribution'.
4. Examine the decision of Supreme Court given in the Keshvananda Bharti case.
5. Do you agree that in democracy decisions are taken by the people? Argument in favour or against.

OR

What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

6. Give any two reasons why after Independence, the local governments were not given their due importance.
7. Assess any two reasons for the establishment of strong centre in India.
8. Clarify with suitable example that the Constitution of India is mixture of flexibility and rigidity?
9. Give any two salient features of rights.
10. List any two reasons for the migration of citizens to other countries.

OR

Elaborate any two forms of equalities from your society.

11. What is the difference between the system of reservation of constituencies and the system of separate electorate? Why did the Constitution makers reject the latter?
12. Judiciary is independent from Legislature and Executive in India. Does it mean absence of accountability? Argument with suitable example in favour or against.
13. Express J.S. Mill's views on liberty.
14. Describe any four obstacles which creates problems in strengthening nationalism.
15. Which forms of justice are mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution? Give one example of each.
16. Elaborate which measures have been adopted for the establishment of peace by all the countries of the world.

Instructions : Read the paragraph given from Q.No. 17 to 19 carefully and answer the questions based on it :

17. In the modern period of the equality of all human beings has been used as a rallying slogan in the struggles against states and social institutions which uphold inequalities of rank, wealth, status or privilege among people. In the eighteenth century, the French revolutionaries used the slogan 'Liberty Equality and Fraternity' to revolt against the landed feudal aristocracy and the monarchy. The demand for equality was also raised during anti-colonial liberation struggles in Asia and Africa during the twentieth century. It continues to be raised by struggling groups who feel marginalised in our society.
 - i. What is inequality of privilege?
 - ii. Which steps have been taken for equality in the world?
 - iii. When and why was the French Revolution started?
18. The concept of development has undergone many changes over the years. In the initial years the focus was on catching up with the west in terms of economic growth and modernisation of societies. Developing countries adopted goals like faster economic growth through industrialisation, modernisation of agriculture and extending and modernising education. It was believed at the time that the state was the only agency capable of initiating this kind of social and economic change. Many countries embarked upon ambitious projects of development; often with the help of loans and aid from the developed countries.
 - i. What does development mean for developing countries?
 - ii. What is the difference in the concept of development between developed and

developing countries?

iii. How did developed countries help developing countries to achieve a certain level of development?

19. Perhaps the best summary of the principles that the nationalist movement brought to the Constituent Assembly is the objective Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) moved by Nehru in 1946. This resolution encapsulated the aspirations and values behind the Constitution. Based on this resolution, our Constitution gave institutional expression to these fundamental commitments : equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty and a cosmopolitan identity. Thus, our Constitution is not merely a maze of rules and procedures, but a moral commitment to establish a government that will fulfill the many promises that the nationalist movement held before the people.

i. How 'Constitution' is defined in the above mentioned paragraph?

ii. Name the resolution which expresses the best summary of the principles of nationalist movement.

iii. List the provisions of the Constitution which are based on 'Objective Resolution'.

20. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:



नए राज्यों के निर्माण के लिए माँगों की झड़ी लग गई है।

i. New states can be formed on which criteria?

ii. Do you think that formation of new states create challenges to the national unity and integrity? Give argument.

iii. How can country be benefited by the formation of new states?

Note : The following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No.20

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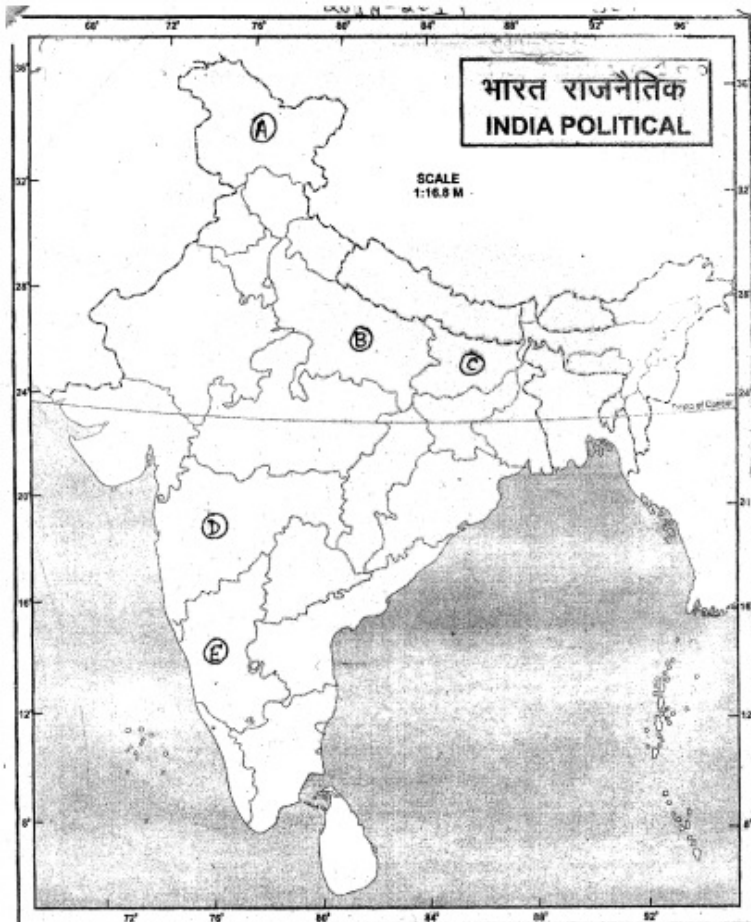
What do you understand by Constitution?

Which works are performed by the MLA of your area for the development of your area?

21. In the given outline political map of India, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. These states have a bicameral legislature. Identify these states and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their serial number as per the following format:

Serial no.	Alphabet used	Name of the state
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

Map of India



Note : The following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q.No.21 :

- i. Who prepares the voter list in India?
 - ii. When was the first General Elections held in India?
 - iii. Which article of the Constitution is related is related to Election Commission?
 - iv. What is the voting age in India?
 - v. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?
22. In what ways is the study of political theory useful for us? Identify six ways in which the political theory can be useful to us.
23. How the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' guarantees fundamental rights?

OR

Differentiate between the fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.

24. Assess the role of Indian Prime Minister as a leader of Minister of Council.

OR

Mention six basic freedoms expressed in the article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

25. Given any three constitutional provisions which establish a strong central government.

OR

Write the functions of Gram Panchayat.

26. Differentiate between political and economic rights. Give its example.

OR

A citizen can be deprived of citizenship on what grounds? Elucidate.

27. Mention any three criteria of Indian secularism's relevance.

OR

Mention any three salient features of the theory of self-determination.