

CBSE Class 11
Political Science
Question Paper 2016-17 set - 1

General Instructions:

- All question are compulsory.
- Question numbers 1 to 5 are of 1 mark each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- Question numbers 6 to 10 are of 2 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- Question numbers 11 to 15 are of 4 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question numbers 16 and 17 are 5 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- Question numbers 18 to 22 are of 6 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

1. Which article of the Indian Constitution divides the powers between the centre and the states?
2. What is Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?
3. Write the names of any two states which have bi-cameral legislatures.
4. What do you mean by permanent executive?
5. Is not paying minimum wages a violation of the fundamental rights?
6. Write the names of any two fundamental rights given in South Africa's Constitution.
7. Write two aims of directive principles of state policy.
8. What is objective resolution?
9. What do you understand by 'We, the people of India' in the Preamble of Indian

Constitution?

10. What is difference between Question hour and Zero hour?

11. Mention any four unitary features of Indian Constitution.

12. Write any two qualifications for becoming the President of India. How far it is right to say that the President is the formal head of the government?

13. What do you mean by collective responsibility of Council of Ministers?

14. What is Buerocracy? Mention its any two functions.

15. Which of the following statements you agree with the most? Give your reasons:

(i) Legislators must be free to join any party they want.

(ii) Anti-defection law has contributed to the domination of the party leaders over the legislators.

(iii) Defection is always for selfish purposes and therefore, a legislator who wants to join another party must be disqualified from being a minister for the next two years.

16. A petition by a human rights group drew attention of the court to the condition of starvation and hunger in the country. Over five crore tonnes of food grains was stored in the go downs of the Food Corporation of India. Research shows that a large number of ration cardholders do not know about the quantity of food grains they can purchase from fair price shops. It requested the court to order the government to improve its public distribution system.

(i) Which different rights does this case involve? How are these rights interlinked?

(ii) Should these rights form part of the right to life? Justify.

17.



The Parliament is the boss and the ministers are looking very humble here. That is the effect of the Parliament's powers to sanction money to different ministers. Study the cartoon and explain its meaning.

18. Arrange the different stages of passing of a bill into a law in their correct sequence:

- (i) A resolution is passed to admit the bill for discussion.
- (ii) The bill is referred to the President of India.
- (iii) The bill is referred to other House and is passed.
- (iv) The bill is passed in the House in which it was proposed.
- (v) The bill is read clause by clause and each is voted upon.
- (vi) The bill is referred to the subcommittee – the committee makes some changes and sends it back to the House for discussion.
- (vii) The concerned minister proposes the need for a bill.
- (viii) Legislative department in ministry of law, drafts the bill.

OR

How has the system of Parliamentary Committee affected the overseeing and appraisal of legislation by the Parliament?

19. Highlight the main points of Cabinet Mission plan.

OR

Explain the main functions of the Constitution.

20. What is the importance of fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution? Mention any three fundamental rights.

OR

“Right to Constitutional remedies is heart and soul of the Constitution.” Who made this statement and why? Explain.

21. “The Election Commission of India has a wide range of functions.” Explain this statement.

OR

Indian democracy is now ready to shift from First Past the Post system to proportional representation. Do you agree with this statement? Give your reason.

22. How can the independence of judiciary be provided and protected?

OR

Explain the main powers of Lok Sabha.