

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA.
CLASS 11
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Section - A
POLITICAL THEORY

Chapter - 1
Introduction to Political Theory

1. Who coined the term political science – **Jean Bodin**
2. Who is the author of the book ‘The Political System’ – **David Easton**
3. Who defined Politic as “that branch of knowledge which deals with the acquisition and protection of artha, i.e., the territory, fort, treasury, etc.”? – **Kautilya**
4. Which thinkers constructed a theory that came to be known as Systems Analysis? – **David Easton**
5. The business Groups and Trade Unions fall into the category of – **Interest Groups**
6. **Meaning of Political Science:** *The word ‘politics’ is derived from the Greek word “polis” meaning “city state”. The term refers to “the day to day affairs and the actual problems of government.”*
7. “Every form of government protects the privileges of the ruling class.” - **Marxist-Leninist doctrine.**
8. What is political theory? Discuss its scope. (8 marks)
9. What is the utility and significance of the study of Political Theory? (8 marks)
10. Discuss the scope or subject matter of Political Science. (8 marks)
11. Explain the meaning of Political Science with reference to: (6/8 marks)
 - a). ancient Greek thinkers
 - b). Traditional view
12. Discuss the following concepts of Political Science?
 - a). Behavioral concept of Politics
 - b). Politics as the Struggle for power
 - c). Politics as Authoritative Allocation of Values

Chapter - 2
Nation and State

1. What does ‘Equality of States’ means in terms of the Principles laid down by the Charter of the United Nations? – **Sovereign Equality of International Persons, i.e., States (country)**
2. What are the four essential elements of the State? – **Population Territory, Government and Sovereignty**
3. Who lead the Independence Movement in the East Pakistan that later became the independent State of Bangladesh in 1971? – **Sheikh Mujibur Rahman**
4. Which principle received much support during the First World War (1914-18)? – **“One Nation, One State.”**
5. Which treaty marked the end of the old European order? – **Treaty of Versailles**
6. Which is the smallest State (country) in the world? -**Vatican City (less than two sq.km)**
7. Who is the spiritual father of Italian nationalism? – **Mazzini**
8. Who said, “our country is our home, the house that God has given us.” – **Mazzini**
9. What is Nation? – *The word ‘nation’ is derived from the Latin word ‘natio’ which means ‘birth’ or ‘race’. Thus ‘Nation’ denotes those people who have “an ethnic unity” and are inhabiting “a territory of geographical unity.”*
10. What is Nationalism? – *Nationalism is essentially “Subjective”, i.e., a condition of mind and a way of feeling and living. Nationalism expresses itself in the form of “patriotic feelings”. Thus Nationalism is a sense of loyalty, despite difference of race, region, language or religion, but*

shares a common history and regards a particular country as their “Motherland” or “Fatherland”.

11. What is the meaning of State? – *Aristotle defined State as a “union of families and villages”. Modern thinkers like Hall and Garner defines State as having four essential elements: population, territory, government and sovereignty.*
12. What is meant by Self-Determination? – *It was Woodrow Wilson, the U.S. President who made this principle popular in the 20th century. The principle of national self-determination means that each nation has the right to be independent and choose a suitable form of government for itself. The “right to self-determination” is based on the “theory of one nation, one state”*
13. Describe the main features of a Nation. (8 marks)
14. Examine the four essential elements of the State. (6/8 marks)
15. What is meant by National Self-Determination? discuss its merit and demerits (6/8 marks)

Chapter - 3 **Citizenship**

1. Who defined ‘Citizenship’ as “full and equal membership of a community” – **T.H. Marshall**
2. Citizenship in India is granted by – **Citizenship Acquisition Act, 1955**
3. UNHCR stands for? – **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.**
4. The first state to advocate citizenship was. – **Greece**
5. The number of UN members is – **193**
6. What does citizenship consist of - **Interrelated rights and duties**
7. Define Citizen: *Etymologically ‘citizen’ owes its origin to the Latin word ‘civis’ which means resident of a city. A citizen, henceforth is one who lives in a city and citizenship is the status of a citizen. Citizen, therefore is a member of a political community called state.*
8. Who is an India citizen? What are the legal provisions with regard to acquisition of Citizenship in India? How one can loss citizenship in India? (8 marks)
9. What is Citizenship? What are the features of a Citizen? (4/6 marks)
10. Explain the types of Citizenship? (6 marks)

Chapter - 4 **Liberty**

1. Who said, freedom consists in “a positive power or capacity of doing or enjoying some thing worth doing or enjoying.” – **T.H. Green**
2. “Liberty” is derived from which Latin word? – **liber**
3. Who said, “Freedom is not the absence of all restraints but rather the substitution of rational ones for irrational.” – **Prof. M’ Kechnie**
4. Who said, liberty is “the eager maintenance of an atmosphere in which one can realize his highest self.” - **Laski**
5. **What is Laissez-faire?** *Adam Smith coined the term laissez-faire. Laissez-faire as advocated by Adam Smith means a free market economy, where a worker is free to sell his labor and the capitalists were free to invest without the interference of the state or government.*
6. State the difference between Negative and Positive Liberty. (6 marks)
7. What are the various forms or dimensions of liberty? (6/8 marks)
8. Explain the various ways to safeguard Liberty? (8 marks)

Chapter - 5 Equality

1. Who is the leader who fought against social and political inequalities (Apartheid) being practiced the Blacks in South Africa? – **Nelson Mandela**
2. Who is the American Civil Rights Movement who was assassinated at Memphis in 1968? – **Martin Luther King Jr.**
3. Which Declaration said, “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”? – **Declaration of the Rights of Man by the National Assembly of France, 1789.**
4. No discrimination among individuals on basis of caste, gender, religion is called – **Social Equality**
5. If disparity in wealth is reduced, it is a measure of? – **Economic Equality**
6. Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolished Untouchability? – **Article 17**
7. Gender inequality is caused by – **Patriarchy System**
8. **Define Feminism:** *Feminism is the political belief that women should have the same rights, power and opportunity that men have.*
9. **Meaning of Equality:** *Equality does not imply treating all people in an identical manner. People are born with different qualities of head, heart and body. The principle of equality underlines that each individual should get “equal opportunities” to develop all his faculties or personality.*
10. Discuss the various forms or dimensions of Equality? (8 marks)
11. Explain the various means to realize Equality? (8 marks)

Chapter - 6 Justice

1. Who said, “Each person was to count as one and no more than one”. – **J. Bentham**
2. Who framed his theory of Justice on ‘the need’ as well as ‘merit’? – **John Rawls**
3. For a feminist, justice would mean? – **End of masculine repression**
4. Justice is derived from the word. – **Jus**
5. Equality before law is: – **Legal Equality**
6. The main component of Political Justice is: - **The right to take part in the government of his/her country through freely elected representatives.**
7. **Proportionate Justice:** *According to Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle justice means “Proportionate Equality”, i.e., treating equals equally and unequals unequally.*
8. **Meaning of Justice:** *the word justice is derived from the Latin word ‘jus’ and linked with the Latin word ‘jungere’ which means ‘a bond or a tie’.*
9. **D.D Raphael defines justice as:** *Justice protects the rights of the individuals as well as the order of the society.”*
10. Examine the various kinds of Justice? (8 Marks)
11. explain the various ways to secure Justice? (8 marks)

Chapter - 7 Rights

1. What does it means when we say that the Right to Vote is not only a right but a duty as well? – **It means when we choose our representative, we should not be swayed by consideration of caste, community or religion.**
2. The Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 falls into the category of: - **Right to Work**
3. **The UN General Assembly adopted and proclaimed Universal Declaration of Human Rights on: - 10 December 1948**
4. Right to Vote is a part of: - **Political Right**
5. Equality before law is a: - **Civil Right**

6. "Rights and responsibilities are two sides of the same coin" was said by: - **Srinivas Shastry**
7. How many rights have been provided by the Indian Constitution? – **Six**
8. **Define Rights:** *These are conditions of social life without which a man cannot develop his personality.*
9. **According to Laski,** *"rights, in fact are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general, to be himself at his best."*
10. How are Rights different from Claims? (6 marks)
11. Examine the various kinds of rights? (8 marks)
12. How are rights and responsibilities, how are they inter related? Elucidate. (8 marks)

Chapter - 8 Secularism

1. The word 'secular' was added in the Indian constitution by the: - **42nd Amendment**
2. Who coined the 'Secularism' was coined by : - **George Jacob Holyoake**
3. The Word 'secularism' is derived from the Latin word: - **Saeculum**
4. Secularism is a system of political organization where: - **All people are equally entitled to profess and preach their religion.**
5. Secularism and liberal culture are in crisis because: - **Religious fundamentalism has been a growing political force in many parts of Asia and North Africa.**
6. **Secularism Definition:** *The word 'secularism' is derived from the Latin word 'saeculum', meaning "the world". Its suggests a separation of worldly affairs from religion. Basically, a secular state is one where:*
 - a. There is no state religion
 - b. Citizens of the State are free to profess and preach any religion and
 - c. On one should be discriminated on the basis of religion
7. Agnosticism: ***It is the belief that it is not possible to say definitely whether or not there is a God.***
8. What is Secularism? Mention the key features of a secular State. (6/9 marks)
9. Why do we need a Secular State in modern times? (8 marks)

Chapter - 9 Peace and Development

1. Peace means – **Situation without war**
2. Which is the latest threat to world Peace – **Corona Virus**
3. Which of the following is the newest threat to peace – **Terrorism (text question)**
4. **Sustainable Development means:** *Use of natural resources in a manner that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*
5. **What is Peace:** *Peace includes absence of violence in forms of war, civil war, killings by riots and terrorist acts, etc.*
6. **What is Development?** – *Development, from the Human Development approach may be defined as a right by virtue of which every human being is entitled to a decent standard of living, equal opportunities in all spheres, an environmentally sustainable development and a situation in which political freedoms are fully realized.*
7. **What is Peace? Discuss terrorism, poverty and communal violence as the main challenges to Peace at the present time?** (8 marks)
8. **What is development? Discuss the four components of Development which would benefit all sections of society?** (8 marks)

SECTION - B INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

Chapter - 10 Making of the Constitution

1. When was the Constituent Assembly set up to draw the Constitution of India? – **in 1946 under Cabinet Mission Plan.**
2. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly? – **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
3. When was the first Constituent Assembly held? – **9th December 1946**
4. Who is the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly? – **Dr. Ambedkar**
5. When was the Constitution of India **adopted** by the Constituent Assembly? - **26 November 1949**
6. How long did it take to make the Indian Constitution? – **2 years, 11 months and 18 days**
7. When was the Constitution of India **enacted(came into force)**? - **26 January 1950**
8. What is the composition of the Constitution? – **It Contains 22 parts, 395 Articles and 12 Schedules**
9. What is the opening words of the Preamble of the Constitution? – **WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**
10. Directive Principles of State Policy is borrowed from? – **Irish Constitution**
11. Parliamentary form of Government is adopted from? - **British Constitution**
12. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity is borrowed from? -**French Constitution**
13. The Federal System (division of power between the Union and States) is taken from: - **Constitution of Canada**
14. **Define Constitution:** *It is a collection of rules, providing the framework for the governance of the country.*
In the words of R.N. Gilchrist, *“the constitution of a state is that body of rules or laws, written or unwritten, which determine the organization of government, the distribution of powers to the various organs of government, and the general principles on which these powers are to be exercised.”*
According to S.E. Finer, *“Constitution, is a code of rules which aspires to regulate the allocation of function, powers and duties among the various agencies and officers of Government, and defines the relationship between these and the public.”*
15. What are the main points of the Objective Resolution? (4/6 marks)
16. Explain the significance of the constitution? (8 marks)
17. Examine the salient features of the Constitution of India? (8 marks)

Chapter - 11 Fundamental rights, Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy

1. Fundamental Rights are in which part of the Constitution? – **Part III**
2. Directive Principles of State Policy are in which part of the Constitution? – **Part IV**
3. Fundamental Duties is in which part of the constitution? – **Chapter IV-A, Article 51A**
4. Which Articles of the constitution relates to Fundamental Rights? - **Articles 14 to 32**
5. Into how many categories is the Fundamental Rights classified? – **Six**
 - i. Right to Equality (**Articles 14-18**)
 - ii. Right to Freedom (**Articles 19 -22**)
 - iii. Rights against Exploitation (**Articles 23-24**)
 - iv. Right to Freedom of Religion (**Articles 25-28**)
 - v. Cultural and Educational Rights (**Articles 29-30**)
 - vi. Right to Constitutional Remedies (**Article 32**)
6. Which two Articles on Fundamental Rights are deleted for the Constitution? – **Articles 19 and 31 : RIGHT to PROPERTY (today Article 19 is replaced with 6 freedoms)**
7. When did the UN General Assembly adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? – **10th December 1948**
8. When is Human Rights Day celebrated all over the world? – **December 10**

9. When was Right to Education (RTE) passed in the Parliament? – **August 2009**
10. When was Right to Information (RTI) passed? – **2005**
11. Which Article of the Indian abolished Untouchability? – **Article 17**
12. **MISA:** Maintenance of Internal Security Act
13. **TADA:** Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act.
14. Which Article of Indian Constitution gives Special Provision for Nagaland? – **Article 371-A**
15. **Article 21-A:** It seeks to provide free and compulsory education to children aged 6 to 14.
16. Fundamental Duties was added in the Constitution by? – **The 42nd Amendment Act 1976**
17. **Define Rights:** These are conditions of social life without which a man cannot develop his personality.
18. Difference between Fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policy

Fundamental rights	Directive principles
➤ These rights are enforceable. The Supreme Court and High Courts can issue writs to enforce fundamental rights	➤ Directive principles are non-enforceable in a court of law
➤ Fundamental rights provide civil liberties	➤ Directive principles provide socio-economic justice
➤ There are limitations upon the state action and are therefore negative in nature	➤ They call upon the state to take some initiatives for the people and are positive in nature
➤ They are fixed	➤ Their power is wider

19. Examine the significance of fundamental rights? (8 marks)
20. Examine the right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)? (6/8 marks)
21. Mention any 8 Fundamental Duties of the Citizen of India? (6 marks)
22. What are the six freedoms mentioned in Article 19? (4 marks)
23. Explain 'equality before law' as mentioned in Article 14? (2/4 marks)
24. Mention the steps taken by the Government to implement Directive Principles of State Policy? (page 126-127) (6 marks)
25. How is Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28), a guarantee of secularism by the constitution of India? (6/8 marks)

Chapter - 12

System of Representation

1. Who is the present Chief Election Commissioner of India? - **Mr. Sunil Arora**
2. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India? – **President**
3. When was the voting age reduced from the age of 21 to 18? - **1989, by the Sixty-first Amendment Act**
4. **What is meant by election:** *“That system of government in which people elect their representatives/rulers by voting for them is an election.” In a Democracy the voters (people) elect their representatives and these representatives act on behalf of the citizens.*
5. **FPTP:** First Past the Post System
6. **Two Kinds of Election System:**
 - i. **First Past the Post System (FPTP)** (this is used in India in the election of Lok Sabha members and in the elections in states.
 - ii. **Method of Proportional Representation System** (it has two sub systems)
 - a. List system and
 - b. **Single transferable vote system** (this system is used in the election of the President and the members of the Rajya Sabha)
7. What is First Past the Post System (FPTP)? What are its merit and demerits? (6 marks)
8. Examine the powers and functions of the Chief Election Commissioner? (8 marks)
9. Discuss the measures to ensure free and fair elections? (8 marks)
10. Examine the election reforms introduced in India? (6 marks)

Chapter - 13

Executive in a Parliamentary System

1. Who is the Head of the India Union? – **President**
2. Who is the Supreme Commander of the Defense force of India? – **President**
3. Who is the real executive in Indian? - **Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers**
4. What are the qualifications required to be a President in India? (2 marks)
5. **What is meant by Executive:** *The term 'Executive' is used in a broad sense to indicate the branch of government responsible for the implementation of laws and policies made by the legislature.*
6. Difference between Political Executive and Permanent Executive? (6 marks)
7. **Emergency power of the President:** (4/6 marks)
 - i. **National Emergency, Article 352:** (this emergency is imposed on the whole country, when the unity and integrity of the country is threatened due to War or External Aggression or Armed Rebellion)
 - ii. **Constitutional or State Emergency, Article 356:** (this is imposed when the Constitutional Machinery of the State fails or when there is law and order problem in the state)
 - iii. **Financial Emergency, Article 360:** (this is imposed on account of a threat of Financial Stability of India)
8. Examine the Discretionary Powers of the President? (4 marks)
9. Explain the Position and powers of the president of India? (8 marks)
(Answers should have: Executive, Military and Diplomatic, Legislative, Judicial and Emergency powers)
10. Explain the position and powers of the Prime Minister? (6 marks)
11. Explain the structures of the Council of Minister? What are its powers and functions? (6/8 marks)
12. Explain the position powers and functions of the Governor? (6/8 marks)
13. Examine the powers and functions of the Chief Minister? (8 marks)

Chapter - 14

Legislature at the Central and State Level

1. A legislature which has two houses is called? - **bicameral legislature**
2. The name of the two houses at the centre/union are: - **Lok Sabha (lower house) and Rajya Sabha (upper house)**
3. The two house at the State level are: - **Vidhan Sabha(legislative assembly) and Vidhan Parishad (legislative Council/upper house)**
4. How many States in India have two legislative houses? - **Seven States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka)**
5. The composition of the Lok Sabha is? – **545**
6. The composition of the Rajya Sabha is? – **250**
7. What is the tenure of the Lok Sabha? **5 years**
8. What is the tenure of the Rajya Sabha? – **The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house. One third of its members retire after every two years. The term of office of each member is six years.**
9. The number of Anglo-Indians appointed to Lok Sabha is? – **2 (two)**
10. The number nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President? – **12 (twelve)**
11. Anti-defection law was passed in? – **1985 by 52nd Amendment Act.**
12. Who presides over the meeting at the Lok Sabha? - **Speaker**
13. Who is the present Speaker of the Lok Sabha? – **Om Birla**
14. Who is the Ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha? – **Vice-President (Venkaiah Naidu)**
15. Who calls for a Joint Sitting of the Parliament? – **President**
16. Who presides over the Joint Sitting of both the houses of Parliament? **Speaker of Lok Sabha**
17. What is the minimum age required to be a member of the Parliament? – **25 years**
18. Explain the powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha? (6 marks)
19. Examine the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha? (8 marks)

20. Discuss the powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha? (8 marks)
21. Discuss the different stages through which an Ordinary or Non-Money Bill passes before it becomes a law? (6 marks)
22. Discuss the process how a Money Bill is passed in the Parliament? (4 marks)
23. What is Anti-Defection Act? (4 marks)

Chapter - 15 Judiciary

1. Who is the present Chief Justice of India? – **Sharad Arvind Bobde**
2. PIL: **Public Interest Litigation**
3. Explain why we need an Independent Judiciary? (6/8 marks)
4. Examine the provision how the independence of Judiciary is ensured in India? (6 marks)
5. Discuss the Jurisdiction and Power of the Supreme Court? (8 marks)
6. Discuss the Jurisdiction and Power of the High Court? (8 marks)
7. What is meant by Judicial Activism? What are the causes responsible for Judicial Activism? (6 marks)

Chapter - 16 Federalism

1. Explain the Federal Features of the Constitution of India? (6 marks)
2. India is a Federation with a Strong Central Government? Explain? (6 marks)
3. Examine the areas of conflict and tension in the Centre-State relations? (8 marks)
4. Mention six Recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission? (6 marks)

Chapter - 17 Local Government

1. The Panchayati Raj Acts in the State came into force by? - **73rd Amendment Act, 1993**
2. The Municipal Council or Urban Bodies was brought about by? - **74th Amendment Act, 1993**
3. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Gram Panchayat? (6 marks)
4. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Zila Parishad? (6 marks)
5. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Municipal Council? (6 marks)

Chapter - 18 Constitution as a Living Document

1. Discuss the significance of a Democratic Constitution under the following headlines?
- a. It is a means of limiting the Governmental Power.
 - b. It is a means of bringing about changes in peaceful manner
 - c. It protects Minority rights
 - d. It sets up long-term goals for a polity
2. Explain the democratic character of the Indian Constitution with regard to the following points:
- i. Universal Adult Franchise
 - ii. Individual Freedom and Rights of the People
 - iii. Social Justice and Affirmative Action.