



ÉCOLE GLOBALE

INTERNATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL

Dehradun

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK - CLASS XI-B

POLITICAL SCIENCE

LEGISLATURE

- 1) What is legislature?
- 2) What are the functions of legislature?
- 3) Why do we need a parliament? Give any four reasons.
- 4) What are the special powers of Rajya Sabha?
- 5) Explain the following: a) The Question Hour b) An Adjournment Motion c) No-Confidence Motion 6) Examine the role of parliamentary committees.
- 7) What is meant by defection?
- 8) What measures have been taken to prevent defections?
- 9) Discuss the merits of a Bicameral legislature.
- 10) Give examples of Indian states having Bycameral legislatures.
- 11) Discuss LokSabhas supremacy regarding money bills.

Executive

1. What is an 'executive'?
2. What is the difference in Parliamentary and Presidential forms of government?
3. Name the following: a) An executive headed by a monarch b) An executive headed by the president 4. What are the key features of a semi presidential system?
5. How did parliamentary system of government function in India?

6. Explain the discretionary powers of the President.
7. Which article of the Indian constitution indicates the position of the President?
8. What are the discretionary powers of the President?
9. Explain the position of the Indian President.
10. Why is the Prime Minister considered very powerful?
11. How has the rise of coalition governments since 1989 affected the working of Parliamentary executive?
12. Define Bureaucracy.
13. Explain the system of Indian bureaucracy. OR Explain the classification of Civil services.
14. Give one word:
 - a) The body which selects IAS and IPS officers.
 - b) The most important officers at the district level.
 - c) The level of government which appoints IAS and IPS officers
 - d) An act which may make bureaucracy more responsive and accountable.

JUDICIARY

- 1) Why do we need an independent judiciary?
- 2) What is meant by rule of law?
- 3) How are the chief justice and other judges of the supreme court of India appointed?
- 4) Describe the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
- 5) What is meant by Judicial Review?
- 6) Discuss the Supreme Courts power of Judicial Review.
- 7) What is meant by Judicial Activism?
- 8) How has Public Interest Litigation helped the poor?
- 9) How can the judges of Supreme Court be removed?
- 10) Describe the role of Supreme Court of India related to the enforcement of Fundamental Rights

Election and Representation

1. What is the meaning of the term 'election'?
2. Why are elections important?
3. Define the terms a) Direct Democracy b) Indirect Democracy
4. Define 'First Past the Post' system. How does this system work in India?
5. Explain Proportional Representation system as followed in Israel and Argentina.
6. Compare FPTP and PR system of election.
7. Why did India adopt the FPTP system?
8. What is the meaning of separate electorate?
9. What is the difference in separate electorate and reserved constituency?
10. For which legislative bodies does our constitution provide for reservation?
11. How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
12. Who decides which constituency is to be reserved? On what basis is this decision taken?
13. What is the present status of reservation for women?
14. Which article of the Indian constitution provide for an independent Election Commission?
15. What are the functions of Election Commission?
16. What kind of electoral reforms are needed in India?

The Philosophy of the constitution

- 1) Why is Indian Constitution considered a living document?
- 2) Describe the procedure of amendment of the Indian constitution.
- 3) Why have there been so many amendments of the Indian constitution?
- 4) What kind of amendments have been made in the India constitution?
- 5) How rulings by the court contribute to the evolution of the constitution?
- 6) Explain the reason for requiring special majority for amending the constitution.
- 7) Many amendments to the constitution of Indian have been made due to different interpretations upheld by the Judiciary and the Parliament. Explain with examples.

- 8) What is the political philosophy of the Indian constitution?
- 9) On what grounds has Indian constitution been criticized?
- 10) What are the limitations of the Indian constitution?

Rights in the Indian Constitution

1. What is Bill of Rights? Why is it important?
2. Explain the main provisions of Right to Equality.
3. Which articles of the Indian constitution provide the following provisions? a) Reservation for backward classes b) Right to life and personal liberty
4. Explain the concept of Preventive Detention.
5. Indian constitution safeguards us against which three exploitations?
6. Explain the Right to Freedom of Religion.
7. Explain Cultural and Educational Right.
8. Why is the Right to Constitutional Remedies considered the heart and soul of the Indian Constitution?
9. What is the meaning of the term Directive Principle of State Policy?
10. What is the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?
11. Write and two fundamental duties of Indian Citizens.
12. Explain the controversy pertaining to Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
13. Why is not paying minimum wages considered a violation of Fundamental Rights?
14. Why is Right to Property no longer a fundamental right? What is its status now?

Freedom

1. Define freedom in terms of both its aspects.
2. Explain the negative and positive dimensions of freedom
3. What are the sources of constraints on freedom?
4. Why do we need constraints?
5. Write a short note on liberalism.

6. Explain the 'Harm Principle' as given by JS Mill.
7. Explain the negative and positive liberty.
8. What arguments are given in support of freedom?

Equality

9. Define the term 'Equality' as a political idea.
10. What was the slogan of revolutionaries during French Revolution?
11. What do you mean by equality of opportunities?
12. What is the difference in natural and social inequalities?
13. Give any one example of unfair inequality.
14. What are the three dimensions of Equality?
15. What is the meaning of entrenched inequalities? Why are they dangerous for the society?
16. What do you understand by the following: a) Feminism b) Marxism c) Liberalism
17. Explain the three ways of promoting equality.

Social Injustice

18. What is justice?
19. Explain the three principles of justice with examples.
20. How has Indian government ensured just distribution of goods and services?
21. Explain John Rawls' Theory of Justice.
22. What are generally considered to be the basic minimum requirements of people for living a healthy and productive life? What is the responsibility of governments in trying to ensure this minimum to all?
23. Which according to you is a better approach for pursuing social justice:
 - a) Free market
 - b) State Intervention