BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE ,DUGRI ROAD. LUDHIANA

CLASS XI

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE

PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Suppose that the central government has made a law, which according to some States, concerns a subject from the State list. The States go to the Supreme Court and the court agreed with them. The court declared that the law is unconstitutional.

Which one of the following mechanism has been used by the Court?

(a) Writ power (b) Judicial Review (c) Advisory jurisdiction (d) None of the above.

2. Assertion (A): Judicial review is a key power of the Supreme Court.

Reason (R): The Supreme Court can declare parliamentary laws unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution.

(a) A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true, but R is false.

(d) A is false, but R is true.

3. Which of the following is a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?

(a) Single Citizenship **(b) Single integrated judiciary**
(c) Division of Power **(d) Unitary System**

4. The concept of Federalism in India is borrowed from which country?

(a) United States of America **(b) Canada**

(c) Russia **(d) Australia**

5. Distinguish between the original and appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (2)

6. Analyse the causes and consequences of centre–state conflicts in India's federal structure.(4)

7. Discuss the special provisions given to Jammu and Kashmir and their significance in the Indian federal framework.(4)

8. Discuss the role of the judiciary as the protector of Fundamental Rights in India.(6)

9. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

"The removal of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is also extremely difficult. A judge of the Supreme Court or High Court can be removed only on the ground of proven misbehaviour or incapacity. A motion containing the charges against the judge must be approved by a special majority in both Houses of the Parliament.

(i). On which grounds can a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court be removed?

(a) Lack of experience

(b) Proven misbehaviour or incapacity

(c) Political pressure

(d) Public demand

(ii). Is it easy for Parliament to remove a judge?

(a) Yes, by a simple majority
(b) Yes, by the decision of the Prime Minister
(c) No, it requires a special majority in both Houses of Parliament
(d) No, it requires the approval of the public

(iii). Why has the Constitution prescribed a difficult procedure for the removal of judges?

(a) To increase the power of Parliament

(b) To ensure security of tenure for judges

(c) To allow judges to make laws

(d) To reduce the number of judges

(iv) What does security of tenure ensure for judges?

(a) They can work without fear or favour

(b) They can remain in office forever

(c) They can ignore the Constitution

(d) They can make decisions under political pressure