

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

CLASS – XI

SUBJECT – POLITICAL SCIENCE

CH – CONSTITUTION WHY AND HOW

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### Answer Key

#### Section A (MCQs - 1 Mark Each)

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (d)
7. (c)

#### Section B (Very Short Answer Questions - 2 Marks Each)

1.
  - **Coordination and Assurance:** Provides basic rules for interaction, reducing conflict.
  - **Specification of Decision-Making Power:** Clearly defines who holds authority, preventing power struggles.  
(Focus on establishing order and predictability)
2.
  - **Familiarity:** Indian leaders were familiar with the British parliamentary system through colonial experience (e.g., GoI Act 1935 influence).
  - **Accountability:** Ensures the executive (government) is responsible to the legislature (elected representatives).  
(Other valid points: Ensuring representation, avoiding executive dominance)
3.
  - It creates a sense of collective belonging under common principles and laws, transcending narrower identities (caste, religion, language).
  - Provides shared political values and national goals that unite diverse people.

### Section C (Short Answer Questions - 4 Marks Each)

1.

- **Evaluation:** Acknowledge borrowing but emphasize adaptation.
- **Adaptation Argument:** Provisions weren't copied blindly but modified to suit India's unique social, political, economic context, problems, and aspirations.
- **Example 1 (e.g., Fundamental Rights):** While borrowed from the US, they include specific Indian contexts like abolition of untouchability or reasonable restrictions.
- **Example 2 (e.g., Parliamentary System):** While borrowed from Britain, India adopted a republic (elected head of state) instead of a monarchy. Or, adapted federal structure (from Canada/GOI Act) alongside it.  
*(Focus on the 'not slavish imitation' part and specific adaptations)*

2.

- **Composition:** Aimed for representation of different communities, regions, and ideologies (even if via indirect election based on limited franchise, efforts were made to include diverse voices). Mention 'representation of all groups/ideologies' from Page 1.
- **Functioning:** Emphasis on debate, discussion, reasoned argument ('deliberations and consent' from Page 1/Page 10 passage). Required members to justify positions publicly, fostering consensus over narrow interests. Mention Objective Resolution setting guiding principles. Voluminous debates allowed scrutiny.  
*(Focus on how structure and process aimed for legitimacy and consensus)*

### Section D (Long Answer Questions - 6 Marks Each)

1.

- **Beyond Rules:** Acknowledge core functions like defining government structure but emphasize broader roles.
- **Function 1 (Fulfilling Aspirations/Just Society):** Explain how the Constitution (e.g., through Directive Principles, Preamble goals like justice, equality) sets goals for societal transformation (e.g., ending caste discrimination, promoting welfare).
- **Function 2 (Setting Limits):** Explain how Fundamental Rights protect citizens from arbitrary state power, embodying values of liberty and dignity.
- **Function 3 (Fundamental Identity):** Explain how the Constitution defines citizenship and establishes shared political values/principles, creating a collective Indian identity that transcends other loyalties.  
*(Link specific functions/features to the broader concept of embodying values and aspirations)*

2.

- **Source of Authority:** Legitimacy derived not just from *what* it says, but *how* it was made.
- **Constituent Assembly Nature:** Despite indirect election, it had credible leaders with broad national acceptance (leaders of freedom struggle). Aimed for representation across diversities. Committed to democratic values (Page 1).
- **Procedures:** Open deliberation, reasoned debate, emphasis on consensus rather than imposition. Decisions made transparently after extensive discussion (Page 3/Page 10 passage). Took nearly 3 years – signifying thoroughness.
- **Inheritance:** Embodied principles and values nurtured during the long freedom struggle (democracy, liberty, equality, justice). Objective Resolution reflected these inherited aspirations.
- **Adaptation (Link to legitimacy):** Borrowing best practices but adapting them showed thoughtful consideration for India's needs, enhancing acceptance. *(Synthesize points about the assembly's character, working methods, and connection to national movement)*

3.

- **The Balance:** Acknowledge the need for both effective governance and protection of rights.
  - **Enabling Government:** Explain how the Constitution provides a framework for government (Parliamentary system, division of powers), specifies decision-making powers, and enables action for societal goals (e.g., through Directive Principles).
  - **Setting Limits:** Explain how Fundamental Rights act as constraints on government power, guaranteeing individual liberties. Mention the role of the judiciary (implied through 'independence of judiciary' from US borrowing) in upholding these rights.
  - **Mechanisms for Balance:**
    - **Rule of Law:** Ensures government also acts within the law.
    - **Parliamentary Accountability:** Executive responsible to Legislature.
    - **Reasonable Restrictions:** Fundamental Rights are not absolute; allows state intervention for public good but subject to judicial review.
    - **Directive Principles:** Guide state action but are non-justiciable, balancing aspirations with enforceability. *(Discuss both sides – power and limits – and the specific constitutional features that mediate between them)*
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