

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

ASSIGNMENT ANSWER KEY NOV., 2024

CLASS-XI ARTS

SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

SECTION -A (1 MARK)

1. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason. Mark the correct choice as-

- a. **Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- b. Both A and R 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.

Assertion(A): Nationalism can impact international relations and lead to the conflicts between nations.  
Reason (R): Nationalist aspiration for power, resources and territorial control can lead to the tensions and rivalries between countries

2. The Swadeshi movement in India was launched to:

- a. Promote foreign goods and imports
- b. **Boycott British goods and encourage Indian products**
- c. Seek constitutional reforms from the British government
- d. Demand complete independence from British rule

3. Which of the following is a cultural Right

- a. Right to equality
- b. Right to education
- c. **Right to freedom of Religion**
- d. Right to work

4. Which of the following is not a fundamental right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?

- a. Right to freedom of speech and expression
- b. Right to equality
- c. Right to education
- d. **Right to property**

5. Which of the following best defines citizenship

- a. Being a member of political party
- b. Owning property within a country
- c. **Having legal rights and responsibilities in a country**
- d. Having high social status

SECTION-B (2MARKS)

6. Mention different types of Legislatures.  
Ans: A legislative meaning in a state is referred to as the legislature. It is the government's first organ. It has the authority to enact and alter laws and oversee the government's administration. There are two types of the legislature: unicameral and bicameral.

7. Explain the process of presidential elections in India.  
Ans: The process of **presidential elections in India** is defined under **Article 54** of the Indian Constitution and involves the following steps:  
**Electoral College**  
The President of India is elected by an **Electoral College**, which consists of:

- Elected members of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).
- Elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States, including the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

8. How are rights and duties interconnected?  
Ans: Rights and Duties go hand in hand :

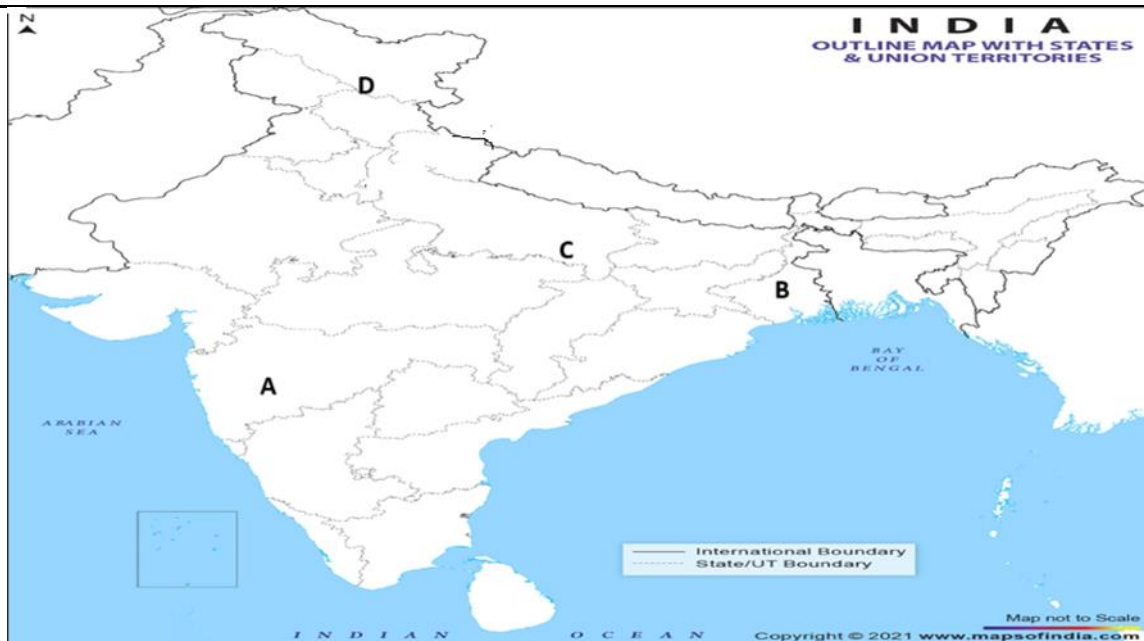
- (i) Rights help to develop one's personality while duties help others to develop their personalities.
- (ii) We own rights but we owe duties.
- (iii) Duties are our obligations towards others whereas Rights are other's obligations towards us.
- (iv) Rights are incomplete without duties whereas duties are meaningless without rights.

Hence, it can be concluded that Rights and Duties are the two sides of the same coin.

9. Describe the different kinds of bill.

- o Ans: **Money Bills:** Concerned exclusively with financial matters like taxation, borrowing, and expenditures; require Lok Sabha's approval and the President's assent.
- o **Ordinary Bills:** Cover any subject other than financial matters; require passage in both houses of Parliament and the President's assent.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Constitutional Amendment Bills:</b> Aim to amend the Constitution; must be passed by a two-thirds majority in both houses and receive the President's assent.</li> <li>○ <b>Money Bills and Rajya Sabha:</b> Rajya Sabha can only recommend amendments to Money Bills; Lok Sabha may accept or reject these recommendations.</li> <li>○ <b>Private Member Bills:</b> Introduced by members of Parliament who are not ministers; highlight issues and propose solutions but rarely become law.</li> </ul>
	SECTION-C (4MARKS)
10.	<p>Why do we need Parliament? Ans:</p> <p><b>Representation:</b> Represents the people's interests. <b>Law-making:</b> Enacts laws to govern the country. <b>Accountability:</b> Holds the government accountable. <b>Control over Finances:</b> Approves and scrutinizes the budget. <b>Debate:</b> Provides a platform for discussing national issues. <b>Rights Protection:</b> Safeguards citizens' fundamental rights. <b>Constitutional Amendments:</b> Facilitates changes to the Constitution when needed.</p>
11.	<p>Mention the situations when President can use his discretion. Ans: When a party or coalition of parties secures a clear majority in the elections; the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party or the coalition that enjoys majority support in the Lok Sabha. When no party or coalition gets a majority in the Lok Sabha President exercises his/her discretion and appoints a leader who in his/her opinion can muster majority support in the Lok Sabha within a specified time.</p>
12.	<p>Briefly explain, any four problems faced by refugees. Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Lack of Legal Status :</b> Refugees often face issues related to their legal recognition and lack of official status, making it difficult to access basic rights and protections.</li> <li>2. <b>Limited Access to Basic Services :</b> Refugees may struggle to access healthcare, education, and other essential services due to their uncertain legal status and lack of resources.</li> <li>3. <b>Poor Living Conditions :</b> Many refugees live in overcrowded camps with inadequate shelter, sanitation, and limited access to clean water and food.</li> <li>4. <b>Economic Hardship :</b> Refugees often face unemployment or low-wage jobs due to their lack of legal rights to work, which exacerbates poverty and limits economic independence.</li> </ol>
13.	<p>What are rights? Why are they important?</p>
	SECTION-D (4 MARKS)
14.	<p>In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states based on the information given below and write their correct names in along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the corresponding alphabet as per the format below: and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. "A state where recent assembly elections were held, and the results have been declared."</li> <li>ii. "The state with the highest number of Lok Sabha seats."</li> <li>iii. The state whose Chief Minister is Mamata Banerjee.</li> <li>iv. The Union Territory that is advocating for statehood.</li> </ol>



Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states
(i)	A	Maharashtra
(ii)	B	Uttar Pradesh
(iii)	C	West Bengal
(iv)	D	Ladakh

15. Read the source and answer the questions given below:  
 The integration of many small princely states in nineteenth-century Europe under the influence of nationalism paved the way for the establishment of larger nation-states. Modern nations like Germany and Italy were formed through this process of integration and consolidation. However, nationalism also played a significant role in the disintegration of large empires. In the twentieth century, the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires in Europe, along with the partitioning of the French, British, Dutch, and Portuguese colonial empires in Asia and Africa, was heavily influenced by nationalist movements.

**A. Which of the following nations were formed through integration and consolidation in the nineteenth century?**

- a) Germany and France  
 b) **Germany and Italy**  
 c) Austria and Hungary  
 d) France and Britain

**B. What role did nationalism play in the twentieth century regarding large empires?**

- a) It helped in their expansion.  
 b) **It was the reason for their collapse.**  
 c) It led to the formation of new monarchies.  
 d) It unified the world under a single empire.

**C. Which empires faced partition due to nationalism in Asia and Africa during the twentieth century?**

- a) British, Dutch, and French  
 b) **German, Austrian, and Russian**  
 c) Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese  
 d) British, French, Dutch, and Portuguese

**D. How did nationalism influence Europe in the nineteenth century?**

- a) It caused the disintegration of countries.  
 b) **It established greater nation-states by uniting smaller princely states.**  
 c) It created a single monarchy in Europe.  
 d) It abolished colonialism.

SECTION-E

16. What are the different provisions in the constitution to maintain the independence of judiciary?  
 Ans:  
 The independence of judiciary means that other organs of government should not interfere in the functioning and decisions of the judiciary and judiciary can perform its duties without any favour

or fear. It enjoys various provisions in Constitution to ensure independence of judiciary as follows :

1. The Parliament has no say in the appointment of judges to avoid politics. The judges enjoy a fixed tenure as they hold their office till the age of their retirement and the Constitution prescribes very difficult procedure for exceptional cases if required.
3. The action and decisions of the judges are immune from personal criticism.
4. The salaries and allowances of the judges are not subjected to the approval of the legislature as per the Constitution.
5. The judiciary can penalise them who are found guilty of the contempt of court.
6. The Constitution specifically bars the Parliament from discussing the conduct of the judges except the impeachment proceedings.

OR

How is the prime minister of India appointed? Explain the powers and the functions of the Prime Minister of India.

Ans: **Appointment of the Prime Minister:**

- Appointed by the President of India.
- Typically the leader of the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha.
- If no clear majority, the President may use discretion to appoint a leader who can command the House's confidence.

**Powers and Functions:**

1. **Chief Executive:** Responsible for running the government and implementing laws.
2. **Policy Formation:** Leads the formulation of domestic and foreign policies.
3. **Cabinet Leadership:** Heads the Cabinet and makes key decisions with ministers.
4. **Liaison:** Acts as a link between the President and the Cabinet.
5. **Legislative Role:** Proposes bills, guides legislative agenda, and addresses Parliament.
6. **Dissolution of Lok Sabha:** Can recommend dissolving the Lok Sabha for elections.

17. Who is a citizen? Distinguish between citizen and an alien.

- Ans:
1. A citizen owes allegiance to one's country whereas an alien does not owe allegiance.
  2. A citizen can be compelled to join military service at the time of war whereas an alien can be compelled to join military service under any situation.
  3. A citizen enjoys fundamental and political rights, but an alien does not enjoy any right to participate in government process.

OR

Differentiate between political , economic and cultural rights.

Ans: Here is the information formatted into a table:

<b>Rights</b>	<b>Key Points</b>
<b>(a) Political Rights</b>	<p>- Political rights are supplemented by civil liberties such as the right to express views, protest, and a fair trial. These rights ensure accountability and provide opportunities for individuals to influence government decisions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Political rights provide equality to all citizens.</li><li>2. Every citizen has the right to participate in the political process.</li><li>3. Political rights provide the right to vote and elect representatives.</li><li>4. Every citizen enjoys the right to contest elections and form political parties.</li></ol>
<b>(b) Economic Rights</b>	<p>- Economic rights ensure access to basic needs like food, shelter, clothing, and health, along with fair wages and working conditions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It includes the right to basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, and health.</li><li>2. An adequate wage to meet basic needs.</li><li>3. Democratic societies provide reasonable working conditions.</li><li>4. Citizens with low incomes receive housing, medical facilities, and unemployed persons are provided with a minimum wage.</li><li>5. In India, the government has introduced the rural employment guarantee scheme to assist the poor.</li></ol>
<b>(c) Cultural Rights</b>	<p>- Cultural rights ensure individuals can preserve and express their cultural identity, including language, traditions, and religious practices.</p>

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|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The right to primary education.</li><li>2. Culture is recognized as necessary for leading a good life.</li><li>3. People have the right to enjoy their own language, way of living, literature, style of painting, architecture, religion, etc.</li><li>4. The right to establish institutions for teaching one's own language.</li></ol> |
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