

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS :XI

ANSWERKEY OF

PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

SECTION –A (3x1=3)

1. A citizen claims that the Constitution should be amended whenever social and political conditions change. Which statement best supports this argument?

(a) Circumstances change and require suitable changes in the Constitution

2. A government department reserves certain posts for socially and educationally backward classes to ensure fair representation. Which Constitutional provision supports this action?

Answer: (c) Article 16(4)

3. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
(a) Freedom to criticize treatment of widows	1. Substantive achievement
(b) Taking decisions in the Constituent Assembly on the basis of reason, not self-interest	2. Procedural achievement
(c) Accepting importance of community in an individual's life	3. Liberal individualism
(d) Article 370 and 371	4. Attention to requirements of a particular region

Options:

A) (a)—(2), (b)—(1), (c)—(3), (d)—(4)

SECTION – B

Very Short Question Answers. (2x4=8)

4. During a classroom discussion, one student argues that reservation violates equality while another says it helps to achieve equality in real terms. Explain the importance of Article 16 in ensuring equality of opportunity.

Ans- The Constitution permits the government to provide reservation/special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes. This is done to ensure fair representation and equality of opportunity. The relevant Constitutional provision is linked to Right to Equality.

5. During the framing of the Indian Constitution, leaders adopted ideals such as justice, liberty, equality and fraternity to guide independent India. Explain the significance of the Objective Resolution of 1946.

Ans- The Objective Resolution was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946 in the Constituent Assembly.

- **It laid down the basic ideals and philosophy of the Indian Constitution.**
- **It declared India to be an independent, sovereign republic.**
- **It emphasized principles like justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.**
- **It later became the basis of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution**

6. A debate takes place in class where one group says the Constitution should never change while another says it must adapt according to changing social needs. Explain how the Indian Constitution is a living document.

Ans- The Indian Constitution is called a living document because it can change with the needs of society and time.

- **The Constitution makers provided the provision of amendment to make necessary changes.**
- **New laws, rights, and policies can be added to address changing social, economic, and political conditions.**
- **The Judiciary*, especially the Supreme Court of India, also interprets the Constitution according to present-day situations.**
- **At the same time, the basic ideals such as justice, liberty, equality, and democracy remain unchanged.**
- **Therefore, the Constitution is flexible as well as stable.**

7. One of the limitations of the Constitution of India is that it does not adequately attend to gender justice. What evidence can you give to substantiate this charge?

Ans-The Constitution guarantees equality to men and women, but gender inequality still exists in society.

- Women remain underrepresented in legislatures and decision-making bodies.
- There is no adequate provision for reservation of seats for women in Parliament and State Assemblies for a long time.
- Social practices such as discrimination, unequal wages, violence against women, and patriarchal attitudes continue despite constitutional rights.
- This shows that the Constitution alone has not been fully successful in ensuring complete gender justice.

SECTION – C

Short Answer Question (4x2=8)

8. Read the following situations carefully and identify the Constitutional value reflected in each case. Give reasons for your answer.

- (a) Both daughters and sons are given equal share in family property.
- (b) There will be different slabs of sales tax on different consumer items.
- (c) Religious instruction will not be given in any government school.
- (d) There shall be no begar or forced labour.

Ans- (a) Both daughters and sons are given equal share in family property. because both males and females are treated equally without gender discrimination.

(b) There will be different slabs of sales tax on different consumer items. This reflect the value of Social and Economic Justice because essential goods are taxed less while luxury goods may be taxed more to ensure fairness

© Religious instruction will not be given in any government school.

This reflects the value of Secularism because the State does not promote any particular religion in government institution.

(d) It reflects the value of Freedom and Human Dignity because every person has the right to work freely and cannot be forced into labour.

9. A petition by a human rights group drew attention of the court to the condition of starvation and hunger in the country. Over five crore tonnes of food grains was stored in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India. Research shows that a large number of ration cardholders do not know about the quantity of food grains they can purchase from fair price shops. It requested the court to order the government to improve its public distribution system.

a. Which different rights does this case involve? How are these rights interlinked?

Ans- The case involves the Right to Life (Article 21) because people cannot live with dignity without food.

- It also involves the Right to Food and the Right to Information, since ration cardholders were unaware of their entitlements.
- The issue is connected with Equality and Social Justice because poor people were deprived of basic necessities despite availability of food grains.

3. Should these rights form part of the Right to Life?

Ans-Yes, because the Right to Life means more than mere survival.

- It includes the right to live with dignity, health, and adequate nutrition.
- Access to food and information is necessary for a meaningful and dignified life.

SECTION – D

Long Answer Question (6x1=6)

10. The Right to Freedom is a cluster of several rights”. Explain.

Ans-The Right to Freedom is called a cluster of rights because it includes several freedoms under one Fundamental Right.

- It is guaranteed under Articles 19–22 of the Indian Constitution.
- Article 19 provides freedoms such as:
 - Freedom of speech and expression
 - Freedom to assemble peacefully
 - Freedom to form associations or unions
 - Freedom to move freely throughout India
 - Freedom to reside and settle in any part of Indi
 - Freedom to practise any profession or occupation
 - It also includes:
 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20)
 - Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21)
 - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22)
- Hence, many related freedoms together form the ****Right to Freedom.**

