

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

Class 11 – Political Science

Assignment

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: : 3 hours

General Instructions:

The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.

All questions are compulsory.

Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.

Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.

Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions

Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.

Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.

There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section A

Arrange the following in chronological order-

- 1.a.Constitutional status was accorded to local government institutions.
- b.Geeta Rathore was re-elected.
- c.Geeta Rathore was elected Sarpanch from a reserved seat.

d. Tamil Nadu government allotted two hectares of land to government employees.

a) d, a, c, b

b) a, c, b, d

c) a, d, c, b

d) a, c, b, a

2. Territorial representation means

a) Class representation

b) Minority representation

c) Geographical representation

d) Functional representation

3. When did India develop a system of parliamentary standing committees?

a) 1983

b) 1977

c) 1980

d) 1973

4. How many seats are in Lok Sabha reserved for Scheduled Tribes in India?

a) 52

b) 27

c) 47

d) 37

5. From which country the provision of the idea of the Rule of Law has borrowed?

a) British Constitution

- b) French Constitution
- c) Russian Constitution
- d) Canadian Constitution

6.Assertion (A): Indian secularism allows for principled state intervention in all religions.

Reason ®: Religiously sanctioned caste-hierarchies are not acceptable within Indian secularism.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both 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.

7.Who said equality is the preferred value?

- a) Plato
- b) Hegel
- c) Aristotle
- d) Burke

8.The longest tenure as the Prime Minister of India is enjoyed by

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) V.P. Singh
- c) Charan Singh
- d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

9._____ is a group of people binds together by certainties like religion, culture traditions, conventions and literature.

- A) Province

b) Nation

c) State

d) Race

10.Assertion (A): The Motilal Nehru committee had demanded a bill of rights as far back as in 1928.

Reason ®: When India became independent and the Constitution was being prepared, bill of rights was ignored.

A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both 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.

11.The term justice is derived from the word 'Jus' which is a word from

a) Greek language

b) French language

c) Latin language

d) English language

12.The purpose of Feminism is:

a) To exploit women

b) To discourage women

c) To weaken women

d) To empower women

Section B

13.Is Indian Constitution rigid or flexible?

14. Have local bodies been successful in action? Why or why not?

15. In the absence of no single majority party, how is the Chief Minister appointed?

16. What is the difference between equality and uniformity?

17. What are the provisions for social justice in the Indian Constitution?

18. Write two demerits of Nationalism.

Section C

19. Explain the term political participation in the light of the citizens of a country.

20. Do you think that Judicial activism can lead to a conflict between the Judiciary and the executive? Why?

21. Why the rights are necessary for the development of individuals?

OR

What are rights and why are they important? What are the bases on which claims to rights can be made?

22. Which of the two Houses of Parliament is called Permanent House and why?

OR

23. Describe the amendment procedure of constitution.

24. Why is Political Science stated as Science of Power?

Section D

25. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Machal Lalung was 23 when he was arrested. A resident of Chuburi village of Morigaon district of Assam, Machal was charged of causing grievous injuries. He was found mentally too unstable to stand trial and was sent as under trial to Lok Priya Gopinath Bordoloi Mental Hospital in Tejpur for treatment. Machal was treated successfully and doctors wrote twice to jail authorities in 1967 and 1996 that he was fit to stand trial. But no one paid any attention. Machal Lalung remained in "judicial custody." Machal Lalung was released in July 2005. He was 77 then. He spent 54 years under custody during which his case never came up for hearing. He was freed when a team appointed by the National Human Rights Commission intervened after an inspection of undertrials in the State.

1. Which of the following rights is addressed in the given Machal Lalung's case study?

- a) Right to life and personal liberty
- b) Right to freedom of religion
- c) Right against exploitation
- d) Right to Dignity

2. Following an examination of pending cases in the State, a team from the _____ played an active role to free Machal Lalung.

- A) Priya Gopinath Bordoloi Commission
- b) Human Rights Nation Commission
- c) Consumer Redressal Commission
- d) National Human Rights Commission

3. Machal's entire life was wasted because _____.

- a) He was declared mentally unstable to stand trial
 - b) Proper trial against him never took place
 - c) A team of social scientists never paid any attention
 - d) He was declared mentally stable to stand trial
4. Machal's case shows what happens when _____.

- a) A person is arrested without being told the grounds for such an arrest.
- b) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of Religion is not available.
- c) All of these
- d) Rights granted by the Constitution are not available in practice.

26. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format:-

- i. The states where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- ii. State which is related with article 370 of the Indian constitution.
- iii. State from where the J.P. Narayan demanded the dismissal of congress govt. in 1974.
- iv. State which is highly affected the Naxalites.



27. Look at the given cartoon. Read the following statement and question. Answer as per requirement:



i. What do these different people stand for?

ii. Compare the conflict depicted here with the European Union and India.

Section E

28. Citizenship as full and equal members of a political community involves both rights and obligations. Which rights could citizens expect to enjoy in most democratic states today? What kind of obligations will they have to their state and fellow citizens?

OR

Define nationalism. Mention its advantages and disadvantages.

29. Explain different kinds of liberty.

OR

Distinguish between Political Equality and Social Equality.

30. Write any four changes that have been made in the Panchayati Raj System under 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

OR

List main features of the Indian constitution that give greater power to the central government than the state government.

31. What are the characteristics of Indian secularism?

OR

Is politics different from political science? Why or why not?