

**BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA**

**SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**CLASS XI – PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT**

**ANSWER KEY**

**Section A – Multiple Choice Questions**

**Q1. A representative is elected from a defined geographical area to represent the people living in that area. This method of representation is known as:**

**Answer: (c) Territorial representation**

**Q2. Parliamentary committees have become an important part of the working of the Indian Parliament. India developed a system of parliamentary standing committees in:**

**Answer: (a) 1983**

**Q3. Assertion (A): Indian secularism allows for principled state intervention in all religions.**

**Reason (R): Religiously sanctioned caste-hierarchies are not acceptable within Indian secularism.**

**Answer: (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

**Section B – Very Short Questions**

**Q4. The Constitution establishes different organs of government and distributes powers among them. How does the Indian Constitution demarcate these powers?**

**Answer:** The Constitution demarcates powers among the **Legislature, Executive and Judiciary**. It also divides powers between the **Union and State governments**. The Constitution specifies the powers and functions of different organs and levels of government to prevent the concentration of power in any one organ or level of government.

**Q5. In a representative democracy, different groups and sections may seek representation in proportion to the votes they receive. How does the Proportional Representation system provide for such representation?**

**Answer:** Under the **Proportional Representation system**, seats are allocated to parties or candidates in proportion to the votes they receive. It enables different groups and political parties to get representation according to their share of votes.

### Section C – Short Questions

**Q6. The constitutional status given to local governments was expected to strengthen democracy at the grassroots level. To what extent have local bodies been successful in achieving this objective?**

**Answer:** 1. Local bodies have strengthened democracy at the **grassroots level** by providing people opportunities to participate in decision-making.

2. They have increased the **representation of women and disadvantaged groups** in local government.

3. They have encouraged **people's participation in local issues and development**.

4. However, **inadequate financial resources, limited powers and dependence on higher levels of government** limit their effectiveness.

**Q7. The Constitution seeks to establish a society based on social justice. How does the Indian Constitution provide for this objective?**

**Answer:**

1. It guarantees **Fundamental Rights** and equality before law to all citizens.

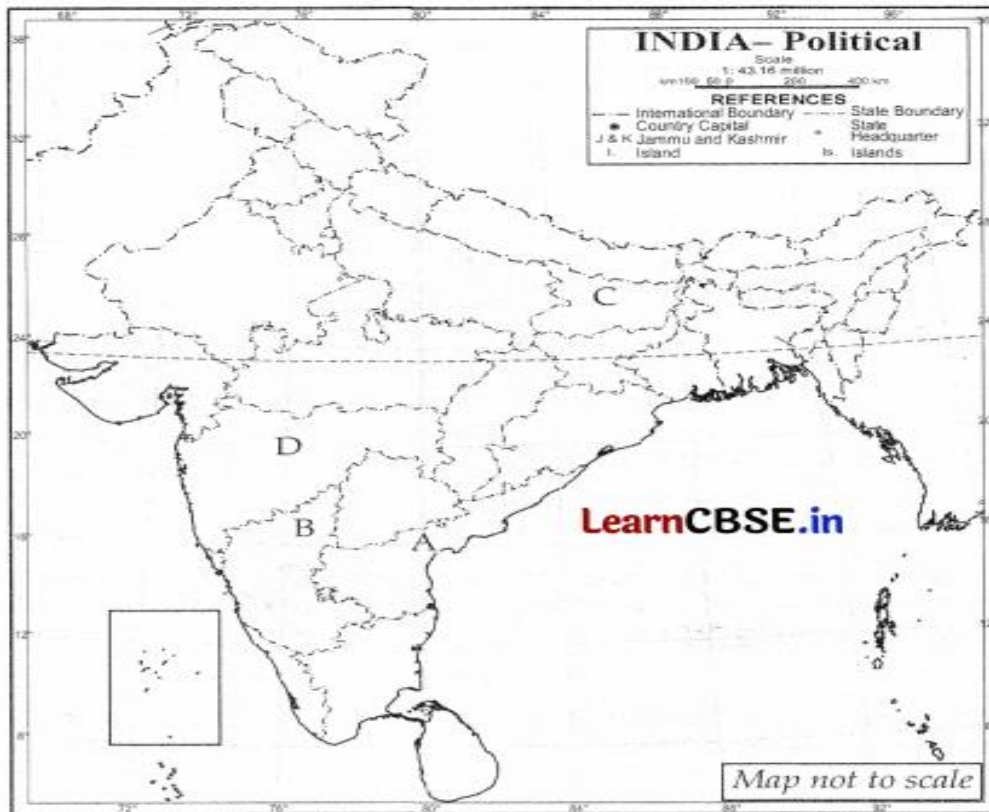
2. It **prohibits discrimination** and abolishes **untouchability**.

3. It provides **special measures for disadvantaged sections** of society.

4. The **Directive Principles of State Policy** aim to reduce inequalities and promote the welfare of all sections of society.

### Section D – Map/Identification Based Question

**Q8. Identify the States having a bicameral legislature and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows.**



**Answer:**

The six Indian States having a **bicameral legislature** are:

1. **Andhra Pradesh**
2. **Bihar**
3. **Karnataka**
4. **Maharashtra**
5. **Telangana**
6. **Uttar Pradesh**

### Section E

**Q9. “Rights are necessary for the development of individuals”. Explain the importance of rights and the conditions under which claims to rights can be justified.**

**Answer:**

Rights are necessary for the development of individuals because they provide the conditions necessary for their **physical, mental and social development** and enable

them to live with dignity. Rights protect individuals from arbitrary actions and provide freedom to develop their personality and participate in society.

A claim can be justified as a right when it is **necessary for the well-being and development of individuals**, is recognised by society and is accepted by the state. Rights are also subject to reasonable limitations so that the exercise of one person's rights does not harm the rights and freedoms of others. Thus, rights have to be balanced with **social interests and responsibilities**.