

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

CLASS – XI ARTS

SUBJECT – POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY

CH – RIGHTS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION, FEDERALISM

DATE : 1.08.2025

Answers

1. c) Equal powers to Centre and States
2. b) Article 17
3. a) During Emergency
4. Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units.
5. Right to vote and Right to contest elections.
6. Through provisions like security of tenure, fixed salaries, and independent powers of review.
7. In a unitary system, the central government holds supreme power, while in federalism, powers are divided between central and state governments.

8.Source-Based Questions

- A. Quasi-federal means a federal system with a strong central government.

- B. Powers are distributed among Union, State, and Concurrent Lists.
 - C. The Union government's decision prevails.
 - D It balances the central authority with regional autonomy.
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Long Answer – Key Points

9. Right to Constitutional Remedies (HOTS)

Introduced by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Provides right to move Supreme Court for enforcement of rights

Acts as a guardian of Fundamental Rights

Allows filing of writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, etc.

Ensures accountability of government

Called the “heart and soul” of the Constitution

10. Indian Federalism and Unity in Diversity (Application of Knowledge)

Power-sharing between Centre and States

Independent judiciary to settle Centre-State disputes

Special provisions for diverse states (asymmetrical federalism)

Recognition of linguistic and cultural diversity

Examples: Language policy, Panchayati Raj system

Promotes both unity and regional autonomy