

**BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA**  
**SEPTEMBER ASSIGNMENT-04/09/2024**  
**CLASS-XI**  
**SUBJECT-POLITICAL SCIENCE(028)**

**SECTION-A**

<b>1</b>	<b>Match the Following</b>	<b>1</b>										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center">Country</th> <th align="center">Contributing Features</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i.1952</td> <td>A. Local Boards were introduced</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii.1960</td> <td>B. Gujrat-Maharashtra adopted the the system of local bodies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii.1882</td> <td>C. 73<sup>rd</sup> &amp; 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments passed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv. 1992</td> <td>D. Community Development Program</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Country	Contributing Features	i.1952	A. Local Boards were introduced	ii.1960	B. Gujrat-Maharashtra adopted the the system of local bodies	iii.1882	C. 73 <sup>rd</sup> & 74 <sup>th</sup> Amendments passed	iv. 1992	D. Community Development Program	
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	(a) i-D, ii-B iii-A iv-C (c) i-B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-B	(b) i-A, ii-B, iii-C, iv-D (d) i-D, ii-C, iii-B, iv-A										

<b>2</b>	<p><b>Assertion:</b> Our constitution is related to social justice.  <b>Reason:</b> Reservation provisions are given for SCs &amp; STs.</p> (a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion. (b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. (c) Assertion is right, but Reason is wrong. (d) Assertion is wrong, but Reason is right.	<b>1</b>
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<b>3</b>	Which article of the constitution mentions the process of constitutional amendment?  (a) 366 (c) 368	(b) 367 (d) 369	<b>1</b>
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<b>4</b>	Mark right or wrong (i) Article 370 was belonged to North-East states. (ii) In India one person one vote theory is given (iii) DPSP & FR are meant for citizens. (a) i-F, ii-F, iii-F (c) i-F, ii-T, iii-F	(b) i-T, ii-T, iii-F (d) i-T, ii-F, iii-T	<b>1</b>
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<b>5</b>	What are the main topics (subjects) of political theory? (a). Government and Citizen (c) State and Government	(b) Citizen and Voter (d) None of the above	<b>1</b>
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<b>6</b>	What is the term for the absence of discrimination based on religion, birth, language, caste, etc. (a) Moral equality (c) Economic equality	(b) Political equality (d) Social equality	<b>1</b>
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**SECTION- B**

<b>7</b>	Distinguish between positive and negative freedom.	<b>2</b>
<b>8</b>	Vigilant citizens are must for the successful working of a democracy. Comment	<b>2</b>
<b>9</b>	Why do we need constitution?	<b>2</b>
<b>10</b>	India is a secular country. Comment.	<b>2</b>

**SECTION-C**

<b>11</b>	How is Political equality different from economic equality?	<b>4</b>
<b>12</b>	What was status of local governments in India before 73 <sup>rd</sup> and 74 <sup>th</sup> Amendment?	<b>4</b>
<b>13</b>	Explain federal features of Indian Constitution.	<b>4</b>
<b>14</b>	What types of social evils are prohibited in India under right against Exploitation?	<b>4</b>

**SECTION-D**

<b>15</b>	Study the passage and write answers: Legal provision and institutional arrangements depend upon society. The Constitution gives expression to this philosophy adopted by society. The Constitution gives expression to this philosophy. The institutional arrangements that were studied throughout this book are based on a core and commonly agreed vision. That vision has historically emerged throughout our struggle for independence. The Constituent Assembly was the platform on which few visions were stated, refined, and articulated in legal institutional form. Thus the Constitution becomes the embodiment	<b>4</b>
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of the vision. Many people have said that the best summary of this vision or the philosophy of the full Constitution is to be found in the Preamble of the Constitution.

**(i) What is the meaning of vision towards the future?**

- (a) Limitation of Constitution
- (b) Criticism of Constitution
- (c) Value and philosophy of Constitution
- (d) None of the above

**(ii) When was the philosophy of the Constitution originated?**

- (a) Before freedom/independence
- (b) During the freedom struggle
- (c) In present time
- (d) Never

**(iii) Who advocated this philosophy?**

- (a) Constituent Assembly
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) State Legislative Assembly

**(iv) Where is the best concept of the Constitution given?**

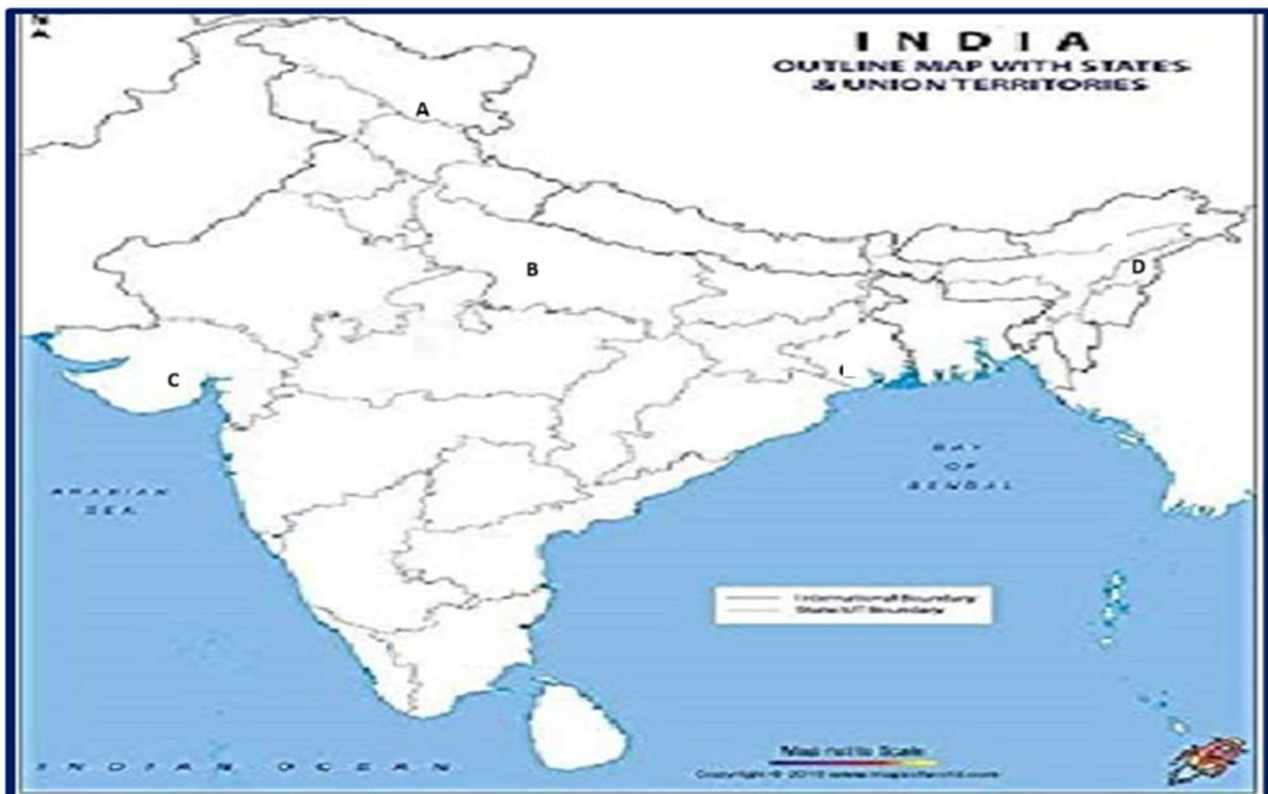
- (a) In fundamental rights
- (b) In fundamental duties
- (c) In DPSPs
- (d) In Preamble

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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 aand the corresponding alphabet as per the format below:

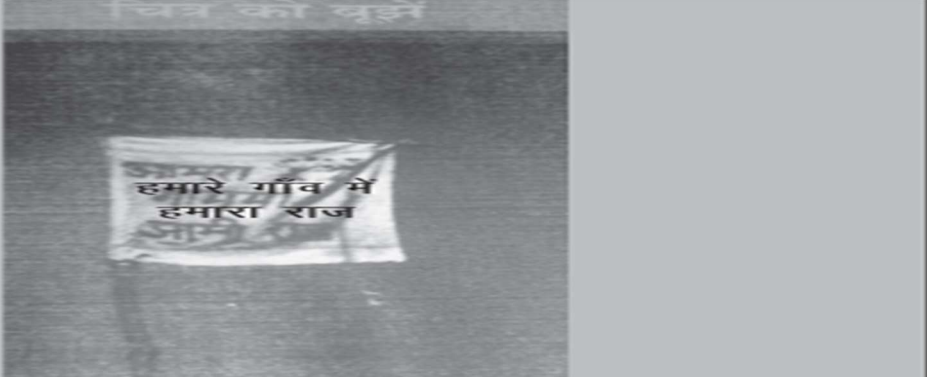
and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows:

- i. An UT demanding for statehood
- ii. State without local government
- iii. State whose CM is yogi Adityanath
- iv. A state whose CM was Shri Narendra Modi



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Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states
(i)		

	(ii)			
	(iii)			
	(iv)			
<b>17</b>	Observe the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions below :			<b>4</b>
				
	<p>Look at the picture carefully and answer the questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What do you understand from what is written in this picture?</li> <li>2. Can this objective be achieved with the help of local governance? How?</li> <li>3. What problems have to be faced in achieving this objective?</li> </ol>			
<b>SECTION-E</b>				
<b>18</b>	How do Fundamental Rights differ from Directive Principles of State Policy?			<b>6</b>
<b>19</b>	Can you explain the various methods used to amend the Constitution in detail?			<b>6</b>
<b>20</b>	Suggest six ways to improve the Indian election system to strengthen democracy and address existing challenges?			<b>6</b>
<b>21</b>	What is the "veil of ignorance," and how does it apply to discussions on fairness and justice?			<b>6</b>

## SYLLABUS FOR SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION

### PART A ( CONSTITUTION AT WORK)

- Constitution Why & How
- Philosophy of Indian constitution
- Rights in Indian Constitution
- Federalism
- Constitution as a living document
- Election and representation
- Local government

### PART B ( POLITICAL THEORY )

- Political theory -An Introduction
- Freedom
- Equality
- Social justice

## PAPER PATTERN

**Total Sections:** The question paper consists of five sections: A, B, C, D, and E.

**Total Questions:** The paper contains a total of 30 questions.

**Compulsory Questions: All questions are compulsory.**

**Section A(12 MARKS):**

**Multiple Choice Questions (1 Mark Each)**

**Questions: 1-12**

**Marks: 1 mark per question**

**Section B(12 MARKS):**

**Very Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)**

**Questions: 13-18**

**Word Limit: 50-60 words per answer**

**Marks: 2 marks per question**

**Section C(20 MARKS):**

**Short Answer Questions (4 Marks Each)**

**Questions: 19-23**

**Word Limit: 100-120 words per answer**

**Marks: 4 marks per question**

**Section D(12 MARKS):**

**Passage, Cartoon, and Map-Based Questions**

**Questions: 24-26**

**Instructions: Answer according to the passage, cartoon, or map provided.**

**Section E(24 MARKS):**

**Long Answer Questions (6 Marks Each)**

**Questions: 27-30**

**Word Limit: 170-180 words per answer**

**Marks: 6 marks per question**

**Internal Choice: Available in these questions.**