

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

**ASSIGNMENT – PAPER PATTERN ASSIGNMENT**

**CLASS – XI**

**SUBJECT – POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**

**1 × 6 = 6 marks**

**MCQs (1 mark each):**

1. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?  
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) B.R. Ambedkar (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) K.M. Munshi
2. The term “Democracy” is derived from which language?  
(a) Greek (b) Latin (c) French (d) Persian
3. Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.  
Reason (R): They were inspired by the Constitution of the USSR.  
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation.  
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation.  
(c) A is true but R is false.  
(d) A is false but R is true.
4. “Equality before Law” is guaranteed under which Article of the Constitution?  
(a) Article 12 (b) Article 14 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 19
5. Who is the author of the book \*Two Treatises of Government\*?  
(a) John Locke (b) Montesquieu (c) Rousseau (d) Hobbes
6. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act relates to:  
(a) Panchayati Raj (b) Urban Local Government (c) Fundamental Duties (d) Election Commission

**2 × 3 = 6 marks**

**Short Answer Questions (2 marks each):**

7. Why is the Preamble called the “Identity card” of the Constitution?
8. Mention two differences between “Political Equality” and “Social Equality.”
9. State two arguments in favour of Universal Adult Franchise.

**4 × 2 = 8 marks**

**Short Essay Questions (4 marks each):**

10. "The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are non-justiciable but still fundamental in governance." Explain with examples.
11. Highlight four key differences between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.

**Map-Based Question – 4 marks**

12. On the given outline map of India, identify the following (write the correct state name against each letter):



- (a) State known as "Seven Sisters Gateway"
- (b) State where the Chipko Movement started
- (c) State having the largest area in India
- (d) State which has the highest literacy rate

**Source/Passage-Based Question – 4 marks**

13. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"In India, the Election Commission is constitutionally empowered to enforce the Model Code of Conduct, regulate electoral funding, and ensure free and fair elections. It declares results,

monitors the poll process, and addresses malpractices like misuse of money power and misinformation. Despite these powers, the Commission faces criticism regarding its effectiveness and independence in the face of political pressure.”

Q1. Which constitutional body ensures free and fair elections in India?

(a) Parliament (b) Election Commission (c) Supreme Court (d) State Legislatures

Q2. Which aspect of elections does the Model Code of Conduct primarily regulate?

(a) Counting of votes (b) Campaign behaviour of political parties and candidates (c) Allocation of constituencies (d) Judicial review of elections

Q3. Assertion (A): The Election Commission is an independent constitutional body.

Reason (R): It is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(a) Both A and R are true, R explains A

(b) Both A and R are true, R does not explain A

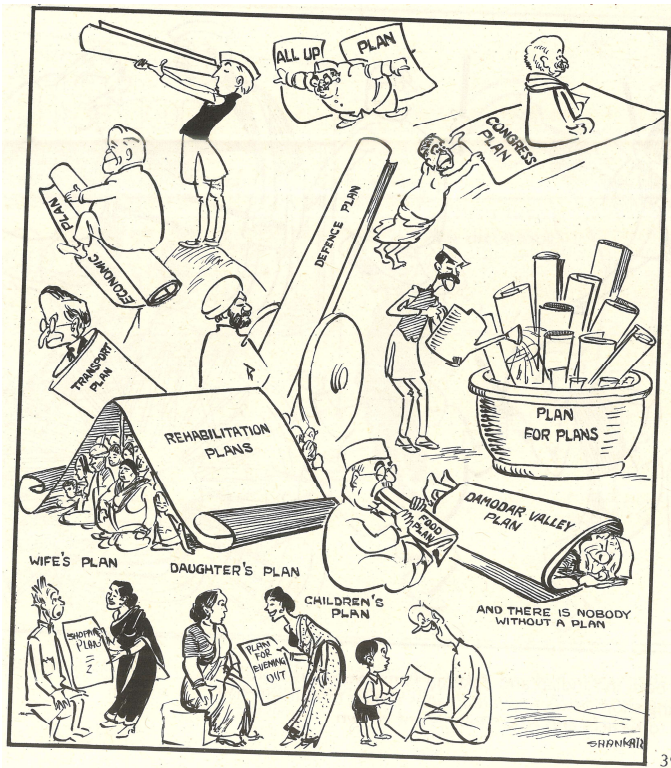
(c) A is true, R is false

(d) A is false, R is true

Q4. In the passage, two challenges faced by the Election Commission are mentioned. Identify them.

### **Cartoon-Based Question – 4 marks**

14. Study the given cartoon and answer the following questions:



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- Q1. Which democratic challenge is depicted in the cartoon?  
 (a) Lack of accountability (b) Absence of rule of law (c) Weak judiciary (d) Constitutional crisis
- Q2. Why are cartoons effective in Political Science education?  
 (a) To mock leaders (b) To encourage critical thinking (c) To promote entertainment (d) To support political parties
- Q3. The citizens in the cartoon appear disillusioned. Which democratic principle is being questioned?  
 (a) Universal adult franchise (b) Government responsiveness (c) Internal democracy in parties (d) Federalism
- Q4. What broader lesson does the cartoon convey about the citizen's role in a democracy?

### Long Answer Question – 6 marks

15. Answer any one of the following:

(a) "Indian federalism is often described as quasi-federal." Examine this statement with suitable examples.

OR

(b) Explain the importance of Political Theory in understanding real-world issues like communalism, inequality, and globalization.