

DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2023-24)
SUBJECT- POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS -XI

Part A: Indian Constitution at Work
Chapter 1: Constitution: Why and How?

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** The Constitution of India was adopted on_____and it came into force on_____.
a. 26th November, 1949, 26th January, 1950
b. 26th January, 1949, 26th January, 1950
c. 26th January, 1950, 26th January, 1949
d. 27th November, 1949, 28th January, 1950
- Q2.** Consider the following statements about Constituent Assembly.
1. The first meeting was held on 9th December, 1946.
2. Its composition was based on Cabinet Mission Plan.
3. Its members were directly elected by the people of India.
Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
a. Only 2 b. Only 1 c. 1 and 2 d. 1, 2 and 3
- Q3.** Which of the following statements is correct about the Constitution?
a. The Constitution is a written document about the formation of government and its powers.
b. Constitution is required only in democratic countries.
c. The Constitution determines how the government is built.
d. Constitution is required only in socialist countries.

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** Constitution provides the basic rules to prevent the states from having absolute power.
Reason (R): Constitution can give vulnerable people the power to achieve collective good.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Constitution of India held its first sitting on 9th December, 1946 and reassembled as Constituent Assembly for divided India on 14th August, 1947.
Reason (R): The composition of the Constituent Assembly was proposed by the British Cabinet Mission Plan.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** How was the Indian Constitution made?
Q7. Mention any two factors ensuring effectiveness of a constitution.

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Critically examine the features of the Indian Constitution.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** Discuss the special features of the Indian constitution considered as an important achievements.

- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

"One likes to ask whether there can be anything new in a constitution framed at this hour in the history of the world... The only new things, if there can be any, in a constitution framed so late in the day are the variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country."

- i. In the given passage whose words have been referred?
a. Mohammad Saadulla b. Dr Rajendra Prasad
c. BR Ambedkar d. Mahatma Gandhi
- ii. _____was presiding over the discussion.
a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. BR Ambedkar
c. Mahatma Gandhi d. President

- i. ____ means freedom of thought, expression and action. But it does not mean freedom to do anything that one desires or likes.
 - a. Peace
 - b. Liberty
 - c. Secularism
 - d. Nationalism
- ii. If the court finds that a person is holding office but is not entitled to hold that office, it issues the writ of ____ and restricts that person from acting as an office holder.
 - a. Certiorari
 - b. Mandamus
 - c. Quo Warranto
 - d. Prohibition
- iii. 42nd amendment was passed in which year?
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1970
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1973
- iv. Right to Property was removed by which amendment act?
 - a. 42nd Amendment Act
 - b. 44th Amendment Act
 - c. 40th Amendment Act
 - d. 45th Amendment Act

Chapter 3: Election and Representation

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1. ____ is a formal decision-making process by which population chooses an individual to hold public office?
 - a. Election
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Adult Franchise
 - d. Communism
- Q2. A ____ is one where the citizens directly participate in the day-to-day decision-making and in the running of the government.
 - a. Direct democracy
 - b. Indirect democracy
 - c. Elected democracy
 - d. Presidential
- Q3. Who among the following is not involved in policy making process?
 - a. Executive
 - b. Citizens
 - c. Bureaucracy
 - d. President

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. **Assertion (A):** An open electoral competition might be unfair to weaker sections.
Reason (R): The weaker sections of the society lack what their influential counterparts have in terms of resources, education and political connections.
 - Q5. **Assertion (A):** The FPTP system offers voters a choice between parties and specific candidates in giving importance.
Reason (R): In PR system voters are asked to choose a party only.

Short Answer Type

- Q6. What do you understand by election system?
- Q7. Is there any provision of reserving seats for women? How it would be done?

Long Answer Type I

- Q8. 'The true test of any election system is its ability to ensure a free and fair electoral process'. Justify the statement by giving the importance for free and fair elections.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9. "Government has taken many steps in the Electoral System but still there are some lacunae in the electoral system" Suggest some suggestion to make election more effective.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

No system of election can ever be perfect. And in actual election process, there are bound to be many flaws and limitations. Any democratic society has to keep searching for mechanisms to make elections free and fair to the maximum. With the acceptance of adult suffrage, freedom to contest elections, and the establishment of an independent Election Commission, India has tried to make its election process free and fair. However, the experience of the last fifty five years has given rise to many suggestions for reforming our election system. The Election Commission, political parties, various independent groups, and many scholars have come up with proposals for electoral reform. Some of these suggestions are about changing the constitutional provisions.

- i. What is being referred in this passage?
 - a. Democracy
 - b. Electoral Reforms
 - c. Legislature
 - d. Executive
- ii. To make elections free and fair to the maximum _____ are being established. With the acceptance of adult suffrage, freedom to contest elections, and the establishment of an independent Election Commission.
 - a. the acceptance of adult suffrage
 - b. freedom to contest elections
 - c. independent Election Commission
 - d. freedom to religion
- iii. Free and fair elections can be held only if the candidates, the parties and those involved in the election process agree to abide by the spirit of _____.
 - a. Legislation
 - b. Colonial competition
 - c. Democratic competition
 - d. Representation
- iv. What mechanism(s) has/have been adopted by India to make free and fair elections?
 - a. Acceptance of adult suffrage
 - b. Freedom of contest elections
 - c. Establishment of an independent Election Commission.
 - d. FPTP system

Chapter 4: Executive

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** The institution responsible for implementation of laws and policies of the government is _____.
 a. Judiciary b. Executive c. Civil Servants d. Legislature
- Q2.** Which of the following statements about the President of India is incorrect?
 a. He/she is the head of the State.
 b. He/she is accountable to the legislature.
 c. He/she is the Commander in chief of the Indian Armed Forces.
 d. He/she does not appoint the chief minister of the states.
- Q3.** The body responsible for the day-to-day administration is called the ____
 a. Political Executive b. Permanent Executive
 c. Legislature d. Judiciary

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** India follows the Parliamentary system of executive.
Reason (R): The Prime Minister of India is the Head of the Government.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Council of Minister is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
Reason (R): Collective responsibility implies that a vote of no confidence even against a single minister leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** How is President elected in India?
- Q7.** Council of Ministers 'floats and sinks' together. Why?

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Discuss the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** Describe the various forms of the Government in details.
- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

There were some members in the Constituent Assembly who felt that ministers should be elected by the legislature and not selected by the Prime Minister or Chief Minister: "Swiss system under which the legislature elects the executive for a certain period...is to my mind the best form of government for the provinces... The system of the single transferable vote is...the best system that can be adopted for the appointment of the executive because in that all interests will be represented and no party in the legislature will have any occasion to feel that it is not represented."

- i. Whose words are referred in the passage?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Begum Aizaz Rasul
 - c. BR Ambedkar
 - d. S Saini
- ii. What form of Government is practiced in Switzerland?
 - a. Democratic Federal Republic
 - b. Monarchical Government
 - c. Parliamentary Government
 - d. Socialism Government
- iii. The Council of Ministers shall not exceed ____of total number of members of the House of the People.
 - a. 20 per cent
 - b. 25 per cent
 - c. 15 per cent
 - d. 10 per cent
- iv. The Executive organ of the government which includes the Prime Minister, the ministers and a large organisation is called the _____.
 - a. Bureaucracy
 - b. Administrative Machinery
 - c. Parliament
 - d. Both (a) and (b)

Chapter 5: Legislature

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** Which among the following is the highest deliberative body in a democracy?
 a. Cabinet b. Parliament c. Supreme Court d. High Court
- Q2.** Parliament refers to ____ legislature, whereas, the legislature in a state is known as ____.
 a. National, Legislative Assembly b. National, Legislative Council
 c. National, State Assembly d. Federal Assembly
- Q3.** Rajya Sabha members are ____.
 a. Nominated by the Member of Lok Sabha.
 b. Directly Elected by the member of Lok Sabha.
 c. Indirectly elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assembly.
 d. Indirectly elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Council.

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** The Rajya Sabha is elected by MLAS rather than the general public. As a result, the Rajya Sabha was not given certain powers under the Constitution.
Reason (R): The Rajya Sabha can criticise the government but not overthrow it.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Legislature is the highest deliberative organ in a democracy.
Reason (R): Legislatures are elected by the people and work on behalf of the people.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** How is Lok Sabha more powerful than Rajya Sabha?
- Q7.** Upper house is permanent chamber in Bicameral Legislature. Explain.

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Differentiate between the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** Elucidate the functions of the Parliament.

Q10. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



- i. What does the above cartoon depicts?
 - a. Walkout by opposition party
 - b. No confidence motion
 - c. Refusal of laws
 - d. To assist the President of India
- ii. Why does such conditions occur?
 - a. If opposition party wants to protest
 - b. On grounds of defection
 - c. Misbehaving
 - d. Leader of opposition
- iii. The ____ of the legislature is the final authority in matters of regulating the business of the legislature.
 - a. Prime Minister
 - b. Presiding Officer of the Legislature
 - c. President
 - d. Council of Minister
- iv. Which of the following is the power of Lok Sabha?
 - a. Controlling executive by asking questions
 - b. Amend Constitution
 - c. Approves the proclamation of Emergency
 - d. To assist the speaker and chairman

Chapter 6: Judiciary

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** Which of the following is not a principles function of judiciary?
- a. Ensure supremacy of law
 - b. Protect Fundamental Right of individual
 - c. Settle disputes
 - d. Promote personality cult
- Q2.** What are the different ways in which the independence of the judiciary is ensured? Choose the odd ones out.
- a. Chief Justice of Supreme Court is consulted in the appointment of other judges of Supreme Court.
 - b. Judges are not generally removed before the age of retirement.
 - c. Judges of High Court cannot be transferred to another High Court.
 - d. Parliament has no say in the appointment of judges.
- Q3.** Who among the following does not influence the process of judicial appointment?
- a. Chief Justice of India
 - b. Council of Ministers
 - c. President
 - d. Bar Council of India

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** The judiciary safeguards the rights of individual and settle disputes in accordance with the law.
- Reason (R):** The power to resolve such cases is entrusted to Supreme Court of India.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Constitution of India prescribe separation of power between three organs of the government.

Reason (R): Judiciary favors the government and helps in the implementation of its plans.

Short Answer Type

Q6. Describe the Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

Q7. Discuss the role of judiciary in context of the rights.

Long Answer Type I

Q8. Give some suggestions to ensure fast and inexpensive justice in India.

Long Answer Type II

Q9. Describe the various jurisdictions of Supreme court.

Q10. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



- i. What does the above picture represent?
 - a. Safeguarding the rights of citizen
 - b. Independent judiciary
 - c. Integration of citizen
 - d. Parliament
- ii. Who defined the functions and responsibilities of the Supreme Court?
 - a. Law of the land
 - b. Senior most judges
 - c. Supreme Court tribunal
 - d. Constitution
- iii. Which of the following is not true about judiciary?
 - a. Safeguards rights of individual
 - b. Settle disputes impartially
 - c. Judiciary to have their own law
 - d. Protect rule of law
- iv. The process of judicial appointments is influenced by
 - a. Council of Ministers, Governors and Ministers and Chief Justice of India
 - b. President
 - c. Election Commission of India
 - d. Comptroller and Auditor General

Chapter 7: Federalism

Multiple choice Questions

Q1. Who can make laws on Concurrent List?

- a. Parliament b. State Legislature c. Both (a) and (b) d. President

Q2. Which of the following subjects are in the State List?

- a. Defense b. Atomic Energy c. Foreign Affairs d. Police

Q3. Which of the following categories of the officers does not come under the categories of All India Service?

- a. Indian Police Service b. Indian Administrative Service
c. Indian Forest Service d. India Foreign Service

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q4. Assertion (A): India has a Federal system.

Reason (R): Under a unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to central government.

Q5. Assertion (A): Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Reason (R): In federalism all tier of governments enjoys their power independent of the other.

Short Answer Type

Q6. What is the role played by judiciary in federalism of India?

Q7. Give two reasons for the claim that our Constitution has a unitary bias.

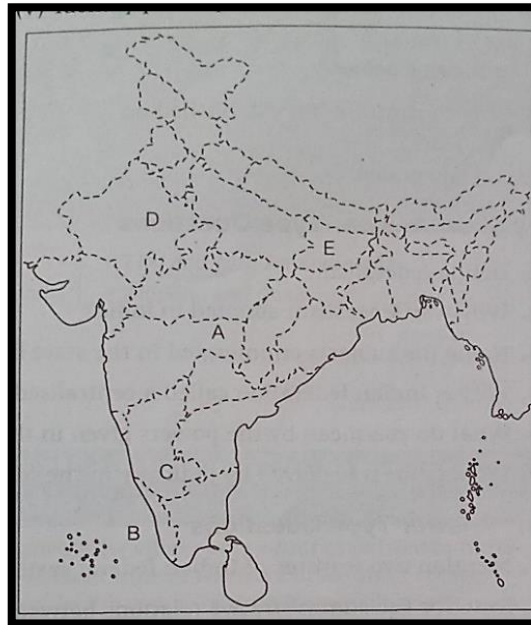
Long Answer Type I

Q8. Explain six unitary features of the Indian federation.

Long Answer Type II

Q9. Elucidate the ideas and concepts associated with federalism.

Q10. In the given outline map of India, five states been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). 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 format that follows:



S. No.	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State/City
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- i. Name the state which covers the present day area of Karnataka.
- ii. What are the princely states of Rajputana area? Name one.
- iii. Identify the princely state marked with A.
- iv. The state with Bicameral legislature.
- v. Identify princely state marked with B.

Chapter 8: Local Governments

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** Which amendment Acts gave constitutional status to local bodies?
a. 71st and 72nd Amendments
b. 72nd and 73rd Amendments
c. 73rd and 74th Amendments
d. 74th and 75th Amendments
- Q2.** When was the 73rd and 74th amendment acts were passed by the Parliament for Panchayati Raj Institution and Urban Local Governments?
a. 1992
b. 1990
c. 1987
d. 1993
- Q3.** 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India provides for:
a. Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and district levels
b. Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and block levels
c. Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the block and district levels.
d. Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block and district levels.

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** **Assertion (A):** Local governments are formed to solve local problems by the people themselves.
Reason (R): The local government reduces the burden of the Central and State governments by decentralizing power.
- Q5.** **Assertion (A):** Local government did not have any power and the sources of their own.
Reason (R): The Constitution was amended in 1992 to make third tier of democracy more powerful.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** What was the effort made in developing local governments after independence?
Q7. What are the main functions of Gram Sabha?

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Discuss the provisions of 73rd amendment act of the Indian Constitution.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** State the improvement in the status of schedule castes and scheduled tribes as a result of reservation by the 73rd and 74th Amendments.
- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**
In 1992, the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments were passed by the Parliament. The 73rd Amendment is about rural local governments which are also known as Panchayati Raj Institutions or PRIS and the 74th amendment made the provisions relating to urban local government (Nagarpalikas). The 73rd and 74th Amendments came into force in 1993. States are free to make their own laws on this subject. But once the Constitution was amended, the States had to change their laws about local bodies in order to bring these in conformity with the amended Constitution. They were given one year's time for making necessary changes in their respective State laws in the light of these amendments.
- i. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments act dealt with _____.
a. Panchayats and Municipalities respectively.
b. Municipalities and Panchayats respectively.
c. Official language and Anti-defection.
d. Panchayats and Co-operatives.
- ii. The Constitutional Amendment Act provided for establishment of _____ structure in rural and urban local bodies.
a. two-tier
b. four-tier
c. three-tier
d. single-tier
- iii. The Gram Sabha should comprise _____ in the Panchayat area.
a. all adult male member
b. all voters
c. all citizens
d. Central Government

- iv. The role and function of Panchayats is decided by ____.
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. State Government | b. Central Government |
| c. Panchayats itself | d. Governor |

Chapter 9: Constitution as a Living Document

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** Who said that the Indian Constitution is a living document?
 a. Pt. Nehru b. Gandhi c. Thurgood Marshall d. George Thomas
- Q2.** What are the first 3 words of the Constitution?
 a. We the people b. We bound the
 c. People of India d. The constitution pledges
- Q3.** The first page of the Indian Constitution is called ____.
 a. the introductory b. the intro
 c. the preamble d. Subdividence

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Q4. Assertion (A):** The President cannot send back an amendment bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.
Reason (R): Elected representatives alone have the power to amend the constitution.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** The Judiciary cannot initiate the process of constitutional amendment but can effectively change the constitution by interpreting it differently.
Reason (R): The Parliament can amend any section of the constitution.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** Which Article of the Constitution deals with amendments?
Q7. Constitution of India is based on a vision. Justify the statement.

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Discuss the processes of amendments to the constitution.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** Mention any three criticism against the procedure of amendments in the constitution.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Even within the Constituent Assembly, there were some members who felt that this constitution was not suited to the Indian situation: "The ideals on which thisconstitution is framed have no manifest relation to the spirit of India..... this constitution..... would not prove suitable and would break down soon after being brought into operation." Lakshminarayan Sahu.

- i. When did the constitution of India come into force?
 a. 26th Nov, 1949 b. 26th Jan, 1950
 c. 15th Aug, 1947 d. 09 Dec, 1946
- ii. Whose words are referred to in the passage?
 a. Supreme Court b. Parliament
 c. Lakshminarayan Sahu d. High Court Judge
- iii. Why is the Indian Constitution a living document?
 a. It's a living document b. It has existence today
 c. It can be amended d. It is non changeable
- iv. A document that can be continually edited and updated is called ____.
 a. Evergreen document b. Document
 c. Eraser document d. Edited document

Chapter 10: The Philosophy of the Constitution

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1. What is known as the soul of the constitution?
a. Articles b. Amendments c. Rights d. The Preamble
- Q2. Which of the following are elements of the philosophy of the Indian Constitution?
a. Sovereign b. Judiciary c. Supreme court d. High court
- Q3. Who said the preamble was the Political Horoscope of the Indian Constitution?
a. No one b. USA c. Ambedkar d. K.M. Munshi

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. **Assertion (A):** The accession of Jammu and Kashmir was based on the commitment to safeguard its autonomy, which is governed by its own constitution under Article 370.
Reason (R): The privileges of social status were accorded to North-East states under Article 371.
- Q5. **Assertion (A):** The Indian Constitution has a centralised idea of national unity.
Reason (R): It appears to have Concealed over some important issues of gender justice, particularly within the family.

Short Answer Type

- Q6. What does Article 370 and 371 specifies?
Q7. State the two limitations to the Constitution of India.

Long Answer Type I

- Q8. Describe core provisions of the Indian Constitution.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9. Discuss the special features of the Indian constitution considered as an important achievements.

Q10. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The Assembly has adopted the principle of adult franchise with an abundant faith in the common man and the ultimate success of democratic rule, and in the full belief that the introduction of democratic government on the basis of adult suffrage will promote well-being..."

- i. Whose words are referred to in the passage?
a. Sardar Patel b. K.Hanumanthaiya
c. Aladi Krishnaswami d. K.M.Panikkar
- ii. What is Adult Franchise?
a. Adult Franchise means to provide the right to vote to the adult population of a country. The minimum age to vote in India is 18 years, that means any person who has attended the age of 18 years has the right to vote.
b. Adult Franchise means to provide the right to vote to the adult population of a country. The minimum age to vote in India is 21 years, that means any person who has attended the age of 21 years has the right to vote.
c. Adult Franchise means to provide the right to vote to the adult population of a country. The minimum age to vote in India is 25 years, that means any person who has attended the age of 20 years has the right to vote.
d. d. Adult Franchise means to provide the right to vote to the adult population of a country. The minimum age to vote in Russia is 18 years, that means any person who has attended the age of 30 years has the right to vote.
- iii. The objective of the philosophy of the Indian Constitution is specified in the?
a. The preamble b. articles c. The introductory d. Principles
- iv. Which word was inserted in the preamble by the 42nd amendment that envisages the goal of a 'welfare state'?
a. Fraternity b. Democratic c. Secular d. Socialist

Part B: Political Theory
Chapter 1: Political Theory: An Introduction

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** ____ said, without some kind of political organisation and collective decision-making, no society can exist.
a. Mahatma Gandhi
b. M.N. Roy
c. C. Rajagopalachari
d. Surendra Nath Tagore
- Q2.** Who is considered as the 'Father of Political Science'?
a. Plato
b. Chanakya
c. Aristotle
d. Mahatma Gandhi
- Q3.** Who was first to argued for freedom as a Fundamental Right of human kind?
a. Kautilya
b. Aristotle
c. Rousseau
d. Karl Marx

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** **Assertion (A):** Social theory is significant for maintaining peace and harmony in society.
Reason (R): Political theory stimulates international peace and cooperation.
- Q5.** **Assertion (A):** Political theory tries to bring changes according to the circumstances.
Reason (R): Concepts like liberty and equality are constantly developed as a result of political theory.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** How government policies improve our lives?
- Q7.** The government as a part of politics can affect on daily life of humans both in useful and in harmful way. How?

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** As a vigilant citizen how can we take interest in government?

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** 'Gandhian Principles of politics are relevant in Indian politics'. Justify this statement.

- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Although freedom is guaranteed in our Constitution, we encounter new interpretations all the time. The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution are continually being reinterpreted in response to new circumstances. For instance, the Right to Life has been interpreted by the Court to include the Right to Livelihood. The Right to Information has been granted through a new law. Societies frequently encounter new challenges which generate new interpretations. The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution have been amended and expanded over time through judicial interpretations and government policies which are designed to address new problems.

- i. ____ is the final interpreter of Indian Constitution.
a. Supreme Court
b. Parliament
c. High Court
d. President
- ii. The Article ____ of the Constitution provides 'Right to Life' to all citizens.
a. 21st
b. 19th
c. 23rd
d. 17th
- iii. ____ is empowered to amend the Indian Constitution.
a. Supreme Court
b. President
c. State Government
d. Parliament
- iv. The Right to Information Act was passed in ____.
a. 2009
b. 2005
c. 2007
d. 1998

Chapter 2: Freedom

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** The form of freedom in which the 'absence of external constraints' is most valuable is called ____.
a. Communitarian Liberty
b. Positive Liberty
c. Utilitarian Liberty
d. Negative Liberty

- Q2.** In the context of Indian Constitution, the term used for justifiable constraints is ____.
- Valid restrictions
 - Justifiable restrictions
 - True restrictions
 - Reasonable restrictions
- Q3.** It is concerned with examining the circumstances and essence of the individual-society relationship in order to improve the conditions.
The above statement is related to?
- Negative Liberty
 - Positive Liberty
 - Freedom
 - Communitarian Liberty

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** Freedom of speech is the most important civil liberty of people in a democratic polity.
Reason (R): State can regulate free speech in the interest of public order.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Freedom of expression is the freedom to communicate ideas without restraint, whether orally or in print or by any other means of communication.
Reason (R): 'Negative liberty' allows an individual to develop his or her capability with reasonable constraints.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** What do you mean by freedom of expressions?
- Q7.** "Liberty implies reasonable restraints rather than absence of constraints." Write your views on this statement.

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Do you think that freedom of expression is essential to protect the interests of every individual in society? Give examples to support your answer.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** What are different kinds of freedom/liberty? Explain with examples.

- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

At various times there have been demands to ban books, plays, films or academic articles in research journals. Let us think about this demand to ban books in the light of our discussion so far which sees freedom as 'the making of choices', where a distinction is made between 'negative and positive liberty', where we recognise the need for 'justifiable constraints' but these have to be supported by proper procedures and important moral arguments. Freedom of expression is a fundamental value and for that society must be willing to bear some inconvenience to protect it from people who want to restrict it. Remember Voltaire's statement - "I disapprove of what you say but I will defend to death your right to say it". How deeply are we committed to this freedom of expression?

- What are the two aspects of liberty?
 - Civil and political
 - Positive and negative
 - Negative and economic
 - Economic and positive
- What is fundamental value among rights?
 - Freedom of Education
 - Freedom of religion
 - Freedom of speech and expression
 - Freedom to Assemble peacefully
- How can be support justiciable constraints?
 - By proper procedure
 - By important moral arguments
 - By proper arguments
 - Both (a) and (b)
- Who said "I will disapprove of what you say but I will defend to death your right to say it?"
 - Francois-Marie d'Arouet
 - John Stuart Mill
 - Deepa Mehta
 - Aurobindo Ghosh

Chapter 3: Equality

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** The demand for equality was also raised during anti-colonial liberation struggles in Asia and Africa during the ____ century.
a. 20th b. 19th c. 17th d. 21st
- Q2.** Which of the following inequalities cannot be altered?
a. Social Inequalities b. Natural Inequalities
c. Political Inequalities d. Inherent Inequalities
- Q3.** ____ equality means that all people are equal before law.
a. Political b. Civil c. Social d. Positive

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** **Assertion (A):** In India Constitution discrimination has been provided in Article 15.
Reason (R): Our constitution also abolishes the practice of untouchability.
- Q5.** **Assertion (A):** The constitutions of most of the democratic government around the world have incorporated to prohibit discrimination.
Reason (R): There should not be discrimination on the ground of religion, race, caste so that it can attain equality.

Short Answer Type

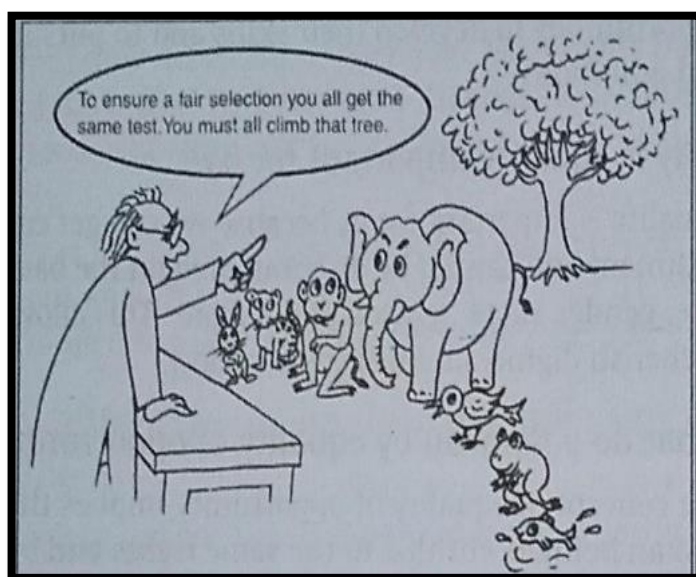
- Q6.** What is Feminism?
Q7. Explain any one dimensions of equality.

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Political equality or equality before the law is essential for us." Give your opinion on this statement.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** "Patriarchy is based on the assumption that men and women are different by nature and this difference justifies their unequal positions in society." Comment on this statement based on your own experiences.
- Q10.** Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



- i. What does the given picture depicts?
a. Equality of opportunities b. Reservation policy
c. Animals' training d. Teaching

- ii. What is not correct according to equality of opportunity?
 - a. Access to education
 - b. Access to health
 - c. Equality in ambition
 - d. Equality in safe housing
- iii. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - a. Liberty and equality are opposed to each other.
 - b. Liberty and law are opposed each other.
 - c. Liberty and equality are supplementary.
 - d. Liberty and equality are contradictory.
- iv. What is the significance of equality?
 - a. All humans deserve equal consideration.
 - b. All citizen get equal treatment.
 - c. No person will discriminated on the basis of colour, caste gender and religion.
 - d. All of the above

Chapter 4: Justice

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** Citizen of a country gets proper justice in ____.
- a. a Non-democratic set up
 - b. a Democratic set up
 - c. a Dictatorship
 - d. a Monarchy
- Q2.** ____ means fair treatment of people and the quality of being reasonable.
- a. Equality
 - b. Fraternity
 - c. Liberty
 - d. Justice
- Q3.** Confucius was a philosopher who belonged to ____.
- a. India
 - b. China
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** According to Chinese philosopher Confucius 'justice does not only mean doing good to our friends and harm to our enemies or pursuing our own interests. Justice involves the well-being of all people'.
- Reason (R):** Justice was associated with Dharma in ancient Indian culture and upholding Dharma was considered a primary duty of kings.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** The Constitution allowed for reservations of government jobs and quotas for admissions to educational institutions for people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- Reason (R):** In our country, lack of access to good education or health care and other such facilities is often found combined with social discrimination on grounds of caste.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** What do you mean by the principle of treating equals equally?
- Q7.** What measures would you suggest to ensure social justice in India?

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** "Justice implies something which is not only right to do and wrong to do; but which some individual person can claim from us as his moral right." Comment on this statement given by JS Mill.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** 'Justice delayed is justice denied'. Justify the statement and give suggestions for fast redressal of justice.
- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**
Differences of opinion on matters such whether, and how, to distribute resources and ensure equal access to education and jobs arouse fierce passions in society and even sometimes provoke violence. People believe the future of themselves and their families may be at stake. We have only

to remind ourselves about the anger and even violence which has sometimes been roused by proposals to reserve seats in educational institutions or in government employment in our country. As students of political theory however we should be able to calmly examine the issues involved in terms of our understanding of the principles of justice.

- i. What is the ultimate result of differences of opinion on matters of distribution of resources?
 - a. Fierce passion in society
 - b. It can provoke violence
 - c. Fierce passion not in society
 - d. It can not provoke violence
- ii. _____ wanted to reveal in this passage that there should be a rational justification for acknowledging the need to provide help to the least privileged members of a society.
 - a. Immanuel Kant
 - b. Plato
 - c. John Rawls
 - d. Socrates
- iii. _____ is a narrow concept of Justice which is associated with the legal system and legal procedure existing in a society.
 - a. Political Justice
 - b. Legal Justice
 - c. Social Justice
 - d. Economic Justice
- iv. Who was John Rawls?
 - a. He was an Indian political philosopher
 - b. He was an American political philosopher
 - c. He was an Italian political philosopher
 - d. He was an Russian political philosopher

Chapter 5: Rights

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** Political thinkers of _____ centuries argued that rights are derived from God or given to us by nature.
 - a. 15th and 16th
 - b. 17th and 18th
 - c. 13th and 14th
 - d. 16th and 17th
- Q2.** Which of the following is not a natural right of a man?
 - a. Right to life
 - b. Right to liberty
 - c. Right to vote
 - d. Right to property
- Q3.** The 18th century _____ believes that every person has dignity and ought to be so treated by virtue of being a human being.
 - a. Immanuel Kant
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Plato
 - d. Karl Marx

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4. Assertion (A):** The right of everyone to education has been recognised in the UDHR.
Reason (R): Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights does not define the term 'Human Rights'.
Reason (R): The framers of the Indian Constitution were influenced by the concept of Human Rights and guaranteed most of the Human Rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** Why 'Right to Education' should be recognised as a universal right?
- Q7.** "Rights are necessary for leading a life of respect and dignity." Explain.

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** What makes Fundamental Rights the most important and valued rights for the citizens?

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** Rights operate within a world of duties." Justify the statement with ten fundamental duties.

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Rights not only place obligations upon the state to act in a certain way for instance, to ensure sustainable development -but they also place obligations upon each of us. Firstly, they compel us to think not just of our own personal needs and interests but to defend some things as being good for all of us. Protecting the ozone layer, minimising air and water pollution, maintaining the green

cover by planting new trees and preventing cutting down of forests, maintaining the ecological balance, are things that are essential for all of us. They represent the 'common-good' that we must act to protect for ourselves as well as for the future generations who are entitled to inherit a safe and clean world without which they cannot lead a reasonably good life.

- i. _____ is a term which refers to those things which are shared and beneficial for all or most members of the community.
- a. Rights b. Common-good c. Liberty d. Sustainable development
- ii. Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of _____ in the world.
- a. Freedom b. Justice c. Peace d. All of these
- iii. _____ not only impose obligations on the state to act in a certain way, such as ensuring sustainable growth, but they also impose obligations on each of us.
- a. Rights b. Preamble c. Duties d. Principles
- iv. Consider the following statement.
1. All rights are absolute in nature.
2. Rights also ensure the sustainable development.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- a. Only 1 b. Only 2 c. Both (1) and (2) d. Neither (1) nor (2)

Chapter 6: Citizenship

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** Citizens are also considered to be the inheritors and trustees of the culture and _____ of the country.
- a. backbone b. natural resources c. secularism d. biological factors
- Q2.** In several Southern states of the _____, the 1950s saw the rise of Civil Rights Movements to combat inequality between black and white communities.
- a. United Kingdom b. Canada c. United States d. Australia
- Q3.** Inequalities were maintained in southern states of USA by a set of laws called _____ laws through which the black people were denied many civil and political rights.
- a. Segregation b. Humanity c. Differentiation d. Defective

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** **Assertion (A):** Illegal migrants are not granted any rights by any state and live in generally unstable circumstances.
- Reason (R):** Government has a limited resources and hence these days government are not looking out itself globally.
- Q5.** **Assertion (A):** Indian Constitution has included citizenship in Part-I.
- Reason (R):** The state provides rights to citizens so that they can enjoy a free and dignified life provisions regarding.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** Do tribes enjoy the same equal rights as other citizens enjoy?
- Q7.** In your view, what should be the qualities of a good citizen?

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Do you agree that slum dwellers share the equal rights?

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** What are hindrances to good citizenship? What could be possible remedies for those hindrances?
- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Among other groups of people who are becoming marginalised in our society are the tribal people and forest dwellers. These people are dependent on access to forests and other natural resources to maintain their way of life. Many of them face threats to their way of life and

livelihood because of the pressure of increasing populations and the search for land and resources to maintain them. Pressures from commercial interests wanting to mine the resources which may exist in forests or coasts poses another threat to the way of life and livelihood of forest dwellers and tribal peoples, as does the tourist industry.

- i. ____ are those people who are pushed to the edge or are given lesser importance by a social process, SC, ST, slum dwellers, women and children etc are considered as marginalised people.
 - a. Tribal people
 - b. Other Backward Class
 - c. Conserved people
 - d. Marginalised people
- ii. Name the leader who fought against the segregation laws in USA?
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Martin Luther King
 - d. Nelson Mandela
- iii. ____ declares itself to be both secular and egalitarian. It includes not only people of European origin, but also people from other parts of the world, such as North Africa.
 - a. USA
 - b. Britain
 - c. England
 - d. France
- iv. How are lives of Tribal people threatened?
 - a. By the pressure of increasing population.
 - b. Search for land and resources to maintain them
 - c. Commercial interest of rich people.
 - d. Commercial interest of poor people.

CHAPTER 7: NATIONALISM

Multiple choice Questions

- Q1.** Who among the following has written the book The Discovery of India?
 - a. DR. B.R. Ambedkar
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. S. Radhakrishnan
 - d. V.P Singh
- Q2.** ____ play an important role in creating a sense of oneness, it is a shared vision of the future and the collective aspiration to have an independent political existence that distinguishes groups from nations.
 - a. Political belief and ideals
 - b. Fraternity and Shared beliefs
 - c. Territory and shared historical identity
 - d. Integrity and Dignity
- Q3.** Consider the following statement(s) is/are correct about the need to make nations more democratic and inclusive.
 - a. We love democracy.
 - b. It will lead to financial inclusion.
 - c. Democracy will give equal rights to all citizens whether majority or minority.
 - d. It will lead to global citizenship.

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 - d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Q4.** **Assertion (A):** India does not share a common religion and linguistic identity.
Reason (R): India has diverse religions and, in these religions, also, there are different sects.
- Q5.** **Assertion (A):** In the 19th century in Europe, demand of one culture one state got acceptance and reorganisation of state boundaries took place after World War II.
Reason (R): A number of small states formed by the Treaty of Versailles.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** "A nation is not any casual collection of people. At the same time it is also different from other groups or communities found in human society. It is different from the family which is based on face to face relationships with each member having direct personal knowledge of identity and character of others."
Which values of nation is different from family?

Q7. What are the merits and demerits of self-determination?

Long Answer Type I

Q8. How can you say that multiculturalism expects all countries to give equal expectance and reverence to all cultural groups?

Long Answer Type II

Q9. "Though outwardly there was diversity and infinite variety among the people, everywhere there was that tremendous impress of oneness, which held all of us together in ages past, whatever political fate or misfortune had befallen us". What do you understand by these lines taken from the book 'The Discovery of India' written by Jawaharlal Nehru?

Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

The world we live in is one that is deeply conscious of the importance of giving recognition to identities. Today we witness many struggles for the recognition of group identities, many of which employ the language of nationalism. While we need to acknowledge the claims of identity, we should be careful not to allow identity claims to lead to divisions and violence in the society. We need to remember that each person has many identities. For instance, a person may have identities based on gender, caste, religion, language or region, and may be proud of all of them. So long as each person feels that he/she can freely express the different dimensions of his/her personality, they may not feel the need to make claims on the state for political recognition and concessions for any one identity.

- i. The world we live in is actually aware of the value of recognising _____.
 - a. self-identities
 - b. individual identities
 - c. self opinion
 - d. equality
- ii. We need to acknowledge the claims of identity, we should be careful not to allow identity claims to lead to _____ in the society.
 - a. divisions and violence
 - b. accumulation and peace
 - c. spirit and aspirations
 - d. imagined communities
- iii. People do not feel the need to make demands on the state for _____ and concessions for any one identity as long as they believe they can freely express the various facets of their personality.
 - a. Social recognition
 - b. Economic recognition
 - c. Political recognition
 - d. Cultural recognition
- iv. The right to national _____ was often understood to include the right to independent statehood for nationalities.
 - a. Nationalism
 - b. Multiculturalism
 - c. self-determination
 - d. Pluralism

CHAPTER 8: Secularism

Multiple choice Questions

Q1. Secular State means_____.

- a. The State has a religion
- b. The State is impartial in the matters of religion
- c. The State is against religion
- d. The State is irreligious

Q2. _____ faced discrimination for centuries throughout Europe.

- a. Muslim
- b. Christians
- c. Sikhs
- d. Jews

Q3. In_____ the Arab minorities both Christians and Muslims are excluded from Social, Political and Economic benefits?

- a. Israel
- b. Pakistan
- c. Bangladesh
- d. Sri Lanka

Question No. 4 and 5 consists of two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

- Q4. Assertion (A):** Secularism questions not only inter-religious but also intra-religious dominance.
Reason (R): Secularism opposes all forms of institutionalised religious supremacy.
- Q5. Assertion (A):** Every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate the religion he or she believes in.
Reason (R): A secular state is one that does not establish any one religion as official religion.

Short Answer Type

- Q6.** In which ways religious discrimination can be prevented?
- Q7.** Being a secular state, several forms of exclusion and discrimination continue in India. Give examples of such exclusion and discrimination.

Long Answer Type I

- Q8.** Indian secularism has been accused of being 'interventionist' and creating 'vote bank politics'. Explain and give your views.

Long Answer Type II

- Q9.** Describe the six constitutional provisions in India to promote secularism.

- Q10. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Let us look at a very different kind of secularism practised in Turkey in the first half of the twentieth century. This secularism was not about principled distance from organised religion, instead it involved, active intervention in and suppression of religion. This version of secularism was propounded and practised by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. He came to power after the First World War. He was determined to put an end to the institution of Khalifa in the public life of Turkey. Ataturk was convinced that only a clear break with traditional thinking and expressions could elevate Turkey from the sorry state it was in. He set out in an aggressive manner to modernise and secularise Turkey.

- i. This secularism was not about principled distance from organised religion, instead it involved, active intervention in and suppression of religion. This version of secularism was propounded and practised by ____ .
a. Jawaharlal Nehru
b. Mustafa Kemal Ataturk
c. BR Ambedkar
d. Karl Marx
- ii. The Fez, a traditional cap worn by ____, was banned by the Hat Law.
a. Christian
b. Hindu
c. Muslims
d. Jains
- iii. In which year, the new Turkish alphabet was adopted?
a. 1926
b. 1928
c. 1988
d. 1999
- iv. ____ criticism claims that secularism is coercive and that it interferes excessively with the religious freedom of communities.
a. Interventionist
b. Impossible project
c. Vote Bank Politics
d. Anti-religious