

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSIGNMENT

CLASS- XI

OCTOBER'24

PART A- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

Ch-5 Legislature

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What is the primary function of the legislature? a) Enforcing laws
b) Making laws
c) Interpreting laws
d) Amending laws
2. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Parliament? a) Bicameral structure
b) Unicameral structure
c) No elected representatives
d) Only appointed members
3. How many members are there in the Rajya Sabha? a) 250
b) 245
c) 200
d) 300
4. Which of the following can introduce a Money Bill in the Parliament? a) Any member
b) Only the Lok Sabha
c) Only the Rajya Sabha
d) The President

Section B: Short Answer Questions

5. Explain the difference between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
6. What is the significance of the parliamentary system in India?
7. How can the Parliament exercise control over the executive? Provide two examples.
8. Discuss the role of committees in the Indian Parliament.

Section C: Long Answer Questions

9. Discuss the process of law-making in India. Include the stages a bill goes through in both houses of Parliament.
10. Evaluate the role of the legislature in safeguarding democracy in India. Use examples to support your answer.

Section D: Case-Based Question

12. Read the following scenario and answer the questions:

A proposed law to increase funding for education is stalled in Parliament due to disagreements between the ruling party and the opposition. Members of the ruling party argue that increased funding is necessary for development, while the opposition claims that there are other urgent needs that must be addressed first.

- a) What role does the legislature play in this situation?
- b) How can this stalemate impact the implementation of policies?
- c) Suggest two ways in which the Parliament can resolve such conflicts.

Chapter 6: Judiciary

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- 13. Which article of the Indian Constitution establishes the Supreme Court? a) Article 124
b) Article 32
c) Article 50
d) Article 226
- 14. What is the power of judicial review? a) Power to review laws
b) Power to amend the Constitution
c) Power to appoint judges
d) Power to legislate
- 15. Which of the following is NOT a function of the judiciary? a) Settling disputes
b) Protecting fundamental rights
c) Making laws
d) Interpreting laws
- 16. The term "Public Interest Litigation" (PIL) refers to: a) Laws made for public welfare
b) Laws affecting individual rights
c) Legal actions filed for the public interest
d) Judicial review of laws

Section B: Short Answer Questions

- 17. Describe the structure of the Indian judiciary.
- 18. What role does the Supreme Court play in upholding the Constitution?
- 19. Explain the concept of fundamental rights and their significance in the Indian Constitution.
- 20. How does the judiciary maintain the balance of power among the three branches of government?

Section C: Long Answer Questions

- 21. Analyze the impact of judicial activism in India. Provide examples of landmark cases where the judiciary has played a proactive role in protecting rights and justice.
- 22. Discuss the challenges faced by the Indian judiciary in ensuring justice and the rule of law. How can these challenges be addressed?

Section D: Case-Based Question

- 23. Read the following scenario and answer the questions:

A citizen files a PIL in the Supreme Court seeking justice for victims of a recent disaster, arguing that the government failed to take adequate preventive measures.

- a) What role does the judiciary play in this situation?
 - b) How does this case illustrate the importance of judicial review?
 - c) What might be the challenges faced by the judiciary in addressing such cases?
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Part B: Political Theory

Chapter 6: Citizenship

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

25. What is citizenship?

- a) Legal status of an individual in a country
- b) Membership in a political community
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

26. Which of the following is NOT a right associated with citizenship? a) Right to vote
b) Right to contest elections
c) Right to work abroad
d) Right to freedom of speech

27. The concept of dual citizenship is: a) Allowed in India
b) Not allowed in India
c) Mandatory in India
d) Optional in India

28. What does the term 'naturalization' refer to? a) Birthright citizenship
b) Granting citizenship to a foreign national
c) Citizenship through marriage
d) Loss of citizenship

Section B: Short Answer Questions

- 29. Discuss the criteria for acquiring citizenship in India.
- 30. Explain the difference between citizenship and nationality.
- 31. What are the challenges faced by citizenship in a globalized world?
- 32. Analyze the importance of citizenship in promoting democracy and social justice.

Section C: Long Answer Questions

- 33. Evaluate the impact of globalization on citizenship. How has globalization influenced the rights and responsibilities of citizens?
- 34. Discuss the challenges and rights of marginalized groups in the context of citizenship in India. Provide examples of movements advocating for these rights.

Section E: Case-Based Question

- 35. Read the following scenario and answer the questions:

A recent amendment to the citizenship law has sparked protests across the country, with many arguing it discriminates against certain communities.

- a) What implications does this have for the concept of citizenship in a democracy?
- b) How can such conflicts be resolved while upholding democratic values?
- c) Discuss the role of civil society in addressing citizenship-related issues.