

# BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

**SUB:POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS XI**

**DECEMBER'24**

## **Part A - Indian Constitution at Work**

### **Ch-5 Legislature**

#### **Very Short Answer Questions (2 mark each)**

1. What is the primary function of the legislature in a democracy?
2. Define the term *bicameral legislature*.
3. What is the role of the Speaker in the Lok Sabha?

#### **Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)**

4. Differentiate between the *Money Bill* and *Non-Money Bill*.
5. What are the powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha?
6. Describe the process of passing a bill in the Indian Parliament.

#### **Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)**

7. Discuss the functions and powers of the Indian Parliament.
8. Describe the procedure for the impeachment of the President in India.

#### **Case Study (4 marks)**

##### **9. Case Study:**

In recent years, the Indian Parliament has passed several important reforms, including the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). Consider the following scenario:

A bill proposing a new tax reform has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. It is debated and voted on in the Lok Sabha, and the bill moves to the Rajya Sabha for further discussion. However, the Rajya Sabha does not pass the bill within the given time frame.

Questions:

- a. What happens if the Rajya Sabha does not pass a bill within 14 days of it being introduced?
- b. What can the Lok Sabha do to pass the bill if the Rajya Sabha rejects or delays it?
- c. Explain the role of the President in this situation.

### **Ch-6 Judiciary**

#### **Very Short Answer Questions (2 mark each)**

1. What is meant by *Judicial Review*?
2. What is the main function of the judiciary in India?
3. How is the independence of the judiciary ensured in India?

#### **Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)**

4. What is the role of the *Public Interest Litigation (PIL)* in the Indian Judiciary?
5. Differentiate between the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
6. Explain the power of the Judiciary to issue writs in India.

#### **Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)**

7. Discuss the structure and composition of the Indian Judiciary.
8. How does the Indian Judiciary maintain a balance of power between the executive, legislature, and judiciary?
9. Discuss the concept of judicial activism and its impact on the functioning of the Indian Judiciary.

## Case Study (4 marks)

### 10. Case Study:

A landmark case in Indian judicial history was *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973), in which the Supreme Court ruled that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be altered by any amendment. This case significantly impacted the balance of power between Parliament and the Judiciary.

#### Questions:

- What was the central issue in the *Kesavananda Bharati* case?
- What did the Supreme Court's ruling in this case establish regarding constitutional amendments?
- How does the ruling in *Kesavananda Bharati* protect the structure of the Constitution?

## Ch-7 Federalism

### Very Short Answer Questions (2 mark each)

- What do you understand by *federalism*?
- What are the three lists mentioned in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution?
- Who has the authority to resolve disputes between the Union and the States regarding the 4Which
- What is the main difference between *Union List* and *State List*?

### Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)

- What are the advantages of a federal structure of government in India?
- How does the Indian Constitution provide for a strong Centre despite being a federal system?
- What is the role of the Governor in the federal system of India?

### Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)

- Discuss the features of Indian federalism. How does the Indian system of federalism promote both unity and diversity?
- Explain the *distribution of legislative, executive, and financial powers* between the Union and State Governments under the Indian Constitution.
- Discuss the significance of *Article 356* and *President's Rule* in the context of Indian federalism.

## Case Study (4 marks)

### 11. Case Study:

The *Punjab Termination of Agreements Act* (2004) was a subject of dispute between the State of Punjab and the Union Government. The Act gave the Union Government the power to unilaterally terminate certain agreements that affected the rights of the State.

#### Questions:

- How does this case reflect the tension between the Union and State Governments in the Indian federal system?
- What steps can the State Government take if it disagrees with Union legislation affecting its interests?
- How do such conflicts affect the relationship between the Union and the States in India?

## Chapter 8: Local Governments

### Very Short Answer Questions (2 mark each)

1. Who elects the members of urban local bodies?
2. What is the main purpose of the *Panchayati Raj* system?
3. What is a *Municipal Corporation*?

### Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)

4. Describe the structure of local government in rural India under the Panchayati Raj system.
5. What is the role of the *Gram Sabha* in the Panchayati Raj system?
6. Explain the difference between a *Municipality* and a *Municipal Corporation*.

### Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)

7. How did the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments enhance the powers of local governments in India?
8. Evaluate the role of local governments in the decentralization of power in India.

### Case Study (4 marks)

#### 9. Case Study:

The *Delhi Municipal Corporation* is one of the largest municipal bodies in India. It is responsible for managing urban services in the capital city, including water supply, sanitation, roads, health, education, and more. Over time, there have been several reforms aimed at improving the efficiency and accountability of this body.

#### Questions:

- a. What is the role of a *Municipal Corporation* like the Delhi Municipal Corporation?
- b. How does the Delhi Municipal Corporation contribute to urban governance?
- c. What challenges do urban local bodies face in managing the growing urban population?

## Part B: Political Theory

### Ch-6: Citizenship & Ch-7: Nationalism

### Very Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

1. What is *Citizenship*? Explain its significance in a nation-state.
2. Define the term *Nationalism* and explain its relationship with identity.
3. Briefly explain the role of *naturalization* in the acquisition of citizenship.
4. How does *Multiculturalism* influence the idea of nationalism?

### Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)

5. How does the concept of *citizenship* contribute to the identity and rights of an individual in a democracy?
6. What are the legal provisions related to the termination of Indian citizenship?
7. Discuss the significance of the *Indian National Movement* in shaping modern Indian nationalism.
8. Explain the relationship between *Citizenship* and *Nationalism* in the context of India.

### Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)

9. How has the concept of *Nationalism* evolved from the colonial period to the post-independence era in India?

10. Discuss the relationship between *Citizenship* and *Democracy*. Why is it crucial to have a clear understanding of citizenship in a democratic society?

11. Explain how *Nationalism* can be both a unifying and a divisive force in a country. Give examples from India or other countries.

**Case Study (4 marks)**

12. Case Study:

India has a unique approach to the concept of citizenship. The Constitution of India allows for both *jus soli* (right of the soil) and *jus sanguinis* (right of blood) as the basis for acquiring citizenship. The *Citizenship Act of 1955* governs the acquisition, termination, and rights of citizens in India. Over the years, several legal amendments have been made to address issues of dual citizenship, citizenship by naturalization, and citizenship rights for minorities.

**Questions:**

a. How does the Indian Citizenship Act ensure inclusivity while determining who qualifies as a citizen?

b. How does *jus soli* and *jus sanguinis* affect citizenship rights in India?

c. What challenges arise due to changes in citizenship laws, and how can they impact the concept of nationality?