ASSIGNMENT NO. 2

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE   **CLASS-XI**   **MAY,2025**

PART A- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

CHAPTER 2: Rights in the Indian Constitution

Q1. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in:
a) Part I
b) Part II
c) Part III
d) Part IV

Q2. Who called Article 32 the "heart and soul" of the Constitution?
a) B. R. Ambedkar
b) Rajendra Prasad
c) Nehru
d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q3. **Assertion (A):** Right to Equality includes abolition of untouchability.
Reason (R): Untouchability is a punishable offence under the Constitution.

Options:
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
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.

Q4. What is the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?

Q5. Describe how the Constitution balances rights and duties.

Q6. Discuss the six Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution.

Q7. Describe the importance of Article 32 in safeguarding rights.

PART B-POLITICAL THEORY

Ch-2 Freedom

Q1. Freedom in political theory means:
a) Absence of war
b) Absence of constraints
c) Absence of discipline
d) Absence of elections

Q2. The term 'positive liberty' refers to:
a) Freedom to do whatever one wants
b) Freedom from external constraints
c) Creating conditions for development of individual potential
d) Complete anarchy

Q3. Assertion (A): Freedom is necessary for the development of individuality.
Reason (R): Freedom allows individuals to make choices and express themselves.

Q4. Why are some restrictions on freedom necessary in society?

Q5. Explain the difference between negative and positive liberty.

Q6. Describe two types of constraints with examples.

Q7. Discuss the meaning and importance of freedom in a democratic society. How can we balance freedom and constraints?