



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 5

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

NOVEMBER, 25

PART A: INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

CHAPTER 5: LEGISLATURE

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Parliament of India consists of —
 - a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - b) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and President
 - c) Rajya Sabha and President
 - d) Lok Sabha and Prime Minister
2. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is —
 - a) 545
 - b) 552
 - c) 540
 - d) 500
3. Who presides over the joint sitting of Parliament?
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
4. A Money Bill can be introduced in —
 - a) Rajya Sabha only
 - b) Lok Sabha only
 - c) Either House of Parliament
 - d) Joint session of Parliament
5. Rajya Sabha represents —
 - a) The people of India
 - b) The states of India
 - c) The local bodies
 - d) The political parties

B. Short Answer Questions

1. State any two powers of the Lok Sabha.
2. Differentiate between a Bill and an Act.
3. Mention two exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha.
4. What is meant by 'question hour'?
5. Explain the role of the Speaker in Parliament.

C. Short Answer Questions

1. Distinguish between the functions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

2. Explain the process of passing a Bill in the Parliament.
3. Discuss the importance of the parliamentary committees.
4. How does Parliament ensure accountability of the executive?

D. Long Answer Question

1. Describe the composition, powers, and functions of the Indian Parliament.
2. Examine the role of opposition parties in the functioning of the Legislature.
3. "Parliament is the supreme law-making body in India." Justify the statement.

CHAPTER 6: JUDICIARY

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Supreme Court of India was established in —
 - a) 1947
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1952
 - d) 1949
2. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) President
 - c) Chief Justice of India
 - d) Parliament
3. Which of the following is NOT a writ issued by courts?
 - a) Habeas Corpus
 - b) Mandamus
 - c) Certiorari
 - d) Subpoena
4. Judicial Review means —
 - a) Re-examining court decisions
 - b) Reviewing administrative actions
 - c) Reviewing laws for constitutionality
 - d) Reviewing government budget
5. PIL stands for —
 - a) Public Interest Law
 - b) Public Interest Litigation
 - c) People's Information Law
 - d) Public Institutional Legislation

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is judicial independence?
2. Mention two qualifications to become a Supreme Court judge.
3. What is meant by judicial activism?
4. Name two types of jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.
5. Define the term 'writ'.

C. Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the difference between judicial review and judicial activism.
2. Describe the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

3. Discuss the role of the judiciary in protecting fundamental rights.
4. Explain how the judiciary maintains its independence.

D. Long Answer Questions

1. Explain the structure and functions of the judiciary in India.
2. "The judiciary acts as the guardian of the Constitution." Discuss.
3. Evaluate the importance of judicial independence in a democracy.

CHAPTER 7: FEDERALISM

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. India is a —
 - a) Unitary state
 - b) Federal state
 - c) Confederation
 - d) None of the above
2. The subjects in the Union List are under the control of —
 - a) State government
 - b) Union government
 - c) Both
 - d) Local government
3. The term 'federation' is mentioned in the Indian Constitution —
 - a) In the Preamble
 - b) In Article 1
 - c) In the Seventh Schedule
 - d) Nowhere
4. Residuary powers in India are vested in —
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Parliament
 - d) State legislatures
5. The Inter-State Council is headed by —
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Vice President
 - d) Chief Justice of India

B. Short Answer Questions

1. Define federalism.
2. Mention two features of Indian federalism.
3. What are residuary powers?
4. Name any two subjects from the Concurrent List.
5. What is the role of the Finance Commission in a federal system?

C. Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the division of powers between the Union and the States.
2. What are the challenges of Indian federalism?
3. Describe the role of the Inter-State Council.

4. How has cooperative federalism strengthened India's unity?

D. Long Answer Questions

1. Examine how Indian federalism is different from that of the USA.
2. "India is a quasi-federal state." Explain with examples.
3. Evaluate the changing nature of Indian federalism in recent years.

PART B: POLITICAL THEORY

CHAPTER 6: CITIZENSHIP

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Citizenship implies —
 - a) A legal membership of a state
 - b) Residence in a country
 - c) Voting in elections
 - d) Possession of property
2. The Citizenship Act in India was passed in —
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1947
 - d) 1962
3. Dual citizenship is allowed in —
 - a) India
 - b) USA
 - c) UK
 - d) Both b and c
4. Who grants citizenship in India?
 - a) Parliament
 - b) President
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Election Commission
5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in —
 - a) 1945
 - b) 1948
 - c) 1950
 - d) 1960

B. Short Answer Questions

1. What is citizenship?
2. Mention two ways by which Indian citizenship can be acquired.
3. Define global citizenship.
4. What is the difference between citizen and alien?
5. Mention any two duties of a citizen.

C. Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the different ways of acquiring and losing citizenship in India.
2. How does citizenship promote equality and participation?
3. Discuss the role of globalisation in redefining citizenship.
4. What are the challenges of citizenship in a multicultural society?

D. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the significance of citizenship in a democracy.
2. Explain the rights and duties of Indian citizens.
3. Evaluate the idea of global citizenship in the 21st century.