



Mahavir Senior Model School
Class 11
Political Science (028)
Worksheet -1- Multiple Choice Question

Assertion and Reasoning

Read the following statement and select the correct alternative.

Option:

- 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 of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

1. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution reflects a commitment to social justice.
Reason (R): It seeks to eliminate inequalities based on caste, religion, and gender.
2. Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights protect individuals from arbitrary state action.
Reason (R): The Constitution limits the powers of the government through these rights.
3. Assertion (A): The Right to Equality allows reasonable classification.
Reason (R): Equality means treating equals equally and unequals differently.
4. Assertion (A): Directive Principles are not enforceable by courts.
Reason (R): They are moral and political guidelines for governance.
5. Assertion (A): India is described as a federal state with a unitary bias.
Reason (R): The Constitution gives more powers to the Union than to the States.
6. Assertion (A): Judicial review strengthens constitutional supremacy.
Reason (R): Courts can declare laws unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution.
7. Assertion (A): Secularism in India does not imply hostility towards religion.
Reason (R): The state maintains principled distance from all religions.
8. Assertion (A): The amendment procedure reflects both rigidity and flexibility.
Reason (R): Different provisions of the Constitution require different procedures for amendment.
9. Assertion (A): Reservation policies aim at achieving substantive equality.
Reason (R): Historical disadvantages require special provisions.
10. Assertion (A): The Constitution promotes national unity.
Reason (R): It accommodates regional and cultural diversity within a common framework.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Constitution of India was adopted on
 - a) 15 August 1947
 - b) 26 January 1950
 - c) 26 November 1949
 - d) 2 October 1949
2. Which of the following ideals is NOT mentioned in the Preamble?
 - a) Justice
 - b) Equality
 - c) Fraternity
 - d) Federalism



3. The term “Republic” implies
 - a) Head of the state is hereditary
 - b) Head of the state is elected
 - c) Rule by judiciary
 - d) Military rule

4. Which Fundamental Right is described in Articles 19–22?
 - a) Right to Equality
 - b) Right against Exploitation
 - c) Right to Freedom
 - d) Right to Religion

5. Directive Principles are
 - a) Justiciable
 - b) Enforceable by courts
 - c) Moral obligations on the state
 - d) Above Fundamental Rights

6. The concept of Judicial Review in India is borrowed from
 - a) UK
 - b) USA
 - c) France
 - d) Canada

7. Which body is the guardian of the Constitution?
 - a) Parliament
 - b) President
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Prime Minister

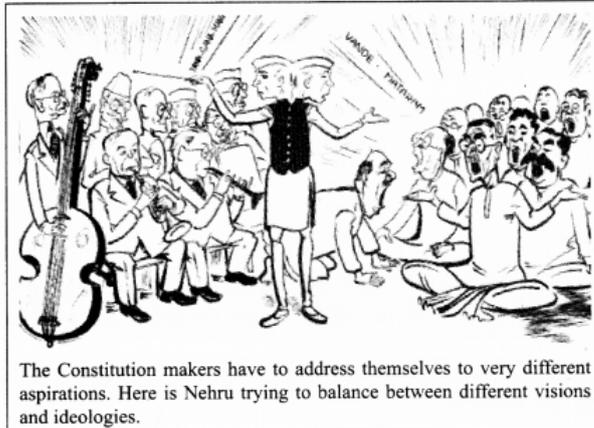
8. Federalism in India means
 - a) Complete separation of powers
 - b) Centralised power
 - c) Division of powers between levels of government
 - d) Weak centre

9. Which amendment is known as the “Mini Constitution”?
 - a) 24th
 - b) 42nd
 - c) 44th
 - d) 73rd

10. Secularism in India means
 - a) State religion
 - b) Equal respect for all religions
 - c) Promotion of one religion
 - d) Separation of religion and state only

Mahavir Senior Model School
Class 11
Political Science (028)
Worksheet 2 - Picture Based Question

1. Read the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions



- (i) Can you identify what these different groups stand for?
- (ii) Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act?

2. Read the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions



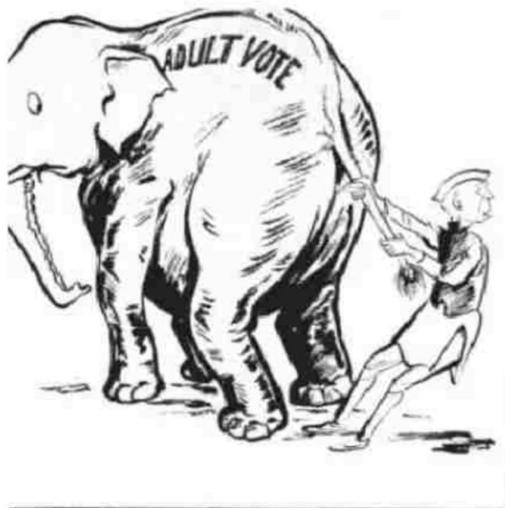
- (i) Netaji is afraid of EC. Why do leaders fear the Election Commission?
- (ii) Is this good for democracy?

3. Read the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions



- (i) Why does the cartoonist describe the new Iraqi Constitution as the castle of cards?
- (ii) Would this description apply to the Indian Constitution?

4. Read the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions



Questions:

- (i) Why is the Universal Adult Franchise compared to an elephant?
- (ii) Is it unmanageable Or is it like the story in which everyone describes the elephant only by its parts?

5. Read the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions



Questions:

- (i) These members of the ruling party are trying to listen to the 'tiny' opposition! Was this the effect of our electoral system?
- (ii) What does the cartoon represent?

6. Read the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions



Questions:

- (i) What do these different people stand for?
- (ii) Compare the conflict depicted here with that depicted in earlier cartoons for the European Union and India.



Mahavir Senior Model School
Class 11
Political Science (028)
Worksheet-3- Case Based Questions

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

A constitution is much more than a collection of laws. It reflects the fundamental values on which a political system is based and provides a framework for governance. In countries marked by social, cultural, and religious diversity, a constitution plays a crucial role in balancing unity with diversity. The Indian Constitution not only limits the powers of the government but also protects the rights of citizens and promotes ideals such as justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. By clearly defining the roles of different institutions, it helps prevent misuse of power and ensures stability in political life.

Questions

1. Why is a constitution described as a framework for governance?
2. How does the Indian Constitution balance unity and diversity?
3. Identify any two values promoted by the Indian Constitution.
4. In what way does a constitution prevent the misuse of power?

2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The framing of the Indian Constitution was a long and detailed process carried out by the Constituent Assembly. Members held extensive debates on issues such as fundamental rights, federalism, and the structure of government. These debates allowed different viewpoints to be expressed and recorded. The framers believed that open discussion would help build consensus and ensure that the Constitution represented the aspirations of a diverse population. This process also increased the legitimacy of the Constitution and strengthened public trust in the democratic system.

Questions

1. What role did the Constituent Assembly play in constitution-making?
2. Why were debates considered essential during the framing of the Constitution?
3. How did discussions contribute to the legitimacy of the Constitution?
4. What does this process reveal about the democratic nature of India?

3. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Fundamental Rights form the core of the Indian Constitution. They protect individuals from arbitrary actions of the state and ensure conditions necessary for the free development of personality. At the same time, these rights are not unlimited. The Constitution allows the state to impose reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order, morality, and national security. Over time, courts have expanded the scope of rights by interpreting them in response to changing social and economic conditions.

Questions

1. Why are Fundamental Rights considered the core of the Constitution?
2. What is meant by reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights?
3. How has the judiciary contributed to the expansion of rights?
4. Why is it important to balance individual freedom with collective interests?

4. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:



The Right to Equality aims to ensure that all citizens are treated equally before the law. However, equality does not mean identical treatment in all circumstances. Historical injustices and social disadvantages have prevented certain groups from enjoying equal opportunities. To address this, the Constitution permits special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes. Such measures are intended to achieve substantive equality rather than merely formal equality.

Questions

1. What is the difference between formal equality and substantive equality?
 2. Why does the Constitution allow special provisions for certain groups?
 3. How do these provisions promote social justice?
 4. Do you think equality can be achieved without special measures? Give a reason.
5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Elections are the foundation of representative democracy. They provide citizens with the opportunity to choose their representatives and participate in political decision-making. Regular elections ensure that rulers remain accountable to the people. In India, the Election Commission plays a crucial role in conducting free and fair elections by enforcing the Model Code of Conduct and ensuring equal opportunities for all political parties.

Questions

1. Why are elections central to representative democracy?
 2. How do elections ensure accountability of the government?
 3. What role does the Election Commission play in the electoral process?
 4. How do free and fair elections strengthen democratic legitimacy?
6. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Universal adult franchise is a defining feature of Indian democracy. It grants every citizen above a certain age the right to vote, regardless of caste, religion, gender, or economic status. When India adopted this system after independence, many doubted whether a largely poor and illiterate population could exercise voting rights responsibly. However, over time, participation in elections has demonstrated the political maturity of Indian citizens.

Questions

1. What is meant by universal adult franchise?
 2. Why was its adoption considered a bold step in India?
 3. How has electoral participation challenged early doubts?
 4. In what way does universal adult franchise promote political equality?
7. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The legislature is not only responsible for making laws but also for representing the interests of the people. Through debates, discussions, and question hours, legislators scrutinise the actions of the executive. In a parliamentary system, the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature, which ensures transparency and accountability in governance.

Questions

1. Mention two functions of the legislature discussed in the passage.
2. How does the legislature ensure accountability of the executive?
3. What is meant by collective responsibility?



4. Why is legislative oversight important for democracy?

8. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

In India's parliamentary system, executive power is exercised in the name of the President but is actually carried out by the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister. This arrangement ensures that real power rests with elected representatives rather than an unelected authority. The executive remains answerable to the legislature and can be removed through a vote of no-confidence.

Questions

1. Distinguish between nominal and real executive.
2. Why is executive accountability to the legislature important?
3. What role does the Prime Minister play in this system?
4. How does the vote of no-confidence strengthen democracy?

9. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The judiciary plays a crucial role in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution. An independent judiciary protects Fundamental Rights and ensures that laws and government actions remain within constitutional limits. Through judicial review, courts can examine the constitutionality of laws passed by the legislature and actions taken by the executive.

Questions

1. Why is judicial independence essential for democracy?
2. What is meant by judicial review?
3. How does judicial review protect Fundamental Rights?
4. In what way does the judiciary uphold the rule of law?

10. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

India follows a federal system of government in which powers are divided between the Union and the States. While the Constitution clearly demarcates these powers, it also provides flexibility to deal with emergencies and national concerns. A strong central government was considered necessary to maintain unity and integrity in a country marked by regional, linguistic, and cultural diversity.

Questions

1. What are the key features of federalism highlighted in the passage?
2. Why was a strong centre considered necessary in India?
3. How does federalism help manage diversity?
4. Do you think flexibility in federal arrangements is important? Give a reason.