

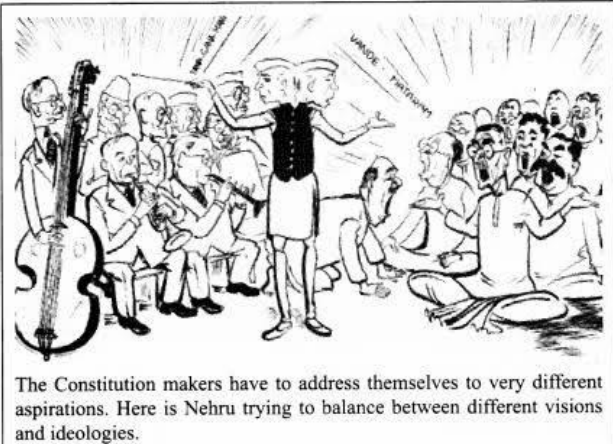


OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
First Unit test (May, 2024)
Class XI
Political Science (028)

Set – A

TIME: 1 hr.

M.M.30

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of USA? a. First past the post system. b. Law making procedure. c. The idea of rule of law. d. Independence of the Judiciary.	1
2.	Who was chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution?	1
3.	What is preventive detention?	1
4.	What do you understand by Art. 17?	1
5.	Explain the Right against exploitation.	2
6.	What provisions are there in Right to Freedom of religion?	2
7.	How constituent assembly was formed under Cabinet Mission Plan?	4
8.	Why it is necessary for a constitution to place limitations on the rulers? Can there be a constitution that gives no power at all to the citizens?	4
9.	Highlight any four differences between Fundamental Rights and DPSP.	4
10.	Mention the four functions of Indian constitution. Why it is necessary for a country to have a clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities in the Indian Constitution OR Art. 32 is called heart and soul of the Indian constitution. Do you agree with this statement? Elaborate the meaning of all the writs issued under Art. 32.	6
11.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow- <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The Constitution makers have to address themselves to very different aspirations. Here is Nehru trying to balance between different visions and ideologies.</p> </div> i. Which political problem this cartoon represents? 1 ii. Identify the person standing and co-ordinating the Constituent Assembly? 1 iii. Mention one most debating issue and one issue which was agreed upon with consensus. 2	4

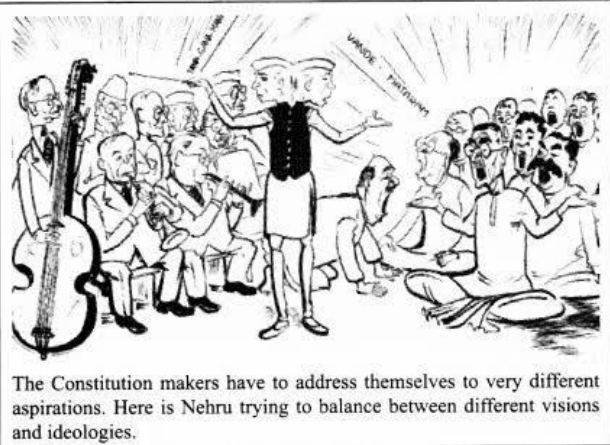


OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
First Unit Test(May, 2024)
Class XI
Political Science (028)

Set – B

TIME: 1 hr.

M.M.30

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of Britain? a. First past the post system. b. Preamble. c. Bill of Rights. d. Independence of the Judiciary.	1
2.	When Indian Constitution came into force?	1
3.	What is the meaning of Secularism?	1
4.	What do you understand by Art. 23?	1
5.	Explain the Right to Equality.	2
6.	What provisions are there in Right to Freedom of religion?	2
7.	“Indian Constitution is called bag of borrowings.” Comment.	4
8.	Why it is necessary for a constitution to place limitations on the rulers? Can there be a constitution that gives no power at all to the citizens?	4
9.	Describe the four types of Directive Principles of State Policy.	4
10.	Mention the four functions of Indian constitution. Why it is necessary for a country to have a clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities in the Indian Constitution OR Art. 32 is called heart and soul of the Indian constitution. Do you agree with this statement? Elaborate the meaning of all the writs issued under Art. 32.	6
11.	Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow- <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The Constitution makers have to address themselves to very different aspirations. Here is Nehru trying to balance between different visions and ideologies.</p> </div> i. Which political problem this cartoon represents? 1 ii. Identify the person standing and co-ordinating the Constituent Assembly? 1 iii. Mention one most debating issue and one issue which was agreed upon with consensus. 2	4



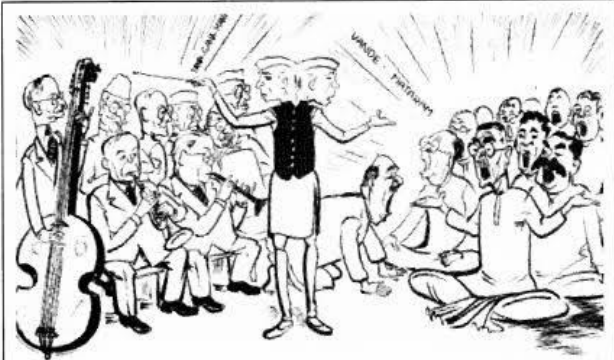
OSDAV Public School, Kaithal
Unit test May, 2024
Class XI
Political Science (028)

Set – B

TIME: 1 hr.

M.M.30

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of Britain? a. First past the post system. b. Preamble. c. Bill of Rights. d. Independence of the Judiciary. Ans. A	1
2.	When Indian Constitution came into force? 26 Jan. 1950	1
3.	What is the meaning of Secularism? State has no official religion. All are equal in the eyes of law. Everyone is free to follow any religion.	1
4.	What do you understand by Art. 23? Prohibition of traffic and begar	1
5.	Explain the Right to Equality. Rule of law No discrimination Equal opportunities Abolition of untouchability Abolition of titles.	2
6.	What provisions are there in Right to Freedom of religion? Freedom of religion includes, everyone has right to profess, propagate and preach their religion. Freedom of individual is not an unlimited right. No discrimination on the basis of religion.	2
7.	“Indian Constitution is called bag of borrowings.” Comment. Indian constitution is called bag of borrowings because it was made by constitution makers after reading 60 countries constitution but only those provisions were adopted which were best suited to our countries. These are not mere imitations . We took provisions from other countries like Britain – FPTP system USA – Judicial review Ireland - DPSP	4
8.	Why it is necessary for a constitution to place limitations on the rulers? Can there be a constitution that gives no power at all to the citizens? Ans. It is necessary to place some limitation on rulers by the Constitution otherwise who vest power may become dictator violate the rights of the people and what is due to the people should be checked by the governments.	4
9.	Describe the four types of Directive Principles of State Policy.	4

	<p>Gandhian Principles- prohibition of alcohol, cottage industries. Liberal Principles- equal wages for men and women Socialist and economic principles- opportunities of work Foreign principles- world peace and following international laws.</p>	
10.	<p>Mention the four functions of Indian constitution. Why it is necessary for a country to have a clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities in the Indian Constitution OR Art. 32 is called heart and soul of the Indian constitution. Do you agree with this statement? Elaborate the meaning of all the writs issued under Art. 32. Ans. 1. To allow minimal co-ordination in society 2. How the government will be formed? Who will take decision for the country. 3. There should be some limitation on the rulers. 4. Constitution should fulfil the aspiration of the people. There should be clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities to avoid conflicts and run the country smoothly. OR Ans. Art 32 is called heart and soul of the constitution. Habeas corpus- arrested person should be produced within the nearest court of jurisdiction. Mandamus – officer should be asked to fulfil his duty without delay. Prohibition- officer should be prohibited to take some action which is not in his jurisdiction. Quo warranto- if any office holder is working beyond his jurisdiction Certiorari- to transfer case to higher court.</p>	6
11.	<p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-</p>  <p>The Constitution makers have to address themselves to very different aspirations. Here is Nehru trying to balance between different visions and ideologies.</p> <p>i. Which political problem this cartoon represents? 1</p> <p>ii. Identify the person standing and co-ordinating the Constituent Assembly? 1</p> <p>iii. Mention one most debating issue and one issue which was agreed upon with consensus. 2</p> <p>i. To make the decision where different views and aspirations persists.</p> <p>ii. Pt. Nehru</p>	4

	iii. Most debating Hindi language Most agreed upon – universal suffrage	
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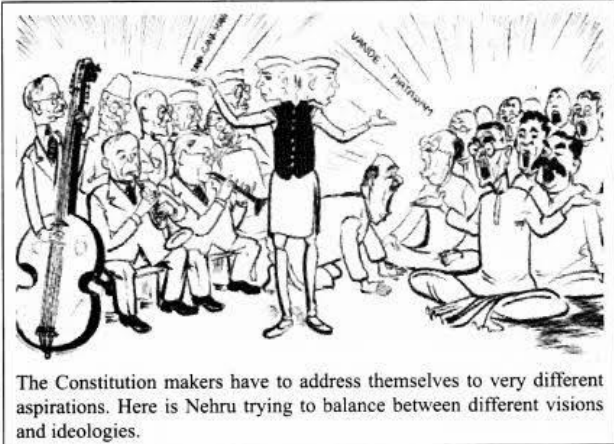
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M.M.30

1.	Which one of the following is a provision adapted from the constitution of USA? a. First past the post system. b. Law making procedure. c. The idea of rule of law. d. Independence of the Judiciary. Ans. D	1
2.	Who was chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution? Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	1
3.	What is preventive detention? Sometimes a person can be arrested simply out of an apprehension that he or she is likely to engage in unlawful activity and imprisoned for some time without any trial. This is known as preventive detention. This preventive detention can be extended only for three months and after three months such a case is brought before an advisory board.	1
4.	What do you understand by Art. 17? Abolition of untouchability	1
5.	Explain the Right against exploitation. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour Prohibition of employment of children in hazardous jobs.	2
6.	What provisions are there in Right to Freedom of religion? Everyone is free to choose any religion. Freedom of religion includes, everyone has right to profess, propagate and preach their religion. Freedom of individual is not an unlimited right.	2
7.	How constituent assembly was formed under Cabinet Mission Plan? Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000. As a result the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats. The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations. Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote. The method of selection in the case of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by consultation.	4
8.	Why it is necessary for a constitution to place limitations on the rulers? Can there be a constitution that gives no power at all to the citizens?	4

	It is necessary to place some limitation on rulers by the Constitution otherwise who vest power may become dictator violate the rights of the people and what is due to the people should be checked by the governments.	
9.	<p>Highlight any four differences between Fundamental Rights and DPSP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fundamental rights are justiciable but DPSP are non-Justiciable. 2. Fundamental Rights are for individuals but DPSP are related to society. 3. Fundamental rights are mandatory and DPSP are optional. 4. Fundamental rights are related to political rights but DPSP are related to economic rights. 	4
10.	<p>Mention the four functions of Indian constitution. Why it is necessary for a country to have a clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities in the Indian Constitution</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Art. 32 is called heart and soul of the Indian constitution. Do you agree with this statement? Elaborate the meaning of all the writs issued under Art. 32.</p> <p>Ans. 1. To allow minimal co-ordination in society</p> <p>2. How the government will be formed? Who will take decision for the country.</p> <p>3. There should be some limitation on the rulers.</p> <p>4. Constitution should fulfil the aspiration of the people.</p> <p>There should be clear demarcation of powers and responsibilities to avoid conflicts and run the country smoothly.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Ans. Art 32 is called heart and soul of the constitution.</p> <p>Habeas corpus- arrested person should be produced within the nearest court of jurisdiction.</p> <p>Mandamus – officer should be asked to fulfil his duty without delay.</p> <p>Prohibition- officer should be prohibited to take some action which is not in his jurisdiction.</p> <p>Quo warrant- if any office holder is working beyond his jurisdiction</p> <p>Certiorari- to transfer case to higher court.</p>	6
11.	<p>Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow-</p>  <p>The Constitution makers have to address themselves to very different aspirations. Here is Nehru trying to balance between different visions and ideologies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which political problem this cartoon represents? 1 Identify the person standing and co-ordinating the Constituent Assembly? 1 	4

	<p>iii. Mention one most debating issue and one issue which was agreed upon with consensus. 2</p> <p>i. To make the decision where different views and aspirations persists.</p> <p>ii. Pt. Nehru</p> <p>iii. Most debating Hindi language Most agreed upon – universal sufferage</p>	
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