

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU**  
**ASSIGNMENTS FOR CYCLE TEST –II**  
**SESSION (2018-19)**

**Subject: Political Science**

**Class:XI**

**General Instructions**

- All questions are compulsory
- Q1 to 4 carry 1 mark word limit should not exceed from 20 words.
- Q5 to 9 carry 2 marks word limit should not exceed from 40 words
- Q10 is cartoon based and carry 3 marks word limit should not exceed from 100 words
- Q11 is passage based and carry 3 marks word limit should not exceed from 100 words
- Q12 and 13 carry 4 marks word limit should not exceed from 150 words
- Q14 and 15 carry 5 marks word limit should not exceed from 150 words
- Q16 and 17 carry 6 marks word limit should not exceed from 150 words

**SECTION- A**

- |    |                              |   |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| Q1 | What is rule of law?         | 1 |
| Q2 | What is inverted Federalism? | 1 |
| Q3 | Who are naturalised citizen? | 1 |
| Q4 | What is nationality?         | 1 |

**SECTION-B**

- |    |                                       |   |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| Q5 | How can we promote secularism?        | 2 |
| Q6 | Why do we need independent judiciary? | 2 |
| Q7 | Why do we need Federalism?            | 2 |
| Q8 | What are the features of citizenship? | 2 |
| Q9 | What is state?                        | 2 |

**SECTION-C**

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| Q10 | Read the cartoon given below and answer the following questions: | 3 |
|-----|--|---|



- QA Identify the person making an appeal.  
QB What appeal is being made by him?  
QC What message does the cartoon convey?  
Q11 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following question: 3

The Indian constitution is based on a delicate principle of limited separation of powers and checks and balances. This means that each organ of the government has clear area of functioning. Thus, the Parliament is supreme in making laws and amending the Constitution, the executive is supreme in implementing them while the judiciary is supreme in settling disputes and deciding whether the laws that have been made are in accordance with the provision of the Constitution. Despite such clear cut division of power the conflict between the Parliament and judiciary, and executive and the judiciary has remained a recurrent theme in Indian politics.

- QA What is the base of Indian Constitution?  
QB What are the main functions of Parliament and executive?  
QC Mention one important function of judiciary.

#### **SECTION-D**

- Q12 What is secularism? What domains of life does it relate to? Explain. 4  
Q13 Explain the principle of national self- determination. 4

#### **SECTION-E**

- Q14 How is language and demand for new states an irritant in Indian Federalism?  
Q15 How are new claims to citizenship negotiated? Give reasons.

#### **SECTION-F**

- Q16 Explain the concept of principled distance. Explain. Is secularism suitable for India? Give reasons for your answer.  
Q17 How is the independence of judiciary ensured in India? Explain.