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**CLASS XI HUMANITIES**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS**

**CHAPTER 1- CONSTITUTION: WHY AND HOW?**

**&**

**CHAPTER 2- RIGHTS IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

1. **CARTOON ANALYSIS (page number 5)** 2+2
2. Does this happen in all constitution-making?
3. Can you give examples of any two countries who drafted and adopted their constitution successfully?
4. **CARTOON ANALYSIS (page number 7)** 2+2
5. Can you identify what these different groups stand for?
6. Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act?
7. **PASSAGE ANALYSIS**

“One likes to ask whether there can be anything new in a constitution framed at this hour in the history of the world… The only new things, if there can be any, in a constitution framed so late in the day are the variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country.”

1. Whose words have been quoted here? 1
2. What was his position in the constituent Assembly? 1
3. He was known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 1
4. What was the main new thing according to him during the drafting of the Indian Constitution? 1

1. **PASSAGE ANALYSIS**

 Page 34 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty)

 The foremost right……………. justified or not.

a. Which is the foremost right among rights to freedom? 1

b. What is meant by “no one can be denied his/her personal liberty. 2

c. What is the role of the magistrate in case a person who is arrested and brought to him? 1

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTONS**
2. **Which of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution was passed without virtually any debate?**
(a) Introduction of Universal Suffrage
(b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Directive Principles of State Policies
(d) Parliamentary Democracy
3. **India borrowed the Directive Principles of State Policy from the:**
(a) Irish constitution
(b) Canadian constitution
(c) British constitution
(d) South African constitution
4. **A body of fundamental principles, according to which a state is constituted is known as**
(a) Convention
(b) Constitution
(c) Law
(d) Tradition
5. **Directive Principles are:**
(a) Justiciable
(b) Not Justiciable
(c) Both of them
(d) None of the above
6. **Article 18 of the constitution deals with**(a) right against exploitation
(b) right to practice own religion
(c) equality before law
(d) abolition of titles
7. **The part of the Indian Constitution that deals with the Directive Principle of State Policy is:**
(a) Part III
(b) Part IV
(c) Part VI
(d) Part IX

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