

Seven Star Sr. Sec. Pub. School Bani

Class 11th Sub. Political science

Monday test MM - 40

Section A - Objective Type Questions (15 Marks)

Q1. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option. (1 × 5 = 5 Marks)

- i) Which feature makes the Indian Constitution a "Living Document"?
- a) Lengthy provisions b) Amendment process c) Preamble only d) Directive Principles only
- ii) Which Fundamental Right protects citizens from discrimination?
- a) Right to Equality b) Right to Freedom
c) Right to Constitutional Remedies d) Cultural and Educational Rights
- iii) Which constitutional body conducts elections in India?
- a) Supreme Court b) Parliament c) Election Commission of India d) High Court
- iv) Which of the following is a Directive Principle of State Policy?
- a) Freedom of Speech b) Equal Pay for Equal Work
c) Right to Education d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- v) The power of Judicial Review is exercised mainly by:
- a) Election Commission b) Supreme Court and High Courts c) Parliament d) President

Q2. Assertion-Reason Questions (1 × 5 = 5 Marks)

Choose the correct answer:

- (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.

i) Assertion (A): The Constitution can be amended. **A**
Reason (R): Society and its needs change with time.

ii) Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties are legally enforceable. **D**
Reason (R): Citizens can be punished directly for violating any duty.

iii) Assertion (A): Free and fair elections are essential for democracy. **A**
Reason (R): Elections provide citizens an opportunity to choose representatives.

iv) Assertion (A): Supreme Court is the guardian of Fundamental Rights. **A**
Reason (R): Citizens can directly approach the Supreme Court under Article 32.

v) Assertion (A): DPSPs are important despite being non-justiciable. **A**
Reason (R): They guide governments in making welfare policies.

Q3. Match the Following (1 × 5 = 5 Marks)

Column A

11. Article 32 **B**
12. Universal Adult Franchise **C**
13. Judicial Review **D**
14. Model Code of Conduct **A**
15. Fundamental Duties **E**

Column B

- A. Election Commission
B. Constitutional Remedies
C. Right to Vote
D. Supreme Court
E. Article 51A

Section B - Competency-Based Long Answer Questions (20 Marks)

Q4. (4 Marks)

The Constitution makers deliberately made the amendment process neither too rigid nor too flexible. Analyse this statement and explain how the amendment procedure balances stability and change in Indian democracy.

Q5. (4 Marks)

A state government introduces a policy that provides free education and nutrition to children from economically weaker sections.

DPSP-51A Social Justice

CLASS - 12th

APRIL

the Month of

Test - IV

Remarks for Students

Identify:

The constitutional principle behind this policy.
How it reflects the relationship between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs.
Why such policies are important for social justice.

Q6. (4 Marks)

A newspaper reports that several candidates with criminal backgrounds have contested elections and won seats in the legislature.

Examine:

Two weaknesses of the Indian electoral system highlighted by this situation.
Two electoral reforms that can address these challenges.

Q7. (4 Marks)

A citizen's freedom of speech is restricted by a law passed by the legislature. The citizen challenges the law in court.

Explain:

The role of the Supreme Court and High Courts in this situation.
How judicial review protects constitutional values.

Q8. (4 Marks)

Many citizens focus on demanding their rights but ignore their duties.
Evaluate the statement by discussing:
The relationship between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.

Why responsible citizenship is essential for democracy.

Section C - Case Study Based Questions (5 Marks)

Q9. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (5 Marks)
India has successfully conducted elections on a massive scale. The Election Commission ensures that elections are free and fair. However, challenges such as money power, criminalization of politics, misuse of social media and low political awareness among voters continue to affect the democratic process. Various reforms have been suggested to improve transparency and accountability in elections.

- (i) Which constitutional body conducts elections in India? (1 Mark) **E.C.C.**
- (ii) Mention any two challenges faced by the Indian electoral system. (2 Marks)
- (iii) Suggest two reforms that can strengthen Indian democracy and electoral fairness. (2 Marks)