



BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SESSION 2024-25

CLASS: XI

TERM 1 REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

PART A

Chapter 1: Constitution: Why and How?

Q1. Constituent assembly was constituted by :

- (a) The members of cabinet mission
- (b) Members of Legislative assembly of 1935
- (c) Mount batter plan
- (d) Cripps mission

Q2. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The constitution is a group of some fundamental principles based on which government is framed and the state is governed. Constitution specifies the basic allocation of power in a society.

Constitution decides who gets to decide what the laws will be. Constitution sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. Constitution is an essential pre condition for a civil society. Constitution provides fundamental identity to the people. It means that people as a collective entity come into being only through the basic constitution.

(i) What is the Constitution?

- (a) A set of rules
- (b) A set of fundamental principles based on which government is framed.
- (c) A set off instructions
- (d) None of the above

(ii) Who has the power of law making in the Indian constitution?

- (a) Executive
- (b) Judiciary
- (c) Legistative
- (d) Government

(iii) Which institution provides the fundamental identity to people?

- (a) Government (b) Executive (c) Constitution (d) All of the above

(iv) When was the constitution of India framed?

- (a) 24 November 1949 (b) 26 November 1949 (c) 28 November 1949 (d) 30 November 1949

Q3. Briefly explain the constitutional draft committee.

Q4. Write two ideals of objective resolution presented by Nehru in 1946

Q5. The Constitution is usually destroyed by the some members at the expense of others. In the context of this statement, what efforts have been made to strengthen the Indian Constitution?

Q6. What kind of fundamental provisions must be included for a successful constitution?

Q7. Why Indian constitution framers adopted parliamentary form of government and federal structure?

Chapter 2: Rights in the Indian Constitution

- Q1. Which of the following is the best description of Fundamental Rights?
- (a) All the rights an individual should have.
 - (b) All the rights given to citizens by law.
 - (c) The rights given and protected by the Constitution.
 - (d) The rights given by the Constitution that cannot ever be restricted.

Chapter 3: Election and Representation

- Q1. Assertion (A): People of India directly choose their prime minister
Reason (R): India prime minister is appointed by president of India
- (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.

- Q2. When was the age of voting reduced from 21 to 18 years?
- (a) 1984
 - (b) 1989
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 1995

- Q3. Describe the four main functions of the Election Commission of India.
Q4. Explain democracy in the ancient Greek city state.
Q6. Explain the difference between a separate electorate and a reserved constituency.
Q7. Watch the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions asked.



- (i) What problem does the elephant appear to indicate in the cartoon?
- (ii) Which point is the pulling of the elephant's tail?
- (iii) Name the leader who pulled the tail of the elephant.
- (iv) What do you understand by adult franchise?

Chapter 4: Executive

- Q1. Assertion: Council of Minister is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
Reason: If council of Ministers loses confidence of the Lok Sabha, it is obliged to resign.

- (a) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is false but R is true
- (d) A is true but R is false

Q2. The Prime Minister is the pivot of the government. This statement was given by

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Sardar Patel
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Sachchidanand Sinha

Q3. The President is the formal head of the government. President has many executive, legislative, emergency powers. In the parliamentary system, the President actually uses these powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers receive a majority in the Lok Sabha and are the de facto executive. In parliamentary system of government the President has to seek the advice of the Council of Ministers.

(i) Who is the head of state in the Indian Parliamentary System?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Governor (d) None of the above

(ii) Who exercises the real powers of the President?

- (a) Speaker (b) Ministers (c) Prime Minister (d) Executive

(iii) Who is the leader of majority party in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Finance Minister (d) Speaker

(iv) 'De Facto' executive means:

- (a) Real Executive (b) Nominal Executive (c) Real and Nominal both (d) None of the above

Q4. The Prime Minister's powers have been diminished due to the era of coalition. Do you agree with this statement?

Q5. How bureaucracy helps the political executive?

PART B

Chapter 1: Political Theory: An Introduction

Q1. Assertion (A) : Political science and Politics are two different Ideologies.

Reason(R) : Political Science originated before politics it's based on morality whereas politics based on opportunity and convenience.

- A. A and R both are false
- B. A is true and R is also true. R is the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true and R is false
- D. A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q2. The word 'Theory' originated from the word 'Theoria' which language is this word from?

- A. Sanskrit
- B. Latin
- C. Greek
- D. French.

Q3. Political theory systematically considers values like freedom, equality, justice, which inspire political life. Explains the current definition of these concepts by keeping some of the major political thinkers in the past and present at the center. How appropriate are the current definitions and how to scrape them to make compliance with current policies more democratic. The aim of political theory is to train citizens to think rationally about political questions and properly organize social political events.

1. What are the values that inspire political life?

- (a) Education, Morality
- (b) Liberty, Equality and Justice
- (c) Ideals, Truthfulness, Honesty
- (d) Equality, Secularism, Friendship

2. What does political theory train to judge?

- (a) Economic and Political events
- (b) Educational and Foreign events
- (c) Social and Political events
- (d) Foreign policy and Social policies

3. Whose objective is to train citizens to think rationally to judge Social, Political events?

- (a) Political theory (b) Economic theory (c) Rawls's theory of Justice (d) Social justice's theory

Q4. 'Politics affects man's daily life step by step' Explain

Q5. 'Political Science begins and ends with the State.' (Garner). Explain.

Chapter 2: Freedom

Q1. What is the meaning of 'Liber'?

- A. Global freedom B. Economic Freedom C. Political freedom D. Complete freedom

Q2. "I do not support what you say, but I will defend your right to say till death." Whose statement is this and what kind of freedom is talked about in it?

Q3. What is the difference between negative and positive freedom?

Q4. Why should we not let the habit of sanctions develop? How can such a habit endanger freedom? Explain

Chapter 3: Equality

Q1. What do you understand about equal opportunities for all?

Q2. What do you understand by equality before law?

Q3. Explain the Marxist View of Equality

Q4. Distinguish between Political Equality and Social Equality.

Q5. Answer the questions based on the passage.

Many issues related to the purpose of equality were raised by the feminist movements. In the 19th century, women fought for equal rights. For example, they demanded the right to get a degree in the franchise college university and the right to work in the same way as the rights of men.

However as soon as she entered the job she realized that women need special facilities to use these rights. For example, they needed provisions such as maternity leave and kindergarten at the workplace. Thus, without special treatment, they could neither participate seriously or enjoy a successful business or personal life, in other words, they often required a special treatment to exercise equal rights for men.

1. What does feminism mean?

2. Why did women need special rights despite having equal rights with men?

3. Are these privileges against the principle of equality or not? Explain.

4. Which topic is showing the significance of the appropriate passage?

Chapter 4: Social Justice

Q1. Who among the following was a disciple of Socrates?

- (a) Aristotle (b) Lasky (c) Rousseau (d) Glaucon

Q2. Plato was related to

- (a) Iran (b) Iraq (c) Greece (d) Lebanon

Q3. If a male teacher is paid more than a female teacher in a school, then which principle is it against?

- (a) against liberty
(b) against equal treatment to equal people
(c) against the principle of equal treatment to equals
(d) none of the above

Q4. Assertion: The goddess of justice is blindfolded.

Reason: The goddess of justice is blindfolded to give fair and transparent justice.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
(d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Q5. "There is something inherent in justice, which is not only right to do and not just wrong, but on which a person can claim us as his moral authority". Write the name of the author of this statement.

Q6. Due to lack of access to basic necessities in India, which communities have been provided reservation in government jobs and educational institutions?

Q7. How has the meaning of giving everyone attainable changed over time?

Q8. Write the views of German philosopher Emmanuel in relation to justice

Chapter 5: Rights

Q1. The foundation of a democratic system of government is formed by

- (a) by civil liberties and political rights
(b) by civil liberties and economic rights
(c) by civil liberties and social rights
(d) by civil liberties and cultural rights

Q2. Assertion: The oppressed people all over the world are taking advantage of the concept of universal human rights.

Reason: The world community collectively wants to live a life full of dignity and self-respect.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
(c) Assertion is false but reason is correct.
(d) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Q3. Write a distinction between fundamental rights and natural rights.

Q4. Rights impose certain limits on state power? Explain by giving examples.

Q5. What is duty? Mention the duty of a good citizen.

Q6. What are the types of right? Explain by giving examples