

BRAIN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
POLITICAL SCIENCE **CLASS XI** **NOVEMBER'24**

Part A: Chapter 7 - Federalism

Part B: Chapter 7 - Nationalism

Section A: Objective Type Questions (1 Mark Each)

Federalism

1. Which of the following is not a feature of federalism?
 - a) Division of powers between central and state governments
 - b) Unified legal system without any regional authority
 - c) Separate judiciary at the state level
 - d) Two or more levels of government

2. In the Indian federal system, subjects under the Union List are primarily managed by:
 - a) State governments
 - b) Local governments
 - c) Central government
 - d) Zonal councils

Nationalism

3. Who among the following is known as the “Father of Indian Nationalism”?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

4. Nationalism primarily promotes which of the following?
 - a) Global unity and cooperation
 - b) Regional identities over national identities
 - c) Patriotism and pride in one’s nation
 - d) Animosity towards other nations

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 Marks Each)

5. Define federalism. How does it differ from a unitary system?

6. Briefly explain the concept of “national identity” in the context of nationalism.

7. What is the role of the ‘Concurrent List’ in a federal system?

8. Name any two factors that contribute to the rise of nationalism in a society.

Section C: Short Answer Questions (4 Marks Each)

9. Explain how federalism helps in accommodating regional diversity. Give examples from any federal country.
10. Discuss the significance of the linguistic reorganization of states in India. How did it strengthen Indian federalism?
11. Describe two positive and two negative effects of nationalism on a nation-state.
12. How do federations usually resolve conflicts between central and regional governments? Provide examples.

Section D: Long Answer Questions (6 Marks Each)

13. Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of a federal system of government. In your opinion, which system—federal or unitary—is more suitable for a diverse country? Explain why.
14. Analyze the role of symbols, rituals, and myths in building a sense of nationalism among citizens. Give specific examples from any country to support your answer.
15. Describe the challenges faced by Indian federalism in recent years. How has the central government addressed these challenges?

Section E: Source-Based Question (5 Marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

“Nationalism is a sense of collective identity among a group of people who believe they belong together due to shared history, language, culture, or ethnicity. However, extreme nationalism can lead to exclusion and conflict with other groups. In a globalized world, nationalism continues to be both a unifying and divisive force.”

- 16.1 What are the primary factors that contribute to a sense of nationalism?
- 16.2 How can extreme nationalism be harmful?
- 16.3 In what ways can nationalism act as a unifying force in a country?

Section F: Assertion-Reason Questions (1 Mark Each)

17. Assertion (A): Federalism encourages decentralization of power.
Reason (R): Decentralization allows local governments to address regional issues more effectively.

Choose the correct option:

- 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.

18. Assertion (A): Nationalism led to the unification of Italy and Germany in the 19th century.

Reason (R): Nationalism encourages cultural diversity within a nation.

Choose the correct option:

- 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.