



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

TERM 1

PART A – INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

Chapter 1: Constitution: Why and How?

- Who is known as the principal architect of the Indian Constitution?
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Sardar Patel
- Which part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
 - Part II
 - Part III
 - Part IV
 - Part V
- What is the length of the Indian Constitution (approx.)?
 - 100 Articles
 - 395 Articles
 - 250 Articles
 - 500 Articles
- Assertion (A): The Constitution provides a blend of rigidity and flexibility.
Reason (R): It can be amended only by Parliament with special procedures.
Options:
 - Both A and R true, R explains A
 - Both A and R true, R does not explain A
 - A true, R false
 - A false, R true
- Assertion (A): The Preamble reflects the philosophy of the Constitution.
Reason (R): The Preamble mentions justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- Arrange these events in correct order –
 - Drafting of the Constitution
 - Adoption of the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly
 - India became a Republic
 - Formation of the Constituent Assembly
- What are the key features of the Indian Constitution?
- Why is the Constitution called a 'living document'?
- Explain the significance of the Preamble to the Constitution.
- Discuss the procedure of amending the Indian Constitution.

Chapter 2: Rights in the Indian Constitution

- Which right is known as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?
 - Right to Property
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Article 21 protects which fundamental right?
 - Right to free education
 - Right to life and personal liberty
 - Right against exploitation
 - Cultural and educational rights
- Which right guarantees protection against untouchability?
 - Right to Freedom
 - Right to Equality
 - Right against Exploitation
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies

4. Assertion (A): Right to Freedom includes freedom of speech and expression.
Reason (R): This freedom has no restrictions under any circumstances.

Options:

- a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both A and R true, R does not explain A
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
5. Assertion (A): Directive Principles of State Policy are justiciable.
Reason (R): Courts can enforce the Directive Principles.
6. Arrange these in order –
- Enactment of Fundamental Rights
 - Introduction of Right to Education
 - Abolition of Untouchability
 - Inclusion of Right against Exploitation
7. Define Fundamental Rights.
8. Name two rights included under Right to Equality.
9. Explain the importance of the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
10. Discuss how Fundamental Rights protect individual freedoms in India.

Chapter 3: Election and Representation

1. Who is called the 'father of the Indian electoral system'?
- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - b) Sardar Patel
 - c) M. N. Roy
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
2. What is the minimum age to become a member of the Lok Sabha?
- a) 21
 - b) 25
 - c) 30
 - d) 35
3. The representation of the people Act relates to:
- a) Election of MPs and MLAs
 - b) Formation of political parties
 - c) Conduct of referendums
 - d) Appointment of judges
4. Assertion (A): Universal adult suffrage means every adult citizen can vote.
Reason (R): There is no discrimination on grounds of caste, religion, or gender.
5. Assertion (A): The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional authority.
Reason (R): It conducts free and fair elections.
6. Arrange these in order –
- First General Elections in India
 - Establishment of Election Commission
 - Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines
 - Model code of conduct introduced
7. Describe the role of the Election Commission.
8. What is meant by Universal Adult Suffrage?
9. Explain the significance of free and fair elections in democracy.
10. Discuss the process of election to the Lok Sabha.

Chapter 4: Executive

1. The President of India is elected by:
- a) Direct vote of citizens
 - b) Electoral college of MPs and MLAs
 - c) Members of Parliament only
 - d) Council of Ministers
2. The real executive power in India lies with:
- a) President
 - b) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
 - c) Vice-President
 - d) Chief Justice
3. The term of office of the President is:
- a) 4 years
 - b) 5 years
 - c) 6 years
 - d) 3 years

4. Assertion (A): The President acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.
Reason (R): The President has discretionary powers over all government decisions.
5. Assertion (A): The Governor is the constitutional head of a state.
Reason (R): The Governor functions independently of the state government.
6. Chronological: Arrange these events in order –
 - Appointment of the President
 - Council of Ministers takes office
 - Impeachment of the President
 - Emergency declared by the President
7. What are the functions of the President?
8. How is the Prime Minister appointed?
9. Explain the relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers.
10. Discuss the powers and functions of the Governor of a state.

PART B – POLITICAL THEORY

Chapter 1: Political Theory: An Introduction

1. Political Theory primarily focuses on:
 - a) Economic policies
 - b) Government structure and societal issues
 - c) Technological advancements
 - d) Cultural customs
2. Which value is central to political theory?
 - a) Power
 - b) Democracy
 - c) Freedom
 - d) Equality
3. Aristotle is known for his ideas on:
 - a) Democracy vs. Monarchy
 - b) Socialism
 - c) Communism
 - d) Welfare State
4. Assertion (A): Political theory helps understand political ideas behind government structures.
Reason (R): It analyzes the relationship between individuals and the state.
5. Assertion (A): Political theory is only concerned with abstract ideas.
Reason (R): It also deals with real-world political issues.
6. Arrange in order –
 - Development of political theory
 - Ancient political ideas
 - Modern political movements
 - Contemporary political challenges
7. Define political theory.
8. Mention two functions of political theory.
9. Explain how political theory influences political practice.
10. Discuss the relevance of political theory in modern democracy.

Chapter 2: Freedom

1. Freedom means:
 - a) Unlimited rights
 - b) Ability to act within the law
 - c) No rules
 - d) Personal benefits only
2. Which freedom is guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?
 - a) Freedom of speech and expression
 - b) Freedom of religion
 - c) Right to property
 - d) Right to education
3. What constrains freedom in a political society?
 - a) Law
 - b) Religion
 - c) Family
 - d) None of these
4. Assertion (A): Freedom involves responsibility towards others.
Reason (R): Absolute freedom harms social order.

5. Assertion (A): Political freedom includes rights and privileges.
Reason (R): Freedom is limited only to individual benefit.
6. Arrange in order –
 - Struggle for civil liberties
 - Enactment of fundamental rights
 - Women's freedom movements
 - Current debates on internet freedom
7. Define political freedom.
8. What are the limits to freedom?
9. Discuss the importance of freedom in democracy.
10. Explain the relationship between freedom and equality.

Chapter 3: Equality

1. Equality means:
 - a) Everyone is treated exactly the same
 - b) Equal opportunities and fairness
 - c) No rules apply to anyone
 - d) Privileges to certain groups
2. Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?
 - a) Article 14
 - b) Article 15
 - c) Article 21
 - d) Article 19
3. Affirmative action refers to:
 - a) Providing special rights to dominant groups
 - b) Giving advantages to disadvantaged groups
 - c) Removing laws on equality
 - d) None of these
4. Assertion (A): Equality is fundamental in Indian democracy.
Reason (R): Social inequalities prevent equal participation.
5. Assertion (A): Equality means uniformity.
Reason (R): Equality recognizes differences but ensures fairness.
6. Chronological: Arrange in order –
 - Abolition of untouchability
 - Introduction of affirmative action
 - Constitutional guarantees for equality
 - Contemporary debates on equality
7. What is the difference between equality and uniformity?
8. Name two constitutional provisions promoting equality.
9. Explain the significance of equality in political theory.
10. Discuss challenges to achieving equality in India.

Chapter 4: Social Justice

1. Social justice means:
 - a) Equal wealth for all
 - b) Fair treatment and opportunities in society
 - c) Equal political power
 - d) Same job for every citizen
2. Which scheme is aimed at social justice in India?
 - a) MNREGA
 - b) Reservation policy
 - c) GST
 - d) Demonetization
3. Who is often called the father of social justice in India?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) B.R. Ambedkar
 - c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - d) Sardar Patel
4. Assertion (A): Social justice aims to remove social inequalities.
Reason (R): It ensures equal rights and participation for marginalized groups.
5. Assertion (A): Social justice is achieved only through legal measures.
Reason (R): Social and economic reforms are equally important.

6. Arrange in order –
 - Abolition of untouchability
 - Reservation policy implementation
 - Rise of Dalit movements
 - Recent social justice initiatives
7. Define social justice.
8. Mention two components of social justice.
9. Explain measures taken for social justice in India.
10. Discuss the role of social movements in promoting social justice.

Chapter 5: Rights

1. Which of these is a natural right?
 - a) Right to vote
 - b) Right to life
 - c) Right to property
 - d) Right to education
2. Legal rights are:
 - a) Rights given by law
 - b) Inalienable rights
 - c) Rights decided by society
 - d) None of these
3. Which rights are protected by the Indian Constitution?
 - a) Legal rights
 - b) Political rights
 - c) Economic rights
 - d) All of these
4. Assertion (A): Rights involve duties and responsibilities.
Reason (R): Rights without duties can lead to chaos.
5. Assertion (A): Civil rights are different from political rights.
Reason (R): Civil rights protect individuals from state actions.
6. Arrange in order –
 - Declaration of Rights
 - Inclusion of Rights in the Constitution
 - Landmark judicial decisions on rights
 - Development of human rights law
7. What are fundamental rights?
8. Differentiate between natural and legal rights.
9. Discuss the importance of rights in democratic societies.
10. Explain the relationship between rights and duties.