



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 4

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

OCT'25

PART A- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

Ch-5 Legislature

1. The Parliament of India consists of:
 - a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - b) President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha
 - c) Prime Minister, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha
 - d) President and Lok Sabha
2. The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is:
 - a) President of India
 - b) Vice-President of India
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Speaker
3. Which of the following is not a function of the Parliament?
 - a) Law making
 - b) Executive formation
 - c) Judicial review
 - d) Financial control
4. Differentiate between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
5. What is the significance of the Question Hour in Parliament?
6. Explain the role of opposition in a parliamentary democracy.
7. Discuss the powers and functions of the Indian Parliament in detail

Ch-6 Judiciary

1. The Supreme Court of India was established in the year:
 - a) 1947 b) 1950 c) 1952 d) 1962
2. The power of judicial review allows the judiciary to:
 - a) Amend the Constitution
 - b) Interpret the Constitution
 - c) Declare a law unconstitutional
 - d) Enforce fundamental duties
3. The head of the Indian judiciary is:
 - a) Attorney General
 - b) Law Minister
 - c) Chief Justice of India
 - d) President of India
4. Explain the concept of *judicial independence*.
5. What is the difference between original and appellate jurisdiction?

6. Mention any three functions of the Supreme Court. Discuss the structure and role of the Indian judiciary in protecting fundamental rights.

Ch- 7 Federalism

1. India is a federal country because:
 - a) Power is divided between the Centre and States
 - b) It has a single government
 - c) States are subordinate to the Centre
 - d) All laws are made by Parliament
2. The division of powers between the Union and the States is mentioned in:
 - a) Article 368
 - b) Seventh Schedule
 - c) Article 356
 - d) Tenth Schedule
3. Which institution resolves disputes between Centre and States?
 - a) Parliament
 - b) Finance Commission
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Election Commission
4. Define cooperative federalism with an example.
5. What are the three lists under the Seventh Schedule?
6. Explain how the Indian federal system is different from that of the U.S.A.
7. Analyze the advantages and challenges of Indian federalism.

PART B-POLITICAL THEORY

Ch-6 Citizenship

1. Citizenship in India is provided by:
 - a) Parliament
 - b) Constitution of India
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) President
2. The Citizenship Act of India was enacted in:
 - a) 1947
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1955
 - d) 1971
3. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with citizenship?
 - a) Articles 5–11
 - b) Articles 12–35
 - c) Articles 14–18
 - d) Articles 19–22
4. What are the different ways of acquiring citizenship in India?
5. Define the term “global citizenship.”
6. How can citizenship be lost under Indian law?
7. Explain the importance of citizenship in a democracy. How does it define the relationship between an individual and the State?