



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 6

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

DEC,2025

PART B: POLITICAL THEORY

CHAPTER 7: NATIONALISM

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Nationalism is based on the idea of —
a) Collective identity b) Economic gain c) Military power d) Religious belief
2. The idea of nationalism in India developed during —
a) British colonial rule b) Mughal rule
c) Gupta period d) Post-Independence
3. Cultural nationalism focuses on —
a) Shared economy b) Shared political interests
c) Shared culture, language, heritage d) Shared military interests
4. Which of the following leaders promoted inclusive nationalism in India?
a) Hitler b) Mussolini c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Stalin
5. The concept of “self-determination” relates to —
a) Economic freedom b) Religious freedom
c) Desire for an independent nation d) Cultural uniformity

B. Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

1. Define nationalism.
2. Mention two features of Indian nationalism.
3. What is meant by cultural nationalism?

C. Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)

1. Explain any two forms of nationalism.
2. How did the freedom struggle shape Indian nationalism?

D. Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)

1. Examine the strengths and limitations of nationalism in contemporary times.
2. Discuss the inclusive nature of nationalism as envisioned by Indian leaders.
3. Evaluate the impact of globalisation on traditional notions of nationalism.

PART A – INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

CHAPTER 8: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The 73rd and 74th Amendments relate to —
a) Supreme Court reforms b) Local self-government
c) Union-State relations d) Emergency provisions
2. Panchayati Raj was first introduced in —
a) Rajasthan b) Karnataka c) Uttar Pradesh d) Tamil Nadu

3. Urban local bodies include —
 a) Gram Sabha b) Municipal Corporations
 c) Zila Parishad d) Gram Panchayat
4. The head of a Municipal Corporation is called —
 a) Sarpanch b) Mayor c) Commissioner d) President
5. Reservation for women in Panchayati Raj is —
 a) 20% b) 33% c) 40% d) 50%

B. Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

1. What is local government?
2. Mention two features of the 73rd Amendment.
3. What is the role of the Gram Sabha?

C. Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)

1. Describe the main features of urban local bodies.
2. How have the 73rd and 74th Amendments strengthened democracy?

D. Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)

1. Describe the composition, powers, and functions of Panchayati Raj institutions.
2. Evaluate the role of local governments in deepening democracy and development.
3. Explain the challenges and future prospects of local self-government in India.

CHAPTER 9: CONSTITUTION AS A LIVING DOCUMENT

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The Constitution is considered a “living document” because —
 a) It cannot be changed
 b) It changes with society
 c) It is written on paper
 d) It is only about rights
2. The power to amend the Constitution rests with —
 a) President b) Parliament c) Supreme Court d) Prime Minister
3. Which Article deals with amendment procedure?
 a) Article 356 b) Article 370 c) Article 368 d) Article 32
4. The basic structure doctrine was established in —
 a) 1950 b) 1973 c) 1992 d) 2002
5. Which of the following can amend the Constitution?
 a) Lok Sabha alone b) Rajya Sabha alone
 c) Parliament with special majority d) Supreme Court

B. Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

1. What is an amendment?
2. State any two reasons why a Constitution needs to be amended.
3. What is the basic structure doctrine?

C. Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)

1. Explain how judicial interpretation makes the Constitution dynamic.
2. Why is the Constitution called a living document?

D. Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)

1. Examine the amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution.
2. “Judicial review and interpretation make the Indian Constitution alive and relevant.” Discuss.

CHAPTER 10: THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CONSTITUTION

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. The philosophy of the Constitution is reflected mainly in the —
a) Schedules b) Preamble c) Directive Principles d) Fundamental Duties
2. The term “socialist” was added to the Preamble by the —
a) 42nd Amendment b) 44th Amendment
c) 73rd Amendment d) 24th Amendment
3. The idea of justice in the Constitution includes —
a) Social justice b) Economic justice c) Political justice d) All of the above
4. The principle of secularism means —
a) No religion allowed b) State has its own religion
c) Equal respect for all religions d) Complete ban on religious practices
5. The value of fraternity promotes —
a) Competition b) Inequality c) Brotherhood d) Authority

B. Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

1. What is constitutional philosophy?
2. Mention any two values reflected in the Preamble.
3. Mention two sources that influenced the philosophical basis of the Constitution.

C. Short Answer Questions (4 marks each)

1. Discuss the importance of secularism in India.
2. Describe how the Constitution reflects the aspirations of the freedom struggle.

D. Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)

1. Analyse the key values embodied in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
2. Discuss how the Constitution reflects the vision of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
3. Evaluate the philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution with suitable examples.