



REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

TERM 2

PART A: INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

CH-1. Constitution: Why and How?

1. The Indian Constitution was framed by:
a) Parliament b) Supreme Court c) Constituent Assembly d) Cabinet Mission
2. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order:
i) First meeting of Constituent Assembly
ii) Adoption of the Constitution
iii) Enforcement of the Constitution
iv) Appointment of Drafting Committee
a) i, iv, ii, iii b) iv, i, ii, iii c) i, ii, iv, iii d) iv, ii, i, iii
3. **Assertion (A):** The Constitution of India is a written constitution.
Reason (R): It is contained in a single legal document.
a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
b) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
c) A is true, R is false
d) A is false, R is true
4. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was:
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Rajendra Prasad c) B.R. Ambedkar d) Sardar Patel

2 Markers

1. Define Constitution.
2. State any two functions of a Constitution.
3. What is meant by Constituent Assembly?

4 Markers

1. Explain why a Constitution is necessary for a country.
2. Describe any two features of the Indian Constitution.

6 Markers

1. Describe the process of making the Indian Constitution.
2. Explain the role of the Constituent Assembly.

CH-2. Rights in the Indian Constitution

1. Which Fundamental Right is known as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?
a) Right to Equality b) Right to Freedom c) Right to Constitutional Remedies d) Right against Exploitation
2. **Assertion (A):** Fundamental Rights are justiciable.
Reason (R): Citizens can approach courts for their enforcement.
a) Both A and R true, R explains A
b) Both true, R not explanation
c) A true, R false
d) A false, R true

3. Right to Property was removed by:
a) 42nd Amendment b) 44th Amendment c) 52nd Amendment d) 73rd Amendment
4. Arrange the following rights in the order they appear in the Constitution:
a) Equality, Freedom, Religion, Remedies
b) Freedom, Equality, Remedies, Religion
c) Equality, Freedom, Remedies, Religion
d) Religion, Equality, Freedom, Remedies

2 Markers

1. Name any two Fundamental Rights.
2. What is the Right against Exploitation?
3. What is meant by constitutional remedies?

4 Markers

1. Explain any two features of Fundamental Rights.
2. Describe the Right to Freedom.

6 Markers

1. Discuss the importance of Fundamental Rights in a democracy.
2. Explain how Fundamental Rights protect individual liberty.

CH-3. Election and Representation

1. Universal Adult Franchise means:
a) Right to vote for educated citizens only
b) Right to vote for all adults
c) Right to vote for taxpayers
d) Right to vote for men only
2. India follows which electoral system?
a) Proportional Representation b) First Past the Post c) Mixed System d) Indirect Election
3. **Assertion (A):** Elections are essential for democracy.
Reason (R): They provide legitimacy to the government.
a) Both A and R true, R explains A
b) Both true, R not explanation
c) A true, R false
d) A false, R true
4. Arrange in correct order:
a) Nomination, Campaigning, Voting, Counting
b) Campaigning, Nomination, Voting, Counting
c) Voting, Nomination, Counting, Campaigning
d) Nomination, Voting, Campaigning, Counting

2 Markers

1. Define election.
2. What is meant by electoral competition?
3. State one function of the Election Commission.

4 Markers

1. Explain the First Past the Post system.
2. Describe the role of elections in democracy.

6 Markers

1. Examine the importance of free and fair elections.
2. Discuss the challenges to electoral democracy in India.

CH-4. Executive

1. The real executive in India is:
a) President b) Prime Minister c) Council of Ministers d) Parliament

2. **Assertion (A):** The President of India is a nominal executive.

Reason (R): Real powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers.

- a) Both A and R true, R explains A
- b) Both true, R not explanation
- c) A true, R false
- d) A false, R true

3. The Prime Minister is appointed by:

- a) Parliament
- b) Supreme Court
- c) President
- d) Cabinet

4. Arrange in correct order of hierarchy:

- a) PM, President, Ministers
- b) President, PM, Council of Ministers
- c) Council of Ministers, PM, President
- d) President, Council of Ministers, PM

2 Markers

1. What is executive?
2. Name the two types of executive.
3. Who is the head of the state in India?

4 Markers

1. Distinguish between political and permanent executive.
2. Explain any two functions of the executive.

6 Markers

1. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.
2. Explain the role of the President of India.

CH-5. Legislature

1. The Indian Parliament consists of:

- a) Lok Sabha only
- b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- c) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- d) Council of Ministers

2. **Assertion (A):** Parliament controls the executive.

Reason (R): Executive is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.

- a) Both A and R true, R explains A
- b) Both true, R not explanation
- c) A true, R false
- d) A false, R true

3. Money Bill can be introduced only in:

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) President's office
- d) Supreme Court

4. Arrange the stages of law-making:

- a) First reading, Committee, Second reading, Presidential assent
- b) First reading, Second reading, Committee, Assent
- c) First reading, Second reading, Third reading, Assent
- d) Committee, First reading, Second reading, Assent

2 Markers

1. What is bicameral legislature?
2. Define law-making.
3. What is Question Hour?

4 Markers

1. Explain any two functions of the Parliament.
2. Describe the role of opposition in Parliament.

6 Markers

1. Discuss the legislative powers of the Indian Parliament.
2. Explain the importance of parliamentary control over the executive.

CH-6. Judiciary

1. Guardian of the Constitution is:
 - a) Parliament
 - b) Supreme Court
 - c) President
 - d) Prime Minister
2. **Assertion (A):** Judiciary in India is independent.
Reason (R): Judges have security of tenure.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both true, R not explanation
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
3. Public Interest Litigation means:
 - a) Case filed by government
 - b) Case filed for private interest
 - c) Case filed in public interest
 - d) Case filed only by lawyers
4. Arrange the courts hierarchically:
 - a) High Court, District Court, Supreme Court
 - b) Supreme Court, High Court, District Court
 - c) District Court, Supreme Court, High Court
 - d) Supreme Court, District Court, High Court

2 Markers

1. Define independence of judiciary.
2. What is public interest litigation?
3. Mention one function of judiciary.

4 Markers

1. Explain any two features of an independent judiciary.
2. Describe the structure of Indian judiciary.

6 Markers

1. Discuss the role of judiciary in protecting Fundamental Rights.
2. Explain the power of judicial review in India.

CH-7. Federalism

1. Federalism refers to:
 - a) Concentration of power
 - b) Division of power between levels
 - c) Unitary system
 - d) Monarchy
2. **Assertion (A):** India is a federal state.
Reason (R): Powers are divided between Centre and States.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both true, R not explanation
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
3. Subjects of national importance are in:
 - a) State List
 - b) Union List
 - c) Concurrent List
 - d) Residuary List
4. Arrange lists as per number of subjects (highest to lowest):
 - a) Union, State, Concurrent
 - b) State, Union, Concurrent
 - c) Concurrent, Union, State
 - d) Union, Concurrent, State

2 Markers

1. Define federalism.
2. What is division of powers?
3. Name any one feature of Indian federalism.

4 Markers

1. Explain any two features of Indian federal system.
2. Describe Centre-State relations.

6 Markers

1. Analyse the federal structure of India.
2. Explain how Indian federalism is different from US federalism.

CH-8. Local Governments

1. Panchayati Raj was constitutionalised by:
 - a) 42nd Amendment
 - b) 44th Amendment
 - c) 73rd Amendment
 - d) 86th Amendment
2. **Assertion (A):** Local governments strengthen democracy.
Reason (R): They ensure people's participation at grassroots level.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both true, R not explanation
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
3. Lowest tier of Panchayati Raj is:
 - a) Zila Parishad
 - b) Panchayat Samiti
 - c) Gram Panchayat
 - d) Gram Sabha
4. Arrange rural local bodies from lowest to highest:
 - a) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad
 - b) Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat
 - c) Gram Sabha, Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti
 - d) Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat, Zila Parishad

2 Markers

1. What is Gram Sabha?
2. Define local self-government.
3. Mention one function of Municipal Corporation.

4 Markers

1. Explain the structure of Panchayati Raj system.
2. Describe the importance of local governments.

6 Markers

1. Evaluate the role of local governments in strengthening democracy.
2. Explain the constitutional provisions related to local governments.

CH-9. Constitution as a Living Document

2 Markers

1. What is constitutional amendment?
2. Why are amendments necessary?
3. Name one important amendment.

4 Markers

1. Explain significance of constitutional amendments.
2. Describe any two major amendments.

6 Markers

1. Discuss how the Constitution is a living document.
2. Explain the procedure of constitutional amendment in India.

CH-10. Philosophy of the Constitution

2 Markers

1. Mention any two ideals of the Indian Constitution.
2. What is fraternity?
3. Define justice.

4 Markers

1. Explain secularism as a constitutional value.
2. Describe the significance of liberty and equality.

6 Markers

1. Analyse the philosophy of the Indian Constitution.
2. Explain the importance of the Preamble.

PART B: POLITICAL THEORY**CH-1. Political Theory: An Introduction**

1. Political theory mainly deals with:
 - a) Institutions only
 - b) Values and ideas
 - c) Economy
 - d) Administration
2. Which of the following is a normative question?
 - a) How elections are conducted?
 - b) What is justice?
 - c) How many parties exist?
 - d) What is voter turnout?
3. **Assertion (A):** Political theory is concerned with what ought to be.
Reason (R): It evaluates political ideas and institutions.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both true, R not explanation
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
4. Arrange the following approaches in correct order of emergence:
 - a) Classical, Behavioural, Post-behavioural
 - b) Behavioural, Classical, Post-behavioural
 - c) Classical, Post-behavioural, Behavioural
 - d) Post-behavioural, Classical, Behavioural

2 Markers

1. Define political theory.
2. What is normative political theory?
3. State one importance of political theory.

4 Markers

1. Explain the significance of political theory.
2. Distinguish between political theory and political science.

6 Markers

1. Discuss the relevance of political theory in modern times.
2. Explain the different approaches to political theory.

CH-2. Freedom

1. Negative liberty refers to:
 - a) Freedom from external constraints
 - b) Freedom to develop personality
 - c) Moral freedom
 - d) Economic equality
2. Positive liberty emphasizes:
 - a) Absence of state
 - b) Ability to act
 - c) No restrictions
 - d) Political rights only
3. **Assertion (A):** Freedom is not absolute.
Reason (R): Social restrictions are necessary for collective good.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A

- b) Both true, R not explanation
- c) A true, R false
- d) A false, R true

4. Arrange thinkers related to freedom:

- a) Isaiah Berlin, J.S. Mill, T.H. Green
- b) J.S. Mill, Isaiah Berlin, T.H. Green
- c) T.H. Green, Isaiah Berlin, J.S. Mill
- d) Isaiah Berlin, T.H. Green, J.S. Mill

2 Markers

- 1. Define freedom.
- 2. What is negative liberty?
- 3. State one limitation on freedom.

4 Markers

- 1. Distinguish between positive and negative liberty.
- 2. Explain any two conditions necessary for freedom.

6 Markers

- 1. Explain different dimensions of freedom.
- 2. Discuss the importance of freedom in democracy.

CH-3. Equality

- 1. Equality before law is ensured by:
 - a) Article 14
 - b) Article 15
 - c) Article 16
 - d) Article 21
- 2. Which equality refers to equal voting rights?
 - a) Social equality
 - b) Political equality
 - c) Economic equality
 - d) Legal equality
- 3. **Assertion (A):** Equality does not mean uniform treatment.
Reason (R): Different groups may require differential treatment.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both true, R not explanation
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
- 4. Arrange types of equality:
 - a) Legal, Political, Social
 - b) Social, Legal, Political
 - c) Political, Social, Legal
 - d) Legal, Social, Political

2 Markers

- 1. Define equality.
- 2. What is political equality?
- 3. What is social equality?

4 Markers

- 1. Explain different kinds of equality.
- 2. Describe equality of opportunity.

6 Markers

- 1. Analyse the relationship between equality and justice.
- 2. Explain the need for equality in society.

CH-4. Social Justice

- 1. Social justice aims to ensure:
 - a) Equal income for all
 - b) Fair distribution of opportunities
 - c) No state interference
 - d) Absolute freedom

2. Which policy is associated with social justice in India?
 - a) Laissez-faire
 - b) Reservation
 - c) Privatisation
 - d) Globalisation
3. **Assertion (A):** Social justice supports equality.
Reason (R): It addresses historical disadvantages.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both true, R not explanation
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
4. Arrange measures for social justice:
 - a) Reservation, Welfare schemes, Legal protection
 - b) Welfare schemes, Reservation, Legal protection
 - c) Legal protection, Reservation, Welfare schemes
 - d) Reservation, Legal protection, Welfare schemes

2 Markers

1. Define social justice.
2. Name one means to achieve social justice.
3. Mention one objective of social justice.

4 Markers

1. Explain the importance of social justice.
2. Describe any two measures to achieve social justice.

6 Markers

1. Discuss challenges in achieving social justice.
2. Explain how social justice promotes equality.

CH-5. Rights

1. Rights are best described as:

a) Privileges	b) Claims recognised by society
c) Charity by state	d) Moral duties
2. Human rights are:

a) Given by state	b) Universal in nature
c) Limited to citizens	d) Temporary
3. **Assertion (A):** Rights imply duties.
Reason (R): Enjoyment of rights requires respect for others' rights.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both true, R not explanation
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
4. Arrange rights in order of development:

a) Civil, Political, Economic	b) Political, Civil, Economic
c) Economic, Civil, Political	d) Civil, Economic, Political

2 Markers

1. Define rights.
2. What are human rights?
3. Mention one example of legal right.

4 Markers

1. Explain different kinds of rights.
2. Describe the importance of rights.

6 Markers

1. Examine the relationship between rights and duties.

2. Discuss the role of rights in a democratic society.

CH-6. Citizenship

1. Citizenship refers to:

- a) Membership of a political community
- b) Cultural identity only
- c) Residence only
- d) Religion

2. Which country follows single citizenship?

- a) USA
- b) India
- c) Switzerland
- d) Canada

3. **Assertion (A):** Citizenship involves rights and duties.

Reason (R): Citizens participate actively in public life.

- a) Both A and R true, R explains A
- b) Both true, R not explanation
- c) A true, R false
- d) A false, R true

4. Arrange types of citizenship:

- a) Civil, Political, Social
- b) Political, Civil, Social
- c) Social, Civil, Political
- d) Civil, Social, Political

2 Markers

1. Define citizenship.
2. Mention one feature of citizenship.
3. What is global citizenship?

4 Markers

1. Explain the meaning and importance of citizenship.
2. Describe any two features of good citizenship.

6 Markers

1. Discuss challenges of citizenship in modern states.
2. Explain rights and duties of citizens.

CH-7. Nationalism

1. Nationalism is based on:

- a) Common identity
- b) Common religion only
- c) Territory only
- d) Government

2. Anti-colonial nationalism emerged mainly in:

- a) Europe
- b) Asia and Africa
- c) America
- d) Australia

3. **Assertion (A):** Nationalism promotes unity.

Reason (R): It creates a sense of shared belonging.

- a) Both A and R true, R explains A
- b) Both true, R not explanation
- c) A true, R false
- d) A false, R true

4. Arrange stages of nationalism:

- a) Cultural, Political, Economic
- b) Political, Cultural, Economic

- c) Economic, Cultural, Political
- d) Cultural, Economic, Political

2 Markers

- 1. Define nationalism.
- 2. What is cultural nationalism?
- 3. Mention one merit of nationalism.

4 Markers

- 1. Explain different forms of nationalism.
- 2. Describe the role of nationalism in freedom movements.

6 Markers

- 1. Analyse the role of nationalism in nation-building.
- 2. Explain the limitations of nationalism.

CH-8. Secularism

- 1. Secularism means:
 - a) State religion
 - b) Equal respect for all religions
 - c) No religion
 - d) Majority religion
- 2. Indian secularism is based on:
 - a) Complete separation
 - b) Principled distance
 - c) Theocracy
 - d) Atheism
- 3. **Assertion (A):** Secularism is essential for democracy.
Reason (R): It ensures equality of all religions.
 - a) Both A and R true, R explains A
 - b) Both true, R not explanation
 - c) A true, R false
 - d) A false, R true
- 4. Arrange constitutional provisions related to religion:
 - a) Articles 25–28
 - b) Articles 14–18
 - c) Articles 19–22
 - d) Articles 23–24

2 Markers

- 1. Define secularism.
- 2. What is religious freedom?
- 3. Mention one feature of Indian secularism.

4 Markers

- 1. Explain features of Indian secularism.
- 2. Describe the importance of secularism.

6 Markers

- 1. Discuss the importance of secularism in a plural society.
- 2. Explain challenges to secularism in India.