



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 1

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

APRIL-MAY 2026

PART A- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

Ch-1 Constitution: Why and How?

Q1. The Indian Constitution was adopted in:

- a) 1952
- b) 1947
- c) 1949
- d) 1950

Q2. The Constituent Assembly was formed in:

- a) 1946
- b) 1948
- c) 1950
- d) 1947

Q3. Assertion (A): Constitution limits the power of the government.

Reason (R): The Constitution provides Fundamental Rights to the citizens.

- 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.

Q4. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

“The Constitution of India is a dynamic document that has been amended over time to reflect social and political changes. It is based on the ideals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.”

- i. What is meant by a dynamic Constitution?
- ii. Name two values mentioned in the Preamble.
- iii. Why are amendments important in a Constitution?
- iv. Name the body that is responsible for making amendments in India.

Q5. Why the Constitution is considered the supreme law?

Q6. How was the Indian Constitution framed through consensus in the Constituent Assembly?

Q7. Describe the process of Constitution-making in India and highlight the role of the Constituent Assembly.

PART A- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

CHAPTER 2: Rights in the Indian Constitution

Q1. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in:

- a) Part I
- b) Part II
- c) Part III
- d) Part IV

Q2. Who called Article 32 the “heart and soul” of the Constitution?

- a) B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Rajendra Prasad
- c) Nehru
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q3. **Assertion (A):** Right to Equality includes abolition of untouchability.

Reason (R): Untouchability is a punishable offence under the Constitution.

Options:

- 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.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q4. What is the difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?

Q5. Describe how the Constitution balances rights and duties.

Q6. Discuss the six Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution.

Q7. Describe the importance of Article 32 in safeguarding rights.

PART B: POLITICAL THEORY

Chapter 1: Political Theory – An Introduction

Q1. The term "Liberty" refers to:

- a) Power to punish
- b) Absence of elections
- c) Freedom of individual
- d) Rule by a monarch

Q2. **Assertion (A):** Political theory promotes democratic values.

Reason (R): It helps understand the moral foundations of governance.

Q3. *“In a diverse society, political theory helps in understanding issues related to justice, liberty, and equality.”*

- I. Define political theory.
- II. Why is it relevant today?

- III. What values does it promote?
- IV. How does it help in resolving social conflicts?

- Q4. Explain the normative and empirical approaches in political theory.
- Q5. Why do we study political theory in schools?
- Q6. List and explain any two themes of political theory.
- Q7. Explain the significance of political theory in a democratic society.
- Q8. Discuss the key themes of political theory: Rights, Justice, Liberty, and Equality.
- Q9. How does political theory help us understand contemporary political issues?

PART B-POLITICAL THEORY

Ch-2 Freedom

Q1. Freedom in political theory means:

- a) Absence of war
- b) Absence of constraints
- c) Absence of discipline
- d) Absence of elections

Q2. The term 'positive liberty' refers to:

- a) Freedom to do whatever one wants
- b) Freedom from external constraints
- c) Creating conditions for development of individual potential
- d) Complete anarchy

Q3. Assertion (A): Freedom is necessary for the development of individuality.

Reason (R): Freedom allows individuals to make choices and express themselves.

Q4. Why are some restrictions on freedom necessary in society?

Q5. Explain the difference between negative and positive liberty.

Q6. Describe two types of constraints with examples.

Q7. Discuss the meaning and importance of freedom in a democratic society. How can we balance freedom and constraints?