



REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

TERM 1

Q1. What factor ensures the success of constitutions, as exemplified in the Indian Constitution?

- a) The Indian Constitution allows unlimited changes without limits.
- b) The wisdom of makers is not evident in the chapter on the Constitution as a living document.
- c) Striking a balance between preserving core values and adapting to change ensures the success of constitutions.
- d) A rigid constitution is more likely to survive than a flexible one

Q2. Identify the famous personality with the help of the following clues:

- 1. He presented the theory of class struggle in his book.
 - 2. Advocated for collective ownership of property.
 - 3. He viewed communist society as a natural society of the future.
- a) Karl Marx b) Plato c) Friedrich Engels d) Lenin

Q3. Which among the following infers the scope of the political theory for students?

- 1. Assessing the fundamental ideas/values that govern our lives.
 - 2. To analyse the political structures of different countries.
 - 3. To moderate our ideas and feeling through their close examination.
 - 4. Mandatory discipline for students who opt for the professions of bureaucrats and politicians as their career.
- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
b) 1, 2 and 3
c) 1 and 2
d) 2 and 3

Q4. Consider the following pairs regarding the provisions adopted from the constitutions of different countries and select the correct answer from the options that follow.

- a) The USA: Judicial Review
- b) The UK: First Past the Post system
- c) Irish Constitution: DPSP
- d) French Constitution: Residuary Subjects

Q5. Which of the following is a major concern of political theory?

- a) Studying geographical features
- b) Learning historical dates
- c) Understanding ideas like justice, liberty, and equality
- d) Memorizing election results

Q6. **Assertion (A):** Political theory deals with abstract concepts like justice, liberty, and equality.

Reason (R): These concepts help in forming public opinion and shaping laws.

- 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.

Q7. Assertion (A): The Right to Equality prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

Reason (R): The Right to Freedom ensures religious freedom in India.

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

Q8. Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights are enforceable by the courts.

Reason (R): Article 32 allows citizens to move the Supreme Court directly for enforcement.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation.
- c) A is true, R is false.
- d) A is false, R is true.

Q9. The minimum age of voting in India was reduced from 21 to 18 in:

- (a) 1984
- (b) 1987
- (c) 1989
- (d) 1990

Q10. Which country follows the FPTP electoral system?

- (a) Israel
- (b) UK
- (c) Netherlands
- (d) Argentina

Q11. The position of the Indian President is:

- (a) Like American President
- (b) Like British Monarch
- (c) Like Pakistan President
- (d) Like Chinese Prime Minister

Q12. Identify the body described: "The group of ministers with collective responsibility, headed by the Prime Minister."

- (a) Cabinet
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Civil Services
- (d) Rajya Sabha

Q13. The concept of "sovereignty" in political theory means:

- (a) Power to enforce laws
- (b) Rule by the elite
- (c) Power to make laws
- (d) Authority vested in religious leaders

Q14. Which political theory argues for the abolition of private property and a classless society?

- (a) Liberalism
- (b) Socialism
- (c) Conservatism
- (d) Fascism

Q15. By impeachment, who can be removed?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker
- (c) President
- (d) Governor

Q16. Who is known as the principal architect of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Sardar Patel

Q17. Which part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

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

Q18. What is the length of the Indian Constitution (approx.)?

- a) 100 Articles
- b) 395 Articles
- c) 250 Articles
- d) 500 Articles

Q19. 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.

Q20. Assertion (A): The Governor is the constitutional head of a state.

Reason (R): The Governor functions independently of the state government.

Q21. Chronological: Arrange these events in order –

- Appointment of the President
- Council of Ministers takes office
- Impeachment of the President
- Emergency declared by the President

Q22. 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

Q23. Assertion (A): Equality is fundamental in Indian democracy.

Reason (R): Social inequalities prevent equal participation.

Q24. Assertion (A): Equality means uniformity.

Reason (R): Equality recognizes differences but ensures fairness.

Q25. 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

Q26. Assertion (A): Social justice aims to remove social inequalities.

Reason (R): It ensures equal rights and participation for marginalized groups.

Q27. Assertion (A): Social justice is achieved only through legal measures.

Reason (R): Social and economic reforms are equally important

2 MARKER QUESTIONS

Q28. State any two reasons why a Constitution is necessary for a democratic country.

Q29. Why is the Preamble called the "identity card" of the Constitution? Give two reasons.

Q30. Mention any two Constitutional Writs issued by the Supreme Court.

Q31. State any two advantages of Universal Adult Franchise.

Q32. Explain any two functions of the Election Commission of India.

Q33. Mention any two merits of the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system.

Q34. Differentiate between General Election and By-election. (Any two points)

Q35. Explain any two reasons why elections are considered essential in a democracy.

Q36. Mention any two qualifications required to become a Member of the Lok Sabha.

Q37. Distinguish between the Political Executive and Permanent Executive. (Any two points)

Q38. State any two powers of the President of India.

Q39. Mention any two functions of the Prime Minister.

Q40. Explain any two principles of Collective Responsibility.

Q41. State any two powers of the Council of Ministers.

Q42. Why is the Prime Minister regarded as the real executive? Give two reasons.

Q43. Define Political Theory. Mention any one importance of studying Political Theory.

Q45. Why is Political Theory relevant in modern society? Give two reasons.

Q46. State any two dimensions of Freedom.

Q47. Explain any two reasonable restrictions on freedom.

Q48. Distinguish between Positive Liberty and Negative Liberty. (Any two points)

Q49. Why is freedom essential in a democracy? Give any two reasons.

Q50. Explain any two conditions necessary for the enjoyment of freedom.

4 MARKER QUESTIONS

Q51. A government decides to restrict public meetings during a health emergency.

Explain whether this restriction is justified with reference to the concept of freedom.

Q52. A citizen is denied admission to a public institution because of caste.

Identify the Fundamental Right violated and explain how the Constitution protects such citizens.

Q53. During elections, a candidate wins despite securing less than 50% of the total votes.

Explain how this is possible under the First-Past-the-Post System. Mention one advantage and one limitation of this system.

Q54. The President disagrees with the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Can the President act independently? Explain with reference to the Parliamentary System.

Q55. A State Government introduces reservations for economically weaker sections.

Explain how this reflects the principles of equality and social justice.

Q56. 'In an election, Candidate A receives 42% votes, Candidate B receives 39%, while others share the remaining votes.' Explain why Candidate A is declared elected under the Indian electoral system. Also mention one advantage and one limitation.

Q57. 'The President wants to reject the advice of the Council of Ministers.' Can this happen in the Indian Parliamentary System? Explain with four points.

Q58. 'Although all citizens have equal voting rights, many remain economically unequal.' Explain why political equality alone cannot ensure social equality.

Q59. 'A citizen demands the right to free education but refuses to respect the rights of others.' Explain why rights and duties are considered complementary in a democracy.

Q60. Explain how political theory influences political practice.

6 MARKER QUESTIONS

Q61. Discuss how Fundamental Rights protect individual freedoms in India.

Q62. Discuss the process of election to the Lok Sabha.

Q63. Discuss the powers and functions of the Governor of a state.

Q64. "The Constitution is the foundation of democracy." Explain the statement by discussing the need and importance of the Constitution.

Q65. Differentiate between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. Why are both essential for good governance?

- Q66. Discuss the importance of Article 32. Why did Dr. B. R. Ambedkar call it the "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution?
- Q67. Compare the First-Past-the-Post System with the Proportional Representation System. Which one is more suitable for India? Give reasons.
- Q68. Explain the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary system.
- Q69. Differentiate between the Political Executive and the Permanent Executive. Why are both necessary?
- Q70. What is Political Theory? Discuss its nature and importance in understanding political life.
- Q71. Discuss the relationship between freedom and equality.
- Q72. Explain the meaning and importance of rights. Discuss the different kinds of rights with examples.
- Q73. Explain why rights are neither absolute nor unlimited. Support your answer with suitable examples. (6)
- Q74. Discuss the importance of Human Rights in the modern world.
- Q75. "Democracy is successful only when constitutional values are practiced in everyday life." Explain with suitable examples.

CARTOON-BASED/CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Q76. Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:



1. Why do leaders fear the EC?
 - a. Because it keeps a check on them
 - b. Because it punishes them
 - c. Because they are accountable to the EC
 - d. Because it is a stricter body
2. It has acted in an impartial and unbiased manner in order to protect the sanctity of the electoral process. Identify 'it' in the given context.
 - a. Supreme Court

- b. Judiciary
 - c. Election Commission
 - d. Lok Sabha
3. Following are the difficult situations faced during holding elections. Choose the ODD one out.
- a. Holding elections in militancy - affected areas like Assam or Jammu and Kashmir.
 - b. Having to postpone the election process mid - way
 - c. Facing unprecedented violence
 - d. Holding elections during festivals
4. Why is it widely agreed that the EC is more independent and assertive now than it was 25 years ago?
- a. Because its powers and constitutional protection have increased
 - b. Because it has started using more effectively the powers
 - c. Because it got its power constitutional powers recently
 - d. Because it was not an organised body then

Q77. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

John Rawls has tried to answer this question. He argues that the only way we can arrive at a fair and just rule is if we imagine ourselves to be in a situation in which we have to make decisions about how society should be organized although we do not know which position we would ourselves occupy in that society. That is, we do not know what kind of family we would be born in, whether we would be born into an 'upper' caste or 'lower' caste family, rich or poor, privileged or disadvantaged. Rawls argues that if we do not know, in this sense, who we will be and what options would be available to us in the future society, we will be likely to support a decision about the rules and organization of that future society which would be fair for all the members.

- 1. How can we arrive at a fair and just rule? **(2)**
- 2. If people are asked to choose the kind of society in which they would like to live, which type of society will they choose? **(1)**
- 3. How do social inequalities arise in society? **(1)**

Q78. Read the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



1. What does the tiny man symbolise in the given sketch?
- (a) A weak leader of the state
 - (b) Ruling party
 - (c) Insignificant member of a party
 - (d) Opposition

2. What does the cartoon represent?

- (a) Role played by the opposition and the ruling party to make their voices heard
- (b) Role played by top leaders to subjugate the weaker members of the party
- (c) Role played by the cabinet ministers on other ministers
- (d) Role played by the elder leaders in dictating their juniors

3. Which of the following is a constituency - based system?

- (a) Proportional Representation
- (b) FPTP
- (c) None of these
- (d) Both of these

4. PR system may not produce a clear majority because seats in the legislature would be divided _____.

- (a) categorically
- (b) on the basis of the number of candidates
- (c) on the basis of the share of votes
- (d) on a first come first serve basis

Q79. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Positive liberty recognises that one can be free only in society (not outside it) and hence tries to make that society such that it enables the development of the individual whereas negative liberty is only concerned with the inviolable area of non - interference and not with the conditions in society, outside this area, as such. Of course, negative liberty would like to expand this minimum area as much as is possible keeping in mind, however, the stability of society. Generally, they both go together and support each other, but it can happen that tyrants justify their rule by invoking arguments of positive liberty.

- (a) What is meant by positive liberty? (1)
- (b) What is the concept of negative liberty? (1)
- (c) According to the passage what negative statements are given against positive liberty? (2)

Q80.. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The President is the formal head of the government. President has many executive, legislative, emergency powers. In the parliamentary system, the President actually uses these powers only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers receive a majority in the Lok Sabha and are the de facto executive. In parliamentary system of government the President has to seek the advice of the Council of Ministers.

(i) Who is the head of state in the Indian Parliamentary System?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Governor (d) None of the above

(ii) Who exercises the real powers of the President?

- (a) Speaker (b) Ministers (c) Prime Minister (d) Executive

(iii) Who is the leader of majority party in Lok Sabha?

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Finance Minister (d) Speaker

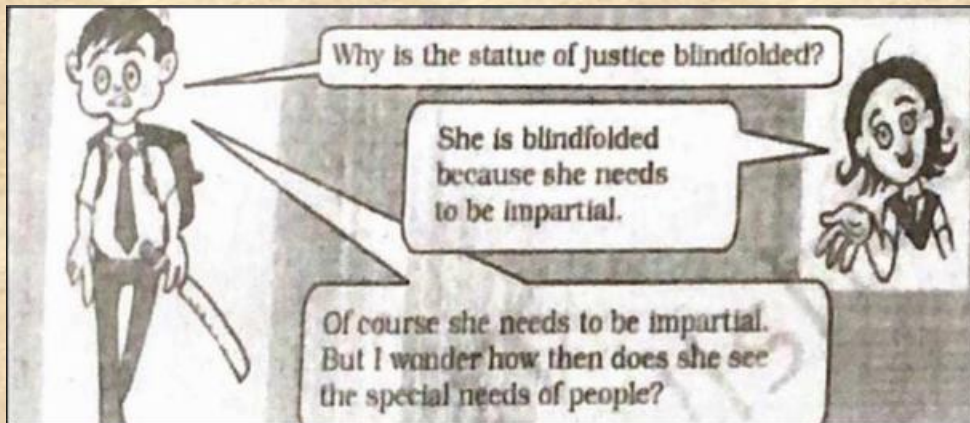
(iv) Which of the following best describes the nature of the Prime Minister's role in relation to the President?

- (a) The Prime Minister directs the President in all matters
- (b) The Prime Minister advises the President, but the President can ignore it
- (c) The Prime Minister heads the Council of Ministers that advises the President, who acts according to this

advice

(d) The Prime Minister has no role in advising the President

Q81. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.



I. How might the blindfolded nature of justice lead to challenges in addressing:

- (a) Corruption in judiciary
- (b) Special needs and individual circumstances
- (c) Delay in court proceedings
- (d) Political influence on courts

II. What is meant by special needs?

- (a) People who are equal in some important respect should be treated differently.
- (b) People who are not equal in some important respect should be treated differently.
- (c) People who are important in some important context should be respected.
- (d) None of the above

III. Does the principle of special needs create obstruction in the path of justice?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d.) none of the above

IV. What does the blindfold on the statue of justice traditionally represent?

- (a) Justice is unaware of the law
- (b) Justice is impartial and does not discriminate
- (c) Justice ignores people's needs
- (d) Justice is unable to act

Q82. Read the passage carefully.

Fundamental Rights are essential for the all-round development of individuals. They protect citizens against arbitrary actions of the government and ensure equality, freedom and justice. If any Fundamental Right is violated, citizens can approach the courts for protection.

Q1. Which Fundamental Right allows citizens to approach the Supreme Court? (1)

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right against Exploitation
- c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- d) Cultural and Educational Rights

Q2. Which Article is known as the "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution? (1)

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 32

Q3. Explain any two reasons why Fundamental Rights are important in a democracy. (2)

Q83. Read the passage carefully.

India follows a Parliamentary form of government. The President is the constitutional head of the country, while the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers exercise the real executive powers. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Q1. Who is the real executive in India? (1)

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- c) Governor
- d) Chief Justice of India

Q2. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to: (1)

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

Q3. Explain any two reasons why the Prime Minister is considered the real executive. (2)

COMPETENCY/HOTS BASED QUESTION

Q84. Some people argue that frequent amendments weaken the Constitution, while others believe amendments make it stronger. Evaluate both viewpoints.

Q85. "The success of a Constitution depends not only on its provisions but also on the conduct of citizens." Explain this statement.

Q86. Many people believe that Directive Principles are less important because they are not enforceable in courts. Evaluate this statement.

Q87. In a constituency:

Candidate A – 39%

Candidate B – 37%

Candidate C – 24%

Candidate A wins.

Some voters claim the system is unfair. Evaluate this argument with reference to the First-Past-the-Post System.

Q88. 'The President returns a Bill to Parliament for reconsideration.'

Explain why this power is important in a democracy.

Q89. A senior civil servant continues working efficiently despite a change in government.

Explain how the Permanent Executive contributes to democratic governance.

Q90. A citizen says, "Politics is only for politicians." Evaluate this statement using Political Theory.

Q91. 'A school bans mobile phones during class hours. Some students claim this violates their freedom.'

Evaluate the statement using the concept of reasonable restrictions.

Q92. The government blocks internet services during communal violence. Discuss whether such restrictions are justified.

Q93. A journalist publishes false information that creates panic. Explain why freedom of expression carries responsibilities.

Q94. Can there be freedom without law? Justify your answer.

Q95. Two students score the same marks but only one receives a scholarship because of financial need.

Using the concept of equality, explain whether the decision is justified.

Q96. State Government introduces free education and healthcare for economically weaker sections.

Analyse how such policies promote social justice.

Q97. Economic development has increased, but unemployment remains high. Explain why development alone cannot ensure social justice.

Q98. Reservation policies continue to be debated in India. Evaluate their role in achieving equality and social justice.

Q99. A democratic government protects rights, but citizens ignore their duties. Analyse how this may affect democracy.

Q100. "Democracy is not merely about elections. It is also about protecting rights, ensuring equality and making governments accountable." Explain how any four constitutional institutions or principles help achieve these goals.