Brain International School
Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 4
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS-XI NOVEMBER'2026

PART A – INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK
Chapter 8: Local Governments
Section A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 × 10 = 10 Marks)

Q1. Which Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions?
a) 42nd Amendment
b) 44th Amendment
c) 73rd Amendment
d) 74th Amendment

Q2. The 74th Constitutional Amendment deals with:
a) Panchayati Raj
b) Municipalities
c) Fundamental Rights
d) Election Commission

Q3. Which institution functions at the village level?
a) Zila Parishad
b) Gram Panchayat
c) Municipal Corporation
d) Panchayat Samiti

Q4. The head of a Gram Panchayat is generally known as:
a) Governor
b) Sarpanch
c) Mayor
d) Collector

Q5. The Gram Sabha consists of:
a) Only elected members
b) All adult voters of the village
c) Government officials
d) Only village elders

Q6. Which body works at the district level in the Panchayati Raj system?
a) Gram Panchayat
b) Panchayat Samiti
c) Zila Parishad
d) Municipal Council

Q7. The minimum reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions under the 73rd Amendment is:
a) 10%
b) 25%

c) One-third
d) 50%
Q8. Which of the following is an urban local government institution?
a) Gram Sabha
b) Gram Panchayat
c) Municipal Corporation
d) Panchayat Samiti
Q9. Who conducts elections to local government bodies in a state?
a) Election Commission of India
b) State Election Commission
c) Parliament
d) President
Q10. The main objective of local self-government is:
a) Centralisation of power
b) People's participation in democracy
c) Military administration
d) Control by the central government

Section B – Very Short Answer Questions (2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

Q11. What is meant by local self-government?
Q12. Define Gram Sabha.
Q13. Mention any two functions of a Gram Panchayat.
Q14. What is the significance of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?
Q15. State any two differences between rural and urban local governments.

Section C – Short Answer Questions (4 × 4 = 16 Marks)

Q16. Explain any four important features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
Q17. Describe the three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj system.
Q18. Explain any four major functions of urban local bodies.
Q19. Why is local self-government considered an important part of democracy? Explain four points.

Section D – Long Answer Questions (6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

Q20. Explain the major provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and discuss its importance in strengthening urban local government.
Q21. Discuss the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in strengthening democracy and ensuring people's participation in decision-making.
Total: 48 Marks

PART B – POLITICAL THEORY

Chapter 7: Nationalism

Section A – Multiple Choice Questions (1 × 10 = 10 Marks)

Q1. Nationalism refers to:
a) Loyalty towards a political party
b) A sense of collective identity and belonging to a nation
c) Support for monarchy
d) Religious unity only
Q2. Which of the following is an important element of nationalism?
a) Shared history
b) Common identity
c) Sense of belonging
d) All of the above
Q3. Who is associated with the idea of the nation as an "imagined community"?

a) Karl Marx
b) Benedict Anderson
c) Mahatma Gandhi
d) Rousseau
Q4. A nation is different from a state because:
a) A nation is always a government
b) A nation is based on shared identity and belonging
c) A state has no territory
d) Both are exactly the same
Q5. Which of the following promotes national unity?
a) Discrimination
b) Communalism
c) Respect for diversity
d) Regional hatred
Q6. National self-determination means:
a) Right of a nation to govern itself
b) Rule by another country
c) Military control
d) Economic exploitation
Q7. Which leader played an important role in India's freedom struggle and promoted nationalism?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Lord Curzon
c) Robert Clive
d) Lord Mountbatten
Q8. Cultural nationalism is mainly based on:
a) Shared cultural traditions
b) Military power
c) Economic competition
d) Political parties
Q9. Which of the following can become a danger to nationalism?
a) Tolerance
b) Respect for diversity
c) Extreme nationalism
d) Equality
Q10. The idea of nationalism encourages people to:
a) Develop a sense of collective identity
b) Reject all cultures
c) Promote inequality
d) Avoid social cooperation

Section B – Very Short Answer Questions (2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

Q11. Define nationalism.
Q12. What is meant by national identity?
Q13. Mention any two factors that promote nationalism.
Q14. What do you understand by national self-determination?
Q15. Differentiate between a nation and a state.

Section C – Short Answer Questions (4 × 4 = 16 Marks)

Q16. Explain any four factors responsible for the growth of nationalism.
Q17. How does nationalism help in promoting unity among people belonging to different communities?

Q18. Explain the relationship between nationalism and democracy.
Q19. What are the possible dangers of excessive nationalism? Explain any four points.

Section D – Long Answer Questions (6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

Q20. Explain the meaning and importance of nationalism. How does it contribute to the formation of a collective identity?
Q21. "Nationalism can unite people, but excessive nationalism can also create conflicts." Explain this statement with suitable examples.