



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 3

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

JUNE, 2025

PART A- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

Ch-2 Freedom

Q1. Who among the following is associated with the 'harm principle'?

- A. Karl Marx B. Mahatma Gandhi C. John Stuart Mill D. Rousseau

Q2. Freedom of speech in India is a:

- A. Legal right only B. Directive principle C. Fundamental Right D. Political slogan

Q3. Differentiate between negative and positive liberty with suitable examples.

Q4. Explain the importance of freedom of expression in a democracy.

Q5. How does society determine which restrictions on freedom are justifiable?

Q6. Discuss the limitations on freedom necessary for ensuring public order and morality.

Q7. Do you think censorship is necessary? Give arguments for and against it.

Ch-3 Equality

Q1. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before law?

- A. Article 14 B. Article 16 C. Article 19 D. Article 21

Q2. Affirmative action refers to:

- A. Ensuring everyone has the same job
B. Special steps to reduce inequality for disadvantaged groups
C. Reducing taxes for the rich
D. Political campaigning

Q3. **Assertion (A):** Equality means treating everyone identically.

Reason (R): Since everyone is equal, society must ignore differences.

Choose the correct option:

- 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.

Q4. Discuss any four dimensions of equality. Use examples to support your answer.

Q5. Explain how the Indian Constitution promotes equality. Mention key provisions and their impact.

Q6. "Equality does not imply uniformity." Explain this statement in detail.

Q7. How can a society address economic inequality without violating the principle of liberty?

PART A- INDIAN CONSTITUTION AT WORK

Ch-3 Election and Representation

Q1. What kind of electoral system is followed in India for Lok Sabha elections?

- A. Proportional representation
- B. Plurality system (FPTP)
- C. Two-round system
- D. Mixed-member system

Q2. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Election Commission?

- A. Article 356
- B. Article 324
- C. Article 80
- D. Article 326

Q3. **Assertion (A):** Free and fair elections are essential for democracy.

Reason (R): Elections give people the power to choose their representatives.

- 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

Q4. Compare **FPTP** and **Proportional Representation** with examples.

Q5. What steps ensure that elections in India are free and fair?

Q6. Discuss the role and powers of the Election Commission of India

Q7. Case:

In a constituency, Candidate A received 45% of votes, Candidate B received 30%, and Candidate C 25%. Candidate A was declared the winner.

Questions:

- a. What type of electoral system is used here?
- b. Does this ensure representation of the majority?
- c. Suggest one alternative to improve representation.

Ch-4 Executive

Q1. The real executive in a parliamentary system is:

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- C. Chief Justice
- D. Speaker

Q2. The head of the Indian state is the:

- A. Prime Minister B. Chief Minister C. President D. Governor

Q3. **Assertion (A):** The President can act without the advice of the Council of Ministers.

Reason (R): The President is the supreme executive authority.

- 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

Q4. Describe the powers and position of the Prime Minister.

Q5. How is the President of India elected? Discuss his/her powers.

Q6. Compare Presidential and Parliamentary systems of government.

Q7. Distinguish between real and nominal executive.