



ASSIGNMENT NO: 2

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS-XI

JULY,2026

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.

PART B – POLITICAL THEORY

Chapter 3: Equality

1. Equality means:

- a) Everyone is treated exactly the same
b) Equal opportunities and fairness
c) No rules apply to anyone
d) Privileges to certain groups

2. Which article of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- a) Article 14
b) Article 15
c) Article 21
d) Article 19

3. 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

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

Reason (R): Social inequalities prevent equal participation.

5. Assertion (A): Equality means uniformity.

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

6. Chronological: Arrange in order –

- Abolition of untouchability
- Introduction of affirmative action
- Constitutional guarantees for equality
- Contemporary debates on equality

7. What is the difference between equality and uniformity?

8. Name two constitutional provisions promoting equality.

9. Explain the significance of equality in political theory.
10. Discuss challenges to achieving equality in India.