

PRACTICE WORKBOOK

CLASS 11

Political Science

Six selected-topic units with original lessons, scenarios and reasoned answers. All fictional scenarios and datasets are labelled. Supplementary school practice, not a complete syllabus or official examination.

**6 practice units****36 tasks with answer guidance**

Name / नाम: _____

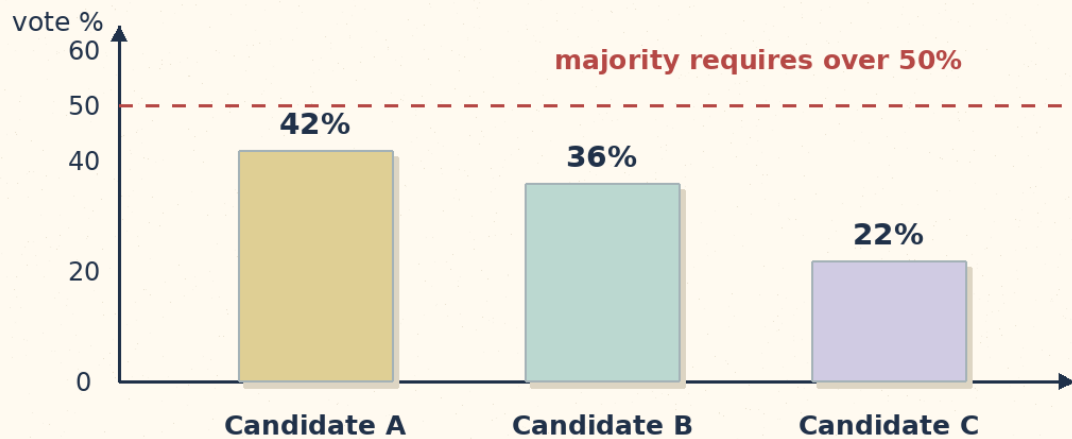
Original selected-topic practice. Use alongside school lessons and the prescribed textbook. The contents define this book's scope.

UNIT 02 · LOOK & EXPLAIN

Elections and representation: votes into seats

Plurality is different from a majority

Fictional result: A 42%, B 36%, C 22%; percentages total 100



A has the largest share and therefore a plurality; 42% does not form a majority.

Use the labels and worked example to explain the idea. The diagram is schematic unless a scale is given.

Look, annotate and explain

Identify the parts or values that matter. Add a label or annotation to show a connection. Explain how the diagram supports the worked example, then use it with the practice on the next page.

UNIT 01 · APPLY & EXPLAIN

Constitution and rights: limits on authority

4. Original fictional classroom case: A majority votes to permanently exclude a minority from public meetings. Explain the constitutional concern. [3 marks]

5. Original fictional case: An authority restricts an activity for safety but gives no time limit or review procedure. List four questions needed to assess it. [4 marks]

6. Explain why comparing constitutional principle with practice can strengthen democracy. [4 marks]

Show your thinking with a drawing, diagram or explanation.

Pause & reflect

What can I explain now? What will I try again?

☐ I tried ☐ I explained ☐ I checked



UNIT 01 · ANSWER GUIDANCE

Constitution and rights: limits on authority

1. It establishes powers and normative standards for judging action. Existing behaviour can fall short of those standards.
2. They allow violations to be challenged through institutions. A stated right needs mechanisms that can make protection effective.
3. Fundamental Rights provide enforceable protections through constitutional remedies. Directive Principles guide state policy and public goals but are not directly enforceable in the same manner; both inform constitutional governance.
4. Majority preference cannot by itself justify denying protected freedoms and equal citizenship. Constitutional limits exist partly to prevent majoritarian abuse; the particular restriction needs examination against those limits.
5. Which right or interest is affected? What constitutional or legal basis and evidence support the safety purpose? Is the scope and duration proportionate? Can the decision be reviewed and challenged? These analyse a classroom case rather than decide a real dispute.
6. It identifies failures in rights protection or accountability, gives grounds for criticism and correction, and supports public participation and institutional review. Treating all existing action as automatically valid would remove that evaluative function.

Teaching note

Separate the principle, the alleged action and the process for review.

Curriculum reference: https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/CurriculumMain27/SecPart2/PoliticalScience_SecP2_2026-27.pdf

Selected units; outcomes are publisher-defined. Practical, project and prescribed literature requirements must also be studied through school.