



SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PERIODIC TEST 2, 2025-26
POLITICAL SCIENCE 028

Time: 1Hr.
Max Marks: 25
Roll no:

I. Question paper comprises four Sections—A, B, C and D. There are 12 questions in the question paper. II. All questions are compulsory.

III. Section A –Question 1 to 5 are MCQs of 1 mark each.

IV. Section B—Question no.6 to 9 is Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 20-40 words.

V. Section C—Question no.10 and 11 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40-60 words.

VI. Section D—Question no.12 is Long Type Question, carrying 6 marks. Answer to this question should not exceed 80-100 words.

1. According to Marxist theory, inequality arises mainly due to: 1
 - a) Caste differences
 - b) Economic exploitation
 - c) Gender discrimination
 - d) Religious beliefs
2. Which of the following best reflects the socialist view of equality? 1
 - a) Everyone must have identical income
 - b) Everyone should have equal access to resources and opportunities
 - c) State should not interfere in economic life
 - d) Political rights are more important than economic rights
3. **Assertion (A):** Judicial review is an important function of the Supreme Court of India. 1
Reason (R): It allows the judiciary to strike down laws that are inconsistent with the Constitution.
 - 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
4. **Assertion (A):** Legal equality means that all individuals are subject to the same laws of the land. 1
Reason (R): In practice, legal equality alone is enough to achieve social and economic justice. 1
 - 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
5. The power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional is called: 1
 - a) Judicial activism
 - b) Judicial review
 - c) Judicial independence
 - d) Judicial supremacy

SECTION –B

6. Mention any two features of Equality as discussed in political theory. 2
7. State two points of difference between social equality and natural equality. 2
8. Write any two functions of the Judiciary. 2
9. Give two examples that show how the Indian Constitution promotes equality. 2

SECTION C

10. Explain the role of the Judiciary in protecting Fundamental Rights. 3
11. “Equality does not mean uniformity.” Justify this statement with suitable examples. 3

SECTION D

12. Define Equality. Discuss its main dimensions (political, social and economic). Also explain why absolute equality is neither possible nor desirable. 6

*******ALL THE BEST*******