



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



TERM-1 EXAMINATION, 2025-26 POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS: XI
DATE: 10/09/2025
NAME:

DURATION: 3 Hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 80
EXAM NO: -----

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in one of the 4 marks questions
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passages. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in two of the 6 marks questions.

SECTION-A 1X12=12

Q1. Which of these is not a function of the constitution?

- (a) It gives a guarantee of the rights of the citizen.
- (b) It marks out different spheres of power for different branches of government.
- (c) It ensures that good people come to power.
- (d) It gives expression to some shared values.

Q2. In the First Past the Post System, that candidate is declared winner who:

- (a) Secures the largest number of postal ballots.
- (b) Belongs to the party that has highest number of votes in the country.
- (c) Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency.
- (d) Attains first position by securing more than 50% votes.

Q3. Who is the author of famous essay book title Freedom from fear?

- (a) Nelson Mandela
- (b) Aung San Suu Kuyi
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) None of the above

Q4. Assertion (A): Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable in nature.

Reason (R): They cannot be enforced by any court of law.

- (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.

Q5. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion A: Our constitution makers divided our government into three branches- legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Reason R: The three divisions of the government are designed to hold checks and balances over one

another.

Options:

- (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 false but R is true.
- (d) A is true but R is false.

Q6. According to the Constitution, India is a

- (a) Federal state
- (b) Unitary state
- (c) Union of states
- (d) Quasi-federal state

Q7. What is the main topic of 'Long walk to freedom'?

- (a) Police brutalities suffered by the black people of South Africa
- (b) The personal struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa
- (c) The resistance of black people to segregationist policies
- (d) The humiliations and hardships faced by white people in South Africa

Q8. Assertion (A): Federalism promotes unity in diversity.

Reason (R): It gives equal powers to different levels of government to address local as well as national issues.

- (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.

Q9. Assertion (A): Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units.

Reason (R): This division of power ensures that all powers remain only with the central government.

- (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.

Q10. Which of the following is not an essential feature of federalism?

- (a) Division of powers between two levels of government
- (b) Written Constitution
- (c) Supremacy of the Parliament
- (d) Independent judiciary

Q11. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right to Property
- (d) Right against Exploitation

Q12. The writ of *Habeas Corpus* is issued for:

- (a) Protecting personal freedom
- (b) Enforcing equality
- (c) Protecting freedom of religion
- (d) Preventing bonded labour

SECTION-B 2X6=12

Q13. What is the significance of the Preamble in the Constitution?

Q14. What do you mean by “Constitutionalism”?

Q15. What is meant by ‘Right to Equality’?

Q16. The voter turnout in a constituency was very low despite eligible voters being present. As a politically aware citizen, suggest two measures to improve participation in the electoral process.

Q17. A dispute arises between the Centre and a State over control of natural resources. Based on the Indian federal system, which constitutional mechanism should be used to resolve it?

Q18. A protest rally was stopped by the police citing “public order” concerns. Which constitutional provision allows the state to impose such restrictions, and why?

SECTION-C 4X5=20

Q19. Why is a Constitution necessary for a country?

Q20. What is the importance of Fundamental Rights?

Q21. What is the difference between FPTP and Proportional Representation systems?

Q22. How is power divided between the Centre and States in India?

Q23. Mention any four freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

OR

Difference between the negative and positive liberty.

SECTION-D 4X3=12

Q24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

“By freedom I mean all-round freedom, i.e. freedom for the individual as well as for society; freedom for the rich as well as for the poor; freedom for men as well as for women; freedom for all individuals and all classes. This freedom implies not only emancipation from political bondage but also equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste barriers and social iniquities and destruction of communalism and religious intolerance.” — Subhas Chandra Bose

Questions:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. According to Bose, freedom must be for which sections of society? | 1 |
| 2. Which economic principle is included in Bose’s idea of freedom? | 1 |
| 3. Name two forms of intolerance Bose wanted to destroy. | 2 |

Q25. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

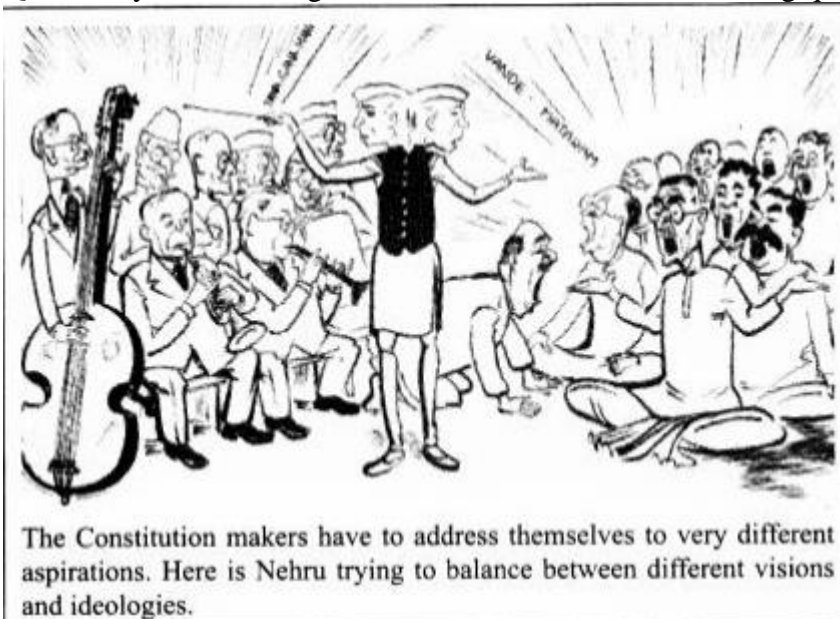
The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established in 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act to safeguard and promote human rights in India. The NHRC consists of a Chairperson (a retired Chief Justice of India), one member who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court, one member who is or has been the Chief Justice of a High Court, and two members having knowledge or experience in human rights. In addition, the Chairpersons of the National Commissions for Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women are its ex-officio members. The Commission’s main functions include investigating human rights violations, recommending action against violators, promoting human rights awareness, and reviewing laws and policies to ensure their compliance with human rights standards. It can also intervene in court proceedings involving human rights issues and recommend relief for victims.

Questions:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. In which year was the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) established? | 1 |
| 2. Under which Act was the NHRC established? | 1 |

3. Who can be appointed as the Chairperson of NHRC? 1
4. Mention one function of the NHRC. 1

Q26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



Questions:

- (i) Can you identify what these different groups stand for? 2
- (ii) Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act? 2

SECTION-E 6X4=24

Q27. Explain the writs in detail.

OR

A journalist is detained by the police without being told the reason. A state government employee is denied promotion despite fulfilling all criteria. A private company illegally occupies public land. Using your knowledge of constitutional remedies, answer the following:

1. Identify which type of writ can be filed in each of the above situations.
2. Mention which Article of the Constitution guarantees the right to move the court for such remedies.
3. Explain briefly the purpose of each identified writ.

Q28. What are the main features of the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system in India?

OR

Explain the functions of the Election Commission of India in detail.

Q29. Discuss the main features of Indian Federalism.

Q30. Explain the importance of the Right to Freedom in the Indian Constitution.

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