

VIKAS BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SAMPLE PAPER (Session 2025 - 26)
Class: XI
SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

Time : 3 Hours

M.M. 80

General Instructions:

- This paper contains 4 printed pages.
- The question paper has 5 sections as A, B, C, D and E. There are 30 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- Section A - Question no. 1 – 12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- Section B - Question no. 13 – 18 are 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- Section C - Question no. 19- 23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Section D - Question no. 24 - 26 are passage and picture based questions. Answer accordingly.
- Section E - Question no. 27- 30 are 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words each.

Q.NO	SECTION A (1 X 12 = 12)	
1.	<p>Assertion (A) : Constitution enable the government to fulfill the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.</p> <p>Reason (R) : Constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of society.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are correct R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are correct R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is correct R is wrong.</p> <p>(d) R is correct A is wrong.</p>	1
2.	<p>Which Fundamental Right is violated in the given situation ? A caste panchayat is meeting to decide the punishment to a young couple for marrying outside their caste.</p> <p>(a) Right against Exploitation (c) Right to Freedom</p> <p>(b) Right to freedom of Religion (d) Right to Equality</p>	1
3.	<p>Which of the following are demands of the states for more Autonomy ?</p> <p>i. The division of power should be changed in favor of the states and more power should be given.</p> <p>ii. States should have independent source of revenue.</p> <p>iii. More administrative powers should be given to the states.</p> <p>iv. States should be free to decide on Cultural and linguistic aspects.</p> <p>(a) i, ii and iii (b) ii, iii and iv (c) i, iii and iv (d) all of the above</p>	1
4.	<p>Which article allows special provision to the north eastern states largely due to a sizeable indigenous tribal population with a distinct history and culture ?</p> <p>(a) Article 370 (b) Article 371 (c) Article 30 (d) Article 12B</p>	1
5.	<p>Censorship is an example of restriction on.....</p> <p>(a) Freedom of movement (c) Freedom of religion</p> <p>(b) Freedom of speech and expression (d) Freedom to choose an occupation</p>	1
6.	<p>Which of the following is not a means of providing social equality ?</p> <p>(a) To provide fair and equal chance to compete for social good (c) Right to Vote</p> <p>(b) Providing adequate health care to all (d) Giving women equal rights with men</p>	1

7.	Which of the following is NOT the correct assumption , which people make about the nation ? (a) Shared beliefs , History , Territory and shared political ideas. (b) Shared identity , Geography , Customs and immigration . (c) Religion , Caste Gender and race. (d) Self determination , Pluralism , Religion and Creed.	1
8.	Assertion (A) : Nations unlike other social groups, seek the right to govern themselves and determine their future. Reason (R) : In making this claim , a nation seeks recognition and acceptance by the international community of its status as a distinct political entity or state. (a) Both A and R are correct R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are correct R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is correct R is wrong. (d) R is correct A is wrong.	1
9.	Assertion (A) : When someone jump the queue in shops or doctor's waiting room and when they are told to go back we feel glad or satisfy . Reason (R) : We feel so because we all want equal opportunities to get goods and services for which we are paying. (a) Both A and R are correct R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are correct R is not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is correct R is wrong. (d) R is correct A is wrong.	1
10.	A parliamentary executive means: (a) Executive where there is a parliament. (b) Executive elected by the parliament. (c) Where the Parliament functions as the Executive. (d) Executive that is dependent on support of the majority in the parliament.	1
11	What are the different ways in which the independence of the judiciary is ensured ? i. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is consulted in the appointment of other judges of Supreme Court. ii. Judges are generally not removed before the age of retirement. iii. Judge of a High Court cannot be transferred to another High Court. iv. Parliament has no say in the appointment of Judges. (a) i and ii (b) i and iii (c) i , ii and iv (d) ii , iii and iv	1
12	How many houses of Parliament does India has? (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four	
SECTION B (2X6 = 12)		
13.	Why did India opted for First Past The Post System?	2
14.	“ Equal protection by the State to all religions”. Who said this and how it was implemented in the Constitution of India?	2
15.	'India is a democratic state'. Explain.	2
16.	What do you study in Political Theory? (Any two points)	2
17.	Neither descent , nor language , nor religion or ethnicity can claim to be a common factor in nationalisms all over the world . Comment .	2
18.	How Presidential form of Executive different from Semi Presidential form of Executive?	2

	SECTION C (4 X 5 = 20)	
19.	The Election Commission of India has a wide range of functions. List them	4
20.	List the important provisions that create a strong central government. (Any 4)	4
21.	How does Rawls use the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds? OR What is the status of implementation of 73 rd and 74 th amendments in local governments in India ?	4
22.	Which of the Fundamental Rights is the most important right? Summarize its provisions and give arguments to show why it is the most important.	4
23.	'Marxism and liberalism are two important political ideologies .' Explain the difference between both of the theories. OR What is the difference between the negative and the positive conception of liberty ?	4
	SECTION D (4 X 3 = 12)	
24.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: The 1950s witnessed the emergence of Civil Rights Movements against inequalities that existed between black and white populations in many of the southern states of the USA. Such inequalities were maintained in these states by a set of laws called Segregation Laws through which the black people were denied many civil and political rights. These laws created separate areas for coloured and white people in various civic amenities like railways, buses, theatres, housing, hotels, restaurants, etc. Martin Luther King Jr. was a black leader of the movement against these laws. King gave many arguments against the prevailing laws of segregation. First, in terms of self-worth and dignity every human person in the world is equal regardless of one's race or colour. Second, King argued that segregation is like 'social leprosy' on the body politic because it inflicts deep psychological wounds on the people who suffer as a result of such laws. Questions: 24.1. Who was the leader of Civil Right Movement ? 1 a. King Charles b. Martin Luther King Jr. c. Martin Annex d. John F Kennedy 24.2. What was the agenda of Civil Right Movement ? 1 a. To make everyone rich b. To send back outsiders c. Against Apartheid d. Against gender 24.3. What arguments were given by the leader of Civil Right Movement in U.S.A? 2	4
25.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: Let us look at a very different kind of secularism practised in Turkey in the first half of the twentieth century. This secularism was not about principled distance from organised religion, instead it involved, active intervention in and suppression of, religion. This version of secularism was propounded and practised by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. He came to power after the First World War. He was determined to put an end to the institution of Khalifa in the public life of Turkey. Ataturk was convinced that only a clear break with traditional thinking and expressions could elevate Turkey from the sorry state it was in. He set out in an aggressive manner to modernise and secularise Turkey. Ataturk changed his own name from Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Kemal Ataturk (Ataturk translates as Father of the Turks). The Fez, a traditional cap worn by Muslims, was banned by the Hat Law. Western clothing was encouraged for men and women. The Western (Gregorian) calendar replaced the traditional Turkish calendar. In 1928, the new Turkish alphabet (in a modified Latin form) was adopted. Questions: 25.1. Who was Kemal Ataturk ? 1 a. Ruler of Turkey b. Ruler of France c. Ruler of Italy d. Ruler of Oman 25.2. What were the main ideas of Ataturk secularism? 1 a. it's not for everyone . b. Everyone has to follow Islam c. He wanted to bring Christianity in his kingdom d. He wanted to treat all religion equally 25.3. How did Ataturk try to promote secularism in Turkey? 2	4

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OR

What is the status of implementation of 73rd and 74th amendments in local governments in India ?

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23.	‘Marxism and liberalism are two important political ideologies .’ Explain the difference between both of the theories.	4
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OR

What is the difference between the negative and the positive conception of liberty ?

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Let us look at a very different kind of secularism practised in Turkey in the first half of the twentieth century. This secularism was not about principled distance from organised religion, instead it involved, active intervention in and suppression of, religion. This version of secularism was propounded and practised by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

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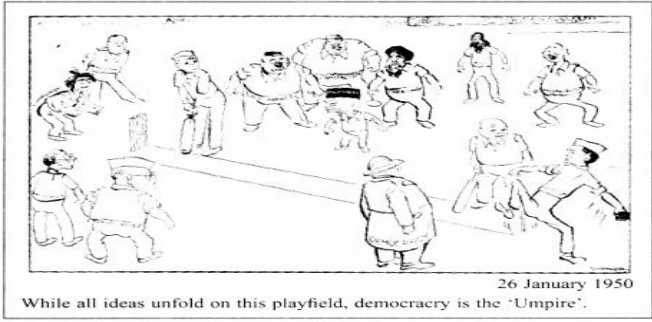
a. Ruler of Turkey b. Ruler of France c. Ruler of Italy d. Ruler of Oman

25.2. What were the main ideas of Ataturk secularism? 1

a. it's not for everyone . b. Everyone has to follow Islam

c. He wanted to bring Christianity in his kingdom d. He wanted to treat all religion equally

25.3. How did Ataturk try to promote secularism in Turkey? 2

26.	<p>Read the cartoon given and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <p>Questions:</p> <p>26.1. What does the cartoon represent? 1</p> <p>26.2. Why democracy is best form of government? 1</p> <p>26.3. Why democracy has been referred to as an umpire? 2</p>	4
SECTION E(6 X 4 = 24)		
27.	<p>Explain in detail about the composition of the Constituent Assembly.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What are the goals , policies and non – justiciable rights of Directive Principles ?</p>	6
28.	<p>The Indian bureaucracy today is an enormously complex system. Elaborate</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What are the instruments of Parliamentary control ? Explain any three in detail.</p>	6
29.	<p>The Supreme Court of India is one of the very powerful courts in the World . Explain how ?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Briefly discuss the three principles of justice outlined in the chapter ? Explain each with example.</p>	6
30.	<p>What are some of the problems faced by refugees ? In what ways the concept of global citizenship helps them ?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What is equality ? Give difference between Natural and Social inequalities .</p>	6