

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

**Time : 3 Hours**

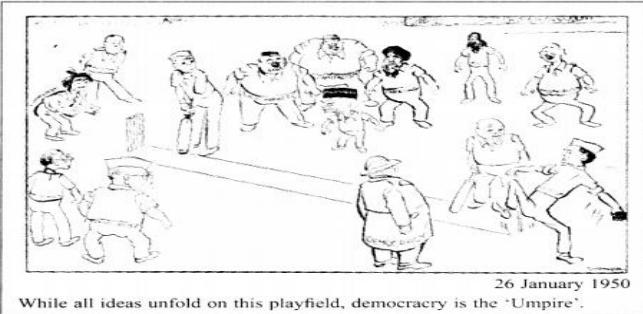
M.M. 80

### **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.



<b>SECTION C (4 X 5 = 20)</b>		
<b>19.</b>	The Election Commission of India has a wide range of functions. List them	<b>4</b>
<b>20.</b>	List the important provisions that create a strong central government. (Any 4)	<b>4</b>
<b>21.</b>	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 <sup>rd</sup> and 74 <sup>th</sup> amendments in local governments in India ?	<b>4</b>
<b>22.</b>	Which of the Fundamental Rights is the most important right? Summarize its provisions and give arguments to show why it is the most important.	<b>4</b>
<b>23.</b>	‘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 ?	<b>4</b>
<b>SECTION D (4 X 3 = 12 )</b>		
<b>24.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p><b>24.1.</b> Who was the leader of Civil Right Movement ? 1 a. King Charles b. Martin Luther King Jr. c. Martin Annex d. John F Kennedy</p> <p><b>24.2.</b> 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</p> <p><b>24.3.</b> What arguments were given by the leader of Civil Right Movement in U.S.A? 2</p>	<b>4</b>
<b>25.</b>	<p><b>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p><b>25.1.</b> Who was Kemal Ataturk ? 1 a. Ruler of Turkey b. Ruler of France c. Ruler of Italy d. Ruler of Oman</p> <p><b>25.2.</b> 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</p> <p><b>25.3.</b> How did Ataturk try to promote secularism in Turkey? 2</p>	<b>4</b>

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