



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



TERM-1 EXAMINATION 2026-27 POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS: XI
DATE: 2/09/2026
NAME:

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

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully and follow them:

- This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- Question paper is divided into five sections Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- Section A questions number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- Section B questions number 13 to 18 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write answer to each question in 50 to 60 words.
- Section C questions number 19 to 23 are Long Answer type-I questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Write answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.
- Section D questions number 24 to 26 are Passage, Cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.
- Section E questions number 27 to 30 are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Write answer to each question in 170 to 180 words.
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

SECTION A[12x1M=12M]

1.	A State Government prohibits public meetings in a district for two weeks after intelligence reports warn of possible communal violence. Which constitutional principle best justifies such an action? a) Fundamental Rights are absolute. b) Reasonable restrictions may be imposed in the interest of public order. c) Directive Principles override Fundamental Rights. d) Judicial Review permits governments to suspend all rights.	[1]
2.	Which of the following best explains why the Constitution is described as a <i>living document</i> ? a) It cannot be amended after its adoption. b) It derives authority only from Parliament. c) It accommodates changing societal needs while preserving constitutional values. d) It is rewritten after every general election.	[1]
3.	A constituent assembly dominated by a single political party could still claim democratic legitimacy primarily because it:	[1]

	a) represented only elected members of Parliament. b) incorporated diverse ideological viewpoints through extensive debates and committees. c) functioned under direct supervision of the British Government. d) prepared the Constitution through public referendums.	
4.	Which of the following situations is least likely to amount to a violation of the Right to Equality under the Constitution? a) Reserving seats for Scheduled Castes in legislatures. b) Denying admission to a student solely on the basis of caste. c) Refusing public employment because of religion. d) Restricting access to a public park for a particular community.	[1]
5.	A candidate wins a parliamentary election by securing only 34% of the valid votes, while the remaining votes are divided among several candidates. This outcome best illustrates which characteristic of the First-Past-the-Post system? a) It guarantees majority support for every elected representative. b) Victory depends on securing the highest number of valid votes, not necessarily an absolute majority. c) It ensures proportional representation of political parties. d) It prevents fragmentation of votes.	[1]
6.	Which of the following would most seriously undermine the credibility of a democratic electoral process? a) Low voter turnout. b) Frequent elections. c) Lack of an independent authority to supervise elections. d) Presence of multiple political parties.	[1]
7.	Which constitutional principle is reflected in the election of the President of India through an Electoral College instead of direct popular vote? a) Separation of Powers b) Parliamentary Executive c) Federal Balance between the Union and the States d) Judicial Independence	1]
8.	If the Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha but continues in office without seeking a vote of confidence, which constitutional convention is being violated? a) Collective Responsibility to the Lok Sabha. b) Judicial Review. c) Bicameralism. d) Federalism.	[1]
9.	Which parliamentary device is primarily intended to hold the Executive accountable without necessarily seeking its removal from office ? a) No-Confidence Motion b) Question Hour c) Motion of Thanks d) Adjournment Sine Die	[1]

10.	Which of the following correctly distinguishes the Rajya Sabha from the Lok Sabha? a) The Rajya Sabha exercises greater financial powers than the Lok Sabha. b) The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and cannot be dissolved. c) Members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the people. d) The Rajya Sabha alone determines the tenure of the Council of Ministers.	[1]
11.	Which parliamentary committee would be most appropriate to examine whether public funds have been spent in accordance with Parliament's approval? a) Estimates Committee b) Committee on Public Undertakings c) Public Accounts Committee d) Business Advisory Committee	[1]
12.	Consider the following statements: I. Judicial Review enables courts to examine the constitutional validity of laws. II. Judicial Review implies that Parliament cannot amend any provision of the Constitution. Choose the correct answer. a) Both I and II are correct. b) Both I and II are incorrect. c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect. d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.	[1]
SECTION B[6x2M=12Marks]		
13.	Distinguish between a Constitutional Amendment and an ordinary law on any two grounds.	[2]
14.	A private company refuses to appoint women for managerial positions despite equal qualifications. Identify the Fundamental Right involved and briefly explain how such discrimination violates the constitutional principle.	[2]
15.	State two reasons why the Election Commission of India is considered an independent constitutional body.	[2]
16.	"The President of India is the constitutional head, whereas the Prime Minister is the real executive." Justify the above statement with two appropriate points .	[2]
17.	Differentiate between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on any two of the following bases: • Composition • Tenure • Powers	[2]

18.	Why is Question Hour regarded as an important instrument of parliamentary accountability? Mention any two reasons.	[2]
SECTION C [5x4=20Marks]		
19.	The Constitution of India is often described as a blend of rigidity and flexibility . Explain this statement with suitable examples. Also, discuss how this feature has contributed to the success of the Indian Constitution.	[4]
20.	Fundamental Rights are not absolute, yet they are regarded as the cornerstone of Indian democracy. Examine the above statement by explaining the significance of reasonable restrictions and the role of the judiciary in protecting these rights.	[4]
21.	India follows the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system for Lok Sabha elections. Evaluate two advantages and two limitations of this electoral system. In your opinion, why has India continued to follow this system?	[4]
22.	Although the President is the constitutional head of the Union, the Prime Minister is often described as the pivot of the political and administrative system . Analyse the constitutional relationship between the President and the Prime Minister with reference to the parliamentary system of government.	[4]
23.	The Parliament of India performs functions that extend far beyond law-making. Explain any four major functions of Parliament, illustrating how they strengthen democratic governance and ensure executive accountability.	[4]
SECTION D[3x4M=12Marks]		
24.	Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: The makers of the Indian Constitution sought to establish a democratic system that would protect individual freedoms while also enabling governments to maintain peace, public order and national security. They recognized that unrestricted liberty could sometimes conflict with the rights of others or the larger interests of society. Therefore, constitutional governance requires a careful balance between individual claims and collective welfare. Courts often examine whether actions taken by public authorities are consistent with constitutional principles.	
1.	Identify the constitutional principle discussed in the passage regarding the relationship between individual liberty and the State.	[1]
2.	Why is it necessary for a democratic government to balance individual rights with public interest?	[1]
3.	Explain how the judiciary contributes to maintaining this balance.	[2]
25.	Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow:	



1.	Identify the constitutional principle illustrated through the relationship between the Council of Ministers and the Lok Sabha.	[1]
2.	Why is the Council of Ministers required to participate in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha?	[1]
3.	Explain any two ways in which the Lok Sabha ensures the accountability of the Council of Ministers.	[2]
26.	In the given outline political map of India, Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book. A. State from where the Chairman of the Drafting Committee was elected to the Constituent Assembly after 1947. B. State represented by the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee. C. State represented by the President of the Constituent Assembly. D. State associated with the "Iron Man of India."	[4]

	SECTION E[4x6=24Marks]	
27.	Discuss the factors that influence the outcome of elections in India. How do political parties, social groups and the electoral system shape electoral results? OR Explain the process of appointment of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. How does the principle of collective responsibility ensure the stability and accountability of the parliamentary executive?	[6]
28.	Explain the major features of the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system followed in India. Evaluate its advantages and limitations in ensuring fair political representation. OR Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India. Why is the Prime Minister regarded as the "keystone of the Cabinet" in the parliamentary system?	[6]
29.	Examine the significance of the Right to Equality and the Right to Freedom in strengthening Indian democracy. Illustrate your answer with suitable constitutional provisions and examples. OR "Fundamental Rights are meaningful only when supported by effective constitutional remedies." Discuss the statement with reference to Article 32 and the role of the judiciary in protecting citizens' rights.	[6]
30.	Discuss the legislative, financial, deliberative and accountability functions of the Indian Parliament. How do these functions strengthen democratic governance? OR The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. Explain the meaning of collective responsibility and analyse the various parliamentary mechanisms through which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Executive. Good Luck !	[6]