



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2025-26
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS: XI
DATE: 12/02/2026
NAME:

MS

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

SECTION-A 1X8=8

- Q1. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution is a written constitution.
Reason (R): The provisions of the Constitution are clearly laid down in a single legal document.
(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
- Q2. Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights are essential for the development of an individual.
Reason (R): Fundamental Rights protect citizens from arbitrary actions of the state.
(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
- Q3. Which of the following is a correct meaning of *political freedom*?
(a) Freedom from all laws
(b) Freedom to participate in political activities
(c) Freedom to follow any religion
(d) Freedom from economic inequality
- Q4. Assertion (A): Freedom of expression is essential for a democratic society.
Reason (R): It allows citizens to express opinions, criticize the government and participate in public debate.
(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. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees *Equality before Law*?
(a) Article 14
(b) Article 15
(c) Article 16
(d) Article 17
- Q6. The prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is provided under:
(a) Article 14
(b) Article 15
(c) Article 16
(d) Article 17
- Q7. What is the core principle of secularism in India?
(a) Complete separation of religion and state
(b) State control over all religions
(c) Equal respect for all religions by the state
(d) Promotion of one religion by the state

Q8. Which feature of Indian secularism reflects its unique approach compared to Western models of secularism?

- (a) Indian secularism supports atheism
- (b) Indian secularism allows state intervention in religious matters to ensure equality**
- (c) Indian secularism gives special status to one religion
- (d) Indian secularism denies religious freedom

SECTION-B 2X8=16

Q9. What is meant by freedom in a democratic society?

Ans. Freedom in a democratic society means the right of individuals to think, express opinions, act, and make choices freely, while respecting the rights of others and the law.

It allows citizens to participate in political, social, and economic life without fear or undue restrictions, subject to reasonable limits in the public interest.

Q10. Why are reasonable restrictions on freedom considered necessary?

Ans. Reasonable restrictions on freedom are considered necessary to ensure that the exercise of individual freedom does not harm public order, morality, national security, or the rights of others. They help maintain a balance between individual liberty and social welfare in a democratic society.

Q11. What is meant by equality before law?

Ans. Equality before law means that all persons are treated equally in the eyes of the law, and no one is above the law, irrespective of status, caste, religion, gender, or position.

It ensures that the same law applies equally to everyone without discrimination.

Q12. Mention any two forms of inequality present in society.

Ans. Two forms of inequality present in society are:

1. Economic inequality – differences in income and wealth among people.
2. Social inequality – discrimination based on caste, gender, religion, or class.

Q13. What is meant by political executive?

Ans. The political executive refers to the group of leaders who are elected by the people and are responsible for making policies and taking major decisions of the government.

Examples include the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

Q14. Mention any two powers of the Judiciary.

Ans. Two powers of the Judiciary are:

1. Judicial Review – the power to examine laws and declare them unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution.
2. Protection of Fundamental Rights – the power to safeguard citizens' rights by issuing writs.

Q15. A government school allows students of different religions to celebrate their festivals without giving preference to any one religion. What principle of secularism is reflected in this situation?

Ans. It shows equal respect for all religions by the state, which is a key feature of Indian secularism. The government school does not promote or favor any one religion and treats all religions equally.

Q16. The government provides equal protection to all religious communities in matters of worship. Identify the feature of secularism shown here.

Ans. The feature of secularism shown here is equal treatment and protection of all religions by the state.

This reflects the principle that the state does not discriminate among religions and ensures religious freedom and equality for all communities.

SECTION-C 4X5=20

Q17. Explain any four dimensions of freedom in a democratic society.

Ans. 1. Political Freedom: Citizens have the right to vote, contest elections, and participate in political activities.

2. Economic Freedom: Individuals can own property, start businesses, and make economic choices freely.

3. Social and Cultural Freedom: People can follow their religion, language, and cultural practices without discrimination.

4. Freedom of Expression: Citizens can express their opinions, write, speak, and publish freely.

Q18. Explain any four constitutional provisions that promote equality in India.

Ans. 1. Equality before law (Article 14): Every person is equal before the law and is entitled to equal protection of laws.

2. Prohibition of discrimination (Article 15): The state cannot discriminate against anyone on grounds of religion, caste, sex, or place of birth.

3. Equality of opportunity (Article 16): Provides equal opportunities in public employment to all citizens.

4. Abolition of untouchability (Article 17): Untouchability is abolished, and its practice is prohibited in any form.

Q19. Explain John Rawls' idea of the "difference principle" and how it aims to promote social justice.

Ans. 1. Difference Principle: John Rawls, a political philosopher, proposed that social and economic inequalities are justified only if they benefit the least advantaged members of society. In other words, inequality is acceptable if it improves the position of the poorest.

2. Aim to Promote Social Justice: This principle ensures fairness by reducing extreme disparities, giving everyone a chance to access opportunities, and protecting the vulnerable. It balances liberty with equality, making society more just and inclusive.

Q20. Explain any two ways in which citizenship strengthens nationalism in a country.

Ans. 1. Sense of Belonging: Citizenship gives individuals a legal and emotional connection to their country, making them feel part of the nation and proud of its identity.

2. Rights and Duties: Citizenship grants rights (like voting) and imposes duties (like obeying laws), encouraging active participation in nation-building and loyalty to the country.

Q21. Distinguish between Indian secularism and Western secularism.

Ans. Indian secularism means the state treats all religions equally and respects the diversity of faiths. Religion can influence public life, but no religion is given preference. Its main goal is to promote pluralism and harmony among different communities.

Western secularism, on the other hand, emphasizes complete separation of religion and state. Religion is considered a private matter, and the state remains neutral, ensuring freedom from religion in public institutions.

SECTION-D 4X3=12

Q22. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is an autonomous body in India established to protect and promote human rights. The composition of NHRC includes a Chairperson, who is usually a retired Chief Justice of India, and four members, including serving or retired judges of the Supreme Court, High Courts, and persons with knowledge of human rights. The functions of the NHRC include inquiry into human rights violations, recommending measures for the protection of human rights, intervening in court cases with the permission of the court, and reviewing safeguards provided under the Constitution. The NHRC also spreads awareness about human rights through seminars, campaigns, and publications.

Questions:

1. Who is usually appointed as the Chairperson of the NHRC? 1

Ans. A retired Chief Justice of India.

2. How many members are there in the NHRC apart from the Chairperson? 1

Ans. Four members.

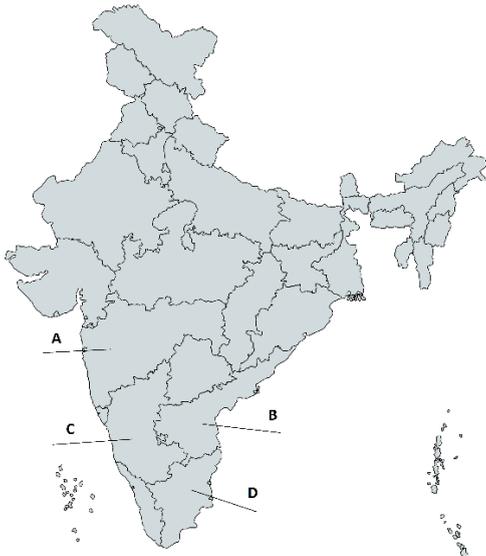
3. Name one function of the NHRC. 1

Ans. Inquiry into human rights violations.

4. How does the NHRC promote awareness about human rights? 1

Ans. By conducting seminars, campaigns, and publications.

Q23. Identify the linguistic states doted with A, B, C and D.



- Ans. A. Maharashtra
 B. Andhra Pradesh
 C. Karnataka
 D. Tamil Nadu

Q24. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



Questions:

1. Identify what these different groups stand for. 1
 Ans. These two groups address themselves to very different aspirations and goals of a society (Add examples)
2. Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act? 1
 Ans. Nehru prevailed in framing the government to do positive things
3. Identify the leader who is trying to balance different groups. 1
 Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Identify the bone of contention among different groups by reading the cartoon carefully. 1
 Ans. Controversy on Jana Gana Man and Vande Mataram.

SECTION-E 6X4=24

Q25. Why Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are known 3 pillars of democracy? Support your answer with suitable examples.

Ans. In a democracy, the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary are called the three pillars because they form the foundation of governance and ensure checks and balances.

1. Legislature: It makes laws and represents the will of the people.

Example: The Parliament of India, consisting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, passes laws for the country.

2. Executive: It implements and enforces laws made by the Legislature.

Example: The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers in India execute government policies and programs.

3. Judiciary: It interprets laws and protects citizens' rights, ensuring justice.

Example: The Supreme Court of India can strike down laws that violate the Constitution.

Q26. Explain how federalism in India ensures representation of diverse regions and communities in the electoral system. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.

Ans. India is a federal country, meaning power is divided between the central government and the states. This system ensures that diverse regions and communities have a voice in governance and elections.

1. Representation of States: In the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of Parliament), states are represented based on their population. This ensures that both large and small states can participate in law-making.

Example: Uttar Pradesh has more representatives than Sikkim due to its larger population.

2. Representation of Diverse Communities: India provides reserved seats for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies, ensuring political participation for historically marginalized groups.

Example: Certain constituencies like Bastar (Chhattisgarh) are reserved for ST candidates.

3. Decentralized Elections: Federalism allows state governments to have their own elections, ensuring regional issues and interests are represented locally.

Example: State Legislative Assemblies in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, etc., reflect the preferences of local populations.

Q27. "Social justice is a key principle of the Indian Constitution, and it is ensured through a combination of fundamental rights, directive principles, and affirmative action."

Based on the above statement, answer the following:

1. Explain how fundamental rights help in ensuring social justice.
2. Describe the role of Directive Principles of State Policy in promoting social justice.
3. Give two examples of affirmative action that support social justice in India.

Ans. 1. How fundamental rights help in ensuring social justice:

Fundamental rights guarantee equality and protect individual freedoms, ensuring that all citizens are treated fairly.

- *Example:* Right to equality (Article 14) ensures everyone is equal before the law, preventing discrimination based on caste, religion, or gender.
- *Example:* Right against exploitation (Articles 23 & 24) protects citizens from forced labor and child labor.

2. Role of Directive Principles of State Policy in promoting social justice:

Directive Principles guide the state to create policies that reduce inequalities and promote the welfare of all.

- They aim to provide education, employment, and social welfare, especially to marginalized groups.
- *Example:* Providing free and compulsory education for children (Article 45) or improving working conditions for laborers.

3. Examples of affirmative action that support social justice in India:

1. Reservation of seats in education and government jobs for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), and Other Backward Classes (OBC).
2. Special schemes for women and minorities, such as scholarships or skill development programs.

Q28. "Citizenship in India is not only a legal status but also a source of national identity, helping to build unity and strengthen nationalism."

Based on the above statement, answer the following:

1. Explain how citizenship contributes to a sense of national identity.
2. Mention two rights or duties of citizens that help strengthen nationalism.
3. Give an example of how citizens' participation in governance promotes national unity.

Ans. 1. How citizenship contributes to a sense of national identity:

Citizenship gives individuals a legal and emotional connection to their country. It makes people feel part of the nation, sharing its values, culture, and responsibilities, which fosters a common national identity.

2. Two rights or duties of citizens that help strengthen nationalism:

- Right to vote: Citizens participate in elections, choosing representatives and influencing government policies.
- Duty to obey laws: By respecting the Constitution and laws, citizens maintain social order and loyalty to the nation.

3. Example of how citizens' participation in governance promotes national unity:

- Participating in elections across different states and communities ensures that diverse voices are represented, promoting inclusive decision-making and a sense of unity.
- *Example:* National elections where people from all regions vote for Parliament members reflect collective participation in the democratic process.
