



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:

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 28 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-8 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 9-16 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 17-21 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 22-24 are passages, map and cartoon based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 25-28 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There is no internal choice.

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?

Q10. Why are reasonable restrictions on freedom considered necessary?

Q11. What is meant by equality before law?

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

Q13. What is meant by political executive?

Q14. Mention any two powers of the Judiciary.

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?

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

SECTION-C 4X5=20

Q17. Explain any four dimensions of freedom.

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

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

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

Q21. Distinguish between Indian secularism and Western secularism.

SECTION-D 4X3=12

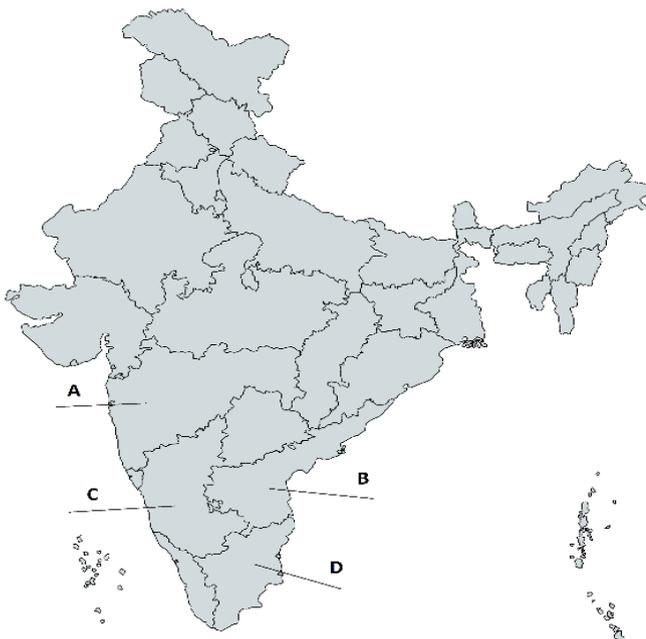
Q22. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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 |
| 2. How many members are there in the NHRC apart from the Chairperson? | 1 |
| 3. Name one function of the NHRC. | 1 |
| 4. How does the NHRC promote awareness about human rights? | 1 |

Q23. Identify the linguistic states dotted with A, B, C and D. (1+1+1+1=4)



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



Questions:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Identify what these different groups stand for. | 1 |
|--|---|

2. Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act? 1
3. Identify the leader who is trying to balance different groups. 1
4. Identify the bone of contention among different groups by reading the cartoon carefully. 1

SECTION-E 6X4=24

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

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

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.

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.
