



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

TERM-1 EXAMINATION, 2025-26  
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028) MS

CLASS: XI  
DATE: 10/09/2025  
NAME:

ANSWER KEY

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

## SECTION-A 1X12=12

Q1. Which of these is not a function of the constitution?

- (a) It gives a guarantee of the rights of the citizen.
- (b) It marks out different spheres of power for different branches of government.
- (c) It ensures that good people come to power.**
- (d) It gives expression to some shared values.

Q2. In the First Past the Post System, that candidate is declared winner who:

- (a) Secures the largest number of postal ballots.
- (b) Belongs to the party that has highest number of votes in the country.
- (c) Has more votes than any other candidate in the constituency.**
- (d) Attains first position by securing more than 50% votes.

Q3. Who is the author of famous essay book title Freedom from fear?

- (a) Nelson Mandela
- (b) Aung San Suu Kuyi**
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) None of the above

Q4. Assertion (A): Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable in nature.

Reason (R): They cannot be enforced by any court of law.

- (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. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).  
Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options-

Assertion A: Our constitution makers divided our government into three branches- legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Reason R: The three divisions of the government are designed to hold checks and balances over one another.

Options:

- (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 false but R is true.
- (d) A is true but R is false.

Q6. According to the Constitution, India is a

- (a) Federal state
- (b) Unitary state

- (c) **Union of states**
- (d) Quasi-federal state

Q7. What is the main topic of 'Long walk to freedom'?

- (a) Police brutalities suffered by the black people of South Africa
- (b) **The personal struggle against the apartheid regime in South Africa**
- (c) The resistance of black people to segregationist policies
- (d) The humiliations and hardships faced by white people in South Africa

Q8. Assertion (A): Federalism promotes unity in diversity.

Reason (R): It gives equal powers to different levels of government to address local as well as national issues.

- (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.

Q9. Assertion (A): Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units.

Reason (R): This division of power ensures that all powers remain only with the central government.

- (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.

Q10. Which of the following is not an essential feature of federalism?

- (a) Division of powers between two levels of government
- (b) Written Constitution
- (c) **Supremacy of the Parliament**
- (d) Independent judiciary

Q11. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) **Right to Property**
- (d) Right against Exploitation

Q12. The writ of *Habeas Corpus* is issued for:

- (a) **Protecting personal freedom**
- (b) Enforcing equality
- (c) Protecting freedom of religion
- (d) Preventing bonded labour

### **SECTION-B 2X6=12**

Q13. What is the significance of the Preamble in the Constitution?

Ans. a. States the source of authority – It declares that the power of the Constitution comes from the people of India ("*We, the people of India...*").

b. Declares the nature of the state – It defines India as *Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic*.

c. Lays down objectives – It lists the aims: *Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity*.

d. Acts as an interpretative guide – Courts often use the Preamble to interpret unclear provisions of the Constitution.

e. Reflects the ideals of the freedom struggle – It embodies the vision and values that inspired the makers of the Constitution.

Q14. What do you mean by "Constitutionalism"?

- Ans. a. Rule of law – No one, including the government, is above the Constitution.  
b. Limited government – Authorities cannot act arbitrarily; their actions must be within constitutional boundaries.  
c. Protection of rights – Fundamental rights of citizens are safeguarded against misuse of power.  
d. Checks and balances – Different organs of government (legislature, executive, judiciary) keep each other in check.

Q15. What is meant by ‘Right to Equality’?

- Ans. a. Equality before law (Art. 14) – No special privileges; everyone is subject to the same laws.  
b. Prohibition of discrimination (Art. 15) – State cannot discriminate on specified grounds.  
c. Equality of opportunity (Art. 16) – Equal chances in public employment.  
d. Abolition of untouchability (Art. 17) – Untouchability is outlawed and punishable.  
e. Abolition of titles (Art. 18) – No titles (except military/academic) to create social hierarchy.

Q16. The voter turnout in a constituency was very low despite eligible voters being present. As a politically aware citizen, suggest two measures to improve participation in the electoral process.

Ans. Voter Awareness Campaigns – Conduct regular drives through schools, colleges, media, and social platforms to educate citizens about the importance of voting and its impact on governance.  
Easier and More Accessible Voting Facilities – Set up more polling booths, ensure proper transportation for remote areas, provide voter-friendly facilities like ramps for the disabled, and explore secure online voting options.

Q17. A dispute arises between the Centre and a State over control of natural resources. Based on the Indian federal system, which constitutional mechanism should be used to resolve it?

Ans. This article allows the Supreme Court to directly hear disputes between:

- The Government of India and one or more States
- The Government of India and any State(s) on one side and other State(s) on the other
- Between two or more States
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Q18. A protest rally was stopped by the police citing “public order” concerns. Which constitutional provision allows the state to impose such restrictions, and why?

Ans. The state can impose such restrictions under Article 19(2) to 19(6) of the Indian Constitution, which allow reasonable restrictions on the Right to Freedom (Article 19) in the interest of public order, security of the State, sovereignty and integrity of India, or public morality.

- a. While citizens have the Right to assemble peacefully without arms under Article 19(1)(b), this right is not absolute.  
b. If a rally poses a threat to public safety, peace, or law and order, the state can restrict it to prevent violence or disturbance.

### **SECTION-C 4X5=20**

Q19. Why is a Constitution necessary for a country?

Ans. a. Defines the structure of government – Specifies the roles of legislature, executive, and judiciary.

- b. Limits power – Prevents misuse of authority by setting legal boundaries.  
c. Protects rights and freedoms – Guarantees Fundamental Rights to citizens.  
d. Ensures equality and justice – Promotes fairness and prohibits discrimination.  
e. Serves as a common reference point – Provides shared principles for diverse communities, promoting unity.  
f. Resolves disputes – Offers legal mechanisms to settle conflicts between governments or between citizens and the state.

Q20. What is the importance of Fundamental Rights?

- Ans. a. Protect individual liberty – Ensure freedom of speech, equality, and personal security.  
b. Prevent misuse of power – Limit government authority by setting clear boundaries.  
c. Promote equality – Abolish discrimination and ensure equal opportunities for all.

- d. Strengthen democracy – Enable citizens to actively participate in political and social life.
- e. Provide legal protection – Allow citizens to approach the courts (via Right to Constitutional Remedies, Art. 32) if rights are violated.
- f. Uphold human dignity – Safeguard respect, freedom, and fair treatment for everyone.

Q21. What is the difference between FPTP and Proportional Representation systems?

Ans. First Past the Post (FPTP)

1. Candidate with the highest votes in a constituency wins (even if less than 50%).
2. Single-member constituencies.
3. Individual candidates compete.
4. Winner represents the entire constituency.
5. Can produce stable governments.
6. Many votes are “wasted” as they don’t affect the result.
7. Example: India (Lok Sabha elections), UK, USA.

Proportional Representation (PR)

1. Seats are given to parties in proportion to the total votes they get.
2. Multi-member constituencies.
3. Voters usually choose parties, not just individual candidates.
4. Representation matches the percentage of votes received.
5. Fairer to smaller parties and minority groups.
6. Can lead to coalition governments.
7. Example: Israel, Netherlands, South Africa.

Q22. How is power divided between the Centre and States in India?

Ans. a. Union List

- Subjects on which only the Central Government can make laws.
- Includes defence, foreign affairs, currency, railways, atomic energy, etc.

b. State List

- Subjects on which only the State Governments can make laws.
- Includes police, public health, agriculture, local government, etc.

c. Concurrent List

- Subjects on which both Centre and States can make laws.
- Includes education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption, etc.
- If there is a conflict, Central law prevails.

Q23. Mention any four freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.

Ans. a. Freedom of speech and expression – Right to express opinions freely.

b. Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms – Right to hold meetings and rallies.

c. Freedom to form associations or unions – Right to create groups or organizations.

d. Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India – Right to travel anywhere within the country.

OR

Difference between the negative and positive liberty.

Ans. a. Negative Liberty

- Meaning: Absence of external restrictions or interference; freedom *from* constraints.
- Focus: Protects the individual from control by others or the state.
- Example: Freedom of speech without censorship.
- Key idea: “*Freedom from interference.*”

b. Positive Liberty

- Meaning: Ability to act on one’s own will, with the capacity and resources to make choices.
- Focus: Ensures individuals have the means and opportunities to develop and use their freedom.
- Example: Right to education (providing skills to use one’s freedom effectively).
- Key idea: “*Freedom to develop and achieve potential.*”

### **SECTION-D 4X3=12**

Q24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

“By freedom I mean all-round freedom, i.e. freedom for the individual as well as for society; freedom for the rich as well as for the poor; freedom for men as well as for women; freedom for all individuals and all classes. This freedom implies not only emancipation from political bondage but also equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste barriers and social iniquities and destruction of communalism and religious intolerance.” — Subhas Chandra Bose

**Questions:**

1. According to Bose, freedom must be for which sections of society? 1  
Ans. All sections of society – individuals, society, rich, poor, men, women, all classes.
2. Which economic principle is included in Bose’s idea of freedom? 1  
Ans. Equal distribution of wealth.
3. Name two forms of intolerance Bose wanted to destroy. 2  
Ans. Communalism and religious intolerance.

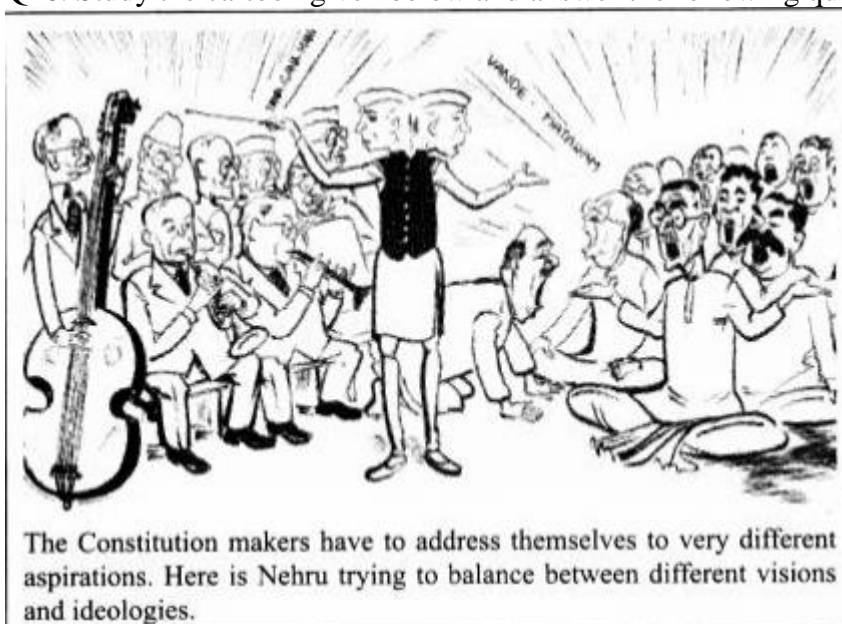
Q25. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established in 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Act to safeguard and promote human rights in India. The NHRC consists of a Chairperson (a retired Chief Justice of India), one member who is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court, one member who is or has been the Chief Justice of a High Court, and two members having knowledge or experience in human rights. In addition, the Chairpersons of the National Commissions for Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Women are its ex-officio members. The Commission’s main functions include investigating human rights violations, recommending action against violators, promoting human rights awareness, and reviewing laws and policies to ensure their compliance with human rights standards. It can also intervene in court proceedings involving human rights issues and recommend relief for victims.

**Questions:**

1. In which year was the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) established? 1  
Ans. 1993
2. Under which Act was the NHRC established? 1  
Ans. Human Rights Act
3. Who can be appointed as the Chairperson of NHRC? 1  
Ans. Retired Chief Justice of India
4. Mention one function of the NHRC. 1  
Ans. Investigating Human Rights Violation

Q26. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions:



**Questions:**

- (i) Can you identify what these different groups stand for? 2
- (ii) Who do you think prevailed in this balancing act? 2

Answers: (i) The cartoon refers to different religions, cultures, castes and regions having different preferences, i.e. liberal nationalists and radical nationalists.  
(ii) Both the songs 'Jana Gana Mana' and 'Vande Mataram' were accepted as national heritage. The first is our national anthem and the second is our national song. All the Indians show respect and sing both the songs. Despite so many diversities of languages customs, cultures, festivals the whole country has the same respect for national song and the tricolour. They balance the diversity of India.

### **SECTION-E 6X4=24**

Q27. Explain the writs in detail.

Ans. Habeas Corpus

- Purpose: To release a person who is illegally detained.
- Who can file: The detainee or anyone on their behalf.
- Effect: Court orders the authority to produce the person and justify the detention. If unlawful, the person is set free.
- Example: If someone is arrested without charges or kept in custody beyond the allowed time without trial.

Mandamus

- Purpose: To direct a public official, public body, corporation, or lower court to perform a duty they are legally obliged to do.
- Limitations: Cannot be issued against private individuals, the President, Governors, or against discretionary duties.
- Example: Forcing a government department to issue a license it is legally bound to grant.

Prohibition

- Purpose: Issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to stop proceedings in a case beyond its jurisdiction.
- Nature: Preventive, issued before the lower court gives its judgment.
- Example: High Court stopping a district court from hearing a matter that only the High Court is empowered to hear.

Certiorari

- Purpose: Issued by a higher court to transfer a case from a lower court/tribunal or to quash its order if it acted beyond jurisdiction or violated principles of natural justice.
- Nature: Both preventive and corrective.
- Example: Supreme Court quashing an order of a tribunal passed without giving the affected party a chance to be heard.

Quo Warranto

- Purpose: To question the legality of a person's claim to a public office.
- Effect: If the person is found not legally qualified, they must step down.
- Example: Challenging the appointment of a public officer who doesn't meet the eligibility criteria.

OR

A journalist is detained by the police without being told the reason. A state government employee is denied promotion despite fulfilling all criteria. A private company illegally occupies public land.

Using your knowledge of constitutional remedies, answer the following:

1. Identify which type of writ can be filed in each of the above situations.
2. Mention which Article of the Constitution guarantees the right to move the court for such remedies.
3. Explain briefly the purpose of each identified writ.

Ans. Identification of writs for each situation

- Journalist detained without reason: Habeas Corpus
- State government employee denied promotion despite eligibility: Mandamus
- Private company illegally occupies public land: Quo Warranto (*if holding public office illegally*) or Mandamus (*to compel authorities to act against illegal occupation*) — here, more fitting is Mandamus to make public authorities reclaim the land.

Constitutional Article

- Article 32 – Right to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- Article 226 – Right to move the High Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights and other legal rights.

Purpose of each identified writ

- Habeas Corpus – Orders the release of a person unlawfully detained; ensures personal liberty.
- Mandamus – Directs a public authority to perform a duty it is legally bound to perform.
- Mandamus (land case) – Compels authorities to take action against illegal occupation and enforce the law.

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Q28. What are the main features of the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system in India?

- Single-member constituencies – Each constituency elects one representative.
- Simple majority wins – Candidate with the highest number of votes wins, even if less than 50% of total votes.
- Territorial representation – Constituencies are based on geographical areas.
- Direct elections – Voters directly choose their representative.
- Clear and quick results – Counting is simple and results are declared fast.
- Stable governments – Often benefits larger parties, reducing the chance of fragmented legislatures.
- Used in Lok Sabha & State Assemblies – Adopted for most general elections in India.

OR

Explain the functions of the Election Commission of India in detail.

Ans. 1. Conduct of Elections

- Organises and supervises elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and the offices of President and Vice-President.
- Prepares election schedules and ensures smooth voting and counting.

2. Preparation & Revision of Electoral Rolls

- Prepares, updates, and maintains the voters' list.
- Removes names of ineligible voters and adds names of new eligible voters.

3. Recognition of Political Parties & Allotment of Symbols

- Registers political parties and grants them recognised/national/state party status.
- Allots election symbols to parties and independent candidates.

4. Monitoring Election Campaigns

- Enforces the Model Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates.
- Regulates campaign spending and monitors use of media, rallies, and advertisements.

5. Ensuring Free & Fair Voting

- Arranges polling stations and appoints polling staff.
- Uses measures like Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), VVPATs, and security forces to prevent malpractices.

6. Counting & Declaration of Results

- Supervises vote counting and declares official results.

7. Advisory Role

- Advises the President or Governor on disqualification of Members of Parliament or State Legislatures under the Constitution.

8. Voter Education

- Runs awareness programmes like SVEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) to increase voter turnout.

Q29. Discuss the main features of Indian Federalism.

- Dual Government System – Division of powers between the Central Government and State Governments.
- Written Constitution – A single, detailed, and written document defines the powers and functions of each level of government.
- Division of Powers (Seventh Schedule) – Powers are divided into the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List.

- Supremacy of the Constitution – Both Centre and States function according to the provisions of the Constitution.
- Independent Judiciary – The Supreme Court settles disputes between the Centre and States (Article 131).
- Rigid Constitution – Certain provisions can be amended only with the consent of a majority of States (Article 368).
- Single Citizenship – All Indians are citizens of India, not of individual states.
- Strong Centre – In case of conflict, the Union law prevails over State law in the Concurrent List; during emergencies, the Centre can legislate on State List matters.
- Interdependence – Though powers are divided, both levels cooperate in areas of common interest.

Q30. Explain the importance of the Right to Freedom in the Indian Constitution.

Ans. a. Protects Personal Liberty – Ensures that individuals can think, speak, and act without unnecessary interference from the state.

b. Supports Democratic Participation – Freedom of speech, assembly, and association enable citizens to express opinions, protest, and form political or social groups.

c. Promotes Social Interaction & Movement – Freedom to move freely and reside anywhere in India helps maintain national unity.

d. Provides Economic Freedom – Freedom to practise any profession or trade promotes economic growth and self-reliance.

e. Prevents Arbitrary Detention – Articles 21 and 22 protect against unlawful arrest and guarantee fair legal procedures.

f. Balances Individual & State Interests – While granting freedoms, it allows reasonable restrictions for public order, morality, and security.

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