



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST-II (2025-2026)

Class-XI

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE (CODE- 028)

Time: -3 Hours

F.M.-80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There are internal choices in two of the 4 marks questions.
6. Question numbers 24-26 are picture, map and passage based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words.
8. There are internal choices in all the 6 marks questions.

Q.NO

SECTION-A (12x1=12 MARKS)

Marks

1. Which of the following is a good reason to conclude that the authority of the Constitution is higher than that of the Parliament? **1**
 - A) The Constitution was framed before the Parliament came into being.
 - B) The Constitution-makers were more eminent leaders than the members of the Parliament.
 - C) The Constitution specifies how the Parliament is to be formed and what are its powers.
 - D) The Constitution cannot be amended by the Parliament.
2. Given below are two statements: **1**

Statement I: Fundamental Rights, as enshrined in Part III of the Indian Constitution, are justiciable in nature, thereby enabling individuals to seek judicial remedy in case of their infringement.

Statement II: The Fundamental Rights aim not merely to guarantee formal equality and liberty but also to provide safeguards against socio-economic exploitation, thereby upholding the constitutional vision of justice and individual dignity.

In the light of above statement, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

 - A) Only statement I is correct.
 - B) Only statement II is correct.
 - C) Both statements I and II are correct.
 - D) Both statements I and II are not correct.
3. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate option as answer: **1**

Assertion (A): The First Past the Post (FPTP) system in India ensures proportional representation of all communities.

Reason(R): In FPTP, the candidate with the highest number of votes wins, even without an absolute majority.

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 true, but R is false.
 - D) A is false, but R is true.

4. Choose the wrong statement/s 1
- I. The legislature of the States is described as State legislature.
 - II. The Rajya Sabha represents the States of India.
 - III. The Lok Sabha is called the Lower House of the Parliament.
 - IV. The Parliament can remove the Prime Minister from office through impeachment.
- A) Only I.
B) I and II.
C) Only IV.
D) II, III AND IV.
5. The head of the government is usually known as Prime Minister in _____. 1
- A) parliamentary system
B) semi-presidential system
C) presidential system
D) dictatorship.
6. Select the correct option.
If the court finds that a person is holding an office which he is not entitled to, it issues the _____ writ to restrict that person from acting as an office holder. 1
- A) Quo Warranto
B) Prohibition
C) Mandamus
D) Habeas Corpus
7. Choose the wrong statement. 1
- A) Political theory has a specific definition of any shape or particular areas which may be applicable as per terms.
B) Politics is referred to struggle for power to maintain relationship between power and authority which is a desire of an act of will.
C) Vigilant citizens are a must for the successful working of a democracy.
D) The philosophers in political science can generate the new ideas to would the society.
8. Why was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964? 1
- A) He provoked the people to attack on the whites.
B) He spread communal feelings among the people.
C) He dared to oppose apartheid regime in his country.
D) He was responsible for the attack on a theatre meant for the whites.
9. What do you mean by social equality? 1
- A) Freedom from fear of hunger
B) No discrimination should be made on the basis of caste, colour, race, creed, sex, region, religion, etc.
C) All citizens are equal before law.
D) All citizens should have the means to meet their needs.
10. What is/are the principle(s) of justice? 1
- A) Equal treatment for equals.
B) Provision of minimum standard of living and equal opportunities to the needy.
C) Recognition of different efforts and skills during rewards and responsibilities.
D) All of the above
11. The assumption behind _____ is that all persons are entitled to certain things simply because they are human beings. 1
- A) social rights
B) human rights
C) cultural rights
D) economic rights
12. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate option as answer: 1

Assertion (A): The Constitution of India provides for a single citizenship.

Reason (R): A single citizenship ensures that all Indians are treated equally in terms of rights and duties, irrespective of the state they belong to.

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 true, but R is false.
- D) A is false, but R is true.

SECTION-B (6x2=12 MARKS)

- 13. How can you justify that India is a Republic? 2
- 14. Imagine a classroom where students have complete freedom to do anything without any rules. How could this situation show the importance of constraints in ensuring freedom for everyone? 2
- 15. Evaluate how effectively the Directive Principles of State Policy have guided the Indian government in promoting social justice and welfare. Give two points to support your answer. 2
- 16. What do you understand by 'Political Equality'? 2
- 17. Analyse the role of the Election Commission of India in ensuring free and fair elections. 2
- 18. Imagine a government scheme aimed at providing education to marginalized communities. How does such a scheme reflect the idea of social justice? 2

SECTION-C (5x4=20 MARKS)

- 19. How does the Indian Parliament control the Executive? 4
- 20. To what extent have India's constitutional provisions and policies been successful in ensuring social justice? Analyse. 4
- 21. A. Evaluate the nature of the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister in the Indian parliamentary system. 4

OR

B. To what extent has the dominance of executive leadership influenced the functioning of the political system? Discuss.

- 22. A What safeguards are available for rights? 4

OR

B. Can it be stated that rights are absolute? Give reasons.

- 23. If you were appointed as the President of India, how would you use your constitutional powers to handle a situation where no political party secures a clear majority after the general elections? 4

SECTION-D (3x4=12 MARKS)

- 24. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: 1+1+1+1= 4



Choose the most appropriate option:

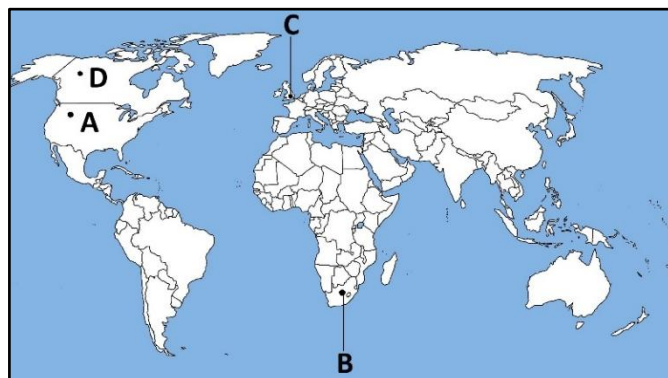
- I) Which fundamental right prohibits child labor in India?
 - A) Right to Equality.
 - B) Right to Freedom.
 - C) Right against Exploitation.
 - D) Right to Education.

- II) The minimum age for employment in hazardous occupations as per Indian law is _____.
 A) 10 years.
 B) 12 years.
 C) 14 years.
 D) 18 years
- III) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was enacted in _____.
 A) 1986.
 B) 1996.
 C) 2006.
 D) 2016.
- IV) Which of the following rights is NOT a Fundamental Right in India?
 A) Right to Property.
 B) Right to Freedom of Assembly.
 C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty.
 D) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows: **1+1+1+1= 4**

Sr. Number for the Information used.	Concerned alphabet given in the map.	Name of the State
I		
II		
III		
IV		

- i. From this country India adopted the institution of the speaker and her/his role.
- ii. From this country India adopted A quasi-federal form of government (a federal system with a strong central government).
- iii. From this country India adopted the Charter of Fundamental Rights.
- iv. Nelson Mandela belonged to this country.



26. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below: **1+1+1+1= 4**

The notion of universal human rights has been used by oppressed people all over the world to challenge laws which segregate them and deny them equal opportunities and rights. In fact, it is through the struggles of groups that have felt excluded that the interpretation of existing rights has sometimes been altered. Slavery has, for instance, been abolished, but there are other struggles that have only had a limited success. Even today there are communities struggling to define humanity in a way which includes them.

- I) What has been a key use of the notion of universal human rights?
 A) To enforce laws only in developed countries.

- B) To challenge laws that segregate and deny rights.
 - C) To create new laws without consultation.
 - D) To maintain traditional social hierarchies.
- II)** How have struggles by excluded groups impacted the interpretation of rights?
- A) They have had no effect on existing rights.
 - B) They have led to alterations in the interpretation of rights.
 - C) They have removed all rights from minority groups.
 - D) They have replaced universal rights with local laws.
- III)** The notion of universal human rights is meant to protect _____.
- A) Only the rights of majority groups.
 - B) All human beings equally.
 - C) Only citizens of a particular country.
 - D) Only privileged classes.
- IV)** Why have some interpretations of rights changed over time?
- A) Because laws have become stricter.
 - B) Due to pressures and struggles from excluded groups.
 - C) Because universal human rights are not important.
 - D) Due to economic growth only.

SECTION-E(4X6=24 MARKS)

- 27. A.** How can the Lok Sabha serve as a platform for expressing popular sentiments and people's expectations rather than merely exercising effective control over the executive? Give reasons with suitable examples. **6**
- OR**
- B.** Imagine you are a newly elected Member of Parliament. In a parliamentary democracy like India, what practical steps would you take within the legislature to ensure that the needs and concerns of your constituents are addressed effectively?
- 28. A.** Evaluate the relevance of the different types of justice—political, social, economic, and legal—in Legal Justice – Guarantees equality before the law and protection of rights. While the judiciary provides a platform for redressal, delays and high costs in legal processes affect accessibility for the poor. **6**
- OR**
- B.** To what extent does John Rawls' idea of the veil of ignorance provide a fair and unbiased method for framing principles of justice in a society? Give reasons for your answer.
- 29. A.** Analyse how the relationship between the political executive and the permanent executive ensures both democratic accountability and administrative efficiency in India. **6**
- OR**
- B.** Examine how the powers and functions of the Prime Minister make the office the most powerful position in the Indian executive.
- 30. A.** Explain how the idea of full and equal membership ensures that all citizens enjoy the same rights and opportunities in a democracy. Support your answer with examples. **6**
- OR**
- B.** How do citizens generally expect their state to function and respond to their needs?

