

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA
Final Examination (19 February 2026)

Class XI (Humanities)
Subject - Political Science (Set - A)

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs.

INSTRUCTIONS:

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1. The question paper consists of 5 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.

5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each.

6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.

7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each.

8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section - A (12 marks)

- Q1. India borrowed the provision of First Past the Post System from the: (1)
a) French Constitution b) Canadian Constitution c) British Constitution d) South African Constitution (1)
- Q2. Who was the first Prime Minister of India? (1)
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d) Indira Gandhi (1)
- Q3. Russia has a semi-presidential system with the head of the state as :- (1)
a) President b) Prime Minister c) Emperor d) Chancellor (1)
- Q4. Which right allows people to seek justice in courts? (1)
a) Right to Freedom b) Right to Equality c) Right to Vote d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Q5. Directions: In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: (1)
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
- Assertion (A) : The Supreme Court of India is one of the very powerful courts anywhere in the world.
Reason (R) : The functions and responsibilities of the Supreme Court are defined by the Constitution.
- Q6. The power of the Government to disallow media from publishing or showing certain stories is _____. (1)
a) censorship b) dictatorship c) rule of law d) freedom of press (1)
- Q7. A state governed directly by a priestly order is called _____. (1)
a) Secular state b) Democratic state c) Theocratic state d) Federal state (1)
- Q8. Which slogan was raised during the French Revolution to demand equality? (1)
a) Peace, Land and Bread
b) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
c) Workers of the world unite
d) One humanity, one people, one destiny
- Q9. In which book did Plato discuss issues of justice? (1)
a) The Social Contract b) Essay Concerning Human Understanding
c) The Art of War d) The Republic
- Q10. Match the following and identify the correct option: (1)
- | Lists | Subject |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) Union List | a) Agriculture |
| 2) State List | b) Atomic Energy |
| 3) Concurrent List | c) Cyber Laws |
| 4) Residuary powers | d) Education |
- a) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c b) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d c) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d d) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d

A-1



- Q25.
- Q11. When did General Assembly of the United Nations adopt and proclaim the Universal Declaration of Human Rights? (1)
a) October 24, 1948 b) December 24, 1948 c) December 10, 1948 d) October 10, 1948
- Q12. Economic Right is the right to (1)
a) Contest elections b) free and fair trial c) equality before law d) work and gain a livelihood

Section - B (12 Marks)

- Q13. How can you say that Indian Constitution is a living document? (2)
- Q14. What do you understand by Original Jurisdiction? (2)
- Q15. When was anti-defection amendment act passed? Why was it passed? (2)
- Q16. Discuss the role played by Aung San Suu Kyi in bringing about freedom for her country, Myanmar? (2)
- Q17. What do you understand by Political Rights? (2)
- Q18. Describe Justice according to German Philosopher Immanuel Kant. (2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

- Q19. Discuss any 4 functions of Constitution. (4)
- Q20. What do you understand by Parliamentary form of Government? Why did India adopt Parliamentary Executive? (4)
- Q21. Define federalism. Discuss its features. (4)
- Q22. Why is Affirmative action considered necessary for promoting equality? (4)
- Q23. Discuss any 4 main features of Western Model of Secularism. (4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

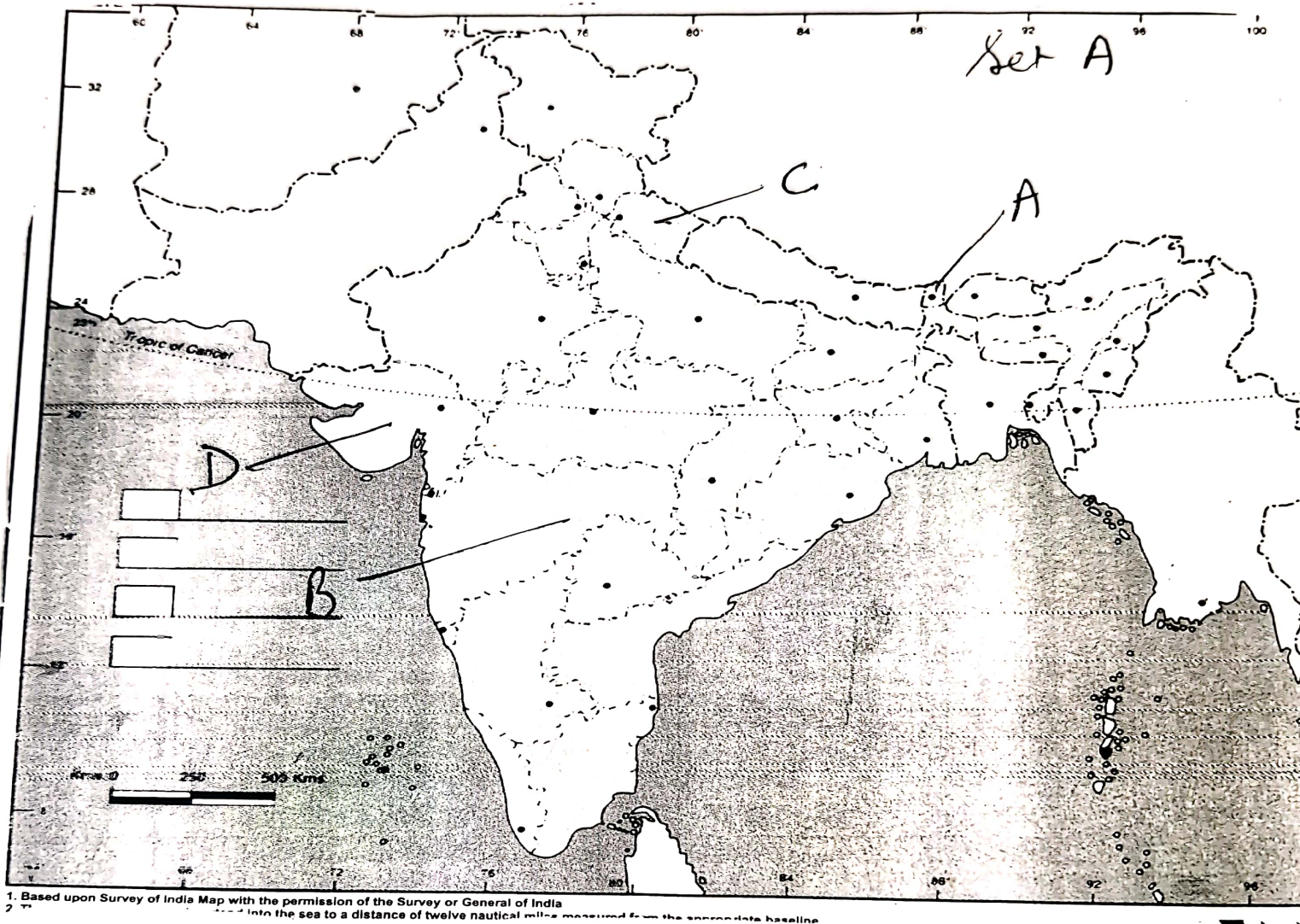
- Q24. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows: (4)

The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) presides over the Election Commission, but does not have more powers than the other Election Commissioners. The CEC and the two Election Commissioners have equal powers to take all decisions relating to elections as a collective body. They are appointed by the President of India on the advice of the council of Ministers. It is therefore possible for a ruling party to appoint a partisan person to the commission who might favour them in the elections. This fear has led many to suggest that this procedure should be changed. Many persons have suggested that a different method should be followed that makes consultation with the leader of opposition and the Chief Justice of India necessary for the appointment of CEC and Election Commissioners.

The Constitution ensures the security of the tenure of the CEC and Election Commissioners. They are appointed for a six year term or continue till the age of 65, whichever is earlier. The CEC can be removed before the expiry of the term, by the President if both Houses of Parliament make such a recommendation with a special majority. This is done to ensure that a ruling party cannot remove a CEC who refuses to favour it in elections. The Election Commissioners can be removed by the President of India.

- Who presides over the Election Commission? (1)
a) President b) Chief Election Commissioner c) Prime Minister d) Governor
- Who appoints the Election Commissioners of India? (1)
a) Prime Minister b) Chief Justice of India c) President of India d) Chief Minister
- What is the tenure of Chief Election Commissioners and Election Commissioners? (1)
a) 6 years b) 5 years c) 4 years d) 2 years
- The CEC can be removed before the expiry of the term by the President on the recommendation of _____ (1)
a) Lok Sabha b) Council of Ministers
c) Both Houses of Parliament d) Prime Minister

- Q25. In the given outline map of India, four places have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these places on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet. (4)
- State having Bicameral Legislature
 - State with lowest representation in Rajya Sabha
 - State associated with Sardar Sarovar Dam
 - State Carved out from Uttar Pradesh



Q26 Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows:

- What does the cartoon represent? (1)
- Why is 'Politics' considered as dirty game? (1)
- Why is the woman shown in picture advising the person to retire from politics? (2)



You must retire from politics at once!
Your activities are having a bad influence on him. He thinks he can get away with lying and cheating.

Section - E (24 Marks)

Q27. What is a Bill? Describe the process of how a Bill becomes a law in the Indian Parliament? (6)

OR

Q28. Analyse the Fundamental Rights granted under the Right to Freedom in detail. "Many states and even many political parties have demanded that states should have more autonomy as compared to the Central Government". Give reasons. (6)

OR

Q29. Analyse the powers, functions and position the Prime Minister of India, especially in a Coalition Government. (6)

What are Rights? Discuss the concept of human rights in detail.

OR

Discuss Marxist view of Equality in detail.

(6)

Q30. Discuss the main principles of Justice under following headings:

- a) Equal treatment for Equals
- b) Proportionate Justice

OR

How does John Rawl use the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds?