

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA

Final Examination (19 February 2026)

Class XI (Humanities)

Subject - Political Science (Set - B)

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs.

INSTRUCTIONS:

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 Directive Principles of State Policy from: (1)
a) British Constitution b) Irish Constitution c) French Constitution d) Canadian Constitution
- Q2. Who was the first President of India? (1)
a) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru b) Indira Gandhi c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- Q3. Japan has Parliamentary system with the head of the state as:- (1)
a) President b) Emperor c) Chancellor d) Prime Minister
- Q4. Which fundamental right is related to the abolition of untouchability? (1)
a) Right to Equality b) Right to Freedom c) Right to Education d) Right against Exploitation
- 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 President has a right to seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court on any question of law.
- Reason (R) : The Constitution makes it obligatory for the President to accept the advice rendered by the Supreme Court.
- Q6. What is the main purpose of Liberty? (1)
a) To create anarchy
b) To ensure individual freedom and dignity
c) To give more power to the Government
d) To limit democracy
- Q7. Identify the country which has an official state religion :- (1)
a) India b) USA c) Pakistan d) Japan
- Q8. Which concept refers to equality to rights and opportunities for men and women? (1)
a) Socialism b) Liberalism c) Marxism d) Feminism
- Q9. Identify the Chinese philosopher who argued that kings should maintain justice by punishing wrong doers and rewarding the virtuous. (1)
a) Glaucon b) Confucius c) Socrates d) Plato
- Q10. Match the following and identify the correct option: (1)

Lists	Subject
1) Union List	a) Police
2) State List	b) Foreign affairs
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

B-1



Q11. When did General Assembly of the United Nations adopt and proclaim the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- a) December 24, 1948 b) December 10, 1948 c) October 24, 1948 d) October 10, 1948

Q12. The Political Right is the right to

- a) Shelter b) Sustainable development c) Livelihood d) Contest elections

(1)

Section - B (12 Marks)

Q13. How can you say that Indian Constitution is rigid as well as flexible?

(2)

Q14. What do the Committees of Parliament do? Discuss any 2 merits of these Committees.

(2)

Q15. What do you understand by Appellate Jurisdiction?

(2)

Q16. Mention the points of difference between Self Regarding Actions and Other Regarding Actions.

(2)

Q17. Discuss the role played by Nelson Mandela in bringing freedom for his country, South Africa.

(2)

Q18. What do you understand by Economic Rights?

(2)

Section - C (20 Marks)

Q19. How does Constitution sets limits on the powers of the Government?

(4)

Q20. What does Indian bureaucracy consist of? What are the drawbacks of this system?

(4)

Q21. Define federalism. Discuss its features.

(4)

Q22. How can formal Equality be established in society?

(4)

Q23. Discuss any 4 main features of Indian Model of Secularism.

(4)

Section - D (12 Marks)

Q24. Read the passage and answer the questions that follows:

(4)

Who decides which constituency is to be reserved? On what basis is this decision taken? This decision is taken by an independent body called the Delimitation Commission. The Delimitation Commission is appointed by the President of India and works in collaboration with the Election Commission of India. It is appointed for the purpose of drawing up the boundaries of constituencies all over the country. A quota of constituencies to be reserved in each State is fixed depending on the proportion of SC or ST in that State. After drawing the boundaries, the Delimitation Commission looks at the composition of population in each constituency. Those constituencies that have the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population are reserved for ST. In the case of Scheduled Castes, the Delimitation Commission looks at two things. It picks constituencies that have higher proportion of Scheduled Caste population. But it also spreads these constituencies in different regions of the State. This is done because the Scheduled Caste population is generally spread evenly throughout the country. These reserved constituencies can be rotated each time the Delimitation exercise is undertaken.

1. Which Commission takes decision regarding reservation of Constituency?

(1)

- a) Election Commission b) Delimitation Commission
c) Sarkaria Commission d) Human Rights Commission

2. Who appoints the Delimitation Commission?

(1)

- a) The President of India b) Prime Minister of India
c) Election Commission d) Chief Justice of India

3. The Delimitation Commission works in collaboration with _____

(1)

- a) Parliament b) Election Commission of India c) Prime Minister d) Chief Minister

4. Why is Delimitation Commission appointed?

(1)

- a) to settle water disputes
b) to solve centre-state disputes
c) to settle border disputes

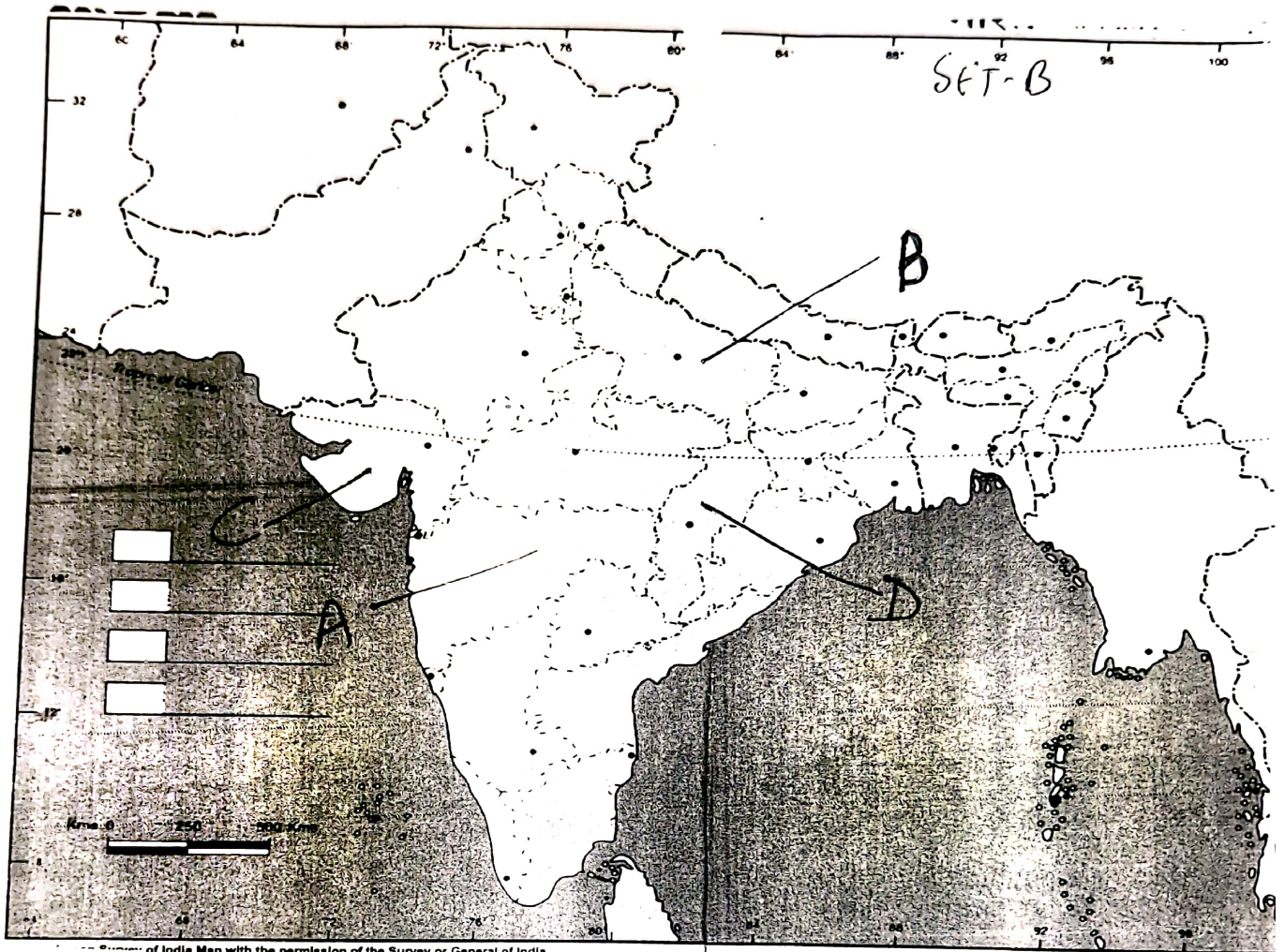
d) for the purpose of drawing up the boundaries of constituencies all over the country

B - 2



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)

- i) State with largest representation in Rajya Sabha
- ii) State having Bicameral Legislature
- iii) State Carved out from Madhya Pradesh
- iv) State associated with Sardar Sarovar Dam



Q26 Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follows: (4)

- 1) What does the cartoon represent? (1)
- 2) Why do you think such situation occurs? (2)
- 3) Who takes final decision on such cases? (1)



Section - E (24 Marks)

Q27. Why does a country like India need a Parliament? Describe its main functions. (6)

OR

Evaluate the "Right to Equality" as a crucial pillar of Indian Constitution. How does it eliminate social Inequalities?

Q28. "It is generally accepted that the Indian Constitution has created a strong Central Government". (6)
Comment on the statement.

OR

How is the President of India elected? Discuss its discretionary powers in detail.

Q29. What are Rights? Discuss the relationship between Rights and Responsibilities. (6)

OR

Discuss liberal theory of Equality in detail.

Q30. How does John Rawls use the idea of a veil of ignorance to argue that fair and just distribution can be defended on rational grounds? (6)

OR

Examine the main principles of Justice under followings headings:

- a) Equal treatment for Equals.
- b) Recognition of special needs.