

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, NCT OF DELHI

CLASS 11 -POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

MIDTERM EXAMINATION PRACTICE PAPER(2025-26)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

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.
9. In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

PART-A(12x1=12)

1. . _____ is the maximum permissible strength of the Lok Sabha as per the Constitution? 1
(a) 543
(b) 545
(c) 550
(d) 552
2. Which among the following is a function of the Constitution? 1
(a) It conducts elections and declares results.
(b) It decides the economic policies of the country.

- (c) It defines the powers and responsibilities of the government.
 (d) It manages the day-to-day administration of ministries.
3. Given below are two statements: 1
 Statement I: The Motilal Nehru committee had demanded a bill of rights as far back as in 1928.
 Statement II: Fundamental Rights are different from other rights available to us. While ordinary legal rights are protected and enforced by ordinary law, Fundamental Rights are protected and guaranteed by the constitution of the country
 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.
4. In India, who is responsible for conducting elections for Parliament and State Legislatures? 1
 (a) Prime Minister's Office
 (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
 (c) Election Commission of India
 (d) Supreme Court of India
5. What is the minimum age required for a person to be registered as a voter in India? 1
 (a) 21 years
 (b) 25 years
 (c) 18 years
 (d) 16 years
6. 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): India follows the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system for Lok Sabha elections.
 Reason(R): The FPTP system ensures proportional representation of all political parties in Parliament.
 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.
7. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by which of the following methods? 1
 (a) Universal Adult Franchise
 (b) Direct election by the people
 (c) Proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
 (d) First Past the Post System
8. Who is the *de jure* (legal) head of the Union Executive in India? 1
 (a) The Prime Minister
 (b) The President

- (c) The Chief Justice of India
(d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
9. The term of office for the President of India is: 1
- (a) 4 years
(b) 5 years
(c) 6 years
(d) Until further notice
10. Match the following terms given below with the help of codes given below: 1

Column A (Terms)	Column B (Descriptions)
I. Lok Sabha	i. Upper House of Parliament
II. Rajya Sabha	ii. Directly elected by the people
III. Speaker of Lok Sabha	iii. Presides over joint sessions of Parliament
IV. Money Bill	iv. Can only be introduced in Lok Sabha

Codes:

- A) I-(ii), II-(i), III-(iii), IV-(iv)
 B) I-(iii), II-(i), III-(ii), IV-(iv)
 C) I-(ii), II-(i), III-(iv), IV-(iii)
 D) I-(iii), II-(i), III-(iv), IV-(ii)
11. Which house of the Indian Parliament is considered a permanent house and cannot be dissolved? 1
- (a) Lok Sabha
(b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Vidhan Sabha
(d) Gram Sabha
12. Arrange the following in chronological order of their creation: 1
- I. Debate and discussion in the House
 II. Introduction of the Bill
 III. Approval by the second House
 IV. Assent by the President
- Select the correct option:
- A) (III), (II), (IV), (I)
 B) (II), (I), (III), (IV)
 C) (IV), (I), (III), (II)
 D) (I), (II), (III), (IV)
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PART-B (6x2=12)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 13. Give two reasons why a Constitution is important for a country. | 2 |
| 14. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Human Rights. | 2 |
| 15. What is the 'First Past the Post' system of election? | 2 |
| 16. Briefly explain the concept of 'Political Executive'. | 2 |
| 17. Name any two powers of the Lok Sabha that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. | 2 |
| 18. What is the primary role of the opposition in a parliamentary democracy? | 2 |
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PART-C (5x4=20)

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|---|---|
| 19. Explain any four types of Writs issued by the Supreme Court/High Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. | 4 |
| 20. Discuss any two electoral reforms that have been implemented or are being considered in India. | 4 |
| 21. Differentiate between the Presidential and Parliamentary systems of Executive with two points each. | 4 |

OR

Distinguish between the political executive and the permanent executive in India. Why is the political executive more powerful?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 22. How does the Parliament control the Executive? Explain any two methods. | 4 |
|---|---|

OR

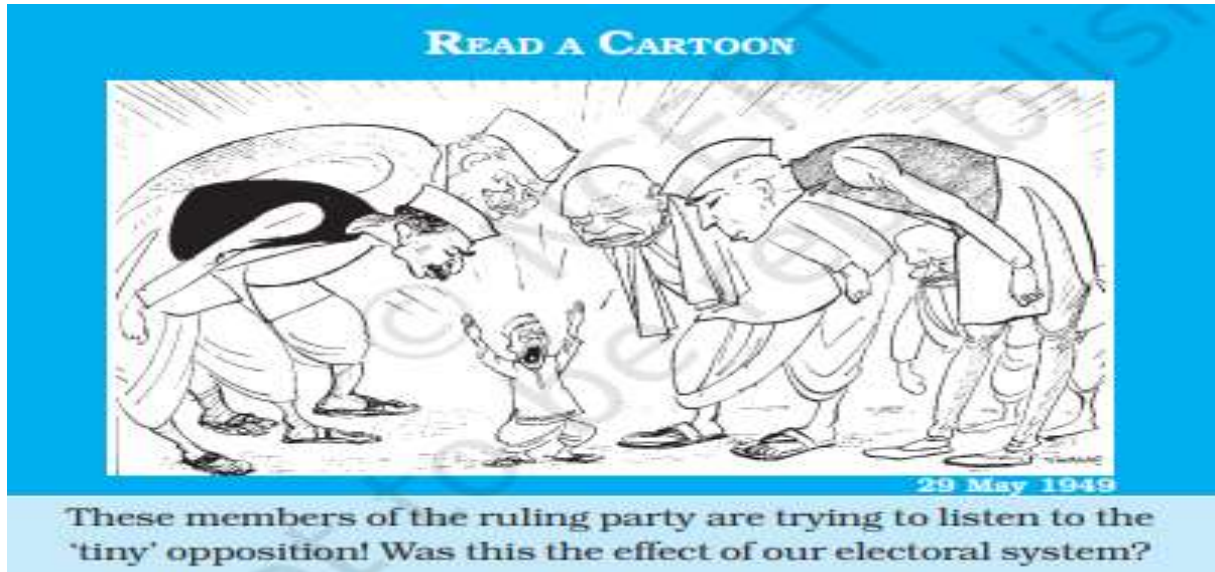
What is the role of the legislature in a democratic government? Mention any two functions it performs.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 23. Explain the concept of 'Judicial Review' in the Indian context. | 4 |
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PART-D (3x4=12)

24. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

4x1=4



Choose the most appropriate option:

(i) What does the cartoon primarily criticize?

- A. The lack of education among voters
- B. The inefficiency of government policies
- C. The imbalance created by the electoral system
- D. The role of media in politics

(ii) . How is the opposition depicted in the cartoon?

- A. As aggressive and dominant
- B. As small and struggling to be heard
- C. As indifferent and silent
- D. As equal in power to the ruling party

(iii) What visual element is used to highlight the power disparity between the ruling party and the opposition?

- A. Use of color symbolism
- B. Placement of characters in the background
- C. Contrast in size between figures
- D. Use of abstract shapes

(iv). What rhetorical question is posed in the cartoon to provoke thought about political representation?

A. “Is democracy truly democratic?”

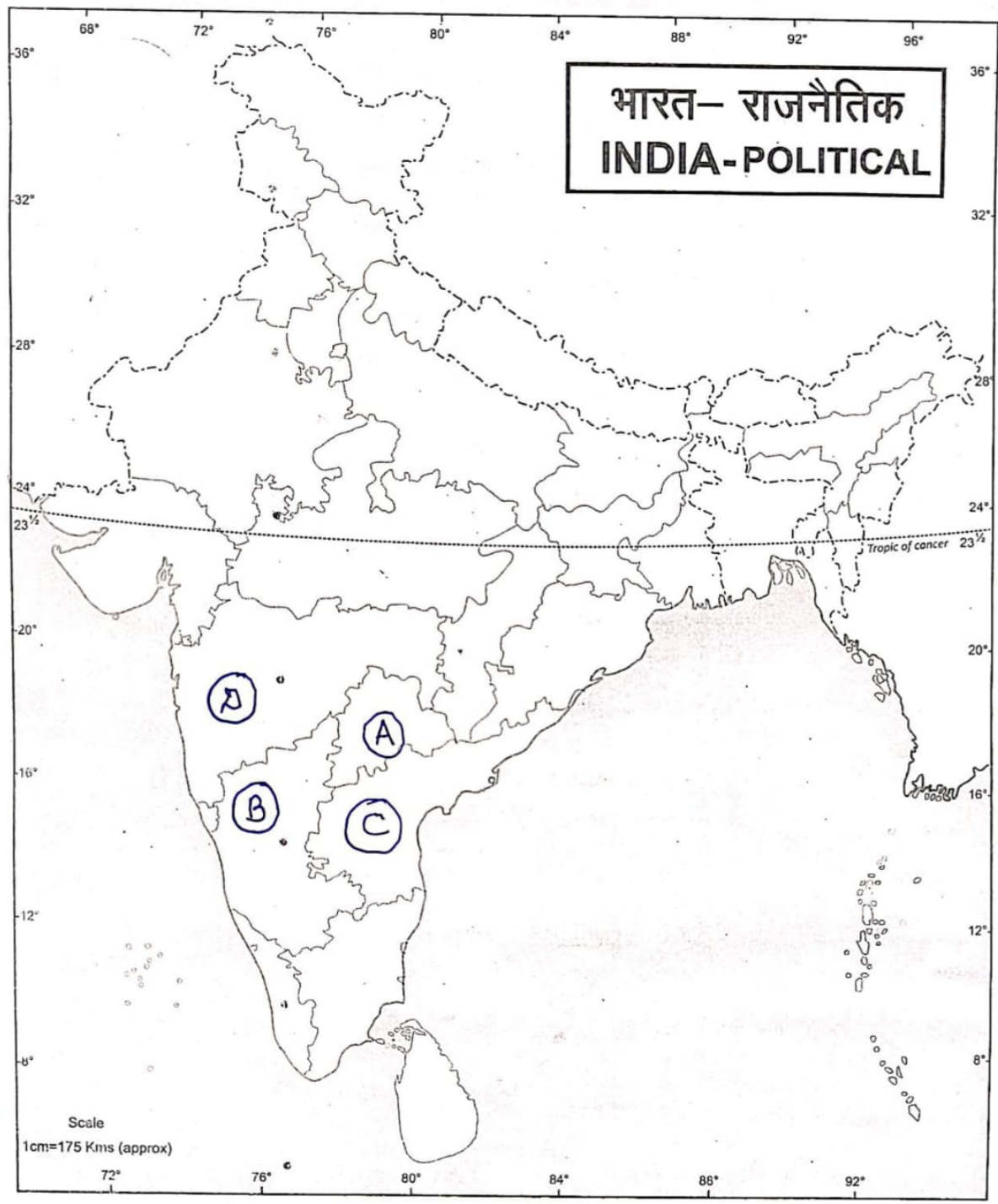
B. “Was this the effect of our electoral system?”

C. “Should the opposition be louder?”

D. “Are elections fair in this country?”

Note: The following are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q.No.24:

1. Which political party dominated the first three elections of India?
 2. Who was the first foreign minister of independent India?
 3. When were the first general elections of independent India held?
 4. Write any one problem faced by the Election Commission at the time of the first elections.
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: 4x1=4



Sr. Number for the Information used	Concerned alphabet given in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		

(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) State which is having bicameral legislation and Kannada language is spoken
- (ii) State which is having bicameral legislation and divided in 2014
- (iii) State which is having bicameral legislation and created in 2014
- (iv) State which is having bicameral legislation and known for Marathi language

Note: The following are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q.No.25:

- (i) State which is having bicameral legislation and Kannada language is spoken
- (ii) State which is having bicameral legislation and divided in in 2014
- (iii) State which is having bicameral legislation and created in 2014
- (iv) State which is having bicameral legislation and known for Marathi language

26. Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:
4x1=4

The appointment of judges has never been free from political controversy. It is part of the political process. It makes a difference who serves in the Supreme Court and High Court— a difference in how the Constitution is interpreted. The political philosophy of the judges, their views about active and assertive judiciary or controlled and committed judiciary have an impact on the fate of the legislations enacted. Council of Ministers, Governors and Chief Ministers and Chief Justice of India — all influence the process of judicial appointment.

As far as the appointment of the Chief Justice of India (CJI) is concerned, over the years, a convention had developed whereby the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court was appointed as the Chief Justice of India. This convention was however broken twice. In 1973 A. N. Ray was appointed as CJI superseding three senior Judges. Again, Justice M.H. Beg was appointed superseding Justice H.R. Khanna (1975).

1. Which convention regarding the appointment of the Chief Justice of India was broken in 1973?

- A. Appointing the youngest judge as CJI
- B. Appointing a judge from a minority community
- C. Appointing the senior-most judge as CJI
- D. Appointing a judge with political experience

2. Who was superseded in 1975 when Justice M.H. Beg was appointed as Chief Justice of India?

- A. Justice A.N. Ray

B. Justice H.R. Khanna

C. Justice Y.V. Chandrachud

D. Justice P.N. Bhagwati

3. Which of the following individuals or bodies influence the process of judicial appointments in India?

A. Only the President

B. Only the Parliament

C. Council of Ministers, Governors, Chief Ministers, and Chief Justice of India

D. Only the Supreme Court judges

4. Why is the political philosophy of judges considered significant in judicial appointments?

A. It affects how the Constitution is interpreted

B. It determines their salary and tenure

C. It influences their popularity among politicians

D. It decides their eligibility for promotion

PART-E(4x6=24)

27. "The Indian Constitution is a living document." Justify this statement by explaining the provisions for amendments and the role of the judiciary in interpreting the Constitution. 6

OR

Why do we need a Constitution, and how is it framed in a democratic country like India?

28. Explain the Right to Freedom in detail, covering its various aspects and reasonable restrictions. 6

OR

Explain any three Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. Why are these rights essential in a democracy?

29. Describe the key functions of the Election Commission of India. How does it ensure free and fair elections? 6

OR

Explain the significance of elections in a democracy. How does the system of representation work in India?

30. Explain the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India. 6

OR

Explain the role and importance of the judiciary in a democratic country like India. How does it ensure independence and fairness?