

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Mid-Term Examination
Practice Question Paper
Political Science (Code-028)
Class – XI
Session: 2026–27

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into five sections – A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A (Questions 1 to 12) consists of Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B (Questions 13 to 18) consists of Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Answer in 50 to 60 words.
5. Section C (Questions 19 to 23) consists of Long Answer Type-I Questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Answer in 100 to 120 words.
6. Section D (Questions 24 to 26) consists of passage, picture/cartoon and map-based questions. Answer each appropriately.
7. Section E (Questions 27 to 30) consists of Long Answer Type-II Questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Answer in 170 to 180 words.
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper, but internal choices are provided in some questions. In such questions, attempt only one option.
9. Alternative questions are provided for visually impaired students in place of visual-based questions. Only they should attempt these questions.

Part–A (12x1=12 Marks)

1. Arrange the following events related to Fundamental Rights in the correct chronological order: 1

- a) Mention of Fundamental Rights in the Nehru Report
- b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights
- c) Formation of the Constituent Assembly
- d) Inclusion of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution

Options:

- (A) a, b, c, d
- (B) b, a, c, d
- (C) a, c, b, d
- (D) c, a, b, d

2. In the following question, a reason is given after the assertion. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1

Assertion (A): The President in India is the nominal head of the executive.

Reason (R): The powers of the real executive are exercised by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

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.

3. Match the words given in Column A with their meanings given in Column B: 1

Column A	Column B
(1) Prime Minister	(i) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(2) Vice-President	(ii) Guardian of the Constitution
(3) Supreme Court	(iii) House directly elected by the people
(4) Lok Sabha	(iv) Head of the real executive

Options:

- (A) I-(ii), II-(iv), III-(iii), IV-(i)
- (B) I-(ii), II-(i), III-(iii), IV-(iv)
- (C) I-(ii), II-(iii), III-(iv), IV-(i)
- (D) I-(iv), II-(i), III-(ii), IV-(iii)

4. Who elects the Speaker of the Lok Sabha? 1
- (A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Members of the Lok Sabha
(D) Members of the Rajya Sabha
5. Which of the following statements is true? 1
- Statement 1:** The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected indirectly.
Statement 2: The members of the Constituent Assembly were directly elected by the people.
- (A) Both statements are true
(B) Both statements are false
(C) Statement 1 is true, but Statement 2 is false
(D) Statement 1 is false, but Statement 2 is true
6. Who administers the oath to the President of India? 1
- (A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Vice-President
(D) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
7. What is the main purpose of preparing an electoral roll? 1
- (A) To identify eligible voters
(B) To select candidates
(C) To declare election results
(D) To register political parties
8. Which institution takes the final decision regarding the conduct of elections in India? 1
- (A) Parliament
(B) Election Commission
(C) Prime Minister's Office
(D) Supreme Court
9. Which of the following rights is no longer a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution? 1
- (A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Freedom
(C) Right to Property
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion
10. Abolition of untouchability comes under which Fundamental Right? 1
- (A) Right to Freedom
(B) Right to Equality
(C) Right to Freedom of Religion
(D) Cultural and Educational Rights

11. Who has the power of Judicial Review in India? 1
- (A) Parliament
(B) Judiciary
(C) Election Commission
(D) Council of Ministers
12. What is the main objective of the independence of the judiciary? 1
- (A) To ensure impartial justice
(B) To make laws
(C) To conduct elections
(D) To run the government

Part-B (6×2 = 12 Marks)

13. State any two major features of the Constituent Assembly. 2
14. Highlight any two provisions of the Right to Freedom. 2
15. What is meant by a constituency for elections in India? 2
16. Why is the President of India not elected directly? 2
17. Write any two functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. 2
18. What is meant by an integrated judiciary in India? 2

Part-C (5×4 = 20 Marks)

19. Why is delimitation of constituencies carried out in India? Write any four points. 4
20. State any four major features of the parliamentary executive in India. 4
21. (A) Describe any four Fundamental Rights given in the Indian Constitution. 4

OR

- (B) Why are Fundamental Rights important for citizens? Give any four reasons. 4
22. (A) Write any four major features of the Indian Constitution. 4

OR

- (B) Why is a Constitution necessary? Give any four reasons. 4
23. State any four features of the Indian judiciary. 4

Part-D (4×3 = 12 Marks)

24. Observe the given picture/cartoon carefully and answer the related questions: 1+1+1+1=4



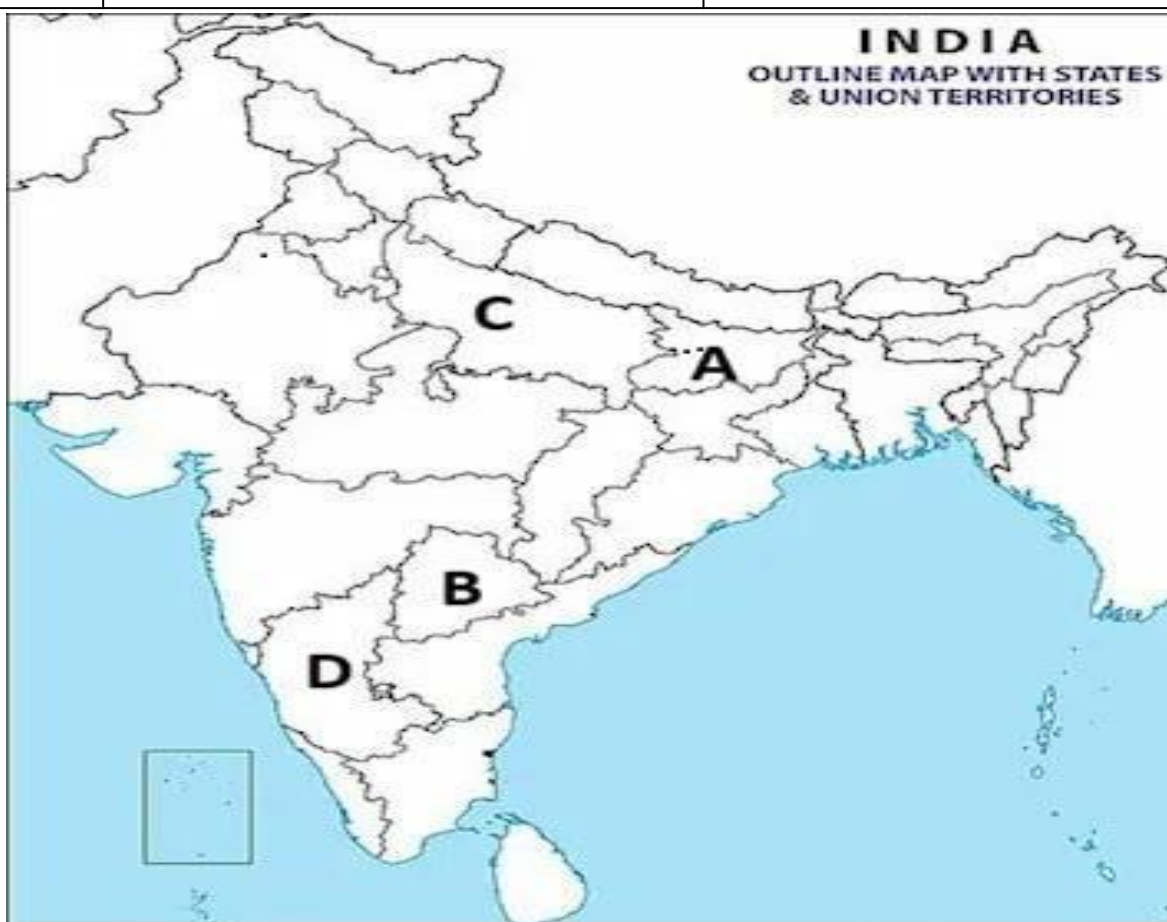
- I. Which institution's intervention is depicted in the cartoon? 1
- (A) Parliament
(B) Judiciary
(C) Election Commission
(D) Executive
- II. What does the main objective of the court's intervention indicate? 1
- (A) Making laws
(B) Running the administration
(C) Intervening to resolve the problem
(D) Conducting elections
- III. With which broader concept can the intervention of the court be associated? 1
- (A) Judicial Review
(B) Judicial Activism
(C) Federalism
(D) Parliamentary Supremacy
- IV. Which feature of the judiciary is indicated by the cartoon? 1
- (A) Inactivity of the judiciary
(B) Independence of the judiciary
(C) Politicisation of the judiciary
(D) Dissolution of the judiciary

These Questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question 24: 1+1+1+1=4

- (1) Where is the Supreme Court of India located?
(2) What is the highest level of judiciary in India?
(3) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?
(4) What is meant by Judicial Review?

25: Four states are shown as (A), (B), (C) and (D) in the given political map of India. Identify these states and write their names, the corresponding alphabet and the number of the information in the format given below: 1+1+1+1=4

S. No.	Corresponding Alphabet	Name of the State
I		
II		
III		
IV		



- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| I. | The southernmost bicameral state | 1 |
| II. | The most populous bicameral state | 1 |
| III. | The only bicameral state in Eastern India | 1 |
| IV. | The newest bicameral state in India | 1 |

Alternative Questions for Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Question 25): 1+1+1+1=4

- How many Houses are there in the Parliament of India?
- What is the tenure of the members of the Lok Sabha?
- What is the tenure of the members of the Rajya Sabha?
- By whom are the members of the Lok Sabha elected?

26. Read the given passage and answer the related questions:

1+1+2=4

During the freedom struggle, our leaders recognised the importance of rights and demanded that the British government recognise these rights. In 1928, the Motilal Nehru Committee demanded a list of rights. Therefore, after independence, when the Constitution was being framed, there was no objection to including rights. Some special rights were identified in the Constitution as “Fundamental Rights”, for the protection of which special provisions were made. These rights are so important that the Constitution itself ensures their protection.

- I. Why was there no dispute over the inclusion of rights in the Constitution after independence? 1
- (A) Because the British government supported it
(B) Because it was a demand of the United Nations
(C) Because the leaders had already understood their importance
(D) Because there was no need for it
- II. What was the attitude of Indian leaders towards rights at the time of Constitution-making?
- (A) Indifferent
(B) Divided
(C) Unanimous
(D) Opposed
- III. How are Fundamental Rights different from ordinary rights? 2

Part–E (4×6 = 24 marks)

27. (A) Describe the appointment and tenure of the judges of the Supreme Court of India. 6

OR

(B) Describe the major powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India. 6

28. (A) Distinguish between the Council of Ministers and the Cabinet. Why is the concept of collective responsibility of the Cabinet important for Indian parliamentary democracy? 6

OR

(B) Explain the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister of India. 6

29. (A) Describe the composition and major functions of the Rajya Sabha. 6

OR

(B) Explain the role of the Opposition in Parliament. 6

30. (A) Explain the features of secularism and democracy in the Indian Constitution. 6

OR

(B) Explain any three values given in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. 6