

**DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL CAPITAL
TERRITORY, DELHI**
Annual Examination Practice Question Paper (2025–26)
Class – XI
Political Science (028)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**. The paper is divided into five sections — **A, B, C, D, and E**.
2. **Section A** consists of **Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** from question numbers **1 to 12**. Each question carries **1 mark**.
3. **Section B** consists of **Short Answer Type Questions** from question numbers **13 to 18**. Each question carries **2 marks**. Write each answer in **50–60 words**.
4. **Section C** consists of **Long Answer Type – I Questions** from question numbers **19 to 23**. Each question carries **4 marks**. Write each answer in **100–120 words**.
5. **Section D** consists of **Passage, Cartoon, and Map-based Questions** from question numbers **24 to 26**. Answer accordingly.
6. **Section E** consists of **Long Answer Type – II Questions** from question numbers **27 to 30**. Each question carries **6 marks**. Write each answer in **170–180 words**.
7. There is **no overall choice** in the paper. However, **internal choices** are provided in some questions. You must attempt **only one** of the choices in such questions.
8. Additionally, note that **alternative questions** have been provided for **visually impaired candidates** in place of those based on cartoons, maps, etc. Such questions are to be attempted **only by visually impaired candidates**.

SECTION – A (12×1 = 12 Marks)

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1

- I. India became independent
- II. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly
- III. The Constitution was adopted
- IV. The Constitution came into force

Options:

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
- (C) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

2. In the question below, a statement (A) is followed by a reason (R). Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1

Statement (A): The concept of national citizenship assumes that the state must provide us with the protection and rights needed to live with dignity in today's world.

Reason (R): The idea of global citizenship suggests that it can help deal with problems that extend beyond national boundaries.

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. Who is the author of the book "*A Long Walk to Freedom*"?

1

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Nelson Mandela
- (C) Martin Luther King Jr.
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

4. Which of the following elections in India is **not** held directly?

1

- (A) Lok Sabha election
- (B) Legislative Assembly election
- (C) Rajya Sabha election
- (D) Gram Panchayat election

5. Match the terms given in Column 'A' with their correct meanings in Column 'B', and select the correct option: 1

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
I. Citizenship by Birth	(i) Granted after fulfilling legal criteria
II. Naturalised Citizenship	(ii) Acquired through parents' nationality
III. Dual Citizenship	(iii) Recognition of citizenship of two nations
IV. Citizenship by Descent	(iv) Acquired by being born in a country

Options:

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

6. Two statements are given below. Choose the correct option: 1

Statement 1: Freedom is meaningful only when all enjoy equal freedom.

Statement 2: Freedom should be exercised without interfering with others' freedom.

- (A) Both I and II are true
- (B) Both I and II are false
- (C) I is true but II is false
- (D) I is false but II is true

7. Who holds the power to amend the Indian Constitution? 1

- (A) President of India only
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Supreme Court
- (D) State Governments

8. Identify the **incorrect pair** from the options below: 1

- (A) President of the Constituent Assembly – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Chairman of the Drafting Committee – Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (C) Soul of the Constitution – Preamble
- (D) Language of the Constitution – Sanskrit

9. What does it mean to call the Constitution a “living document”? 1
(A) It can change according to society and time.
(B) Amendments are prohibited.
(C) It can be amended only once.
(D) It is limited to politics only.
10. Which type of rights allows citizens the freedom to act independently? 1
(A) Moral rights
(B) Legal rights
(C) Social rights
(D) Religious rights
11. On what principle is the Indian voting system based? 1
(A) Property-based voting
(B) Education-based voting
(C) Universal adult suffrage
(D) Religion-based voting
12. What is the main objective of human rights? 1
(A) To protect human dignity
(B) To empower the state
(C) To divide society
(D) To restrict citizens

SECTION – B (6×2 = 12 Marks)

13. Explain the importance of cultural and educational rights. 2
14. How is nationalism related to the principle of self-determination? 2
15. Highlight the provisions of the Indian Constitution that ensure social justice? 2
16. How does the judiciary protect Fundamental Rights? 2
17. Why is the Preamble called the “Soul of the Indian Constitution”? 2
18. State why the independence of the judiciary is necessary in India? 2

SECTION – C (5×4 = 20 Marks)

19. Differentiate between political equality and economic equality. 4
20. Highlight any four factors that promote the spirit of nationalism. 4
21. (a) "The Election Commission in India is autonomous." Write any four points in support of this statement. 4

OR

- (b) Suggest any four major proposals related to electoral reforms in India. 4
22. (a) Explain any four main objectives of Political Theory. 4

OR

- (b) Why is the study of Political Theory necessary? Explain in any four points. 4
23. Describe any four provisions of the Indian Constitution that empower local governments. 4

SECTION – D (3×4 = 12 Marks)

24. Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions:

1+1+1+4



(Source: NCERT Class XI – *Indian Constitution: Theory and Practice*)

1. The leaders shown in the picture represent whom? 1
 (A) Member states of the European Union
 (B) Indian Constituent Assembly
 (C) United Nations Security Council
 (D) NATO Organisation
2. Which democratic value is reflected in this cartoon? 1
 (A) Dissent and debate are natural parts of democracy
 (B) The Constitution is only for powerful countries
 (C) Unity can only be achieved through law
 (D) Debate weakens democracy
3. What lesson can be learned from the failure of the European Constitution? 1
 (A) Political unity is impossible without public consent
 (B) Everything is possible through economic power
 (C) Europe does not believe in democracy
 (D) One country in Europe should take all decisions
4. How was the process of making the Indian Constitution better than that of the European Constitution? 1
 (A) It was framed through public participation, democratic debate, and consensus.
 (B) It was secretly drafted by leaders without public discussion.
 (C) All European countries agreed unanimously.
 (D) It was written by foreign experts without debate.

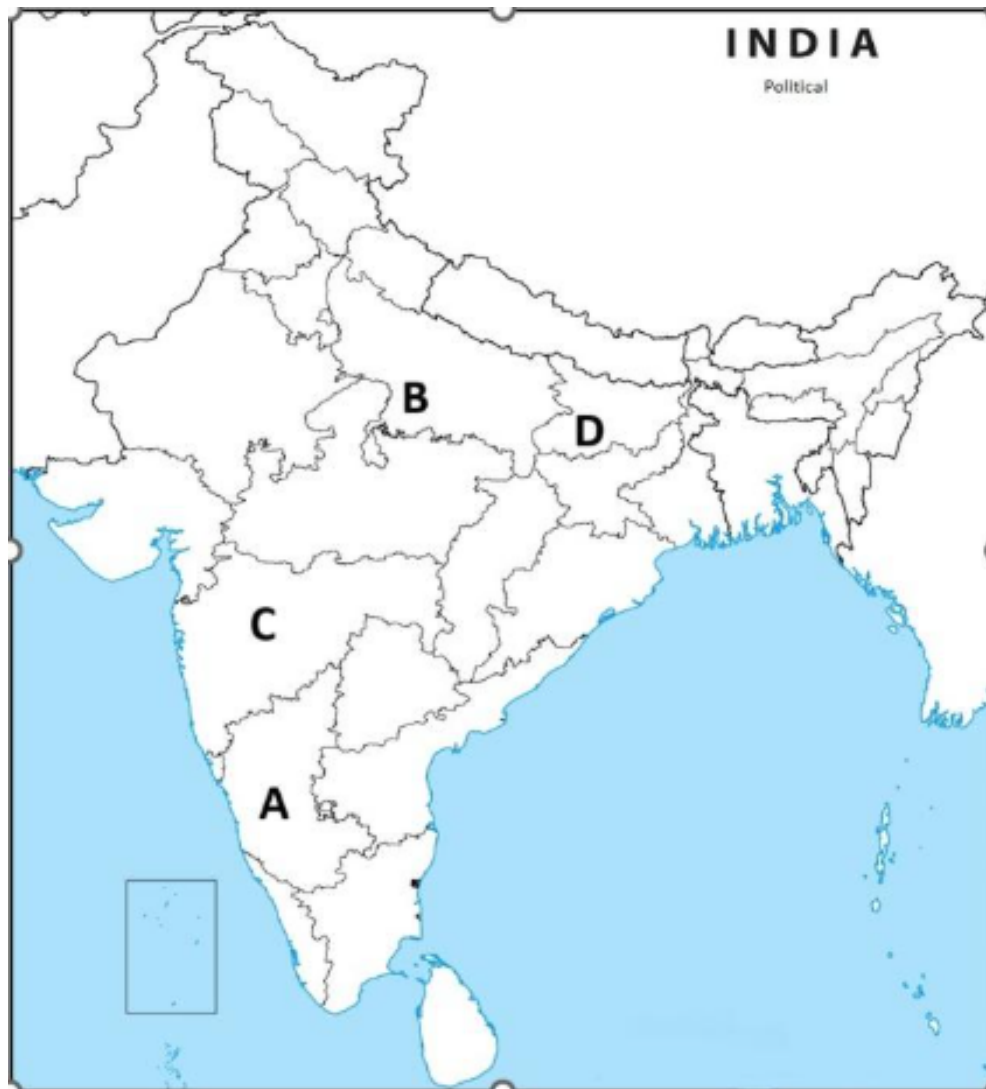
Alternative Questions for Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Q.24):

1+1+1+1=4

- I. When did the Constitution of India come into force?
- II. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
- III. How many members signed the Constitution?
- IV. Which document is the supreme law of India?

25. On the given political outline map of India, four states are marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify these states having a **bicameral legislature**, and write their correct names in your answer sheet as per the following format: 1+1+1+1=4

S. No.	Alphabet on Map	Name of State
I		
II		
III		
IV		



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

- I. What is the term used for a legislature with two houses?
- II. Name any two Indian states with a bicameral legislature.
- III. At present, how many Indian states have a bicameral legislature?
- IV. Which Indian state recently abolished its Legislative Council?

26. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1+1+1+1=4

“Veiling ourselves in the hypothetical ‘veil of ignorance’ is the first step toward reaching a fair system of laws and policies. It ensures that rational individuals, when unaware of their own future status, will make policies beneficial to society as a whole. Since no one knows where they will stand in future society, everyone will want rules that protect even the least advantaged. However, they will also ensure that such rules do not harm those better off, since they too might occupy that position someday. Hence, fairness results from rational thinking, not from charity or benevolence. Therefore, Rawls argues that moral reasoning inspires us to think impartially about the distribution of benefits and burdens in society.”

I) According to John Rawls, what does “veil of ignorance” signify? 1

- (A) Lack of knowledge on a subject
- (B) Decision-making with impartiality
- (C) Protection of the rich
- (D) Policy-making process of the government

II) What is the purpose of the “veil of ignorance”? 1

- (A) To preserve inequality in society
- (B) To achieve fair laws and policies
- (C) To create class conflict
- (D) To separate religion from society

III) What kind of society does Rawls’ theory imagine? 1

- (A) Class-divided society
- (B) Impartial society with equal opportunities
- (C) Religious and feudal society
- (D) Capitalist society

IV) According to Rawls, what should individuals consider while making policies? 1

- (A) Only their own interests
- (B) Interests of all sections of society
- (C) Interests of the state
- (D) Interests of future generations only

SECTION – E (4×6 = 24 Marks)

27. (a) “The Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in spirit.” Explain the provisions that make the central government more powerful. 6

OR

(b) Describe any three major issues of tension and conflict between the Centre and the States. (3X2=6)

28. (a) Define **Secularism**. How is Indian secularism different from Western secularism?

(2+4=6)

OR

(b) “How has secularism been established in the Indian Constitution? Explain in four points.”. (4×1.5=6)

29. (a) Define **Freedom**. Differentiate between the negative and positive conceptions of freedom. (2+4=6)

OR

(b) Describe the criteria for harmful restrictions on freedom in context of **J. S. Mill’s “Harm Principle”**. (6)

30. (a) Why is the Prime Minister called the “Real Head of the Executive”? Describe his role and powers. (2+4=6)

OR

(b) State the main features of the **Indian Bureaucracy**. How can bureaucracy be made accountable to the public? (4+2=6)

