

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir
1st Terminal Examination : (2024-2025)

Class:- 11

Time:- 3 Hours

Name of the student :

Subject:- Pol. Science

Total :- 80 Marks

Roll: Stream:

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D & 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.
6. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions.
7. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
8. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words each.
9. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

SECTION A (12 Marks)

1. Which among the following article provides for an independent Election Commission in India?
(a) Article 324 (b) Article 315 (c) Article 280 (d) Article 335
2. Consider the following statements:
(i) Every two years, one-fourth members of the Rajya Sabha complete their term and elections are held for one-fourth seats only.
(ii) The Rajya Sabha is never dissolved and is called the permanent House of the Parliament.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) None of these
3. In the following question a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).
Choose the appropriate option as answer:
Assertion (A): India adopted proportional representation system for the election of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly.
Reason (R) : In proportional representation system seats are distributed on the basis of vote percentage.
(a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
(c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
(d) The Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.
4. In the 18th century, the _____ revolutionaries used the slogan "liberty, equality and fraternity".
(a) German (b) Greek (c) French (d) Indian
5. Which of the following inequalities cannot be altered?
(a) Social inequalities (b) Natural inequalities
(c) Political inequalities (d) Economic inequalities

6. In the following question a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:
 Assertion (A): The demand for equality was raised during anti colonial liberation struggles in Asia and Africa during the 20th century.
 Reason (R): Demand for equality still continues to be raised by struggling groups such as women or Dalits who feel marginalised in the society.
- Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
 - The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
 - The Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.
7. Confucius was a philosopher who belonged to_____.
- China
 - India
 - Japan
 - South Korea
8. Which of the following organization has developed various strategies for measuring people's basic needs?
- World Economic Forum
 - UNHCR
 - World Health Organization
 - International Monetary Fund
9. Consider the following statements:
 I) People with special needs or disability shall get particular respect and deserves special help.
 II) Lack of access to good education or healthcare leads to equality in the society.
 III) The constitution allowed for reservation of government jobs and quotas for admission to educational institutions for people belonging to scheduled caste and tribes.
 Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Only (I)
 - Both (II) and (III)
 - Only (III)
 - Both (I) and (III)
10. _____ writ is issued by the Supreme Court to present before it any unlawful detention.
- Habeas Corpus
 - Mandamus
 - Prohibition
 - Certiorari
11. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:
 (I) Removal of Right to Property from fundamental rights.
 (II) The 42nd amendment to the Constitution was passed.
 (III) National Human Rights Commission was established.
 (IV) Motilal Nehru committee demanded bill of Rights
- (I), (II), (IV), (III)
 - (IV), (II), (I), (III)
 - (III), (II), (IV), (I)
 - (II), (I), (IV), (III)
12. The Constitution of India was adopted on _____, and it came into force on _____
- 26th January, 1949, 26th January, 1950
 - 26th January, 1950, 26th January, 1949
 - 26th November, 1949, 26th January, 1950
 - 27th November, 1949, 28th January, 1950

SECTION B (12 Marks)

- Why Indian constitution is considered as a living document?
- Describe the reason behind Preventive Detention.
- Explain the idea of justice prevailed in ancient Indian society.
- Discuss the meaning of social inequality.
- Highlight your idea on a just society.
- State the classification of the civil services in India.

SECTION C (20 Marks)

- Explain the John Rawls theory of Justice.
- (a) The best summary of the principles that the nationalist movement brought to the constituent assembly is the objective resolution. Mention any 4 points of objective resolution.
 Or,
 (b) Describe the plan suggested by British Cabinet for the formation of the Constituent Assembly.

21. (a) "It is inequality rather than equality which is most visible around us in the world as well as within our own society". Justify the statement.

Or,

(b) Explain how the idea of feminism tries to root out patriarchy from the society.

22. Discuss the principles of social justice.

23. Why can the Lok Sabha control the executive more effectively than the Rajya Sabha?

SECTION D (12 Marks)

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

Dr. Ambedkar vigorously argued that the scheduled caste must be considered a minority, and as such, must receive special protection. These ideas find their place in the Indian constitution; Our preamble enshrines freedom and equality; The chapter on rights in the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability in any form; Gandhian principles find a place in Directive Principles.

(i) _____ played most important role in the abolition of untouchability.

(a) VP Menon

(b) C Rajagopalachari

(c) B.R Ambedkar

(d) Morarji Desai

(ii) The untouchability is abolished in chapter containing _____ of the constitution.

(a) Directive Principles

(b) Fundamental Rights

(c) Fundamental Duties

(d) Preamble

(iii) Who among them is a political thinker from ancient India?

(a) Jean Jacques Rousseau

(b) Karl Marx

(c) Kautilya

(d) Aristotle

(iv) The Gandhian Principles are contained in _____ of the constitution.

(a) Directive Principles

(b) Fundamental Rights

(c) Preamble

(d) Provisions for minorities.

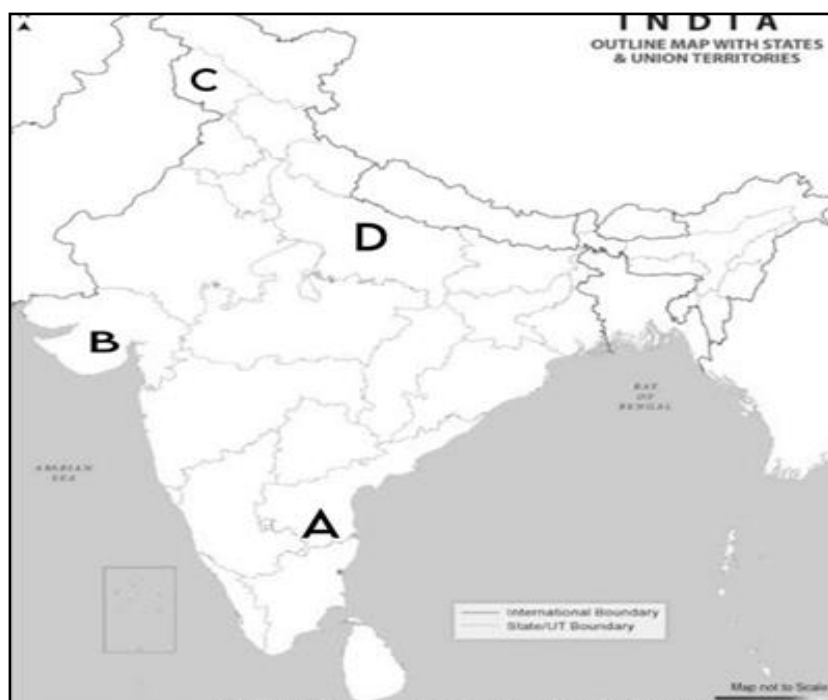
25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows: (1+1+1+1=4)

(i) State which sends highest number of members to Rajya Sabha.

(ii) State which has recently lost its statehood and bi-cameral legislature.

(iii) State where Congress members voiced protest against atrocities on Harijans.

(iv) State where Assembly has been dissolved in 2002.



Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the states
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

26. Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:

(1+2+1=4)



- Name the fundamental right whose violation is depicted in the picture.
- Write any two provisions provided under this fundamental right.
- Highlight one difference between Fundamental Right and ordinary legal right.

SECTION E (24 Marks)

27. (a) Write the differences in the views of Karl Marx and liberals on equality.

Or,

Describe the various ways through which we can promote equality in the society.

28. (a) "J.S Mill offered various reasons against those who espouse ideas that appear false or misleading today." - Describe the reasons given by him in defending the idea of Freedom of Expression.

Or,

What is meant by freedom? Describe the relationship between freedom for the individual and freedom for the nation.

29. (a) "The Election Commission of India has a wide range of functions." Elucidate the functions of election Commission.

Or,

(b) State the differences between FPTP and the PR system of election.

30. (a) Describe the 3 forms of executive government in details.

Or,

Discuss about the role of the Prime Minister in our country