

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir2nd Terminal Examination : (2024-2025)**Class:- 11**

Time:- 3 Hours

Subject:-Pol. Sci

Total :- 80 Marks

Name of the student :

Roll Sec

General Instructions:

- a) The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D & E) with 30 questions in total.
- b) All questions are compulsory.
- c) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- d) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
- e) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each. There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions.
- f) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- g) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words each. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section A**(12 Marks)**

1. The composition of the Constituent Assembly was based on the proposals of which of the following?

(a) Wavell Plan	(b) Cabinet Mission Plan
(c) Cripps Mission	(d) August Offer

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
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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): Constitution of India prescribe separation of power between three organs of the government.

Reason (R): Judiciary favours the government and helps in the implementation of its plans.

- (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. _____ considered the right to constitutional remedies as 'heart and soul of the constitution'.

(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru	(b) Dr. Ambedkar
(c) Mahatma Gandhi	(d) BG Tilak

Section B

(12 Marks)

13. Suggest any two electoral reforms needed to make election more effective.
14. Explain any two changes brought by the 42nd amendment act of Indian Constitution.
15. Highlight any two key ideas of federalism.
16. Mention any two sources of constraint on the freedom of individuals.
17. How does natural inequality differ from social inequality?
18. Discuss any two ways how the study of political theory is helpful.

Section C

(20 Marks)

19. Discuss the features of Western model of Secularism.

20. (a) Illustrate with suitable example the factors that lead to the emergence of nationalist feelings.

Or,

(b) "Nationalism can unite people as well as divide them." – Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.

21. (a) Discuss any four functions of the Election Commission of India.

Or,

(b) Differentiate between the First Past the Post and Proportional Representation system of election.

22. Discuss the meaning of Political and Cultural right with examples of each.

23. Examine any four changes brought by the 73rd amendment act in Panchayati Raj institutions.

Section D

(12 Marks)

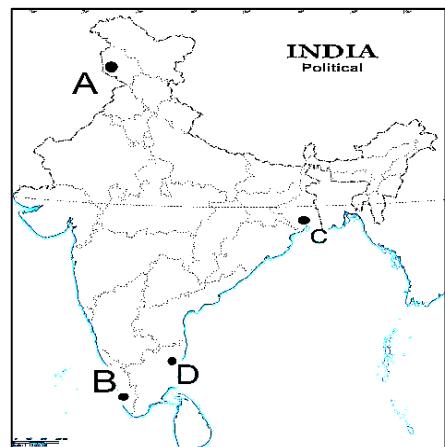
24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

The notion of one culture - one state began to gain acceptability at the time. Subsequently, the idea of one culture-one state was employed while reordering state boundaries after World War I. The Treaty of Versailles established a number of small, newly independent states, but it proved virtually impossible to satisfy all the demands for self-determination which were made at the time. Besides, re-organisation of state boundaries to satisfy the demands of one culture - one state, led to mass migration of population across state boundaries Millions of people as a consequence were displaced from their homes and expelled from the land which had been their home for generations. Many others became victims of communal violence.

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 where Left Front government demanded for restructuring centre-state relation.
- (ii) State where opposition to Hindi language was seen.
- (iii) State where its government was dismissed in 1959.
- (iv) State that had the special status under Article 370 till 2019.



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+1+2=4)**

- a) What does the above cartoon represents?
- b) Who allocates port folios to the ministers in Central government?
- c) Mention any two functions of the Prime Minister of India.



Section E

(24 Marks)

27. (a) What is a constitution? Describe any four functions of the Constitution. **(2+4)**

Or,

(b) Explain the six fundamental rights granted to the Indian citizens by the Constitution of India.

28. (a) "Apart from law making, the Parliament is engaged in many other functions."

Justify the statement with suitable points.

Or,

(b) Describe the three different types of executive government prevail in the world's political system.

29. (a) "J.S Mill said, the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member is to prevent harm to others." - Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Or,

(b) Analyse the three dimensions of equality through which we can move towards a more just and equal society.

30. (a) Briefly discuss the three principles of justice. Explain each with examples.

Or,

(b) Describe the John Rawls' theory of justice.