

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir
1st Terminal Examination: (2025-2026)

Class:- 11

Time:- 3 Hours

Name of the student:

Subject:- Pol. Science

Total :- 80 Marks

Roll: Sec:

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.
There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions.
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. 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. What is an example of proportionate justice?
(a) Giving equal marks to all students in an exam
(b) Paying a miner same salary like an office worker
(c) Rewarding individuals based on work and skill
(d) Ensuring all citizens receive equal government aid
2. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:
(I) Dissolution of Gujarat assembly (II) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
(III) Congress won 415 seats in Lok Sabha election (IV) Reduction of adult age from 21 to 18 years
(a) (III), (IV), (II), (I) (b) (IV), (II), (III), (I) (c) (III), (II), (IV), (I) (d) (II), (I), (IV), (III)
3. Name the political doctrine of equal rights for women and men.
(a) Marxism (b) Feminism (c) Liberalism (d) Socialism
4. Match the List I with List II:

List- I	List-II
I. Self-regarding actions	A. Response to minor harm
II. Other regarding actions	B. Personal choices with no impact on others
III. Social disapproval	C. Legal constraints that are justifiable
IV. Reasonable restrictions	D. Actions that may harm others

- (a) I- B, II- A, III- C, IV- D (b) I- C, II- D, III- B, IV- A
- (c) I- B, II- D, III- A, IV- C (d) I- C, II- A, III- B, IV- D
5. Who are netizens?
(a) Citizens of the Internet (b) Senior citizens
(c) Citizens of other countries (d) Citizens of villages
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): In the 18th century, the French revolutionary use the slogan 'liberty, equality and fraternity'.
Reason (R): The French revolutionaries were revolting against the landed feudal aristocracy, the monarchy and the inequalities in the society.
(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.

7. The legislature of Israel is also known as _____
 (a) Senate (b) Congress (c) Knesset (d) Likud
8. "A just society is that society in which ascending sense of reverence and descending sense of contempt is dissolved into the creation of a compassionate society" - who gave the statement?
 (a) Dr. BR Ambedkar (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Swami Vivekananda
9. Which committee has demanded a Bill of Rights for India as far back as in 1928?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru committee (b) Motilal Nehru committee
 (c) Sardar Patel committee (d) Standing committee
10. 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): In the First past the post system, the country is divided into small geographical units called constituencies.
 Reason (R): In the Proportional Representation system every constituency elects one representative.
 (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.
11. The Supreme Court and the High Court can issue orders and give directives to the government for the enforcement of rights. It is ensured under which fundamental right?
 (a) Cultural and educational rights (b) Right to equality
 (c) Right to constitutional remedies (d) Right to freedom of religion
12. Which of these provision has been adapted from the United States constitution?
 (a) Charter of Fundamental Rights (b) The idea of the rule of law
 (c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) First past the post system

Section B (12 Marks)

13. Mention any two benefits of studying political theory.
14. Analyse the concept of justice as stated by Immanuel Kant.
15. Highlight the basic difference between natural inequalities and social inequalities.
16. Differentiate between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
17. What do you understand by Presidential system of executive?
18. Discuss any two importance of having a bi-cameral legislature.

Section C (20 Marks)

19. Discuss the Liberals view in ensuring equality in the society.
20. (a) "To achieve social justice in society governments might have to do more than just ensure that laws and policies treat individuals in a fair manner." Do you agree? Support your answer.
Or,
 (b) State any four arguments in favour of free market.
21. (a) "The constitution allows for minimum coordination amongst members of a society." - explain the statement.
Or,
 (b) Discuss about any 4 functions of the constitution.
22. Analyse the concept of Harm Principle as suggested by J.S Mill.
23. "In India, the Prime Minister enjoys a pre-eminent place in the government". - Highlight the role of the Prime Minister of India.

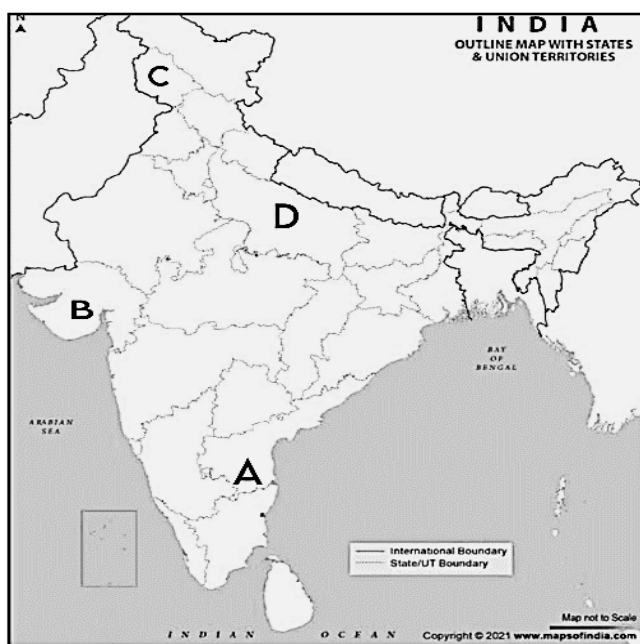
Section D (12 Marks)

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

(1+1+1+1=4)

Restrictions on the freedom of individuals may come from domination and external controls. Such restrictions may be imposed by force or they may be imposed by a government through laws which embody the power of the rulers over the people and which may have the backing of force. This was the form of constraint represented by colonial rulers over their subjects or by the system of Apartheid in South Africa. Some form of government may be inevitable but if the government is a democratic one, the members of state could retain some control over their rulers. That is why democratic government is considered to be an important means of protecting the freedom of people.

1. Apartheid system is a form of _____ discrimination.
(a) Gender (b) Caste (c) Religious (d) Racial
 2. How do government impose restrictions?
(a) Through election (b) Through laws
(c) Through employment (d) Through market
 3. Which type of government better protects the freedom of people?
(a) Monarchical government (b) Democratic government
(c) Authoritarian government (d) Military government
 4. Why democratic government is considered to be an important means of protecting the freedom of people?
(a) Democratic government does not impose restrictions
(b) The members cannot retain control over their rulers
(c) The members can retain some control over their rulers
(d) The members have full freedom to do anything under democratic government
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 Assembly has been dissolved in 2002.
 - (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 which sends highest number of members to Rajya Sabha.



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+1+1=4)



- 1) Identify the leader walking ahead of everyone as shown in the cartoon.
 - a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - b) APJ Abdul Kalam
 - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d) Morarji Desai
- 2) What does the cartoon represent?
 - a) The President "leads" the Council of Ministers
 - b) The Prime Minister "leads" the Council of Ministers
 - c) The Speaker "leads" the Council of Ministers
 - d) The role of opposition leaders
- 3) Who allocates ranks and portfolios to the ministers?
 - a) The Vice-President of India
 - b) The President of India
 - c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d) The Prime Minister of India
- 4) If someone becomes a minister or Prime minister without being an MP, then what is to be done?
 - a) He/she needs to resign within 2 years
 - b) He/she needs to get elected to the Parliament within one year
 - c) He/she needs to get elected to the Parliament within six months
 - d) Nothing, he/she can simply continue for 5 years

Section E (24 Marks)

27. (a) "The legislature in parliamentary system ensures executive accountability at various stages"-justify the statement.

Or,

- (b) Discuss about any six functions of the parliament.

28. (a) List out the various electoral reforms suggested for the election system of India.

Or,

- (b) Compare between the first past the post system and proportional representation system of election.

29. (a) Briefly discuss the 3 principles of justice. Explain each with example.

Or,

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

30. (a) Describe the three different dimensions of equality.

Or,

- (b) "Almost everyone accepts the ideal of equality, yet almost everywhere we encounter inequality"-explain the statement.