

Roll No.....

Z-4-X

Total No. of Questions : 21]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 7

11thARM(SZ)JKUT2024

1204-X

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Section-A

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

1. (i) Who was the First Governor General of Free India ?

(A) J. L. Nehru

(B) C. Rajgopalachari

(C) Lord Mountbatten

(D) Dr. Ambedkar

(ii) Right of Freedom of Religion is mentioned in Articles :

(A) 14 to 18

(B) 25 to 28

(C) 19 to 20

(D) 23 to 24

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Turn Over

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(iii) Which of the following is not a feature of Indian Federation ?

- (A) Unwritten Constitution
- (B) Supremacy of the Constitution
- (C) Distribution of Powers
- (D) Dual Citizenship

(iv) In India, residuary powers are with the :

- (A) Union Territory
- (B) State
- (C) Centre
- (D) Governor

(v) Who said, "Politics is the struggle for power" ?

- (A) Max Weber
- (B) Lasswell
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Hans Morgenthau

(vi) Aristotle's famous book on political science is the :

- (A) 'Republic'
- (B) 'Prince'
- (C) 'Politics'
- (D) 'Laws'

(vii) Positive Liberty means :

- (A) Liberty to do anything ~~(B)~~ Liberty with restraints
(C) Only restraints (D) None of these

(viii) Which one of the following is the safeguard of liberty ?

- (A) Subordinate Judiciary (B) Centralise of Powers
~~(C)~~ No Fundamental Rights (D) Rule of Law

(ix) Who said, "Man is born free and is found everywhere in chains" ?

- (A) Aristotle (B) Rousseau
(C) Locke (D) Leacock

(x) Who wrote 'Hind Swaraj' ?

- ~~(A)~~ M. K. Gandhi (B) B. G. Tilak
(C) J. L. Nehru (D) None of these

Section-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

2. Mention the importance of Constitution.
3. What is Writ of Habeas Corpus ?
4. What is a Bill of Rights ?
5. What is Federalism ?
6. What do you mean by a unitary form of Government ?
7. What do you know about Constituent Assembly ?
8. What do you mean by an Amendment of the Constitution ?
9. What do you mean by Political Theory ?
10. What is Social Freedom ?

Section-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 each

11. Write a note on the position of the Indian President.
12. Write short notes on the following :
 - (a) Adjournment Motion
 - (b) No-confidence Motion
13. What is the importance of Judiciary in India ?
14. Describe the functions of Gram Panchayat ? What is its composition ?
15. Explain the various types of Political Rights.
16. Mention *four* grounds for exclusion or loss of citizenship of a State.
17. Explain in brief the *four* elements of a State.

Section-D**(Passage Type)**

6

~~18.~~ Read the below statement carefully and answer the questions that follows :

Dr. Radhakrishnan wrote, "We hold that no one religion should be given preferential status, or unique distinction, that no one religion should be accorded special privileges in national life as that is the violation of the basic principles of democracy and contrary to the best interest of religion and govt. No person shall suffer any form of disability or discrimination because of his religion but all alike should be free to the fullest degree in common life. This is the basic principle involved in the separation of Church and State." <https://www.jkboseonline.com>

Questions to answer :

- (i) How does secularism separate religion from politics ?
- (ii) What is secularism as per Dr. Radhakrishnan ?
- (iii) How do you agree with the statement as written above ?

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<https://www.jkboseonline.com>

Section-E

(Long Answer Type Questions)

6 each

19. What do you mean by Proportional System of Representation ? What are its merits ? Explain.

Or

Describe the relationship between Elections and Democracy.

20. What is Equality ? Examine its meaning in various dimensions.

Or

Do you think that political and social liberty is meaningless in the absence of economic equality ?

21. What is Social Justice ? How far has it been implemented in India ?

Or

Discuss in detail the relation between Equality and Justice.

Roll No.

Y-4-A

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11thARA(HZ)JKLEHUT2024

1404-A

POLITICAL SCIENCE

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Section-A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1 each

1. (i) The constitution of India was adopted by :

- (A) The British Parliament (B) The Governor General
(C) The Constituent Assembly (D) Parliament of India

(ii) Right to Liberty is mentioned in Articles :

- (A) 19-22 (B) 14-18
(C) 25-28 (D) 23-24

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Turn Over

Y-4-A

(iii) The Supreme Court acts as Federal Court when it deals with :

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Fundamental Duties | (B) Inter-State Disputes |
| (C) Directive Principles | (D) None of these |

(iv) In India power of 'Judicial Review' is :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Extra Constitutional | (B) Unconstitutional |
| (C) Constitutional | (D) None of these |

(v) Right to life is a :

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (A) Moral Right | (B) Political Right |
| (C) Civil Right | (D) Economic Right |

(vi) Aliens living in a country cannot enjoy :

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Legal Right | (B) Economic Right |
| (C) Political Right | (D) Civil Right |

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(vii) Which are the elements is responsible for communalism ?

- (A) Psychological Factor (B) Administrative Failure
(C) Economic Causes (D) All of these

(viii) Justice requires :

- (A) Committed Judiciary (B) Independent Judiciary
(C) Fearful Judges (D) None of these

(ix) Indian Secular State nature is based on :

- (A) No state religion
(B) No special provision for any religion
(C) No special rights for any religious community
(D) All of these

- (x) "Secularism is neither a religion nor indifference to religion but equal respect for all religions" is said by :

- (A) Gandhi ✓ (B) J. L. Nehru ✓
(C) M. Azad (D) Indira Gandhi

Section-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

2. Explain why we need a constitution.
3. What is Judicial Power ?
4. Write down *two* functions of Urban Local Belt Govt.
5. What is Gram Sabha ?
6. What is Numerical Justice ?
7. What do you mean by Amendment ?

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8. What do you mean by Equal Treatment for Equals ?
9. What are Rights ?
10. Write short note on Secularism.

Section-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 each

11. Explain right to Freedom as explained by the Indian Constitution.
12. Define Emergency powers of the president of India.
13. What are the different functions of Legislature ?
14. What is Political Theory ? Write down its significance.
15. What is meant by protective discrimination ?
16. What are the different ways of acquiring citizenship ?
17. What do you think about the limitations of Nationalism ?

Section-D**(Passage Type)**

8

18. Read the passage and answer the following questions :

Freedom is said to exist when external constraints on the individual are absent. A simple answer to the question, 'what is freedom' is absence of constraints. In terms of this definition an individual could be considered free if he/she is not subject to external controls or coercion and is able to make independent decisions and act in an autonomous way. However, absence of constraints is only one dimension of freedom. Freedom is also about expanding the ability of people to freely express themselves and develop their potential. Freedom in this sense is the condition in which people can develop their creativity and capabilities.

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Y-4-A

There are two aspects of liberty : Negative liberty and positive liberty. The negative concept of liberty means liberty without any restraints.

Positive liberty means absence of unjust and oppressive restraints. Simply, it means ample and equal opportunities to all for self-development.

Questions :

- (i) What is meant by Freedom ?
- (ii) What are the two aspects of liberty?
- (iii) What is Positive Liberty ?

Section-E

(Long Answer Type Questions)

6 each

19. Describe the role or functions of Election Commission.

Or

Describe the various stages of electoral process in India.

20. Describe the Federal Features of the Indian Constitution.

Or

Discuss the legislative relations between the union and the states in India.

21. What is Equality ? Describe the various types of equality.

Or

"Liberty and equality are related to each other." Comment.