

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions : 21]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

11thARNKD(W/Z) JKLUT-2025

1204-A

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note:- "Attempt any 68 Marks out of 80 Marks".

SECTION-A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(1 mark each)

1. (i) Name the body which issues the Writs?
 - (a) District Court
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) High Court
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (ii) Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?
 - (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Chief Minister
 - (d) Governor

(iii) Which among the following is not the right of the Supreme Court?

- (a) Record Court
- (b) Initial Jurisdiction
- (c) Political Jurisdiction
- (d) Appellate Jurisdiction

(iv) The structure of the Panchayati Raj is divided into levels

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Two
- (d) Six

(v) Under which amendment of the constitution, does the urban institution get constitutional status.

- (a) 44th
- (b) 74th
- (c) 75th
- (d) 73rd

(vi) The purpose of the Constitution is:

- (a) Justice and independence
- (b) Equality and brotherhood
- (c) Unity and integrity
- (d) All of the above

(vii) Which of the following explains the importance of the Political theory?

- (a) Knowledge of rights and duties
- (b) Knowledge of state and government
- (c) Knowledge of person and state relations
- (d) All of the above

(viii) Politics is entered into which non-political field?

- (a) Right to live
- (b) Interference of domestic life
- (c) International travel
- (d) All of the above

(ix) What is the aim of secularism in India?

- (a) Propaganda of Minority religion
- (b) Respect for all religions
- (c) Propaganda of Hindu religion
- (d) All of the above

(x) Which Amendment of the Constitution added the word "Secular" in the Preamble?

- (a) 44th Amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (c) 50th Amendment
- (d) 46th Amendment

SECTION-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(2 marks each)

2. What are main functions of Constitution?
3. Why the independence of Judiciary is necessary?
4. Write any two functions of Gram Sabha.
5. How many processes of Amendments are mentioned in the Constitution?
6. What is the process of special majority?
7. Write two characteristics of Traditional political theory.
8. What is Economic Justice?
9. What is Indian Model of Secularism?
10. "Is Secularism suitable for India"? Explain in brief.

SECTION-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 marks each)

11. State any two differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
12. What are the four main features of the executive of India?
13. Write four functions of Lok Sabha.
14. Write a note on Distributive Justice of John Rawls?
15. What are the rights and why are they important?
16. Write any four obstacles in the path of good citizenship?
17. Explain the meaning of Term "Nationalism".

SECTION-D

(Passage)

18. "Federalism is a system of Government in which power is divided between a central authority and constitutional political units. Federalism is based on the Principle of decentralization, where some powers are given to national Government and others are reserved for the states. This division of powers help to ensure that no single government becomes too powerful and that the different regions can have some autonomy in governing themselves".

Answer the following Questions:

(2 marks each)

- (i) Define Federalism in your own words.
- (ii) Do you think that Federalism is a good system of Government?
If yes, explain in brief. <https://www.jkboseonline.com>
- (iii) Explain why Federalism is based on the principle of decentralization.

SECTION-E

(Long Answer Type Questions)

(6 marks each)

19. Discuss the origin and functions of the Election Commission.

OR

Examine the major suggestions of Electoral Reforms in your opinion.

20. "Liberty is meaningless without Equality" Justify the statement.

OR

Define Equality. Discuss various dimensions of Equality.

21. What is Liberty? Give arguments in favour of Positive Liberty.

OR

Explain the relationship between Economic and Political Liberty.

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SECTION-A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

(1 mark each)

1. (i) From which country did the Indian Constitution borrow the idea of Directive Principles of State policy?

(a) Canada

(b) Japan

☒ (c) Ireland

(d) England

(ii) Which among the following is the function of Supreme Court?

- (a) Interpret the Constitution
- (b) Advice the President
- (c) To protect the Fundamental Rights
- ☒ (d) All of the above

(iii) has the power of Judicial reconstruction.

- (a) District Court
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Court of Session
- (d) Record Court

(iv) Gram Sabha is a part of:

- (a) Urban Local Body
- (b) Zila Parishad
- ☒ (c) Rural Local Self Govt.
- (d) None of the above

(v) When was Panchayati-Raj system established in India?

- (a) 1959
- (b) 1992

- (c) 1958
- (d) 1947
- (vi) The Constitution is a political philosophy of:
 - (a) Ideal and objectives
 - (b) Form of Governance
 - (c) Aspirations and wishes of the makers of the Constitution
 - (d) All of the above
- (vii) Who is known as father of Modern Politics?
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Plato
 - (c) Rousseau
 - (d) Mill

(viii) The Political theory explains the meaning of the following concepts:-

- (a) Independence
- (b) Equality
- (c) Democracy
- (d) All of the above

(ix) Which of the following statements related to secularism is incorrect?

- (a) Interference in religious matters
- (b) Harmony between different religions
- (c) Discrimination on religious grounds
- (d) Prevention of hatred spreading on the basis of religion

(x) India is a:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Secular State | (b) Hindu State |
| (c) Muslim State | (d) Sikh State |

SECTION-B**(Very Short Answer Type Questions)****(2 marks each)**

2. Why do we need Constitution?
3. Write down the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court.
4. Write the main features of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
5. Mention any two objectives of the Indian Constitution.
6. What is the process of General Majority?
7. What is the purpose of Political theory?
8. What is Economic Justice?
9. Write any two features of Western Secularism.
10. What is the meaning of Secularism in India?

SECTION-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 marks each)

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(Long Answer Type Questions)

(6 marks each)

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Roll No.

Z-4-A

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204-A

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Section-A

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

1. (i) Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee ?

- (A) Dr. Ambedkar
- (B) Dr. Rajendra Prashad
- (C) J.L. Nehru
- (D) Sardar Patel

(ii) The elections to the Constituent Assembly were held on the basis of :

- (A) Universal Franchise
- (B) Equal Franchise
- (C) Communal Franchise
- (D) None of these

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204-A

Turn Over

Z-4-A

(iii) Who said 'Politics is the Struggle for Power' ?

- (A) Max Weber
- (B) Lasswell
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) David Easton

(iv) Theory is derived from the word 'Theoria' which is taken from :

- (A) Greek Word
- (B) English Word
- (C) Roman Word
- (D) Latin Word

(v) Who said, "Men by nature are equal" ?

- (A) Hobbes
- (B) Rousseau
- (C) Locke
- (D) MacIver

- (vi) Which one of the following types of equality gives every citizen equal share to participate in the affairs of the govt. ?
- (A) Social equality
 - (B) Civil equality
 - (C) Public equality
 - (D) None of these
- (vii) To promote nationalism the factors needed is :
- (A) Common motherland
 - (B) Common language
 - (C) Common culture
 - (D) All of these
- (viii) The word Nation is derived from which language ?
- (A) Greek
 - (B) French
 - (C) Latin
 - (D) Russian

- (ix) Marxian nationalism came into existence as a process against :
- (A) Socialism
 - (B) Capitalism
 - (C) Fabianism
 - (D) None of these
- (x) Who said, "A nationality by acquiring unity and sovereignty becomes a nation" ?
- (A) Gilchrist
 - (B) Hayes
 - (C) Burgess
 - (D) Barker

Section-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

2. Explain the meaning of constitution.
3. What is writ of prohibition ?
4. What is preventive detention ?

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Z-4-A

5. What do you mean by Fraternity ?
6. What do you mean by Amendment ?
7. What is Political Theory ?
8. What is Social Freedom ?
9. What do you mean by Inequality ?
10. What is Gender Inequality ?

Section-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 e

11. Describe the executive powers of the President.
12. How is the Council of Ministers formed in state ?
13. What do you understand by local self government in India ?
14. What do you understand by 'Judicial Review' ?
15. Discuss negative aspect of liberty.
16. What are the essential features of rights ?
17. Discuss any *four* essential qualities of a good citizen.

Section-D**(Passage)**

6

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions .

Justice is closely related to liberty and equality. Justice brings about a balance between the rights to liberty and rights to equality. It is the justice which binds liberty with equality. If rational and just restrictions are not imposed on the rights to liberty and equality, it will lead to violence, chaos and unrest in society. A society without liberty and equality is called unjust as slavery is the greatest injustice and liberty is the first condition of justice. <https://www.jkboseonline.com>

Questions :

- (i) Find out the relationship between liberty and equality.
- (ii) Is un-limited liberty fruitful for any just society ?

Section-E

(Long Answer Type Questions)

6 ea

Describe the composition, powers and functions of the election commission of India

Or

What do you know of the direct and indirect election system ?

What are the *four* main federal features of the Indian Constitution ?

Discuss

Or

Discuss any *four* features of unitary nature in Indian Constitution.

What do you understand by secularism ? Can it be equated with religious tolerance ?

Or

Discuss any *four* critical forces that threaten the growth of secular state in India.

Roll No.

Z-4-B

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204-B

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Section-A

(Objective Type 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) None of these
- (ii) The 'Right against Exploitation' seeks to protect :
- (A) Labour
 - (B) Bonded Labour
 - (C) Forced Labour
 - (D) None of these

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204-B

Turn Over

Z-4-B

(iii) "The modern representative state is an instrument of exploitation of the wage labour by capital" said by :

(A) Rousseau

(B) Locke

(C) Engels

(D) Aristotle

(iv) The concept of class struggle was given by :

(A) Adam Smith

(B) K. Marx

(C) Gilchrist

(D) None of these

(v) The statement that, "Men by nature are equal" is given by :

(A) Hobbes

(B) Locke

(C) Rousseau

(D) Laski

(vi) For Marxist the fundamental equality is :

- (A) Social equality
- (B) Political equality
- (C) Economic equality
- (D) Legal equality

(vii) Common race, common language, common interest are the characteristics of :

- (A) Capitalism
- (B) Socialism
- (C) Nationalism
- (D) None of these

(viii) "A nation is a community of persons living in a definite territory bound together by the bonds of mutual love". Said by

- (A) Barker
- (B) Gilchrist
- (C) Angels
- (D) Hobbes

- (ix) The word nation is derived from which language :
- (A) Greek
 - (B) French
 - (C) Latin
 - (D) Roman
- (x) The diversity within a political body, which permit the peaceful coexistence of different interests, convictions and life styles is known as
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Marxism
 - (C) Pluralism
 - (D) None of these

Section-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

2. Write down any two functions of Constitution.
3. Write down any two fundamental duties
4. Write down two goals of directive principles of state policy.

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Z-4-B

5. What do you understand by the idea of preamble of constitution ?
6. What is Amendment of Special Majority ?
7. What is Economic Power in Politics ?
8. Why do we need constraints ?
9. What do you mean by Inequality ?
10. What is Gender Inequality ?

Section-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 each

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21. What do you understand by secularism ? Can it be equated with religious tolerance ?

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Discuss any *four* critical forces that threaten the growth of secular state in India.

Roll No

Z-4-C

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204-C

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 Hours]

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Section-A

(Objective Type Questions)

1 each

1 (i) Who was the first Governor General of free India ?

- (A) J. L. Nehru
- (B) C. Rajagopalachari
- (C) Lord Mountbatten
- (D) Dr. Ambedkar

(ii) Right to freedom of religion contains in :

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

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204-C

Turn Over

Z-4-C

(iii) Who has called political science a 'Master Science'?

(A) Plato

(B) Aristotle

(C) Rousseau

(D) Green

(iv) Politics is a study of 'class struggle' was said by

(A) Plato

(B) Engels

(C) Hobbes

(D) K. Marx

(v) Freedom from the fear of hunger is called

(A) Social equality

(B) Economic equality

(C) Political equality

(D) Natural equality

- (vi) "The equal access of everyone to the avenue of authority" was said by :
- (A) Laski
 - (B) T.H. Green
 - (C) Marx
 - (D) None of these
- (vii) Population, Territory, Govt. and sovereignty are the essential elements of any :
- (A) Society
 - (B) State
 - (C) Culture
 - (D) None of these
- (viii) Nation constitutes :
- (A) Ethnic unity
 - (B) Geographical unity
 - (C) Common language
 - (D) All of these

- (ix) Racial co-existence is necessary for a :
- (A) Sound state
 - (B) Diversified state
 - (C) Multi-cultural state
 - (D) All of these
- (x) The principle of national self-determination was made popular after second world war by :
- (A) G. Washington
 - (B) John F. Kennedy
 - (C) Woodrow Wilson
 - (D) None of these

Section-B

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

2 each

2. Write any *two* sound merits of a constitution.
3. Give the meaning of Rights.
4. "Fundamental rights are justiciable". Explain briefly.

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Z-4-C

5. What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise ?
6. What do you mean by Rigid Constitution ?
7. What do you mean by study of government ?
8. What is Natural Liberty ?
9. What do you mean by Inequality ?
10. What is Gender Inequality ?

Section-C

(Short Answer Type Questions)

4 ea

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204-C

Turn On

Z-4-C

Section-E

(Long Answer Type Questions)

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21. What do you understand by secularism ? Can it be equated with religious tolerance ? <https://www.jkboseonline.com>

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