

Roll No.

Z-4-A

Total No. of Questions : 21]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 7

11th ARF(SZ)JKUT2024-25
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 Prasad
- (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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Turn Over

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(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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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.