

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions 21]

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11<sup>th</sup>ARNKD(W/Z) JKLUT-2025

**1204-B**

# **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) 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 73<sup>rd</sup> 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)

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 Rawl's.
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.
- (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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