

# QUARTERLY EXAMINATION - 2019

11- Std

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time : 2.30 hrs.

Marks : 90

### PART - I

Note : (i) Answer all the questions.

20 X 1 = 20

- (ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.
1. The concept 'Legitimacy' is closely related to  
a) Study of Law  
b) State and Government  
c) Legitimate ownership of property  
d) Power and Authority
  2. Who changed the subject matter of politics from the religious approach to the empirical observation with secular perspectives?  
a) Thomas Hobbes  
b) Niccolò Machiavelli  
c) John Locke  
d) J.J. Rousseau
  3. According to Plato the ideal number of state is -----  
a) 5050  
b) 5035  
c) 5040  
d) 5060
  4. Which is the main component of state that determine citizenship status?  
a) Territory  
b) Government  
c) Sovereignty  
d) Population
  5. Which of the following is not the States function of Modern State?  
a) Security and Defence  
b) Economic functions  
c) Provision of Essential Services  
d) Religious duties
  6. Who is known to be the Father of Sovereignty?  
a) Bodin  
b) Austin  
c) Plato  
d) Aristotle
  7. Fundamental Rights of India drawn from?  
a) USA  
b) France  
c) Britain  
d) Russia
  8. Who said Liberty does not means the absence of restraint but it lies in developments of 'Liberty'?  
a) Gettel  
b) Mahatma Gandhi  
c) G.D.H.Cole  
d) Laski
  9. The right to life, Liberty and equality are called us-----  
a) Legal Rights  
b) Natural Rights  
c) Political Rights  
d) Civil Rights
  10. The detention of a person to protect the law and security of the nation is called as  
a) Habeas Corpus  
b) Mandamus  
c) Preventive Detention  
d) Prohibition
  11. The drafting committee of the constituent Assembly was under the chairmanship of  
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel  
d) Rajendra Prasad
  12. One of the Salient features of Indian Democracy is  
a) Citizen's Participation  
b) Secret Ballot  
c) Parliamentary Democracy  
d) All of the above
  13. Social Democracy believes strongly in  
a) Equality of Opportunity and freedom  
b) Socialism  
c) Human rights  
d) Liberty
  14. Democracy is a -----  
a) Form of Government  
b) Political system  
c) Rule by law  
d) Power of people
  15. Which three indicators are used in the Human Development Index (HDI)?  
I. Standard of living  
II. Education  
III. Life Expectancy  
IV. Condition of Environment  
a) Only I, II and IV  
b) Only I, II and III  
c) Only I and II  
d) All of the above
  16. Which major country does not have single written constitution?  
a) Russia  
b) Iron  
c) Germany  
d) United Kingdom

17. Who called the Parliamentary system as 'Cabinet system'?  
a) Austin      b) Lock      c) Rossueau      d) Ivor Jennings
18. Whose real name was "Aristocless"?  
a) Socrates      b) Plato      c) Aristotle      d) Xenophon
19. Assertion (A): Theory of surplus value, comes from the Das capital  
Reason (R) : That human labour was the soruce of Economic value  
a) (A) is true but (R) is false      b) (A) is false but (R) is true  
c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
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20. Which work is called as the "Bible of the working class"?  
a) Principle of political Economy      b) Das capital  
c) Theory of surplus value      d) Class Struggle of France

**PART - II**

- Answer any SEVEN questions, in which question No.30 is compulsory.**
21. List any Three challenges highlighted by the Prime Minister Nehru.  $7 \times 2 = 14$
  22. Name the thinkers associated with contractual Theory.
  23. What are the functions of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in a modern democracy?
  24. Define sovereignty.
  25. What is natural citizenship?
  26. Why should we obey the state? Is it necessary?
  27. Explain: Pareto's classification of the elites.
  28. Define - Government.
  29. Write a short note on 'surplus value'.
  30. Thomas Aquinas write about which characteristics of gregarious animals?

**PART - III**

- Answer any SEVEN questions, in which question No.40 is compulsory.**
31. Explain the Nature of Political science.  $7 \times 3 = 21$
  32. Distinguish State from Society.
  33. What is anarchism?
  34. What does citizenship mean in the political theory?
  35. Write about the view of B.R. Ambedkar on democracy.
  36. Explain - Classical Democracy.
  37. List out the Unitary features of Indian constitution.
  38. List out the demerits of Federal form of Government.
  39. Write a short note on life on life and works of St.Thomas Aquinas.
  40. How does Aristotle Classify the state?

**PART - IV**

- Answer all the questions:**  $7 \times 5 = 35$
41. a) Differentiate between political Theory and Political science. (OR)  
b) Explain the scope of Political science.
  42. a) Discuss the idea of welfare state. (OR)  
b) Explain about equality in the Indian constitution.
  43. a) Explain the factors of violation of Liberty. (OR)  
b) Discuss how Society, Market and State are interrelated.
  44. a) What are the different Principles under the Directive Principles of State Policy? (OR)  
b) Discuss the Fundamental rights of Indian Constitution
  45. a) Explain the elitist theory of democracy. (OR)  
b) List out the Unitary features of Indian Constitution.
  46. a) Is Political science an Art or Science? Substantiate your answer. (OR)  
b) Write an essay on achievements of Indian democracy in the economic front.
  47. a) Assess in detail Machiavelli approach to human nature. (OR)  
b) Write a detailed note on Mill's considerations on Representative Government.

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