

2 0 1 5

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.
- (iv) General Candidates are not allowed to attempt the questions meant for Elementary School Teacher Candidates.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

SECTION—I

(Marks : 30)

A. Choose and write the correct answer : $1 \times 20 = 20$

1. The rights which are essential conditions of civilized social life are known as
 - (a) Civil Rights
 - (b) Economic Rights
 - (c) Moral Rights

2. Liberty in the positive sense implies

- (a) freedom with no restraints
- (b) freedom with some restraints
- (c) freedom with maximum restraints

3. Legal equality means

- (a) equality in matters of employment
- (b) equality in legal matters
- (c) equality before the law

4. Justice implies

- (a) equality
- (b) fairness
- (c) honesty

5. The view that liberty and equality are complimentary to each other is held by

- (a) Lord Acton
- (b) Alexis de Tocqueville
- (c) R. H. Tawney

(3)

6. Which of the following helps judges to decide a case when law is inadequate?
- (a) Custom
 - (b) Commentaries
 - (c) Equity
7. Citizenship can be acquired by
- (a) birth and naturalization
 - (b) birth
 - (c) naturalization
8. Universal Adult Franchise is a system, where
- (a) all persons in a State have the right to vote
 - (b) all adult male and female citizens of a State have the right to vote
 - (c) all men and women in a State have the right to vote
9. Which of the following types of representation is not conducive to national unity and integrity?
- (a) Proportional representation
 - (b) Communal representation
 - (c) Territorial representation

10. Liberalism puts emphasis on

- (a) liberty
- (b) equality
- (c) justice

11. According to Marx, State is

- (a) a divine institution
- (b) a necessary evil
- (c) an instrument of exploitation

12. The United Nations Organization came into being on

- (a) 15th October, 1945
- (b) 24th October, 1945
- (c) 25th October, 1945

13. The Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution of India are

- (a) subject to reasonable restrictions
- (b) absolute
- (c) non-justiciable

14. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution was largely influenced by the
- (a) American Constitution
 - (b) Canadian Constitution
 - (c) Irish Constitution
15. The Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizens are outlined in
- (a) Article 50-A
 - (b) Article 51-A
 - (c) Article 51-D
16. The oath of office to the President of India is administered by the
- (a) Chief Justice of India
 - (b) Chief Election Commissioner
 - (c) Prime Minister
17. The Prime Minister of India exercises
- (a) nominal powers
 - (b) real powers
 - (c) absolute powers

18. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of

(a) 3 years

(b) 5 years

(c) 6 years

19. The advice tendered by the Supreme Court to the President of India is

(a) binding on him

(b) not binding on him

(c) binding on him sometimes

20. India is the founding member of

(a) OPEC

(b) ICJ

(c) NAM

(7)

B. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 1×10=10

1. Nature has made all men equal.
2. Unrestrained freedom is against freedom itself.
3. A 'right' of one is the 'duty' of the other.
4. The ECOSOC is the law-making body of the UN.
5. When voting age is increased, the number of voters also increases.
6. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio chairman of the Council of States.
7. The term of the Lok Sabha cannot be extended at all.
8. The maximum number of judges of the Supreme Court including the Chief Justice is thirty-one since 2009.
9. The Prime Minister appoints other members of the Union Council of Ministers.
10. India is not a signatory to the NPT and CTBT.

(8)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

Answer the following questions in about *two* or *three* sentences each : 2×10=20

1. What is the meaning of Universal Adult Franchise?
2. Distinguish between law and morality.
3. How is the President of India elected?
4. What is meant by social justice?
5. Mention any two powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
6. What are the objectives of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
7. Mention any two aims of the UNO.
8. What is a no-confidence motion?
9. What is meant by 'surplus value' as explained by Marx?
10. How is a judge of the Supreme Court removed?

(9)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP—A

(**Political Theory**)

Answer *any three* questions

1. Define law. Explain various sources of law. 2+8=10
2. What is justice? Explain different kinds of justice. 2+8=10
3. Explain the meaning of equality by giving both its negative and positive senses. 10
4. What is citizenship? Describe the methods for acquisition of citizenship. 2+8=10
5. Describe the main tenets of Marxism. 10
6. What is the composition of the UN Security Council? Describe its powers and functions. 2+8=10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
 - (a) Kinds of Rights
 - (b) Relationship between Law and Liberty
 - (c) Merits of Universal Adult Franchise
 - (d) Functional Representation

(10)

**(Optional for Elementary School Teacher Candidates only
in lieu of Q. No. 7)**

7A. Answer any *five* of the following : 2×5=10

- (a) What are the four elements of the State?
- (b) Mention four kinds of equality.
- (c) What are the differences between the State and the Government?
- (d) Name four permanent members of the Security Council.
- (e) Who is the author of *Das Kapital*?
- (f) Give the full forms of ICJ and UNICEF.

GROUP—B

**(The Indian Constitution and Political
System in Operation)**

Answer *any two* questions

- 8.** Describe the powers and functions of the President of India. 10
- 9.** Enumerate the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens. 10
- 10.** Describe the composition, powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha. 10

(11)

11. Explain the origin and activities of SAARC. 10

12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (a) Significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Vice President of India
- (c) Legislative powers of the Union Council of Ministers
- (d) India's position with regard to NPT and CTBT

**(Optional for Elementary School Teacher Candidates only
in lieu of Q. No. 12)**

12A. Answer any *five* of the following : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Mention two differences between the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights.
- (b) Name two Gandhian Directive Principles.
- (c) What is the other name of Council of States?
- (d) What is meant by President's Rule?
- (e) Mention two jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India.
- (f) What are the qualifications required for the members of the Lok Sabha?
