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HS/XII/A/Ps/13

2 0 1 3

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.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks : 50*)

SECTION—I

(*Marks : 25*)

A. Choose and write the correct answer : 1×15=15

1. Right is a claim of the individual

- (a) which is absolute
- (b) to satisfy one's needs
- (c) recognised by the society and enforced by the State

(2)

2. The Electorate constitutes

- (a) a body of voters
- (b) candidates who contest elections
- (c) representatives elected by the people

3. Equality before Law is classified as

- (a) legal equality
- (b) social equality
- (c) political equality

4. Who among the following defined liberty as the 'eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves'?

- (a) Barker
- (b) Laski
- (c) Mill

5. Justice is primarily

- (a) an ethical concept
- (b) a political concept
- (c) a philosophical concept

(3)

6. Which of the following is regarded as the supreme law of the land?
- (a) Natural law
 - (b) Constitutional law
 - (c) Customary law
7. Citizenship can be acquired by
- (a) birth
 - (b) naturalisation
 - (c) birth and naturalisation
8. Liberalism emphasises the value of
- (a) unity
 - (b) fraternity
 - (c) liberty
9. The UN Secretary-General holds office for a term of
- (a) 4 years
 - (b) 5 years
 - (c) 6 years

10. A joint sitting of the Parliament is presided over by the
- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) President of India
11. Which of the following Rights was deleted from the List of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment?
- (a) Right to work
 - (b) Right to contract
 - (c) Right to property
12. The Vice President of India is elected by
- (a) the people
 - (b) the members of Rajya Sabha
 - (c) the members of both the Houses of the Parliament
13. Non-Alignment Movement was launched in the year
- (a) 1960
 - (b) 1961
 - (c) 1962

(5)

14. The objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy is to establish a

- (a) Welfare State
- (b) Democratic State
- (c) Socialist State

15. The office of the Prime Minister of India

- (a) has been created by the Parliament
- (b) has been created by the Constitution
- (c) rests on Conventions

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

1. Political liberty is the essence of democracy.
2. The ultimate sanction behind law is force.
3. Equality implies absolute equal opportunities for all.
4. India carried out its first nuclear test in the year 1974.
5. The Prime Minister is elected by the President.

(6)

6. Functional Representation is a system that gives representation to different communities in the State.
7. Marxism advocates the abolition of private property.
8. The advice given by the Supreme Court to the President of India is binding.
9. The Directive Principles need legislation for their application.
10. Fundamental Rights can be restricted.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 25)

C. Answer the following questions in 4 or 5 sentences each : 5×5=25

1. What are different Civil Rights of a citizen?
2. Explain the effects of Financial Emergency in India.
3. Describe the composition of the Rajya Sabha.
4. How would you explain economic equality?
5. What are the powers of the Prime Minister of India?

(7)

(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. Explain different kinds of justice. 10
3. Examine the relationship between law and liberty. 10
4. What is 'citizenship'? Classify and explain the duties of the citizens. 2+8=10
5. Describe the main features or tenets of Marxism. 10
6. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the UN Security Council. 10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
 - (a) Merits of Universal Adult Franchise
 - (b) Kinds of Rights
 - (c) Proportional Representation
 - (d) Principles of the UN
 - (e) Classical Liberalism

(8)

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 powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India. 10
- 11.** Explain the origin and activities of SAARC. 10
- 12.** Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Legislative Powers of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) Fundamental Duties
 - (c) Gandhian Principles under Part IV of the Indian Constitution
 - (d) Formation of the Union Council of Ministers
 - (e) National Human Rights Commission
