

Total No. of Printed Pages—11

HS/XII/A/Ps/14

2 0 1 4

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 : 30*)

A. Choose and write the correct answer : 1×20=20

1. “Every State is known by the rights it maintains.” Who said this?

- (a) Rousseau
- (b) MacIver
- (c) Laski

(2)

2. Freedom from starvation implies
 - (a) social liberty
 - (b) economic liberty
 - (c) natural liberty

3. Which of the following does not constitute equality?
 - (a) Absence of competition
 - (b) Absence of discrimination
 - (c) Absence of special privileges

4. The view that law and liberty are opposed to each other is held by the
 - (a) Idealists
 - (b) Individualists
 - (c) Socialists

5. Law is regarded as a 'command of the sovereign' by
 - (a) Austin
 - (b) Holland
 - (c) Wilson

6. A citizen is
- (a) a person who takes part in the administration of a State
 - (b) a person who benefits from the service of a State
 - (c) a permanent resident of a State
7. In any State
- (a) all voters are citizens
 - (b) all citizens are voters
 - (c) some voters are not citizens
8. The non-permanent members of the UN Security Council are elected for a term of
- (a) 2 years
 - (b) 4 years
 - (c) 5 years
9. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with 'protection of life and personal liberty'?
- (a) Article 20
 - (b) Article 21
 - (c) Article 22

10. Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are found in

- (a) Part III
- (b) Part IV
- (c) Part IV A

11. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) President of India

12. The disputes concerning election of the President and the Vice President of India are decided by the

- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Attorney General

13. The Rajya Sabha gives representation to

- (a) the States of the Indian Union
- (b) the senior citizens
- (c) the persons who have distinguished themselves in various fields

(5)

14. One of the features of Marxism is
- (a) class organization
 - (b) class cohesion
 - (c) class struggle
15. India's agenda for reforms of the United Nations relates mainly to
- (a) restructuring of the UN Secretariat
 - (b) restructuring of the General Assembly
 - (c) restructuring of the Security Council
16. The Right to Life is a/an
- (a) political right
 - (b) civil right
 - (c) economic right
17. A system of representation where representatives are elected on the basis of constituencies is called
- (a) territorial representation
 - (b) functional representation
 - (c) communal representation

(6)

18. Marx's dialectical materialism was influenced by the dialectic method of

- (a) Laski
- (b) Hegel
- (c) Engels

19. The Fundamental Rights given in the Constitution of India are

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

20. If the office of the President of India falls vacant, who becomes the acting President?

- (a) The Chief Justice of India
- (b) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (c) The Vice President of India

(7)

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

1. A right is a power to satisfy one's interest.
2. Social justice seeks to protect the weaker sections of the society.
3. Economic equality means equal share of the wealth of the nation.
4. The Indian Parliament is a bi-cameral legislature.
5. The Directive Principles of State Policy do not need legislation for their application.
6. Creation of new All-India Services is the exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha.
7. New members of the UN are admitted by the General Assembly.
8. There is a difference between National Law and Municipal Law.

(8)

9. The Supreme Court is the final interpreter of the Constitution of India.
10. Liberalism advocates maximum role for the State.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

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

1. Mention the methods of acquiring citizenship.
2. Name four political rights enjoyed by a citizen in a democratic State.
3. Give two distinctions between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
4. Indicate the Fundamental Duties of the citizen of India.
5. What are the two executive powers of the Union Council of Ministers?

(9)

6. Name four permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations.
7. Mention any two qualifications required for a judge of the Supreme Court of India.
8. What are the two special powers of the Rajya Sabha?
9. Give the full forms of ICJ and UNICEF.
10. Identify the two kinds of Liberalism.

(10)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP—A

(**Political Theory**)

Answer *any three* questions

1. Give the meaning of Universal Adult Franchise.
What are its merits and demerits? 2+8=10
2. What are the characteristics of Rights? How are
Rights related to Duties? 6+4=10
3. Explain the different kinds of Liberty. 10
4. Examine the relationship between Equality and
Liberty. 10
5. Describe the features of Liberalism. 10
6. Write about the aims and principles of the UN
(United Nations). 5+5=10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
 - (a) Sources of Law
 - (b) Social Justice
 - (c) Functions of the UN General Assembly
 - (d) Territorial Representation

(11)

GROUP—B

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

Answer *any two* questions

8. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India. 10
9. Explain the Directive Principles of State Policy as enumerated in the Constitution of India. 10
10. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the Lok Sabha. 10
11. Give an estimate of India's relation with the United Nations. 10
12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Fundamental Right to Freedom
- (b) Emergency Powers of the President of India
- (c) Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India
- (d) India's role in the NAM
