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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 of the following :

1×20=20

1. “Rights are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general, to be himself at his best.” Who said this?
 - (a) Harold Laski
 - (b) Adam Smith
 - (c) John Rawls

(2)

2. Rights based on ethical norms are

- (a) civil rights
- (b) moral rights
- (c) legal rights

3. Protective discrimination means

- (a) discrimination in favour of weaker sections
- (b) discrimination in favour of minorities
- (c) discrimination in favour of privileged sections

4. In case of conflict between constitutional law and ordinary law

- (a) ordinary law prevails
- (b) constitutional law prevails
- (c) None of the above

5. Citizen who acquires citizenship after birth and not by birth is known as

- (a) natural citizen
- (b) naturalized citizen
- (c) alien

(3)

6. When the minimum age for the right to vote is lowered, the number of voters
 - (a) increases
 - (b) decreases
 - (c) remains constant
7. One of the features of Marxism is
 - (a) class cohesion
 - (b) class struggle
 - (c) class organization
8. The UN Secretary-General is appointed by the
 - (a) General Assembly
 - (b) Security Council
 - (c) General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council
9. The principal administrative agency of the UN is
 - (a) the UN Secretariat
 - (b) World Health Organization
 - (c) International Monetary Fund

10. The present Secretary-General of the UN is
- (a) Ban Ki-moon
 - (b) Kofi Annan
 - (c) Antonio Guterres
11. Which Article of the Constitution deals with 'protection of life and personal liberty'?
- (a) Article 20
 - (b) Article 21
 - (c) Article 22
12. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in
- (a) Part IV of Article 51A
 - (b) Part IV A of Article 51A
 - (c) Part V of Article 51
13. The President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of
- (a) elected members of the Parliament
 - (b) all elected members of the Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies
 - (c) members of the Legislative Council

(5)

14. Under Article 356, the President can proclaim Emergency in a State when
- (a) the security of India is threatened
 - (b) the State fails to comply with Federal directive
 - (c) there is a failure of constitutional machinery in a State
15. The disputes concerning the election of the Vice President of India is decided by the
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) Election Commission
16. The Union Council of Ministers holds office as long as it enjoys
- (a) the confidence of the President
 - (b) the confidence of the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) the confidence of the Lok Sabha
17. The proportion of members of the Rajya Sabha, who retire every two years is usually
- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$
 - (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
 - (c) $\frac{1}{4}$

(6)

18. Quorum in the meeting of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha is

(a) $\frac{1}{10}$ of the total membership

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total membership

(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total membership

19. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved by the UN General Assembly on

(a) 10th December, 1948

(b) 11th December, 1948

(c) 10th November, 1948

20. Nations who joined as the members of NAM were

(a) African nations

(b) Asian nations

(c) African and Asian nations

(7)

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

1. Liberty and equality are opposed to each other.
2. Suffrage is considered to be a natural and inherent right of every citizen in a democracy.
3. The Hare system and List system are the two means of proportional representation.
4. Classical liberalist emphasized human dignity and autonomy of individuals.
5. The Headquarters of the International Court of Justice is in The Hague.
6. The Fundamental Rights are absolute.
7. Directive Principles of State Policy need legislation for their application.
8. A money bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament.

(8)

9. The advice given by the Supreme Court to the President is binding.

10. India played a key role in the establishment of Group of 77 and G-15.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

Answer the following questions in about 2 or 3 sentences each : 2×10=20

1. Mention two methods of losing citizenship.
2. What is meant by political justice?
3. Give two demerits of universal adult franchise.
4. What do you understand by 'class struggle' as explained by Karl Marx?
5. Name at least four States enjoying veto power in the UN Security Council.

(9)

6. Mention four writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
7. What are the two exclusive powers of the Rajya Sabha?
8. What should be the total number of members in the Union Council of Ministers?
9. How is a Judge of the Supreme Court removed?
10. What is disarmament?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP—A

(**Political Theory**)

Answer *any three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

1. What is the negative and positive meaning of liberty?
Examine the relationship between law and liberty.
3+7=10
2. What is equality? Explain various kinds of equality.
2+8=10

(10)

3. Define law. Briefly explain different kinds of law. 2+8=10
4. What is representation? Describe the territorial and functional representation. 2+8=10
5. Describe the principal features of liberalism. 10
6. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the UN General Assembly. 2+8=10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Duties of the citizens
 - (b) Relationship between law and morality
 - (c) Dialectical materialism
 - (d) Principles of the UN
 - (e) Economic justice

GROUP—B

(The Indian Constitution and Political System in Operation)

Answer *any two* of the following questions : 10×2=20

8. Describe different kinds of the Directive Principles of State Policy as enumerated in the Indian Constitution. 10

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(11)

9. Describe the appointment, powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India. 10
10. What is the composition of the Lok Sabha? Describe its powers and functions. 2+8=10
11. What has been India's role in the activities of SAARC? 10
12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Five distinctions between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
 - (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (c) Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India
 - (d) India's role in the Non-Aligned Movement
 - (e) Right to Freedom
