

HS/XI/A/Ps/18

2018

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. Political Science has been described as a 'Master Science' by

- (a) Plato
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Gettel

2. Normative Approach to the study of Political Science deals with

- (a) Values
- (b) Facts
- (c) Facts and Values.

3. The Principle of one Nation and one State was accepted

- (a) After the World War I
- (b) After the World War II
- (c) During the middle ages.

4. An interest group is formed by people who have

- (a) factional interest
- (b) common interest
- (c) distinct interest.

5. The agencies of Public opinion that helps in shaping the minds of the ignorant people are:

- (a) Newspaper and Magazine
- (b) Radio, Cinema and Television
- (c) Television and Newspapers.

6. In China there is

- (a) Single Party system
- (b) Dual Party system
- (c) Multi-Party system

(3)

- 7.** If the executive powers of a country are vested in a group of persons, it is said to be
- (a) Elective Executive
 - (b) Plural Executive
 - (c) Single Executive
- 8.** Which organ of the government can be called the guardian of the Constitution?
- (a) Executive
 - (b) Legislature
 - (c) Judiciary.
- 9.** Sovereign power in a democratic state lies with the
- (a) Government
 - (b) People.
 - (c) Constitution
- 10.** Which one of these Countries has a Unitary System of government?
- (a) India
 - (b) Britain
 - (c) U. S. A.

(4)

- 11.** Which one of the following is not a device of Direct Democracy?
- (a) Initiative
 - (b) Elections
 - (c) Recall.
- 12.** The Constitution of India was adopted by the
- (a) Indian National Congress
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) Constituent Assembly.
- 13.** In the Constitution of India, the residuary powers are vested in the
- (a) Union Government
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) Both Union and State Government.
- 14.** The Constitution of India declares India as a/an
- (a) Union of States
 - (b) Federation of States
 - (c) Unitary States.

(5)

- 15.** The Constitution of India has vested the Discretionary powers to the
- (a) Chief Minister
 - (b) Chief Justice of the High Court
 - (c) Governor.
- 16.** Money Bill can originate only in the
- (a) Legislative Assembly
 - (b) Legislative Council
 - (c) Both Houses.
- 17.** The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is elected by the
- (a) Members of the Legislative Council
 - (b) Members of the Legislative Assembly
 - (c) Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council.
- 18.** The election of Dolloi in Jaintia hills and the Syiem in Khasi hills follows the system of
- (a) Manhood Suffrage
 - (b) Womanhood Suffrage
 - (c) Universal Adult Suffrage.

(6)

- 19.** Powers of the District Council are mentioned in the
- (a) Fifth Schedule
 - (b) Sixth Schedule
 - (c) Seventh Schedule
- 20.** At the top of the three tier Panchayati Raj system stands the
- (a) Mandal Parishad
 - (b) Panchayati Samiti
 - (c) Zilla Parishad
- B.** Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* 1×10=10
- 1.** Traditionally State was known as Polis.
 - 2.** Empirical approach studies Values.
 - 3.** Interest groups contest elections.
 - 4.** The Legislature is the guardian of the Constitution.
 - 5.** Indirect Democracy is known as Representative government.

(7)

6. The Constitution of India lacks originality.
7. In a Federation there is no division of powers.
8. The Chief Minister is the real centre of power in the state.
9. State High Court is not a Court of record.
10. There are four types of Nokmas in the Garo hills of Meghalaya.

SECTION — II

(Marks : 20)

- A.** Answer the following questions in *Two* or *Three* sentences 2×10=20

1. What is the scope of Political Science?
2. What is a Multi Party system?
3. What is a Bi-cameral legislature?
4. Mention any two functions of a Judiciary.
5. Bring out any two points of distinction between a Unitary and a federal form of government?

(8)

6. Give the meaning of Dictatorship.
7. What is a Preamble?
8. Why is India called a Secular state?
9. Mention any two powers of the State Legislative Assembly.
10. What is the composition of the District Council?

(PART : B — DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP — A

POLITICAL THEORY

Answer any *three* questions 10×3=30

1. Define Political Science. Discuss its importance. 2+8=10
2. Define State. What are the various elements of the State? 3+7=10

(9)

3. What are the differences between Political Parties and Pressure Groups? 10
4. What is an Executive? Discuss its kinds. 3+7=10
5. What is a Federal form of government? Bring out the differences between Unitary and Federal form of government. 3+7=10
6. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :- 5×2=10
- (a) Differences between State and Government.
 - (b) Agencies of Public opinion.
 - (c) Independence of the Judiciary.
 - (d) Presidential form of Government.

GROUP : B

The Indian Constitution and Political System in Operation

Answer any *two* questions : 10×2=20

7. Discuss the salient features of the Indian Constitution. 10
8. How is the Governor of a state appointed? Discuss his powers. 2+8=10

(10)

9. Discuss the procedure of amendment of the Indian Constitution. 10
10. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :- 5×2=10
- (a) High Court
 - (b) Indian Federalism
 - (c) District Council
 - (d) Legislative Assembly.
