

Total No. of Printed Pages—11

**HS/XII/A/Ps/19**

**2 0 1 9**

**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. The rights which are recognized and enforced by the State are called
  - (a) Political rights
  - (b) Economic rights
  - (c) Legal rights

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2. "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains" was said by
  - (a) Locke
  - (b) Rousseau
  - (c) Hobbes
3. True equality implies
  - (a) identical salaries
  - (b) the provision of adequate opportunities for all
  - (c) absence of special privileges
4. "Where there is no law, there is no freedom" was said by
  - (a) Hobbes
  - (b) Locke
  - (c) Laski
5. Social justice aims at creating
  - (a) a just and fair society
  - (b) a prosperous society
  - (c) a stable society

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6. A national may turn into a citizen if he enjoys
- (a) natural right
  - (b) human right
  - (c) right to vote
7. The right to vote in India was subsequently reduced to 18 years from 21 years in the year
- (a) 1983
  - (b) 1988
  - (c) 1993
8. Which of the following types of representation is not conducive to national unity and integrity?
- (a) Proportional representation
  - (b) Communal representation
  - (c) Territorial representation
9. What is the formula of quota in proportional representation?
- (a)  $\frac{\text{Total number of votes polled}}{\text{Number of seats in the Constituency}} + 1$
  - (b)  $\frac{\text{Total number of votes polled (valid vote)}}{\text{Number of seats in the Constituency} + 1} + 1$
  - (c)  $\frac{\text{Total number of votes polled} + 1}{\text{Number of seats in the Constituency}} + 1$

10. Liberalism puts emphasis on

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

11. According to Marx, State is

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

12. The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 4 years
- (c) 2 years

13. The Right to Property was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978. It was substituted with new Article

- (a) 226
- (b) 300A
- (c) 50

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14. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy was influenced by the
- (a) Irish Constitution
  - (b) Canadian Constitution
  - (c) American Constitution
15. To be qualified for election as President, a person must complete the age of
- (a) 35 years
  - (b) 30 years
  - (c) 25 years
16. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
- (a) Parliament
  - (b) Lok Sabha
  - (c) President of India
17. The Prime Minister of India exercises
- (a) nominal powers
  - (b) real powers
  - (c) absolute powers

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18. The ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

(a) the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

(b) the Prime Minister

(c) the Vice President

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 a founding member of the

(a) UNESCO

(b) NAM

(c) ICJ

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

1. The President can be removed from his office by the method of impeachment.
2. The term of the Lok Sabha cannot be extended at all.
3. According to Gandhi, the history of all societies is the history of class struggle.
4. Classical liberals consider individuals to be their own masters.
5. A law passed by the legislature of a State is known as statutory law.
6. All who are staying in a State are its citizens.
7. An ordinance is an order issued by the Judiciary for administrative purposes.
8. The SAARC was established on the 8th December, 1985.

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9. The idea of NAM was first given shape by Nasser of Egypt.

10. The United Nations is a World State.

SECTION—II

( Marks : 20 )

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

1. Distinguish between moral and legal aspects of citizenship.
2. What is the meaning of Universal Adult Franchise?
3. What are the two characteristics of Rights?
4. Distinguish between Law and Morality.
5. Give the full forms of UNESCO and UNICEF.

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6. How is the President of India elected?
7. Mention any two powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
8. Write any two Fundamental Duties of the citizens of India.
9. What are the two objectives of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
10. How is the Prime Minister of India appointed?

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

GROUP—A

( **Political Theory** )

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

1. Define Rights. Explain the various kinds of Rights. 2+8=10
2. Explain the negative and positive meaning of equality. Explain the relationship between liberty and equality. 4+6=10

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3. What is Justice? Explain the different kinds of Justice. 2+8=10
4. What is territorial representation? What are its merits and demerits? 2+8=10
5. Describe the main tenets of Marxism. 10
6. What is the composition, powers and functions of the UN Security Council? 2+8=10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Duties of the citizens
  - (b) Kinds of law
  - (c) Methods of acquiring citizenship
  - (d) Negative and positive liberty
  - (e) Aims of the UNO

GROUP—B

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

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

8. Enumerate the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens. 10

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9. Explain the composition, powers and functions of *either* the Lok Sabha *or* the Rajya Sabha. 2+8=10
10. What is the composition of the Supreme Court? Describe its powers and functions. 2+8=10
11. Give an assessment of India's relation with the United Nations. 10
12. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Emergency powers of the President
  - (b) Formation of the Union Council of Ministers
  - (c) Gandhian Principles
  - (d) National Human Rights Commission
  - (e) Relationship of the Prime Minister to the Parliament

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