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HS/XII/A/Ps/22

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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-type 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
(any *twenty*) : 1×20=20

1. The legal rights which are essential for a free and progressive life are known as
 - (a) moral rights
 - (b) civil rights
 - (c) political rights

(2)

2. The right to work is a/an
 - (a) social right
 - (b) political right
 - (c) economic right

3. "Every State is known by the system of rights it maintains." Who said this?
 - (a) Laski
 - (b) T. H. Green
 - (c) Hobhouse

4. Which of the following is the duty of a citizen?
 - (a) Allegiance to the State
 - (b) Payment of taxes
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)

5. The word 'liberty' is derived from the Latin word
 - (a) liber
 - (b) labour
 - (c) liver

6. "Justice is the source of the social and democratic principles like liberty, equality and fraternity." According to
 - (a) Cephalus
 - (b) Aristotle
 - (c) Barker

(3)

7. In case of conflict between Constitutional law and Ordinary law
- (a) ordinary law prevails
 - (b) Constitutional law prevails
 - (c) None of the above
8. In representative government, the Sovereign Will of the people is expressed through
- (a) election
 - (b) nomination
 - (c) None of the above
9. Which of the following is a source of law?
- (a) Executive decision
 - (b) Judicial decision
 - (c) Superstition
10. Liberalism emphasises the value of
- (a) liberty
 - (b) unity
 - (c) integrity
11. The 'right to vote' in India was subsequently reduced to 18 years from 21 years in the year
- (a) 1984
 - (b) 1988
 - (c) 1998

(4)

12. Which of the following types of representation is not conducive to national unity and integrity?
- (a) Territorial representation
 - (b) Functional representation
 - (c) Communal representation
13. The book, *Wealth of Nations* was written by
- (a) Adam Smith
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Bentham
14. Which of the following is not a feature of liberalism?
- (a) Nationalism
 - (b) Impersonalism
 - (c) Universalism
15. Surplus value or the profit for the bourgeois lies at the heart of the exploitation of the labourers in the
- (a) capitalist system
 - (b) capitalist society
 - (c) classless society

(5)

16. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of UN Security Council?
- (a) China
 - (b) France
 - (c) Japan
17. The 'right to property' was deleted from the list of fundamental rights by the
- (a) 38th Amendment
 - (b) 42nd Amendment
 - (c) 44th Amendment
18. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are found in
- (a) Part-III
 - (b) Part-IV
 - (c) Part-IVA
19. The President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of
- (a) elected members of the Parliament
 - (b) members of the Legislative Assemblies
 - (c) elected members of the Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States

(6)

20. The Vice President of India may be removed from his office by a resolution passed by a majority of the members of the

(a) Council of States

(b) House of the People

(c) Council of States and agreed to by the House of the People

21. Who is the leader of the Nation?

(a) The President of India

(b) The Prime Minister of India

(c) The Vice President of India

22. Which is the exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha?

(a) To initiate money bill

(b) To declare a subject of State List as a subject of national importance

(c) To impeach the President

(7)

23. A candidate for election to the House of the People must be

(a) 25 years

(b) 30 years

(c) 35 years

24. A Judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from office on ground of

(a) misbehaviour

(b) incapacity

(c) proved misbehaviour and incapacity

25. In 1954, India and China signed an agreement which contained the

(a) four principles

(b) five principles

(c) six principles

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

1. All nationals of the Indian origin are not citizens.

2. A right comes with duties.

(8)

3. As a source of law, custom is very old.
4. Only a free and independent nation can provide freedom to its citizens.
5. The UNO is an organization of the sovereign states of the world, but itself is not a state.
6. Fundamental Duties were added to our Constitution by the 44th Amendment.
7. Positive liberalism gave birth to the idea of Welfare State.
8. The Vice President of India is ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.
9. The Council of Ministers consists of four kinds of ministers.
10. Money bill can be introduced in the Council of States.
11. The normal duration of the House of the People is five years.
12. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is appointed by the President.
13. The idea of Non-Aligned Movement was first given shape by Nasser of Egypt.

(9)

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

C. Answer the following questions in about 2 or 3 sentences each (any ten) : 2×10=20

1. Mention two differences between citizens and aliens.
2. Write any two merits of universal adult franchise.
3. Write any two differences between law and morality.
4. Mention any four basic tenets of Marxism.
5. Write any two demerits of proportional representation.
6. Give the full forms of IAEA and UNICEF.
7. Write any two purposes of the United Nations.
8. Name any four freedoms guaranteed to citizens of India under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
9. Write any two functions of the Vice President of India.
10. What is the link of the Prime Minister with the President of India?
11. What happens to a State Government when the State comes under Constitutional Emergency? (Article 356)

(10)

12. Point out any two differences between the Cabinet Ministers and the Union Council of Ministers.
13. What are the qualifications required for the members of the Rajya Sabha?
14. Write any two original jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India.
15. Name any four members of the SAARC.
16. What is the meaning of 'equality before the law' and 'equal protection of law'?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP—A

(**Political Theory**)

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

1. Define liberty. Explain the relationship between law and liberty. 2+8=10
2. What is justice? Explain the various kinds of justice. 2+8=10
3. Define citizenship. Explain the methods of acquiring citizenship. 2+8=10
4. Briefly explain the main features or tenets of liberalism. 10

(11)

5. Explain the main sources of law. 10
6. What are the aims and principles of the United Nations? 5+5=10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Duties of the citizens
- (b) Negative and positive meaning of liberty
- (c) Territorial representation
- (d) Class struggle
- (e) The Economic and Social Council

GROUP—B

(The Indian Constitution and Political System in Operation)

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

8. Describe the different kinds of Directive Principles of State Policy as enumerated in the Indian Constitution. 10
9. Explain the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha. 10
10. Describe the powers and functions of the President of India. 10
11. Describe the powers and functions of the Union Council of Ministers. 10
12. What has been India's role in the activities of SAARC? 10

(12)

13. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

- (a) Right to Constitutional remedies
- (b) National Human Rights Commission
- (c) Qualifications and methods of removal of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India
- (d) Powers and functions of the Prime Minister as a leader of the Parliament
- (e) Right against Exploitation

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