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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
(any *twenty*) : 1×20=20

1. The rights which are based on the ethical rules are known as

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

2. "Liberty is the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves." Who said this?
 - (a) Holland
 - (b) Laski
 - (c) T. H. Green

3. Who regarded that liberty is opposite to equality?
 - (a) R. H. Tawney
 - (b) C. E. M. Joad
 - (c) Alexis de Tocqueville

4. Justice which is based on the universal rules of nature is known as
 - (a) social justice
 - (b) legal justice
 - (c) natural justice

5. A statute denotes a law formally enacted by the
 - (a) legislature
 - (b) executive
 - (c) judiciary

6. In any State
 - (a) all voters are citizens
 - (b) all citizens are voters
 - (c) some voters are citizens

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7. Double Citizenship is practised in
- (a) Germany
 - (b) India
 - (c) USA
8. A pamphlet called 'The Machinery of Representation' was devised by
- (a) T. H. Green
 - (b) Thomas Hare
 - (c) Thomas Edison
9. Liberalism emerged as an ideology and movement in
- (a) North America
 - (b) Europe
 - (c) Asia
10. According to Karl Marx, the capitalist society was divided into
- (a) two classes
 - (b) four classes
 - (c) six classes
11. The organization 'United Nations' was named in which Conference?
- (a) Yalta Conference
 - (b) Dumbarton Oaks Conference
 - (c) San Francisco Conference

12. The 'right to property' was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the
- (a) 38th Amendment
 - (b) 42nd Amendment
 - (c) 44th Amendment
13. The Indian Fundamental Duties are
- (a) justiciable
 - (b) enforceable
 - (c) non-enforceable
14. The Directive Principles of State Policy were largely influenced by the Constitution of
- (a) the Irish Republic
 - (b) the Republic of Spain
 - (c) the Americans
15. The oath of office to the President is administered by the
- (a) Prime Minister of India
 - (b) Vice President of India
 - (c) Chief Justice of India
16. The Union Council of Ministers holds office as long as it enjoys the
- (a) confidence of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) confidence of the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) confidence of the President

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17. Who among the following are not involved in the election of the Vice President of India?
- (a) Members of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) Members of the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Members of the Legislative Assembly
18. The Vice President of India is elected through a system of
- (a) territorial representation
 - (b) functional representation
 - (c) proportional representation
19. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states that the Prime Minister shall be the head of the Council of Ministers?
- (a) Article 73
 - (b) Article 74
 - (c) Article 75
20. The proportion of members of the Rajya Sabha who retire every two years is usually
- (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd
 - (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ rd
 - (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ th

21. When a proclamation of emergency is enforced, the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended for a period
- (a) not extending six months
 - (b) not extending one year
 - (c) not extending two years
22. When was the Supreme Court of India inaugurated?
- (a) 1949
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1952
23. Who elect the speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- (a) The members of the Rajya Sabha
 - (b) The members of the Lok Sabha
 - (c) The members of the State Legislative Assembly
24. The National Human Rights Commission was established on
- (a) 12th October, 1991
 - (b) 12th October, 1992
 - (c) 12th October, 1993
25. Which of the following countries is not a member of NAM?
- (a) India
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) USA

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

1. Rights are not static and fixed.
2. Everyone living in the territory of the State is not a citizen.
3. An ordinance is an order issued by the Legislature for administrative purposes.
4. Civil equality is equivalent to equality before law.
5. The size of the electorate depends on the size of the population and the rules governing the right to vote.
6. Communal representation gives representation to different communities.
7. According to Karl Marx, after a revolution, dictatorship of the proletariat will be replaced by bourgeois democracy.
8. The United Nations is a World State.
9. The Charter of the UNO consists of one hundred and eleven articles.
10. Originally there were six Fundamental Rights in Chapter III of the Indian Constitution.
11. The Union Council of Ministers is more powerful than the Cabinet.

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12. The Parliament of India is a protector/defender of our Constitution.
13. A Money Bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament.
14. India played a key role in the establishment of Group 77 and Group 15.
15. The idea of NAM was first given shape by Nasser of Egypt.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

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

1. Write any two relations between rights and duties.
2. What is the negative and positive meaning of liberty?
3. Mention any four examples of political equality.
4. Write any two differences between law and morality.
5. What are the two ways in which citizenship can be terminated?
6. What is a representative democracy?
7. What is dictatorship of the proleteriat?

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8. Write any two aims of the UNO.
9. Mention any four writs issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
10. Mention any four causes for vacancy of the President's Office.
11. How is the Prime Minister of India appointed?
12. What are the two special powers of the Rajya Sabha?
13. Name any four freedoms of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
14. Give the full forms of NPT and NAM.
15. Mention any two principles of NAM.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP—A

(**Political Theory**)

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

1. What is justice? Examine the different kinds of justice. 2+8=10
2. Define law. Explain the main sources of law. 2+8=10

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3. Examine the legal and moral aspects of citizenship.
Discuss the methods of acquiring citizenship. 3+7=10
4. What is representation? Discuss territorial representation
with its merits and demerits. 2+8=10
5. Explain the features of negative liberalism and positive
liberalism. 5+5=10
6. Examine the composition of the UN Security Council.
Explain its powers and functions. 2+8=10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Relationship between law and liberty
 - (b) Duties of a citizen
 - (c) Negative and positive meaning of equality
 - (d) Demerits of Universal Adult Franchise
 - (e) Economic and Social Council of the UNO

GROUP—B

(**The Indian Constitution**)

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

8. Classify and explain the Directive Principles of State
Policy as enumerated in the Indian Constitution. 10
9. Describe the powers and functions of the President of
India. 10

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- 10.** Examine the composition of the Lok Sabha. Discuss its powers and functions. 2+8=10
- 11.** Describe the composition, powers and functions of the Union Council of Ministers. 2+8=10
- 12.** Examine India's relation with the United Nations. 10
- 13.** Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Right to Equality
 - (b) Formation of the Union Council of Ministers
 - (c) South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
 - (d) Contingencies on the tenure of the Judges of the Supreme Court
 - (e) Disarmament
