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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 legal rights which are essential for a free and progressive life are known as

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

2. 'A set of international, moral and legal norms that attempts to protect individuals everywhere from social, economic and political abuses', refers to
 - (a) legal rights
 - (b) civil rights
 - (c) human rights

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

4. Who believed that liberty and equality are antagonistic and antithetical to each other?
 - (a) Lord Acton
 - (b) R. H. Tawney
 - (c) C. E. M. Joad

5. True equality implies
 - (a) identical salaries
 - (b) the provision of adequate opportunities for all
 - (c) the absence of special privileges

6. According to John Rawls, justice is
 - (a) equality
 - (b) fairness
 - (c) honesty

7. Law is regarded as a 'Command of the Sovereign' by
- (a) Austin
 - (b) Holland
 - (c) Wilson
8. Who said, "citizenship is a status attached to full membership of a community, and those who possess this are equal in respect of rights and duties associated with it"?
- (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Laski
 - (c) Marshall
9. Universal Adult Franchise promotes
- (a) social inequality
 - (b) political instability
 - (c) democratic participation
10. In which system of representation, the constituencies are demarcated after every census?
- (a) Proportional representation
 - (b) Communal representation
 - (c) Territorial representation
11. One of the features of Marxism is
- (a) class struggle
 - (b) class cohesion
 - (c) class organization

12. Liberalism emphasises the value of
- (a) liberty
 - (b) unity
 - (c) integrity
13. The UN came into existence on
- (a) 24th, August, 1945
 - (b) 24th, October, 1945
 - (c) 25th, October, 1945
14. The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are found in
- (a) Part III
 - (b) Part IV
 - (c) Part V
15. The objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy is to establish a
- (a) Welfare State
 - (b) Socialist State
 - (c) Totalitarian State
16. The President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of
- (a) elected members of the Parliament
 - (b) elected members of the Legislative Assemblies
 - (c) elected members of the Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States

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17. If the office of the President of India falls vacant, who becomes the acting President?

- (a) The Chief Justice of India
- (b) The Vice President of India
- (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

18. The strength of the Union Council of Ministers must not exceed 15% of the total members of

- (a) the Lok Sabha
- (b) the Rajya Sabha
- (c) both the Houses of the Parliament

19. The Prime Minister of India is the

- (a) Head of the State
- (b) Head of the Government
- (c) Head of the Rajya Sabha

20. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha as envisaged in the Constitution is

- (a) 530
- (b) 545
- (c) 550

21. A Money Bill can be introduced only in
- (a) the Lok Sabha
 - (b) the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) both the Houses of the Parliament
22. Which is the exclusive power of the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) To initiate a Money Bill
 - (b) To declare a subject of State List as a subject of national importance
 - (c) To impeach the President
23. The quorum in the sessions of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha should be
- (a) $\frac{1}{10}$ th
 - (b) $\frac{1}{12}$ th
 - (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd
24. Under the Act of 1935, an All India Court was called as the
- (a) Supreme Court
 - (b) Federal Court
 - (c) Apex Court
25. India's agenda for reforms of the United Nations relates mainly to
- (a) restructuring of the UN Secretariat
 - (b) restructuring of the General Assembly
 - (c) restructuring of the Security Council

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

1. Every right has its corresponding duty.
2. Economic liberty means that a man should be forced to do something for earning a livelihood.
3. As a source of law, custom is very old.
4. Social justice seeks to protect the weaker section of the society.
5. Universal adult franchise is necessary for achieving political equality.
6. Positive liberalism gives birth to the idea of a welfare State.
7. According to Marx, revolution is not necessary to end the capitalist social order.
8. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is in the Hague.
9. Fundamental Duties were added to our Constitution by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.
10. The Directive Principles need legislation for their implementation.
11. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.

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12. The Council of Ministers consists of four kinds of ministers.
13. The normal duration of the House of the People is five years.
14. A judge of the Supreme Court of India retires at the age of 62.
15. India is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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 characteristics of rights.
2. What are the two main principles of citizenship acquired by birth?
3. What is meant by political liberty?
4. Write any two differences between law and morality.
5. What is communal representation?
6. Name at least four States enjoying veto powers in the UN Security Council.
7. What is preventive detention?

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8. State two differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.
9. What are the three types of Emergency that can be proclaimed by the President of India?
10. Write any two functions of the Vice President of India.
11. What is the principle of 'Collective Responsibility' in India?
12. What are the two main powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
13. What are the privileges of the members of the Parliament?
14. Write any two original jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India.
15. Write the full forms of the SAARC, IBRD.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP—A

(**Political Theory**)

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

1. Define Rights. Explain the classification of Rights. 2+8=10

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2. What is the negative and positive meaning of equality?
Describe the kinds of equality. 2+8=10
3. Define law. Explain the kinds of law. 2+8=10
4. What is universal adult franchise? Elaborate arguments
for and arguments against universal adult franchise. 2+8=10
5. Briefly explain the features or tenets of Marxism. 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) Relationship between rights and duties
 - (b) Negative and positive meaning of liberty
 - (c) Merits of territorial representation
 - (d) Five tenets of liberalism
 - (e) Powers of the UN Secretary-General

GROUP—B

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

- Answer any *two* of the following questions : 10×2=20
8. Enumerate the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens. 10
9. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister
of India. 10

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10. Explain the powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha. 10
11. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India. 2+8=10
12. What is Non-Aligned Movement? Give an assessment of India's role in the NAM. 2+8=10
13. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
- (a) Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizens
 - (b) Gandhian principles
 - (c) Legislative powers of the President of India
 - (d) Qualifications and methods of removal of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India
 - (e) National Human Rights Commission
