

HS/XI/A/Ps/22

2022

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 : $1 \times 20 = 20$

1. Political Science deals with the study of

- (a) Human behaviour
- (b) Political activities of man
- (c) Governmental activities.

- 2.** The term ‘State’ in modern sense was first used by
 - (a) Machiavelli
 - (b) Hobbes
 - (c) Locke.
- 3.** Pressure Group is a group of people
 - (a) Which contests elections
 - (b) Which forms the government
 - (c) Which seeks to influence the government.
- 4.** The UNO is
 - (a) A Nation
 - (b) A State
 - (c) An International Organisation.
- 5.** Which of the following is not the agency of public opinion
 - (a) Political parties
 - (b) Judiciary
 - (c) Media.
- 6.** Political Science is “a part of the social science which treats the foundations of the state and the principles of government”. Who said this?
 - (a) Garner
 - (b) Laski
 - (c) Paul Janet

(3)

- 7.** In a single party system there exists
- (a) No opposition party
 - (b) Only one opposition party
 - (c) None of the above.
- 8.** The power of interpretation of the Constitution lies with the
- (a) Executive
 - (b) Legislature
 - (c) Judiciary.
- 9.** Which of the following states does not have a federal government?
- (a) India
 - (b) U. K.
 - (c) U. S. A.
- 10.** Which of the following is not a device of Direct Democracy?
- (a) Initiative
 - (b) Elections
 - (c) Recall.
- 11.** If the executive powers of a country are vested in a group of persons it is said to be
- (a) Plural executive
 - (b) Nominal executive
 - (c) Elective executive

(4)

- 12.** The Head of State in a Parliamentary form of government enjoys
- (a) Real powers
 - (b) Nominal powers
 - (c) Both nominal powers and real powers.
- 13.** The direct democratic device through which an elected representative may be compelled either to resign or to submit to re-election before the expiry of her/his term is known as
- (a) Initiative
 - (b) Plebiscite
 - (c) Recall.
- 14.** The Constitution of India came into force on
- (a) 26th November 1949
 - (b) 26th January 1950
 - (c) 28th December 1952
- 15.** India is a Republic which implies that the
- (a) Head of the State is elected for a fixed term
 - (b) Final authority lies with the Parliament
 - (c) Country is completely free from outside control.

(5)

16. Amendment to the Constitution of India is enshrined in

- (a) Article 368
- (b) Article 369
- (c) Article 360.

17. State Governors are appointed by the

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chief Justice of High Court.

18. Powers of the District Council are mentioned in the

- (a) Fifth Schedule
- (b) Sixth Schedule
- (c) Seventh Schedule.

19. Money Bill can originate only in the

- (a) Legislative Assembly
- (b) Legislative Council
- (c) Both Houses.

(6)

20. The apex institution of the Panchayati Raj is

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) Panchayat Samiti
- (c) Zilla Parishad.

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

- 1.** Aristotle is known as the Father of Political Science.
- 2.** Meghalaya is a state.
- 3.** The twin principles of separation of powers is Checks and Balances.
- 4.** Any opinion held by the majority is Public Opinion.
- 5.** An Empirical statement can be tested and shown to be correct or incorrect.
- 6.** The Governor can dissolve the Legislative Council.
- 7.** The Chief Minister presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.

(7)

8. A Gram Panchayat is constituted for one village or a group of villages.
9. State High Court is not a Court of Record.
10. The Syiem is the head of the Khasi State.

SECTION — II

(Marks : 20)

Answer the following questions in *Two* or *Three* sentences

2×10 = 20

1. State two points to show the importance of the study of Political Science. 2
2. Is Political Science a Science? 2
3. Write any two points of differences between an Interest Group and a Pressure Group. 2
4. What is meant by a Bi-Party System? 2
5. What is Quorum? 2
6. Why is Direct Democracy not applicable in modern times? 2

(8)

7. Mention any two non-federal features of the Indian Constitution. 2
8. Name the categories of Ministers in the state Council of Ministers. 2
9. What is the composition of the District Council? 2
10. Identify the two aspects of Sovereignty. 2

(PART : B — DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP — A

POLITICAL THEORY

Answer any *three* questions 10×3 = 30

1. Explain the Normative and Empirical approaches to the study of Political Science. 5+5 = 10
2. Define 'State'. Explain the various elements of State. 2+8 = 10
3. What is a Bi-Party System? Discuss its merits and demerits. 2+8 = 10
4. What is a Dictatorship? Explain the merits and demerits of Dictatorship. 2+8 = 10

(9)

5. What is Executive? Examine the various kinds of Executive. $2+8=10$
6. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :- $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Referendum and Initiative. 5
 - (b) Role of Opposition Party in a Democracy. 5
 - (c) Distinction between State and Society. 5
 - (d) Two agencies of Public Opinion. 5
 - (e) Two characteristics of a Nation? 5

GROUP : B

The Indian Constitution and Political System in Operation

Answer **any two** questions : $10 \times 2 = 20$

7. What is a Preamble? Elucidate the ideals of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution? $2 + 8 = 10$
8. What are the qualifications necessary for a person to be appointed as a Governor of a State? Describe the powers and functions of the Governor. $2+8=10$
9. Examine the composition, powers and functions of the High Court. $2+8=10$

(10)

10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Functions of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. 5
 - (b) Various Types of Lokmas. 5
 - (c) Amendment Procedure of the Indian Constitution. 5
 - (d) Objectives of Panchayati Raj. 5
 - (e) Sources of Income of Municipal Corporations. 5

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