

Total No. of Printed Pages—11

HS/XII/A/Ps/OC/26

2 0 2 6

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Old Course)

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 recognized and enforced by the State are
 - (a) legal rights
 - (b) moral rights
 - (c) natural rights

(2)

2. The right to work is a/an
 - (a) social right
 - (b) political right
 - (c) economic right
3. "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains",
was said by
 - (a) Locke
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Hobbes
4. The equality before law falls in the category of
 - (a) legal equality
 - (b) political equality
 - (c) economic equality
5. Which one of the following is not a source of law?
 - (a) Custom
 - (b) Religion
 - (c) Superstition
6. Adult suffrage is a system of franchise where
 - (a) all adult male citizens have the right to vote
 - (b) all adult female citizens have the right to vote
 - (c) all adult male and female citizens have the right to vote

(3)

7. In representative government, the Sovereign Will of the people is expressed through
- (a) election
 - (b) nomination
 - (c) None of the above
8. When the minimum age for the right to vote is increased, the number of voters
- (a) increases
 - (b) decreases
 - (c) remains constant
9. Which of the following types of representation is not conducive to national unity and integrity?
- (a) Territorial representation
 - (b) Functional representation
 - (c) Communal representation
10. Which one of the following is not the theory of Karl Marx?
- (a) Theory of dialectical materialism
 - (b) Theory of surplus value
 - (c) Theory of separation of powers

11. Which of the following is not a feature of liberalism?
 - (a) Nationalism
 - (b) Impersonalism
 - (c) Universalism
12. The judges of the International Court of Justice are elected for a period of
 - (a) six years
 - (b) nine years
 - (c) five years
13. Which of the following countries is not a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
 - (a) China
 - (b) France
 - (c) Japan
14. The 'right to property' was deleted from the list of fundamental rights by the
 - (a) 38th Amendment
 - (b) 42nd Amendment
 - (c) 44th Amendment
15. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are found in
 - (a) Part III
 - (b) Part IV
 - (c) Part IVA

(5)

16. 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
17. The Vice President of India is elected through a system of
- (a) territorial representation
 - (b) functional representation
 - (c) proportional representation
18. 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
19. The phrase 'first among equals' refers to whom?
- (a) The President
 - (b) The Chief Justice
 - (c) The Prime Minister
20. 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

21. A candidate for election to the House of the People must be
- (a) 25 years
 - (b) 30 years
 - (c) 35 years
22. When was the Supreme Court of India inaugurated?
- (a) 1949
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1952
23. India's main issue for reforms of the United Nations is related to
- (a) reconstruction of the Security Council
 - (b) reconstruction of the General Assembly
 - (c) expansion of the Secretary-General's role
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

(7)

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. Civil equality is equivalent to equality before law.
4. Liberty means freedom of doing anything.
5. A law passed by the legislature deals only with the external human conduct.
6. Marxism advocated the abolition of private property.
7. Communal representation gives representation to different communities.
8. The Security Council is the main judicial organ of the UN.
9. Originally there were six Fundamental Rights in Chapter III of the Indian Constitution.
10. The Union Council of Ministers is more powerful than the Cabinet.

(8)

11. A Money Bill can be introduced in either House of the Parliament.
12. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is appointed by the President.
13. The Non-Aligned Movement was launched in the year 1961.
14. The term of the Lok Sabha cannot be extended at all.
15. The joint sitting of the Parliament is presided over by the President.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

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

1. Mention two ways in which law protects liberty.
2. What is universal adult franchise?
3. Mention two differences between citizens and aliens.
4. Give two reasons why people obey laws.

(9)

5. What is territorial representation?
6. What is dictatorship of the proletariat?
7. Write the full forms of IFO and UNICEF.
8. Mention any four writs issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
9. Mention any four causes for vacancy of the President's Office.
10. How is the Prime Minister of India appointed?
11. Name any four freedoms of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
12. What is quorum?
13. What are the qualifications required for the Members of the Rajya Sabha?
14. Name any four members of SAARC.
15. Mention any two principles of NAM.

(10)

(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? Examine the different kinds of justice. 2+8=10
3. Define citizenship. Explain the methods of acquiring citizenship. 2+8=10
4. What is proportional representation? Discuss its merits and demerits. 2+8=10
5. Explain the features of negative liberalism and positive liberalism. 5+5=10
6. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the UN General Assembly. 2+8=10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
 - (a) Duties of the citizens
 - (b) Religion as a source of law
 - (c) Merits of universal adult franchise
 - (d) Class struggle
 - (e) Five basic principles of the UN

(11)

GROUP—B

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

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

★ ★ ★