

Total No. of Printed Pages—11

HS/XII/A/Ps/21

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

(2)

2. The rights which are essential conditions of a civilized social life are
 - (a) economic rights
 - (b) civil rights
 - (c) political rights

3. The right to vote is a
 - (a) civil right
 - (b) political right
 - (c) social right

4. The term 'liberty' was drawn from the original word taken from
 - (a) Latin
 - (b) English
 - (c) Greek

5. Freedom from fear of starvation implies
 - (a) political liberty
 - (b) social liberty
 - (c) economic liberty

(3)

6. The equality before law falls in the category of
- (a) legal equality
 - (b) political equality
 - (c) economic equality
7. Which one of the following is not a source of law?
- (a) Custom
 - (b) Religion
 - (c) Superstition
8. Which of the following is regarded as the supreme law of the land?
- (a) Ordinary law
 - (b) Constitutional law
 - (c) Natural law
9. 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

(4)

10. One of the features of Marxism is
- (a) class struggle
 - (b) class cohesion
 - (c) class organization
11. 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
12. The UN was launched on
- (a) 24th August, 1945
 - (b) 24th October, 1945
 - (c) 25th October, 1945
13. The deliberative organ of the United Nations is the
- (a) UN General Assembly
 - (b) UN Security Council
 - (c) UN Secretariat

(5)

14. The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution is found in

(a) Part III

(b) Part IV

(c) Part V

15. Which Article of the Constitution deals with 'protection of life and personal liberty'?

(a) Article 20

(b) Article 21

(c) Article 22

16. The Indian Fundamental Duties are

(a) justiciable

(b) enforceable

(c) non-enforceable

17. The objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy is to establish a

(a) welfare State

(b) socialist State

(c) totalitarian State

(6)

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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

21. The Prime Minister of India is the

(a) head of the State

(b) head of the Government

(c) head of the Rajya Sabha

(7)

22. A Money Bill can be introduced only in
- (a) the Lok Sabha
 - (b) the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) both the Houses
23. The Quorum in the Sessions of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha should be
- (a) $\frac{1}{10}$
 - (b) $\frac{1}{12}$
 - (c) $\frac{1}{3}$
24. The disputes between two States in the Indian Union is covered by the Supreme Court's
- (a) advisory jurisdiction
 - (b) appellate jurisdiction
 - (c) original jurisdiction
25. 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

(8)

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

1. Every right has its corresponding duty.
2. Liberty means freedom of doing anything.
3. Political equality means that all the citizens who have attained the prescribed age limit has the right to vote.
4. A law passed by the legislature deals only with the external human conduct.
5. Marxism advocated the abolition of private property.
6. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is in the Hague.
7. The Fundamental Rights are absolute.
8. The Directive Principles need legislation for their application.
9. The Indian President can dissolve the Rajya Sabha.
10. The Indian Parliament is a bicameral legislature.
11. A judge of the Supreme Court of India retires at the age of 62.
12. Non-Aligned Movement was launched in the year 1961.

SECTION—II

(Marks : 20)

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

1. What are the two characteristics of rights?

2. Give two reasons why people obey laws.
3. What is the negative and positive meaning of liberty?
4. What is meant by political liberty?
5. What is the view of Karl Marx about the State?
6. Name at least four States enjoying Veto Power in the Security Council.
7. Give only two aims of the UN Charter.
8. Mention the two Writs issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
9. State two differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.
10. Indicate only two Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizens.
11. What are the three types of Emergency proclaimed by the President of India?
12. What are the two main powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
13. Mention only two qualifications required for a judge of the Supreme Court of India.
14. Name only two States who founded the Non-Aligned Movement.
15. Give the full form of SAARC.

(10)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

GROUP—A

(**Political Theory**)

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

1. Define rights. Explain the various kinds of rights. 2+8=10
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 main features or tenets of Marxism. 10
6. Describe the organization, powers and functions either of the UN Security Council or the UN General Assembly. 10
7. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
 - (a) Relationship between Rights and Duties
 - (b) Relationship between Liberty and Equality
 - (c) Five basic principles of the United Nations
 - (d) Custom
 - (e) International Court of Justice

(11)

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 citizens of India. 10
9. Describe the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India. 10
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. Give an assessment of India's relation with the United Nations. 10
13. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10
 - (a) Gandhian Principles
 - (b) Legislative Powers of the President of India
 - (c) The Vice President of India
 - (d) Formation of the Union Council of Ministers
 - (e) The role of India in the NAM

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