

**HS/XI/A/Ps/19**

**2019**

**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 × 20 = 20

- 1.** “Political Science begins and ends with the state”.  
Who said this?
  - (a) Aristotle
  - (b) Paul Janet
  - (c) Garner.

- 2.** Empirical approach to the study of Political Science deals with
  - (a) Facts and values
  - (b) Values and preferences
  - (c) Facts and experience.
- 3.** Which of the following is not an element of the State?
  - (a) Religion
  - (b) Territory
  - (c) Population.
- 4.** Membership of a Political Party is
  - (a) Compulsory
  - (b) Voluntary
  - (c) Restricted.
- 5.** Press can be an effective agency of Public opinion if it is
  - (a) Controlled by the government
  - (b) Controlled by Political Parties
  - (c) Free and impartial.
- 6.** Pressure groups differ from Political Parties because they
  - (a) have their own objectives
  - (b) do not contest elections
  - (c) protect their own interests.

( 3 )

- 7.** A device which confers on the People the right to suggest legislative measures is known as
- (a) Initiative
  - (b) Referendum
  - (c) Recall
- 8.** Two Party System is found in
- (a) India
  - (b) USA
  - (c) China.
- 9.** The main function of the legislature is to
- (a) enforce the law
  - (b) interpret the law
  - (c) enact law.
- 10.** The Principle of Collective responsibility is a feature of
- (a) Presidential government
  - (b) Parliamentary government
  - (c) Unitary government.
- 11.** In a Federal government powers are divided between the centre and states by
- (a) The Parliament
  - (b) The Central government
  - (c) The Constitution.

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- 12.** The head of State in a Presidential government enjoys
- (a) nominal powers
  - (b) dictatorial powers
  - (c) real powers
- 13.** The Constitution of India was adopted on
- (a) 26th November 1949
  - (b) 26th January 1950
  - (c) 26th January 1951.
- 14.** The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the
- (a) 41st Amendment Act
  - (b) 42nd Amendment Act
  - (c) 44th Amendment Act.
- 15.** The Chief Minister is appointed by
- (a) The Governor
  - (b) The President
  - (c) The Prime Minister.

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- 16.** The normal term of the Legislative Assembly is
- (a) 2 years
  - (b) 4 years
  - (c) 5 years
- 17.** The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by
- (a) The Governor of the State
  - (b) The President of India
  - (c) The Chief Justice of India.
- 18.** The Presiding Officer of the Legislative Assembly is
- (a) The Speaker
  - (b) The Chief Minister
  - (c) The Governor.
- 19.** Which of the following Articles gave the Constitutional directive to organise Village Panchayats?
- (a) Article 38
  - (b) Article 39
  - (c) Article 40.

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- 20.** Members of the District Council are elected for a term of
- (a) Four years
  - (b) Five years
  - (c) Six years
- B.** Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* 1×10=10
- 1.** Political Science is an exact or pure science.
  - 2.** Public opinion is the opinion of all the people.
  - 3.** State possesses coercive power.
  - 4.** In a Unitary government, the units are subordinate to the Centre.
  - 5.** India is an example of a multi-party system.
  - 6.** The Indian Constitution is a rigid Constitution.
  - 7.** Money bill can originate only in the Legislative Assembly.

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8. The Chief Minister distributes portfolios among the ministers.
9. A judge of the High Court holds office till he attains the age of 65.
10. Powers of the District Council are mentioned in the Eighth Schedule.

SECTION — II

( Marks : 20 )

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

2×10=20

1. What is normative approach to the study of Political Science?
2. Point out two differences between state and association.
3. What is Direct Democracy?
4. Mention two features of Dictatorship.
5. Give two merits of a multi-party system?
6. How is the State Council of Ministers constituted?

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7. What is the meaning of the word 'Republic'?
8. Mention two Federal features of the Indian Constitution.
9. How is the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly elected?
10. What is the meaning of local self-government?

(PART : B — DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

GROUP — A

POLITICAL THEORY

Answer any *three* questions

10×3=30

1. Define Political Science. Explain the scope of Political Science. 2+8=10
2. What is the meaning of Nation? Describe the characteristics of a Nation. 2+8=10
3. Explain the main features of Presidential form of government. 10

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4. Define Democracy. Explain the devices of direct democracy.  $2+8=10$
5. Give the meaning of Political Party. Enumerate the functions of Political Parties in modern democracy.  $2+8=10$
6. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :-  $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Importance of Political Science.
  - (b) Role of the opposition in a democracy.
  - (c) Functions of the executive.
  - (d) Two elements of the state.
  - (e) Features of Unitary government.

GROUP : B

The Indian Constitution and Political System in Operation

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

7. Explain the sources of the Indian Constitution. 10
8. How is the Chief Minister appointed? Explain his powers and functions.  $2+8=10$
9. Explain the structure and functions of Panchayati Raj.  $2+8=10$

( 10 )

10. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :-  $5 \times 2 = 10$
- (a) Legislative functions of District Council.
  - (b) Discretionary powers of the Governor.
  - (c) The three amending procedure of the Indian Constitution.
  - (d) Unitary features of Indian federalism.
  - (e) Any one of the traditional political institutions in Meghalaya.

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