Meghalaya Board of School Education

SAMPLE PAPERS

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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 down the correct answer : $1 \times 20 = 20$

1. The idea of 'city state' was given by the

(a) Indians

(b) Greeks

(c) Romans.

2. Who said "Political Science is the study of shaping and sharing of powers"?

(a) H. G. James

(b) Paul Janet

(c) Lasswell and Kaplan.

3. Which of the following is not a feature of a Nation?

(a) Culture

(b) Language

(c) Literature.

4. Empirical approach deals with

(a) Values and facts

(b) Facts and experiences

(c) Values and preferences.

5. State is also a kind of association. We can classify it as

(a) Compulsory association

(b) Voluntary association

(c) Reformative association.

6. Political parties are essential for the success of

(a) Monarchy

(b) Dictatorship

(c) Democracy.

7. Which of the following does not fall within the category of pressure groups?

(a) Business Groups

(b) Legislator's Group

(c) Trade Unions.

8. An Interest Group is formed by people who have

(a) Common interest

(b) Distinct interest

(c) Sectional interest.

9. Which organ of the government is known as the guardian of the Constitution?

(a) Legislature

(b) Executive

(c) Judiciary.

10. Sovereign power in a democracy rests with the

(a) People

(b) Government

(c) Constitution.

11. Head of the state in a Presidential government enjoys

(a) Nominal powers

(b) Real powers

(c) Both nominal and real powers.

12. Generally one party system can be found in

(a) Democratic countries

(b) Monarchical system

(c) Totalitarian states.

13. The words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the Constitution by the

(a) 42nd amendment 1976

(b) 43rd amendment 1977

(c) 44th amendment 1978

14. In case of a clash between the Union law and State law relating to the Concurrent list

(a) Union law prevails

(b) State law prevails

(c) Both laws stand cancelled.

15. The President of the Constituent Assembly was

(a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru.

16. The size of the State Council of Ministers is decided by

(a) The President

(b) The Governor

(c) The Chief Minister.

17. The Contingency Fund of the state remains at the disposal of the

(a) Chief Minister

(b) Governor

(c) Prime Minister

18. The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court are appointed by

(a) The President

(b) The Chief Justice of India

(c) The Parliament.

19. In which of the following states was Panchayati Raj first introduced?

(a) Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh

(c) Gujarat and West Bengal.

20. Who is the Official Executive Head of the Municipal Corporation?

(a) Mayor

(b) Municipal Commissioner

(c) Member of District Council.

B. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* $1\times10=10$

1. Political Science is an exact science.

2. When State co-exist with Nation a strong national feeling is created.

3. The objectives of pressure groups and political parties are the same.

4. To maintain law and order is an important function of the executive organ of the government.

5. Indirect Democracy is also known as Representative Democracy.

6. There is dual citizenship in India.

7. Residuary powers belong to the state government.

8. The judges of High Court can be removed on grounds of proved misbehaviour and incapacity.

9. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is appointed by the Chief Minister.

10. The term 'Mite' means good or evil spirit.

SECTION — II

(*Marks :* 20)

Answer the following questions in *Two* or *Three* sentences each (Choose **any ten**) $2 \times 10 = 20$

1. Mention two differences between State and Association. 2

2. Give two distinctions between State and Nation. 2

3. Write down two characteristics of political parties. 2

4. Mention any two types of Executive. 2

5. Give two characteristics of Unitary Government. 2

6. What is dictatorship form of government? 2

7. Why is India called a secular state? 2

8. What is the composition of the Legislative Council? 2

9. Mention two discretionary powers of the Governor. 2

10. What are the qualifications required for appointment as judges of State High Court? 2

11. What is Local Self - Government? 2

12. What are the sources of income of the Khasi Chief ? 2

(PART : B — DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks :* 50)

GROUP — A

POLITICAL THEORY

Answer **any *three*** questions $10 \times 3 = 30$

1. Define Political Science. Discuss its nature and scope. 2 + 8 = 10

2. What is Public Opinion? Explain the agencies of Public Opinion. 2 + 8 = 10

3. Identify the types of Legislature. Enumerate the functions of the Legislature. 2 + 8 = 10

4. What is Parliamentary Government? Discuss its main features. 3 + 7 = 10

5. Explain the merits and demerits of Federal Government. 10

6. Write short notes on **any *two*** of the following :- $5 \times 2 = 10$

(a) Two elements of the State. 5

(b) Differences between political parties and pressure groups. 5

(c) Demerits of multi-party system. 5

(d) Conditions for the independence of Judiciary. 5

(e) Characteristics of Presidential government. 5

GROUP : B

The Indian Constitution and Political System in Operation

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

7. Enumerate the salient features of the Indian Constitution. 10

8. Explain the main features of Indian Federalism. 10

9. Describe the composition, powers and functions of the State Council of Ministers. 2 + 8 = 10

10. Write short notes on **any two** of the following : $5 \times 2 = 10$

(a) Sources of the Indian Constitution. 5

(b) Position of the Chief Minister. 5

(c) Legislative powers of the Legislative Assembly. 5

(d) Functions of the District Council. 5

(e) Any one Traditional Political Institutions in Meghalaya. 5

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