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 the correct answer of the following (any *twenty*) : 1×20=20

1. Who said, "Citizenship is a status attached to full membership of a community, and those who possess this are equal in respect of rights and duties associated with it"?

   (a) Aristotle

   (b) Laski

   (c) Marshall

2. "A set of international, moral and legal norms that attempts to protect individuals everywhere from social, economic and political abuses"—refers to

   (a) legal rights

   (b) civil rights

   (c) human rights

3. "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains", was said by

   (a) Locke

   (b) Rousseau

   (c) Hobbes

4. Who believed that liberty and equality are antagonistic and antithetical to each other?

   (a) Lord Acton

   (b) R. H. Tawney

   (c) C. E. M. Joad

5. True equality implies

   (a) identical salaries

   (b) the provision of adequate opportunities for all

   (c) the absence of special privileges

6. According to Rawls, justice is

   (a) equality

   (b) fairness

   (c) honesty

7. The most important source of law today is

   (a) custom

   (b) judicial decisions

   (c) legislation

8. When the minimum age for the right to vote is increased, the number of voters

   (a) increases

   (b) decreases

   (c) remains constant

9. In which system of representation the constituencies are demarcated after every census?

   (a) Proportional

   (b) Communal

   (c) Territorial

10. Liberalism as an ideology started to emerge in the

    (a) 17th Century

    (b) 18th Century

    (c) 19th Century

11. According to Marxism, which class will end the capitalist system?

    (a) The Bourgeois class

    (b) The Proletariat class

    (c) The Elite class



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. The Chief Administrative Officer of the UN is

    (a) the Secretary General

    (b) the Director General

    (c) the Chairman

14. Habeas corpus literally means

(a) to have a body

(b) command

(c) to certify

15. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution was largely influenced by the

(a) American Constitution

(b) Canadian Constitution

(c) Irish Constitution

16. Who among the following stands at the apex of the administrative structure of India?

(a) The Prime Minister

(b) The President

(c) The Chief Justice

17. The President of India stands impeached when an impeachment resolution is passed by

(a) 2/3rd majority in the Lok Sabha

(b) 1/3rd majority of both the Houses of the Parliament

(c) 2/3rd majority in each House of the Parliament

18. The strength of the Union Council of Ministers must not exceed 15% of the total members of

    (a) the Lok Sabha

    (b) the Rajya Sabha

    (c) both the Houses

19. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to

    (a) the Council of States

    (b) the House of the People

    (c) both Houses of the Parliament

20. The phrase 'first among equals' refers to whom?

    (a) The President

    (b) The Chief Justice

    (c) The Prime Minister

21. The quorum in the Sessions of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha should be

    (a) one-tenth

    (b) one-twelfth

    (c) one-third

22. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha envisaged in the Constitution is

(a) 530

(b) 545

(c) 552

23. Under the Act of 1935, an All India Court was called as the

(a) Supreme Court

(b) Federal Court

(c) Apex Court

24. India's agenda for reforms of the United Nations relates mainly to

(a) restructuring of the UN Secretariat

(b) restructuring of the General Assembly

(c) restructuring of the Security Council

25. The National Human Rights Commission in India was established on

(a) 12th October, 1953

(b) 12th October, 1993

(c) 12th December, 1948

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

1. Citizens as well as aliens can demand security from the State.

2. Economic liberty means that a man should be forced to do something for earning a livelihood.

3. Social justice seeks to protect the weaker sections of the society.

4. Universal Adult Franchise is necessary for achieving political equality.

5. Functional Representation is a system that gives representation to different communities in the State.

6. Classical liberals consider individuals to be their own masters.

7. According to Marx, revolution is not necessary to end the capitalist social order.

8. The Security Council is the main judicial organ of the UN.

9. Fundamental Rights are absolute.

10. The Directive Principles need legislation for their implementation.

11. The President of India is elected through the method of Proportional Representation.

12. The term of the Lok Sabha cannot be extended at all.

13. The joint sitting of the Parliament is presided over by the President.

14. The Supreme Court's adhoc judges are appointed by the Chief Justice with prior consent of the President.

15. India is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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 principles of citizenship acquired by birth?

2. Write any two characteristics of rights.

3. Mention two ways in which law protects liberty.

4. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

5. What is positive liberalism?

6. Give the full forms of ICAO and UNESCO.

7. Name at least four States enjoying veto powers in the UN Security Council.

8. What is mandamus?

9. State two differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.

10. What are the two ways in which the President's Office may be terminated before his term ends?

11. What are the two main powers of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

12. What is the Principle of Collective Responsibility in India?

13. What are the qualifications required to be a judge of the Supreme Court?

14. Mention any two objectives of SAARC.

15. Why has India not signed the NPT?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

GROUP—A

(Political Theory)

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

1. Define Rights. Explain the classification of Rights. 2+8=10

2. What are Negative Equality and Positive Equality? Describe the different kinds of Equality. 3+7=10

3. Define Law. Explain the kinds of Law. 2+8=10

4. Explain Proportional Representation and state its merits and demerits. 6+4=10

5. Explain the main features or tenets of Marxism. 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) Relationship between Liberty and Equality

(b) Economic Justice

(c) Religion as a Source of Law

(d) Merits of Universal Adult Franchise

(e) Five basic principles of the UN

GROUP—B

(The Indian Constitution)

Answer any *two* of the following questions : 10×2=20

8. Enumerate the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizens. 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 jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India. 10

12. What is Non-Aligned Movement? Give a brief assessment of India's role in NAM. 5+5=10

13. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

(a) Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens

(b) Gandhian Principles

(c) Vice President of India

(d) India's role in the UN Security Council and its peace-keeping operations

(e) Emergency powers of the Indian President

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