

2020

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 33

Time : Three hours

All the questions are compulsory.

The figures in the right margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Questions No. 1 to 4 are objective type questions with four alternatives of which one of them is the correct answer. Choose and rewrite the correct answer along with the corresponding letter.

1. Who among the following are fighting for the rights of the planet? 1
 - A. Politicians
 - B. Ecologists
 - C. Farmers
 - D. Lawyers

2. The practice of Untouchability was abolished under the _____ . 1
 - A. Right to Freedom
 - B. Right to Equality
 - C. Right against Exploitation
 - D. Right to constitutional remedies

3. Who appoints the Chief Election commissioner of India ? 1
- A. President of India
 - B. Prime Minister of India
 - C. Vice-President of India
 - D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

4. Who was the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee ? 1
- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - B. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C. B.R. Ambedkar
 - D. Motilal Nehru

Question Nos. 5 to 12 are very short answer type questions. Each of these questions may be answered in a word or a group of words or a sentence only.

5. Who wrote the book "The Republic"? 1
6. Which Fundamental Right is considered as "the heart and soul" of the constitution? 1
7. What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise ? 1
8. When was the constitution of India enacted by the Constituent Assembly? 1
9. Which is the highest court in India ? 1
10. What does the term PIL stands for ? 1
11. What do political rights give to the citizens ? 1
12. Who was the leader of the Civil Rights movement of America ? 1

Question Nos. 13 to 24 are (SA-II) type questions. Answer these question in about 20 to 30 words each.

13. What is meant by Apartheid ? 2
14. What is the composition of Gram Sabha ? 2
15. How Fundamental Rights are different from other rights. Give atleast two points. 2
16. Explain in brief the significance of the term "we, the people of India", in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. 2
17. Why cannot Rajya Sabha be dissolved? 2
18. How is the President of India elected? 2
19. Why is the Supreme Court of India known as the Guardian of the Fundamental Rights ? 2
20. Explain in brief the way for acquisition of Indian citizenship by incorporation of Territory ? 2
21. Why is every right required social recognition ? 2
22. Give reasons why the voting age in India is lowered from 21 to 18 years in 1989. 2
23. What should be the composition of the council of Ministers as laid down in 91st Amendment Act ? 2
24. How do the modern nuclear weapons pose challenges to the world peace? 2

Question Nos. 25 to 32 are short answer type-I questions. Answer these questions in about 50 to 70 words each.

25. What are the basic features of Indian secularism? 4
26. Explain how does the study of political theory liberalise our outlook. 4
27. Explain the various methods of proportional representation. 4
28. Explain any four important provisions of the British constitution that were adopted by the framers of the constitution of India. 4
29. Explain any four important functions of Zila Parishad in Manipur. 4

30. Distinguish between Nation and the family. 4
31. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State policy. 4
32. Examine the three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj institution. 4

Question Nos. 33 to 36 are Essay-Type Questions. Answer to these questions in about 100 to 150 words each.

33. Explain in details the Emergency Powers of the President of India. 8

OR

Explain the Legislative powers of Governor of State.

34. Distinguish between Negative and Positive concepts of Liberty. 8

OR

Explain the advantages of the Market Economy.

35. Examine how does the Parliament control the Executive in India? 8

OR

Explain the power of State Legislative with reference to Amendment of the constitution.

36. Assess the need for an independent Judiciary. 8

OR

Examine the power of High Courts in relation with the superintendence and control over Subordinate Courts.