

# POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Time Allowed - 3 hrs.**

**Maximum Marks: 200**

## **Part - A**

**I Choose the correct answer:**

**20 x 1 = 20**

1. The feudalism is known as zamindari system in  
(a) India            (b) America    (c) Russia    (d) China
2. In India Free and compulsory education is given upto the age of  
(a) 16                (b) 17            (c) 18            (d) 13
3. Social contract theory found the support of  
(a) Jenks            (b) Morgan    (c) Rousseau    (d) Si Henry Maine
4. The theory which picturised the state of nature  
(a) Divine theory            (b) Force theory  
(c) Matriarchal            (d) Social contract theory
5. Paying Income Tax signifies  
(a) Traditional authority  
(b) Rational - legal authority  
(c) Charismatic authority  
(d) All the above
6. Who first coined the term Political Science?  
(a) Aristotle            (b) Plato  
(c) Jean Bodin            (d) Adam Smith
7. 'Coca Cola' is a  
(a) Public sector            (b) Private sector  
(c) Multinational Corporation    (d) Limited company
8. National Sovereignty has been challenged by  
(a) G. 8. Nations  
(b) European Union  
(c) International financial Institutions  
(d) G. 7. Nations

9. The term federation is derived from which word?  
(a) Latin (b) French (c) Hindi (d) Sanskrit
10. The Latin word camera means  
(a) House (b) Building (c) Structure (d) Camera
11. The separation of powers is propounded by  
(a) Aristotle (b) Montesquieu  
(c) Plato (d) Rousseau
12. The system of popular election of judges was first introduced in  
(a) India (b) France (c) England (d) Japan
13. The constitution of India came into force on  
(a) 26th January 1950 (b) 15th August 1947  
(c) 26th January 1947 (d) 15th August 1945
14. Lok Sabha consists of  
(a) 552 members (b) 545 members  
(c) 500 members (d) 550 members
15. The total number of writs  
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
16. A Judge of High Court shall hold office until the age of  
(a) 62 (b) 64 (c) 65 (d) 70
17. The 73rd and 74th amendments came into force from  
(a) 1992 (b) 1993 (c) 1994 (d) 1995
18. The Panchayat Raj was introduced by  
(a) Gandhiji (b) Nehru  
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Kamaraj
19. The Government of India announced the National Population policy in the year  
(a) 1995 (b) 1950 (c) 1990 (d) 2000
20. Fundamental duties were included in the constitution under  
(a) Article 42 (b) 44 (c) 73 (d) 74

**II. Fill in the blanks:****10 x 1 = 10**

21. The Welfare State Ideal took strong root in \_\_\_\_\_
22. Kinship was the first \_\_\_\_\_ bond of family.
23. Political analysis of Individual behaviour is \_\_\_\_\_
24. India is a \_\_\_\_\_ nation.
25. Rajya Sabha is known as \_\_\_\_\_ House.
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ enjoys the power of judicial review.
27. The President of India is the Head of the \_\_\_\_\_
28. The Council of Ministers in the state is responsible to \_\_\_\_\_
29. Father of Local Self Government is \_\_\_\_\_
30. Indian economy is a \_\_\_\_\_ economy.

**III. True or False:****10 x 1 = 10**

31. The State is the supreme social frame work.
32. The theory of Divine Origin is a modern theory.
33. New Political Science is behavioural analysis.
34. India is grouped under G. 8 Nations.
35. Senate is the upper house of the congress of USA.
36. Judiciary is one of pillars of democracy.
37. Forty Second Amendment Act came into force in the year 1950.
38. The Judges of the High Court are appointed by the Prime Minister.
39. The 74th Amendment is known as Nagar Palika Act'.
40. Mahatma Gandhi is called as the Father of Indian planning.

**IV Match the following:****10x1=10**

- | <b>A</b>            | <b>B</b>                |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 41. Article 39      | - Inequality in Society |
| 42. Social contract | - U.K.                  |
| 43. Elitist theory  | - 25,                   |
| 44. TNGO            | - Governor              |
| 45. Presidential    | - Neyveli               |

- 46. The spirit of Laws - Equal pay for equal work
- 47. Loksabha - Doctors without Boundary
- 48. Article 153 - 1991
- 49. Township - Montesquieu
- 50. The New Industrial Policy - agreement

**Part B**

**10x3 = 30**

**Answer any ten questions: (Three lines each)**

- 51. Define city state.
- 52. Define Diviner right theory.
- 53. Define Behaviouralism.
- 54. What is New Political Science?
- 55. Mention the three types of authority according to Maxweber.
- 56. What is Knowledge Society?
- 57. Define Information Technology?
- 58. Define Unitary government.
- 59. Define Judicial review
- 60. What is the role of the Speaker?
- 61. Who is an Village Administrative Officer?
- 62. Define Townships.
- 63. Discuss the population policy of India.
- 64. Describe the Agricultural Policy of India.
- 65. Give an account of Administrative Reforms Commission.

**Part C**

**6 x 10 = 60**

**Answer any six questions (One page each)**

- 66. Explain the rise of Feudal state.
- 67. Evaluate the social contract theory.
- 68. Explain the meaning of power.
- 69. Explain the distribution between unicameral and bicameral legislatures.
- 70. List out the merits and demerits of the judicial review.

- 71. What are the functions of the Parliament.
- 72. Write a short note on Chief Secretary.
- 73. Explain Cantonment Board.
- 74. Explain the Five Year Plans of India.

**Part D**

**3 x 20 = 60**

**Answer all the following questions in detail (Two pages each)**

- 75. Write an essay on Welfare State.

(Or)

What are the factors which helped in the evolution of the state.

- 76. Describe the Parliamentary form of government.

(Or)

Write an essay on the powers and functions of the President of India.

- 77. Describe the role and functions of the Chief Minister.

(Or)

Write an essay on the obligatory and discretionary functions of Village Panchayat.