

2000
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Full Marks - 1.00

Pass Marks -33

Time : Three Hours

General Instructions

- (i) *All the questions are compulsory.*
 - (ii) *Internal options are given for those of the Essay Type questions.*
 - (iii) *Question Nos. 1 to 6 are Objective (multiple choice) type questions with four alternatives, of which one is the correct or the best answer. Select the correct or the best answer and write it along with the question no.*
 - (iv) *Question Nos. 7 to 17 are very Short answer type questions. Answer to the questions may be given in a word or a group of words or a sentence.*
 - (v) *Question Nos. 18 to 32 are Short answer type questions. Answer to these questions should be given in about 30 to 50 words only.*
 - (vi) *Question Nos. 33 to 36 are Essay Type Questions. Answer to these questions should be given in about 100 to 150 words only.*
 - (vii) *Full Marks allotted to the questions are indicated at the right hand margin of the questions.*
1. Equal access to Political parties is an aspect of
 - A. Social Justice
 - B. Economic Justice
 - C. Political Justice
 - D. Legal Justice1
 2. Which of the following is a basic function of the state ?
 - A. Provision for old age pension
 - B. Maintenance of law and order
 - C. Establishment of hospitals
 - D. Provision for free and compulsory primary education. 1
 3. The regional party of Jammu and Kashmir is
 - A. National Conference
 - B. Telegu Desam
 - C. Akali Dal
 - D. Jarkhand Party.
 4. Which of the following systems is used for the election of the President of India ?
 - A. Single Non-transferable voting system
 - B. Limited Vote system

- C. Cumulative Vote system
D. Single Transferable Vote system.
5. The final approval of the Five-Year Plans is given by
A. the Planning commission
B. the Union Cabinet
C. the National Development Council 1
D. the President of India
6. Which of the following states has the highest literacy rate ?
A. Assam
B. Kerala
C. Manipur
D. Punjab. 1
7. Mention one characteristic of Equality. 1
8. What distinguishes Liberalism from Individualism? 1
9. Define Democratic socialism. 1
10. Mention a Welfare activity of the Government of India. 1
11. Give an example of an alien in India. 1
12. State one condition only for a person to become a naturalised citizen of India.
13. What is the most important point of distinction between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights. 1
14. Give *one* point of difference between Pressure group and Political party. 1
15. What is the most important step taken by the government of India to bring about social equality ? 1
16. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted ? 1
17. Why is there the need for a New International Economic Order ? 1
18. Give *two* points to distinguish between Police State and Welfare State. 3
19. What are the sanctions behind the Directive Principles ? 3
20. State *three* conditions under which Indian citizenship is lost. 3
21. Describe the relationship between Rights and Duties. 3
22. Why are some seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Manipur Legislative Assembly ? 3
23. Mention the measures taken by the Election Commission to ensure free and fair elections. 3
24. Why are Identity Cards and Electronic Voting Machines used in general elections ? 3
25. "Public opinion is not really the opinion of the Public". - Explain. 3
26 Explain *one* important function of the Planning Commission of India. 3
27. Explain *two* characteristics of Fundamental Rights.
28. What is the Single Transferable Vote System ? 2+2=4
4
29. Name *four* National Political Parties with their election symbols. 4
30. What would you suggest to make the best use of Radio and Television as effective media of public opinion ? 4

31. Illustrate a provision of the Indian Constitution aimed at the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. 4
32. India's relation with Pakistan has not been cordial. What would you suggest for improving this relation ? 4
33. Mention only *two* sources of Law. Explain them.

$$2+3+3=8$$

OR

- Explain any *two* kinds of Liberty. 4+4=8
34. Describe two Doctrines of Marxism. 4+4=8

OR,

Describe Gandhiji's views on Non-Violence and Satyagraha. 8

35. Communalism is a menace to Indian democracy. What
would you suggest to combat Communalism ? 4+4=8

OR,

Analyse the causes for the growth of Regionalism and the
influence it has on Indian Polity. 4+4=8

36. Discuss two basic principles of India's foreign policy.
4+4=8

OR,

Discuss India's role in the maintenance of peace and security
in the world. 8

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Scoring Key/Outline Answer And Marking Scheme

1. C. Political Justice 1
2. B. Maintenance of law and order 1
3. A. National Conference 1
4. D. Single Transferable Vote 1
5. C. The National Development Council 1
6. B. Kerala 1

There cannot be alternative answers from Q. No. 1 to 7

7. Any one of the following characteristics may carry full marks.
 - (i) Absence of privileges
 - (ii) Adequate opportunities for all
 - (iii) Equal treatment to all or,
Discrimination based on relevant differences
 - (iv) Equality, not absolute
 - (v) A condition of good life
8. Liberalism is in favour of regulated economy while individualism is against State interference. 1
9. Democratic socialism is a system based on democratic principles combined with socialist programmes Any definition expressing similar idea will hold good. 1
10. The following are the welfare activities:
 - (a) Employment schemes in the villages under IRDP.
 - (b) Land ceiling and abolition of Zamindari System.
 - (c) Envisages mixed economy.

(d) Operation blackboard -ICDS

(e) Welfare of the old aged and disabled, etc. 1

11. A person who cannot enjoy political rights is an alien.
For example : A Nepali from Nepal, A Bengali from
Bangladesh, etc. 1

12. Any one of the following conditions-

- (i) Renouncing the citizenship of the country to which he belonged.
- (ii) Either resided in India a long time or should hold a Government service not less than 4 years.
- (iii) He should be of good character.
- (iii) He should faithfully observe the laws of India and fulfil duties as a citizen.
- (iv) He should have adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution. 1

13. The most important distinction is fundamental rights are justiciable while Directive principles are unjusticiable,

OR,

Fundamental rights are negative and Directive Principles are positive in character. Others are not most important pt. of distinction. 1

14. Any one of the following points may be given

- (i) Political parties are political in nature while pressure groups are non political organisations.
- (ii) Political parties have some definite economic and social programmes, pressure groups are not guided by such definite principles.
- (iii) Political parties may exist only under a democratic set up but pressure groups are found in all political systems even in monarchy and dictatorship.
- (iv) An individual may become the member of a number of pressure groups but he cannot be member of more than one political party at a time.
- (v) Political parties have to bear the responsibility for success or failure of Government but pressure groups never share blames for failure of Government.
- (vi) The number of pressure groups are larger than that of political parties. 1

15. Abolition of Untouchability/Removal of Purdah or Illiteracy. 1

16. On December 10, 1948. 1

17. Appearance of a number of newly independent states on international arena.

OR,

Emergence of multi-national corporations,

OR,

Advance in technology and communication.

18. Any two points :

- (i) Police State emphasises law and order while welfare state lays emphasis on welfare of the people.
- (ii) State is an end to Police State; it is a means for Welfare State.
- (iii) Absolutism of the State is important for Police State; freedom of people in Welfare State.
- (iv) Maximisation of State authority in Police State; maximisation of right and freedom in Welfare State.
- (v) Least service to the people - maximum service to the people. $1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$

19. The sanctions behind Directive Principles are Political, Legal, Force of public opinion, $1+1+1=3$

20. Indian citizenship is lost when-

- (a) Continuous long absence.
- (h) Acquisition of citizenship of a foreign State.
- (c) Holding post under a foreign Govt.
- (d) A woman marries a foreigner.
- (c) Desertion from the army.
- (f) Citizens convicted of committing obnoxious crimes.
- (g) Disloyalty and offences against the State.
- (h) Acceptance of any foreign title without State permission. $1+1+1=3$

21. There is no opposition between rights and duties. Both rights and duties are necessary for the general welfare of the society. Every right has a corresponding only. A man neglecting duties has no valid claims for rights. Both

are inseparable - two sides of the same coin. Without duty rights are inconceivable - nowadays giving importance to duty rather than rights - at least 3 value pts. be described. $1+1+1=3$

22. Article 332 of the Indian Constitution provides for reservation of seats for SC/STs in State assemblies - Reservation is necessary to safeguard the interest and welfare of SC/STs. It is a means for totality of the state efforts for their development. Justice is secured by giving reserved seats to them. If not reserved seats may go to urban dwellers. 1+1+1=3
23. The Election Commission takes the following measures to ensure free and fair election:
- (a) It sends central observers to sensitive constituencies.
 - (b) It prescribes code of conduct for electoral campaign preventing misuse of official machinery.
 - (c) It creates conditions for casting of votes without fear or intimidation of any kind.
 - (d) It deploys adequate security personnel to avoid use of goondaism or muscle power.
- (c) Voting is made secret. 1+1+1=3
24. Identity cards and Electronic Voting machines are used in general elections as a measure to prevent proxy votes and cases of impersonation. Proxy in large scale is very common because the polling officers cannot identify voters. Rights of voters should be protected at any cost and proxy vote should be checked. Impersonation is a crime. People's will should be correctly reflected in the outcome of the polls. 1+1+1=3
25. Public opinion has a special connotation in political Science. It involves rational discussion by a society on a question of common interest. The essence of public opinion is its intent. No opinion which is based on self-interest or prejudice cannot be public opinion even supported by majority. So Lowell rightly says that in order to make public opinion neither unanimity is essential nor majority is enough. Even a minority opinion may be public opinion. 1+1+1=3
26. Objectives of Planning cannot be answers of functions of the Commission.
- (1) To make an assessment of country's resources.
 - (2) To make plans for the elective and balanced utilisation of resources.
 - (3) To determine priorities for various programmes.
 - (4) To evaluate progress achieved from time to time in the execution of Plan.
 - (5) Long term strategy of development - to determine nature and necessary machinery.
 - (6) To identify factors hindering economic growth to make arrangements for implementing plans successfully. 1+1+1=3
27. Characteristics of Fundamental rights
- (a) A charter of Rights and a key to the liberty of citizens.
 - (b) Limitations upon the powers of the Government.

- (c) Of two types - positive and negative.
- (d) Not absolute - may be suspended during emergencies
- Right to property has been abolished.
- (e) But as a whole cannot be abrogated.
- (f) Only social and political but not economic in character.
- (g) The most elaborate -containing 24 articles.
- (h) No law contrary to Fundamental rights can be valid.
- (i) They are essential for a free and happy life. Any two
of the above can be explained. $2+2=4$

28. Single Transferable vote is a device for proportionate representation - Thomas Hare proposed in his book 'Election of Representative' - It requires multimember constituencies and not possible in single member - Every voter has to vote many preferences - the successful candidate has fixed quota of votes like

Total No. of votes

$$\frac{= 100}{\text{No. of Seats } 4+1} + 1 = 201 \text{ as Quota.}$$

The votes of candidate getting minimum votes are transferred to second preference of his votes.

The members of Rajya-Sabha are elected by this method.

$$1+1+1+1=4$$

29. (a) BJP (Lotus)
- (b) INC (Palm of hand)
- (c) CPI (ears of corn & sickle)
- (d) Janata Party (Farmer digging with wheel)
- (e) CPI (M) (Hammer, Sickle and Star)

$$1+1+1+1=4$$

30. Radio and Television - most effective mass media in

moulding public opinion - Programmes are used as Govt. propaganda - Should not be controlled by the Govt. Importance has been increasing tremendously - Special values for the busy People and for the illiterate. People should not be fed up by Governmental interference. $2+2=4$

31. A commission for SC/STs was set up in 1978 - After 65th amendment it has been renamed as National Commission for SCISTs.

Functions ;

- (a) To evaluate the working of the safeguards provided.
- (b) to investigate into specific complaints – deprivation of rights.
- (c) to advise on the socio-economic developments and to evaluate the progress of development.
- (d) To present an annual report to the President of India.

4+4=8

32. Solution of Kashmir issue is a pre-requisite to bringing a cordial relations between India and Pakistan. Other problems can be solved easily but issue of Kashmir is delicate. To bring lasting peace a bilateral talk without outside interference under Simla agreement is necessary. No force can bring a cordial relations. Both must be ready to sacrifice something to gain amicable relations.

1+1+1+1=4

33. Any two of the sources may be explained:

- (a) Religion,
- (b) Custom,
- (c) Adjudication,
- (d) Scientific commentaries,
- (e) Equity and
- (f) Legislation.

2+3+3=8

OR,

Any two of the following can be explained

- (a) Natural liberty.
- (b) Civil or Personal Liberty,
- (c) Political Liberty,
- (d) Economic Liberty,
- (e) National Liberty.

4+4=8

34. Any two of the following may be described

- (1) Dialectic materialism,
- (2) Economic Interpretation of History,
- (3) Theory of Surplus Value,
- (4) Class War.

4+4=8

OR,

Gandhi's views on Non-violence and Satyagrah must be clearly given as Gandhi interpreted.

4+4=8

35. Communalism is a social virus - It generates hatred, puts man against man, brother against brother. Hampers us in achieving national intergration-a menace to Indian democracy on the following grounds:

- (a) Parties on communal basis,
- (b) Terrorise voters and whip up communal passions,
- (c) Activities of religious fanatics in political system,
- (d) Energy and resources diverted to the containment of communal violence.

4+4=8

Democracy is essentially linked with secular values and institutions suggestions :

- (a) National parties - no link with communalism,
- (b) Rewriting of Text books,
- (c) Mass media to play significant role,
- (d) Law enforcing agencies should be alert,
- (e) Lessening of disparities,
- (f) Holding of meetings and seminars to imbibe sense of unity, etc.

1+1+1+1=4

OR,

When giving more importance to their regional interest it is called regionalism - a strong feeling of pride or loyalty is that people have in a region - desire for more powers causes :

- (a) Continuous neglect of the region by ruling authorities,
- (b) as a result of increasing political awareness,
- (c) encouragement by local politicians with a view to strengthen their hold in the area.

Influence:

- (1) a number of regional parties,
- (2) demand for smaller states,
- (3) armed insurrection to have their demands conceded,
- (4) Demand for secession from Indian Union,
- (5) Inter State disputes - territorial adjustment, control over dams, etc.

2+2+1+1+1+1=8

36. Any two principles out of 7/8 may be discussed elaborately.

4+4= 8

OR,

For India's role in maintaining peace and security in the world the following may be explained:

- (a) Korean War,
- (b) Indo-China armed conflict in 1954,
- (c) Suez canal crisis, 1956,
- (d) Hrongarian Crisis, 1955,
- (e) Arab - Israel War,
- (f) Entry of China in the UNO,
- (g) Annexation of Kuwait by Iraq,
- (h) Vietnam War, etc.

Any 4 of the above may be explained.

2+2+2+2=8