

**2025**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Pass Marks: 33**

**Time: Three hours**

*All the question are compulsory.*

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

*Question Nos. 1 to 10 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 alphabet.*

1. The Greek word polis means – 1
- (A) City state (B) City beautification
- (C) City administration (D) City transportation
2. Identify the person who defined, "Political Science begins and ends with the state". 1
- (A) Karl Marx (B) Aristotle
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi (D) James W Garner

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3. The term Republic means – 1
- (A) The head of the government is elected
  - (B) The head of the state is elected
  - (C) The Queen is the head of the state
  - (D) The Queen is the head of the government
4. Which one of the following is not included in the Indian Parliament? 1
- (A) Lok Sabha
  - (B) Rajya Sabha
  - (C) The President of India
  - (D) The Chief Justice of India
5. Identify the country from which India borrowed the idea of Federalism? 1
- (A) USA
  - (B) UK
  - (C) Canada
  - (D) France
6. The Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces in India is – 1
- (A) The President of India
  - (B) The Prime Minister of India
  - (C) Home Minister of India
  - (D) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
7. Which one of the following is not a political executive? 1
- (A) The Chief Minister
  - (B) The President of BJP
  - (C) Council of Ministers
  - (D) The Governor
8. The term Citizenship is derived from the Latin word – 1
- (A) Civis
  - (B) Civic
  - (C) Civil
  - (D) Civics

9. Which one of the following was not included among the main demands of the French Revolution 1789? 1

- (A) Liberty (B) Equality  
(C) Secularism (D) Fraternity

10. Identify the person who introduced the idea of 'Welfare State'? 1

- (A) Karl Marx (B) Otto Von Bismark  
(C) Dr. BR Ambedkar (D) Aung San Suu Kyi

*For Question Nos. 11 and 12, are also another objective type question. Two statements are given one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the option as the answer from the options (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below.*

11. Assertion (A) : Indian Parliament is known as Bicameral legislature. 1

Reason (R) : The Indian Parliament has two houses.

Options :

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but, Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
(C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.  
(D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

12. Assertion (A) : Right to constitutional remedies is considered as heart and soul of a constitution. 1

Reason (R) : The government can detain or arrest a person if the government feels that the person can be a threat to law and security of the nation.

Options :

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but, Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
- (D) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

*Question Nos. 13 to 20 are very short answer(VSA) type questions. Each of these questions may be answered in a word or a group of words or a sentence only.*

- 13. Why do we need elections in Democracy? 1
- 14. Define what is an 'Electoral College'. 1
- 15. Why are fundamental rights so called? 1
- 16. Which type of election is used to elect Indian President? 1
- 17. Explain what Judicial review is. 1
- 18. Why is the Supreme Court of India regarded as a custodian of fundamental rights? 1
- 19. How does the President of India appoint the Prime Minister? 1
- 20. Distinguish between negative and positive view of liberty. 1

*Question Nos. 21 to 28 are Short Answer-II (SA-II) type questions. Answer these question in about 20 to 30 words each.*

- 21. Identify two requirements to be a voter. 2

22. How far does Indian constitution safeguard for an arrested person? Give two points. 2
23. What is a preamble? 2
24. "A constitution is a set of rules". Justify. 2
25. Identify any two ways of amending Indian constitution. 2
26. "Public Interest Litigation can wipe the tears of the Poor". Justify. 2
27. Why is Judiciary important? Give two points. 2
28. How far the functions of Gram Sabha are satisfactory? 2

*Question Nos. 29 to 36 are short answer type-I questions. Answer these questions in about 50 to 70 words each.*

29. How is democracy different from Authoritarianism? Give four points. 4
30. Identify any four civil rights enjoyed by a citizen of India. 4
31. How far is Indian judiciary independent? 4

*Or*

Examine the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

32. Examine any four concepts of justice. 4

*Or*

Analyze four steps leading to promote social justice.

33. Explain the four elements of a state. 4

*Or*

Discuss any four features of a nation.

34. "Indian secularism is full of criticism". Justify the statement by citing four points.

4

*Or*

Suggest any four measures to promote secularism in India.

**(Source Based Question)**

35. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Gender inequality is concerned with the discrimination between man and woman. For centuries, the male patriarch has ruled the family, society and polity. Women have been denied basic social, economic, civil, political and natural equality. For centuries women have suffered worst form of oppression and subjection resulting in gender inequality. In Europe, where movements took place for political participation, women were denied the right to vote till the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century. In India, women have been subjected to discrimination and suppression through evil practices like sati, child marriage, female infanticide, dowry death, torture, sexual abuse and denial of basic opportunities for self-development. They should be given adequate opportunity for establishing equality in political, economic, social and other fields.

- (i) Why do we need gender equality? 1
- (ii) Explain what is meant by a patriarchal society. 1
- (iii) Why were women denied the right to vote till the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Europe? 1
- (iv) How are women suppressed and discriminated in India? 1

36. Draw the chart of Fundamental Rights. 4

*Question Nos. 37 to 40 are Essay type questions. Answer to these questions in about 100 to 150 words each.*

37. Write four points that indicate the importance of decentralization of powers.

*Or*

4×2=8

Mention any four features of the 74<sup>th</sup> Municipality Amendment Act.

38. Explain the powers and functions of Chief Minister. 8

*Or*

Discuss the role and powers of Governor of a state.

39. Examine the need and significance of political theory. 8

*Or*

Analyze the scope and growth of political theory.

40. Explain the role and functions of the Speaker of Lok Sabha. 8

*Or*

How is an ordinary bill passed in Indian parliament ?