

2026

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.

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. Aristotle called Politics a _____ . 1
- (A) Master Philosophy (B) Master Science
(C) Master Arts (D) Master Polis
2. Who of the following wrote 'The Republic' ? 1
- (A) Rousseau (B) Socrates
(C) Plato (D) Garner

P.T.O.

3. First Past the Post method of election is used for electing _____. 1
 (A) The Members of Lok Sabha (B) The Members of Rajya Sabha
 (C) The President of India (D) The Vice - President of India
4. Which of the following is not a function of the Election Commission of India ? 1
 (A) Allots election symbols to Political Parties
 (B) Preparation of Voter list
 (C) Direct, conduct and control elections
 (D) Appoints staffs for the conduct of various elections
5. Which of the following Articles is related with the amendment of the Constitution ? 1
 (A) Article 366 (B) Article 367
 (C) Article 368 (D) Article 369
6. Which of the following states has a bicameral legislature ? 1
 (A) Gujarat (B) Maharashtra
 (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu
7. Identify the author of the book, "Long Walk to Freedom". 1
 (A) Martin Luther King (B) Dalai Laina
 (C) Nelson Mandela (D) Aung San Suu Kyi
8. Which of the following is not a Political Right ? 1
 (A) Right to Vote
 (B) Right to criticise the government
 (C) Right to Recall
 (D) Right to Petition

9. The UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on _____. 1

(A) 10th December, 1947

(B) 10th December, 1948

(C) 10th December, 1949

(D) 10th December, 1950

10. Who of the following coined the word 'secularism' ? 1

(A) G. J. Holliyak

(B) Hobbes

(C) Locke

(D) Machiavelli

Question Nos. 11 and 12 are Assertion - Reason type questions. Two statements are given, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Read these statements carefully and choose the answer from the options A, B, C and D.

11. Assertion (A): Individual Rights are subjected to Restrictions. 1

Reason (R) : These restrictions are imposed to safeguard individual rights against community rights.

(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 and Reason (R) is true

(D) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false

12. Assertion (A) : Nation and State are interrelated. 1

Reason (R) : National spirit cannot be really effective unless it takes the form of a state.

(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 and Reason (R) is true
- (D) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false

Question Nos. 13 to 20 are very short answer (VSA) type questions. Answer each of them in a word or a group of words or a sentence.

13. Why was the Delimitation Commission appointed? 1
14. Suggest one condition on the basis of which a person can be barred from voting. 1
15. 'The philosophy of the Indian Constitution is embedded in the Preamble'. Justify. 1
16. Why is the Rajya Sabha considered as a permanent and continuing house? 1
17. "Inequality between men and women in society is the result of Patriarchy". Elucidate. 1
18. Examine the statement, "All claims are not rights but all rights are claims". 1
19. Name the first Nation State to establish itself on the basis of National Self-Determination. 1
20. Give one reason to show that India is committed to the ideal of secularism. 1

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

21. Write any two points on Marxist view of politics. 2
22. Explain, why the study of politics is much wider than the study of state and government. 2

23. Distinguish between Fundamental Rights and Ordinary Legal Rights. 2
24. "Right to Constitutional Remedies is the heart and soul of the constitution".
Elucidate. 2
25. Describe the Indian Constitution as a living document. 2
26. Analyse the negative impact of judicial activism on the political system of India. 2
27. Explain any two shortcomings in the functioning of the Urban local government. 2
28. How does a citizen differs from an Alien ? Give two points. 2

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

29. Explain what we study in Political theory ? 4
30. Describe the functions of the Vice - President of India. 4
31. Analyse any four freedoms guarantee by Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. 4

OR

Examine the importance of Right to life and personal liberty.

32. Suggest any four measures to reform the Indian electoral system. 4

OR

"Elections provide the basis of people's choice and representation". Justify the statement by citing four points.

33. Describe the provisions that India borrowed from the British constitution. 4

OR

Explain why we need a Constitution.

34. Examine any four features of Indian Federalism. 4

OR

“The Constitution has created a strong central government in India”. Illustrate.

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

It is not possible for the central government to carry out responsibilities of local government from the centre. As a result, powers have been divided at three levels - central, state and local level. Local government is the grassroots level governance and important for decentralization of power. Since India is a vast country devolution of power at local level would be a long term solution to the problems of people. Local government is a democratic government in the true sense. It is an elected body of representatives enjoying considerable degree of autonomy and serving as an administrative unit for solution of local affairs. In India, local government refers to grassroots governance through Panchayati Raj Institutions in village level and Municipal Institutions in town and cities.

- (i) Give reason why power has been divided into three level in India. 1
- (ii) Why is local government important for decentralization of power ? 1
- (iii) Describe the democratic nature of local government. 1
- (iv) Explain the concept of local government in India. 1
36. Draw a chart to show the structure of Panchayati Raj Institutions. 4

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

37. Explain the instruments of Parliamentary control over the Executives. 8

OR

Explain the rules and formalities observed for proper transaction of business of Parliament.

38. Analyse any two Emergency powers of the President of India.

8

OR

Examine the powers of the Prime Minister with regard to its relation with the President and Council of Ministers.

39. List out the different constitutional provisions that ensures the independence of judiciary.

8

OR

Write what you know about the Appellate and Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

40. Explain the steps adopted to promote social justice in India.

8

OR

Explain any four major forms of Inequality.