2021
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Full marks : 80 Time : 3 hours

General instructions:

i) Approximately 15 minutes is allotted to read the question paper and revise the answers.
ii) The question paper consists of 30 questions.
iii) Marks are indicated against each question.
iv) Answers to questions carrying 1 mark should not exceed one sentence.
v) Answers to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 50 words.
vi) Answers to questions carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words.
vii) Answers to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 200 words.
viii) Answers to questions carrying 8 marks should not exceed 300 words.

N.B: Check that all pages of the question paper are complete as indicated on the top left side.

Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives in questions 1 – 5

1. "Each person was to count as one and no more than one". Who said so? **1**
   (a) Harold Laski (b) J. Bentham
   (c) Mac Iver (d) Hobhouse

2. The Constitution of India was enacted and adopted by the Constituent Assembly on **1**
   (a) 26 November, 1949 (b) 26 January, 1950
   (c) 26 November, 1950 (d) 26 January,1951

3. The UN General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on **1**
   (a) 24 October 1945 (b) 15 August 1947
   (c) 10 December 1948 (d) 26 January 1950

4. Which of the following state of India does not have a bicameral legislature? **1**
   (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar
   (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh

5. Which Article of the Indian Constitution have special provisions in respect to the state of Nagaland? **1**
   (a) Article 370 (b) Article 370-A
   (c) Article 371 (d) Article 371- A

6. What is meant by rule of law? **1**

7. What is citizenship? **1**

8. Mention any two subjects included in the State List. **1**

9. What is secularism? **1**

10. What is sustainable development? **1**

11. 'Politics essentially is the art of the possible'. Give two reasons to substantiate the statement. **2**

12. India have completed more than 70 years of independence which has been marked by significant events. Mention any two significant achievements. **2**

13. Write any four ways to acquire citizenship in India as prescribed by the Citizenship Act,1955. **2**

14. What is No-Confidence Motion? **2**

15. Write any two need for secularism in modern times. **2**

16. What is the Marxist view of distributive justice? **2**

17. Explain any two aspects of economic equality. **4**

18. Explain any two utility and significance of the study of Political Science. **4**

19. Mention any four steps taken by the Government of India to secure implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy. **4**

20. Explain the significance of Local Government. **4**

Answer ***any three*** from questions 21 - 25 **3x6=18**

21. Discuss any three powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha. (6)

22. Explain any three safeguards for liberty. (6)

23. Explain any six powers and functions of the Election Commission of India. (6)

24. What is duty? Mention the principal duties of the citizens. (1+5=6)

25. Discuss any three federal features of the Constitution of India. (6)

Answer ***any three*** from questions 26 – 30 **3x8=24**

26. Discuss any four main features of a nation. (8)

27. Examine the statement, 'The Chief Minister is the pivot of the state administration'. (8)

28. Mention four features of the Indian Constitution that makes India a secular state and also suggest four measures to promote secularism in India. (4+4=8)

29. Discuss any four provisions of the Constitution of India that ensures independent and impartial judiciary in India. (8)

30. Briefly explain any eight salient features of the Constitution of India. (8)

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