

HSE MODEL QUESTION PAPER

POLITICAL SCIENCE

HSE I

Total Score 80

Time 2.45 hrs (Including Cool off time)

Instructions to candidates:

1. There is a cool off time of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time of 2 ½ hours.
2. Use cool off time to get familiar with questions.
3. You are neither allowed to write in your answer nor to discuss with others during cool off time.
4. Read the questions carefully before answering.
5. All questions are compulsory

1. The 73rd constitutional amendments has created a radical change in the structure and functioning of local govts in India. Identify any three changes due to this amendments. (Score 3)

2. In the light of environmental hazardous like global warming, green house effect and the recent Durban Summit 2011, examine the relationship between democracy and Development (Score 3)

3. Arrange the following

Civil rights	Political rights	Economic Right
Equal pay for work	Right to minimum wage	Freedom of speech
Right to hold public office	Freedom of religion	Right to Education
Right to contest election	Freedom to choose occupation	Right to vote

(3 Scores)

4. Preeja – No individual living in society can hope to enjoy total absence of any kind of constraints.
Gaya – Absence of constraints is necessary to enjoy life.
To whom do you agree with substantiate (Score 3)

5. “We have seen that nationalism can unite people as well as divide them, liberate them as well generate bitterness and conflict”. Illustrate your answer with example (Score 3)

6. Indian federal system has several distinct features compared to other federation of the world, at the same time there are controversial areas in Indian federation like recent issues related with Demand for Telungana state. Mullaperiyar Dam issue etc.. Mention other issues and establish Indian federation is a Unitarian Federation (Score 6)

7. Match the following

A

Plato
Machiavelli
Aristotle
Montesquieu
Nelson Mandela
John Rowls

B

Prince
Republic
Separation of powers
Veil of ignorance
Long walk to freedom
Politics (Score 3)

8. The Supreme Court of India is one of the very powerful courts anywhere in the world. The Supreme Court has specific jurisdiction or scope of powers. Supreme Court has the power to “Advice the President on matters of public importance and law”. If so can you describe other functions of Supreme Court. (Score 4)

9. A former Chief Election Commissioner joined a political party and contested in election. Does it affect the impartiality of election? Give your opinion. (Score 3)

(P.T.O)

10. The Constitution envisages proclamation of emergency by the president in three types of cases which are listed below. Put the correct article against each.

<u>Emergency</u>	<u>Article</u>
1. Failure of constitutional machinery in a state	-----
2. Financial emergency	-----
3. Emergency due to war or critical aggression	-----

(Score 3)

11. Find out the odd one

Mandamus Quo-Warrento Preventive Detention Habeous Corpus

(Score 1)

12. The constitution of India has borrowed many of its provision from other countries... Some provisions are given below. Identify the respective nations related to each provision

<u>Constitutional Provision</u>	<u>Nation</u>
a) First Past the Post System	-----
b) Directive Principles	-----
c) Judicial Review	-----
d) Emergency	-----

(Score 2)

13. 'Great Britain has a pure type of parliamentary system
USA is a classical example of presidential system '

Observe the two statements and evaluate the parliamentary and presidential forms of Governments.

(Score 4)

14. In your school you are requested to prepare a project on 'Inequality in India'. The project need to refer the following

- * Definitions of equality and inequality
- *Forms of inequality
- *Measures to be taken to control inequality

(Score 6)

15. F.P.T.P. and proportional representation are the two systems in the electoral area of Indian politics. These two are to be considered differently. Substantiate your opinion.

(Score 4)

16. Rights include both freedom and equality. During the national movement this idea of rights was further sharpened and expanded to constitutional rights. Our constitution reflected this long tradition and listed the Fundamental Rights.

Make your comment on Fundamental Rights and the rights for the enforcement of Fundamental rights.

(Score 6)

17. Bicameralism is a deliberate attempt to give representation to two shades of opinion. On the basis of this opinion evaluate the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

(Score 4)

18. Politics, Political Science and Political theory are parallel lines and these are three distinct aspects of body politics. Substantiate.

(Score 3)

19. Peace can be best realized when there is freedom, equality and justice. Do you agree?

(Score 3)

20. Indian constitution can amend by various ways such as

Simple majority, Special majority, Special majority and Ratification of states
Comment the reason for requiring special majority for amending the constitution. (Score 3)

21. One of the functions of the Constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal co-ordination amongst members of a society.

Bring out the other functions of the Constitution. (Score 3)

(P.T.O)

23. The role of Judiciary in the protection of rights and liberties of people are significant instances of corruption among judges have noticed recently. Do you think that judges of the supreme court and High court can be removed easily. Suggest the procedure of impeachment of judges (Score 4)
24. The present day world faces many problems like Tsunami, Bird flu, H1 N1 etc. In this situation consider the concept of global citizenship and give your opinion (Score 3)

Prepared by:

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