

Subject Political Science
Class: HSP-I

MODEL PAPER

M.Marks: 100
Time: 3hrs

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

All Questions are Compulsory:-

- Question No. 1 to 5 is of 1 Mark each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 20 words.
- Question No. 6 to 10 is of 2 Marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- Question No. 11 to 16 is of 4 Marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words.
- Question No. 17 to 19 is of 5 Marks each based on passages. The answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- Question No. 20 to 21 is of 5 Marks each based on Map Questions (picture based interpretation). The answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- Question No. 22 to 27 is of 6 Marks each. The answer should not exceed 200 words.

VERY –VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 Mark Each)

- Q.NO.1 What is Greek notion of politics?
- Q.NO.2 What is positive liberty?
- Q.NO.3 Who said "Liberty" is opposite of "over government".
- Q.NO.4 The word Nation is derived from which language.
- Q.NO.5 "Citizenship consists in the right ordering of loyalties". Who said this?

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(2 Marks Each)

- Q.NO.6 What is the principle of Jus Soli.
- Q.NO.7 What are the reasonable constraints on individual liberty?
- Q.NO.8 What is classical political theory?
- Q.NO.9 "Politics is conciliation of interests". Explain.
- Q.NO 10 Who are naturalised citizens.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(4 Marks Each)

- Q.NO.11 How was the Indian constitution an inheritance of the nationalist movement?
- Q.NO.12 How is the Lok Sabha comparatively more powerful than Rajya Sabha.
- Q.NO.13 Does autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir erode Indian Federalism? Elucidate.
- Q.NO.14 Can armaments promote global peace? Explain.
- Q.NO.15 Examine the concept of sustainable Development. How has it balanced the need of present generation with those of the future generations.
- Q.NO.16 How is nationality a narrow concept and nation a wider concept?

(A) LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(5 Marks Each)

- Q.NO.17 What is judicial Review? How has Judiciary served as interpreter of the Indian Constitution?

OR

What is judicial activism? How have the Judges and Judiciary been involved in tasks of public interest in India?

- Q.NO.18 The Indian Constitution has been amended many times between 1950 and 2006. Examine the amendments which have led to Controversy between judiciary and parliament.

OR

Examine the circumstances which led to amendments in the Indian Constitution.

- Q.NO.19 Is justice all about fairness? Discuss in context of Rawl's theory of justice.

OR

What are generally considered to be the basic minimum requirement of people for living a healthy and productive life? What is the responsibility of government in trying to ensure this minimum to all?

- Q.NO.20 Read the following conversation. Write in two hundred words your opinion about the issue raised in this conversation.

Meera:- Our constitution guarantees equality between men and women. Reservation in local bodies for women ensure their equal share in power.

Neera:- But it is not enough that women should be in positions of power. It is necessary that the budget of local bodies should have separate provisions for women.

Neha:- I do not like this reservation business. A local body must take care of all people in the village and that would automatically take care of women and their interests.

- Q.NO.21 The following are certain laws. Are they connected with any value? If yes then what is the underlying value? Give reasons.
- a) Both daughters and sons will have share in the family property.
 - b) There will be different slabs of sales tax on different consumer items.
 - c) Religious instructions will not be given in any Governmental schools and colleges.
 - d) There will be no beggar or forced labour.

(B) LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(6 Marks Each)

- Q.NO.22 Why are right granted to the citizens of India called fundamental rights? Explain their importance?

OR

Explain briefly the various fundamental rights mentioned in the Indian constitution from Article 14 to Article 32?

- Q.NO.23 What is the problem of Minorities Representation? Mention any one method of Minority Representation.

OR

Has India's election system been really effective? Elucidate

- Q.NO.24 How is Prime Minister the real executive? Elaborate this in relation to the controversy on the relationship with Indian President.

OR

Describe the nature of Permanent executive in India.

- Q.NO.25 Some people argue that inequality is natural while others maintain that it is equality which is natural and the inequalities which we notice around us are created by society. Which view do you support? Give reasons.

OR

There is a view that absolute economic equality is neither possible nor desirable .It is argue that the most a society can do is to try and reduce the gap between the richer and poorest member of society. Do you agree?

Q.NO.26

"Rights have no existence, but for duties". Explain.
OR

Rights place some limits on the authority of the state. Explain with examples.

Q.NO.27

Explain the concept of principled distance.
OR

Is secularism suitable for India? Explain.