

Political Science

Answer Key

HSE (I)

Set -A

Qn. No	Value Points	Score	Total
1	1. Rule of Law 2. FPTP System	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1
2	Chief Secretary	1	1
3	1. Nominate the candidate 2. Conduct election to local government	1 1	2
4	Article 32	1	1
5	Forest	1	1
6	1. Social Justice 3. National identity 2. Secularism 4. Federalism (any two)	1 1	2
7	Achal Kumar Jyothi	1	1
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indira Gandhi • Hegal • V.S.Achuthanandan • J.S.Mill 	1 1	2
9	Nelson Mandela Mahatma Gandhi Deepa Mehtha Aung San Suukyi Salman Rushdie Aubrey Menon	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3
10	1. Reconsideration of every decision 2. Give representation to all sections of society Any other relevent points can give score	1 1	2
11	Explain Harm principle	2	2
12	Equality through different treatment Affirmative action Establishing formal equality. (Any two)	1 1	2
13	FPTP System Should be replaced by some variant of PR system Women reservation control the role of money. (Any other Relevant Suggestion)	1 1 1	3
14	Provision for amendment It was not static, dynamic Satisfy changing needs	1x3	3
15	Political equality Social equaltiy Economic equality	1 1 1	3

16	Simple majority Special majority Special majority with ratification of states.	1 1 1	3
17	Constitution allows co-ordination and assurance Specification of decision making powers Limitation on the powers of government Fulfill aspirations and goals of a society Fundamental identity of the people (Any four)	4x1	4
18	Explain Western secularism Explain Indian secularism	2 2	4
19	Introduction Substantive provision Balanced institutional design Mode of promulgation	1 1 1 1	4
20	Drafting of the bill Introduction of the bill (First Reading) Detailed discussion (Second Reading) Committee stage Reporting stage Voting stage, (Third Reading) Bill goes to the other house, Assent of president	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8$	4
21	Mould better citizens Citizens get aware of rights and duties Make the citizens aware of political concepts Help students in various intellectual activities	1 1 1 1	4
22	Prime Minister is the head of the government He exercises real executive powers Decides the rank and portfolio of Ministers Act as a link between the President and the cabinet He can advice the President to dissolve Lok Sabha	1 1 1 1 1	5
23	Brief introduction Deleberation and discussion Approval or refusal of bills Financial control No- confidence motion	1 1 1 1 1	5
24	1. Meaning of Judicial activism 2. It democratised the judicial system 3. Force the executive to discharge its duties 4. Increased the work load of Judiciary 5. Conflict with other organs	1 1 1 1 1	5

25	Centre state relations Role of Governor and Presidential rule Inter state conflicts Demand for autonomy Demand for new states	1 1 1 1 1	5
26	Brief note on positive discrimination and connect it with equality Students views and justification	3 2	5
27	Introduction Right to equality Right to freedom Right against exploitation Right to freedom of religion Cultural and educational rights Right to constitutional remedies Conclusion	1x8	8
28	Brief Introduction Explanation of each hints carry 1 score Conclusion	1 6x1 1	8
29	Three tier structure Direct election Reservation Transfer of subjects State Election Commission State Finance Commission 74th amendment and changes made	6 2	8