

FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2019

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE

CODE. NO: FY 36

Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total
1		Plato	1	1
2		d) 42nd	1	1
3		b) Friedrich Nietzsche	1	1
4		c, P K Thungan Committee	1	1
5		<u>Lok Sabha</u> a) Members are directly elected c, Can be dissolved by the President <u>Rajya Sabha</u> b) Permanent House of Parliament d, Money Bills are not originated here	4x1	4
6		- By Birth - Descent - Registration - Naturalisation - Inclusion of territory (any four)	4x $\frac{1}{2}$	2
7		(write any two) - caste system - Patriarchy - Colonialism - Racism and communalism - The Psychological harm suffered by the victims of violence	1 1	2
8		- Study of Political theory is relevant for all groups in society - To act as responsible citizens - It encourages us to examine our ideas and feelings about Political issues	1	

8	- exposing us to think systematically on various concepts for common good (mention any two)	1	2
9	Reasonable any attempt to define 'Harm Principle'	2	2
10	A B a) Power of Judicial Review b) Law making procedure c) DPSP d) Quasi federal form of govt iv USA iii UK i Ireland ii Canada	1 1 1 1	4
11	- unwieldy nature of the constitution - Un representative nature - alien document	1 1 1	3
12	- Equal treatment for equals - Proportionate justice - Recognition of special needs	1 1 1	3
13	- Equality through different treatment - Establishing formal equality - Affirmative action	1 1 1	3
14	- Shared beliefs - History - Territory - Shared Political ideas - Common Political identity (any three)	1 1 1	3
15	Brief description of the discretionary powers of the President of India in the era of coalition - The appointment of the Prime Minister		

	- Can ask the Council of ministers to reconsider the decision - Refuse / with hold assent to Bills (Veto)	4	4																		
16	Critical evaluation on existing development system analyse on the alternative concepts of development - Right claims - Democratic Participation - Alternative life style	1 1 1 1	4																		
17	Explain on - The original jurisdiction - Appellate jurisdiction - Advisory jurisdiction - Writ jurisdiction	1 1 1 1	4																		
18	Explanation on - They compelling us to think not for our selfish but for common good - They require that one should respect the rights of others - We must balance our rights when they come into conflict - Be vigilant about limitations placed on our rights	1 1 1 1	4																		
19	<table> <tr> <th><u>FPTP</u></th> <th><u>P.R</u></th> </tr> <tr> <td>1 The country is divided into small constituencies</td> <td>- Divided into large constituencies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Every Constituency elects one representative</td> <td>- more than one representative may be elected</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Voter votes for a candidate</td> <td>- votes for the party</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 A party may get more seats than votes in the legislature</td> <td>- Party gets seats in proportion to the percentage of votes it gets</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Winner may not get majority of votes</td> <td>- Winner will get majority of votes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 UK and India are examples</td> <td>- Israel and Netherlands are examples</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">(Consider any four points on both sides)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> 3 3 </td> </tr> </table>	<u>FPTP</u>	<u>P.R</u>	1 The country is divided into small constituencies	- Divided into large constituencies	2 Every Constituency elects one representative	- more than one representative may be elected	3 Voter votes for a candidate	- votes for the party	4 A party may get more seats than votes in the legislature	- Party gets seats in proportion to the percentage of votes it gets	5 Winner may not get majority of votes	- Winner will get majority of votes	6 UK and India are examples	- Israel and Netherlands are examples	(Consider any four points on both sides)		3 3		1 1 1 1 1 1	4
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20	Introduction to Election Commission A brief explanation - supervision, preparation and update of electoral roll - Determines timing and schedule of election - Conducting free and fair poll - Recognising political parties and allotting symbols (any other relevant points)	1 1 1 1 1	5				
21	A suitable evaluation on the statement with an explanation on the differences between Indian and western secularism OR <table> <tr> <th>Indian</th> <th>western</th> </tr> <tr> <td> - mutual inclusion - concerned with interreligious and intra-religious dominance - state supported religious reforms - It can provide financial helps to religious institutions - concerned with the religious freedom of minority communities </td> <td> - mutual exclusion - concerned with inter religious dominance - Religion is only a private affair - It cannot aid any religious institution - Not deals with religious freedoms of minority communities </td> </tr> </table>	Indian	western	- mutual inclusion - concerned with interreligious and intra-religious dominance - state supported religious reforms - It can provide financial helps to religious institutions - concerned with the religious freedom of minority communities	- mutual exclusion - concerned with inter religious dominance - Religion is only a private affair - It cannot aid any religious institution - Not deals with religious freedoms of minority communities	5	5
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22	An analysis of the three different amendment procedure - Article 368 - Amendment with simple majority - Amendment with special majority - Amendment with special majority + consent of states	2 1 1 1	5				

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23		- Introduction - Division of powers should be changed in favour of states - Should have independent source of revenue - Autonomy in relation with administrative powers - Autonomy on cultural and linguistic issues (Considers any other relevant points related to centre-state relation)	1 1 1 1 1	5
24		- Introduction - Deliberations and discussions - Approval and refusal of bill - Financial control - No-confidence motion	1 1 1 1 1	5
25		- Constitution allowing coordination & assurance - Specification of decision making powers - Limitations upon the govt. - Aspirations and goals of the society - Fundamental identity of the people	1 1 1 1 1	5
26		- Introduction - Three-tier structure - Election - Reservation - Transfer of subjects - State Election Commission - State Finance Commission (consider any five points with explanation)	1 5	 6
27		A detailed analysis of six categories of fundamental rights	6	6

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28		- Introduction - Western Import - Interventionist - Vote bank Politics - Anti religions - Minoritism - Impossible project	1 5	6