

FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2019


SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE




HSSLIVE.IN

CODE. NO: FY 36

Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total						
1		Plato	1	1						
2		d) 42 nd	1	1						
3		b) Friedrich Nietzsche	1	1						
4		c) P K Thungan Committee	1	1						
5		<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;"><u>Lok Sabha</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50%;"><u>Rajya Sabha</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) Members are directly elected</td> <td>b) Permanent House of Parliament</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Can be dissolved by the President</td> <td>d) Money Bills are not originated here</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Lok Sabha</u>	<u>Rajya Sabha</u>	a) Members are directly elected	b) Permanent House of Parliament	c) Can be dissolved by the President	d) Money Bills are not originated here	4x1	4
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6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By Birth - Descent - Registration - Naturalisation - Inclusion of territory <p style="text-align: center;">(any four)</p>	4x $\frac{1}{2}$	2						
7		<p>(write any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - caste system - Patriarchy - Colonialism - Racism and communalism - The Psychological harm suffered by the victims of violence 	1 1	2						
8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) Power of Judicial Review</td> <td>iv USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Law making procedure</td> <td>iii UK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) DPSP</td> <td>i Ireland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Quasi federal form of govt</td> <td>ii Canada</td> </tr> </table>	A	B	a) Power of Judicial Review	iv USA	b) Law making procedure	iii UK	c) DPSP	i Ireland	d) Quasi federal form of govt	ii Canada	1 1 1 1	4
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11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unwieldy nature of the constitution - Un representative nature - alien document 	1 1 1	3										
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal treatment for equals - Proportionate justice - Recognition of special needs 	1 1 1	3										
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equality through different treatment - Establishing formal equality - Affirmative action 	1 1 1	3										
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shared beliefs - History - Territory - Shared Political ideas - Common Political identity (any three) 	1 1 1 1	3										
15	<p>Brief description of the discretionary powers of the President of India in the era of coalition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The appointment of the Prime Minister 	1	1										
$\frac{2}{7}$													

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can ask the Council of ministers to reconsider the decision - Refuse / with hold assent to Bills (Veto) 	4	4														
16	<p>Critical evaluation on existing development system analyse on the alternative concepts of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Right claims - Democratic Participation - Alternative life style 	1 1 1 1	4														
17	<p>Explain on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The original jurisdiction - Appellate jurisdiction - Advisory jurisdiction - Writ jurisdiction 	1 1 1 1	4														
18	<p>Explanation on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>FPTP</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>P.R</u></td> </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> </table> <p>(Considers any four points on both sides)</p>	<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	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



Indian

- mutual inclusion
- concerned with interreligious and intra-religious dominances
- state supported religious reforms
- It can provide financial helps to religious institutions
- concerned with the religious freedom of minority communities

western

- mutual exclusion
- concerned with inter religious dominances
- Religion is only a private affair
- It cannot aid any religious institution
- Not deals with religious freedoms of minority communities

5

5

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ^{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 <p>(Considers any other relevant points related to centre-state relation)</p>	1 1 1 1	5
24		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ^{Introduction} Deliberations and discussions - Approval and refusal of bill - Financial control  - No-confidence motion 	1 1 1 1	5
25		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Three-tier structure - Election - Reservation - Transfer of subjects - State Election Commission - State Finance Commission <p>(consider any five points with explanation)</p>	1 5	6
27		A detailed analysis of six categories of fundamental rights	6	6

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25		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Western Import - Interventionist - Vote Bank Politics - Anti religious - Minoritism - Impossible project 	1 5	6
1		<p>Johnson Joseph SMVHSS Poojar 9446121145</p> <p><u>Johnson</u></p>		
2		<p>M. Wilson New HSS Nellikood, TVPM 94 95 72 75 47</p> <p><u>M. Wilson</u></p>		
3		<p>Elumikrishnan. H.B CHSS Kottida Kannur 9446673634</p> <p><u>Elumikrishnan</u></p>		
4		<p>Abdulla theef. N. CHMKS CVHSS Kotta ppuram Kasaragod 9446748076</p> <p><u>Abdulla theef. N.</u></p>		

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