

Reg. No.

FY-36

Name : ..

**FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION, MARCH 2020**

Part – III

Time : 2½ Hours

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Cool-off time : 15 Minutes

Maximum : 80 Scores

**General Instructions to Candidates :**

- There is a 'Cool-off time' of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time.
- Use the 'Cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- Read the instructions carefully.
- Calculations, figures and graphs should be shown in the answer sheet itself.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.

**വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുള്ള പൊതുനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ :**

- നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സമയത്തിന് പുറമെ 15 മിനിറ്റ് 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.
- 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ പരിചയപ്പെടാനും ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യാനും ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.
- ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- കണക്ക് കൂട്ടലുകൾ, ചിത്രങ്ങൾ, ഗ്രാഫുകൾ, എന്നിവ ഉത്തരപേപ്പറിൽ തന്നെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.
- ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിലും നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

From questions 1 to 11, answer for 16 scores.

(16)

1. Following are some of the provisions borrowed to Indian constitution from the constitution of other countries. Find out relevant countries. (4)

Provisions	Countries
Concept of Rule of law	
Principle of liberty, equality, fraternity	
Fundamental Rights	
Directive Principles of state policy	

2. Which day is observed as Human Rights day ? (1)

(August 15, January 10, October 2, December 10)

3. Mention the article which empowers High Courts to issue writs. (1)

4. Identify the commission which recommended constitutional status to local governing bodies in India (Sarkaria Commission, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, Mandal Commission, P.K. Thungon Committee) (1)

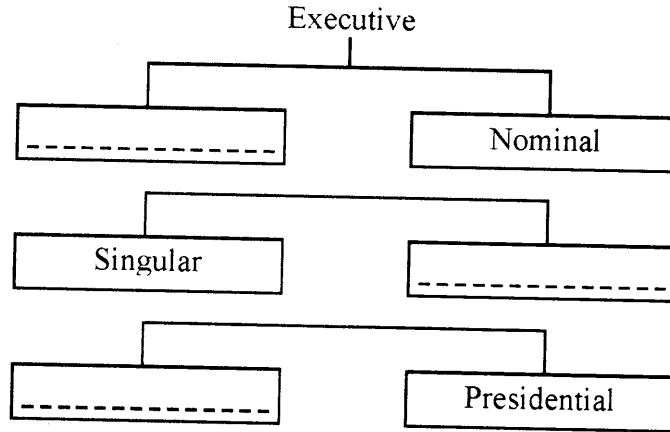
5. Classify the following and write them in respective columns : (3)

- Police
- Education
- Defence
- Banking
- Jail
- Forest

Union list	State list	Concurrent list
•	•	•
•	•	•

6. Identify the German Philosopher who glorified war. (1)  
(Rousseau, Friedrich Nietzsche, Voltaire, Vilfredo Pareto)

7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate positions. (3)



8. Which of the following task is not performed by Election Commission ? (1)

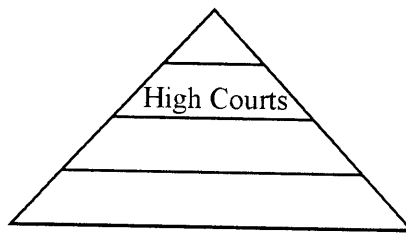
- (i) Preparing electoral rolls
- (ii) Nominating the candidates
- (iii) Setting up polling booths
- (iv) Implementing model code of conduct

9. Who was the first Election Commissioner of India ? (1)

10. Identify the autobiography of Nelson Mandela. (1)

- (1) Satanic Verses
- (2) Freedom from fear
- (3) Long walk to freedom
- (4) My Experiments with Truth

11. Complete the given pyramid showing the structure of Indian Judiciary. (3)



**Answer any 4 questions from 12 to 17. Each carries 3 scores. (4 × 3 = 12)**

12. Constitution amendment is the procedure through which any addition or change is made in the constitution. Examine three provisions for amending the constitution of India.
13. India had adopted the concept of Secularism, different from western concept. Point out any three differences between the two.
14. Liberty has two aspects. Negative liberty and positive liberty. Explain.
15. State is not a temporary community of individuals. It is different from groups and communities. Explain how the state is different from communities.
16. There were two development models existed in the world at the time of India's independence. Explain.
17. Write a short note on social, political and economic equalities.

**Answer any 4 questions from 18 to 23. Each carries 4 scores.**

**(4 × 4 = 16)**

18. Religious domination may be intra religious or inter-religious. Explain.
19. Explain judicial activism and examine its merits and demerits.
20. The provisions relating to citizenship is included in part two and subsequent laws passed by Parliament. Point out means for acquiring Indian citizenship.
21. Explain the use and importance of studying Political Theory.
22. In the debate on the limit of freedom, the 'harm principle' is very relevant. Explain harm principle put forward by J.S. Mill.
23. Nationalism has two phases – constructive and destructive. Explain with examples.

**Answer any 4 questions from 24 to 29. Each carries 5 scores.**


**(4 × 5 = 20)**

24. India is one of the countries, where free and fair election is held. But there are some drawbacks in our electoral system. Give suggestions to reform the present electoral system.
25. Explain the different stages of law making procedure in Indian Parliament.
26. The Indian constitution gave shape to a federation with a strong central government. Substantiate the statement.

27. Briefly explain the functions of constitution.
28. So many criticisms are raised against the constitution of India. On the basis of this statement, analyse the criticisms against the constitution.
29. Briefly explain the forms of structural violence.

**Answer any 2 questions from 30 to 32. Each carries 8 scores.**

**(2 × 8 = 16)**

30. Briefly explain the fundamental Rights enshrined in the constitution of India.
31. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments brought revolutionary changes in the structure and functions of local governments. Identify major changes implemented through these amendments.
32. The concept of Justice has three important principles. Briefly explain justice and the three principles with suitable examples using following hints.
- Equal treatment for equals
  -  Proportionate justice
  - Recognition of special needs