

FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION -

AUGUST 2021

Max score - 80

sub. political science

①

code No FY 336

Qn No	Sub Qns	Answer key / value points	Score	Total						
		(1 abmab 16 unno ab ee e ab, abms g) ab 16 em, abm' emm ab ab 2h) (16)								
1.		Lok Sabha	1	1						
2		J. S Mill	1	1						
3		Chief Secretary	1	1						
4		250	1	1						
5		Parliamentary system - Britain Fundamental Rights - USA Directive principles - Ireland quasi-federal system - Canada	1 1 1 1	4						
6		Article 32	1	1						
7		vice president	1	1						
8		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Unionist</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Statelist</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Con-currentlist</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Defence war and Peace</td> <td>police prison</td> <td>Forest Education</td> </tr> </table>	Unionist	Statelist	Con-currentlist	Defence war and Peace	police prison	Forest Education	6 x 1/2	3
Unionist	Statelist	Con-currentlist								
Defence war and Peace	police prison	Forest Education								
9		constituent assembly	1	1						
10		Right to property	1	1						
11		Nagar Palikas	1	1						
12		December 10	1	1						

Qn No	Sub ques	Answer/key / value points	(2) Score	total
13		Supreme court		
14		IAS - Dist collector IPS - Dist police chief IFS - Ambassador IRS - Accountant General	4x1	4
15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment with simple majority • Amendment by 2/3 majority of Parliament • Amendment made by special majority of parliament & ratification of states 	1 1 1	3
16		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only Lok Sabha can initiate, reject or amend the money bills • Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha 	1 1 1	3
17		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwieldy nature • Unrepresentative nature • It is alien to Indian conditions 	1 1 1	3
18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By political equality we mean the enjoyment of equal political rights to all individuals in a state • Democracy & universal franchise are the hall marks of political equality — (Mention pol. rights.) 	1 1 1	3
19		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal treatment for all • Proportionate justice • Recognition of special needs 	1 1 1	3

Qn no	sub qun	Answer key / value points (3)	score	total
20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism • Genocide • Atomic weapons 	1 1 1	3
21		<p>Economic rights are concerned with making adequate facilities to meet the <u>basic needs</u> and reasonable condition of work.</p> <p>It includes .right to work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - right to equal pay - for equal work right to rest etc 	1 2	3
22.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is simple • voters have the freedom to elect their favourite candidate • FPTP is best suited for a sub-continental country like India 	1 1 1	3
23		<p><u>Judicial Review</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • power of the Supreme court & High court to examine the constitutionality of any law passed by leg or ordinance issued by executive • If it is found that a law is against a provision of the constn - the court can make it invalid 	2 1	3
24		<p><u>Directive principles - Art 36-51</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • part IV - taken from Ireland • Non-Justiciable • aim → to make a welfare state and to ensure social, economic & political justice for all 	1 1	

	Directive Principle are guide lines to future govt which they should consider when they formulate policies & make laws.	1	3
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • political Theory is relevant for all target groups • As a citizen - To act responsibly, one must have a basic knowledge of political ideas - • political ideas like freedom, equality etc are not abstract issues in our lives • In the present information Society - we would be compelled to participate various forums - 	1 1 1 1	4
26	<u>Original Jurisdiction</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cases that are directly considered by the SC of India - writ Jurisdiction - federal disputes <u>Appellate Jurisdiction</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - highest court of appeal - civil - criminal - constitutional cases - A person can appeal to the SC against the decisions of HC 	1 1 1 1	4
27	<u>Social cost of Debt</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of people from their living places 	1	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livelihood • loss of traditional skill • leading to the growth of slums <p><u>environmental cost of Devt</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution, water pollution • global warming • adverse impact on Bio-diversity. • soil pollution 	1	1	4	
28-	<p><u>western model of secularism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mutual exclusion of state from religion • equality between different religious groups - • less attention to community based rights <p><u>Indian Model of secularism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • state supported religious reforms • equality betn different sects of a religion • attention to minority rights 	1	1	1	4
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legislative powers. • executive powers • emergency powers • discretionary powers <p>(write any 4 points - brief explanation is needed.</p>	1	1	1	4
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global citizenship - Imaginary one • we have interconnectivity to world over through internet, TV etc 	1			

- enhanced interdependence among nations
- Idea of solving international issues through cooperation strengthens the concept of global citizenship

Universal citizenship

means full membership of a state should be available to all those who ordinarily live & work in the country as well as to those who apply for citizenship

1
1
1

4

31.

Harm principle - J. S. Mill - on liberty, - self regarding - other regarding actions - Mill says that if people, individually or collectively, interfere in the freedom of actions of any other individual the one and only purpose is self protection

1
1
2

4

32

Supreme court
|
High court
|
District courts and subordinate courts

(A brief explanation is desirable)

4

4

33

Inter-religious domination

means one religion try to keep domination over another religion,
 ex: Gujarat riot - 2002

riot following the assassination of Indira Gandhi - 1984

Intra-religious domination means within a religion one religious group tries to keep domination over other groups within the religion

1
1
1
1

4

34

- First reading
 - Second reading
 - committee stage
 - Third reading
 - Bill in the other house
 - Assent of the president
- (A brief explanation is desirable.)

1
1
1
1
1

5

35

- provides a set of basic rules/laws to coordinate the people
- specification of decision making power
- limitation of the powers of govt
- Declaration of aspirations and goals of society
- reflecting the fundamental identity of people

1
1
1
1
1

5

<p>36</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parliament can create new states • emergency powers - Art 356 • parliament can make laws on any matter enumerated in state list - • All India Services • appointment of Governor 	<p>1 1 1 1 1</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>37</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct free & fair elections • prepare electoral rolls • issue notification for election • prepare code of conduct • To settle dispute related to election • approval of parties • allotment of symbols - • appoint officials - micro-observers • To supervise the machinery of election - (each point carries 1/2 mark) 	<p>1/2 X 10</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>38</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • caste hierarchy - • class disparity • patriarchy • colonialism • racism and communalism <p>(A brief explanation is needed)</p>	<p>1 1 1 1 1</p>	<p>5</p>

39.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leader of majority party in LS • leader of council of ministers • communicates to the president all decisions of the council of ministers • formation of ministers, • role in taking crucial decisions of govt • foreign policy - • chairman of NITI Aayog - etc (any relevant points - 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	5
40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Rawls - A Theory of Justice → 1 • Concept of <u>veil of ignorance</u> → 2 • since there exist anxiety over future life, each and every person takes decision on the basis of self interest, 	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	5
41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legislative functions • control of the executive • financial - • representative functions • constitutional functions • electoral functions • judicial func <p>(write any 5 functions mentioned above with a brief explanation)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	5

42	<p>Right to equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to freedom • against exploitation • religion • cultural & education right • constitutional Remedies - <p>writs. (e writs)</p>	<p>1 1 1 1 1 2</p>	8
43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three tier system • elections • reservations • transfer of subjects • state finance commission • state election commission - <p>(A brief explanation is desirable)</p>	8	8
44	<p>History, shared beliefs territory, shared pol. ideas Common political identity - etc</p> <p>(A brief note on above point is needed)</p>	8	8
45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • centre - state relations • demand for autonomy • role of Governor & president's role - Art 356 • Inter - state disputes. <p>(A brief explanation of above points with example is desirable)</p>	8	8