

## **+1 Model Exam Answer key-2022**

### **Political Science**

1.find out the article which emperor the supreme court issue writs in case of violation of fundamental rights?

**Art 32** (score1)

2.which of the following country follow proportional representation system for general elections ?

**Israel** (score 1)

3.The prime minister of India is appointed by

**President of India** (score 1)

4.In India first past the post system FPTP is adopted for elections to the lok sabha

(score 1)

5.Complete the chart showing the structure of judiciary in India

a)Supreme court (score 2)

b)High court

c)District courts

d)Subordinate courts

6, some of the statements about Indian parliament is given below right whether they are true or false

a)Lok sabha is a permanent house false

b)members of lok sabha is directly elected by the people true

c)1/3 of the members of Rajya Sabha complete the term after every 2 year true

d)At present there are 543 lok sabha constituencies in India true (score 2)

7.some administrative subjects are given below write the properly in the table

Union list

a.banking

b.foreign affairsc,

c.Ports

**Concurrent list**

a.education

b.adulteration

c.Trade union

(Score 3)

8.Name the authors of the book given below

a.Long walk to freedom- Nelson Mandela

b.Freedom from fear -aung san sukhi

c.on liberty- jsmil (score 3)

9. Political rights

(score 3)

right to vote

right to hold public office right to form political parties

**Economic rights**

Right to get adequate wage right to reasonable conditions of work right to employment

10. Match the following

- A. British constitution-law making procedure
- B. Canadian constitution-Quasi federal government
- C. USA-Independent judiciary
- D. French constitution-liberty, equality, fraternity (score 4)

**11 to 17 answer any 4 questions**

**(4\*3=12)**

11. Discretionary powers of President of India

- A. Pocket veto
- B. Send back the advice
- C. President can select prime minister when no party gets majority

12. Classification of amendments

- A. Technical or administrative in nature
- B. Differing interpretation
- C. Amendment through political consensus

13. Provisions of ensuring independence of judiciary

- A. Method of appointment
- B. Fixed Tenure
- C. Absence of financial dependence
- D. Separation of judiciary from executive
- E. Immunity from personal criticism

**(Answer any 3 points)**

14. Three measures of promoting equality

- A. Formal equality
- B. Equality through different
- C. Affirmative actions

**15. Three factors constitute a Nation**

- A. Shared belief
- B. History
- C. Territory
- D. Shared political ideas
- E. Common political identity

16. Forms of structural violence

- A. Caste hierarchy
- B. Class disparity
- C. Patriarchy
- D. Colonialism
- E. Racism

**Mention any 3**

17. Significance of studying political theory

**A.** Choose a profession **B.** know about political concepts **C.** know about state and government  
**D.** know about value of vote **E.** Know about various constitutions

**Answer any four questions from 18 to 23 each carries for scores**

**(4\*4=16)**

18. Discuss any four functions of election commission

- A. Conduct elections the parliament state legislative assembly president vice president
- B. Prepare and update voters list
- C. Prepare election schedule
- D. Aalot symbols etc

19. Negative and positive Liberty

Negative Liberty no external control over individuals

Positive Liberty allot Liberty with positive controls

20. Any four changes brought by 73rd constitutional amendment in Panchayat Raj institutions

- A. 3 tier structure
- B. Grama sabha
- C. 50% women reservation
- D. SC ST reservation
- E. Transfer of subjects
- F. State election commission G, state finance commission etc

21. Powers and functions of prime minister of India

- A. Chairman of cabinet
- B. Decide the size of ministry
- C. Decide portfolios of ministers
- D. Leader of majority party in lok sabha
- E. Chairman of niti aayog
- F. Decide the government policy
- G. Link between President and council of ministers

22. Legal right

Legal rights are classified into 3 they are

Political right

Civil rights and

Economic right

23. Universal citizenship ?

Refugees and migrants get citizenship through universal citizenship

**Answer any four questions from 24 to 29 his carries 5 Scores**

**(4×5=20)**

24,.Five functions of constitution

- A. Constitution allows coordination and assurance
- B. Specification of decision making power
- C. fundamental identity of the people
- D. Limitations on the powers of government
- E. Aspirations and goals of society

25.Original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction of supreme court

Original jurisdiction supreme court consider certain cases directly is called as original jurisdiction eg, fundamental right violation, centre state dispute, Dispute between states  
Appellate jurisdiction, supreme court is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases

**26.Explain any two conflicting areas in Indian federal system**

- A. Demand for autonomy
- B. Role of governor
- C. Article 356
- D. Demand of new States
- E. Inter state conflict
- F. Special provisions

**27.Discuss John Rawls concept of justice?**

Theory of justice -John Rowls  
Weil of ignorance

**28.Social and environmental cost of development**

Social cost of development

- 1. Displacement
- 2. Creation of slums
- 3. Impact on culture
- 4. Loss of livelihood
- 5. Loss of traditional skills

Environmental cost of development

- 1. Air pollution
- 2. Water pollution
- 3. Global warming
- 4. Ozone depletion
- 5. Soil pollution
- 6. Deforestation

29.Explain any five political philosophy of Indian

- A. Constitution
- B. Individual freedom
- C. Social justice
- D. Secularism
- E. Universal adult franchise
- F. Federalism
- G. National identity

**Answer any two questions from 30 to 32 each carries 8 scores (2\*8=16)**

30. Describe any four criticisms raised against Indian secularism?

Anti religious

Western import

Minoritism

Interventionist

Vote Bank politics impossible project