

First Year Higher Secondary
Second Terminal Examinations, December 2025

Political Science

Max: 80 Scores

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1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Original, Appellate, Advisory and Writ
4. 42nd Amendment
5. Bicameral Legislature

1. Telangana
2. Maharashtra
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Bihar

Unicameral Legislature

1. Manipur
 2. Kerala
 3. Mizoram
 4. Punjab
6. P.K Thungon Committee
 7.
 - a. Long Walk to Freedom - Nelson Mandela
 - b. Freedom from fear - Aung San Suu Kyi
 - c. The Satanic Verses - Salman Rusdie
 - d. Ramayana Retold - Aubrey Menon

8. Article 368

9. 1. Belgam - Karnataka & Maharashtra

2. Chandigarh -- Punjab & Haryana

3. Kaveri River - Tamilnadu & Karnataka

10. I) Confucius

ii) Socrates

11. 26th January 1950

5 questions from 12 to 16. Each carries 3 Scores

12. - works in collaboration with the Election Commission of India

- drawing up the boundaries of constituencies all over the India

- A quota of constituencies to be reserved in each states is fixed depending on the proportion of SC or ST in that state.

13. - Indian bureaucracy is an enormously complex system

- consists of the All India services, Central Services , State Services, employees of the local governments, technical and managerial staff running public sector undertakings.

- impartially selected on the basis of merits.

14. - leaders of national movement discussed the issues like the form of government, the values which the government should uphold and the inequality which should be eradicated from the society.

- the most important principle adopted by the Constituent Assembly from the National Movement is seen in the Objective Resolution like equality,liberty, democracy, sovereignty, secularism, Republic etc...

15 . - extended the term of government from five year to six year

- adding socialist , secular, integrity to th preamble

- introducing fundamental duties

- curtailing judicial review

16. - essential to lead a better life

- help individuals to develop their talents and skills

- aimed at the welfare of individuals and the society

5 questions from 17 to 21. Each carries 4 Scores

17. 1. To prevent money power and muscle power
2. The state should bear the election expenses
3. Adequate representation of women
4. Democratic values should be inculcated in political parties
18. 1. Method of appointing Judges
2. Fixed Tenure
3. Absence of financial dependency
4. Immunity from personal criticism
19. - VII Schedule of the Indian Constitution
- Union list, State list & Concurrent list
20. 1. The knowledge of political theories helps us to understand the basic knowledge of the political ideas
2. To choose the professions like politicians, bureaucrats, teachers, lawyers, journalists etc...
3. To examine our ideas and feelings about political events
4. Provides ample opportunities for systematic thinking on political ideas like justice, equality etc.....
21. Rights are claims which are recognised and enforced by the state
- kinds of rights - moral, natural and legal rights - explain each

5 questions from 22 to 26 . Each carries 5 scores

22. 1. Set of basic laws to coordinate the people of a given society
2. Decision making authority
3. Limiting the powers of the government
4. Aspirations and goals of the society
5. Fundamental identity to the people

23. 1. First stage and first reading
2. Second stage and second reading
3. Committee stage
4. Report stage
5. Fifth stage and third reading
24. . - Regular periodic elections
- uniformity in the structure of local bodies
- More women representation
- rural and urban development
25. 1.principle of deliberation
2. Procedure
3. Inheritance of the National movement
4. Institutional arrangements
26. -
- members of the imaginative society live under a veil of ignorance
- all are ignorant about their social status in the future
- so, they would wear a veil of ignorance regarding their position in the society and ready to ensure reasonable opportunities to all

3 questions from 27 to 29. Each carries 8 Scores

27. Fundamental Rights - explain
28. Seminar on the topic - president of India
1. Presidential election
2. Removal of the president
3. Role of the president

4. Discretionary powers

29. Equality is the concept which treats all persons as equal and provides equal respect and consideration to all.

Dimensions

1. Political equality
2. Social equality
3. Economic equality

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