

ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
SAMPLE PAPER - 4
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 40

Time allowed: One and a half hour

Candidates are allowed an additional 10 minutes for only reading the paper.

They must NOT start writing during this time.

Answer all questions in Section A, Section B and Section C.

Section-A

Question 1.

- (i) Cultural and Educational Rights are enshrined under _____ of the Constitution of India.
- (ii) _____ is the landmark case in which Judicial Review was first exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States.
- (iii) The Supreme Court of India has power to issue _____ for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights under Article 32.
- (iv) State whether the following statements are true or false:
 - (a) There are seven fundamental rights mentioned in the Constitution of India currently.
 - (b) There is provision of reservation for women in the Village Panchayats under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of Indian Constitution.
 - (c) Mayor is the ceremonial head of the Municipal Corporation.
- (v) Right to Property has been shifted from Article _____ to Article _____ of the Constitution of India and transformed as a legal right from the Fundamental Right.
 - (a) 31 to 300A (b) 31 to 302A (c) 31 to 301A (d) 31 to 303A
- (vi) Under which of the following Amendment Act four new Directive Principles have been added in the Indian Constitution in 1976?
 - (a) 42nd Amendment Act (c) 73rd Amendment Act
 - (b) 44th Amendment Act (d) 74th Amendment Act

Section-B

Answer the following questions briefly:

Question 2.

Discuss the organisational structure of the "Rural Local Self Government" mentioned under the 73rd Amendment Act of India.

Question 3.

State the importance of reforms in the education system to check communalism in order to strengthen the Indian Democracy.

Question 4.

What do you understand by the sons-of-the soil policies?

Question 5.

- (i) Discuss the significance of the "Right to Constitutional Remedies" under Article 32.

OR

- (ii) What are the four basic objectives of the state India according to the Preamble?

Question 6.

Name some of the important functions that are being carried out by the Municipal Corporation.

Question 7.

What are the six different rights granted under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?

Section-C

Answer the following questions.

Question 8.

What are some of the essential steps taken to ensure the independence of the judiciary in India?

Question 9.

What are the different fundamental rights enshrined under Article 14-18 of the Indian Constitution?

Question 10.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Ali Khan wants to open a Madrasa School to teach Urdu, the Quran and the Sharia law in a locality of Mathura. When he discusses about the idea to his Hindu neighbours, they get offended and declare that foundation of such institution to promote Urdu language and Islam is not allowed in their locality. When Ali starts construction of the school without paying attention to his neighbours, he is attacked by them to stop. He has filed a case against them and moves towards the Court for justice.

- (i) Which Fundamental Right of Ali has been violated in the given situation?
- (ii) Which Fundamental Right empowers Ali to fight for the injustice and move towards the Court?
- (iii) This incident reflects which problem of Indian society that is dangerous for democracy also?

Question 11.

- (i) Discuss the functions of Judiciary.

OR

- (ii) Discuss some provisions of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Question 12.

Identify the main challenges facing Indian democracy and explore how these can be overcome?



Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) Articles 29 and 30
- (ii) Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803)
- (iii) writs
- (iv) (a) False
(b) True
(c) True
- (v) (a) 31 to 300A
- (vi) (a) 42nd Amendment Act

Section-B

Answer 2.

The "Rural Local Self Government" mentioned under the 73rd Amendment Act of India, that is also known as the Panchayati Raj System is divided into three parts:

- (a) The first tier of this system consists of Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj System. This is like village assembly consisting all the registered voters of that area.
- (b) At the intermediate level we have Panchayat Samitis which operates within the blocks. They look after the community development programmes.
- (c) At the level of the district we have the Zila Parishad that works in coordination with the state government as well as Panchayat Samitis of its area.

Answer 3.

Education system reforms can inculcate learning on diversity of culture. This would allow appreciation of the differences among different groups of people and higher levels of tolerance, thus, strengthening Indian Democracy.

Answer 4.

Sons-of-the soil is the idea that give rise to the importance of the native people of a region and discrimination against the people belonging to the different regions.

- (a) The people belonging to a particular region or state want the political authority to formulate the policies in their favour and not in the favour of the people having different origin.
- (b) Such type of ideology has been seen in several states where the governments are making reservation for the people of particular group.

Answer 5.

- (i) The “Right to Constitutional Remedies” is the soul of the constitution.
 - (a) This right secures the Fundamental Rights of the citizens by providing them with the power to appeal to the courts for protecting their rights in case of their violation.
 - (b) Different writs like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo Warranto are issued by the Supreme Court to protect Fundamental Rights under Article 32.

OR

- (ii) The four basic objectives of the state—India are Equality, Justice, Liberty and Fraternity. The state has to ensure these principles in society and has to constantly work towards securing them so democracy could be established in efficient way.

Answer 6.

Some of the important functions carried out by the Municipal Corporation within its jurisdiction are as follows:

- (a) Construction of the buildings and the regulation of the land use.
- (b) Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.
- (c) Water supply and sanitation management.
- (d) Environment Protection and slum development.

Answer 7.

Six fundamental rights granted under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

- (a) Freedom of speech and expression
- (b) Freedom of assembly for peaceful matters
- (c) Freedom to form associations
- (d) Freedom of movement
- (e) Freedom to reside and settle in any place and state within India
- (f) Freedom of profession, occupation, trade and business

Section-C

Answer 8.

Several steps are taken to ensure the independence of the judiciary in India. They are:

- (a) The appointment methods of the judges are very sound and elaborative, ensuring that there is no biasedness in the process.

- (b) The qualification standard for the judges is very high. They need to have experience in the legal profession and should be a distinguished jurist.
- (c) The judges have the security of tenure and their removal is a very lengthy process that cannot be easily implemented.
- (d) The salaries offered to the judges are very lucrative and they are provided with prudent service conditions.
- (e) There are provisions that judges cannot be employed in a plethora of professions after their retirement to maintain their integrity.
- (f) Judiciary is completely separated from the executive and legislature and has its own code of conduct.

Answer 9.

Article 14 of the Indian constitution gives the idea of 'Right to Equality' in the Indian society. Some of the other rights provided under Article 14-18 are as follows:

- (a) **Rule of Law (Article 14):** This article establishes the principle of "Rule of Law" and "Equal Protection of Law" for every citizen of India.
- (b) **Prohibition of Discrimination (Article 15):** There shall be no discrimination based on caste, religion, sex, race, place of birth with any citizen of India.
- (c) **Equality of Opportunity (Article 16):** Every citizen should be provided with equality of opportunity in public employment.
- (d) **Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17):** Untouchability has been completely abolished in Indian society and has been made a punishable offence.
- (e) **Abolition of Titles (Article 18):** No title except military and academic titles can be conferred by the state on the citizens of India.

Answer 10.

- (i) The Fundamental Right named "Cultural and Educational Rights" (Articles 29-30) of Ali as a citizen of India has been violated in this situation.
- (ii) The Fundamental Right named the "Right to Constitutional Remedies" (Article 32) empowers Ali to go to the Court for justice.
- (iii) Communalism is reflected through the situation which is one of the biggest challenges of the Indian democracy.

Answer 11.

Some of the functions of Judiciary are as follows :

- (a) **Judicial Functions :** When a dispute is brought before a court, it is the responsibility of the court to 'determine the facts' involved. The court studies the facts presented through evidence by the contesting parties. The Judiciary takes up the role of the interpreter of the laws.
- (b) **Law-making Functions :** The judiciary, while interpreting the existing laws, also performs the role of lawmaker. In fact, 'judge-made' laws are common to all systems of jurisprudence. Such occasions may arise when the provisions of the existing laws may be ambiguous, or sometimes two or more laws appear to be in conflict.

Herein, the judiciary plays an important role in determining what the law is and when two laws apparently conflict, which one shall prevail.

- (c) **Guardianship of the Constitution :** In federal States like India and the USA, the judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution. In federal States conflict in jurisdiction and authority is common, as there are multiple law making and executive authorities. Under circumstances, the judiciary plays the role of an umpire and regulates the legal actions of the States and Central governments in the favour of the nation.
- (d) **Advisory Jurisdiction :** Some national judiciaries possess advisory jurisdiction. For instance, the President of India may seek the advice of the Supreme Court of India on any proposed legislation.

OR

(ii) Some of the features of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act are:

- (a) The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act has mandated the establishment of municipalities. These municipalities shall be constituted in every state.
- (b) There should be a Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area, i.e from a rural to an urban area.
- (c) Creation of Municipal Council for a smaller urban area and a Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area.
- (d) The members of the Municipalities are directly elected by the people from their territorial constituencies.
- (e) There is the provision of reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women in the Municipalities.
- (f) The planning of social and economic development of the designated area is under the authority of the Municipalities.

Answer 12.

The challenges facing Indian democracy are discussed below along with the Acts to overcome:

1. **Regionalism** : It refers to a process in which sub-state actors become increasingly powerful, power revolves from central level to regional governments. These are the regions within country, distinguished in culture, language and other socio-cultural factors. The central government and state governments must work on the inclusive development and balanced regional development.
2. **Casteism and Communalism** : At the time of election, voters get mobilised on the basis of caste and religion. Political parties also keep in mind the caste or religion of a person while distributing tickets for the election. Representatives elected on the basis of caste or religion work for the welfare of the people belonging only to their caste or religion. It is very important for the voters to be aware that inclusive agenda of political parties can only resolve the issues of the society holistically.
3. **Accountability and Transparency of the Democratic institution** : It is very important for the government and government officials to hold the principles of accountability and transparency towards citizens for their decisions and actions because without accountability and transparency, democracy is impossible.
4. **Political Violence** : It is a form of violence propagated by the people or political parties to achieve political goals. This types of violence is used by a state against other states (war) or against non-state actors (most notably in the form of police brutality, counter-insurgency or genocide). It can also describe politically-motivated violence by non-state actors against a state (rebellion, rioting) or against other non-state actors. Non-action on the part of a government can also be characterised as a form of political violence, such as refusing to alleviate famine or otherwise denying resources to politically identifiable groups within their territory. For healthy democracy, it is very important to have ethical guidelines for the political parties. This diversity can only be balanced on the basis of ethical political act that can only unite the society irrespective of caste, religion, region, creed and sex.

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