

ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
SAMPLE PAPER - 1
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) The removal of the Supreme Court judges in India can be done by the _____.
- (ii) _____ is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 A of the Constitution of India.
- (iii) _____ Schedule came into existence after 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.
- (iv) State whether the following statements are True or False:
 - (a) Judicial Review is an exclusive power enjoyed by the Supreme Court of India only.
 - (b) Preamble of India is not a part of the Indian Constitution.
 - (c) Indian Constitution has established a three-tier Panchayati Raj System in every state.
- (v) Which of the following is/are harmful for the harmony and integration of India?
 - (a) Communalism
 - (b) Regionalism
 - (c) Casteism
 - (d) All of these
- (vi) Under which of the following Articles, the provision of National Emergency is mentioned in the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Article 352
 - (b) Article 356
 - (c) Article 365
 - (d) Article 300

Section-B

Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 2.

What are the two different doctrines under which the judicial review is exercised by the Court?

Question 3.

Briefly explain any two features of the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.

Question 4.

What are some of the major challenges faced by Indian Democracy?

Question 5.

- (i) As a key feature of Indian Constitution, briefly explain the Fundamental Rights.

OR

- (ii) As a salient feature of Indian Constitution, briefly define Universal Adult Franchise.

Question 6.

What are the different rights discussed under Right to Equality (Article 14-18) in the Indian Constitution?

Question 7.

What are the different sources from which the Constitution of India is drawn?

Section-C

Answer the following questions.

Question 8.

Discuss some of the most important functions of Judiciary.

Question 9.

Why the Indian Constitution is said to have a federal structure with a unitary spirit?

Question 10.

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

Ram is a 21 year old man who was visiting a temple. As soon as he starts entering the temple an individual asked about his caste. On knowing his caste that individual prohibited his entry in the temple. Ram felt sad about the situation and decided to do something about it.

- (i) What are some of the Fundamental Rights of Ram that are being violated in this situation?
- (ii) The incident shown which type of problem for socio-political system of India?
- (iii) What actions could be taken by Ram against the individual who prohibited his entry in the temple?

Question 11.

- (i) Discuss the salient features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of India.

OR

- (ii) What are some of the salient features of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of India?

Question 12.

What are some of the factors that can give rise to regionalism?



Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) President
- (ii) Right to Education
- (iii) Eleventh
- (iv) (a) False
(b) False
(c) True
- (v) (d) All of these
- (vi) (a) Article 352

Section-B

Answer 2.

The two different doctrines under which the judicial review is enjoyed by the courts:

- (a) Due process of Law
- (b) Procedure established by the Laws.

Answer 3.

The salient features of the 73rd Amendment Act are as follows:

- (a) **Three Tier System:** In every state there will be an establishment of Panchayati Raj, structured in the form of three tier system.
- (b) **Gram Sabha:** As the foundation of the Panchayati Raj System, Gram Sabha is provided under the Act.

Answer 4.

Some of the major challenges witnessed by Indian Democracy are:

- (a) Casteism has played an important role in the emergence of the social and political divisions of the country through promoting discrimination, untouchability and so on.
- (b) Communalism, Regionalism and political violence have also affected the political and social conditions of the country in very bad ways which questioned the true spirit of Indian democracy as a multi-cultural state.

Answer 5.

- (i) The Fundamental Rights are those rights which are given for promoting the idea of political democracy, liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion of the state. They are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution. In Indian Constitution the Fundamental Rights are enshrined in part III from Articles 12-35.

OR

- (ii) Under Universal Adult Franchise every citizen who is not less than 18 years of age has a right to cast vote equally without any discrimination of caste, race, religion, sex etc. It is the basis of elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly in India.

Answer 6.

The rights discussed under Right to Equality are:

- (a) Equality Before Law (Article 14)
- (b) No Discrimination based on caste, sex, race or religion. (Article 15)
- (c) Equality of Opportunity in Employment (Article 16)
- (d) Abolition of Untouchability (Article 17)
- (e) Abolition of Titles (Article 18)

Answer 7.

The Constitution of India has drawn from various sources particular from the Constitution of other countries and the Government of India Act 1935.

For example from the British Constitution, the Parliamentary form of government, the Rule of Law, the Single Citizenship etc.; from the US Constitution, the Fundamental Rights, the Independence of Judiciary, the Judicial Review, etc., from the Irish Constitution the DPSP etc.; and so from other Constitutions have been drawn.

From the Government of India Act, 1935, the Federal Scheme, provisions related to the Judiciary, Governors, the Emergency powers, the Public Service Commission etc.; have been drawn.

Section-C

Answer 8.

Some of the most important functions of the judiciary are:

- (a) Administration of Justice in the country is the most important function of the judiciary. It has the duty of punishing criminals and ensuring the protection of the innocent.
- (b) The interpretation of the laws and their applicability in the state is also evaluated by the judiciary of the nation.
- (c) The judiciary can also play a critical role in the process of law-making by offering some guidelines on some important social issues to the legislature.
- (d) Equity legislation is another important duty of the Judiciary in which judiciary decides on the basis of its sense of Justice when the laws of the land is silent or ambiguous or appears to be inconsistent with some other laws.
- (e) Judiciary has the responsibility to protect the fundamental and other legal rights of the people of the country as well as outsiders in some cases.
- (f) Judiciary serves as the ultimate guardian of the constitution and can invalidate any law which is violating Constitution provisions.

Answer 9.

Indian constitution is said to have a federal structure with a unitary spirit due to some of the special provisions and special powers given by the Constitution to the Central government:

- (a) **Single Citizenship and Single and Written Constitution:** In India, states are not allowed to make their Constitutions and grant citizenship to the residents of their states. Citizens have only the citizenship of their nation and one Single Constitution whose laws are applicable to the entire nation.
- (b) **Strong Centre:** The Central government has the power to form laws for the states on the subjects enshrined in the Concurrent List and also on a resolution moved by the Rajya Sabha.
The provisions of the National and State emergency have made the Central government very powerful which can delegate any law during the operation of the emergency.
- (c) **Integrated Judiciary:** Unlike federal Judiciary of the US, which is divided into federal and state Judiciaries, Indian Judiciary is single and integrated where the Supreme Court is at apex followed by High Courts and the Subordinate Courts.
- (d) Flexibility of Constitution is a key feature of Unitary system but Indian Constitution is blend of rigidity and flexibility due to consisting characteristics of both type of government Federal and Unitary.

Answer 10.

- (i) Some of the rights that are being violated in this situation are Right to Freedom of Movement, Right to Freedom of Religion and Right to Equality, particularly.
- (ii) The event shows the problem of casteism and how it impacts badly on the Fundamental Rights given by the Constitution of India.
- (iii) There are several courses of actions available to Ram. Some of them are:
 - (a) He can contact a nearby administrative authority and make them aware about the incident and can ask them to take an action against that individual who stopped him from entering the temple.
 - (b) Ram could contact a lawyer, who could appeal to the concerned court for the infringement of the Fundamental Right of Ram.

Answer 11.

- (i) Some of the salient features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act are:
 - (a) Establishment of a three tier Panchayati Raj System in the country.
 - (b) Establishing coordination in the work between Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.
 - (c) Some of the states whose population is less than 20 lakhs were permitted to escape from the establishment of Panchayat Samiti.

- (d) The members of the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj system will be elected through voting. The chairperson of the Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti can be indirectly elected.
- (e) Reservation of seats to the SCs and STs will be provided.
- (f) Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women at all three levels of Panchayat.
- (g) The tenure of the Panchayati Raj System will be fixed for five years.
- (h) State Election Commission will oversee the election process of the Panchayati Raj System.

OR

- (ii) The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 has provided for the establishment of municipalities as the third tier of government in India. Under the Act there will be establishment of:
 - (a) A Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area *i.e.*, an area in transition from the rural area to urban area.
 - (b) A Municipal Council for a smaller urban area.
 - (c) A Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area, under the provision of this part.
 - (d) The Office of chairpersons in the Municipalities shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the proportion of their population of the region.
 - (e) The duration of the Municipalities will be of five years and if it is dissolved earlier, then an election should be held within six months.

Answer 12.

Some of the factors that can give rise to the regionalism are:

- (a) Lack of economic development of a particular region as compared to the other regions resulted in strong feeling of regionalism.
- (b) The differences in the languages and customs of people within a state can sometimes lead to the development of regionalism.
- (c) The concept of sons-of-soil that led to the opposition of the people from other states has resulted in the rise in the feeling of regionalism.
- (d) River water dispute between different states and regions is a major cause for increase in the feeling of regionalism.
- (e) The demand for the regional autonomy within the state has led to the spread of the feeling of regionalism.

□□