

ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER
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.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets. []

SECTION A - 8 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) _____ implies pro-active approach of the judiciary towards prevailing socio-economic and political apathy in the country. [1]
- (ii) The words Secular, Socialist and Integrity were added in the Preamble of the constitution of India by _____ amendment act 1976. [1]
- (iii) _____ of the total seats have been reserved for women in Panchayati Raj by the 73rd Amendment Act. [1]
- (iv) State whether the following statements are True or False:
 - (a) Writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is applicable even to those persons who are detained under preventive detention law like MISA, POTA, TADA etc. [1]
 - (b) Fundamental rights are enjoyed by the citizens of India without any restrictions. [1]
 - (c) Twelfth schedule in the constitution was added by the 73rd amendment Act 1992. [1]

- (v) Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy has not been implemented? [1]
- (a) Free and compulsory education
 - (b) Uniform civil code
 - (c) Nationalisation
 - (d) Abolition of bonded labour
- (vi) Who is in-charge of the administration of Municipal Corporation? [1]
- (a) Mayor
 - (b) Deputy Mayor
 - (c) Chief Executive Officer
 - (d) Chief Minister

SECTION B - 12 MARKS

Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 2 [2]

What is meant by the doctrine of implied powers? Which case under the doctrine of implied powers led to the origin of judicial review in USA?

Question 3 [2]

What does Single Citizenship mean as one of the features of the Indian Constitution?

Question 4 [2]

Briefly explain *any two* features of the Parliamentary form of government in India.

Question 5 [2]

(i) Which type of judiciary does Indian constitution establish? What does it signify?

OR

(ii) What is the Advisory function of the Supreme Court in India?

Question 6 [2]

Why is Local Self Government necessary?

Question 7**[2]**

What is meant by *Regionalism*?

SECTION C - 20 MARKS

Answer the following questions.

Question 8**[4]**

Briefly evaluate the relevance of the Indian Judiciary as an independent organ of the Government. With the help of *any two* measures, explain how its independence can be ensured?

Question 9**[4]**

Differentiate between the Provisions of Part III and Part IV of the Indian Constitution.

Question 10**[4]**

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

Mohan is in tenth standard. His father got transferred and the family moved to Delhi from Guwahati, Assam. Mohan has been denied admission in any nearby school as his father could not afford fees. Also, to his dismay, schools were unexpectedly shut due to bad air quality index in Delhi region.

- (i) Which Fundamental Right of Mohan has been violated in the given situation? **[1]**
- (ii) Why is this Fundamental Right important? **[1]**
- (iii) Which Fundamental Right empowers Mohan and the other students to fight for the violation of their Fundamental Rights? Briefly explain. **[2]**

Question 11**[4]**

- (i) Discuss the role of the Zila Parishad in the development of the rural sector of India.

OR

- (ii) Discuss *any four* features of the 74th Amendment Act.

Question 12**[4]**

What is *Casteism*? Briefly discuss its adverse role in Indian Politics.



Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) Judicial Activism
- (ii) 42nd
- (iii) One-Third
- (iv) (a) True
(b) False
(c) False
- (v) (b) Uniform Civil Code
- (vi) (a) Mayor

Section-B

Answer 2.

Implied powers are those powers that are not given directly by a Constitution to a certain authority like the Congress or the Supreme Court. However, these powers are assumed to be necessary for proper execution of the responsibilities prescribed under the Constitution.

The origin of the judicial review in the USA took place in the historic case of "Marbury vs. Madison" in 1803 under the doctrine of 'Implied Powers'. In this case, the US Supreme Court referred to Article VI, Section-2 of the US Constitution and held that it is their obligation to review the cases that violated the provision of the Constitution of the US.

Answer 3.

Indian Constitution has provided the provision of single citizenship under which people have the right to have citizenship of the union only rather than of their respective states. Although Indian Constitution is Federal in form with Union and State governments, it provides single citizenship to its citizens unlike the US.

Answer 4.

Two features of the Parliamentary form of government in India are as follows:

- (a) **A presence of nominal and real executive:** In India President is the normal executive and Prime Minister is the real executive of the state.
- (b) **Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature:** In India, if the executive lose its confidence in the Lok Sabha, the government will fall.

Answer 5.

- (i) Indian Constitution has established a single integrated judiciary in which the District Courts, High Courts and Supreme Courts are present in a hierarchical structure and integrated to each other. If people are not satisfied with the decision of the lower courts they can move to the higher courts and then finally to the Supreme Court whose decisions are binding justifications for all courts.

OR

- (ii) Under Article 143 the President of India has the right to take advice from the Supreme Court in certain matters deemed important to the public policy in India. The Supreme Court can make recommendations to the President on those issues however the advice rendered by the Supreme Court is not binding on the President.

Answer 6.

The local self-government is important for several reasons:

- (a) It leads to the distribution of power among the different sections of a society and ensures the participation of every village in the development of the nation and assure the true democracy.
- (b) It engages the people through encouraging them to participate in politics at grass root level and makes them more aware about democracy and politics.

Answer 7.

Regionalism is a political ideology in which people from a particular region seek to increase their political power to fulfil their interest. There are various aspirations of regionalism such as economic regionalism, linguistic regionalism, political regionalism and so on where people start demanding more autonomy for their region.

Section-C

Answer 8.

Under the Constitution of India, the judiciary is an independent body apart from legislative and executive. The independence of the judiciary is very important for the protection of the individual rights of the people against the usage of the arbitrary powers of the executive and legislature in India. Judiciary provides checks and balances to the working of the Parliamentary form of government and ensures that people do not suffer under an authoritarian rule.

Two ways in which the independence of the judiciary is ensured in India are:

- (a) **Mode of Appointment:** The appointment of the judges is a very elaborate process that requires rigorous consultations and deliberations. It is assured that their appointments are not based on any political or practical consideration.
- (b) **Security of Tenure:** The judges are provided with the security of tenure. The removal of the judges of High Courts and Supreme Court are done through impeachment. Due to such an elaborate process, it is very difficult to remove a judge thus till now no judge of the SC of India has been removed.

Answer 9.

The differences between Part III (Fundamental Rights) and Part IV (DPSP) are:

- (a) Part III of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Rights while Part IV of the Indian Constitution deals with the DPSP.
- (b) The Fundamental Rights are justiciable by the court, on the other hand, The Directive Principles are not justiciable by the courts.
- (c) The Fundamental Rights make provisions for the establishment of political democracy while the DPSP aims to establish a socio-economic democracy in India.
- (d) The Fundamental Rights have legal superiority over the Directive Principles as they have legal backing.
- (e) The Fundamental Rights puts restrictions on the powers of the state whereas the Directive Principles provides direction to the state to work in certain areas.

Answer 10.

- (i) The Right to Education under Article 21A of the Constitution has been violated in the given situation.
- (ii) The importance of this Fundamental Right is diverse. This right ensures free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6 to 14. This right is essential for the progress of the nation as the backbone of every nation is its educated citizens.

- (iii) The violation of any Fundamental Right can be challenged under Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies) of the Constitution. This right gives power to the citizens to make an appeal to the High Court or Supreme Court against the violation of their Fundamental Rights. The court can issue certain writs like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto for protecting the Fundamental Rights of the citizens in India.

Answer 11.

Zila Parishad plays a crucial role in the development of the rural area of India:

- (a) It prepares economic development as well as social welfare plans for the people in rural areas under its jurisdiction.
- (b) It engages with various stakeholders of the society for the implementation of the welfare plans and other State and Central Governments Schemes at grassroot level.
- (c) It ensures funds for carrying out the developmental plans and also plays an important role in maintaining security in the villages of its area.
- (d) It advises the State Government on all matters concerning to the Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. Through various Standing Committees, it works and oversees and coordinates the common programmes of the villages which come in its area.

OR

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 of India.
 - (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.
- (Any four)

Answer 12.

In India casteism exists among social groups where the membership is decided by birth and where members are generally endogamous. They prefer to enter in marital relationship among themselves.

Caste has played an important role in transforming the social and political conditions in India.

- (a) **Caste and political socialisation:** Caste has affected the choices of the electors significantly. Voters prefer to vote for the representatives belonging to their castes.
- (b) **Caste and Party Politics:** Some of the political parties like BSP, AIADMK and Akali Dal have received support from a particular caste at a significant level that has helped them in becoming prominent in those region.
- (c) The leaders of the political party are selected according to the caste dynamics of a region.
- (d) The allocation of portfolios in a government especially in states is done following the caste.
- (e) Sometimes for citizens the preference of leaders is based on their castes rather than development. This is not good for democracy and development.