

ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
SAMPLE PAPER - 3
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) _____ means everyone has equal right to choose their representative to run the nation.
- (ii) A _____ is the lawmaking institution of a system of government where the authority is shared between two separate houses. They work together to frame laws.
- (iii) Right to Life and Liberty comes under _____ of the Constitution of India.
- (iv) State whether the following statements are true or false:
 - (a) The Directive Principles of State Policy are inspired from the Irish constitution.
 - (b) Directive Principles are superior to the Fundamental Rights in terms of their legal enforcement.
 - (c) Right to Education was added in the Fundamental Rights after the 86th Constitutional Amendment to the Constitution of India.
- (v) The establishment of Municipalities is envisioned under which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act of India?
 - (a) 73rd (c) 75th
 - (b) 74th (d) 72nd
- (vi) Which of the following ideologies is not harmful for the democracy of India?
 - (a) Regionalism (c) Casteism
 - (b) Communalism (d) Secularism

Section-B

Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 2.

What do you understand by the “Universal Adult Franchise” in India?

Question 3.

State two Gandhian Directive Principles that find a place in Part IV of the Constitution of India.

Question 4.

Mention any two provisions that secure judicial independence in India.

Question 5.

- (i) State why the Indian constitution is characterised as partly rigid and partly flexible? What is meant by single citizenship as a salient feature of the Constitution of India?

OR

- (ii) How did the river water disputes become the major cause for rise in regionalism in India?

Question 6.

What is the composition of Zila Parishad?

Question 7.

Which Fundamental Right is a remedy for the violation of other Fundamental Rights? Explain that briefly.

Section-C

Answer the following questions.

Question 8.

With reference to the Constitution of India, discuss the importance of the Preamble.

Question 9.

Distinguish between judicial activism and judicial restraint.

Question 10.

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

A group of women in a village is demanding representation in the Gram Panchayat of that village. Their right is being violated by some of the powerful men in the village who are not allowing them to contest elections in elections of the Gram Sabha.

- (i) Which constitutional amendment provided reservation to the women in the Gram Sabha?
- (ii) How many seats are reserved for women in the elections of Gram Panchayats?
- (iii) What are some of the measures that can be taken by the women to protect their rights of reservation?

Question 11.

- (i) Discuss the socialist principles reflected through the “Directive Principles of State Policy” (DPSP) of India.

OR

- (ii) Discuss some of the limitations in the implementation of the Directive Principles in India.

Question 12.

How communalism can be detrimental for the peace and harmony of Indian society?



Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) Universal Adult Franchise
- (ii) Bicameral-Legislature
- (iii) Article 21
- (iv) (a) True
(b) False
(c) True
- (v) (b) 74th
- (vi) (d) Secularism

Section-B

Answer 2.

Universal Adult Franchise is a key feature of the Indian Constitution. It provides the right to vote to all the citizens of India above the age of 18 years irrespective of their caste, religion, race, place of birth, etc. This principle establishes the idea of political equality and democracy in India.

Answer 3.

Two Gandhian Directive Principles that find a place in Part IV of the Constitution of India are:

- (a) To organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.
- (b) To promote educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society.

Answer 4.

The provisions that secure independence to the judiciary in India are:

- (a) **Mode of Appointment :** The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India with the consultation of the members of judiciary.
- (b) **Security of Tenure :** The judges of the SC enjoy security of tenure and can be removed by the process called impeachment only.
- (c) **Fixed Service Conditions :** The conditions of service of the Chief Justice of India remain same during their term of office and determined by the Parliament by the time. (any two)

Answer 5.

- (i) The Indian Constitution is partly rigid and partly flexible because the amendment process changes as per the subject taking for amendment.
 - (a) In certain cases the Union Parliament can amend some parts of the Constitution by passing a law with simple majority. For example, formation of new states, increase or decrease in the territories of the states can be done by passing a resolution supported by two-thirds majority of members present and voting in each of its two Houses.
 - (b) However, in certain cases after two-thirds majority and voting by both the Houses, the Bill has to be presented to the State Legislatures for ratification. It is passed only when it is approved by not less than one half of the several States of the Union. For example, the extent of executive power of the State, provisions dealing with the Union judiciary, provisions dealing with High Courts in the State and so on have to be amended through this amendment process.

Single Citizenship: As per the Indian Constitution, we have federal structure but unitary in spirit and this constitution also gives us provision of single-citizenship. Citizenship of the state is absent in the Indian constitution. Any person who is a citizen of India can contest for election to the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha from any state; only citizenship of the country and not of the State.

OR

- (ii) Water is one of the most essential sources for the survival of living beings. Disputes concerning it can lead to the rise in the tensions at significant scale between states.
 - (a) Due to the explosion of population the demands for water increases but its limited sources could not meet that therefore on the matter of utilising water from rivers disputes occurred between states.
 - (b) The sharing of waters between the different states and regions can affect their economy significantly due to which any misunderstanding in this matter can become a cause for conflict.

Answer 6.

Zila Parishad consists of directly elected as well as indirectly elected officials:

- (a) Pradhans/Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis of the district.
- (b) The BDOs, MPs and MLAs of that district.
- (c) One representative from each of the Co-operative Societies of the district.

Answer 7.

The Constitution of India under Article 32 provides the right to Constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court (and High Courts also) for getting his Fundamental Rights protected against any aggressive action. While Supreme Court has power to issue writs under article 32, the High Courts have been given same powers under article 226 for providing Constitution remedies to its citizens.

Section-C

Answer 8.

The significance of the Preamble mentioned in the Constitution of India is discussed below:

1. It provides a key to the essence and shows the true nature of the Constitution *i.e.*, the people of India and the significant terms like sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic etc.
2. The ideals of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity reflects the objectives of the Constitution reflected from the preamble.
3. It represents the philosophy and ideals of the Constitution.
4. It provides basic features of the Constitution in short.
5. It gives equal status and rights to all the citizens of India.
6. It makes the intention of the Constitution clear and has the popular will.

Answer 9.

Judicial activism and judicial restraint are two opposing approaches. It is related with judicial system of a country and it is a means to check against misuse of power of government or any constitutional body.

The difference between the two approaches are as follows :

1. Judicial activism refers to the interpretation of the Constitution to support current values and conditions of the country. Conversely, judicial restraint delimits the powers of the judges to strike down a law.
2. In judicial restraint, the court should support every action of the Congress and the state legislatures unless it is found to be violating the Constitution of the country. In judicial restraint, the courts usually submit to interpretations of the Constitution by the Congress or any other constitutional body. In case of judicial activism, the judges have power to amend any injustice specifically when the other constitutional bodies do not act. Hence, judicial activism has a major role in formulating social policies pertaining to issues, such as protection of rights of an individual, public morality, civil rights and political unfairness.
3. Judicial restraint and judicial activism have different objectives. Judicial restraint helps to maintain a balance among the three organs of government, viz., Judiciary, Executive and Legislature. The judges and the court are encouraged to review a current law instead of modifying it. The judicial activism gives them the power to overrule some previous acts or judgments. For example, the Supreme Court or an appellate court has power to reverse previously taken decisions if they were found to be faulty.

Answer 10.

- (i) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment act has provided reservation to the women in Gram Sabha.
- (ii) One third seats of the total available seats are reserved for the women candidates in Gram Sabha.
- (iii) Some of the decisions that can be taken by the women is this condition are:
 - (a) They can contact the administrative authority of that region and can bind them to protect their rights.
 - (b) They can appeal to the court to give directions to the Gram Panchayat to ensure their rights.

Answer 11.

The socialist Directive principles are incorporated in the Constitution of India to secure social and economic justice for the citizens of India. Some of the important socialist principles reflected through the Directive Principles are as follows:

- (a) The state should secure the welfare of the people by securing social order characterised by social, economic and political justice.
- (b) The State should provide an adequate means of livelihood to all its citizens.
- (c) Equitable distribution of material resources among the members of the community.
- (d) Provision of equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

- (e) To ensure the protection of the health and strength of workers and women and prevent children from entering into professions that are hazardous for them.
- (f) To make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of working for labours.
- (g) To secure the participation of the workers in the management of the industries in which they are engaged.

OR

Some of the limitations for the implementation of the DPSP in India are as follows:

- (a) The DPSP are not legally enforceable like the Fundamental rights. A person cannot move to the Court for the violation of any DPSP.
- (b) In India the implementation of the DPSP in an efficient manner is difficult due to the unavailability of proper resources.
- (c) Some of the articles in the DPSP like Article 44 Uniform Civil Code are controversial because of the religious and cultural diversity prevailed in India thus its proper implementation even in future is in suspense.
- (d) The DPSP has not been successful in the eradication of the social and economic inequalities in the country which are still prevalent in the society.

Answer 12.

Communalism can affect the peace and harmony of the Indian society in the following ways:

- (a) It can lead to the increase in the tensions among the different religious groups like Hindus and Muslims.
- (b) It can lead to the increase in the communal politics in the country where the party will try to polarise the society on the basis of their religion.
- (c) It can lead to the increase in intolerance for each others where religious groups can try to fulfill their demands in an aggressive manner.
- (d) It can lead to the rise in the hatred among the people for different religious groups that can cause a negative effect on the development of the society and the idea of brotherhood in the country.
- (e) This can result in the disintegration of nation at its climax as happened in India in 1947 when the country was divided into two different nations India and Pakistan due to the devastating communal hatred and resulted in violence.

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