

ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
SAMPLE PAPER - 5
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) _____ refers to the power of the Judiciary to interpret the Constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive null and void, if it finds them in conflict with the Constitution of India.
- (ii) The Directive Principles of State Policy is contained in _____ of the Indian Constitution.
- (iii) The philosophy of the Indian Constitution is reflected in _____.
- (iv) State whether the following statements are True or False:
 - (a) There are total five writs that can be issued by the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution.
 - (b) The total number of the Fundamental Duties under the Indian Constitution is eleven.
 - (c) The Fundamental Rights and the Fundamental Duties both are enforceable by law.
- (v) The three tier Panchayati Raj System came into existence after?
 - (a) 82nd Constitutional Amendment
 - (b) 73rd Constitutional Amendment
 - (c) 63rd Constitutional Amendment
 - (d) 74th Constitutional Amendment
- (vi) Which of the following is/are the feature/s of the Judicial System of India?
 - (a) Security of tenure for judges
 - (b) Integrated Judiciary
 - (c) Independent Judiciary
 - (d) All of these

Section-B

Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 2.

Give two examples of Separatist Movements in India.

Question 3.

Discuss the two Fundamental Rights under the 'Rights against Exploitation'.

Question 4.

What do you understand by single citizenship and integrated Judiciary in India?

Question 5.

- (i) How did the language issues lead to the spread of regionalism in India?

OR

- (ii) How secessionist demands can lead to violence in some occasions?

Question 6.

What are the reservation provisions for the different sections in the Municipal Corporation?

Question 7.

State two differences between the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.

Section-C

Answer the following questions.

Question 8.

How communalism can affect the functioning of Indian democracy?

Question 9.

Describe in detail how the court utilises its power of judicial review.

Question 10.

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

A person living in a district was facing the issue of electricity cut for past several months. He contacted the electrician board of the local area that did not respond. The man then moved to the Zila Parishad who assured him that his problem will be resolved.

- (i) What is Zila Parishad?
- (ii) Why did the person move to the Zila Parishad to complain against the carelessness of the electricity board?
- (iii) Name some of the other functions of the Zila Parishad.

Question 11.

- (i) Give any eight remedial steps for meeting the evils of communalism.

OR

- (ii) Analyse the key differences between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Question 12.

Discuss in detail the five cardinal features of the Indian Constitution reflected through the Preamble.



Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) Judicial Review
- (ii) Part IV, Articles 36-51
- (iii) the Preamble
- (iv) (a) True
(b) True
(c) False
- (v) (b) 73rd Constitutional Amendment
- (vi) (d) All of these

Section-B

Answer 2.

There are various Separatist Movements held in India which are as follows:

- (a) Naxalite–Maoist Insurgency
- (b) Khalistan Freedom Movement
- (c) Bodoland Conflict

(Any two)

Answer 3.

The two fundamental rights under "Rights against Exploitation" are as follows:

- (a) **Prohibition of human trafficking and forced labour (Article 23):** No individual can be forced to work and cannot be trafficked.
- (b) **Prohibition of Employment of Children (Article 24):** According to this provision no child under the age of 14 can be employed at any hazardous place.

Answer 4.

Single Citizenship: The Constitution of India has provided for single citizenship to its citizens. There is no separate citizenship for states as in the case of the USA. All the people in India can have only the citizenship of the Union of India.

Integrated Judiciary: The judiciary in India is integrated in which there is presence of hierarchy of courts. The cases from the lower courts can be appealed in the higher courts. The functioning of the High Courts and the Supreme Court is determined by the national Constitution of India.

Answer 5.

- (i) Language is one of the most essential parts of the culture of people belonging to different ethnic, cultural and social sects.
 - (a) Since the independence of India, language has remained an important topic for increasing the feeling of regionalism among Indians. The government of India had to divide the states on the basis of language on several occasions. Andhra Pradesh was the first state to be formed on a linguistic basis on 1st October 1953 in India.
 - (b) Language has helped in the generation of distinct identities among different linguistic groups which has sometimes affected the national unity of the country in bad way.

OR

- (ii) Since the independence of India, there have been numerous secessionist demands from several groups belonging to different ethnic backgrounds, different languages, different customs and traditions. The secessionist demands led towards violence in some occasions such as:
 - (a) Sometimes there are demands from the groups to secede from the country which is not acceptable to the government at any cost. This situation has led to violence in the North Eastern States of India.
 - (b) There has been a long struggle between the government forces and secessionist groups for maintaining the balance in the political power like in the case of the Naxalbari Movement, the Khalistan Conflict and so on that caused violence in those regions.

Answer 6.

Some sort of reservation is present in every Municipal Corporation. This reservation is for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women.

- (a) The seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in proportion to their population in the Municipal area.
- (b) Not less than 1/3rd of seats should be reserved for women.

Answer 7.

Two differences between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties are as follows:

- (a) Fundamental Rights are enforceable by law and their violation can lead to the interference of the courts. On the other hand, the Fundamental Duties do not have any legal enforcement.
- (b) The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of India and protected by the Court. On the other hand, the Fundamental Duties are the expectations of the state from the Indian citizens and for its violation, nobody can move to the Court.

Section-C

Answer 8.

Communalism can affect the functioning of Indian democracy in several ways:

- (a) It can give rise to the political interests of the politicians. Certain politicians or political parties provide indirect support to communal groups or activities to advance their interests. This affects the functioning of Indian democracy.
- (b) Communal groups founded in the name of socialising and supporting religion through cultural activities have instead exacerbated the problem of communal politics in India.
- (c) Communalism has led to the rise in the idea of religious fundamentalism. Some religious leaders, who are fervently followed by a set of devout followers, use their rhetoric to mislead the public by making provocative comments resulted in harsh conflict between distinct communities.
- (d) Some of the ignorant people of the society, in particular, are swept up in religious zeal and are prone to violent behaviour against the other community.

Answer 9.

Judicial Review is the power of the court to make an analysis on the ground of constitutional validity of a decision taken by legislature and executive. The procedure to utilise this power by the court is:

- (a) The power of judicial review can be used during a trial in the court. It is not an automatic power of the court.
- (b) The court has to make a proper analysis and provide an explanation for rejecting any law or order of the legislature and executive.
- (c) The process of judicial review is always performed by a group of judges. A single judge cannot use this power.
- (d) Judiciary possess the power to reject laws that are not following the provisions of the Constitution, particularly the basic structure of the Constitution of India.
- (e) Judicial Review is not advisory. The decision of the court has to be implemented.
- (f) The two doctrines of conducting judicial review are "Due Process of Law" and "the procedure established by the law."

Answer 10.

- (i) Zila Parishad is the top most tier of the Panchayati Raj System that was established under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in the Constitution of India.
- (ii) The person move to the Zila Parishad to complain against the carelessness of the electricity board because the Zila Parishad is the highest body of the Panchayat System and has responsibility of rural electrification under which it has to do the following functions:
 - (a) promote extension of electricity to unelectrified areas
 - (b) help in the prevention of illegal tapping of electricity; and
 - (c) help in the recovery and collection of electricity dues.
- (iii) The function of the Zila Parishad reflected through the passage is the maintenance of electricity of the concerned area. Some of its other functions are as follows:
 - (a) Agricultural development within its area.
 - (b) Land reclamation and irrigation facilities.
 - (c) Establishment and development of the cottage industries.
 - (d) They also undertake programmes for social reforms.

Answer 11.

Communalism is a major social and political problem of India which threatens the fabric of Indian democracy and unity.

The eight remedial steps for meeting the evils of communalism are as follows :

- (a) Communalism breeds in the minds of people. Hence, the values and orientations of people have to be changed through well designed education system. People have to inculcate the values of brotherhood and social harmony.

- (b) Media and other forms of modern communication should be used to generate awareness among people about the dangers of communalism and importance of communal harmony and social equality of people of all religions.
- (c) Poverty and economic backwardness are the breeding grounds for communalism. Hence, the government should undertake vigorous social and economic welfare programmes to ensure social and economic progress for all.
- (d) Legal provisions against communal practices should be strengthened. The communal organisations and associations of all forms should be banned. The political leaders mobilising support on religious lines should be punished.
- (e) Special anti-riots police force having people from all communities should be organised on national level. Such forces can be more effective in tackling the of communal riots.
- (f) The Muslims in India lack a viable middle class status due to lack of education and economic development. By education and economic progress, an enlightened middle class should be strengthened among minorities that help them to merge with majority harmoniously.
- (g) Concrete steps should be taken to prevent the use of religious places for preaching communalism.
- (h) Foreign intervention should be carefully watched and regulated by the government to stop them from encouraging communalism in India.

OR

The differences between the Fundamental Rights and the DPSP are as follows:

- (a) The Fundamental Rights are justiciable by the court, on the other hand, the Directive Principles are not justiciable by the courts.
- (b) The Fundamental Rights make provisions for the establishment of political democracy while the DPSP aim to establish a socio-economic democracy.
- (c) The Fundamental Rights have legal superiority over the Directive Principles as they have legal backing.
- (d) The Fundamental Rights puts restrictions on the powers of the state, whereas Directive Principles provide direction to the state to work in certain areas.
- (e) The implementation of the Fundamental Rights does not require a huge amount of government resources, whereas the implementation of the DPSP require a huge amount of resources.
- (f) The Fundamental Rights can get suspended at the time of emergency, whereas the DPSP are already in a state of suspension as they have no legal backing.

Answer 12.

Five cardinal features of the Indian Constitution reflected in the Preamble are Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic.

- (a) **India as a Sovereign State:** Such declaration made India a completely free nation having the complete authority to make any decision concerning its political, social and economic obligations internally as well as externally.
- (b) **India as a Socialist State:** This word was incorporated in the Preamble after the 42nd Constitutional Amendment. Socialism has become a feature of India as it aims to secure social, political and economic justice for all its citizens.
- (c) **India as a Secular State:** After achieving its independence India propagated the idea of secularism. However, this word was incorporated in the Preamble after the 42nd Constitutional Amendment. This feature guarantees equal freedom for all the religions of India and people of India are free to follow any faith freely.
- (d) **India as a Democratic State:** The constitution of India has made India a democratic nation where people have the right to elect their representatives by the means of Universal Adult Franchise along with all the democratic political rights.
- (e) **India as a Republic:** According to this idea, India will not be ruled by a Monarch but any citizen of India can be the head of the state, that is the President of India.