

ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
SAMPLE PAPER - 2
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) Municipalities were given constitutional status after the _____ Act.
- (ii) _____ was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.
- (iii) _____ is the power of the courts to evaluate any kind of social, political or economic disputes or issues to promote justice in society.
- (iv) State whether the following statements are True or False:
 - (a) There are six Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India.
 - (b) There are in total eleven Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India.
 - (c) The Constitution of India has not provided any provision for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.
- (v) Which of the following events is a sign of communalism in India?
 - (a) Clashes between different religious groups
 - (b) Separatist movements
 - (c) Caste politics
 - (d) None of these
- (vi) _____ provides us the highlight of the features of the Indian Constitution.
 - (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Fundamental Duties
 - (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (d) Preamble

Section-B

Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 2.

Mention any two features of the Indian Constitution.

Question 3.

What is the current status of the 'Right to Property' which was earlier a Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India?

Question 4.

Discuss the role of caste in Indian politics.

Question 5.

- (i) Discuss some of the important provisions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution of India.

OR

- (ii) Discuss some of the important influence of the foreign constitutions on the Constitution of India.

Question 6.

What do you understand by the term “Judicial Activism”?

Question 7.

Differentiate between Fundamental Right (FR) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).

Section-C

Answer the following questions.

Question 8.

What is judicial review? Discuss its features.

Question 9.

Briefly explain the the Fundamental Right– Right to Freedom of Religion, enshrined in the Constitution of India.

Question 10.

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

The Preamble of India has proclaimed India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic. Preamble was made a part of the Constitution of India. It has also been amended once in 1976 by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

- (i) What are the three words added to the Preamble of India, under the 42nd Amendment?
- (ii) What is the meaning of the term “Secularism” mentioned in the Preamble?
- (iii) What do you mean by Sovereign?

Question 11.

- (i) Discuss some of the important functions covered under Article 243W of the constitution that come under the authority of the Municipalities.

OR

- (ii) Differentiate between the judiciary of India and the USA.

Question 12.

What is the literal meaning of communalism? How can it affect the functioning of the Indian democracy in negative ways?



Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) 74th Constitutional Amendment
- (ii) Right to Property
- (iii) Judicial Activism
- (iv) (a) True
(b) True
(c) False
- (v) (a) Clashes between different religious groups
- (vi) (d) Preamble

Section-B

Answer 2.

Some of the major features of the Indian Constitution are:

- (a) **Longest Written Constitution:** Indian constitution is the longest constitution of the world.
- (b) **Federal Structure with Unitary Spirit:** It contains some of the features of the federal system of government, such as division of power, supremacy of Constitution etc., along with the unitary system like single citizenship, flexibility of Constitution, integrated judiciary, etc.

Answer 3.

Right to Property was initially a Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India.

- (a) The 44th Amendment of the Constitution made Right to Property, a legal right under Article 300 A in part XII of the Indian Constitution.
- (b) Supreme Court cannot issue a writ for the infringement of this right under Article 32 of the Constitution.

Answer 4.

Caste plays an essential role in the politics of India:

- (a) It affects the voting behaviour of individuals as they prefer to vote for the people belonging to their own caste.
- (b) Caste plays an important role in the party politics. On several occasions a party issues tickets on the consideration of caste of the candidate.

Answer 5.

- (i) Some of the important provisions associated with the SCs and STs in the Constitution of India are:
 - (a) They have been granted reservations in employment, educational institutions and promotion in jobs under Article 16(4) of the Constitution.
 - (b) SCs and STs have been provided reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha in the proportion of their population under Article 330 of the Constitution.

OR

- (ii) India has adopted several features from different constitutions:
 - (a) The features of Parliamentary Democracy and Bi-cameralism is adopted from the British Constitution.
 - (b) The Fundamental Rights are adopted from the American Constitution.
 - (c) The DPSP are adopted from the Irish constitution.
 - (d) The Emergency provisions have been adopted from the Weimar Constitution of Germany.

Answer 6.

Judicial Activism is the dynamic use of power by the judicial institutions in the protection of the rights of citizens and in the promotion of justice in the society. Judicial activism led to the interference of the judiciary in the powers and functions of the executive and legislature. It is also known as judicial dynamism.

Answer 7.

S. No.	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy
1.	They are negative by nature as they prohibit the state from doing certain things.	They are positive by nature as they guide the state to do certain things.
2.	They are enforceable by the courts in the case of their violation.	They are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
3.	They promote the political democracy.	They establish social and economic democracy.
4.	They have legal sanctions.	They have moral and political sanctions.

Section-C

Answer 8.

Judicial Review is the power of the courts to evaluate decisions of the Executive and the Legislature and other administrative bodies on the grounds of constitutionality. This feature provides protection from the arbitrary use of power by the government against the citizens of India.

Some of the important features of judicial review are:

- (a) It protects the social and political rights of the people against the discriminatory and arbitrary

decisions of the government.

- (b) It gives the power to the court to declare any law as unconstitutional.
- (c) This feature of the court is not automatic. A case has to be filed in the court for exercising this power.
- (d) Judicial Review has led to the rise in the status of courts significantly. It has also led to the increase in the trust of the people on the judicial system of India.
- (e) Judicial Review cannot be conducted in respect of the provisions mentioned in the Ninth schedule of the Constitution of India.

Answer 9.

Right to freedom of Religion says that every citizen of India is equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess practice and propagate religion. These are the Fundamental Rights related to the freedom of Religion:

- (a) **Freedom of Conscience and Free Profession, Practice and Propagation of Religion (Article 25):** Every individual has the right to follow and propagate his religious practices and beliefs.
- (b) **Freedom to manage Religious Affairs (Article 26):** Every Religion has the right to manage its affairs, to establish and maintain institutions for religious purposes.
- (c) **Freedom from paying taxes for the promotion of any Religion (Article 27):** No religious denomination will be forced to pay any taxes.
- (d) **Freedom as to attendance in religious functions (Article 28):** It prohibits giving religious instructions in educational institutions operating on the funds of the state.

Answer 10.

- (i) Socialist, Secular and Integrity are the three words added to the Preamble of India under the 42nd Amendment Act.
- (ii) Secularism is the idea that gives equal rights and liberty to the individuals of every Religion following any faith as per their conscience. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion in India.
- (iii) The basic meaning of sovereign is the sole right and authority of a nation to manage its internal as well as external matters. India has the sole power to make international treaties and manage its internal administration thus in its preamble the term "Sovereign" is added.

Answer 11.

Some of the important functions of the Municipalities discussed under article 243 W are:

- (a) The urban planning and the construction of the buildings.
- (b) Economic and social development planning.
- (c) The construction of the bridges, roads, industrial complexes, etc. are looked after by Municipalities.
- (d) The supply of water in the domestic and other industrial and commercial complexes are managed by Municipalities.
- (e) The initiatives related to the protection of the environment and urban forestry are overseen by Municipalities.
- (f) The elimination of poverty and looking after health and educational facilities.
- (g) Regulation of the slaughterhouses and tanneries.
- (h) Safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of the society and protecting their socio-political rights.

OR

S. No.	The USA	India
1.	The USA has a two tier judicial system consisting federal judicial system and the state judicial systems.	India has a single and integrated judicial system where the Supreme Court is at apex.
2.	The USA follows 'Due Process of Law' that gives more power to the Judiciary.	India follows 'Procedure established by law' that gives limited powers to the judiciary relatively.

3.	The SC of the USA deals with the Constitutional cases only.	Under its Appellate Jurisdiction, the SC of India covers constitutional, civil and criminal matters also.
4.	The US Supreme Court does not have only Advisory Jurisdiction.	The Indian Judicial System has Advisory Jurisdiction.
5.	In the US the scope for judicial review is vast.	In India the judiciary enjoys limited matters where judicial review can be practiced.

Answer 12.

Communalism is the generation of the feeling of distinct religious identity among the religions groups existing in the society. Religious groups generates a feeling that their interests are fundamentally different to the other groups and started contesting against each other fulfill their interest.

Communalism can affect the functioning of Indian democracy negatively and results in the origin of feeling of hatred for each other among distinct groups in several ways:

- (a) **Formation of political parties on communal basis:** Political parties are the wheels of democracy, sometimes organised on communal basis, such as the Muslim League, the DMK, the Akali Dal etc.
- (b) **Giving tickets in election:** Parties select their candidates on the basis of majority community.
- (c) **Casting votes on communal basis:** Most of the times voters cast their votes on communal lines.
- (d) Communal violence is resulted from communalism that is dangerous for the working of democracy.

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