

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: Three Hours

*(Candidates are allowed **additional 15 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** consists of **objective / very short** answer questions.*

***Section B** consists of **short** answer questions.*

***Section C** consists of **long** answer questions.*

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

SECTION A - 16 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) Which of the following forms of government upholds the complete dominance of a single party and single leadership? [1]
- (a) Liberal Democratic State
 - (b) Constitutional Monarchy
 - (c) Federal State
 - (d) Totalitarian State
- (ii) **Assertion:** In a Parliamentary form of government, the real executive is a sub-set of the legislature. [1]
- Reason:** The Prime Minister/Chancellor and members of their cabinet are members of parliament.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
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- (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.
- (iii) In the 73rd Amendment Act of the Indian constitution, the focus is on [1]
_____.
- (a) centralisation of powers
 - (b) division of powers
 - (c) separation of powers
 - (d) decentralisation of powers
- (iv) Which of the following is a key aspect of federalism that does not exist in the Indian Constitution? [1]
- (a) Independent judiciary
 - (b) Written constitution
 - (c) Dual citizenship
 - (d) Bicameralism
- (v) A _____ constitution is immune to statutory encroachments and requires a rigorous process to make amendments to any law or provision. [1]
- (vi) As per the Constitution of the United States, the _____ has the ultimate power to act as a court of impeachment against the President. [1]
- (vii) _____ are instructions given to the State by the Indian Constitution that are non-justiciable in nature. [1]
- (viii) _____ means the love for one's area of living or a particular region to which one belongs. [1]
- (ix) State whether the following are True or False:
- (a) In the K.S. Puttuswamy judgement, the Supreme Court of India held that the Right to Privacy was integral to freedoms guaranteed across various Fundamental Rights. Thus, this case can be taken as an example of the Court exercising its power of judicial review. [1]
 - (b) The Directive Principle of promoting justice and providing free legal aid to the poor comes under the Gandhian classification. [1]
 - (c) Permanent executive consists of civil servants who are responsible and accountable to the people of the country. [1]
 - (d) 10-25 directly elected members from all the constituencies falling within the area covered by the Zila Parishad form one category of its members. [1]

- (x) Answer the following questions in one word / phrase:
- (a) The feature of the Indian State whereby the position of the head of the State is not hereditary. [1]
 - (b) A feeling of spiritual and psychological unity specified in the Preamble to the Constitution of India. [1]
 - (c) The power of the Supreme Court to determine constitutional validity of all laws of the legislature and orders of the executive. [1]
 - (d) A system where a candidate with the highest number of votes is declared the winner of a constituency. [1]

SECTION B - 32 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

Compare the amendment procedures of the Constitutions of Great Britain and the USA.

Question 3 [4]

Give *any four* arguments that reflect the reasons for which the Universal Adult Franchise is appreciated universally.

Question 4 [4]

- (i) The Supreme Court is the apex court both in India and the USA. Keeping in view the given statement, state *any four* differences between the Original Jurisdiction of both the countries.

OR

- (ii) “An independent judiciary is necessary for a free society and a constitutional democracy.” - Professor M.P. Singh

With reference to this statement, outline *two* ways in which judicial independence can be maintained.

Question 5 [4]

- (i) The Presidential system is based on an unambiguous Separation of Powers. Explain *two* features of this system.

OR

- (ii) Briefly explain the following features of the Indian Constitution:

- (a) Single Integrated Judiciary [2]
(b) A written and comprehensive constitution [2]

Question 6 [4]

Elaborate on the *two* words that were added to the Preamble to the Constitution of India by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.

Question 7 [4]

Describe the different types of Justice that the Preamble to the Indian Constitution seeks to secure to all its citizens.

Question 8 [4]

Elaborate on any *four* functions of the Municipal Corporation.

Question 9 [4]

State *any four* measures that can be taken to strengthen the Indian democracy.

SECTION C - 32 MARKS

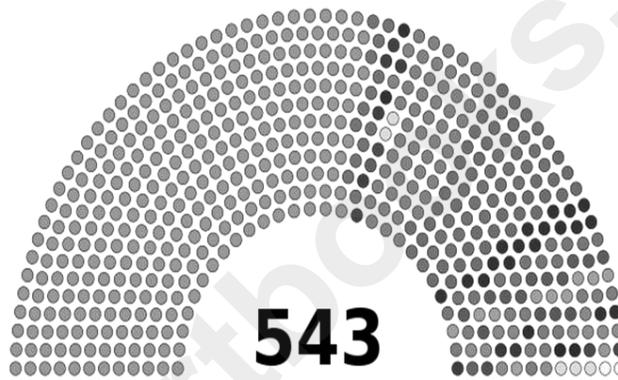
Question 10

[8]

Indian Constitution is characterised as having both federal and unitary features. Elaborate on *any two* features of each type.

Question 11

Study the image given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Which house of the Indian Parliament does it reflect? How do the citizens of India choose their representatives to this House? [2]
- (ii) Describe any *three* powers of this house. [6]

Question 12

[8]

- (i) Enumerate *any four* Legislative powers of the Indian President.

OR

- (ii) Examine *any four* differences between the powers and functions of President of the United States and the Prime Minister of India.

Question 13

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

An incident involving an undergraduate student belonging to the Dalit community was reported by a newspaper. This student had gone to a local restaurant for lunch in a village and was denied entry by the restaurant's staff. The incident brought to light similar other restrictions followed by some restaurants in the village. Few restaurants also have a separate seating arrangement for the Dalit members of the community.

- (i) Identify the Fundamental Right violated in the above case. Which Part of the Constitution contains this Fundamental Right? [2]
- (ii) Briefly discuss the provision of the Fundamental Right that has been violated in the case given above. [2]
- (iii) Briefly explain the Fundamental Right and *any two* writs of the Constitution that enable the student to restore the Fundamental Right that has been violated. [4]