

# 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 one of the following is a feature of a Parliamentary form of government? [1]
- (a) Executive authority is vested in a Council of Ministers or Cabinet.
  - (b) Executive authority is vested in an individual elected for a fixed term.
  - (c) The Head of State is also the Head of Government.
  - (d) The Head of State cannot dissolve the lower house before the expiry of its term.
- (ii) *A constitutional division of power exists between the national government, which exercises authority over the whole national territory, and state governments that exercise independent authority within their own territories.* [1]

Which form of government is being referred to here?

- (a) Parliamentary
- (b) Presidential
- (c) Federal
- (d) Unitary

This Paper consists of 5 printed pages and one blank page.

- (iii) The Constitution of the United States can be characterised as: [1]
- (a) Written and Rigid.
  - (b) Unwritten and Flexible.
  - (c) Enacted and Flexible.
  - (d) Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible.
- (iv) Which one of the following elections is an example of Direct Election ? [1]
- (a) Election of the Vice-President of India
  - (b) Election of the Members of the Lok Sabha
  - (c) Election of the President of India
  - (d) Election of the Members of the State Legislative Councils in India
- (v) Limited government, guaranteed fundamental rights to the citizens and an emphasis on individual flourishing are characteristics of a \_\_\_\_\_ Democratic State. [1]
- (vi) The number of Representatives and Senators in the United States Congress is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ respectively. [1]
- (vii) According to the United States Constitution, money bills have to originate in the \_\_\_\_\_. [1]
- (viii) The Civil Service or Bureaucracy is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Executive. [1]
- (ix) State whether the following are True or False:
- (a) The Lok Sabha is a permanent house. [1]
  - (b) The Constitution of India lays down the structure of the Union, State and Local Governments. [1]
  - (c) Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolishes titles. [1]
  - (d) Judicial Review is the power given to the constitutional courts of a country to examine the actions of the Legislative, Executive, and Administrative branches of the government and to determine whether those actions are consistent with the constitution or not. [1]

- (x) Give one word / term for the following:
- (a) The method of election that is held to elect the House of Representatives. [1]
  - (b) Jurisdiction for cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State is a party, under the United States Constitution. [1]
  - (c) Under the Indian Constitution, the emergency declared due to war or armed rebellion. [1]
  - (d) A country with an elected Head of State. [1]

### SECTION B - 32 MARKS

**Question 2** [4]

What is meant by a *totalitarian state*? Explain *any two* features of such state.

**Question 3** [4]

Explain *any two* key features of a Parliamentary form of government.

**Question 4** [4]

With relevant examples, state the difference between a *rigid* constitution and a *flexible* constitution.

**Question 5** [4]

- (i) Explain *any two* ways in which the U.S. Congress exercises control over the Executive branch.

OR

- (ii) Explain *any one* Executive power and *any one* Financial power of the Lok Sabha.

**Question 6** [4]

- (i) Explain *any two* Executive powers of the President of India.

OR

- (ii) Explain *any two* Legislative powers of the President of the United States.

**Question 7**

[4]

Briefly discuss the *appellate* jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India in Civil matters.

**Question 8**

[4]

Briefly explain *any two* kinds of regional aspirations that have been articulated in India after Independence.

**Question 9**

[4]

State and briefly explain *any two* Gandhian Directive Principles of State Policy.

**SECTION C - 32 MARKS**

**Question 10**

[8]

- (i) India is sometimes described as a federal state with unitary features. Justify the statement by giving *any four* unitary features of the Constitution of India.

**OR**

- (ii) Preamble is an introduction to the Constitution of India. Discuss *any four* reasons for the importance of Preamble.

**Question 11**

[8]

Discuss *any four* reasons why the United States Senate is considered the most powerful second chamber in the world.

**Question 12**

[8]

Explain *any four* features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to the Constitution of India.

**Question 13**

**Read the case given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Bharti, a twelve-year old girl, belongs to a family that faces financial hardships. She helps her mother every day with household chores. She does not attend school.

- (i) Which Fundamental Right has been violated in the case given above? Which Article in the Indian Constitution contains this Right? [2]
- (ii) Briefly explain the Fundamental Right identified in (i) above. [2]
- (iii) Which Fundamental Right can be deployed to redress the violation of other Fundamental Rights? Why is this Right important? [4]