

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allotted: Three Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

Instructions to Candidates

1. You are allowed an **additional fifteen minutes** for **only** reading the question paper.
2. You must **NOT** start writing during reading time.
3. This question paper has **7 printed pages and one blank page**.
4. It is divided into **three sections: A, B and C**.
5. There are **thirteen** questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.
6. **Section A** has **sixteen subparts** which are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
7. While attempting **Multiple Choice Questions** in Section A, you are required to **write only ONE option as the answer**.
8. **Section B** has **eight questions** which are short answer questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
9. **Section C** has **four questions** which are long answer questions. Each question carries 8 marks.
10. **Internal choices** have been provided in **two questions in Section B** and in **one question in Section C**.
11. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].

Instruction to Supervising Examiner

1. Kindly read **aloud** the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the examination hall.

SECTION A – 16 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) Indian states are large and complex with varying economic problems. In some cases, parts of a large state may feel neglected with their problems perceived as not given adequate attention. This may lead to a demand focused on more responsive governance, administrative accessibility and economic viability of sub-regions. [1]

Which one of the following regional aspirations correctly represents the above?

- (a) Sons-of-the-soil principle
 - (b) Demands for a new state
 - (c) Secessionist tendencies
 - (d) Language Agitations
- (ii) Article 32 (1) in the Constitution of India states, “*The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.*” [1]

The fundamental right being referred to here is:

- (a) Right to Freedom
 - (b) Right to Life
 - (c) Right against Exploitation
 - (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (iii) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the two statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion: In a First-Past-the-Post system, a candidate can win an election without winning a majority of the votes cast.

Reason: To win in this system, a candidate simply needs to get more votes than other candidates.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

- (iv) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the two statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion: A written constitution with a clear division of powers is essential for a federal state.

Reason: An unwritten constitution is easy to amend.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.
- (v) In the United States, if the President does not sign a bill within ten days of its passage by Congress, it automatically becomes a law. However, if Congress adjourns within the ten-day period and the President does not sign the bill, it dies. This is called the _____ [1]
- (vi) Observe the relation between the first two words / phrases and fill in the fourth word / phrase. [1]
- The House of Representative and the Lok Sabha: Speaker :: The Senate and the Rajya Sabha: _____
- (vii) According to Article 352 of the Constitution of India, the President can declare a national emergency on the grounds of war, external aggression or _____ [1]
- (viii) The _____ refers to that part of the Executive which consists of civil servants who serve until retirement. [1]
- (ix) State whether the following are True or False.
- (a) Under the U.S. Constitution, the power to declare war rests with the President. [1]
- (b) Though she is not a member of either House, the President of India is an integral part of the Union Parliament. [1]
- (c) Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States serve until they reach the age of sixty-five. [1]
- (d) In a bi-party system, only two parties are allowed to exist legally. All other parties are banned. [1]

- (x) Write one word / term for each of the following:
- (a) A list of twenty-nine subjects that has been delegated to local self-government institutions by the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India. [1]
 - (b) The Fundamental Right added to the Constitution of India by the 86th Amendment and designated as Article 21A. [1]
 - (c) The majority required in Congress to override a Presidential veto in the United States. [1]
 - (d) An electoral system that seeks to create a representative legislature that reflects the percentage of votes for each political party. [1]

SECTION B - 32 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

A Liberal Democracy is not limited to one-person-one-vote and free and fair elections. It has numerous other essential features. Briefly explain *any two* of them.

Question 3 [4]

Explain *any two* differences between a Written constitution and an Unwritten constitution.

Question 4 [4]

Discuss the Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India in criminal and civil matters.

Question 5 [4]

- (i) State and explain *any two* ways in which the Lok Sabha exercises control over the Council of Ministers.

OR

- (ii) Compare the relative positions of the Rajya Sabha and the Senate with respect to money bills.

Question 6**[4]**

Briefly explain *one* Executive and *one* Legislative power of the President of India.

Question 7**[4]**

- (i) State and briefly explain *any two* kinds of Political Violence in India since independence.

OR

- (ii) Briefly explain the following salient features of the Constitution of India:
- (a) Detailed constitution drawn from many sources
 - (b) Federal in Structure and Unitary in spirit

Question 8**[4]**

Discuss *any two* reasons for the importance of the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

Question 9

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

“It is the intention of this Assembly that in future both the legislature and the executive should not merely pay lip service to these (directive) principles enacted in this part, but that they should be made the basis of all executive and legislative action that may be taken hereafter in the matter of the governance of the country. I therefore submit that both the words “fundamental” and “directive” are necessary and should be retained.”

(Source: Dr. Ambedkar, speaking in the Constituent Assembly on November 19, 1948)

- (i) Why are Directive Principles fundamental to lawmaking? **[2]**
- (ii) Comment on the significance of Directive Principles. **[2]**

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

[8]

- (i) Explain *any four* key features of the 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India.

OR

- (ii) The Constitution of India has been described as partly rigid and partly flexible. Explain.

Question 11

[8]

Discuss *any four* rights conferred under the Right to Equality (Articles 14-18) in the Constitution of India.

Question 12

[8]

Discuss *two* Legislative and *two* Executive powers of the President of the United States. How can the President influence legislation despite not being a part of the legislature?

Question 13

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

Chief Justice Marshall's masterful verdict in Marbury versus Madison case has been widely hailed. In the face of attacks on the judiciary, ... Marshall needed to make a strong statement to maintain the status of the Supreme Court as the head of a coequal branch of government. By asserting the crucial power for Supreme Court (not mentioned in the Constitution) Marshall claimed for the court a paramount position as interpreter of the Constitution.

(Source: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Marbury-v-Madison>)

- (i) What power was asserted by the Chief Justice John Marshall in the landmark case of Marbury versus Madison? Briefly explain its meaning. [2]

- (ii) In the context of the power referred to above, briefly explain the following terms:
- (a) Ultra Vires [2]
 - (b) Severability [2]
- (iii) How is the independence of the judiciary ensured in the Constitution of the United States? [2]