

20582598

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.

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SECTION A – 16 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) Which one of the following is a distinctive feature of a Federal State? [1]
- (a) Concentration of powers in the central government
 - (b) Devolution of powers to other levels of government
 - (c) Delegation of powers to other levels of government
 - (d) Constitutional division of powers between federal and state governments

- (ii) The Constitution of India is a long and comprehensive document drawn from many sources. It responds to rapid changes in society. [1]

In terms of constitutional design, the Constitution of India can **BEST** be described as:

- (a) Written and Rigid
 - (b) Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible
 - (c) Unwritten and Flexible
 - (d) Enacted and Rigid
- (iii) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the two statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion: If the President of the United States vetoes legislation, it is extremely difficult for Congress to override the veto without the support of both the parties.

Reason: A veto can only be overridden by a two-thirds majority of both the houses.

- (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: In a country with a bi-party system, political power tends to alternate between two political parties.

Reason: Only two political parties exist in such countries.

- (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) A parliamentary system is so called because in such a system, the real executive is embedded in the _____. [1]
- (vi) Observe the relation between the first two words / phrases and complete the analogy. [1]

Declaration of War in India: President :: Declaration of War in the United States: _____.

- (vii) A constitution that can be amended through a process that is identical or similar to the process of enacting laws is a _____. [1]
- (viii) Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, if there is a breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state, _____ Rule can be imposed. [1]
- (ix) State whether the following are True or False:
- (a) Local self-government is enshrined in the Constitution of India. [1]
- (b) All provisions given in the Constitution of India can be amended by the same procedure. [1]
- (c) The Constitution of the United States gives equal representation to all fifty states in the Senate. [1]
- (d) The Right to Education (Article 21A) is an example of a Directive Principle that was given the justiciable status of a Fundamental Right through an amendment to the Constitution of India. [1]

(x) Answer the following questions in one word / phrase.

- (a) In this voting system, the candidate with the maximum votes in a constituency is declared elected, even if they win less than 50% of the total votes cast. [1]
- (b) The period of time that the Rajya Sabha can delay a money bill under the Constitution of India. [1]
- (c) A State that is free to run its own internal affairs and is independent of external control. [1]
- (d) The constitutional doctrine, which holds that the actions of the executive and legislative branches of government are subject to scrutiny and possible invalidation by the judiciary. [1]

SECTION B - 32 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

Explain *two* differences between Parliamentary and Presidential forms of government.

Question 3 [4]

Explain *two* key features of a Totalitarian State.

Question 4 [4]

- (i) Compare the mode of election or appointment of the Prime Minister of India and the President of the United States.

OR

- (ii) What is meant by a *multi-party system*? Explain *one* merit of a multi-party system in a large and diverse country like India.

Question 5

[4]

- (i) Explain *two* ways by which the United States Senate limits the exercise of Presidential power.

OR

- (ii) Discuss the meaning and importance of Question Hour in the Indian Parliament.

Question 6

[4]

Discuss *two* differences between the *political executive* and the *permanent executive*.

Question 7

[4]

Compare the relative positions of the Supreme Courts of India and the United States within their respective constitutional systems.

Question 8

[4]

Briefly explain *any two* ways in which *regional aspirations* affect Indian politics.

Question 9

Read the excerpt given below from the USA constitution and answer the questions that follow.

Article II: Section 3: He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses.

- (i) Giving information to Congress and recommending measures for their consideration is a Legislative power of the President of the United States. Discuss why this is an important power in a Presidential system. [3]
- (ii) State *one* other Legislative power of the President. [1]

SECTION C – 32 MARKS

Question 10

[8]

- (i) India has one of the most comprehensive constitutions in the world. Discuss *any four* salient features of the Constitution of India.

OR

- (ii) State and explain *any four* features of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India.

Question 11

[8]

Discuss the superior position of the Lok Sabha by explaining *any four* of its powers.

Question 12

[8]

Explain *any four* Gandhian Principles included in the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV of the Constitution of India.

Question 13

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

Given below are excerpts from the Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946:

(1) *This Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and to draw up for her future governance a Constitution...*

(4) *WHEREIN all power and authority of the Sovereign Independent India, its constituent parts and organs of government, are derived from the people...*

(5) *WHEREIN shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice, social, economic and political; equality of status, of opportunity, and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality...*

(7) *WHEREBY shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea, and air according to Justice and the law of civilised nations...*

- (i) Aspects of the Objectives Resolution appear in many parts of the Constitution of India such as in the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Where do they appear as a brief summary? [1]
- (ii) What words were added to this summary by the 42nd Amendment? [1]
- (iii) Why is this 'summary' an important part of the Constitution of India? [6]

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