

21000058

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allotted: Three Hours**

**Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes**

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### 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) Identify the correct feature of the Executive in Presidential system. [1]
- (a) It can dissolve the legislature.
  - (b) It is not a part of the legislature.
  - (c) It is directly answerable to the legislature.
  - (d) It is dependent on the legislature for finances and passage of bills.
- (ii) Which one of the following statements **accurately** describes the merit of a multi-party system? [1]
- (a) It leads to the victory of one party with a real majority.
  - (b) It presents an easy choice for voters as voting is within the party.
  - (c) It represents the populace with several social, economic and cultural diversities.
  - (d) It encourages manipulative practices and demonstrates popular support for the regime.
- (iii) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the two statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]
- Assertion:** Liberal democracy gives special importance to the security, protection and promotion of the rights, freedom and welfare of minorities.
- Reason:** In a Liberal Democracy, the powers of the government are limited by the Constitution.
- (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:** All bills passed by the Indian Parliament must get the assent of the President to become an Act.

**Reason:** The ultimate legislative authority resides in the collective body comprising the President, Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, which are necessary for enactment of laws.

- (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) Observe the relation between first two words / phrases and complete the analogy. [1]

UK: Single administration :: USA : \_\_\_\_\_

- (vi) In an authoritarian state, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the most powerful organ of the government and dominates the legislature. [1]

- (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of social stratification within the Indian society which has led to inequality, exploitation and injustice. [1]

- (viii) In India, the \_\_\_\_\_ has jurisdiction over residuary subjects. [1]

- (ix) State whether the following are True or False:

- (a) In the Indian parliamentary system, the Prime Minister acts as the chief advisor to the President of India. [1]

- (b) The judiciary in the USA has a three-tier structure. [1]

- (c) The Gram Sabha is the grassroot-level institution of Panchayati Raj. [1]

- (d) The Directive Principles of State Policy force the states to formulate laws based on the given principles. [1]

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

- (a) Subjects listed in the US Constitution, which grant exclusive law-making powers to the US Congress. [1]

- (b) The real executive in a state where President's rule is imposed. [1]

- (c) A method of representation in India that represents political parties based on their share of votes. [1]
- (d) An administrative body that has the power to acquire, hold and dispose of property and enter into contracts in rural areas. [1]

### SECTION B - 32 MARKS

#### Question 2

[4]

The British Parliament is considered supreme, which implies its ultimate authority to make laws that cannot be challenged by the courts.

In light of the statement, discuss *two* unitary features of the government in the UK.

#### Question 3

[4]

Observe the image given below and answer the question that follows.



(Source: <https://theprint.in/pageturner>)

With the help of *two* arguments, discuss why Universal Adult Franchise has been accepted by all democratic countries of the world.

#### Question 4

[4]

Do you think a written constitution is a necessity in modern democracies? Give *four* reasons to support your answer.

### Question 5

- (i) The Senate enjoys a dominant position in the US political system. In contrast, the Rajya Sabha has minimal powers in India.

In light of the above statement, compare the position of the two upper houses on the following bases:

- (a) Financial legislation [2]  
(b) Conflict or deadlock over legislation [2]

OR

- (ii) Explain *any two* ways by which the powers of the Executive are checked in a parliamentary system. [4]

### Question 6

“A Constitution is not merely a document in black and white. It is a living document that evolves with the nation.” – Justice P.N. Bhagwati

In light of the above statement, discuss the following features:

- (i) Directive Principles of State Policy [2]  
(ii) Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes [2]

### Question 7

- (i) Explain the *two* differences between the Political Executive and the Permanent Executive. [4]

OR

- (ii) Compare the principle of ‘due process of law’ to the principle of ‘procedure established by law.’

### Question 8

[4]

Explain the objectives of the Indian Constitution as enshrined in the Preamble.

### Question 9

[4]

Fundamental Rights are negative injunctions while Directive Principles are positive instructions. Explain.

## SECTION C – 32 MARKS

### Question 10

[8]

- (i) Compare the position of the President of India to that of the President of the USA as given in their respective systems.

OR

- (ii) Differentiate between the Indian Supreme Court and the USA Supreme Court on the following parameters:
- (a) Tenure
  - (b) Composition
  - (c) Judicial System
  - (d) Method of appointment

### Question 11

Observe the image shown below and answer the questions that follow.



(Source: [www.broadbentinstitute.ca](http://www.broadbentinstitute.ca))

- (i) Identify the electoral system depicted by the image. [1]
- (ii) Explain the system referred to in subpart (i). [3]
- (iii) Discuss the relevance of the Electoral College in India and the Presidential Electoral College in the USA. [4]

### Question 12

- (i) List *any two* kinds of regional aspirations that have emerged in India. [2]
- (ii) How do the aspirations referred to above pose a challenge to the federal structure of India? Substantiate your answer with examples. [6]

### Question 13

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

A Municipal Corporation evicted pavement dwellers in a city, arguing that they were encroachers. Pavement dwellers challenged the eviction by filing a petition in the lower court, claiming it violated their Right to Livelihood (Article 21).

The Court ruled that the Right to Livelihood was a part of the Right to Life. The government should have considered socio-economic factors before eviction. This ruling strengthened the role of the Directive Principles of State Policy related to social justice and housing policies. It led to the formulation of rehabilitation policies for the urban poor.

- (i) With reference to the above context, explain *any two* Directive Principles of State Policy that establish democratic socialism in India. [4]
- (ii) Discuss the Directive Principles of State Policy that reflect Mahatma Gandhi's idea of strengthening the rural governance. [4]

