



KARNATAKA ICSE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

ISC STD. XII Preparatory Examination 2024

Subject – POLITICAL SCIENCE ANSWER KEY

Time Allowed: **Three hours**

Maximum Marks : **80**

Date: **12.01.2024**

General Instructions:

Answers all the 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. In an Authoritarian regime, political power is usually held by: [1]
a) A Monarch
b) The people through direct democracy
c) A single leader or a small group
d) An elected Parliament
- ii. **Assertion:** The President in a Presidential system has a fixed term and cannot be easily removed through a vote of no confidence. [1]
Reason: The President serves a specific term, and removal usually requires a formal impeachment process.
a) Both the Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason correctly justifies the Assertion.
b) Both the Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason does not correctly justify the Assertion.
c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.
d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.
- iii. Who heads the Municipal Corporation in India? [1]
a) Chief Minister
b) Mayor
c) Governor
d) Sarpanch
- iv. In a Unitary state, how can local governments be created or abolished? [1]
a) Through a Constitutional Amendment.
b) Only through a Referendum



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- c) At the discretion of the Central Government.
d) Through an International Treaty.
- v. In an **Unwritten** constitution, the Fundamental Laws are not codified in a single document but are based on traditions and precedents. [1]
- vi. As per the Constitution of U.S, the President shall be elected by a group of electors called as **Presidential electoral college**. [1]
- vii. The Directive Principles are instructions given to the **State** by the constitution to apply these principles while making laws. [1]
- viii. The demand for **formation of new states** is a common political expression of regionalism, seeking more autonomy or self-governance for a specific region. [1]
- ix. State whether the following statements are true or false:
- a) The permanent executive in a Parliamentary system is completely independent of political control. [**FALSE**] [1]
- b) Marbury vs Madison is a landmark case that established the principle of Judicial review in the United States. [**TRUE**] [1]
- c) The term “Ward” in local self-government refers to a small administrative district within a state. [**TRUE**] [1]
- d) The Directive Principles provide for the separation of the Judiciary from the executive. [**TRUE**] [1]
- x. Answer the following questions in one word:
- a) The political system provides for a federal structure along with a unitary spirit. [**Quasi-federal**] [1]
- b) A state that does not have any religion as a state religion. [**Secular**] [1]
- c) The electoral system allocates the seats in proportion to the percentage of vote each political party receives. [**Proportional Representation**] [1]
- d) A legal mechanism that enables the citizens or the civil society organization to approach the court of law directly on behalf of the people who are affected. [**Public Interest Litigation**] [1]



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SECTION B- 32 MARKS

Question 2

Compare the Amendment procedure of the Constitution of India and US.

[4]

- The Amendment procedure of the Constitution of India and US is different in terms of the process, ratification and based on time period.
- The Amendment Procedure of US Constitution is very rigid whereas the Amendment procedure in India is partly rigid and partly flexible.
- **Proposal:** The Amendment procedure in US Constitution starts when two third of both the houses shall deem it to be necessary and propose for such changes.
Alternatively: A Constitutional convention can be called by two-third of states in legislature. After clearing the proposal stage the amendment proposal moves to the ratification stage.

In Indian Constitution the Amendment proposal comes from either house of the parliament.

- **Ratification:** Amendments in US can be ratified by three fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourth of the states.
Ratification in India- there are three methods of Amendment to the Constitution:
Ratification by 2/3rd majority in both houses of Parliament.
Ratification by 2/3rd majority in both the houses of the Parliament and ratification by at least half of the several states legislature.
Ratification by a simple majority by the union parliament.
- **Process:** The Amendment process in US is bicameral, involving both the houses of the congress.
Amendment in India involves both the houses of the Parliament and along with the states in few cases.
- **Time:** Method of Amendment in US is a very lengthy process . Its two stages consume a lot of the time and becomes difficult to implement the changes quickly. Leading to only 27 Amendments in the Constitution of the US so far.
Amendment to the Indian Constitution follows both rigid and flexible method. Certain parts of the Constitution are changed with a simple procedure which has resulted in 102 amendments so far, whereas few parts of the constitution require a rigid process.
- **Accent of the President:** In the U.S Constitution if the Amendment proposal passes successfully by both the stages, it does not require the accent of the President.
In Indian Constitution a bill turns out to become a law only after the President has given his accent to the bill.

[any four points]

Question 3

[4]

Briefly explain *any four* merits of direct election.

- Direct election reflects the true nature of Democratic.
- It is a means for a direct exercise of popular Sovereignty.
- It is an active and direct contact between the people and their representatives.



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- Direct elections mean direct responsibility of the representative.
- It increases political participation of the people.
- It is a means of effective political education.

[Explain any 4 points]

Question 4

[4]

The Independence of Judiciary is the cornerstone of every Democratic Government and upon it is built the structure of the civil society. Keeping this statement in view, write *any two* measures for securing the Independence of Judiciary.

- Following a sound method of appointment of Judges.
- High-qualification knowledge of and experience in the legal profession.
- Long and stable tenure of the Judges.
- Difficult method for the removal of Judges.
- Separation of Judiciary from the Executive.

[Explain any 2 points]

OR

Differentiate between the method of appointment of Judges in US and India.

- **Appointment process-** the judges of US are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. The Senate holds the confirmation of the nominated Judges and is capable of rejecting the appointments of the Judges.
In India, the President appoints the Judges to the Supreme Court and High Court. The President acts upon the advice of the Chief Justice of India and the Collegium.
- **Nomination-** the President in US nominates individuals for federal judgeship scrutinized by the Senate's Judicial Committee.
The Collegium system involves the Chief Justice of India and a group of senior Judges of the Supreme Court recommending names for appointment to the President. The recommendations are made after consultations among the collegium members.
- **Confirmation by the Senate-** The Senate holds confirmation hearings for the nominated judges, where they are thoroughly examined. A majority vote in the Senate is required for the appointment to be confirmed.
In India- appointment of High Court judges, the President consults the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the concerned state, and the Chief Justice of the High Court for their recommendations.
- **Tenure-** The Constitution of US doesn't set any term of office for the judges. So once they are appointed, it is said that they are appointed for their life time. It also provides an option for voluntary retirement.
The Judges in India enjoy security of tenure, serving until the age of retirement, which is fixed.

[Explain any 2 points]



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Question 5

[4]

Preamble is integral part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India. Explain *any two* cardinal feature of India as mentioned in preamble.

- India is a Sovereign State.
- India is a Socialist State.
- India is a Secular State.
- India is a Democratic State.
- India is a Republic

[Explain any 2 points]

OR

Briefly explain the following feature of the Constitution:

[2]

(i) Single Citizenship

- The concept of single citizenship means that every individual in India is a citizen of the entire country, i.e., the Union of India.
- There is no concept of separate citizenship for each state in India. All citizens of India owe their allegiance to the Union.
- All citizens enjoy a common uniform citizenship with entitles them all to equal rights and freedoms and equal protection of the state.

(ii) Universal Adult Franchise

[2]

- Universal Adult Franchise is a crucial feature of the Indian Constitution.
- This provision grants all citizen of India, who are above the age of 18 years of age or older the Right to vote without any discrimination based on caste, creed, religion, gender, or education.
- This provision was included to ensure democratic representation and participation in the electoral process.
- It provides an equal and unbiased opportunity to participate in the democratic process by casting their vote.

[Defining the concepts]

Question 6

[4]

The Parliamentary system is based on a model of relationship and responsibility. Explain *any two* features of this system.

- Close relationship between Legislature and Executive.
- Responsibility of the Executive before the Legislature.
- Continuous and active Legislative control over the Executive
- Legislature can cause the fall of the Executive and Executive can secure the dissolution of the Legislature.

[Explain any two points]



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Question 7

[4]

US Senate is the second largest chamber in the world. Explain *any four* factors responsible for it.

- Small size of the Senate.
- Long tenure of the Senators.
- Quasi-permanent character.
- Direct election
- Wider representative base of a Senator.
- Special Powers of the Senate.

[Explain any four points]

Question 8

[4]

State *any four* functions of Zila Parishad.

- To develop agriculture.
- To set up and maintain warehouse.
- To train the farmers.
- To collect and publish data regarding Panchayats, panchayat samities and Zila Parishad.
- To develop marketing network for marketing agricultural produce.
- Encouragement to cottage industries.
- Development of small scale and cottage industries.

[Any four points]

Question 9

[4]

Explain *any four* features of the role played by caste in Indian Politics.

- Caste and political socialization-plays a major role in socialization of attitudes, beliefs and interest.
- Caste and leadership recruitment- it influences leadership recruitment.
- Role of caste in Government making -plays a basic role in the decision-making process.
- Caste violence- Caste based violence finds its way into the Indian Politics.
- Role of caste in Electoral Politics- weightage given to caste factor in selecting the candidates, allocating constituencies.
- Caste and Local politics.

[Explain any four points]



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SECTION C – 32 MARKS

[8]

Question 10

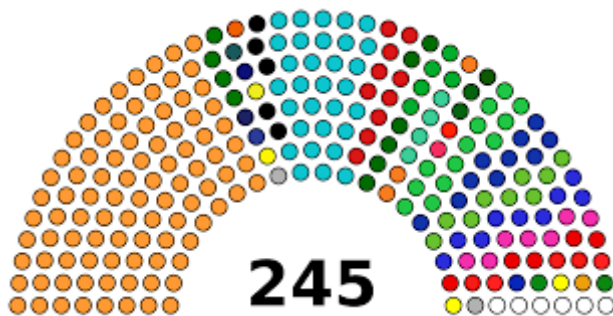
United States of America is a federation. Justify the statement by explaining *any four* features of federal state.

- Division of powers under the US constitution- between the Federal Governments and the states through division of powers/subjects, Prohibition of powers to the federal Government, powers vested in the states and powers prohibited in the state.
- The US Constitution provides for a dual polity.
- Written Constitution.
- Rigid Constitution making the Amendment process difficult.
- Constitution as the Supreme Law or Supreme position of the Constitution.
- Independence of the Judiciary.
- Dual Judiciary system.

[Explain any four points]

Question 11

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



- (i) Which house of the Indian Parliament does it reflect? Why is this called Quasi-permanent house? [2]
- It represents the Upper house of the Parliament-Rajya Sabha (Council of states).
 - The Rajya Sabha is a quasi-permanent House. It is not subject to dissolution like the Lok Sabha. One-third of its members retire after every second year and elections are held for the vacant seats. The tenure of a member of the Rajya Sabha is Six years.

[6]



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- (ii) Describe the special powers of this house.
- The power to declare the subject of State List as a subject of National Importance.
 - Power in respect of creation or abolition of an All-India Service.
 - Power of the Rajya Sabha to approve an Emergency Declaration when the Lok Sabha.

[Explain all the three points]

Question 12

[8]

Enumerate the role played by the US President in the Law-making process.

The president exercises his share in the legislative sphere in the following ways:

- **Sending of messages to the Congress:** send messages, initiates legislation, sends annual budget message and economic report.
- **Use of the power, Suspensory Veto, and Pocket Veto:** The power of returning the bill to the congress and forcing its passage by 2/3rd majority is suspensory veto.
- **Power to issue Executive Orders:** available to meet the pressing needs of the administration arising from unforeseen circumstances.
- **Power of calling special sessions of the Congress.**

[Explain all the above points]

OR

Explain *any four* executive powers of the Indian President.

- **Administrative powers-**appointment of the P.M and all other Ministers on the advice of the P.M , appointment of the leader of the majority party as the P.M, dissolve Lok Sabha.
- **Appointment-making powers-** Appointment of P.M and all other ministers on the advice of the P.M, Judges of the Supreme Court, High Court, Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- Role in Foreign Relations.
- Functions as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.
- Powers regarding the administration of Union Territories and Scheduled and Tribes.
- Power to Grant Titles and Honours.

[Explain any four points]

Question 13

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

Manu, a journalist, faced a grave violation of his Right when the authorities detained him without due process. His investigative journal exposing the corruption drew unwarranted attention. Despite his commitment to truth, he found himself in cell, and his liberty curtailed. Legal experts rallied to challenge this breach, highlighting the importance of preserving his rights. Manu's case highlighted the need for balance between the truth and protecting liberty.



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- (i) Identify the Fundamental Right violated in the above case. Which part of the Constitution contains Fundamental Rights? [2]
- The Fundamental Right Violated here is Right to Freedom Under the Article 19-21.
 - Part III of the Constitution consists of Fundamental Rights.
- (ii) Explain in detail the provision of the Fundamental Right violated that has been violated in the case given above. [2]
- **Right to Liberty**-No person shall be deprived of his life and liberty except according to procedure established by law. It provides the Right is not subjected to imprisonment, arrest or physical coercion in any manner without legal justification. But in the above case we find there is violation of this Right by the arbitrary arrest of the journalist, Manu.
 - **Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression**-Manu's detention is directly related to his investigative journalism exposing corruption, this may also involve the violation of Freedom of Speech and Expression. Freedom of speech is a crucial right that protects individuals, including journalists, in expressing their opinions and sharing information without fear of censorship or reprisal.
 - **Right to protection against Arrest and Detention**-It lays down the procedure that a person who is arrested and detained need to be informed of the ground of his arrest and shall have the Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.
- [Explain any two point]*
- (iii) Briefly explain the Fundamental Right and *any two* writs of the Constitution that restore the Fundamental Right that has been violated. [4]
- The Right to move to the court for securing the fundamental Rights is enshrined in the constitution.
 - Article 32- Right to Constitutional Remedy provides effective provisions for the protection and enforcement of the Fundamental Rights violated.
 - The Right to Constitutional Remedies enables the citizens to get their Fundamental rights protected from violations by the issuance of several types of writs.
 - **The Writ includes:**
Writ of Habeas Corpus- The writ of Habeas Corpus is a legal remedy that protects an individual's Right to Liberty. When a person is detained unlawfully, this writ can be filed to challenge the detention and seek the release of the person. The purpose is to ensure that the individual is not being held in violation of their fundamental Right to Liberty.



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Writ of Mandamus- The writ of mandamus is a legal order issued by a court to a government official or public authority, compelling them to perform a duty that they are legally obligated to fulfil. In the context of a violation of the Right to Liberty, a writ of mandamus could be sought to direct the authorities to follow the proper legal procedures or release an individual who is being unlawfully detained. It ensures that government officials act within the scope of their legal authority.

[Explain two points]