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NSR & NSPR**

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಷತ್, ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESHWARAM,
BANGALORE – 560 003**

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಜೂನ್ / ಜುಲೈ, 2022

S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION, JUNE / JULY, 2022

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 27. 06. 2022]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **97-E**

Date : 27. 06. 2022]

CODE No. : **97-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. & ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.ಆರ್.)

(Private Repeater / NSR & NSPR)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[Max. Marks : 100

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
I.		Four choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 10 × 1 = 10	
	1.	The Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee of India was (A) Sachchidananda Sinha (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (C) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad (D) Sardar Vallabhbai Patel. Ans. (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	1

PR/NSR&NSPR-(C)-(100)-5509 (MA)

[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	The total number of committees made to frame the constitution were (A) 18 (B) 20 (C) 22 (D) 25. <i>Ans.</i> (C) 22	1
	3.	The base for the Preamble of the Constitution of India is (A) American Constitution (B) England Constitution (C) Canada Constitution (D) Ireland Constitution. <i>Ans.</i> (A) American constitution	1
	4.	“Preamble is a yardstick of measuring the worth of the constitution” is stated by (A) N. A. Palkiwala (B) K. M. Munshi (C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Thakur Das Bhargav. <i>Ans.</i> (D) Thakur Das Bhargav	1
	5.	“Article 32 is the very soul and heart of the Constitution of India.” was stated by (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) B. R. Ambedkar (D) K. M. Munshi. <i>Ans.</i> (C) B. R. Ambedkar	1
	6.	The Parliament of India framed the Act of Right to Information in the year (A) 2005 (B) 2008 (C) 2011 (D) 2014. <i>Ans.</i> (A) 2005	1
	7.	The highest court in a state is (A) Lok Adalat (B) Session Court (C) Civil Court (D) High Court. <i>Ans.</i> (D) High Court	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks																
	8.	The retirement age of the judges of the High Court is (A) 62 years (B) 63 years (C) 64 years (D) 65 years. <i>Ans.</i> (A) 62 years	1																
	9.	The father of Panchayat Raj system in Karnataka is (A) M. Y. Ghorpade (B) Abdul Nazir Sahib (C) Ramakrishna Hegde (D) M. P. Prakash. <i>Ans.</i> (C) Ramakrishna Hegde	1																
	10.	The headquarters of Karnataka Public Service Commission is in (A) Belagavi (B) Bengaluru (C) Mysuru (D) Kalaburgi. <i>Ans.</i> (B) Bengaluru	1																
II.	11.	Match list 'A' with list 'B' and write them : $5 \times 1 = 5$ <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>A</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><i>B</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) 73rd Constitutional Amendment</td> <td>i) Party based election</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) 74th Constitutional Amendment</td> <td>ii) Party-less election</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Village Panchayat</td> <td>iii) Rural local bodies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Zilla Panchayat</td> <td>iv) Urban local bodies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Administrative head of Zilla Panchayat</td> <td>v) Commissioner</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vi) Chief executive officer</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vii) Panchayat Development officer</td> </tr> </table>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	a) 73rd Constitutional Amendment	i) Party based election	b) 74th Constitutional Amendment	ii) Party-less election	c) Village Panchayat	iii) Rural local bodies	d) Zilla Panchayat	iv) Urban local bodies	e) Administrative head of Zilla Panchayat	v) Commissioner		vi) Chief executive officer		vii) Panchayat Development officer	5
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III.		<p>Answer the following questions in a sentence each :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">15 × 1 = 15</p>													
	12.	<p>What is single citizenship ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Only citizenship within the country.</p>	1												
	13.	<p>Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad</p>	1												
	14.	<p>Which is the biggest National Constitution in the world ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Constitution of India</p>	1												
	15.	<p>What is democracy ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Government of the people / by the people / for the people</p>	1												
	16.	<p>Who moved the objective resolution in the Constituent Assembly ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>Jawaharlal Nehru</p>	1												
	17.	<p>What is Republic ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <p>System of electing head of the state directly or indirectly.</p>	1												

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	18.	Which is the backbone chapter of the fundamental rights ? <i>Ans.</i> Right to freedom	1
	19.	In which session was the resolution of fundamental rights presented ? <i>Ans.</i> Karachi session	1
	20.	Who appoints the Chief Justice of High Court ? <i>Ans.</i> President	1
	21.	Which is the method followed to remove the judges of High Court ? <i>Ans.</i> Impeachment	1
	22.	What are the members of City Corporation called ? <i>Ans.</i> Corporators	1
	23.	Which is the first state to adopt Panchayat Raj system ? <i>Ans.</i> Rajasthan	1
	24.	From which constitution are the Directive Principles of State Policy borrowed ? <i>Ans.</i> Irish constitution	1
	25.	What are liberal principles ? <i>Ans.</i> Adopted by the liberal ideas of other constitution.	1
	26.	Which is called as the Magna Carta of the constitution ? <i>Ans.</i> 3rd part / fundamental rights	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
IV.		Answer the following questions in about <i>two to four</i> sentences each : 24 × 2 = 48	
	27.	Which provisions are borrowed from the government of India Act of 1935 ? <i>Ans.</i> — Union and provincial autonomy — diarchy at the centre — bicameral legislature at the centre — distribution of power between state and central governments. (any two)	2
	28.	What is parliamentary form of government ? <i>Ans.</i> — Paramount power of the Parliament — MLAs, MPs form government — Council of ministers in power as long as enjoy the confidence of Vidhan / Lok Sabha — Relationship / responsibilities between legislature and executive. (any two)	2
	29.	What is the necessity of fraternity ? <i>Ans.</i> — dignity of individual — to achieve unity of nations — integrity of the nation. (any two)	2
	30.	Which are the types of justice ? <i>Ans.</i> — Social justice — Economic justice — Political justice. (any two)	2
	31.	What are the features of fundamental rights ? <i>Ans.</i> They are absolute — justifiable — enforceable — restricted. (any two)	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	32.	<p>What is the importance of Right to Information Act ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — control corruption — transparency in administration — accountability of government officers — rectifying the defects of law. (any two) 	2
	33.	<p>Effective implementation of socialist principles provide social justice. How ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Equal pay for equal work — Adequate distribution of resources — Avoiding concentration of wealth — Measures to protect health — Assisting aged / women / weaker section. (any two) 	2
	34.	<p>The Directive Principles of State Policy have occupied a unique position in the Constitution of India. Why ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — enforcement of social principles — establishing economic democracy. 	2
	35.	<p>How does the High Court control the subordinate courts ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Appoint the administrative staff of subordinate courts — Frame rules of services — Determine the salary / allowance / leave. (any two) 	2
	36.	<p>Which are the special orders that can be issued to protect fundamental rights ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Habeas Corpus — Mandamus — Prohibition — Certiorari — Quo-warranto. (any two) 	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	37.	Mention the classifications of urban local governments. <i>Ans.</i> — City corporation — Municipal council — Cantonment area — Town Panchayat. (any two)	2
	38.	Name the Standing Committees of Village Panchayat. <i>Ans.</i> — Production Committee — Social Justice Committee — Amenities Committee. (any two)	2
	39.	What are the qualifications required to be a member of the Union Public Service Commission ? <i>Ans.</i> — Prestigious person in the society — 10 years service in state / central government.	2
	40.	What is Joint Public Service Commission ? <i>Ans.</i> — Established for two states — Established for more than two states — e.g. North eastern states. (any two)	2
	41.	Which were the options given to the princely states during the time of integration ? <i>Ans.</i> — Joining Indian Union — Joining Pakistan — Remaining independent. (any two)	2
	42.	Name the philosophical pillars of Indian political system. <i>Ans.</i> — Justice — Freedom / Liberty — Equality — Fraternity. (any two)	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	43.	What is the importance of Right against exploitation ? <i>Ans.</i> — Protect dignity of individual — Self-respect — Oppose to forced labour — Oppose to slavery — Oppose immoral traffick in women/children — Bonded labour / child labour. (any two)	2
	44.	Which are the major contents of Right to Education Act ? <i>Ans.</i> — Article 21A — Framed in 2009 — Compulsory education for the children between 6 to 14 years — Karnataka, implemented in 2011. (any two)	2
	45.	Mention the Liberal principles. <i>Ans.</i> — Uniform civil code — Separation of judiciary from the executive — Free and compulsory education — International peace and harmony — Preservation of historical monuments. (any two)	2
	46.	Which are the Gandhian principles ? <i>Ans.</i> — Organizing Panchayat Raj system — ban on liquor — encouragement to rural industries — scientific agriculture / animal husbandry — reformation of backward / weaker section — prohibition of cow slaughter. (any two)	2
	47.	What is Judicial Review ? <i>Ans.</i> — Examine the constitutional validity of laws — declare invalid if they are against law — examine policies / decisions / orders of executive (any two)	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	48.	Which are the important responsibilities of Gram Sabha ? <i>Ans.</i> — Select beneficiaries for different projects — Approval of Taluk / Zilla Panchayat — Welfare of the people — Cleanliness — Construction and management of underground drainage system. (any two)	2
	49.	What are Cantonment Boards ? <i>Ans.</i> — Function in defense area — Under direct supervision of defense — Function in cantonment areas. (any two)	2
	50.	Mention the types of Public Service Commission. <i>Ans.</i> — The Union Public Service Commission — The State Public Service Commission — The Joint Public Service Commission. (any two)	2
V.		Answer the following questions in about three to six sentences / points each : 6 × 3 = 18	
	51.	Mention the important contents of the Preamble. <i>Ans.</i> — We the people of India — Sovereignty — Socialism — Secularism — Democratic — Republic — Justice — Liberty — Equality — Fraternity — Integrity of the nation. (any three)	3

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks												
	52.	<p>Make a list of fundamental rights discussed in our constitution.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Right to equality — Right to freedom — Right against exploitation — Right to freedom of religion — Cultural and Educational rights — Right to constitutional remedies. (any three) 	3												
	53.	<p>List out the differences between Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Directive Principles of State Policy</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Fundamental Rights</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i) Positive in nature</td> <td>i) Negative in nature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Not justiciable</td> <td>ii) Justiciable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii) Community centered</td> <td>iii) Individual centered</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv) Social / Economic strengthening</td> <td>iv) Development of politics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v) Official ends to the government</td> <td>v) Means to the ends.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three differences)</p>	Directive Principles of State Policy	Fundamental Rights	i) Positive in nature	i) Negative in nature	ii) Not justiciable	ii) Justiciable	iii) Community centered	iii) Individual centered	iv) Social / Economic strengthening	iv) Development of politics	v) Official ends to the government	v) Means to the ends.	3
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	54.	<p>Mention the original powers of the High Court.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Protector of fundamental rights — Take cases from lower courts — Civil cases of high profiles — Dispute / marriage / Company law — Contempt of courts. (any three) 	3												
	55.	<p>Which are the Standing Committees in Zilla Panchayat ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — General Committee — Finance, Accounts and Planning Committee — Social Justice Committee — Education and Health Committee — Agriculture and Industrial Committee. (any three) 	3												

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	56.	List out the functions of Karnataka Public Service Commission. <i>Ans.</i> — Competitive exams — Advise state govt. on recruitment — Advise on promotion — Advise on transfer — Annual report to the governor — State government related functions — Advise on reappointment. (any three)	3
VI.		Answer the following question in about <i>eight to ten</i> sentences / points : 1 × 4 = 4	
	57.	Which are the salient features of Constitution of India ? <i>Ans.</i> — Biggest and Written Constitution — Rigid and flexible — Fundamental Rights — Fundamental duties — Directive Principles of State Policy — Parliamentary form of government — Federal government with unitary spirit — Independent judiciary — Single citizenship — Universal Adult franchise. (any four)	4