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**REVISED & UN-REVISED**

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003  
**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM,  
BANGALORE – 560 003**

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಜೂನ್ — 2018  
**S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2018**

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು  
**MODEL ANSWERS**

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 25. 06. 2018 ]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **97-E**

Date : 25. 06. 2018 ]

**CODE NO. : 97-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

**Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE**

( ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version )

( ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus )

( ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Repeater )

[ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

[ **Max. Marks : 100**

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
I.		Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 10 × 1 = 10	
	1.	The Magna Carta of India is (A) The Regulating Act of 1773 (B) The Charter Act of 1833 (C) The Act of 1861 (D) The Act of 1858. Ans. (D) — The Act of 1858	1

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Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	Equal treatment for all religions is (A) Socialism                      (B) Republic (C) Secularism                      (D) Communalism. <i>Ans.</i> (C) — Secularism	1
	3.	Directive principles of state policy has been borrowed from (A) the Irish constitution (B) the U.S. constitution (C) the French constitution (D) the constitution of Switzerland. <i>Ans.</i> (A) — the Irish constitution	1
	4.	The President of India takes oath from (A) the Prime Minister of India (B) the Chief Justice of Supreme Court (C) the Vice-President of India (D) the Chief Justice of High Court. <i>Ans.</i> (B) — the Chief Justice of Supreme Court	1
	5.	The upper house in America is called (A) Diet                                      (B) Congress (C) Senate                                      (D) House of Lords. <i>Ans.</i> (C) — Senate	1
	6.	Salary and other allowances of the Governor is decided by (A) Supreme Court                      (B) High Court (C) the Parliament                      (D) State Legislature. <i>Ans.</i> (C) — the Parliament	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	7.	The recommendation to the President on dismissal of State Government is made by (A) the Vice-President (B) the Speaker (C) the Prime Minister (D) the Governor. <i>Ans.</i> (D) — the Governor	1
	8.	The court which avoids delay in the delivery of justice is (A) Lok Adalat (B) District Courts (C) Revenue Board (D) Tahsildar Court. <i>Ans.</i> (A) — Lok Adalat	1
	9.	The President appoints the Governor based on the recommendations of (A) Rajya Sabha (B) Supreme Court (C) Union Cabinet (D) Union Public Service Commission. <i>Ans.</i> (C) — Union Cabinet	1
	10.	The Headquarters of the Supreme Court is in (A) Ahmedabad (B) Kolkata (C) Mumbai (D) New Delhi. <i>Ans.</i> (D) — New Delhi	1
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 14 × 1 = 14		
	11.	Who emphasised the creation of constituent assembly in India ? <i>Ans.</i> Manavendranath Roy	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	12.	Which Act combats corruption and increases transparency in administration ? <i>Ans.</i> Right to Information Act	1
	13.	What is Zero hour ? <i>Ans.</i> Begins at 12 noon and goes up to the lunch time.	1
	14.	Who appoints the State Election Commissioner ? <i>Ans.</i> Governor	1
	15.	What is the main aim of consumer courts ? <i>Ans.</i> To safeguard the interest of the consumer.	1
	16.	Why are revenue courts established ? <i>Ans.</i> For assessment and collection of land revenue and conservation of land records.	1
	17.	Name the work of Kautilya. <i>Ans.</i> Arthashastra.	1
	18.	What is the term of the members of Union Public Service Commission ? <i>Ans.</i> 6 years or 65 years whichever is earlier.	1
	19.	What is meant by protem speaker ? <i>Ans.</i> After the general election a senior elected member of the house is appointed as protem speaker.	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	20.	When does a Governor issue ordinances ? <i>Ans.</i> When the state legislature is not in session.	1
	21.	How many days a monetary bill can be withheld by Vidhan Parishad ? <i>Ans.</i> 14 days.	1
	22.	When was the Consumer Protection Act introduced ? <i>Ans.</i> 1986	1
	23.	Who is called 'the father of local government of India' ? <i>Ans.</i> Lord Rippon	1
	24.	Where did Nehru inaugurate Panchayat Raj system after India's independence ? <i>Ans.</i> Nagor in Rajasthan	1
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two to four</i> sentences each :  $25 \times 2 = 50$		
	25.	Explain Universal Adult Franchise. <i>Ans.</i> Every citizen completed the age of 18 years irrespective of caste, religion, race, sex and place of birth can exercise right to vote in general elections.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	26.	State the kinds of justice.  <i>Ans.</i> — Social justice — Economic justice — Political justice.	2
	27.	What are the qualifications required to become a member of Rajya Sabha ?  <i>Ans.</i> — Citizen of India — 30 years of age — Shall not hold any office of profit — Other qualifications fixed by the parliament.	2
	28.	Which are the discretionary powers of Governor ?  <i>Ans.</i> — Appointment of Chief Minister — To report the President — To dissolve Vidhan Sabha — To issue ordinance.	2
	29.	What are the exemptions given to the judges of High Court ?  <i>Ans.</i> — Judgement should not be condemned — The salaries and other allowances cannot be reduced.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	30.	What are cantonment boards ? <i>Ans.</i> — Functions in defence area — Under the supervision of defence — Military officers are nominated.	2
	31.	How can a member of Union Public Service Commission be removed from his office ? <i>Ans.</i> — Charges of misbehaviour — Economically insolvent — Holds any office of profit — Physically incapacitate.	2
	32.	Although England is a democratic state, it is non-republic. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> Head of the state continues to be in office on hereditary basis. But the President of India is elected, indirectly by people through legislature.	2
	33.	Name the features of fundamental rights. <i>Ans.</i> — not absolute — justifiable — enforceable — restricted.	2
	34.	Explain no confidence motion. <i>Ans.</i> When the Council of Ministers fails to work up to the expectation, this motion is moved by the members in order to express No Confidence against the Council of Ministers. When passed by majority, Council of Ministers must resign.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	35.	Write about the Joint Public Service Commission. <i>Ans.</i> — Two or more states — North Eastern states — Headquarters is at Guwahati, Dispur.	2
	36.	Why is directive principles of state policy incorporated in the Constitution of India ? <i>Ans.</i> — To make India a welfare state — To achieve all round progress — To establish social and economic democracy.	2
	37.	Mention the emergency powers of the President. <i>Ans.</i> — National emergency — State emergency — Financial emergency.	2
	38.	What is Public Interest Litigation ? <i>Ans.</i> — Filing case by a public spirited person or an organisation — Related to public interest — Tool of social transformation.	2
	39.	What is the necessity of Vidhan Parishad ? <i>Ans.</i> — Reduce work burden on Vidhan Sabha — To halt the hastily passed bills — Opportunity to elect experienced and able legislators.	2



Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	40.	Which are the highlights of Montague and Chelmsford reforms ? <i>Ans.</i> — Milestone in the constitutional development — Provincial diarchy — Control over provinces — Separate electorate for Christians.	2
	41.	Which are the four principles of secularism ? <i>Ans.</i> — All religions have equal status — Neutral on religious matters — Life of cooperation — Secularisation of life.	2
	42.	Explain Right to Education Act. <i>Ans.</i> — 2009 — Compulsory education for 6 to 14 years — Enacted in Karnataka in 2011.	2
	43.	What does M.C. Chawla say regarding the directive principles of state policy ? <i>Ans.</i> — India becomes heaven on earth — Social and economic justice.	2
	44.	How is the President of India elected ? <i>Ans.</i> — Electoral college — Elected members of Parliament and state legislature.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	45.	Name the types of ministers in the central government. <i>Ans.</i> — Cabinet Minister — State Minister — Deputy Minister.	2
	46.	How can Vidhan Sabha be dissolved ? <i>Ans.</i> — When the government loses majority — Chief Minister's recommendations — When no party is ready to form government.	2
	47.	Which are the original functions of High Court ? <i>Ans.</i> — Custodian of Fundamental rights — Takes case from lower courts — Civil cases of high profile.	2
	48.	Who are the members of Zilla Panchayat ? <i>Ans.</i> — Elected members — Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha members representing district — Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishad members — President of Taluk Panchayats.	2
	49.	What are the responsibilities of Gram Sabha ? <i>Ans.</i> — Plans for the development — Selecting qualified projects — Cleanliness — Drainage system.	2



Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks												
		<p>Write the differences between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="400 479 1230 898"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="400 479 815 546">Fundamental rights</th> <th data-bbox="815 479 1230 546">Directive principles of State Policy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 546 815 591">i) negative</td> <td data-bbox="815 546 1230 591">i) positive</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 591 815 636">ii) justiciable</td> <td data-bbox="815 591 1230 636">ii) not justiciable</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 636 815 680">iii) individual centered</td> <td data-bbox="815 636 1230 680">iii) community centered</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 680 815 792">iv) required for political democracy</td> <td data-bbox="815 680 1230 792">iv) social strengthening</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 792 815 898">v) means to the ends</td> <td data-bbox="815 792 1230 898">v) official ends of the government</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fundamental rights	Directive principles of State Policy	i) negative	i) positive	ii) justiciable	ii) not justiciable	iii) individual centered	iii) community centered	iv) required for political democracy	iv) social strengthening	v) means to the ends	v) official ends of the government	3
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v) means to the ends	v) official ends of the government														
	52.	<p>What are the legislative powers of the President ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Summons and dissolves Lok Sabha</li> <li>— Power to address 1st Session</li> <li>— Permission to present money bill</li> <li>— Bill becomes law after his consent</li> <li>— Ordinances</li> <li>— Nominations to Rajya Sabha.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are the powers of the Speaker of Lok Sabha ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Presiding over the meetings</li> <li>— Casting vote</li> <li>— Adjourns the House</li> <li>— Decides the agenda</li> <li>— Presides over joint session</li> <li>— Decides the bill etc</li> <li>— Supervision of Secretariat.</li> </ul>	3												





Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
V.		Answer the following questions in <i>eight</i> sentences each :  $2 \times 4 = 8$	
	56.	List out the functions of the Prime Minister. <i>Ans.</i> — Formation of Council of Ministers — Allocation of portfolios — Leader of ministers — Proper link — Leader of the Parliament — Leader of the nation — Leader of the party — Appointment powers — Special powers — Other powers.	4
	57.	Which are the Gandhian principles incorporated in the directive principles of state policy ? <i>Ans.</i> — Organising Panchayat Raj system — Ban on liquor — Encouraging rural industries — Scientific development of agriculture and animal husbandry — Welfare of backward and weaker sections — Prohibition of cow slaughter.	4