# **CCE RR**



## REVISED & UN-REVISED

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 ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ/ Regular Repeater )

[ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80

[ Max. Marks : 80

Qn.	Sub.	Value Points	Marks
Nos.	Qn.No.	value Foliits	Maiks
I.	Four alt	ternatives are given for each of the following questions /	
	incomp	lete statements. Only one of them is correct or most	
	appropr	riate. Choose the correct alternative and write the	
	complet	te answer along with its letter of alphabet. $10 \times 1 = 10$	
	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.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	Equal treatment for all religions is	
		(A) Socialism (B) Republic	
		(C) Secularism (D) Communalism.	
		Ans.	
		(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.	
		Ans.	
		(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.	
		Ans.	
		(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.	
		Ans.	
		(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.	
		Ans.	
		(C) — the Parliament	1

Qn.	Sub.	<b></b>	
Nos.	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.	
		Ans.	
		(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.	
		Ans.	
		(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.	
		Ans.	
		(C) — Union Cabinet	1
	10.	The Headquarters of the Supreme Court is in	
		(A) Ahmedabad (B) Kolkata	
		(C) Mumbai (D) New Delhi.	
		Ans.	
		(D) — New Delhi	1
II.	Answer	the following questions in a sentence each: $14 \times 1 = 14$	
	11.	Who emphasised the creation of constituent assembly in	
		India ?	
		Ans.	
		Manavendranath Roy	1
	<u> </u>		

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	12.	Which Act combats corruption and increases	
		transparency in administration ?	
		Ans.	
		Right to Information Act	1
	13.	What is Zero hour ?	
		Ans.	
		Begins at 12 noon and goes up to the lunch time.	1
	14.	Who appoints the State Election Commissioner?	
		Ans.	
		Governor	1
	15.	What is the main aim of consumer courts?	
		Ans.	
		To safeguard the interest of the consumer.	1
	16.	Why are revenue courts established?	
		Ans.	
		For assessment and collection of land revenue and	1
		conservation of land records.	1
	17.	Name the work of Kautilya.	
		Ans.	
		Arthashastra.	1
	18.	What is the term of the members of Union Public Service	
		Commission ?	
		Ans.	
		6 years or 65 years whichever is earlier.	1
	19.	What is meant by protem speaker?	
		Ans.	
		After the general election a senior elected member of the	
		house is appointed as protem speaker.	1
	20.	When does a Governor issue ordinances?	
		Ans.	
		When the state legislature is not in session.	1

Nos.   Qn.No.   Value Points   Marks	Qn.	Sub.		
Vidhan Parishad?  Ans. 14 days.  1  22. When was the Consumer Protection Act introduced?  Ans. 1986  1  23. Who is called 'the father of local government of India'?  Ans. Lord Rippon  1  24. Where did Nehru inaugurate Panchayat Raj system after India's independence?  Ans. Nagor in Rajasthan  1  III. Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each:  15 x 2 = 30  25. Explain Universal Adult Franchise.  Ans. 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.  26. State the kinds of justice.  Ans.  Social justice  Economic justice  Political justice.  Political justice.  27. What are the qualifications required to become a member of Rajya Sabha?  Ans.  Citizen of India  30 years of age  Shall not hold any office of profit	_	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
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Citizen of India     30 years of age     Shall not hold any office of profit			of Rajya Sabha ?	
— 30 years of age  — Shall not hold any office of profit			Ans.	
— Shall not hold any office of profit			— Citizen of India	
			— 30 years of age	
			— Shall not hold any office of profit	
— Other qualifications fixed by the parliament.			— Other qualifications fixed by the parliament.	2

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	28.	Which are the discretionary powers of Governor?	
		Ans.	
		— 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 ?	
		Ans.	
		— Judgement should not be condemned	
		— The salaries and other allowances cannot be reduced.	2
	30.	What are cantonment boards?	
		Ans.	
		— 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?	
		Ans.	
		— 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 ?	
		Ans.	
		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.	
		Ans.	
		— not absolute	
		— justifiable	
		— enforceable	
		— restricted.	2

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	34.	Explain no confidence motion.	
		Ans.	
		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
	35.	Write about the Joint Public Service Commission.	
		Ans.	
		— 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 ?	
		Ans.	
		— 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.	
		Ans.	
		— National emergency	
		— State emergency	
		— Financial emergency.	2
	38.	What is Public Interest Litigation ?	
		Ans.	
		— Filing case by a public spirited person or an	
		organisation	
		Related to public interest	
		— Tool of social transformation.	2

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	39.	What is the necessity of Vidhan Parishad?	
		Ans.	
		— Reduce work burden on Vidhan Sabha	
		— To halt the hastly passed bills	
		— Opportunity to elect experienced and able legislators.	2
IV.	Answer	the following questions in <i>six</i> sentences each :	
		$6 \times 3 = 18$	
	40.	Briefly explain the Indian Constituent Assembly.	
		Ans.	
		— 389 members	
		— due to partition reduced to 299	
		— 1st session on 9th Dec, 1946	
		— President Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad	
		— 22 committees and 5 sub-committees	
		— Draft Committee, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.	3
		OR	
		Write about unity and integrity of nation.	
		Ans.	
		— Single citizenship	
		— 11 fundamental duties	
		— Responsibility in building nation	
		— Promoting unity	
		— Equality.	3
	41.	List the five kinds of writs issued by judiciary to protect	
		fundamental rights.	
		Ans.	
		— Habeas corpus	
		— Mandamus	
		— Prohibition	
		— Certiorari	
		— Quo-warranto.	3
		OR	

Qn.	Sub.	Sub. Value Points				
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value	Points	Marks		
		Write the differences between	en fundamental rights and			
		directive principles of state p	oolicy.			
		Ans.				
		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		
	42.	What are the legislative power	ers of the President ?			
	124.	Ans.	or or the President.			
		— Summons and dissolves L	ok Sabha			
		— Power to address 1st Sess				
		— Permission to present mo				
		— Bill becomes law after his				
		— Ordinances		3		
		— Nominations to Rajya Sab	ha.			
		O	R			
		What are the powers of the S	Speaker of Lok Sabha?			
		Ans.				
		— Presiding over the meeting	gs			
		— Casting vote				
		— Adjourns the House				
		— Decides the agenda				
		— Presides over joint session	1			
		— Decides the bill etc				
		— Supervision of Secretariat		3		

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	43.	What are the qualifications to become a judge of	
		Supreme Court ?	
		Ans.	
		— Citizen of India	
		— Served as a judge of High Court for 5 years	
		— Served as an advocate of High Court for 10 years	
		— Legal expert	
		— Eminent jurist.	3
		OR	
		What are the functions of the Chief Minister?	
		Ans.	
		— presides over meetings	
		— formation of laws and policies	
		— channel between the Governor and ministers	
		— power to distribute portfolios	
		— cooperation — coordination	
		— recommends dissolution	
		— acts as the leader of Vidhan Sabha.	3
	44.	How is the Vidhan Parishad composed ?	
		Ans.	
		$-\frac{1}{3}$ members by Vidhan Sabha	
		$-\frac{1}{3}$ by local bodies	
		$-\frac{1}{12}$ by Teachers' constituency	
		$-\frac{1}{12}$ by Graduates' constituency	
		$-\frac{1}{6}$ by Governor.	3
		OR	
		How does High Court control over subordinate courts?	
		Ans.	
		— Appoints the administrative staff	
		— Power to frame rules of service	_
		— Makes rules for administrative staff.	3

Qn.	Sub.		
Nos.	Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	45.	Mention the cities which have city corporations in	
		Karnataka.	
		Ans.	
		— Bengaluru	
		— Mysuru	
		— Hubballi — Dharawad	
		— Mangaluru	
		— Belagavi	
		— Gulbarga	
		— Davangere	
		— Bellary.	3
		OR	
		Mention the functions of Karnataka Public Service	
		Commission.	
		Ans.	
		— Conducts competitive examinations	
		— To advise the government on recruitment	
		— To advise for transfer and promotion	
		— To advise for extension and reappointment	
		— To submit annual report	
		— To advise Governor.	3
7.7			
V.	Answer	the following questions in <i>eight</i> sentences each:	
		2 × 4 = 8	
	46.	List out the functions of the Prime Minister.	
		Ans.	
		— Formation of Council of Ministers	
		— Allocation of portfolios	
		— Leader of ministers	
		— Proper link	
		— Leader of the Parliament	
		— Leader of the nation	
	<u> </u>	— Leader of the party	_

Qn.	Sub.	Value Points	Marks
Nos.	Qn.No.		
		— Appointment powers	
		— Special powers	
		— Other powers.	4
	47.	Which are the Gandhian principles incorporated in the	
		directive principles of state policy?	
		Ans.	
		— Organising Panchayat Raj system	
		— Ban on liquor	
		Encouraging rural industries	
		— Scientific development of agriculture and animal	
		husbandry	
		<ul> <li>Welfare of backward and weaker sections</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Prohibition of cow slaughter.</li> </ul>	4