

**CCE PF
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REVISED & UNREVISED

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

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್/ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ — 2019
S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2019

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು
MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 02. 04. 2019]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **97-E**

Date : 02. 04. 2019]

CODE NO. : 97-E

ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Fresh & 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 Reform Act that was brought into force in the year 1909, is (A) Marley-Minto (B) Montague-Chelmsford (C) Government of India Act (D) Regulating Act. Ans. (A) Marley-Minto	1

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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	The Preamble of our Constitution is described as (A) soul of the constitution (B) jewel of the constitution (C) horoscope of the constitution (D) engine of the constitution. <i>Ans.</i> (B) jewel of the constitution	1
	3.	Article 19 has been the life line of the people, because it (A) prohibits discrimination (B) guaranties equality (C) contains 6 freedoms (D) abolishes untouchability. <i>Ans.</i> (C) contains 6 freedoms	1
	4.	State emergency is declared when a state government (A) introduces new laws (B) rejects changes in concurrent list (C) refuses to conduct elections for the President (D) fails to act constitutionally. <i>Ans.</i> (D) fails to act constitutionally	1
	5.	No-confidence motion is very important because it (A) prevents decline of democracy (B) is a powerful tool to opposition party (C) can be used to remove government official (D) projects the rights of people. <i>Ans.</i> (A) prevents decline of democracy	1
	6.	The headquarters of Supreme Court is in (A) Kolkata (B) New Delhi (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai. <i>Ans.</i> (B) New Delhi	1
	7.	The Article 171 of the constitution is related to (A) Rajya Sabha (B) Lok Sabha (C) Vidhan Parishad (D) Vidhan Sabha. <i>Ans.</i> (C) Vidhan Parishad	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks																
	8.	The chief justice of the High Court should take an oath of office by the (A) Prime Minister (B) Governor (C) Chief Minister (D) President. Ans. (B) Governor	1																
	9.	The primary unit of rural self rule is (A) Gram Panchayat (B) Zilla Panchayat (C) Gram Sabha (D) Taluk Panchayat. Ans. (C) Gram Sabha	1																
	10.	State Public Service Commission is under the control of the state cabinet because (A) Chairman and members are appointed on its advice (B) it appoints the Chairman and members (C) salary and other allowances are paid by it (D) the members are former employees of state government. Ans. (A) Chairman and members are appointed on its advice	1																
II.	11.	Match list 'A' with list 'B' and write it : $1 \times 5 = 5$																	
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) India</td> <td>i) Diet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) America</td> <td>ii) Tsegdu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Bangladesh</td> <td>iii) Parliament</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Japan</td> <td>iv) Congress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Nepal</td> <td>v) Jatiyo Shangsad</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vi) National Panchayat</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vii) National Assembly</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	a) India	i) Diet	b) America	ii) Tsegdu	c) Bangladesh	iii) Parliament	d) Japan	iv) Congress	e) Nepal	v) Jatiyo Shangsad		vi) National Panchayat		vii) National Assembly	
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Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
III.		Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $15 \times 1 = 15$	
	12.	The 1858 declaration by Queen Victoria is described as the 'Magna Carta of India'. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> Queen offered a lot of assurance and promises to Indians.	1
	13.	Why does the country provide fundamental rights to its citizen through constitution ? <i>Ans.</i> State always protects life, liberty and property of its citizens.	1
	14.	When does India become a heaven on the earth according to M. C. Chawla ? <i>Ans.</i> If the directive principles of the state policies are literally implemented.	1
	15.	From which country's constitution are the directive principles of state policy borrowed ? <i>Ans.</i> Irish constitution.	1
	16.	Rajya Sabha has very less powers on financial matters compared to Lok Sabha. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> Rajya Sabha can withheld money bill only for 14 days.	1
	17.	How does the Supreme Court safeguard our constitution ? <i>Ans.</i> If policies are against the Constitution, the Supreme Court declare them as invalid or unconstitutional.	1
	18.	Article 32 has been considered as a judicial tool of social transformation. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> The expansion of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is related to public interest litigation.	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	19.	Who administers the oath of office to the judges of the Supreme Court ? <i>Ans.</i> President of India.	1
	20.	How are the judges of the High Court appointed ? <i>Ans.</i> — on the advice of Chief Justice of Supreme Court — consults the governor of state. (Any one)	1
	21.	When was the Consumer Protection Act passed ? <i>Ans.</i> 1986	1
	22.	Why did Nehru introduce Community Development Programme ? <i>Ans.</i> To increase number of people taking part in rural development.	1
	23.	Name the masterpiece of Kautilya. <i>Ans.</i> Arthashastra	1
	24.	Where is the headquarters of the Karnataka Public Service Commission located ? <i>Ans.</i> Bengaluru	1
	25.	How are the members of State Public Service Commission removed from the power ? <i>Ans.</i> Supreme Court gives a detail enquire report to the President on the misbehaviour of Chairman and members.	1
	26.	What is the significance of Article, 315 of our constitution ? <i>Ans.</i> Provision to establish Union Public Service Commission.	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
IV.		Answer the following questions in about <i>two</i> to <i>four</i> sentences each : $24 \times 2 = 48$	
	27.	India has federal government with unitary spirit. How ? <i>Ans.</i> — promote unity in diversity — Central Government — distribution of powers between state and centre — federal government.	2
	28.	India has common policy towards all religions based on equality. Justify. <i>Ans.</i> — equal status for all the religions — state must be neutral on matters of religion — life based on cooperation — secularization of social life.	2
	29.	How can the social justice and political justice be provided ? <i>Ans.</i> — improving standard of living of backward class, weaker section with protecting their interests — providing equal opportunities to all in politics and administration irrespective of caste & creed etc.	2
	30.	Why is the Right to Information Act passed ? <i>Ans.</i> — combating corruption — increasing transparency in administration — enhances accountability of officers — rectifying the defects of laws — increasing efficiency of democracy. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	31.	How does Habeas Corpus protect liberty of people ? <i>Ans.</i> — to produce the body before Supreme Court — protects individual liberty and releases a person detained privately or publicly.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	32.	Mention any two Gandhian principles. <i>Ans.</i> — organizing Panchayat Raj system — implementing ban on liquor — encouraging rural industries — scientific development of agriculture — striving for economic reforms of backward and weaker section — prohibition of cow slaughter. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	33.	What are the programmes implemented to achieve social and economic progress based on Directive Principles of State Policy ? <i>Ans.</i> — implementation of Land Reforms — establishment of Panchayat Raj — equal pay for equal work — free and compulsory education.	2
	34.	Mention the military powers of the President. <i>Ans.</i> — supreme commander of the Indian armed force — appoints the commanders of army, navy and air force — power to declare war and enter into peace agreement. (Any two)	2
	35.	The Supreme Court is court of records. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> — to decide the scope of its jurisdiction — to punish for the contempt of the court — to punish for contempt of the high court and subordinate courts. (Any two)	2
	36.	What are the qualifications required to become judges of the Supreme Court ? <i>Ans.</i> — at least for 5 years as a judge of a High Court — at least for 10 years as an advocate of a High Court — must be a legal expert in the eye of the President — must be citizen of India.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	37.	State Council of Ministers are controlled by the Chief Minister of the State. Justify. <i>Ans.</i> — appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister — performs all the functions of the government under the guidance of the Chief Minister.	2
	38.	List out the executive powers of Vidhan Parishad. <i>Ans.</i> — can have precise answer for all the questions — discussions on budget and other issues.	2
	39.	Explain the electoral powers of Vidhan Sabha. <i>Ans.</i> — participate in the election of the President — elect the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker — elect 1/3rd of the members of the Vidhan Parishad — elect Rajya Sabha members.	2
	40.	Explain the functions of the Union Public Service Commission. <i>Ans.</i> — conduct competitive examinations — advices on the method of recruitment — advices regarding to promotions — advices relating to transfers — submits annual reports — performs some functions related to state services. (Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$	2
	41.	How does the Supreme Court perform its appellate powers ? <i>Ans.</i> — appeals on civil cases — appeals on criminal and constitutional cases.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	42.	Name the standing committees of Zilla Panchayat. <i>Ans.</i> — General Committee — Finance, Account and Planning Committee — Social Justice Committee — Education and Health Committee — Agriculture and Industrial Committee. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four) $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	2
	43.	How are the Cantonment Boards formed ? <i>Ans.</i> — defense area — direct supervision of defense department — by the high rank military officers. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2
	44.	Panchayat Act of 1983 is considered as a milestone in the history of Local Self Government. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> — decentralization of power — systematic Panchayat Raj System — giving more power to Panchayat Raj Institutions. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2
	45.	Why are the Lok Adalat set up ? <i>Ans.</i> — to avoid delay in the delivery of justice — decides cases by means of negotiation.	2
	46.	What are exemptions given to the judges of High Court ? <i>Ans.</i> — judgement given should not be condemned — cannot reduce salaries and other allowances.	2
	47.	What are the qualifications required to become the Governor of a state ? <i>Ans.</i> — citizen of India — completed 35 years of age — not be a member of either union or state legislature — not hold any office of profit.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	48.	<p>The Chief Minister is the leader of the whole powers of the state. Explain.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — he is like the Prime Minister in the state — success of state government depends on the personality, experience and competence. 	2
	49.	<p>What is a zero hour ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — begins at 12 noon and goes up to the lunch time — members can question the ministers. 	2
	50.	<p>India is a Republic. Explain.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the head of the state either directly or indirectly elected — the President of India is elected by the people through indirect election. 	2
V.	<p>Answer the following questions in about <i>three</i> to <i>six</i> sentences each :</p>		6 × 3 = 18
	51.	<p>What are the important provisions of Government of India Act of 1935 ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — union and provincial autonomy — dyarchy at centre — bicameral legislature at centre — lists on the distribution of powers — establishment of Reserve Bank of India — central and state list. 	3

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks												
	52.	<p>Explain the differences between Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="400 456 1230 913"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="400 456 815 555">Directive principles of state policy</th> <th data-bbox="815 456 1230 555">Fundamental rights</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 555 815 607">— positive in nature</td> <td data-bbox="815 555 1230 607">— negative in nature</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 607 815 658">— not justiciable</td> <td data-bbox="815 607 1230 658">— justiciable</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 658 815 710">— community centred</td> <td data-bbox="815 658 1230 710">— individual centred</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 710 815 853">— strengthening social and economic democracy</td> <td data-bbox="815 710 1230 853">— development of political democracy</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="400 853 815 913">— official ends</td> <td data-bbox="815 853 1230 913">— means of the ends</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any three)</i></p>	Directive principles of state policy	Fundamental rights	— positive in nature	— negative in nature	— not justiciable	— justiciable	— community centred	— individual centred	— strengthening social and economic democracy	— development of political democracy	— official ends	— means of the ends	3
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	53.	<p>List out the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — formation of Council of Minister — Appointment powers — allocation of portfolios — special powers — leader of the Council of Ministers — link between President and Ministers — leader of the Parliament — leader of Nation — leader of party. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six)</i> $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	3												
	54.	<p>What are the functions performed by the State Council of Ministers ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — introduces bills — exercises all executive powers — prepares annual budget — decides policies of government — control and supervises administration — promotes coordination — execution of decisions. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any six)</i> $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$</p>	3												

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	55.	Name the important Revenue Courts. <i>Ans.</i> — Tahsildar Court — Assistant Commissioners Court — District Magistrate Court — Commissioner Court — Revenue Board Court — Sub-divisional Officers Court.	3
	56.	Mention any six functions of Gram Panchayat. <i>Ans.</i> — annual plan — agricultural and agriculture related activities — development of rural and cottage industries — supply of drinking water — eradication of poverty — maintenance of libraries — regulation of markets, fairs — promoting informal and adult education — development of women and children. (Any six) $6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	3
VI.	Answer the following question :		$1 \times 4 = 4$
	57.	Explain the functions and powers of the Lok Sabha Speaker. <i>Ans.</i> — regulates proceedings — exercises the casting vote — adjourns the house — decides the agenda — presides over the joint session — decides whether a bill is money bill or not — chairman of the rules committee — supervises activities of secretariat — controls parliamentary debates — safeguards the rights and privileges of the members. (Any eight) $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$	4