

**CCE RR/PR/PF/ NSR/NSPR
FULL SYLLABUS**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಂಡಲಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560 003
KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD,
MALLESHWARAM, BENGALURU - 560 003

ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2024 ರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ - 3
AUGUST 2024 EXAMINATION - 3

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು
MODEL ANSWERS

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **97-E**

CODE NO. : **97-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / **English Medium**)

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

(**Regular Repeater / Private Repeater / Private Fresh / NSR / NSPR**)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : **05. 08. 2024]**

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : **80**

Date : 05. 08. 2024]

[**Max. Marks : 80**

Qn. Nos.	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 Constitution of India came into force on (A) 26th January, 1950 (B) 26th November, 1949 (C) 15th August, 1947 (D) 11th December, 1946 Ans. (A) 26th January, 1950	1
2.	According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar this Article is the soul and heart of our constitution (A) Article-01 (B) Article-21 (C) Article-32 (D) Article-51 Ans. (C) Article-32	1

CCE-III-RR/PR/PF/NSR/NSPR(A)/111/7127(MA)

[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks
3.	The term of the office of the members of Rajya Sabha (A) 5 years (B) 6 years (C) 8 years (D) 10 years <i>Ans.</i> (B) 6 years	1
4.	"Equal pay for equal work." This principle is (A) Socialist principles (B) Gandhian principles (C) Liberal principles (D) Humanitarian principle <i>Ans.</i> (A) Socialist principles	1
5.	The Custodian of our constitution is the (A) President (B) Prime Minister (C) Parliament (D) Supreme Court <i>Ans.</i> (D) Supreme Court	1
6.	The Governor is appointed by (A) The Prime Minister (B) The President (C) The Vice-President (D) Chief Judge for a State <i>Ans.</i> (B) The President	1
7.	The lower house of the State Legislature is (A) Vidhan Sabha (B) Vidhan Parishad (C) Vidhan Mandala (D) Vidhan Soudha <i>Ans.</i> (A) Vidhan Sabha	1
8.	The highest court in a state (A) Lok Adalat (B) Session Court (C) High Court (D) Civil Court <i>Ans.</i> (C) High Court	1
9.	The backbone of Panchayat Raj system is (A) Village Panchayat (B) Taluk Panchayat (C) Gram Sabha (D) Zilla Panchayat <i>Ans.</i> (C) Gram Sabha	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks																												
10.	<p>The headquarters of Karnataka Public Service Commission is at</p> <p>(A) Belagavi (B) Kalaburagi (C) Mysuru (D) Bengaluru</p> <p>Ans. (D) Bengaluru</p>	1																												
11.	<p>II. Match the following list 'A' with list 'B' and write the answer along with its letter of alphabet :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5 × 1 = 5</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>A</i></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>B</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) The President</td> <td>i) Head of Rajya Sabha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) The Vice President</td> <td>ii) Head of the Nation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) The Prime Minister</td> <td>iii) Assistant Minister to Cabinet Minister</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) The Speaker</td> <td>iv) Head of the Union Government</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Deputy Minister</td> <td>v) Head of Lok Sabha</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vi) They assist Cabinet rank and State Ministers</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>vii) Assistant Minister to State Minister</td> </tr> </table> <p>Ans.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>A</i></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>B</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) The President</td> <td>ii) Head of the Nation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) The Vice President</td> <td>i) Head of Rajya Sabha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) The Prime Minister</td> <td>iv) Head of the Union Government</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) The Speaker</td> <td>v) Head of Lok Sabha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Deputy Minister</td> <td>vi) They assist Cabinet rank and State Ministers</td> </tr> </table>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	a) The President	i) Head of Rajya Sabha	b) The Vice President	ii) Head of the Nation	c) The Prime Minister	iii) Assistant Minister to Cabinet Minister	d) The Speaker	iv) Head of the Union Government	e) Deputy Minister	v) Head of Lok Sabha		vi) They assist Cabinet rank and State Ministers		vii) Assistant Minister to State Minister	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	a) The President	ii) Head of the Nation	b) The Vice President	i) Head of Rajya Sabha	c) The Prime Minister	iv) Head of the Union Government	d) The Speaker	v) Head of Lok Sabha	e) Deputy Minister	vi) They assist Cabinet rank and State Ministers	5
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12.	<p>III. Answer the following questions in a word or sentence each :</p> <p style="text-align: right;">15 × 1 = 15</p> <p>Who moved objective resolution in the Constituent Assembly of India ?</p> <p>Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru.</p>	1																												

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks
13.	Define Single Citizenship. <i>Ans.</i> The only citizenship that the citizens of India enjoy its national citizenship.	1
14.	When was the Right to Property removed from the list of Fundamental Rights of our constitution ? <i>Ans.</i> 1978.	1
15.	Which country influenced to adopt the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India ? <i>Ans.</i> USSR (Russia).	1
16.	Right to Information Act is very helpful to people. How ? <i>Ans.</i> — It plays a major role in combating corruption and increasing transparency in administration — Right to Information Act is helpful in rectifying the defects of laws — By contributing to the efficiency of democracy, by increasing transparency and by developing maturity the act achieves the prosperity of the people. (Any 1 point)	1
17.	What are Gandhian principles ? <i>Ans.</i> These principles have been very much influenced by Gandhian thought.	1
18.	Who has the power to declare emergency in Nation ? <i>Ans.</i> The President.	1
19.	What is meant by zero hour ? <i>Ans.</i> In the time of sessions the zero hour begins at 12 noon and goes up to the lunch time.	1
20.	When can be No Confidence Motion presented ? <i>Ans.</i> When the Council of Ministers fails to work up to the expectation.	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks						
21.	Till how many days Rajya Sabha can withheld financial bill ? <i>Ans.</i> 14 days.	1						
22.	Who administers the oath to Office to the Supreme Court Judge ? <i>Ans.</i> The President.	1						
23.	Who appoints the State Advocate General ? <i>Ans.</i> The Governor.	1						
24.	What is the main function of Revenue Court ? <i>Ans.</i> For the effective maintenance of land records, protections of records of land revenue for assessment and collection of land revenue, Revenue courts have been established.	1						
25.	Why are Lok Adalat established ? <i>Ans.</i> — To avoid delay in the delivery of justice — Lok Adalat decides cases by means of negotiation of both the parties of a case. (Any one point)	1						
26.	What are the members of City Corporation called as ? <i>Ans.</i> Corporators.	1						
IV.	Answer the following questions in about two to four sentences / points each : 14 × 2 = 28							
27.	Mention the differences between Flexible and Rigid constitution. <i>Ans.</i>							
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28.	Name the kinds of justice. <i>Ans.</i> Types of Justice — Social justice — Economic justice — Political justice.	2
29.	Briefly state the importance of the Preamble of our Constitution. <i>Ans.</i> — It is a part of constitution — The blue print of administration — The essence of the constitution — Basic of national life — The mirror of aims and objectives — The jewel of the constitution. (Any 4 points)	2
30.	Explain the features of Fundamental Rights. <i>Ans.</i> — They are not absolute — They are justiciable — They are enforceable — They are restricted.	2
31.	Which are the programmes implemented on the basis of 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
32.	Which are the two houses of the Parliament ? <i>Ans.</i> — Rajya Sabha — Lok Sabha.	2
33.	Which are the fields considered by the President while nominating members to Rajya Sabha ? <i>Ans.</i> The President of India nominates 12 members to Rajya Sabha from the field of Arts, Science, Literature and Social services etc.	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks
34.	<p>What are the qualifications required to become a Judge of the Supreme Court ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — He must be a citizen of India — He must have served as a Judge of a High Court at least for 5 years — He must have served as an Advocate of a High Court at least for 10 years — He must be a legal expert in the eyes of the President. 	2
35.	<p>Mention the original jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — To enquire and decide the directly filed cases — Disputes on violation of Fundamental Rights — Disputes on the election of the President and Vice-President — Inter-state disputes and centre-state disputes. 	2
36.	<p>Explain the necessity of the public interest litigation.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Public interest litigation can be stated as filing case by a public spirited person or an organisation in any court of law on matters related to public interest — It has been considered as a judicial tool of social transformation — For example, Terrorism, Air pollution, Road safety, Environmental protection. 	2
37.	<p>Give two examples for liberal principles.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Uniform Civil Code enforcement — Separation of judiciary from the executive — Free and compulsory education for children — Promoting international peace and harmony — Preservation of historical monuments and objects. <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks
38.	<p>Mention the methods of election to the members of Vidhan Parishad.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — $\frac{1}{3}$ means, 25 members are elected by the members of Vidhan Sabha — $\frac{1}{3}$ means, 25 members are elected by local bodies — $\frac{1}{12}$ members are elected by teachers constituency — $\frac{1}{12}$ members are elected by Graduates constituency — $\frac{1}{6}$ members are nominated by the Governor from among persons who rendered valuable service in different areas. 	2
39.	<p>Which are the powers and functions of the Speaker of Vidhana Sabha ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Presiding over the meetings of Vidhan Sabha — He maintains peace and discipline — He maintains decency, decorum and dignity of the house — He adjourns and suspends the sessions of the house — He initiates actions against those members who disrespect the house. 	2
40.	<p>Write a short note on Joint Public Service Commission.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A Joint Public Service Commission can be established for two or more states of the Indian Union — For example, there is a Joint Public Service Commission for north eastern states like Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram — It is located in Guwahati-Dispur, the Capital of Assam. 	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks														
V.	Answer the following questions in about five to six sentences each :															
	6 × 3 = 18															
41.	<p>Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Biggest Written Constitution — Blend of Rigidity of flexibility — 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 <p>(Any 6 points)</p>	3														
42.	<p>What are the qualifications required to become a member of Lok Sabha ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — He must be a citizen of India — He must have completed 25 years of age — He shall not hold any office of profit — He must not be a criminal — He must not be a insolvent — He must not be a mentally unsound — He must have all other qualifications fixed by the parliament periodically. <p>(Any 6 points)</p>	3														
43.	<p>List out the differences between Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights ?</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>— Positive in nature</td> <td>— Negative in nature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— Not justiciable</td> <td>— Justiciable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— Community centred</td> <td>— Individual centred</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— Required for strengthening social and economic democracy</td> <td>— Required for the development of political democracy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— Official ends of the government</td> <td>— Means to the ends</td> </tr> <tr> <td>— They are in Part-IV of constitution</td> <td>— They are in Part-III of constitution</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Directive Principles of State Policy	Fundamental Rights	— Positive in nature	— Negative in nature	— Not justiciable	— Justiciable	— Community centred	— Individual centred	— Required for strengthening social and economic democracy	— Required for the development of political democracy	— Official ends of the government	— Means to the ends	— They are in Part-IV of constitution	— They are in Part-III of constitution	3
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks
44.	<p>Explain the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The Chief Minister is the leader of State Government — Chief Minister presides over the meetings of the cabinet — He communicates the details on the formation of policies and laws relating to state administration to the Governor — He functions as a channel of communication between the Governor and the Ministers — He enjoys the power to distribute and reshuffle portfolios — He maintains cooperation and coordination between departments — He has power to recommend on the dissolution of Vidhan Sabha — He acts as the leader of Vidhan Sabha — He plays a major role in the formulation of Government policies. <p>(Any 6 points)</p>	3
45.	<p>How does the High Court have control over the Subordinate Courts ?</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The High Court has power to appoint the administrative staff of the subordinate courts — The High Court has power to frame rules of service of its administrative staff — With the approval of the Governor the High Court makes rules for determining the salary, allowances, leave, pension etc. for its administrative staff — The High Court supervises the activities of all the Subordinate Courts in the state — The High Court can take a case from the lower courts — Appeals can also be made to the High Court on the verdict given by the District Court on the judgement of a Subordinate court — To see that subordinate courts should not give justice beyond their jurisdiction — The High Court has complete control over the district court and the other subordinate courts. <p>(Any 6 points)</p>	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Marks
46.	<p>Explain the functions of the State Service Commission.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — To conduct competitive examination to select the candidates for state service — To advise the State Governments on methods of recruitment — To advise the State Government on the principles of transfer and promotion — To advise the State Government relating to extension of service and reappointment of retired officers — To submit a detail annual report to the Governor on its functions — If Governor wants to advise him on issue of civil services. 	3
VI.	<p>Answer the question in about eight to ten sentences / points : 1 × 4 = 4</p>	
47.	<p>Explain the functions of Village Panchayat.</p> <p><i>Ans.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Preparing annual plans for overall development of villages within its jurisdiction — Promotion of Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Dairy, Poultry and Fisheries — Promoting Rural and Cottage industries — Supply of drinking water and regulation of water pollution — Implementation of poverty elevation programmes — Establishment and management of libraries — Regulation of markets, fairs and festivals — Promoting informal and adult education — Development of women and children — Promoting non-conventional sources of energy — Protection of public park and playgrounds — Supervising public distribution system — Welfare of physically challenged people — Promoting rural sanitation. <p>(Any 8 points)</p>	4