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

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್/ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್, 2022
S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH/APRIL, 2022

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು
MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 11. 04. 2022]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **97-E**

Date : 11. 04. 2022]

CODE No. : **97-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh & Regular Repeater)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80

[Max. Marks : 80

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.	Supreme Court was established in 1773 at (A) Delhi (B) Bangalore (C) Bombay (D) Calcutta. Ans. (D) Calcutta	1

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[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	2.	In 1934, the creation of a constituent assembly was strongly emphasized by (A) Motilal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi (C) Manavendranath Roy (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Ans. (C) Manavendranath Roy	1
	3.	Our constitution was adopted on (A) 11th December, 1944 (B) 26th November, 1949 (C) 26th January, 1951 (D) 23rd March, 1956. Ans. (B) 26th November, 1949	1
	4.	“Preamble is a yardstick of measuring the worth of the constitution” stated by (A) Thakur Das Bhargava (B) D. P. Kethan (C) B. L. Mittar (D) K. M. Munshi. Ans. (A) Thakur Das Bhargava	1
	5.	Article 21A of our constitution is related to (A) Fundamental duties (B) free and compulsory education (C) appointment of the Prime minister (D) removal of the President. Ans. (B) Free and compulsory education	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	6.	Fundamental duties were included in our constitution in the year (A) 1976 (B) 1986 (C) 1996 (D) 2006. Ans. (A) 1976	1
	7.	“The Directive Principles of State Policy form the inner soul of the constitution” is stated by (A) K. C. Wheare (B) H. J. Laski (C) Granville Austin (D) N. Madhavarao. Ans. (C) Granville Austin	1
	8.	The cases decided by the District Session Courts are (A) disputes between states (B) water disputes (C) civil cases (D) criminal cases. Ans. (D) Criminal cases	1
	9.	The headquarters of Karnataka Public Service Commission is at (A) Bengaluru (B) Mangalore (C) Mysore (D) Belagavi. Ans. (A) Bengaluru	1
	10.	The headquarters of Joint Public Service Commission of north-eastern states is at (A) Imphal (B) Dispur (C) Kohima (D) Agartala. Ans. (B) Dispur	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks																												
II.	11.	Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and write the answer along with its letter of alphabet : 5 × 1 = 5 <table><tr><td style="text-align:center"><i>A</i></td><td style="text-align:center"><i>B</i></td></tr><tr><td>a) The Chairman of Drafting Committee</td><td>i) B. N. Rao</td></tr><tr><td>b) The permanent President of Constituent Assembly</td><td>ii) Jawaharlal Nehru</td></tr><tr><td>c) The Vice-President of Constituent Assembly</td><td>iii) Sachchidananda Sinha</td></tr><tr><td>d) The temporary President of Constituent Assembly</td><td>iv) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar</td></tr><tr><td>e) The Constitutional Advisor</td><td>v) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>vi) H. C. Mukherjee</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>vii) Mahatma Gandhi.</td></tr></table> <i>Ans.</i> <table><tr><td style="text-align:center"><i>A</i></td><td style="text-align:center"><i>B</i></td></tr><tr><td>a) The Chairman of Drafting Committee</td><td>iv) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar</td></tr><tr><td>b) The permanent President of Constituent Assembly</td><td>v) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad</td></tr><tr><td>c) The Vice-President of Constituent Assembly</td><td>vi) H. C. Mukherjee</td></tr><tr><td>d) The temporary President of Constituent Assembly</td><td>iii) Sachchidananda Sinha</td></tr><tr><td>e) The Constitutional Advisor</td><td>i) B. N. Rao</td></tr></table>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	a) The Chairman of Drafting Committee	i) B. N. Rao	b) The permanent President of Constituent Assembly	ii) Jawaharlal Nehru	c) The Vice-President of Constituent Assembly	iii) Sachchidananda Sinha	d) The temporary President of Constituent Assembly	iv) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	e) The Constitutional Advisor	v) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad		vi) H. C. Mukherjee		vii) Mahatma Gandhi.	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	a) The Chairman of Drafting Committee	iv) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	b) The permanent President of Constituent Assembly	v) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad	c) The Vice-President of Constituent Assembly	vi) H. C. Mukherjee	d) The temporary President of Constituent Assembly	iii) Sachchidananda Sinha	e) The Constitutional Advisor	i) B. N. Rao	
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5

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
III.		Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 15 × 1 = 15	
	12.	When was Consumer Court established ? <i>Ans.</i> 1986	1
	13.	Why is Lok Adalat established ? <i>Ans.</i> — to prevent delay — to compromise	1
	14.	What is the importance of Article 315 of our constitution ? <i>Ans.</i> Establishment of Union Public Service Commission	1
	15.	What is the term of office of the members of State Public Service Commission ? <i>Ans.</i> 6 years / 65 years of age	1
	16.	Who is the 'father of Karnataka Panchayat Raj System' ? <i>Ans.</i> Ramakrishna Hegde	1
	17.	From which constitution are the Directive Principles of State Policy borrowed ? <i>Ans.</i> Ireland constitution	1
	18.	Under which articles are the Directive Principles of State Policy explained ? <i>Ans.</i> From Articles 36 to 51	1
	19.	How is the word quo-warranto derived ? <i>Ans.</i> Latin word	1
	20.	What is the meaning of the word Habeas Corpus ? <i>Ans.</i> to have the body of	1

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	21.	What did Dr. B. R. Ambedkar call the Article 32 of our constitution ? <i>Ans.</i> soul and heart of the constitution	1
	22.	What is Fraternity ? <i>Ans.</i> — living together without discrimination — spirit of brotherhood.	1
	23.	What is the opinion of Jawaharlal Nehru on secularism ? <i>Ans.</i> Secularism is not only related to material life but also spiritual life.	1
	24.	Although England is a democratic state, it is not a Republic. Why ? <i>Ans.</i> King / Queen continues to be in office on hereditary.	1
	25.	Which Act provided separate electoral college for muslims ? <i>Ans.</i> 1909 Act / Morley-Minto reforms.	1
	26.	Why did K. C. Wheare call our constitution as a balanced constitution ? <i>Ans.</i> Partly rigid and partly flexible.	1
IV.		Answer the following questions in about two to four sentences each : 14 × 2 = 28	
	27.	Explain the principles of secularism. <i>Ans.</i> — All the religions shall have equal status — State must be neutral on matters of religion — Life based on cooperation — Secularization of social life.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	28.	Name the philosophical pillars of Indian political system. <i>Ans.</i> — Justice — Liberty — Equality — Fraternity	2
	29.	What are the features of Fundamental rights ? <i>Ans.</i> — not absolute — justifiable — enforceable — restricted	2
	30.	Right to Information Act is necessary in democratic system. Justify. <i>Ans.</i> — combating corruption — transparency in administration — enhancing accountability — rectifying the defects of laws.	2
	31.	Mention the features of Directive Principles of State Policy. <i>Ans.</i> — creation of welfare state — building a society on the basis of liberty, equality etc.	2
	32.	How is social and economic progress achieved by State and Central Government ? <i>Ans.</i> — Land reforms — establishment of Panchayat Raj — equal pay for equal work — free and compulsory education.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	33.	List out Liberal Principles. <i>Ans.</i> — Uniform civil code enforcement — Separation of judiciary from the executive — Free and compulsory education — Promoting peace and harmony — Preservation of historical monuments.	2
	34.	Name the revenue courts. <i>Ans.</i> — Tahsildar court — Assistant Commissioners court — District Magistrate court — Commissioner court — Revenue Board.	2
	35.	What are the exemptions given to judges of High Court ? <i>Ans.</i> — Judgment given should not be condemned — Salary and other allowance cannot be reduced.	2
	36.	Name the Standing Committees of Zilla Panchayat. <i>Ans.</i> — General Committee — Finance and Planning Committee — Social Justice Committee — Education and Health Committee — Agriculture and Industrial Committee.	2
	37.	Who are the members of Taluk Panchayat ? <i>Ans.</i> — elected members — members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha — members of Legislative Assembly and Council — $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Panchayat Presidents.	2

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	38.	How is the administration of cantonment areas carried out ? <i>Ans.</i> — Functions in defence areas — direct supervision of defence — high rank military officers.	2
	39.	How can the members of Union Public Service Commission be removed ? <i>Ans.</i> — misbehaviour charges are proved — economically insolvent — holding an office of profit — proved to be physically incapacitated.	2
	40.	What are the qualifications required to become the member of State Public Service Commission ? <i>Ans.</i> — Served at least 10 years under government — prestigious persons in different fields.	2
V.		Answer the following questions in about <i>three to six</i> sentences each : 6 × 3 = 18	
	41.	The Government of India Act of 1935 has played an important role in formation of our constitution. How ? <i>Ans.</i> — Union and provincial autonomy — Diarchy at centre — Bicameral legislature — Central and State list — Distribution of powers — Establishment of Reserve Bank of India.	3

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks				
	42.	Name the fundamental rights given to Indians. Ans. — Equality — freedom — against exploitation — freedom of religion — cultural and educational rights — constitutional remedies.	3				
	43.	Differentiate Directive Principles of State Policies and Fundamental Rights. Ans. <table><tr><th>Directive Principles</th><th>Fundamental rights</th></tr><tr><td> — positive — not justiciable — community centred — official ends — strengthening social and economic democracy </td><td> — negative — justiciable — individual centred — means of ends — developing political democracy </td></tr></table>	Directive Principles	Fundamental rights	— positive — not justiciable — community centred — official ends — strengthening social and economic democracy	— negative — justiciable — individual centred — means of ends — developing political democracy	3
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— positive — not justiciable — community centred — official ends — strengthening social and economic democracy	— negative — justiciable — individual centred — means of ends — developing political democracy						
	44.	Explain the Preamble of our constitution. Ans. — We, the people of India — Sovereign country — Secular and socialist — Democratic republic — Social, economic and political justice — Liberty.	3				

Qn. Nos.	Sub. Qn.No.	Value Points	Marks
	45.	Explain the original jurisdiction of the High Court. <i>Ans.</i> — Custodian of fundamental rights — Transfer of cases — Direction to subordinate courts — Directly deal high profile cases — Contempt of courts — Company laws.	3
	46.	Mention the functions of Mahanagar Palike. <i>Ans.</i> — administration of corporation — preparation of budget — construction works — maintenance — registration — permission and control — maintenance of sanitation — controlling adulteration — protection of monuments.	3
VI.		Answer the question in about <i>eight to ten</i> sentences / points : 1 × 4 = 4	
	47.	What are the functions of Gram Panchayat ? <i>Ans.</i> — Preparing annual plan — development of agriculture — encouragement for cottage industries — eradication of poverty — controlling pollution — maintenance of library — informal education — developing non-conventional sources — protection of parks — providing rural sanitation.	4