



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION (PRE UNIVERSITY)

REVISED QUESTION BANK (2024-25)

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE (29)

FIRST YEAR P U C

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CHAPTER -1
POLITICAL SCIENCE AS A DISCIPLINE

PART-A

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer

1. Look at the picture and mark the Father of Political science



- a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Socrates d) Rousseau
2. Who studied political science first scientifically
a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Socrates d) Paul Janet
3. Who said that political science is a supreme science?
a) Jean bodin b) Herman finer c) Machavelli d) Aristotle
4. Who said, Man is a social animal
a) Aristotle b) Plato c) Socrates d) Paul Janet
5. The root word of politics
a) Lag b) Polis c) Supernus d) Civitas
6. Political science belongs to the branch of
a) Biology b) chemistry c) physics d) social science
7. How many constitutions did Aristotle studied to write the 'Politics'
a) 150 b)200 c) 158 d) 250
8. Athens and sparta belongs to which country
a) France b) Greek c) England d) Germany

II. Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks :

(city states, Politics, Goudwin and Merry walstone Craft, Paris, James Charlesworth)

1. The International political science conference was held at -----
2. _____ participated in the Philadelphia Political science conference.
3. _____ is the meaning of the word Polis.
4. The term Political science first used by -----
5. _____ is the famous book of Aristotle.

III. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 'The Republic' | a) A feature of science |
| 2. Russian Revolution | b) Plato |
| 3. Machiavelli | c) Karlmarx |
| 4. Practical | d) 'The Prince' |

IV. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1. Name any one city-state of Ancient Greece.
2. What is political science?
3. Who said, 'the study of political science begins with Aristotle'?
4. Where was 1948 international political science conference held?
5. Who said that "who is unable to live in society, must be either a beast or God?"

PART- B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. Define political science.
2. Name the divisions of the scope of political science.
3. What is the subject matter of political science?
4. How is man a social animal?
5. What is the scope of political science?
6. Look at the picture and Write about Greek city-states.



7. In which of the ancient Indian works do we find references of state administration?
8. When and where was the International political science conference held?
9. Who are called the Greek Philosopher Trio?

PART - C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Discuss the evolution of political science.
2. Explain the nature of political science.
3. Explain the scope of political science.
4. Is political science a science? Explain.

PART-D

VII. Answer the following questions in 30-40 sentences each

1. Explain the nature and scope of political science.
2. Explain the relevance of the study of political science in the contemporary world.
3. Is political science a science or an art? Explain.

PART – E

(For Visually challenged students)

Q.No. I. 1. Who is the father of Political Science?

Q.No. V. 6. Write a note on Greek City States.

CHAPTER - 2

STATE

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer

- Population of the state according to Plato
 - 10000
 - 15000
 - 6000
 - 5040
- The root word of the term Nation
 - Polis
 - Natio
 - liber
 - parlor
- Who propounded the sapthanga theory
 - Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Socrates
 - Kautilya
- The primary Elements of the state
 - Population
 - Territory
 - Government
 - Sovereignty
- Who used the term State first ?
 - Kautilya
 - Machiavelli
 - Plato
 - Rousseau

II. Answer the following questions by filling the blanks (State, Government, Stagira, Ancient Romans,)

- _____ is called the State as Civitas.
- _____ is called as the association of associations.
- _____ is the Agent of the State.
- _____ is the best example of city-states.

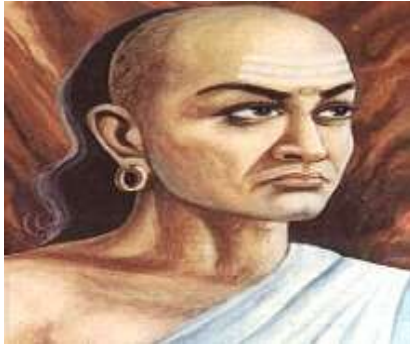
III. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Essential human organisation | a) legislature |
| 2. Organs of the Govt. | b) State |
| 3. Liberty | c) lions clubs |
| 4. International Association | d) liber |

IV Answer the following questions in one sentence each

- What is a state?
- What is the main purpose of a state?
- Who is the author the book "The Prince"?
- Which is the supreme of all the associations?
- Who said that population of the state should be 10,000?

6. Look at the picture and write the author of the book Arthashastra?



7. Who said that Good people build a good state?

8. What is territory?

9. What is government?

10. Which organ is called as the Heart and soul of the state?

11. Look at this below pictures and write its meaning.



12. What is society?

13. Who said society is the web of social relationship?

14. Which is known as the crown association?

15. What is the root word of the term Nation?

16. What is Nation?

PART-B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. Write the meaning of State?

2. Name any two theories of the origin of the State?

3. What is welfare state?

4. Name the four elements of a State.

5. Write any two advantages of limited population

6. Look at the below picture and name the two highest populated countries



7. Name any two advantages of small territory.
8. Write any two advantages of large territory.
9. Name any two states with large territory.
10. Name any two states which have small territory.
11. Mention the organs of Government
12. Write any two differences between the State and society.
13. What is an association? Give an example.
14. Write any two differences between the State and association.
15. Write any two differences between the State and Nation.

PART-C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Explain the importance of State.
2. What is sovereignty? Explain the two aspects.
3. What are the differences between State and society?
4. Distinguish between State and Association.
5. Refer the below picture and write the distinction between State and Nation.



PART- D

VII. Answer the following questions in 30-40 sentence each

1. What is State? Explain its elements.

PART – E

(For Visually challenged students)

Q.No. IV. 6. Who is the author of Arthashastra?

Q.No. IV. 11. Write the meaning of Associations.

Q.No. V. 6. Write the two largest populated countries.

Q.No. VI. 5. Explain the distinctions of State and Nation.

CHAPTER - 3
BASIC POLITICAL CONCEPTS

PART-A

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer

1. The root word of sovereignty
a. liber b. lag c. liberty d. superanus
2. Who was the proponent of external sovereignty
a. Jean Bodin b. Hugo Grotius c. Thomas Hobbes d. John Locke
3. Who was the proponent of Internal sovereignty
a. John Locke b. Hugo Grotius c. Thomas Hobbes d. Jean Bodin
4. Who was the proponent of legal sovereignty
a. John Locke b. Hugo Grotius c. Thomas Hobbes d. Jean Bodin
5. Who was the proponent of popular sovereignty
a. J J Rousseau b. Hugo Grotius c. John Locke d. Jean Bodin

**II. Answer the following questions by filling the blanks
(De Republica, 1789, Political Sovereignty)**

1. The French Revolution took place on -----
2. John Lock is considered as an exponent of -----Sovereignty
3. The book written by Jean bodin is -----

III. Match The Following

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Jean Bodin | a) England |
| 2. Root word of Law | b) Six Books on the Republic |
| 3. Rule of Law | c) Lag |
| 4. Ordinance | d) 1776 |
| 5. American freedom revolution | e) President/Governor |

IV. Answer the following questions in ONE sentence each

1. What is sovereignty?
2. What is law?
3. What is the basis of moral law?
4. What is the other name of municipal law?
5. What is ordinance ?

6. What is administrative law?
7. Who makes laws in India?
8. What is the meaning of Liberty
9. Which is the root word of liberty?
10. What is the meaning of equality?
11. Refer the below picture and write the revolution which upheld the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity?



12. What is economic right?

PART-B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each

1. Define sovereignty.
2. What are the two aspects of sovereignty?
3. Define law.
4. Look at this below picture and mention which law is violated



5. Mention any 2 kinds of law.
6. What is the meaning of liberty?
7. Mention any two economic liberties.
8. Mention any two political rights.

9. What is national law?
10. Write the meaning of ordinance and who issues it?
11. What is internal sovereignty?
12. What is external sovereignty?
13. Define rights

PART-C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Explain the features of sovereignty.
2. Write a note on economic liberty.
3. Refer the below picture and write the kinds of equality.



4. Explain the kinds of law.

PART-D

VII. Answer the following questions in 30-40 sentences each

1. What is law? Explain its kinds
2. Explain the meaning and kinds of rights.
3. Explain the meaning and kinds of liberty.
4. Describe the political rights.
5. Explain the economic rights.

PART – E

(For Visually challenged students)

- Q.No. IV. 11. Which revolution upholds the ideals of equality, liberty and fraternity?
- Q.No. V. 4. What is Common Law?

CHAPTER - 4
CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

PART-A

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer

1. The root word of constitution
 - a. Constitute
 - b. Lag
 - c. superanus
 - d. liber
2. The largest constitution in the world
 - a. India
 - b. America
 - c. England
 - d. Canada
3. Look at the following picture and name the smallest constitution in the world.



- a. America
 - b. India
 - c. Canada
 - d. England
4. Example for democratic government
 - a. china
 - b. Russia
 - c. India
 - d. North Korea
5. who said by the people , for the people of the people
 - a. Abram linken
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Lord Bryce
 - d. Gettle
6. Look at the following picture and name the dictator of Germany



- a. Hitler
 - b. Musoloni
 - c. Kamal Pasha
 - d. Junata

II. Answer the following questions by filling the blanks

(America, England Constitution, U.K, demos & kratos, Italy)

1. _____ is the best example for Unwritten Constitution.
2. _____ is the best example for Modern Dictatorship.
3. The root word of Democracy is _____
4. The best example for Federal Government _____
5. The best example for Unitary Government _____

III. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Written Constitution | a) England |
| 2. Flexible Constitution | b) Switzerland |
| 3. Direct Democracy | c) North Korea |
| 4. Dictatorial Government | d) Temporary system of Govt. |
| 5. Ancient Dictatorship | e) Deliberately drafted |

IV. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1. What is constitution?
2. What is constitutional government?
3. What is written constitution?
4. What is unwritten constitution?
5. What is rigid constitution?
6. What is flexible constitution?
7. What is democratic government?
8. What is dictatorial government?
9. What is parliamentary government?
10. What is presidential government?
11. What is the root word of federation?
12. What is a federal government?
13. What is unitary government?

PART-B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each

1. Define constitution.
2. Define written constitution.
3. Define unwritten constitution.
4. Define rigid constitution.
5. Define flexible constitution.
6. Write the meaning of democratic government.
7. What do you mean by dictatorial government?

8. What is the meaning of parliamentary government?
9. What is the meaning of presidential government?
10. What do you mean by federal government?
11. Write the meaning of unitary government

PART-C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Explain the significance of constitution.
2. Describe the characteristics of constitutional government.
3. Explain the features of written constitution.
4. Explain the features of unwritten constitution.
5. Explain the features of rigid constitution.
6. Explain the features of flexible constitution
7. Describe the essential elements of Ideal constitution.
8. Explain the features of unitary government.
9. Explain the features of federal government.

PART-D

VII. Answer the following questions in 20-30 sentences each

1. Write the meaning and significance of the constitution.
2. Distinguish between written and unwritten constitution.
3. Distinguish between rigid and flexible constitution.
4. Refer the below picture and write the features of Democratic Government.



5. Explain the features of dictatorial government.
6. Explain the features of parliamentary government.

7. Explain the features of presidential government.
8. Distinguish between democratic and dictatorial Government.
9. Distinguish between parliamentary and presidential government.
10. Distinguish between federal and unitary government.

PART – E
(For Visually challenged students)

- Q.No. I. 3. Which is the smallest constitution in the world?
- Q.No. I. 6. Who is the Dictator of Germany?
- Q.No. VII. 4. Explain the features of Democratic Government.

CHAPTER - 5
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

I. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer

1. The chairman of Indian constituent assembly
 - a. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - b. Mahatma Gandhi
 - c. Dr. Rajendraprasad
 - d. Sardarvalabha Bhi Patel
2. The chairman of drafting committee
 - a. Dr. B.R Ambedkar
 - b. Jawahr lal Nehru
 - c. Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. Dr. Rajendraprasad
3. The Indian constitution was adopted in the year
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1950
 - c. 1945
 - d. 1949
4. The Indian constitution came into existence in the year
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1950
 - c. 1945
 - d. 1949
5. How many articles exist now in our constitution
 - a. 463
 - b. 300.
 - c. 200
 - d. 500
6. Which part of the constitution refers to fundamental Rights
 - a. Part -1
 - b. Part -2
 - c. Part - 3.
 - d. Part- 4 A.
7. Which part of the constitution refers to fundamental duties
 - a. Part -2
 - b. Part -1
 - c. Part - 3.
 - d. Part- 4 A.
8. When did fundamental duties incorporated in the constitution
 - a. 1970
 - b. 1975
 - c. 1976
 - d. 1977
9. Fundamental rights are provided in the following articles
 - a. 12 to 14
 - b. 12 to 25
 - c. 12 to 30
 - d. 12 to 35
10. How many fundamental rights are there in the constitution?
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 3
 - d. 6
- 11 . How many fundamental duties are there in the constitution?
 - a. 5
 - b. 7
 - c. 3
 - d. 11
12. Free and compulsory education provides to all children in the age group of
 - a. 1 to 14
 - b. 6 to 14
 - c. 6 to 18
 - d. 6 to 21
13. Who described the Right to constitutional remedies as the heart of the Indian Constitution?
 - a. Dr. B.R Ambedkar
 - b. Jawahr lal Nehru
 - c. Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. Dr. Rajendraprasad

**II. Answer the following questions by filling the blanks
(Constitution Day, 2002, 1976, Part – IV)**

1. RTE came in the year _____
2. The term secularism was added in the constitution in the year _____
3. The directive principals of state polies are in _____ part
4. We celebrate the day as _____ in 26th November of every year.

III. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Abolition of Untouchability | a) Defence |
| 2. Centre list | b) Article 32 |
| 3. Right to Constitutional remedies | c) To produce the body within 24 hours |
| 4. Fundamental Duties | d) Article 17 |
| 5. Habeas Corpus | e) 11 |

IV. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1. Who was elected as a temporary president of the constituent assembly?
2. How many members were there in the constituent assembly?
3. When did the drafting committee submit the draft of the Indian constitution?
4. When did the constituent assembly accept the draft of Indian constitution?
5. How many articles exist in the original constitution?
6. How much time has been taken by the constituent assembly to make the Indian constitution?
7. Who described the preamble as the Political horoscope of the constitution?
8. Mention the word which was added to the preamble by the 42nd amendment.
9. Name the part which contains the fundamental rights.
10. Which amendment removes the right to property from fundamental rights?

PART-B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. What is a preamble?
2. What is the meaning of socialist state.

3. Examine this picture and write a meaning of the secular nation



4. What do you mean by republic state?
5. What do you mean by fundamental rights?
6. What do you mean by directive principles of state policy?
7. Give the meaning of single citizenship.
8. List out the fundamental rights.
9. Name the different kind of writs.
10. What do you mean by universal adult franchise?
11. Name the freedoms mentioned in article 19 of the constitution.

PART - C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Give an introductory note on Indian constitution.
2. Write a note on the constituent assembly.
3. Examine this picture and write a brief note on the drafting committee of the Indian constitution



4. Examine this picture and write a brief note on the preamble of the constitution.



6. List out the fundamental duties of Indian citizens.

7. Explain the different kinds of writs.

8. Write a short note on RTE.

PART-D

IV. Answer the following questions in 30 -40 sentences each

1. Explain the salient features of the Indian constitution.

2. Explain the fundamental rights of Indian citizens

PART – E

(For Visually challenged students)

Q.No. V. 3. What is Secular State?

Q.No. VI. 3. Write a brief note on the drafting committee of the Indian constitution

Q.No. VI. 4. Write a brief note on the preamble of the constitution.

CHAPTER - 6

LEGISLATURE

PART-A

I. Answer the following questions by choosing correct answers

1. The chairperson of the Rajya Sabha
 - a. Vice President
 - b. President
 - c. Speaker
 - d. Prime minister
2. The term of the Loka sabha
 - a. 3 years
 - b. 4 years
 - c. 5 years
 - d. 6 years
3. Money bill is first introduced in
 - a. Loka sabha
 - b. Rajya sabha
 - c. Vidhana parishat
 - d. All the above
4. Number of members nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President
 - a. 10
 - b. 11
 - c. 12
 - d. 15
5. The tenure of the members of Rajya sabha
 - a. 6 years
 - b. 5 years
 - c. 4 years
 - d. 3 years
6. Which state has maximum strength in the Loka sabha
 - a. Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Karnataka
 - d. Bihar
7. The maximum strength of the Vidhana parishad should not cross
 - a. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the vidhana sabha
 - b. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the vidhana sabha of
 - c. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the vidhana sabha
 - d. $\frac{1}{5}$ of the vidhana sabha
8. Who has the power to dissolves the lok sabha
 - a. Vice president
 - b. President
 - c. prime minister
 - d. deputy prime minister
9. The spirit of laws book was written by
 - a. Montesco
 - b. Plato
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. John Lock
10. The president of India is elected by the
 1. Member of Vidhana sabha
 2. Members of vidhana parishat
 3. Members of lok sabha
 4. Members of rajya sabha
 - a. 1 and 2
 - b. 2 and 3
 - c. 1 and 4
 - d. 1 , 3 and 4
11. Which house is called the permanent house
 - a. Rajaya sabha
 - b. Lower House
 - c. Lok sabha
 - d. Vidhana sabha
12. The total strength of the Karnataka vidhana sabha
 - a. 224
 - b. 222
 - c. 221
 - d. 220

II. Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks:

(5 years, 6 months. 6 years, Speaker, Vice President)

1. The maximum gap permissible between two sessions of parliament _____
2. _____presides over the Joint Session.

3. _____presides over the Rajya Sabha.
4. The tenure of the State Legislative Assembly is _____
5. The tenure of the State Legislative Council is _____

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Total members of Rajyasabha | a) President |
| 2. Ordinance | b) 250 |
| 3. Root word of Parliament | c) Congress |
| 4. American Legislature | d) 543 |
| 5. Total members of Lok sabha | e) Parlour |

IV. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1. State the primary function of the legislature.
2. What are the two Houses of the Indian Parliament?
3. Name any One House of the United Kingdom?
4. Who is an integral part of the Indian Parliament?
5. Who summons the Parliament in India to meet from time to time?
6. Who can promulgate ordinance having the same effect as a law passed by Parliament?
7. Who presides over the joint sitting of the two Houses?
8. Which is popularly elected House of Indian Parliament?
9. Who presides over the proceedings of the Loksabha?
10. Who elects the speaker of the Lok Sabha?
11. How many seats are reserved for the Union Territories in Lok Sabha?
12. When can be extended the term of the Loksabha?
13. Which Union Territory does not have representation to the Rajya Sabha?
14. Which House of the Parliament has exclusive power to create of new All India services?

PART - B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. What is legislature?
2. Name the two houses of the American Congress.
3. Which part of the constitution deals with the Indian Parliament?
4. Write the qualifications of the Loksabha.

5. Write two important functions of the speaker.
6. What is a quorum of the House?
7. Who can abolish or create the Legislative Councils of a state?
8. Who dissolve the legislative assembly?
9. Mention the three types of legislative procedures.
10. What are the responsibilities of joint sitting of the House?
11. Write two functions of the speaker of the Vidhana Sabha.
12. Mention the qualifications of members of Rajya Sabha.

PART - C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Write the meaning and significance of legislature.
2. Write a short note on the Indian Parliament.
3. Examine the following the picture and write about the composition of the Lok sabha



4. Describe the composition of Rajya Sabha.
5. Explain the powers and functions of the Lok Sabha..
6. Explain powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha.
7. Discuss the financial powers of both the Houses of Parliament.
8. Write a short note on the composition of the Vidhana Sabha
9. Write a short note on the composition of the Vidhana Parishad.
10. Discuss the powers and functions of the Vidhana Sabha.
11. Discuss the powers and functions of the Vidhana Parishad.
12. Discuss the powers and functions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha.
13. Discuss the role of the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
14. What are the three readings of the law making process? Explain.

15. Write a brief note on the powers of the President in the approval of law.

PART - D

VII. Answer the following questions in 20-30 sentences each

1. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Lok Sabha.
2. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Rajyasabha.
3. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Vidhana Sabha.
4. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Vidhana Parishad.
5. Explain the role, powers and functions of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
6. Explain the role, powers and functions of the Speaker of the Vidhana Sabha.

PART – E

(For Visually challenged students)

Q.No. VI. 3. Write about the composition of the Lok sabha

CHAPTER - 7

EXECUTIVE

PART - A

I. Answer the following questions by choosing answer

- The head of the Executive is
 - Vice president
 - president
 - prime minister
 - deputy prime minister
- The age limit to contest in the election of President
 - 25 years
 - 30 years
 - 35 years
 - 33 years
- Who appoints the Governor
 - Vice president
 - president
 - prime minister
 - deputy prime minister
- The tenure of the Governor
 - 6 years
 - 4 years
 - 5 years
 - 3 years
- The term of the vice President of India
 - 6 years
 - 4 years
 - 5 years
 - 3 years
- Who promulgates the ordinance
 - prime minister
 - president
 - Vice president
 - deputy prime minister
- The military heads are appointed by
 - Vice President
 - President
 - Prime Minister
 - Deputy Prime Minister
- Ministers of the central government is appointed by
 - Deputy prime minister
 - President
 - Chief Justice
 - Councils Of Minister

II. Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks

(Narendra Modi, President, Governor, 5 years)

- The tenure of the President of India is _____
- _____ appoints the Chief Ministers in the State.
- _____ appoints the Chief Justice of Supreme Court.
- _____ is the Prime Minister of India.

III. Match the following:

- Vice President a) President
- Appoint the Chief of Army b) 5 years
- Enforcement of law c) Prime Minister
- Leader of Parliament d) Executive

IV. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1. What is executive?
2. What is a term of office of the President of India?
3. Look at this picture and find out which president of India has served two terms in office



4. Who appoints the Prime Minister in India?
5. Who is the Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
6. Look at this picture and name the first women chief minister in India



PART - B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. Give the meaning of Executive.
2. What are the qualifications required for the President of India?
3. Who elects the Vice President of India?
4. Name the qualifications necessary for Governor
5. Look at the picture and name the first and the present governors of Karnataka.



5. Name the three types of emergencies which the President can promulgate.
6. What are the qualifications required for the Vice President?
7. What should be the strength of Council of Ministers in Lok sabha?

PART - C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Explain the significance of Executive.
2. Refer the below picture and write the method of election to the office of the President of India.



3. Bring out the Legislative powers of the President.
4. Explain the executive powers of the President?
5. Explain the emergency powers of the President.
6. Explain the functions of Vice President of India.
7. Describe the role of Prime Minister in India.
8. Briefly explain the powers and functions of Prime Minister of India.
9. Briefly explain the powers and functions of Union Council of Ministers.
10. Briefly explain the powers and functions of Council of Ministers in a state.
11. Explain the discretionary powers of Governor.
12. Explain the functions of Chief Minister.

PART - D

VII. Answer the following questions in 30-40 sentences each

1. What is executive? Explain its significance.
2. Explain the powers and functions of the President of India.
3. Explain the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India.
4. Explain the powers and functions of the Union Council of Ministers.
5. Explain the powers and functions of the Governor of a state.
6. Explain the powers and functions of the Chief Minister of a state.
7. Explain the powers and functions of the Council of Ministers of a state.

PART – E
(For Visually challenged students)

Q.No. IV. 3. Which President of India has served for two terms in office?

Q.No. IV. 6. Name the first women chief minister in India.

Q.No. V. 5. Name the first and the present governors of Karnataka.

Q.No. VI. 2. Write the method of election to the office of the President of India.

CHAPTER - 8

JUDICIARY

PART-A

I. Answer the following questions by choosing answer

1. The supreme court of India is located in
a. Karnataka b. Uttar Pradesh c. Delhi d. Gujarat
2. The chief justice of supreme court of India is appointed by
a. President b. vice president c. Prime minister d. deputy prime minister
3. The chief justice of the high court is appointed by
a. Governor b. president c. chief minister d. vice president
4. The total strength of the judges in the supreme court of India
a. 10 b. 20 c. 25 d. 30
5. How many high courts are there in India
a. 51 b. 32 c. 40 d. 25
6. The family court act enacted in India
a. 1980 b. 1985 c. 1995 d. 2000
7. The supreme court of India was established on
a. 1947 b. 1948 c. 1949 d. 1950
8. The tenure of the chief justice of supreme court is
a. 65 years b. 60 years c. 50 years d. 62 years

II. Answer the following questions by filling the blanks (Impeachment, 1986, 190, Governor, U.S.A)

1. The consumer court act was came in _____
2. The public Interest litigation was first originated in _____
3. The district judges are appointed by-----
4. There are _____ Family Courts in India.
5. The Supreme Court Judges will be removed through _____

III. Match the following:

1. Guardian of Constitution a) 12
2. PIL b) Family Courts Act
3. High Court Judges c) Judiciary
4. 14th September 1984 d) Public Interest Litigation
5. Family Courts in Karnataka e) President

IV. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1. What is Judiciary?
2. What is the meaning of integrated judicial system?
3. What is an appeal?
4. Which is the final court of appeal?
5. What is meant by independence of the Judiciary?
6. Look at this picture and mention who is giving oath to Chief Justice of Supreme Court.



7. Who is the chief justice of the Supreme Court of India?
8. Who is the chief justice of High Court of Karnataka?
9. Where was the family court established first?
10. When was family courts act enacted in India?
11. How many family courts are there in Karnataka?

PART_B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences each

1. What is judicial review?
2. Mention the qualifications required to become a district judge?
3. Write about the salary and benefits given to the Supreme Court judge.
4. What is a Consumer Court?
5. What is Revenue Court?
6. What is Family Court?
7. Mention the qualifications required to become a judge of High Court.
8. What are the qualifications of the Supreme Court Judges?
9. What is contempt of court?
10. How is PIL filed?
11. What is Lok Adalat?
12. What is the advisory function of the Supreme Court?

PART-C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Write about the removal procedure of the Supreme Court judges?
2. Explain the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
3. Explain the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
4. Look at this picture and write a note on the composition of High court.



5. Mention the measures necessary to ensure the independence of the judiciary?
6. Write a note on Lok Adalat.
7. Write a note on Revenue court?
8. What is PIL? Explain its significance.
9. What is a family court? Explain its functions.
10. Write a note on the Consumer court.
11. Name any ten issues on which PIL can be filed?

PART - D

VII. Answer the following questions in 30-40 sentences each

1. Explain the meaning and significance of the judiciary.
2. See the below picture and write its composition and powers.



3. How is independence of the judiciary ensured? Explain the measures
4. Describe the composition and powers of the High Court.

PART – E
(For Visually challenged students)

Q.No. IV. 8. Who is authorised to deliver oath to Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

Q.No. VI. 4. Write a note on the composition of High court.

Q.No. VII. 2. Write the composition and powers of the Supreme Court of India.

CHAPTER - 9
DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

PART- A

I. Answer the following questions by choosing answer

1. The father of local self government in India is
a. Lord Ripon b. Lord Clive c. Lord Wellesley d. Lord Mountbatten
2. The first state to introduce the local self government in India
a. Karnataka b. Madhya Pradesh c. Uttar Pradesh d. Rajasthan
3. The Constitutional Amendment Act with related to the Rural local self government
a. 72 b. 73rd c. 74th d. 75th
4. The Constitutional Amendment Act with related to the Urban local self government
a. 72 b. 73rd c. 74th d. 75th
5. The 73rd and 74th amendment act came into force in
a. 1947 b. 1950 c. 1991 d. 1993

II. Answer the following questions by filling the blanks

(20 months, Mayor, Commissioner, 5000-7000, 30 months)

1. The population required to establish Grama Panchayat is _____
2. The tenure of the Chairman of Taluk Panchayat is _____
3. The tenure of the Chairman of Zilla Panchayat is _____
4. The Administrative head of the Mahanagar Palika is called as _____
5. The first citizen of a city is _____

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. P.D.O | a) Local Self Governments |
| 2. Administrator of ZP | b) Panchayat Development Officer |
| 3. B.B.M.P | c) 1 year |
| 4. Tenure of Mayor | d) Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike |
| 5. Balawanth Rai Mehta Committee | e) C.E.O. |

IV. Answer the following questions in one sentence each

1. What is the term of President of Grama Panchayat?
2. What is the tenure of Zilla Panchayat?

3. Who is the Administrative Chief of Zilla Panchayath?
4. What is the tenure of Mayor?
5. How many members nominated to Mahanagara palika?
6. How many Mahanagara palika are there in Karnataka?

PART- B

V. Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentence each

1. What is Democratic decentralization?
2. Name the three stages of Local self government according to Balwant Ray Mehta committee
3. Where and when the Panchayath raj system came in to force?
4. What is the importance of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments?
5. What is Local self government?
6. Which are the three stages of Rural Local self government?
7. Who elect the President and Vice president of Gram Panchayath?
8. Who will cast the vote in the election of President and Vice president of Taluk Panchayath?
9. Who elect the President of Zilla Panchayath?
10. Name any two standing committees of Zilla Panchayath.
11. Examine the following picture and write two functions of Mahangara palike



11. Name any two Mahanagara palikas.
12. Who elects Mayor?

PART-C

VI. Answer the following questions in 15-20 sentences each

1. Explain the meaning and importance of Democratic decentralization system.
2. Explain the 73rd constitutional amendment Act.
3. Explain the 74th constitutional amendment Act.

4. Refer the below picture and explain the composition of Gram Panchayath.



5. Explain the composition of Taluk Panchayath.

6. Explain the standing committees of Grama Panchayath.

7. Explain the constitution of Mahanagara palika.

8. Explain the standing committees and financial sources of PuraSabha.

PART-D

VI. Answer the following questions in 30-40 sentences each

1. Explain the functions of Gram Panchayath.

2. Explain the functions of Taluk Panchayath.

3. Explain the functions and constitution of Zilla Panchayath in brief.

4. Explain the powers and functions of Mahanagara palika.

5. Explain the functions and constitution of Nagara Sabha in brief

PART – E

(For Visually challenged students)

Q.No. V. 11. Write any two functions of Mahangara palike.

Q.No. VI. 4. Explain the composition of Gram Panchayath.