

Sl. No. : NNN

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 47]

Total No. of Questions : 47]

CCE RF

[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **97-E**

Code No. : **97-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 07. 04. 2017]

[Date : 07. 04. 2017

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 9-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ-12-30 ರವರೆಗೆ] [Time : 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.

ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80]

[Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This Question Paper consists of 47 objective and subjective types of questions.
2. This question paper has been sealed by reverse jacket. You have to cut on the right side to open the paper at the time of commencement of the examination. Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.
3. Follow the instructions given against both the objective and subjective types of questions.
4. Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks.
5. The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper. It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER
ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ-ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

Tear here

RF-OJ1034

[Turn over

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 Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India was
 - (A) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
 - (B) Sachindra Sinha
 - (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

2. The word 'Secularism' has been added to the Preamble of our Constitution by
 - (A) 42nd Amendment
 - (B) 45th Amendment
 - (C) 40th Amendment
 - (D) 44th Amendment.

3. The Article 21(A) of our constitution deals with
 - (A) abolition of bonded and child labour system
 - (B) free and compulsory education
 - (C) public health and harmony
 - (D) public order and ethical standards.

4. The country which calls its upper house of Parliament as 'House of Lords' is
- (A) America (B) India
(C) United Kingdom (D) Canada.
5. The headquarters of the Supreme Court is in
- (A) New Delhi (B) Bengaluru
(C) Mumbai (D) Kolkata.
6. The constitutional head of the state executive is the
- (A) Governor (B) Prime Minister
(C) Chief Minister (D) Vice-President.
7. The term of Vidhan Parishad's members is
- (A) 5 years (B) 6 years
(C) 4 years (D) 3 years.
8. The Consumer Protection Act was passed in the year
- (A) 1986 A.D. (B) 1990 A.D.
(C) 1983 A.D. (D) 1975 A.D.
9. The Directive Principles of State Policy has been borrowed from
- (A) Irish Constitution (B) English Constitution
(C) American Constitution (D) South African Constitution.

10. The person who felt that 'The President is only the nominal executive' is

- (A) M. V. Pylee (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(C) K. M. Munshi (D) V. V. Giri.

II. **Answer the following questions in a sentence each :** $14 \times 1 = 14$

11. What is Gram Sabha ?
12. Where is the headquarters of Karnataka Public Service Commission situated ?
13. The Government of India Act of 1935 is considered as an important document in the constitutional development of India. Why ?
14. What is Democracy ?
15. Who moved the objective resolution in the constituent assembly ?
16. What are the rights according to Bosanquet ?
17. Directive Principles of State Policy has been described as the 'constructive part of the constitution'. Why ?
18. Who administers the oath to the Vice-President ?
19. What is the number of members required for the Quorum of Rajya Sabha ?
20. How does the Supreme Court safeguard our constitution ?
21. Who appoints the Governor ?

22. Who presides over Vidhan Sabha ?
23. Why is Lok Adalat established ?
24. Who appoints the Chief Justice of High Court ?

III. **Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences each :**

15 × 2 = 30

25. What are the provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773 ?
26. Why India has been considered as a sovereign country ?
27. Why is the word 'Equality' adopted in the preamble of our constitution ?
28. How does Right to Information Act help to achieve the prosperity of people ?
29. Which are the Gandhian principles ?
30. How is the President of India elected ?
31. What are the qualifications required to contest in Rajya Sabha election ?
32. What are the exemptions given to the judges of the Supreme Court ?
33. Mention the judicial powers of the Governor.
34. How can Vidhan Sabha be dissolved ?
35. Explain the electoral powers of Vidhan Sabha.
36. Mention the hierarchy of Revenue Court.

37. Explain the Appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.
38. Name the standing committee of the Zilla Panchayat.
39. How can the chairman and members of Union Public Service Commission be removed ?

IV. **Answer the following questions in six sentences each :** $6 \times 3 = 18$

40. Explain the salient features of our constitution.

OR

How are social, economic and political justice provided to all citizens in our constitution ?

41. Name the fundamental rights assured to all citizens in our constitution.

OR

Mention any three differences between the Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights.

42. Explain the emergency powers of the President.

OR

Explain the powers and functions of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

43. Explain the powers of the Supreme Court.

OR

Explain the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.

44. How are the members of Vidhan Parishad elected ?

OR

How are the fundamental rights protected by the High Court ?

45. What are the functions of City Corporation ?

OR

What are the functions of the Union Public Service Commission ?

V. **Answer the following questions in *eight* sentences each :** $2 \times 4 = 8$

46. Explain the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.

47. Explain the functions of Village Panchayat.

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