

**B**

Sl. No. : YYY

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 47 ]  
Total No. of Questions : 47 ]

**CCE RR**  
**REVISED & UN-REVISED**

[ 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 )

( ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Repeater )

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 25. 06. 2018 ]

[ Date : 25. 06. 2018

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

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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 Magna Carta of India is
  - (A) The Regulating Act of 1773
  - (B) The Charter Act of 1833
  - (C) The Act of 1861
  - (D) The Act of 1858.
  
2. Equal treatment for all religions is
  - (A) Socialism
  - (B) Republic
  - (C) Secularism
  - (D) Communalism.
  
3. Directive principles of state policy has been borrowed from
  - (A) the Irish constitution
  - (B) the U.S. constitution
  - (C) the French constitution
  - (D) the constitution of Switzerland.
  
4. The President of India takes oath from
  - (A) the Prime Minister of India
  - (B) the Chief Justice of Supreme Court
  - (C) the Vice-President of India
  - (D) the Chief Justice of High Court.

5. The upper house in America is called
- (A) Diet (B) Congress
- (C) Senate (D) House of Lords.
6. Salary and other allowances of the Governor is decided by
- (A) Supreme Court (B) High Court
- (C) the Parliament (D) State Legislature.
7. The recommendation to the President on dismissal of State Government is made by
- (A) the Vice-President (B) the Speaker
- (C) the Prime Minister (D) the Governor.
8. The court which avoids delay in the delivery of justice is
- (A) Lok Adalat (B) District Courts
- (C) Revenue Board (D) Tahsildar Court.
9. The President appoints the Governor based on the recommendations of
- (A) Rajya Sabha
- (B) Supreme Court
- (C) Union Cabinet
- (D) Union Public Service Commission.

10. The Headquarters of the Supreme Court is in
- (A) Ahmadabad (B) Kolkata
- (C) Mumbai (D) New Delhi.
- II. Answer the following questions in a word or sentence each :  $14 \times 1 = 14$
11. Who emphasised the creation of constituent assembly in India ?
12. Which Act combats corruption and increases transparency in administration ?
13. What is Zero hour ?
14. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner ?
15. What is the main aim of consumer courts ?
16. Why are revenue courts established ?
17. Name the work of Kautilya.
18. What is the term of the members of Union Public Service Commission ?
19. What is meant by protem speaker ?
20. When does a Governor issue ordinances ?
21. How many days a monetary bill can be withheld by Vidhan Parishad ?
22. When was the Consumer Protection Act introduced ?

23. Who is called 'the father of local government of India' ?
24. Where did Nehru inaugurate Panchayat Raj system after India's independence ?

III. Answer the following questions in *two* to *four* sentences each :

15 × 2 = 30

25. Explain Universal Adult Franchise.
26. State the kinds of justice.
27. What are the qualifications required to become a member of Rajya Sabha ?
28. Which are the discretionary powers of the Governor ?
29. What are the exemptions given to the judges of High Court ?
30. What are cantonment boards ?
31. How can a member of Union Public Service Commission be removed from his office ?
32. Although England is a democratic state, it is non-republic. Why ?
33. Name the features of fundamental rights.
34. Explain no confidence motion.
35. Write about the Joint Public Service Commission.
36. Why is directive principles of state policy incorporated in the Constitution of India ?

37. Mention the emergency powers of the President.
38. What is Public Interest Litigation ?
39. What is the necessity of Vidhan Parishad ?

IV. Answer the following questions in six sentences each :

6 × 3 = 18

40. Briefly explain the Indian Constituent Assembly.

OR

Write about unity and integrity of nation.

41. List the five kinds of writs issued by judiciary to protect fundamental rights.

OR

Write the differences between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.

42. What are the legislative powers of the President ?

OR

What are the powers of the Speaker of Lok Sabha ?

43. What are the qualifications to become a judge of Supreme Court ?

OR

What are the functions of the Chief Minister ?

44. How is the Vidhan Parishad composed ?

OR

How does High Court control over subordinate courts ?

45. Mention the cities which have city corporations in Karnataka.

OR

Mention the functions of Karnataka Public Service Commission.

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

46. List out the functions of the Prime Minister.

47. Which are the Gandhian principles incorporated in the directive principles of state policy ?

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