

ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8 ]  
Total No. of Printed Pages : 8 ]  
ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 47 ]  
Total No. of Questions : 47 ]

**B**

**CCE RR**

**REVISED & UNREVISED**

Question Paper Serial No.  
**90**

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **97-E**

**Code No. : 97-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

**Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE**

( ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version )

( ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Repeater )

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 28. 09. 2020 ]

[ Date : 28. 09. 2020

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 10-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ-1-45 ರವರೆಗೆ ] [ Time : 10-30 A.M. to 1-45 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.

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

Tear here

- I. *Four* choices are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct answer and write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. 10 × 1 = 10

1. The permanent President of Constituent Assembly was
  - (A) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
  - (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
  - (C) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
  
2. The amendment which added the word 'unity' in the preamble of our Constitution is
  - (A) 43rd Amendment
  - (B) 42nd Amendment
  - (C) 40th Amendment
  - (D) 52nd Amendment.
  
3. The main aim of Quo-Warranto is prevention of
  - (A) illegal occupation of public office
  - (B) encroachment of public property
  - (C) misuse of public finance
  - (D) illegal migration.
  
4. "The directive principles of state policy form the inner soul of the Constitution" is stated by
  - (A) K. C. Markandan
  - (B) Granville Austin
  - (C) Mahatma Gandhi
  - (D) Plato.

5. Article 52 of our constitution is related to appointment of the
- (A) Prime Minister (B) Chief Minister  
(C) President (D) Chief Justice.
6. The lower house of Canada is
- (A) House of representatives  
(B) House of commons  
(C) Federal Assembly  
(D) Lok Sabha.
7. When the state legislature is not in session, the ordinance is issued by the
- (A) Governor (B) Chief Minister  
(C) Chief Justice (D) Prime Minister.
8. The qualification required to be a judge of Supreme Court is
- (A) should be a judge of High Court for 5 years  
(B) should be a judge of District Court for 5 years  
(C) must be a legal expert in the view of Prime Minister  
(D) should be a judge of session court for 5 years.
9. If the strength of a State's Vidhana Sabha is 300, then the strength of its Vidhana Parishad is
- (A) 50 (B) 100  
(C) 150 (D) 300.

10. The backbone of Panchayat Raj System is
- (A) Gram Panchayat (B) Zilla Panchayat  
(C) Gram Sabha (D) Taluk Panchayat.
- II. 11. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and write it :  $5 \times 1 = 5$
- | <i>A</i>    | <i>B</i>                 |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| a) Bhutan   | i) Diet                  |
| b) Pakistan | ii) Tshogdu              |
| c) Japan    | iii) Parliament          |
| d) Nepal    | iv) Congress             |
| e) Canada   | v) Jatiya Sangsad        |
|             | vi) National Assembly    |
|             | vii) National Panchayat. |
- III. Answer the following questions in a sentence each :  $15 \times 1 = 15$
12. When was our Constitution brought into force ?
13. What is social justice ?
14. Define Fraternity.
15. What is the opinion of M.C. Chawla regarding adoption of Directive Principles of State Policy ?
16. What is meant by Liberal Policy ?
17. What is the main aim of socialist principles ?
18. Name the different types of Government.
19. Which country's Vice-President post is like Vice-President of India ?

20. How many members are nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President of India ?
21. Why is the Calling Attention Motion required during session ?
22. How does Vidhan Parishad control Finance Bill ?
23. Who recommends to President on dismissal of State Government ?
24. Name any two kinds of sessions held by Lok Sabha.
25. Why is Lok Adalat established ?
26. Where is the headquarters of Karnataka State Public Service Commission ?

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

14 × 2 = 28

27. What are the reforms brought by Montague and Chelmsford in 1919 ?
28. Why is India called as a secular country ?
29. Mention any four fundamental rights.
30. What are the measures undertaken to achieve social and economic progress ?
31. What are the qualifications required to be a member of Rajya Sabha ?

32. Explain the appointment and term of the judges of Supreme Court.
33. How does the Supreme Court protect our constitution ?
34. What are the qualifications required to become the Governor of a state ?
35. Mention the executive powers of the Governor.
36. List out the electoral powers of Vidhan Sabha.
37. How does High Court control over subordinate courts ?
38. Mention the judicial review powers of High Court.
39. How were the Cantonment areas governed ?
40. What are the functions of State Public Service Commission ?

V. Answer the following questions in about *three* to *six* sentences each :

6 × 3 = 18

41. Which are the acts contributed to the development of our constitution ?
42. Explain the importance of Right to Information Act.
43. How are the fundamental rights different from Directive Principles of State policy ?
44. What are the powers and functions of the Prime Minister ?

45. Explain the original jurisdiction and appellate powers of Supreme Court.
46. Explain the functions of Union Public Service Commission.
- VI. Answer the following question in about *eight to ten* sentences : 4
47. Every Village requires Gram Panchayat. Explain.
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