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Sl. No. : CCC

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 57]

[ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8

Total No. of Questions : 57]

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

**CCE PF
CCE PR****REVISED & UNREVISED**ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **97-E**Code No. : **97-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ

Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Fresh & Private Repeater)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 02. 04. 2019]

[Date : 02. 04. 2019

ಸಮಯ : ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 9-30 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ-12-45 ರವರೆಗೆ] [Time : 9-30 A.M. to 12-45 P.M.

ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100]

[Max. Marks : 100

General Instructions to the Candidate :

1. This Question Paper consists of 57 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.

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[Turn over

ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER
ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

Tear here

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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 Reform Act that was brought into force in the year 1909, is
 - (A) Marley-Minto
 - (B) Montague-Chelmsford
 - (C) Government of India Act
 - (D) Regulating Act.
2. The Preamble of our Constitution is described as
 - (A) soul of the constitution
 - (B) jewel of the constitution
 - (C) horoscope of the constitution
 - (D) engine of the constitution.
3. Article 19 has been the life line of the people, because it
 - (A) prohibits discrimination
 - (B) guaranties equality
 - (C) contains 6 freedoms
 - (D) abolishes untouchability.
4. State emergency is declared when a state government
 - (A) introduces new laws
 - (B) rejects changes in concurrent list
 - (C) refuses to conduct elections for the President
 - (D) fails to act constitutionally.

5. No-confidence motion is very important because it
- (A) prevents decline of democracy
 - (B) is a powerful tool to opposition party
 - (C) can be used to remove government official
 - (D) projects the rights of people.
6. The headquarters of Supreme Court is in
- (A) Kolkata (B) New Delhi
 - (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai.
7. The Article 171 of the constitution is related to
- (A) Rajya Sabha (B) Lok Sabha
 - (C) Vidhan Parishad (D) Vidhan Sabha.
8. The chief justice of the High Court should take an oath of office by the
- (A) Prime Minister (B) Governor
 - (C) Chief Minister (D) President.
9. The primary unit of rural self rule is
- (A) Gram Panchayat (B) Zilla Panchayat
 - (C) Gram Sabha (D) Taluk Panchayat.
10. State Public Service Commission is under the control of the state cabinet because
- (A) Chairman and members are appointed on its advice
 - (B) it appoints the Chairman and members
 - (C) salary and other allowances are paid by it
 - (D) the members are former employees of state government.

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II. 11. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and write it :

5 × 1 = 5

A

B

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| a) India | i) Diet |
| b) America | ii) Tsegdu |
| c) Bangladesh | iii) Parliament |
| d) Japan | iv) Congress |
| e) Nepal | v) Jatiyo Shangsad |
| | vi) National Panchayat |
| | vii) National Assembly |

III. Answer the following questions in a sentence each : 15 × 1 = 15

12. The 1858 declaration by Queen Victoria is described as the 'Magna Carta of India'. Why ?
13. Why does the country provide fundamental rights to its citizen through constitution ?
14. When does India become a heaven on the earth according to M. C. Chawla ?
15. From which country's constitution are the directive principles of state policy borrowed ?
16. Rajya Sabha has very less powers on financial matters compared to Lok Sabha. Why ?
17. How does the Supreme Court safeguard our constitution ?
18. Article 32 has been considered as a judicial tool of social transformation. Why ?
19. Who administers the oath of office to the judges of the Supreme Court ?

20. How are the judges of the High Court appointed ?
21. When was the Consumer Protection Act passed ?
22. Why did Nehru introduce community development programme ?
23. Name the masterpiece of Kautilya.
24. Where is the headquarters of the Karnataka Public Service Commission located ?
25. How are the members of State Public Service Commission removed from the power ?
26. What is the significance of Article, 315 of our constitution ?

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

24 × 2 = 48

27. India has federal government with unitary spirit. How ?
28. India has common policy towards all religions based on equality. Justify.
29. How can the social justice and political justice be provided ?
30. Why is the Right to Information Act passed ?
31. How does Habeas Corpus protect liberty of people ?
32. Mention any two Gandhian principles.
33. What are the programmes implemented to achieve social and economic progress based on Directive Principles of State Policy ?

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34. Mention the military powers of the President.
35. The Supreme Court is court of records. Why ?
36. What are the qualifications required to become judges of the Supreme Court ?
37. State Council of Ministers are controlled by the Chief Minister of the State. Justify.
38. List out the executive powers of Vidhan Parishad.
39. Explain the electoral powers of Vidhan Sabha.
40. Explain the functions of the Union Public Service Commission.
41. How does the Supreme Court perform its appellate powers ?
42. Name the standing committees of Zilla Panchayat.
43. How are the Cantonment Boards formed ?
44. Panchayat Act of 1983 is considered as a milestone in the history of Local Self Government. Why ?
45. Why are the Lok Adalat set up ?
46. What are exemptions given to the judges of High Courts ?
47. What are the qualifications required to become the Governor of a state ?
48. The Chief Minister is the leader of the whole powers of the state. Explain.
49. What is a zero hour ?
50. India is a Republic. Explain.

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

6 × 3 = 18

51. What are the important provisions of Government of India Act of 1935 ?

52. Explain the differences between Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights.

53. List out the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.

54. What are the functions performed by the State Council of Ministers ?

55. Name the important Revenue Courts.

56. Mention any six functions of Gram Panchayat.

VI. Answer the following question in about *eight* to *ten* sentences : 1 × 4 = 4

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

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