

ಸಮಯ: ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ 10-15 ರಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 1-30 ರವರೆಗೆ] [Time : 10-15 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 80] Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions to the Candidate :

- 1. This question paper consists of 47 questions in all.
- 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 (Follow the arrow). Do not cut the left side to open the paper. Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.
- 3. Follow the instructions given against the questions.
- 4. Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks for the questions.
- 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.
- 6. Ensure that the Version of the question paper distributed to you and the Version printed on your admission ticket is the same.

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I.Four choices are given for each of the following questions /
incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and
write the complete answer along with its letter of alphabet. $10 \times 1 = 10$

- 1. The Constitution of India came into force on
 - (A) 26th January, 1950

CCE-III-RR/PR/PF/NSR/NSPR(A)/111/7127

- (B) 26th November, 1949
- (C) 15th August, 1947
- (D) 11th December, 1946
- 2. According to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar which Article is the soul and heart of our constitution ?
 - (A) Article-01
 - (B) Article-21
 - (C) Article-32
 - (D) Article-51





97-E

 $2 \ \textit{of} \ 12$

- 3. The term of the office of the members of Rajya Sabha is
 - (A) 5 years (B)
 - (C) 8 years (D) 10 years
- 4. "Equal pay for equal work." This principle is
 - (A) Socialist principle
 - (B) Gandhian principle
 - (C) Liberal principle

President

(A)

- (D) Humanitarian principle
- 5. The Custodian of our Constitution is the



(C) Parliament (D) Supreme Court

3 of 12

97-E

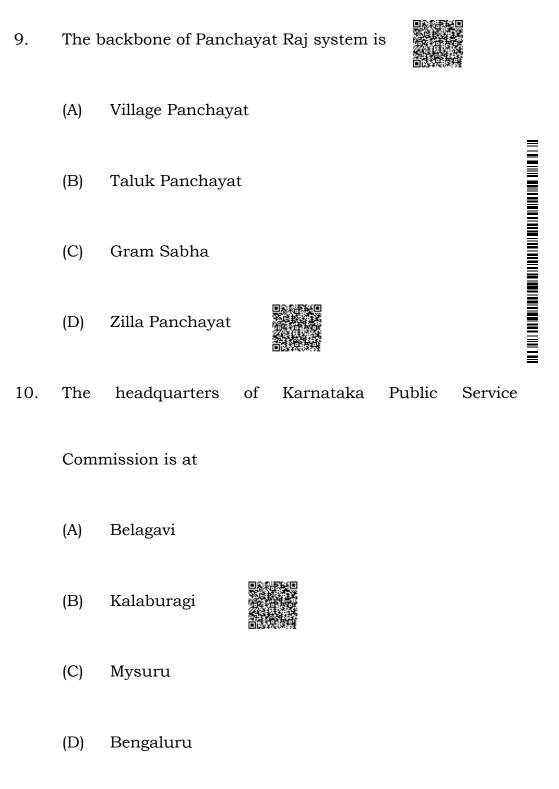


6 years

97-E

6. The Governor is appointed by (A) The Prime Minister The President (B) (C) The Vice-President Chief Judge for a State (D) The lower house of the State Legislature is 7. (A) Vidhan Sabha Vidhan Parishad (B) (C) Vidhan Mandala Vidhan Soudha (D) 8. The highest court in a state is (A) Lok Adalat (B) Session Court Civil Court High Court (C) (D)

97-E



II. 11. Match the following list 'A' with list 'B' and write the

回急救速接通	
CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	
法公共 运输	
回路探波器	

c)

answer along with its letter of alphabet : $5 \times 1 = 5$ AB

- a) The President i) Head of Rajya Sabha
- b) The Vice-President ii) Head of the Nation
 - The Prime Minister iii) Assistant Minister
- d) The Speaker iv) Head of the Unic
- e) Deputy Minister



- iii) Assistant Minister to Cabinet Minister
- iv) Head of the Union Government
- v) Head of Lok Sabha
- vi) Assist Cabinet rank and State Ministers
- vii) Assistant Minister to State Minister

III. <u>Answer the following questions in a word or sentence each :</u>



$15 \times 1 = 15$

12. Who moved objective resolution in the Constituent Assembly of India ?

6 of 12

97-E

- 13. Define Single Citizenship.
- 14. When was the Right to Property removed from the list ofFundamental Rights of our constitution ?
- 15. Which country influenced to adopt the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India ?
- 16. Right to Information Act is very helpful to people. How ?
- 17. What are Gandhian principles ?
- 18. Who has the power to declare emergency in the Nation ?
- 19. What is meant by zero hour ?
- 20. When can No Confidence Motion be presented ?
- 21. Till how many days can Rajya Sabha withhold financial bill ?





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22. Who administers the oath to Office to the Supreme Court

Judge ?



- 23. Who appoints the State Advocate General?
- 24. What is the main function of Revenue Court ?
- 25. Why are Lok Adalats established ?

26. What are the members of City Corporation called as ?

- IV.Answer the following questions in about two to foursentences / points each : $14 \times 2 = 28$
 - 27. Mention the differences between Flexible and Rigid constitution.
 - 28. Name the kinds of justice.
 - 29. Briefly state the importance of the Preamble of our Constitution.

8 of 12

97-E

- 30. Explain the features of Fundamental Rights.
- 31. Which are the programmes implemented on the basis of

Directive Principles of State Policy ?

- 32. Which are the two houses of the Parliament ?
- 33. Which are the fields considered by the President while nominating members to Rajya Sabha ?
- 34. What are the qualifications required to become a Judge of the Supreme Court ?
- 35. Mention the original jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.
- 36. Explain the necessity of the public interest litigation.
- 37. Give two examples for liberal principles.
- Mention the methods of election to the members of Vidhana Parishad.





39. Which are the powers and functions of the Speaker of

Vidhana Sabha ?



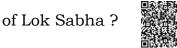
Write a short note on Joint Public Service Commission. 40.

V. Answer the following questions in about five to six

points/sentences each :

$6 \times 3 = 18$

- Explain the salient features of the Constitution of India. 41.
- 42. What are the qualifications required to become a member



- List out the differences between Directive Principles of 43. State Policy and Fundamental Rights ?
- 44. Explain the powers and functions of the Chief Minister.
- 45. How does the High Court have control over the Subordinate Courts ?



46. Explain the functions of the State Public Service Commission.

VI. Answer the following question in about eight to ten

<u>sentences / points</u> :



 $1 \times 4 = 4$

97-E

47. Explain the functions of Village Panchayat.



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