

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 /<br/>incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and<br/>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





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- 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

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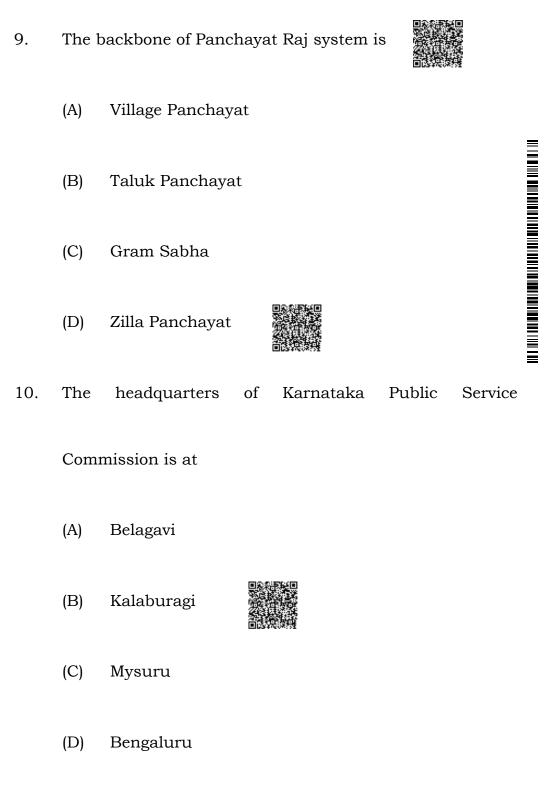


6 years

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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)

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

回急救速接通	
CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	
<b>法公共</b> 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 ?

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- 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.

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- 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 ?



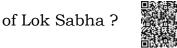
Write a short note on Joint Public Service Commission. 40.

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> :



 $1 \times 4 = 4$ 

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47. Explain the functions of Village Panchayat.



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