INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Immediately after the commencement of the Examination, you should check that this Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If any of the above defects is found, get it replaced by a Complete Question Booklet of the available series.

2. Write clearly the Question Booklet Version Code A, B, C, D or E, in the appropriate space provided for the purpose, in the OMR Answer Sheet.

3. Enter the name of the Subject, Reg. No., Question Booklet Version Code and affix Signature on the OMR sheet. As the answer sheets are designed to suit the Optical Mark Reader (O.M.R.) system, special care should be taken to fill those items accurately.

4. This Question Booklet contains 100 questions carrying equal marks. All questions must be attempted. Each question contains four answers, among them one correct answer should be selected and shade the corresponding option in the OMR sheet.

5. All the answers should be marked only on the OMR sheet provided and only with a black or blue ink ball point pen. If more than one circle is shaded / wrongly shaded / half shaded for a given question no marks will be awarded.

6. Questions are in both English and Kannada. If any confusion arises in the Kannada version, please refer to the English version of the questions.

7. Immediately after the final bell indicating the closure of the examination, stop making any further markings in the OMR Answer Sheet. Be seated till the OMR Answer Sheet is collected. After handing over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator you may leave the examination hall.
1. ಸಾಲಿಪಡೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹಲವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುವವು. ಹಲವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿ ಬೆಲೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ, ಅನೇಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು A, B, C, D ಮತ್ತು E ತುಂಬಳು (OMR) ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.

3. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯ (0.30 ಎಂಬುದು) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಕುಸಿತ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಆಡಁತು, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಕರಣವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಹಿಸಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಉದ್ಯಾನವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

4. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು 100 ಸಾಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ದೇಶವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

5. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು 0.30 ಎಂಬುದು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆವಾರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. / ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

6. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೂಲ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

7. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳು 0.30 ಎಂಬುದು ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

**Note:** English version of the instructions is printed on the front page of this booklet.
1. How many times has the President of India declared Financial Emergency in India so far?
   a) one        b) two        c) three        d) never

2. On the death of the President the Vice-President succeed him as President for
   a) The unexpired term  b) A maximum period of 6 months
   c) A maximum period of 1 year  d) A maximum period of 4 months

3. Which one of the following is the popularly elected house of Indian Parliament?
   a) Lok Sabha  b) Rajya Sabha
   c) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  d) None of the above

4. How many members are nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President?
   a) 10 members  b) 2 members  c) none  d) 12 members

5. The Rajya Sabha is
   a) Permanant house  b) Has maximum life of 6 years
   c) Has maximum life of 5 years  d) Has no fixed term
6. The Anti-terrorist Squad Chief, who was shot dead in the Mumbai blast of 26-11-2008
   a) Hemanth Karkare   b) Ashok Kamte
   c) Kasab   d) Vijay Salaskar
   26-11-2008 ದಿನದ ಸೀರೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಅನುವಾದ ಆಧುನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಜೋಡಿತ ಕ್ರೀಡಾದಾಯಕರಿಗೆ ಅಂದಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ
   ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿಹಾರಿಸಿದೆ. 
   a) ಹೆಮಾಂತ್ ಕರಕರೆ   b) ಅಶೋಕ್ ಕಾಮ್ಟೆ   c) ಕಸಾಬ   d) ವಿಜಯ್ ಸಾಲಾಕರ

7. Sardar Sarovar Project is in the State of
   a) Andhra Pradesh   b) Madhya Pradesh
   c) Gujarat   d) Arunachala Pradesh
   ಸಾರ್ದರ್ ಸಾರೊವರ್ ಪ್ರಯೋಜಕ್ತಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿದಿದೆ.
   a) ಅಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ   b) ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ   c) ಗುಜರಾತ್   d) ಅರುರಾಚಿಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

8. Who is the leader (Pioneer) of Chipko Movement?
   a) Abdul Gaffar Khan   b) Sunderlal Bahuguna
   c) Meda Patkar   d) Suresh Heblikar
   ಚಿಪ್ಕೊ ನೆಲೆಯುದ್ದೆಯುದ್ದ ನೆಲದಿಂದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣದಾರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮಾಜರೂಪದ ನೆತ್ರಾಲು?
   a) ಅಬ್ದುಲ್ ಗಾಫರ್ ಕಾಣ್ ಭಹುಗೊಂಡಾ   b) ಸುಂದರ್ಲಾಲ್ ಬಾಖುಗೊಂಡಾ   c) ಮೆದಾ ಪತ್ಕಾರ   d) ಸುರೇಶ್ ಹೆಳ್ಬಿಕಾರ

9. Which Article guarantees Right to Establishment of Education Institutions to Minorities?
   a) Art. 29   b) Art. 30   c) Art. 31   d) Art. 28
   ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯರು ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಆರೋದಿಕಾಯಿತೆಗೆ ಮಿಶ್ರಿತ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಯ
   ವಿಶೇಷಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷವು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವುದು?
   a) ಅರುಧ್ರೂಪ 29   b) ಅರುಧ್ರೂಪ 30   c) ಅರುಧ್ರೂಪ 31   d) ಅರುಧ್ರೂಪ 28

10. In which year the Right to Information Act came into force in Karnataka?
    a) 2002   b) 2005   c) 2006   d) 2008
    ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂದು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವ ತಂತ್ರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವ ಸಂಕ್ರಮಣವು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡಿದೆ?
    a) 2002   b) 2005   c) 2006   d) 2008

11. Indian Federal System of Govt. is similar to
    a) America   b) Canada   c) Australia   d) Russia
    ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಯೋಗ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಯೋಗವು ಎದುರುತ್ತದೆ?
    a) ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ   b) ಕೆನಡಾ   c) ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ   d) ರುಷಿಯಾ
12. The State list includes
   a) 66 subjects     b) 47 subjects     c) 99 subjects     d) 97 subject

13. Who moved the objective resolution in the Constituent Assembly?
   a) Dr. Ambedkar    b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
   c) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyer  d) Mahatma Gandhi

14. In India, the Amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by the
    a) People    b) Parliament    c) States    d) President

15. Child labour is prohibited under which Article of the Constitution of India?
    a) 24    b) 23    c) 25    d) 29

16. Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 came into force on
    a) 1st Nov. 1993    b) 1st May 1993
    c) 10th May 1993    d) None of the above

17. World Environment Day is celebrated every year on
    a) May 31    b) July 4    c) June 5    d) June 4

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B
18. The Governor of a State is responsible to
   a) The Prime Minister       b) President
   c) Chief Minister       d) Vice-President

19. ________ administers the oath of office to the Vice President.
   a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
   b) President
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Senior most Judge of Supreme Court

20. Which one of the following statement is correct?
   a) Sovereignty means freedom to conduct internal affairs of a State
   b) Sovereignty means freedom to conduct the foreign affairs
   c) Sovereignty means freedom to conduct both internal and external affairs
   d) Sovereignty is the desire of people to have independence

21. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?
   a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar       b) K.M. Munshi
   c) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar d) Mahatma Gandhi

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

B
22. Which one of the following has been ommitted from the list of freedom by the 44th Amendment?
   a) Freedom of association
   b) Freedom of residence and settlement
   c) Freedom of movement
   d) Freedom of acquiring, holding and disposing property

23. The preamble of the Constitution declare India a
   a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
   b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic
   c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
   d) Sovereign, Republic

24. The Indian Constitution has been divided into
   a) 16 Chapters
   b) 22 Chapters
   c) 24 Chapters
   d) 25 Chapters

25. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in
   a) 1946
   b) 1947
   c) 1949
   d) 1950

26. Village Panchayats are established by Article of Indian Constitution.
   a) Art. 32
   b) Art. 40
   c) Art. 44
   d) Art. 57

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
27. Who is the present Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha?
   a) P.M. Sayeed b) Charanjit Singh Atwal
c) S. Mallikarjunaiah d) Kariya Munda

28. The most important factor that led to Judicial activism is
   a) Failure of Legislative Control b) Political Corruption
c) Abuse of Authority d) Public Interest Litigation

29. The two external control over administration are
   a) Executive and Legislative b) Legislative and Judicial
c) Judicial and Executive d) Legislative and Financial

30. Tsunami is usually caused due to
   a) Hurricanes b) Meteor showers
c) Earthquakes d) Fluctuation in Moon’s gravity

31. The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by
   a) The President of India b) The Governor of the State
c) The Chief Justice of the High Court d) The State Legislative
32. Council of Ministers is
   a) Identical with the Cabinet
   b) A smaller body than the Cabinet
   c) A larger body than the Cabinet
   d) In no way related to the Cabinet

33. Which one of the powers of the P.M. is wrongly listed?
   a) The Members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by the President on the recommendation of the P.M.
   b) Allocation of portfolios among the Ministers
   c) Presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers
   d) He can dismiss the Council of Ministers if he finds that they are co-operating with him

34. Governor is appointed by
   a) President
   b) Both the houses of State Legislative
   c) Chief Minister
   d) President in consultation with Chief Justice

35. The tenure of the President is
   a) life term
   b) four years
   c) five years
   d) six years

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

B
36. The term of State Legislative Assembly members
   a) two years       b) five years   c) three years  d) six years
   ಅ. ಇದು ಅಳ್ಬು ನಡುಂತಹ ಅತ್ಯಂತಪರಿ
   a) ಎರಡು ಸಾಲುಗಳು   b) ಅಪದಿಯ ಸಾಲುಗಳು   c) ನಂತರ ಸಾಲುಗಳು   d) ಅತ್ಯಂತಪರಿ

37. The speaker can be removed from the office before the expiry of his/her term
   a) by the President on the recommendation of PM
   b) If the house passes a resolution to the effect
   c) If the house and PM so decide
   d) If both the houses of Parliament pass a resolution to this effect
   ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ತನ್ನ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ನಿವಡಲಾಗದರೆ
   a) ಪ್ರಧಾನ್ಯ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ್ಯ
   b) ಹೌಸ್ ಪಡೆಸಲಾಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಸಲಾಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ
   c) ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಹೌಸ್ ಪಡೆಸಲಾಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ
   d) ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಹೌಸ್ ಪಡೆಸಲಾಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ

38. The Directive Principles of State Policy in Indian Constitution are __________ in their nature
   a) Democratic       b) Collective       c) Non-justiciiable   d) Gandhian
   ಭಾರತದ ನಾಣಯ ಸಂಸ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಗಳು ತಂತುಗಳು
   a) ಡೆಮಾಕ್ರೇಟಿಕ್       b) ಕೆಲ್ಲೆಸ್ಲಿವೆಗಳು       c) ನಾಣ್ಯ ಪರಿಚಯಸ್ತಿ
   d) ಗಂಡಿಯಾಂತರ

39. __________ Article deals with the right to Constitutional remedies.
   a) Art. 32       b) Art. 31       c) Art. 29       d) Art. 30
   ನಾಣಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಗಳ ತಂತುಗಳ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲಿಸಿಕೆ?
   a) 32 ಸ್ಥಾನ ಎಂಬು   b) 31 ಸ್ಥಾನ ಎಂಬು   c) 29 ಸ್ಥಾನ ಎಂಬು   d) 30 ಸ್ಥಾನ ಎಂಬು

40. The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of Directive Principles of State Policy from
   a) Ireland       b) England       c) America       d) Russia
   ನಾಣಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಗಳ ತಂತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಾಗದರೆ?
   a) ಇರೀಲ್ಡ್       b) ಆಂಗ್ಲೇಂಡ್       c) ಯೂರೊಪೀಯು       d) ರಸ್ಸ್
41. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens are included in
   a) Part I            b) Part II            c) Part III            d) Part IV
   a) संविधान के भाग I   b) संविधान के भाग II   c) संविधान के भाग III   d) संविधान के भाग IV

42. The Constitution of India is
   a) One of the briefest Constitution  b) One of the bulkiest Constitution
   c) A medium sized Constitution    d) An evolved Constitution
   a) सबसे सरल रूप से विश्व की संविधानों में से एक   b) सबसे बुरी संविधानों में से एक
c) मध्यम आकार का संविधान        d) विकसी संविधान

43. The words “socialist and secular” were added to the preamble of the Indian Constitution by the
   a) 39th Amendment     b) 41st Amendment
   c) 42nd Amendment     d) 44th Amendment
   "सामाजिक और संवैधानिक" शब्दों को "सामाजिक, वांछित" शब्दों के बावजूद अधिनियमों द्वारा जोड़ा गया?
   a) 39 वें अधिनियम   b) 41 वें अधिनियम   c) 42 वें अधिनियम   d) 44 वें अधिनियम

44. The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of Fundamental Rights from the Constitution of
   a) USA                   b) USSR                   c) Britain               d) Canada
   गृहरत्नों ने विश्व की संविधानों से गृहरत्नों के स्वतन्त्रता का विरीय आचरण किया?
   a) अमेरिका            b) सोवियत संघ         c) ब्रिटेन               d) कनाडा

45. Which one of the following Rights has been wrongly listed?
   a) Right to equality               b) Right to Constitutional remedies
   c) Right to exploitation          d) Right to freedom
   किसी से किस सामाजिक अधिकार को विपरीत किया?
   a) समानता                      b) संविधान के उपलब्धियों का प्रतिष्ठान
c) अपहरण का सामाजिक अधिकार   d) स्वतन्त्रता का सामाजिक अधिकार

46. The interval between 2 Sessions of the Parliament should not exceed
   a) one month          b) three months        c) six months         d) one year
   दो संसद के बीच का अंतर का अन्तर अधिकतम कितना नहीं रह जाना चाहिए?
   a) एक महीना           b) तीन महीने          c) छह महीने           d) एक वर्ष
47. The Supreme Court of India was set up
   a) By the Constitution       b) By a law of Parliament
   c) By the Presidential order d) None of the above
   a) ವಸ್ತ್ರಂಗಡುವಿದ್ದಂತೆ
   b) ವಸ್ತ್ರಂಗಡುವಿದ್ದಂತೆ
   c) ವಸ್ತ್ರಂಗಡುವಿದ್ದಂತೆ
   d) ವಸ್ತ್ರಂಗಡುವಿದ್ದಂತೆ

48. The Judges of the High Court are
   a) appointed by the President
   b) elected by the Parliament
   c) appointed by the Prime Minister
   d) appointed by the Chief Justice of India
   a) ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ
   b) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ
   c) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ
   d) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪತ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ

49. The Judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they reach the age of
   a) 58 yrs.                        b) 60 yrs.
   c) 65 yrs.                        d) There is no upper age limit
   a) 58 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಲೈದು
   b) 60 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಲೈದು
   c) 65 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಲೈದು
   d) ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಲೈದು

50. The Governor of a State enjoys
   a) No discretionary powers
   b) Very extensive discretionary powers
   c) Discretionary powers in certain circumstances
   d) None of the above
   a) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕದ ಆಧಾರದ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರಾಯಾಧಿಕ್ಯ
   b) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕದ ಆಧಾರದ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರಾಯಾಧಿಕ್ಯ
   c) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕದ ಆಧಾರದ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರಾಯಾಧಿಕ್ಯ
   d) ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕದ ಆಧಾರದ ಸ್ವತಃಪ್ರಾಯಾಧಿಕ್ಯ

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

B
51. Habeus Corpus means
   a) To have the body       b) to release the offender
   c) Command                d) Holding the office

52. Generally the Governor belongs to
   a) Some other State       b) The Neighbouring State
   c) The same State         d) IAS Officer

53. Fundamental Rights are suspended during
   a) General Election       b) National Emergency
   c) All types of Emergencies d) All the above

54. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens
   a) Were part of the original Constitution
   b) Added by 42nd Amendment
   c) Added by 44th Amendment
   d) Enacted by Parliament during emergency

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
55. Who is the present Deputy Chief Minister of Karnataka?
   a) Bopaiah K.G.  b) Kumaraswamy H.D.
   c) Sri Ramulu  d) None of the above

56. The fee to be paid along with the application to get any information from any public organisation is
   a) Rs. 50  b) Rs. 40  c) Rs. 10  d) Nil

57. State Information Commission is appointed by
   a) Governor  b) President
   c) Advocate General  d) Chief Justice of Supreme Court

58. English is the official language of
   a) Nagaland  b) West Bengal  c) Maharashtra  d) New Delhi

59. The first woman President of India
   a) Indira Gandhi  b) Annie Besant  c) Sarojini Naidu  d) Prathibha Patil

60. Special provisions to the minorities are guaranteed under ______ of the Constitution.
   a) Part XV  b) Part XVII  c) Part XVI  d) Part XX
61. The minimum age to contest for the Election of Panchayat Raj institution is
   a) 25 years    b) 18 years
   c) 21 years    d) 20 years

62. Right to Information Act came into force on
   a) 12 Oct. 2005  b) 15 Aug. 1947  c) 26 Jan. 1950  d) None of these

63. _______ do not come under the purview of Right to Information.
   a) RAW    b) Dept. of Education
   c) Dept. of Transport    d) None of these

64. Duty of the Information Officer is
   a) To look after and help the public about applications and informations
   b) Transfer of applications to MLA
   c) Transfer of applications to MP
   d) None of these

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
65. Right to Information Act came into force in Karnataka in
a) 2002      b) 2005      c) 2006      d) 2008

66. The Indian Union Legislature is known as
a) Congress      b) Parliament      c) Lok Sabha      d) Federal Parliament

67. The President of India is
a) Directly elected by the people
b) Indirectly elected by the members of Parliament
c) Indirectly elected by the members of State Legislature
d) Indirectly elected through an Electoral Committee

68. Indian Constitution is
a) Wholly written      b) Partly written      c) Unwritten      d) Based on Customs

69. The term of the Lok Sabha
a) cannot be extended under any circumstances
b) can be extended by one year at a time during emergency
c) can be extended by 2 years at a time
d) can be extended by such period as the President may deem fit

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
70. In the States with Bi-cameral Legislatures, the upper house is known as 
   a) Legislative Assembly    b) Legislative Council 
   c) Council of State        d) None of the above 

71. Who is the present Chief Justice of High Court in Karnataka? 
   a) N. K. Sodhi          b) Cyriac Joseph 
   c) P. D. Dinakaran      d) Jagadish Singh Kehar 

72. Who is the first Deputy Chief Minister in Karnataka? 
   a) S.M. Krishna        b) J.H. Patel 
   c) Siddaramaiah       d) B.S. Yediyurappa 

73. First Deputy Prime Minister of India was 
   a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel    b) Morarji Desai 
   c) L.K. Advani              d) Devilal 

74. Date of Universal Declaration of Human Rights 
   a) 1948 Dec. 10    b) 1950 Dec. 10   c) 1968 Dec. 10   d) 1970 Dec. 10 

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

B
75. Governor is not the appointing authority of
   a) Minister
   b) Judges of High Court
   c) Advocate General
   d) Chairman and Members of State Public Commission

76. Vice President is elected by
   a) By the people
   b) By the members of State Legislative Assemblies
   c) By the members of Rajya Sabha
   d) By the members of 2 houses of Parliament

77. Vice President of India hold office
   a) During the pleasure of the President
   b) For a term of 4 years
   c) For a term of 5 years
   d) For a term which is decided at the time of his appointment by the Parliament

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
78. The strength of Legislative Council is
   a) Half the size of the total membership of Legislative Assembly
   b) Equal to the size of total membership of Legislative Assembly
   c) \( \frac{1}{3} \) of total membership of Legislative Assembly but it should not be less than 40
   d) None of the above

79. The disputes arising out of the election of the President will be referred to
   a) Supreme Court
   b) Parliament
   c) Lok Sabha
   d) Election Commission

80. Indian Constitution was adopted on
   a) Nov. 26, 1949
   b) Aug. 15, 1949
   c) Dec. 9, 1946
   d) Jan. 26, 1950

81. Which one of the following languages is spoken prominently in Sikkim?
   a) Kashmiri
   b) Namchi
   c) Lepcha
   d) Ladaki

82. Who was the ruler of Kashmir when it joined India?
   a) Raja Karan Singh
   b) Raja Baktiar Singh
   c) Raja Hari Singh
   d) Raja Dinesh Singh

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

B
83. ________ advised William Bentinck, the Governor General to start English education in India.
   a) Munro  
   b) Dalhousie  
   c) T.B. Macaulay  
   d) Rajaram Mohan Roy

84. COFEPOSA has been enacted to prevent
   a) Corruption  
   b) Dowry  
   c) Smuggling  
   d) Profiteering

85. Mac Mohan line demarcates the boundary between
   a) India and Pakistan  
   b) India and China  
   c) India and Nepal  
   d) India and Bangladesh

86. The tenure of Rajya Sabha Members
   a) Three years  
   b) Five years  
   c) Six years  
   d) Nine years

87. The Presiding Officer of Rajya Sabha is
   a) Elected by the members of Rajya Sabha  
   b) Nominated by the President  
   c) Elected by the 2 houses of Parliament  
   d) None of the above
88. At present the maximum strength of Lok Sabha can be
   a) 500 members   b) 550 members   c) 545 members   d) 525 members
   a) 500 ದೇಶಸಂದೇಶ   b) 550 ದೇಶಸಂದೇಶ   c) 545 ದೇಶಸಂದೇಶ   d) 525 ದೇಶಸಂದೇಶ

89. The present Speaker of Karnataka Legislative Assembly is
   a) K.G. Boppaiah   b) Bhardwaj   c) Sriramulu   d) None of the above
   a) ಕ್ಯಾ. ಬೊಪ್ಪಾಯಿಹೆ   b) ಬಹ್ಡ್ವಜೆ   c) ಸ್ರಿರಾಮುಲು   d) ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದು

90. The framers of Constitution borrowed the concept Parliamentary form of govt from
   a) Britain   b) Switzerland   c) France   d) USA
   a) ಬ್ರಿಟೀನ್   b) ಸ್ವಿಟ್ಜರ್ಲೈಂಡ್   c) ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್   d) ಐಫಾರ್

91. The word 'Socialist and Secular' were added to the preamble on
   a) 44th Amendment 1978   b) 42nd Amendment 1976
   c) 25th Amendment 1972   d) 24th Amendment 1971
   a) 1978ರ ಆತಿರುಣ 44ರೈತರುಣಿಗೆ   b) 1976ರ ಆತಿರುಣಿಗೆ 42ರೈತರುಣಿಗೆ
   c) 1972ರ ಆತಿರುಣ 25ರೈತರುಣಿಗೆ   d) 1971ರ ಆತಿರುಣ 24ರೈತರುಣಿಗೆ

92. Under which Amendment of the Constitution 'Right to Property' was deleted from the Constitution ?
   a) 42nd Amendment   b) 45th Amendment
   c) 44th Amendment   d) 41st Amendment
   a) 42ರೈತರುಣಿಗೆ   b) 45ರೈತರುಣಿಗೆ
   c) 44ರೈತರುಣಿಗೆ   d) 41ರೈತರುಣಿಗೆ

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
93. Which fundamental right according to Dr. Ambedkar is “The heart and soul” of the Constitution?
   a) Freedom of Right   b) Right to Property
   c) Right to Constitutional Remedy   d) Right to Equality

94. Xth Schedule of the Constitution is related to
   a) The State and Union Territories
   b) Separation of powers
   c) Languages
   d) Disqualification on grounds of defection

95. Identify the Indian P.M. who died outside India?
   a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
   b) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
   c) Rajiv Gandhi
   d) Jawaharlal Nehru

96. According to the Constitution upper house of the State Legislature can be created or abolished by
   a) The State Legislative Assembly
   b) The Parliament
   c) Governor of the State
   d) The Presidential Order
97. The Vice-President can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term by the
   a) President                       b) Members of Rajya Sabha
   c) Members of 2 houses of Parliament d) Supreme Court

98. The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the
   a) President                       b) PM
   c) Lok Sabha                       d) Rajya Sabha

99. The meetings of the State Council of Ministers are presided over by
   a) The Governor                    b) Chief Minister
   c) By all the ministers by rotation d) Chief Justice

100. President submits his resignation to
   a) Vice President                  b) Prime Minister
   c) Chief Justice of India          d) Speaker of Lok Sabha