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. ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಕೆಲವು ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿಂದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರು. ಸುಮಾರು 30 ಜನರು ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಶುಲ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

2. ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಕೆಲವು ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ A, B, C, D ಎಂಬು ಅವರು (OMR) ಬಾರೆ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

3. ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳ (ಎಡ್ಡಿ) ಜೆಫ್ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರು. ಇದಕ್ಕೈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

4. ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳನ್ನು 100 ರೂ. ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

5. ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ / ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ / ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

6. ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳ ಎಂಬು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳ ಎಂಬು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳ ಎಂಬು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

7. ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳ ಎಂಬು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳ ಎಂಬು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಹಾಯಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮಹೇಶ್ ಗಿಳ ಎಂಬು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.
1. How many members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President?  
   a) 2  
   b) 12  
   c) 10  
   d) None  

2. The Attorney-General of India is appointed by  
   a) President  
   b) Chief Justice of India  
   c) President on the advice of Chief Justice of India  
   d) Parliament  

3. Which Article mentions about abolition of untouchability in the Indian Constitution?  
   a) 14  
   b) 15  
   c) 16  
   d) 17  

4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was Chairman of  
   a) Drafting Committee  
   b) Constituent Assembly  
   c) Rajya Sabha  
   d) First Planning Commission  

5. Financial emergency can be proclaimed under the Article  
   a) 360  
   b) 356  
   c) 352  
   d) 252
6. The people responsible for reviving the 'Lokpal Bill' are
   a) Anna Hazare, Manmohan Singh, Prathibha Patil
   b) Anna Hazare, Kiran Bedi, Manmohan Singh
   c) Anna Hazare, Santhosh Hegde, Janardhan Reddy
   d) Anna Hazare, Santhosh Hegde, Kiran Bedi

7. The present Home Minister of Karnataka is
   a) R. Ashok
   b) D.V. Sadanand Gowda
   c) B.S. Yediyurappa
   d) V.S. Acharya

8. The total number of elected MLA's to the Karnataka Vidhana Parishad is
   a) 25
   b) 75
   c) 125
   d) 225

9. The nominated members to the Rajya Sabha are
   a) 12
   b) 22
   c) 10
   d) 2

10. The present Chief Election Commissioner of India is
    a) Prathibha Patil
    b) C. Rangarajan
    c) Navin B. Chawla
    d) S.Y. Qureshi

   a) तत्कालीन नियुक्त
   b) नियुक्त
   c) नियुक्त
   d) नियुक्त

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   SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

   D
11. The Governor has the power to dissolve
   a) Legislative Assembly
   b) Legislative Council
   c) Legislature
   d) None of the above

12. The seat of the Supreme Court of India is
   a) New Delhi
   b) Mumbai
   c) Culcutta
   d) Bangalore

13. The President can proclaim emergency on the ground of
   a) War
   b) Armed Rebellion
   c) External Aggression
   d) All the above

14. How many types of Emergencies are there in India?
   a) 4
   b) 3
   c) 2
   d) None

15. How many types of Writs are there?
   a) Six
   b) Five
   c) Seven
   d) Three

   SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
16. Rule of Law means
   a) No man is above the law of the land
   b) Procedural rules to be strict while applying the laws
   c) Rules made under the law of Constitution
   d) None of these

17. Which are the best examples for the Federal and Unitary Government?
   a) America and Britain          b) India and Britain
   c) Canada and Australia         d) India and America

18. President of India is elected by
   a) The people directly
   b) The Lok Sabha
   c) The Rajya Sabha
   d) An electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislative Assemblies

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

D
19. Socio-Economic provisions are guaranteed under the
   a) Directive Principles of State Policy  b) Fundamental Rights
   c) Fundamental Duties  d) Preamble

20. ___________ citizenship is guaranteed to the Indian citizens.
   a) Single citizenship  b) Quasi citizenship
   c) Double citizenship  d) None of the above

21. Who is the Supreme Commander - in - Chief of the armed force?
   a) Prime Minister  b) President
   c) Defence Minister  d) Vice-President

22. Which country has the shortest Constitution?
   a) UK  b) Russia
   c) Germany  d) USA

23. First General Elections to Lok Sabha was held in the year
   a) 1947  b) 1950  c) 1948  d) 1952

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
24. The present Chief Minister of Karnataka is
   a) B.S. Yediyurappa   b) H.D. Kumara Swamy
   c) D.V. Sadananda Gowda  d) None of the above

25. The present Foreign Affairs Minister of India is
   a) Dr. Manmohan Singh   b) Kapil Sibal
   c) S.M. Krishna  d) Laloo Prasad Yadav

26. The First Woman President of India is
   a) Indira Gandhi   b) Annie Besant
   c) Sarojini Naidu  d) Prathibha Patil

27. Chief Justice of India is appointed by
   a) President   b) Prime Minister
   c) Law Minister  d) None of the above

28. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are contained in
   a) Part I of the Constitution   b) Part III of the Constitution
   c) Part III-A of the Constitution  d) Part IV-A of the Constitution
29. In which of the following States, there is no reservation for SC’s for Lok Sabha?
   a) Karnataka  
   b) Jammu and Kashmir  
   c) Arunachal Pradesh  
   d) None of these

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

31. The States were reorganised on linguistic basis in
   a) 1948  
   b) 1949  
   c) 1950  
   d) 1956

32. At present how many Schedules are there in the Constitution of India?
   a) 14  
   b) 12  
   c) 15  
   d) 5

33. Our Constitution grants right to vote all those men and women who have attained the age of
   a) 18 years  
   b) 21 years  
   c) 23 years  
   d) 25 years
34. Which State has a separate Constitution?
   a) West Bengal   b) Sikkim
   c) Uttar Pradesh   d) Jammu and Kashmir

35. The idea of Directive Principles of State Policy is borrowed from the Constitution of
   a) Great Britain   b) France
   c) Ireland   d) USA

36. The Present Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha is
   a) Mohammed Ansari   b) Meira Kumar
   c) Shivaraj Patil   d) Manmohan Singh

37. The most powerful Chamber of the Parliament is
   a) Rajya Sabha   b) Vidhana Soudha
   c) Lok Sabha   d) Vidhana Parishad

38. The Money Bills can be introduced only in
   a) Rajya Sabha   b) High Court
   c) Lok Sabha   d) Supreme Court

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
39. The Governor of the State is
   a) Appointed by the President of India
   b) Elected by the 2 Houses of State Assembly
   c) Appointed by the Chief Minister
   d) None of the above

40. The President of India is
   a) Real ruler of India
   b) Constitutional head of the State
   c) Head of the State and Govt
   d) The leader of the majority party which forms the Govt

41. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to the
   a) PM of India
   b) Deputy Speaker of the LS
   c) President
   d) Vice-President
42. The election to the House of the People is
   a) Direct   b) Indirect
   c) By Nomination   d) None of these

43. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is
   a) 200   b) 250   c) 240   d) 220

44. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected
   a) For life   b) For a term of 6 years
   c) For a term of 5 years   d) None of these

45. A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by Rajya Sabha for
   a) 10 days   b) 14 days   c) 3 months   d) 6 months

46. The minimum age to contest for the election of President of India is
   a) 35 years   b) 45 years   c) 55 years   d) 60 years

47. Which one of the following colonial powers boasted that the sun never sets on its Empire?
   a) Holland   b) France   c) U.S.A.   d) Britain
   a) कॉर्लान्ड   b) फ्रांस   c) यू.एस.ए.   d) ब्रिटेन
48. The Act of 1919 is also known as
   a) Montagu - Chelmsford Reform Act
   b) Minto - Morley Reforms Act
   c) Act for Self-Government
   d) Act for Dyarchical Movement

   1919 ದ ಕೊಂಬ್ರಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸೋಭಾಗಡಿತು?
   a) ಮೋಂಟಾಗು – ಚೇಲ್ಮ್ಸ್‌ ಸ್ಟೊರ್ಮ್‌ಲ್ಡ್‌ ರೇಫಮ್‌ ಅಕ್ಟೆ
   b) ಮಿಂಟೋ – ಮೋಲ್ರೀ ರೇಫಮ್‌ ಅಕ್ಟೆ
   c) ಅಕ್ಟೆ ಅಕ್ಟೆ – ಸೇಳೆಬೆ ಕೊಂಬ್ರಿಗೆ
   d) ಅಕ್ಟೆ – ಸೇಳೆಬೆ ಕೊಂಬ್ರಿಗೆ

49. Who was the leader of the ‘Quit India Movement’?
   a) Maulana Azad       b) Jawaharlal Nehru
   c) Sardar Patel      d) Mahatma Gandhi

   ಕೂಡಿ ರೂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಡಾಟೆ ಸೋಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸೋಭಾಗಡಿತು?
   a) ಜಯಿಟ್ಟರ ಸೆನಾ ಸೆನಾಬಾಬು       b) ಸಾಮುಧ್ಯರ ಸುನೀಲಾ
   c) ಸಾಮುಧ್ಯರ ಸಾಮುಧ್ಯರ
   d) ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ

50. A flexible Constitution is one which
   a) can be amended easily
   b) cannot be amended easily
   c) can be amended only after undergoing a special procedure
   d) none of these

   ಕೊಂಬ್ರಿಗೆಯ ಸೋಭಾಗದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ?
   a) ಸೋಭಾಗದ ಸೋಭಾಗದ
   b) ಸೋಭಾಗದ ಸೋಭಾಗದ ಸೋಭಾಗದನ್ನು
   c) ಸೋಭಾಗದ ಸೋಭಾಗದ ಸೋಭಾಗದ ಸೋಭಾಗದನ್ನು
   d) ಸೋಭಾಗದ ಸೋಭಾಗದ
51. Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of
   a) 60 years   b) 62 years   c) 65 years   d) 72 years

52. India is
   a) A Secular State  b) Hindu State
   c) Communal State  d) None of these

53. Who is known as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution?
   a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
   c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  d) Mahatma Gandhi

54. Habeas Corpus refers to
   a) To have the body  b) To release the offender
   c) Command  d) Holding the office

55. Is President of India can permanently pass a Bill?
   a) Yes  b) VETO
   c) No  d) None of the above
56. The President submits the letter of resignation to
   a) The PM        b) The Vice-President
   c) The Chief Justice of India  d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

57. How many times has the President declared financial emergency in the Country so far?
   a) Once        b) Twice      c) Thrice      d) Never

58. The Principle of ‘Rule of Law’ is borrowed from
   a) Japan       b) America    c) Australia  d) U.K.

59. The word “Socialist and Secular” were added to the preamble on
   a) 44th Amendment b) 42nd Amendment
c) 25th Amendment  d) 24th Amendment

60. When did Indian Constitution come into force?
   a) 1947        b) 1948      c) 1949      d) 1950

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
61. First Session of the Indian Constituent Assembly was held on  
   a) December 9, 1946  
   b) December 11, 1947  
   c) November 26, 1949  
   d) January 26, 1950

62. The Judiciary acts as the guardian of the Constitution in a  
   a) Federal Government  
   b) Unitary Government  
   c) Parliamentary Government  
   d) None of these

63. Right to Equality has been provided in Articles  
   a) 18 to 22  
   b) 29 to 30  
   c) 24 to 26  
   d) 14 to 18

64. Who appoints the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court?  
   a) President  
   b) Governor  
   c) Prime Minister  
   d) Chief Justice of India

65. India is a Quasi-Federal State because  
   a) It has the features of federation  
   b) It has unitary features  
   c) It has both federal and unitary features  
   d) None of these
66. The Present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is
   a) P.D. Dinakaran  b) Cyriac Joseph
c) S.H. Kapadia   d) K.G. Balakrishnan

67. The present Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is
   a) Meira Kumar   b) Kariya Munda
c) S.M. Krishna   d) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

68. The Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly is
   a) Sadananda Gowda D.S.  b) Jagadish Shettar
c) K.J. Bopaiahha   d) D.S. Shanker Murthy

69. The Deputy Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly is
   a) Yogesh Bhat   b) Veerana Mathigette
c) Vimala Gowda   d) Sadananda Gowda D.V.

70. Which one is a newly added Fundamental Right?
   a) Right to Property  b) Right to Religion
c) Right to Assemble  d) Right to Education of Children
71. "Common Civil Code" means
   a) Civil Law applicable to Hindus
   b) Common Civil Law applicable to all
   c) Common Civil Procedure Code
   d) All the above

72. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?
   a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
   b) Rajendra Prasad
   c) Jawaharlal Nehru
   d) None of the above

73. Who is the Present Prime Minister of India (2012)?
   a) Sonia Gandhi
   b) Deve Gowda H.D.
   c) Manmohan Singh
   d) S.M. Krishna

74. Who is the Head of the State Government?
   a) Governor
   b) President
   c) Chief Minister
   d) Prime Minister

75. Who has the power to issue ordinance in the Centre?
   a) President
   b) Vice President
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Chief Justice
76. Constitution of India guarantees how many Fundamental Rights?
   a) Five           b) Six           c) Eight          d) None

77. Right to Constitutional Remedies is obtained in
   a) Article 31    b) Article 30    c) Article 32    d) Article 35

78. Fraternity means
   a) Spirit of brotherhood
   b) Unity and integrity of the nation
   c) Elimination of economic injustice
   d) None

79. Who interprets the Indian Constitution?
   a) Supreme Court
   b) Parliament
   c) President
   d) Founding fathers

80. Judicial Activism has led to increase in the power of
   a) Judiciary
   b) Legislature
   c) Executive
   d) Press

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
81. The President of India has power to
   a) Dissolve the Lok Sabha  b) Adjourn the Lok Sabha
   c) Dissolve the Rajya Sabha  d) Adjourn the Rajya Sabha

82. The minimum age to contest Legislative Assembly Elections is
   a) 30 years  b) 21 years  c) 35 years  d) 25 years

83. The Upper House of the State Legislature is known as
   a) Legislative Assembly  b) Legislative Council
   c) Council of States  d) None of the above

84. The Governor of a State is responsible to
   a) The PM  b) The President  c) CM  d) Vice-President

85. 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
86. The Indian Union Legislature is known as
   a) Congress  b) Parliament  c) Lok Sabha  d) Federal Parliament

87. The Vice-President of India holds office
   a) during the pleasure of the President  b) for a term of 4 years
   c) for a term of 5 years  d) decided by the Parliament

88. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   a) 10th December 1948  b) 10th December 1950
   c) 10th December 1968  d) 10th December 1970

89. All the Union Territories shall be administered by
   a) President  b) Prime Minister  c) Parliament  d) None of these

90. English is the official language of which State?
   a) Nagaland  b) West Bengal  c) Maharashtra  d) New Delhi

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
91. Article __________ refers to the impeachment of the President.
   a) Art. 61  
   b) Art. 76  
   c) Art. 75  
   d) Art. 35

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

93. One is not a Fundamental Right
   a) Property  
   b) Assemble Peacefully  
   c) Move freely  
   d) Constitutional remedies

94. Village Panchayats are established by Article
   a) Art. 32  
   b) Art. 40  
   c) Art. 44  
   d) Art. 57

95. Which of the following State does not have a Legislative Council?
   a) Maharashtra  
   b) Karnataka  
   c) U.P.  
   d) Tamil Nadu

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

D
96. Freedom of Religion is included in
   a) Articles 25 – 27  
   c) Articles 26 – 29
   b) Articles 25 – 28  
   d) Articles 24 – 27

97. The Indian Federalism is based on the pattern of
   a) USA  
   c) Australia
   b) Canada  
   d) Russia

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

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

100. Who is the real executive in a Parliamentary form of Government?
    a) The President  
    c) Judiciary
    b) Prime Minister  
    d) Army

     a) ಪಾಲಿಟನ್   
     b) ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಮಂತ್ರಿ
     c) ಲಿಂಗಮಾರು   
     d) ಎಚ್ಚರಿ