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 (OMR) system, special care should be taken to fill those items accurately.

4. This Question Booklet contains 70 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. Governor of a state is accountable to
   a) Centre  b) President
c) Chief Minister  d) Vice President

2. Who can form, alter and destroy the Government at the Centre?
   a) Prime Minister  b) President
c) Vice President  d) None

3. Who is the present Home Minister at the Center?
   a) Rajnath Singh  b) Sushma Swaraj
c) Maneka Gandhi  d) Ananth Kumar
4. Legislature is the
   a) part of the State
   b) first organ of the Government
   c) responsible for execution of Laws
   d) democratic system of Government

5. The Speaker of Loka Sabha is elected by
   a) Members of Parliament
   b) Members of Loka Sabha
   c) Legislative Council
   d) Ministers

6. When did Indian Constitution came into force?
   a) 15th Aug. 1947
   b) 26th Nov. 1949
   c) 26th Jan. 1950
   d) 2nd Oct. 1959
7. Fundamental Duties are incorporated under which Article in Indian Constitution?
   a) 51 A       b) 50 A
   c) 55 A       d) 60 A

8. The Chief Minister of a state is appointed by
   a) President   b) Governor
   c) Chief Justice of High Court d) State Legislature

9. The size of the ministry in the state is decided by
   a) Chief Minister   b) Governor
   c) Members of Legislative Assembly d) None

10. __________ is the ceremonial head of India.
    a) Prime Minister   b) President
    c) Speaker          d) Minister
11. Which is the Fundamental Law of the Land?
   a) Constitution  
   b) Parliamentary Law
   c) Customary Law  
   d) Ordinary Law

12. Who was the Chairman of Drafting Committee?
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   b) Nehru
   c) Gandhi  
   d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

13. What is the Preface of a Constitution called?
   a) Content  
   b) Objectives
   c) Preamble  
   d) Conclusion

14. What is the minimum age required to contest Rajya Sabha election?
   a) 20 years  
   b) 25 years
   c) 40 years  
   d) 30 years
15. Rajya Sabha retains the money bill for how many days?
   a) 14  
   b) 15  
   c) 26  
   d) 18

16. Who is the film actress nominated to Rajya Sabha recently?
   a) Hemamalini  
   b) Maduri Dixit  
   c) Jaya Prada  
   d) Rekha

17. Which is the real centre of power in the state?
   a) Legislative Assembly  
   b) Legislative Council  
   c) Lokayukta  
   d) Governor
18. President of India has the power to proclaim
   a) National emergency  b) State emergency
   c) Financial emergency  d) All the above

19. Which is the best example for Federal Government?
   a) Britain  b) Russia  c) Japan  d) America

20. Right to vote is a
   a) Political Right  b) Economic Right
   c) Social Right  d) Moral Right

21. Expand the word NHRC.
   a) National Housing Rights Commission  b) National Human Rights Commission
   c) National Highway Road Commission  d) None of the above

NHRC
   a) ನಾಣೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
   b) ನಾಣೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
   c) ನಾಣೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
   d) ನಾಣೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ
22. Human Rights are important as
   a) They allow the people to live with human dignity and worth
   b) They establish the sense of equality in Society
   c) They allow equitable distribution of opportunities
   d) All the above

23. Human Rights are classified into _______ Rights.
   a) 03  b) 05  c) 06  d) 02

24. Pickout the wrong statement pertaining to the role of Human Rights.
   a) Human Rights are helpful in the establishment of equalitarian society
   b) They liberate man from inhuman treatment
   c) They assure freedom to every individual
   d) They do not provide any protection to marginalized communities
25. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India started in the year
   a) 1949  b) 1979  
   c) 1993  d) 1975
   ನಾಣ್ಯವು ಹೃದಯವಾದ ಅನುಭವಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು, ಎಂದು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಎಂದರೆ?
   a) 1949  b) 1979  
   c) 1993  d) 1975

26. The Chief Commander of Defence forces in India is
   a) President  b) Prime Minister
   c) Governor  d) Chief Minister
   ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವಿಮಾನ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು?
   a) ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿ  b) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿರುವ
   c) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿ  d) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿರುವ

27. Who was the Chairman of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
   a) Abraham Lincoln  
   b) Smt. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt  
   c) Smt. Richard Nixon  
   d) George Washington
   ವಿಶ್ವದ ಮನೋಜ್ಯ ಕಂಡು ಹೊಸ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟವು?
   a) ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯನ  b) ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯನ
   c) ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯನ  d) ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯನ
28. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was prepared by
   a) ILO           b) UNESCO
   c) ECOSOC       d) FAO

29. The number of Articles in Universal Declaration of Human Rights are
   a) 30           b) 20
   c) 10           d) none

30. Rights that allow a person to participate in the political affairs of a state
   a) Social Rights b) Human Rights
   c) Political Rights d) None

31. Who supervises the proceedings of Loka Sabha Sessions?
   a) Chairman     b) Speaker
   c) Prime Minister d) Opposition Leader
32. What is meant by “Impeachment”? 
   a) A procedure to remove Constitutional functionaries 
   b) A procedure to appoint Prime Minister 
   c) A procedure to give warning to Ministers 
   d) A procedure to comment

33. Who is the nominal executive at the centre? 
   a) Prime Minister 
   b) Speaker 
   c) Opposition Leader 
   d) President

34. How is President of India elected? 
   a) by direct election 
   b) by nomination 
   c) through an electoral college 
   d) none
35. Who issues ordinances in the state?
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Prime Minister
   c) Governor
   d) Supreme Court Judge

36. Speaker of Loka Sabha exercises his right to vote in the house
   a) When members demand
   b) At his discretion
   c) When his party demands
   d) In case of a tie
37. The maximum gap between 2 sessions of Parliament
   a) One month     b) Three months
   c) Six months    d) One year

38. President can be removed from office on the grounds of
   a) Violating the Constitution
   b) Incapacity
   c) Proved misbehaviour
   d) All the above

39. Every bill, has to get the assent of ______ before it becomes a Law in India.
   a) President      b) Home Minister
   c) Prime Minister d) Chief Minister

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40. The President of the Constituent Assembly
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
   b) Nehru
   c) Gandhiji
   d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

41. Who administers the oath of office to the Prime Minister?
   a) Chief Justice of India
   b) Vice President
   c) Speaker of Loka Sabha
   d) The President

42. The Cabinet swims and sinks along with
   a) President
   b) Speaker
   c) Ministers
   d) Prime Minister
43. Federal Government means
   a) Single Government
   b) Dual Government
   c) Multi Government
   d) Coalition Government

44. Universal Adult Franchise means Right to Vote to all
   a) Residents of the state
   b) Adults
   c) Foreigners
   d) None of the above

45. The members of Council of Ministers are appointed by
   a) President on the advise of the Prime Minister
   b) President on the advise of the Parliament
   c) Prime Minister
   d) President
46. "Human Rights Day" is celebrated on
   a) 10th July  
   b) 20th Aug. 
   c) 10th Dec.  
   d) 10th Jan. 

47. Who appoints the President and members of National Human Rights Commission in Indian (NHRC) ?
   a) Prime Minister  
   b) President 
   c) Speaker  
   d) Chief Justice 

48. (UDHR) Universal Declaration of Human Rights was made in the year 
   a) 1948  
   b) 1958 
   c) 1968  
   d) None 

49. Which is Economic Right ?
   a) Right to Equality  
   b) Right to Press 
   c) Right to Work  
   d) Right to Vote 

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50. The sphere of Human Rights is
   a) Nation  b) World
   c) State  d) India

51. India is
   a) Secular State  b) Communal State
   c) Theocratic State  d) None

52. Indian Constitution is
   a) Rigid  b) Flexible
   c) Rigid and Flexible  d) None

53. The Fundamental Rights are included in which Part of our Constitution?
   a) Part I  b) Part II
   c) Part III  d) Part IV
54. The President of India is an integral part of
   a) The Parliament
   c) Rajya Sabha

55. The concept of Judicial Review has been borrowed from ________ Constitution.
   a) America
   b) Britain
   c) France
   d) Russia

56. Fundamental Rights are
   a) Justiciable
   c) Legal Rights

57. The Prime Minister is
   a) Senior Minister in Loka Sabha
   b) Speaker
   c) Leader of the majority party in the Loka Sabha
   d) Not an M.P.
58. At present the maximum strength of Loka Sabha is
   a) 500  b) 550  c) 545  d) 525
   ಲೋಕ ಸಭೆಯ ಮaksimum ಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿ ತಲೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಹೆಸರು
   a) 500  b) 550  c) 545  d) 525

59. Supreme Court of India was set up
   a) By the Constitution
   b) Parliament
   c) President
   d) None of the above
   ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸ್ತಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ಕೂಡಿರುವ
   a) ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯನ್ನು
   b) ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯನ್ನು
   c) ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾನಯನ್ನು
   d) ಕೇವಲದ ಕೂಡಿರುವ

60. Judges of the High Court are
   a) Appointed by the President
   b) Elected by Parliament
   c) Appointed by the Prime Minister
   d) Appointed by the Chief Justice
   ಹೈಕೋರ್ನ ಗುಢವರ ಸ್ಥಳಾಭಕಸಿದ್ದರು
   a) ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾಂತಕ ಸ್ಥಳಾಭಕಸಿದ್ದರು
   b) ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾಂತಕ ಸ್ಥಳಾಭಕಸಿದ್ದರು
   c) ಪ್ರಮುಖಪತನ ಸ್ಥಳಾಭಕಸಿದ್ದರು
   d) ಪ್ರಮುಖಪತನ ಸ್ಥಳಾಭಕಸಿದ್ದರು
61. Human Rights are concerned to people of
   a) Hindu Religion
   c) Christian
   b) Muslim Religion
   d) All Religions
   
62. Right to Life, Liberty, Freedom of expression and equality before law are
   a) Civil and Political Rights
   c) Economic Rights
   b) Rights of Living beings
   d) None
   
63. National Commission for Women in India was set up in
   a) 1990
   c) 1970
   b) 1980
   d) None
   
64. National Human Rights Commission is an
   a) Autonomous Statutory Body
   c) Semi Governmental Agency
   b) Government Body
   d) None
   
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65. The Centre for Human Rights is based in
a) Paris
b) New York
c) Geneva
d) None

66. Who appoints Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

a) President
b) Vice President
c) Prime Minister
d) Speaker

67. Which is the highest court of appeal in India?

a) High Court
b) Supreme Court
c) Federal Court
d) District Court
68. Fundamental Rights are suspended during
   a) General Election
   b) National Emergency
   c) All types of Emergencies
   d) All the above

69. Which is described as “Heart and Soul” of Constitution?
   a) Preamble
   b) Fundamental Rights
   c) Fundamental Duties
   d) Directive Principles

70. India has ______ system of Government.
   a) Parliamentary
   b) Presidential
   c) Aristocracy
   d) None

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