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.
Note: English version of the instructions is printed on the front page of this booklet.
1. The Three Round Table Conference were held in the year
   a) 1927, 1928, 1929  b) 1931, 1932, 1933
   c) 1930, 1931, 1932  d) 1932, 1933, 1934

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

3. The first woman President of India is
   a) Annie Besant  b) Sarojini Naidu
   c) Indira Gandhi  d) Prathiba Patil

4. Originally how many Articles were there in the Indian Constitution?
   a) 400  b) 445  c) 395  d) 385

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
5. The term "Secularism" is incorporated to the Constitution of India by
   a) 73rd Amendment       b) 44th Amendment
   c) 42nd Amendment       d) 48th Amendment

   "ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದ ವೈಸ್ತಪನೆ " ಎಂದು ಸಂಶಾದಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವು ಹೋಗಿಕೊಂಡು
   a) 73ರ ಆದೇಶಕ       b) 44ರ ಆದೇಶಕ       c) 42ರ ಆದೇಶಕ       d) 48ರ ಆದೇಶಕ

6. Which of the following is not a federal character?
   a) Dual governments       b) Supremacy of the Constitution
   c) Distribution of powers       d) Single citizenship

   "ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವಾದ ವೈಸ್ತಪನೆ" ಎಂದು ಸಂಶಾದಿತ ವೈಸ್ತಪನೆ ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವು ಹೋಗಿಕೊಂಡು
   a) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು       b) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು
   c) ವೈಸ್ತಪನೆ ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು       d) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು

7. "Education" comes under this list
   a) State list       b) Concurrent list
   c) Union list       d) None of the above

   "ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದ ವೈಸ್ತಪನೆ" ಎಂದು ಸಂಶಾದಿತ ವೈಸ್ತಪನೆ ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವು ಹೋಗಿಕೊಂಡು
   a) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು       b) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು
   c) ವೈಸ್ತಪನೆ ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು       d) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು

8. Which Article provides special status to Jammu and Kashmir?
   a) 270       b) 370       c) 365       d) 350

   "ಹಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಹಮ್ಮಾಡು" ಎಂದು ಸಂಶಾದಿತ ಹಂಪು ಮತ್ತು ಹಮ್ಮಾಡು ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿಕೊಂಡು?
   a) 270       b) 370       c) 365       d) 350

9. Who is the Supreme Commander of defence forces?
   a) Prime Minister       b) Home Minister       c) President       d) Vice President

   "ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದ ವೈಸ್ತಪನೆ" ಎಂದು ಸಂಶಾದಿತ ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು?
   a) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು       b) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು       c) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು       d) ಸ್ವೈಯುದ್ಧದರೆ ಹೊರಬಿಲ್ಲು

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
10. First general election to Lok Sabha were held in the year
   a) 1948         b) 1947         c) 1952         d) 1950

11. India has this type of government
   a) Presidential form of Government
   b) Parliamentary form of Government
   c) Presidential and Parliamentary form of Government
   d) None of the above

12. Directive Principles of State Policy are included in
   a) Part III       b) Part II       c) Part IV       d) Part V

13. Which of the following Article deals with Amendment Procedure?
   a) Art. 360       b) Art. 355       c) Art. 368       d) Art. 362
14. Which one of the following is not the philosophy of the Constitution?
   a) Independent and sovereign state  b) Democratic state
   c) Socialistic state              d) Modern state

15. The Constitution of India has fixed the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha at
   a) 230  b) 238  c) 250  d) 260

16. How many members are nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President?
   a) 4  b) 10  c) 12  d) 14

17. There are _______ methods of Amendment to the Constitution.
   a) 2  b) 3  c) 6  d) 5

18. The minimum age to contest Assembly Election in Karnataka is
   a) 25  b) 18  c) 30  d) 26

19. 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 ಮೂಡೆ ಮುಮ್ಬಯು ಬ್ಲೇಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಕ್ಷಸದ ವಿಮರಣವು, ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯತ್ತುರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಗ್ನೀತ
   a) ಹೇಮಂಥ ಕರಕರೆ  b) ಐಶೋಕ್ ಕಮ್ಟೆ  c) ಕಸಾಬ  d) ವಿಜಯ್ ಸಾಲಸ್ಕರ

   SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
20. Which Article guarantees right to establishment of education institutions to minorities?
   a) Art. 29  b) Art. 30  c) Art. 31  d) Art. 28
   a) ಅರ್ತಿ 29  b) ಅರ್ತಿ 30  c) ಅರ್ತಿ 31  d) ಅರ್ತಿ 28

21. Who administers oath of office to President of India?
   a) Vice President  b) Prime Minister  c) Election Commissioner  d) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
   a) ವೈಸ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ  b) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ  c) ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣ  d) ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ದೃಢೀಕರಣದ ನೈಪುಂಭ

22. How many members represent Karnataka in Rajya Sabha?
   a) 28  b) 30  c) 12  d) 38
   a) 28  b) 30  c) 12  d) 38

23. Our Parliamentary System is based on
   a) Proportional representation  b) UAF  c) Male Franchise  d) None of the above
   a) ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ ಸಮೂಹ  b) ವಿ ಆಯ್ಕ  c) ಮಹಿಮ ಸಮೂಹ  d) ಹಿಂದು ಸಮೂಹ

24. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was Chairman of
   a) Drafting Committee  b) Constituent Assembly  c) Rajya Sabha  d) First Planning Commission
   a) ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣ  b) ಸಹಾಯ ಸಮಾಜ  c) ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ  d) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪಲಾಗಣ ಸಮಾಜ
25. The present Home Minister of Karnataka is
   a) R. Ashok  
   c) K.J. George  
   b) D.V. Sadanand Gowda  
   d) V.S. Acharya

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

27. The total strength of Vidhana Sabha of Karnataka is
   a) 340  
   b) 224  
   c) 240  
   d) 226

28. Who has the power to legislate on subjects mentioned in concurrent list?
   a) Central Government  
   b) State Government  
   c) Both the Central and State Government  
   d) Local Government

29. Article 17 deals with
   a) Untouchability  
   c) Reservation of job  
   b) Fraternity  
   d) Cultural right

   a) ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ  
   b) ಚಾರ್ಚ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ  
   c) ಮಹೋತ್ತರದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ  
   d) ಜನರು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
30. India is a
   a) Communist country        b) Developed country
   c) Secular country          d) None of these

31. Which is the Real Centre of Power in the State?
   a) Legislative Assembly     b) Legislative Council
   c) Lokayukta                d) Governor

32. Rajya Sabha members are elected by
   a) MLA's                    b) MLC's
   c) Lok Sabha Members       d) None

33. The term of Legislative Assembly can be extended during emergency for
   a) One year                 b) Two years
   c) One full term            d) None

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

C
34. The subject “currency” belongs to
   a) Union list  
   b) State list
   c) Concurrent list  
   d) None of the above

35. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by
   a) Prime Minister  
   b) Planning Commission
   c) President  
   d) Chief Justice

36. 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

37. ________ do not come under the Purview of Right to Information.
   a) RAW  
   b) Dept. of Education
   c) Dept. of Transport  
   d) None of these

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
39. _______ 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

40. Prime Minister is the leader of
   a) Lok Sabha  b) Nation  c) Party  d) All the above

41. 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

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

43. 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
44. 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 Legislature

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

46. Council of Ministers are classified into
   a) three          b) two          c) both          d) none

47. In case of a tie during voting in Lok Sabha who exercises 'Casting Vote'?
   a) Speaker        b) President
   c) Prime Minister  d) Vice President
48. Central Information Commission includes one Chief Information Commissioner and how many members?
   a) 10      b) 12      c) 14      d) 15
   ಎರಡುತ್ತರಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಮರ್ಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇವಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು?
   a) 10      b) 12      c) 14      d) 15

49. Lok Sabha is also called as
   a) Representative House   b) Lower House
   c) House of the People   d) All the above
   ಲೋಕ್ ಸಭೆಯು ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಅನ್ವಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಾಧಿಕೃತರು?
   a) ರೈಲ್ಲೆಪ್ರೆಸ್ರಾಡ್ ಹೊಸ್ ಬ್ರಾಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಶನ್
   b) ಅಕ್ಷರ ಕಚೇರಿ
   c) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಚಿವ
   d) ಸಾಲುವಾಗಿಸಿಕೆ

50. What is the total strength of the members of Legislative Council in Karnataka?
   a) 60   b) 65   c) 75   d) 85
   ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಸಮಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ?
   a) 60   b) 65   c) 75   d) 85

51. How many times has the President of India declared financial emergency in India so far?
   a) One   b) Two   c) Three   d) Never
   ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಯು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆವಾಗಿ ವೈದ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದರು?
   a) ಒಂದು
   b) ಇದು ಶಾಕಿ
   c) ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ
   d) ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ

52. Which one of the following is the popularity elected house of Indian Parliament?
   a) Lok Sabha   b) Rajya Sabha
   c) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha   d) None of the above
   ಭಾರತದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯುಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯ ವಿಭಾಗ?
   a) ಲೋಕ್ ಸಭೆ
   b) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಭೆ
   c) ಲೋಕ್ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಭೆ
   d) ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ
53. The Rajya Sabha is
   a) Permanent house
   b) Has maximum life of 6 years
   c) Has maximum life of 5 years
   d) Has no fixed term

54. 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

55. The British ruled India from _______ to _______
   a) 1857 to 1947
   b) 1867 to 1947
   c) 1757 to 1948
   d) 1647 to 1937

56. 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
57. 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

58. At present the maximum strength of Lok Sabha can be
   a) 500 members  b) 550 members  c) 545 members  d) 525 members

59. The present Speaker of Karnataka Legislative Assembly is
   a) K.G. Boppaiah  b) Bharadwaj  c) Kagodu Timmappa  d) None of the above

60. The framers of Constitution borrowed the concept Parliamentary form of govt from
   a) Britain  b) Switzerland  c) France  d) USA

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
61. In which year the Right to Information Act came into force in Karnataka?
   a) 2002   b) 2005   c) 2006   d) 2008

62. 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

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

64. 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
65. In India, the Amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by the
   a) People  b) Parliament  c) States  d) President

66. Article 32 refers to
   a) Right to constitutional remedy  b) Right to property
   c) Cultural right  d) None of these

67. Human Rights Declaration was made by UNO in the year
   a) 1948  b) 1938  c) 1952  d) 1947

68. Which is Highest Court of Appeal in India?
   a) The Federal Court  b) Supreme Court
   c) High Court  d) District Court

69. First Session of the Indian Constituent Assembly was held on
   a) 9-12-1946  b) 11-12-1947  c) 26-11-1949  d) 26-1-1950
70. The Indian National Congress was formed in the year
   a) 1925   b) 1885   c) 1876   d) 1919

71. Which of the following State does not have a Legislative Council?
   a) Uttar Pradesh   b) Karnataka   c) Tamil Nadu   d) Maharashtra

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

73. The Money Bills can be introduced only in
   a) Rajya Sabha   b) Lok Sabha   c) Joint Session   d) Supreme Court

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

75. The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights in the year
   a) 1980   b) 1978   c) 1985   d) 1990
76. What was the total strength of the Constituent Assembly?
   a) 389  b) 292  c) 285  d) 340

77. The President can be removed from office on grounds of
   a) Violating the Constitution  b) Accepting bribe
      c) Incapacity  d) Proved misbehaviour

78. State list consists of _______ subjects.
   a) 99  b) 61  c) 52  d) 47

79. The principle of 'Rule of Law' is borrowed from
   a) Japan  b) America  c) Australia  d) U.K

80. Which Article of the Constitution declares National Emergency?
   a) 360  b) 352  c) 356  d) 380
81. Power of issuing writs belongs to
   a) Supreme Court  b) Both Supreme Court and High Courts
   c) High Court     d) Parliament

82. Total number of subjects that Union List consisted is
   a) 92  b) 96  c) 99  d) 91

83. Which one of the following is not the power of the Chief Minister?
   a) Formation of ministry  b) Distribution of portfolios
   c) Co-ordination and supervision  d) Appointment of High Court Judges

84. Constitution of India has divided all the powers in
   a) Two lists  b) Four lists  c) Three lists  d) One list

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

C
85. The number of rights which Constitution is provided is
   a) Four types of rights  b) Five types of rights
   c) Six types of rights  d) Seven types of rights

86. Presidents veto power applies only to
   a) Money bills  b) Both money bills and non-money bills
   c) Non-Money bills  d) None of the above

87. The Union Council of Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the
   a) Parliament  b) Chief Minister  c) Prime Minister  d) Governor

88. This Articles deals with abolition of untouchability
   a) Art. 15  b) Art. 17  c) Art. 16  d) Art. 18

89. Expansion of PIL is
   a) Private Interest Litigation  b) Public Interest Litigation
   c) Police Interest Litigation  d) None of the above

C
90. Drafting Committee of the Constitution was appointed on
   a) 29th August 1947  b) 29th June 1947
   c) 29th September 1947  d) 29th July 1947

91. The presiding officer of the Lok Sabha is known as
   a) Chairman  b) Deputy Chairman
   c) Speaker  d) None of the above

92. Karnataka’s total number of Lok Sabha seats are
   a) 30  b) 26  c) 28  d) 40

93. In financial sphere, the Rajya Sabha stands with Lok Sabha at
   a) Lower level  b) Equal level  c) Upper level  d) None of the above

94. The members of Lok Sabha does not participate in
   a) Removal of President  b) Removal of Vice President
   c) Removal of Judges of Supreme Court  d) Removal of Judges of High Court
95. Who is called as the guardian of the Constitution?
   a) Parliament  b) High Court  c) Supreme Court  d) State Legislature

96. There are ______ Fundamental Duties to the Indians.
   a) 11  b) 10  c) 14  d) 16

97. Untouchability abolished in India in the year
   a) 1950  b) 1955  c) 1954  d) 1952

98. Which is Real Executive in India?
   a) Parliament  b) Cabinet  c) President  d) Vice President

99. When was East India Company established?
   a) 1600  b) 1599  c) 1680  d) 1870

100. The Indian Constitution is based on

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

C