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. Drafting Committee Chairman of Indian Constitution
   a) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
   b) Sardar Patel
   c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
   d) Abdul Kalam Azad

2. How many States are there in India?
   a) 14
   b) 25
   c) 29
   d) 30

3. Indian Constitution adopted on
   a) 26th January 1950
   b) 26th November 1949
   c) 15th August 1947
   d) 3rd March 1946

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
4. The Temporary Chairman of Constituent Assembly was
   a) Dr. Sachidananda Sinha
   b) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
   c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
   d) Jawaharlal Nehru

5. The first Session of Indian Constituent Assembly was held on
   a) 9th December 1946
   b) 12th December 1947
   c) 26th October 1949
   d) 26th January 1950

6. Who is the Chief Architect of Indian Constitution?
   a) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
   b) B. N. Rao
   c) Mahatma Gandhi
   d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

   a) ಡೀ. ಬಾಬುರಾಜೇಂ德拉 ಪ್ರಸಾದ
   b) ಬಿ.ಎನ್.ರಾಓ
   c) ಮಹತ್ತಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ
   d) ಡಿ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಆಂಬೆಡ್ಕರ

7. The largest Constitution of the world
   a) American Constitution
   b) British Constitution
   c) Indian Constitution
   d) Russian Constitution

8. Who can declare financial emergency in India?
   a) Finance Minister
   b) President
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Governor

9. The Articles concerned with Fundamental Rights
   a) Art. 5 to 11
   b) Art. 12 to 35
   c) Art. 36 to 51
   d) Art. 52 to 151
10. The part of the Constitution deals with citizenship
   a) Part – 1                      b) Part – 2
   c) Part – 3                      d) Part – 4

11. Which of the Indian State has a separate Constitution?
   a) Kerala                        b) Madhya Pradesh
   c) Karnataka                     d) Jammu and Kashmir

12. The number of Schedules contained in Indian Constitution
   a) 11                             b) 12
   c) 13                             d) 14

13. What is the maximum gap permissible between two Sessions of Parliament?
   a) 1 month                        b) 2 months
   c) 3 months                       d) 6 months
14. The concept of Fundamental Duties was borrowed from
   a) France  b) Ireland  c) Russia  d) Canada
   ಕೆಂಪುವಳಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿ ಕರೆಯುವ ಅವಶೆಗಳು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ?  
   a) ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್  b) ಇರಿದ್ದ್ರ  c) ರುಸ್ಸಿಯ  d) ಕೆನಾಡಾ

15. __________ Article considered as "The heart and soul of Indian Constitution".
   a) Art. 30  b) Art. 31  c) Art. 32  d) Art. 33
   __________ ಮಹಡು "ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಹೃದಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮನಸ್ಸು" ಸಹಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ.
   a) 30ರೈತ  b) 31ರೈತ  c) 32ರೈತ  d) 33ರೈತ

16. The first Vice-President of India
   a) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad  b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  c) Dr. S. Radha Krishnan  d) Dr. Zakir Hussain
   ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ  ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ  ಕೆಂಪುವಳಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು  
   a) ಡ್ರ. ಬಾಬು ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ  b) ಡ್ರ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೆದ್ಕರ  c) ಡ್ರ. ಎಚ್. ರಾಧಾ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ  d) ಡ್ರ. ಜಕಿರ ಹುಸ್ಯಾನ
17. ____________ is the minimum age to contest Lok Sabha Election.
   a) 21 years   b) 25 years
   c) 30 years   d) 35 years

18. The guardian of Indian federal system
   a) Constitution   b) Legislature
   c) Executive      d) Supreme Court

19. The term of Legislative Council Members
   a) 4 years   b) 5 years
   c) 6 years   d) 7 years

20. President nominates ____________ members to Lok Sabha.
   a) 02   b) 04   c) 06   d) 08
21. Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
   a) President
   b) Vice-President
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Speaker
   
22. Minister of Indian Law and Justice
   a) Ravi Shankar Prasad
   b) D. V. Sadananda Gowda
   c) Nitin Gadkari
   d) Venkaiah Naidu
   
23. Total strength of Karnataka Legislative Assembly
   a) 250
   b) 260
   c) 224
   d) 225
24. The Chairman of Karnataka Legislative Council
   a) Kagodu Timmappa
   b) Puttanna
   c) N. H. Shivashankar Reddy
   d) D. H. Shankara Murthy

25. The leader of Legislative Assembly
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Speaker
   c) Deputy Speaker
   d) Chairman

26. Concurrent list consists of ____________ subjects.
   a) 97
   b) 66
   c) 47
   d) 50

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
A
27. Attorney General of India
   a) C. Ranga Rajan
   b) Ram Jethmalani
   c) Mukul Rohatagi
   d) Mukul Wasnik

28. Home Minister of Karnataka
   a) K. J. George
   b) D. K. Shiva Kumar
   c) Dr. G. Parameshwar
   d) R. V. Deshpande

29. ______ issues ordinances in State.
   a) C. M.
   b) Governor
   c) Law Minister
   d) Home Minister

   a) सं. म. संरक्षक
   b) राज्यपाल
   c) कानपूर विधानसभा
   d) राज्य विधानसभा

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

A
30. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
   a) O. Panneer Selvam
   b) Palani Swamy
   c) Shashikala
   d) M. K. Stalin
   
31. Strength of Rajya Sabha
   a) 225 members
   b) 250 members
   c) 224 members
   d) 545 members
   
32. The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the
   a) President
   b) P.M.
   c) Lok Sabha
   d) Rajya Sabha
33. Indian citizens enjoy ___________ citizenship.
   a) Single
   b) Double
   c) Triple
   d) None of the above

34. The Apex Court of India
   a) President
   b) Supreme Court
   c) High Court
   d) Districts Court

35. ___________ Articles deals with Directive Principle of State Policy.
   a) Art. 12 to 35
   b) Art. 36 to 51
   c) Art. 52 to 151
   d) Art. 152 to 237
36. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by
   a) Prime Minister  b) Ministry
   c) President        d) Parliament

37. The Real Executive in India
   a) President        b) Prime Minister
   c) Judiciary         d) Indian Army

38. Prime Minister of India appointed by
   a) Lok Sabha         b) Parliament
   b) President
   c) Speaker
   d) Speaker

A
39. The term of Vice-President
   a) 5 years
   b) 6 years
   c) 4 years
   d) 7 years

40. High Court Judge retires at the age of
   a) 60 years
   b) 62 years
   c) 65 years
   d) 70 years

41. The term of the Governor
   a) 4 years
   b) 5 years
   c) 6 years
   d) 7 years
42. Coalition Government means
   a) Party less Government
   b) Single Party Government
   c) Two Party Government
   d) None of the above

43. Chief Commander of Armed Forces of India
   a) General
   c) Admiral
   b) Air Chief Marshal
   d) President

44. The leader of State Government
   a) Governor
   c) CM
   b) High Court CJ
   d) None of the above
45. Governor of a State is responsible to
   a) State Legislature
   b) Chief Minister
   c) President
   d) State Ministry

46. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution deals with
   a) Protection of life and personal liberty
   b) Right to property
   c) Right to education
   d) Right to religion

47. Indian Constitution is
   a) Rigid Constitution
   b) Flexible Constitution
   c) Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible Constitution
   d) None of the above
48. Equality before law
   a) Art. 12
   b) Art. 13
   c) Art. 14
   d) Art. 15

49. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
   a) Art. 14
   b) Art. 15
   c) Art. 16
   d) Art. 17

50. In India Residuary Powers belongs to
   a) Union Legislature
   b) State Legislature
   c) Union and State Legislature
   d) Union Territories

   a) हितोक्ति क्षेत्रों
   b) राज्य विभागों
   c) राज्य आयुक्तों
   d) राज्य मुख्यमंत्री
51. Article 6 of ICCPR deals with
   a) Right to religion   b) Right to life
   c) Right to property  d) Right to contract

52. Human Rights Commission consists the number of Member Countries
   a) 53   b) 55
   c) 60   d) 65

53. The office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights established in
   a) 1990   b) 1991
   c) 1992   d) 1993

54. How many Articles does the UDHR contain?
   a) 25   b) 30
   c) 35   d) 40
55. World Human Rights Day celebrates on
   a) 10th Oct.         b) 10th Nov.         c) 10th Sept.         d) 10th Dec.

56. The observer of ICCPR
   a) UN Human Rights Commission
   b) Security Council
   c) General Assembly
   d) Trusteeship Council

   ICCPR are called
   a) मानवाधिकारसमिति
   b) सुरक्षा समिति
   c) साधनासभा
   d) सम्बद्धाधिकार

57. Where was UDHR adopted?
   a) Paris          b) Geneva
   c) New York       d) Washington

UDHR
   a) यूएडीएचएर
   b) यूएडीएचएर
   c) यूएडीएचएर
58. International Women’s Day is observed on
   a) March 5            b) March 6
   c) March 8            d) March 10

59. IRO established in the year
   a) 1945            b) 1946
   c) 1947            d) 1948

60. Human Rights are classified into ________ types.
   a) 03            b) 05
   c) 06            d) 08

61. The strength of NHRC
   a) 7 Members           b) 8 Members
   c) 9 Members           d) 10 Members

62. The Head Quarter of NHRC
   a) Kolkata           b) Bangalore
   c) New Delhi          d) Mumbai
63. First Generation Rights are called as
   a) Blue Rights
   c) Red Rights
   b) Green Rights
   d) Yellow Rights

64. NHRC Chairman appointed by
   a) P.M.
   c) President
   b) Supreme Court CJ
   d) UNO

65. Right to family is ensured in Article ___________ of UDHR.
   a) Art. 15
   b) Art. 16
   c) Art. 17
   d) Art. 18

66. __________ Article of Indian Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings.
   a) Art. 20
   c) Art. 22
   b) Art. 21
   d) Art. 23
67. Who was the First Chairman of NHRC?
   a) Justice Sri S. Rajendra Prasad    b) Justice Sri Ranganath Mishra
   c) Justice Sri M. S. Venkatachalaiah d) Justice Sri. H. L. Dattu

68. What is the retirement age of NHRC Members?
   a) 70 years    b) 72 years    c) 75 years    d) 76 years

69. SHRC Chairman appointed by
   a) Chief Minister    b) Governor
   c) Health Minister    d) President

70. Karnataka SHRC Chairman
   a) S. R. Nayak    b) Meera Saksena
   c) Bhaskar Rao    d) K. G. Balakrishnan

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