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 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. When did Constituent Assembly’s first Session held?
   a) 9th December 1946
   b) 11th December 1947
   c) 26th November 1949
   d) 26th January 1950

2. How many Articles are there in original Constitution of India?
   a) 415
   b) 350
   c) 395
   d) 455

3. The Constitution of India came into force on
   a) 1947 August 15
   b) 1950 January 26
   c) 1949 November 26
   d) 1951 January 26

4. Who was the Chairman of Constitution making Assembly?
   a) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
   b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
   c) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
   d) B. N. Rao

5. When did Indian Constitution adopted?
   a) 1950 January 26
   b) 1947 August 15
   c) 1949 November 26
   d) 1951 January 1
6. Which Amendment added the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' to the Constitution?
   a) 44th Amendment  
   b) 42nd Amendment  
   c) 43rd Amendment  
   d) 45th Amendment

7. Indian Constitution is
   a) Rigid  
   b) Flexible  
   c) Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible  
   d) Conservative

8. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
   a) Part – I  
   b) Part – II  
   c) Part – III  
   d) Part – IV

9. Guardian of Fundamental Rights in India
   a) Supreme Court  
   b) Legislature  
   c) Executive  
   d) Constitution

10. Which Part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties?
    a) Part – II  
    b) Part – III  
    c) Part – IV  
    d) Part – IVA

11. Which Article considered as the "Heart and Soul of Indian Constitution"?
    a) Article 28  
    b) Article 29  
    c) Article 30  
    d) Article 32

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
12. The Directive Principles of State Policy
   a) Compulsory  b) Optional  c) Democratic  d) Socialistic

13. Part of Indian Constitution deals with citizenship.
   a) Part – 1  b) Part – 2  c) Part – 3  d) Part – 4

14. Total strength of Lok Sabha
   a) 542  b) 543  c) 544  d) 545

15. Number of nominated members of Rajya Sabha
   a) 12  b) 13  c) 14  d) 15

16. Lok Sabha Speaker is
   a) Sumithra Mahajan  b) Sushma Swaraj  c) Uma Bharathi  d) Sonia Gandhi

17. The term of Rajya Sabha members
   a) 5 years  b) 6 years  c) 7 years  d) 4 years

18. Indian Legislature is called as
   a) Congress  b) Parliament  c) Lok Sabha  d) Diet
19. The preamble of the Constitution is
   a) An introduction to the Constitution  
   b) Features of the Constitution  
   c) The Rights and Duties  
   d) Amendment of the Constitution

20. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
   a) Dr. Hameed Ansari  
   b) K. Rehman Khan  
   c) Ram Jethmalani  
   d) Venkaiah Naidu

21. The minimum age to contest Lok Sabha Elections
   a) 21 years  
   b) 25 years  
   c) 30 years  
   d) 35 years

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

23. Article related to Financial Emergency
   a) Article 360  
   b) Article 352  
   c) Article 356  
   d) Article 368

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A
24. Who administer the oath of the office of the President?
   a) Vice-President
   b) Prime Minister
   c) Election Commissioner
   d) Supreme Court of Chief Justice

25. Upper House of the State Legislature
   a) Rajya Sabha
   b) Lok Sabha
   c) Vidhana Sabha
   d) Vidhana Parishath

26. Retirement age of the Supreme Court Judge
   a) 62 years
   b) 63 years
   c) 64 years
   d) 65 years

27. Supreme Court of India located at
   a) Bangalore
   b) Chennai
   c) New Delhi
   d) Hyderabad

28. Indian Constitution safeguarded by
   a) Supreme Court
   b) High Court
   c) Prime Minister
   d) President

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29. Contingency Fund of India is under control of
   a) Finance Minister
   b) President
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Auditor and Comptroller General of India

30. State List consists of ________ subjects.
   a) 97  b) 66  c) 47  d) 50

31. The Chief Commander of Armed Forces of India
   a) Prime Minister
   b) Chief Minister
   c) President
   d) Vice-President

32. Generally Financial Bill introduced in
   a) Rajya Sabha
   b) Lok Sabha
   c) Vidhana Parishad
   d) None of the above

33. The retirement age of High Court Judges
   a) 60 years
   b) 61 years
   c) 62 years
   d) 63 years
40. The present Governor of Karnataka
   a) V. S. Rama Devi
   b) Khurshid Alam Khan
   c) T. N. Chaturvedi
   d) Vaju Bhai Wala

41. Prime Minister and Ministry are responsible to
   a) Rajya Sabha
   b) Lok Sabha
   c) Vidhana Sabha
   d) Vidhana Parishath

42. ______ Article related to National Emergency.
   a) 350
   b) 352
   c) 356
   d) 365

43. Who distributes the portfolios of Government in State?
   a) President
   b) Prime Minister
   c) High Court Judge
   d) Chief Minister

44. The best example for Federal System
   a) Britain
   b) India
   c) U.S.A.
   d) France

45. The Chief Election Commissioner of India
   a) Naveen B. Chawla
   b) C. Rangarajan
   c) S. Y. Khureshi
   d) N. A. Zaidi
46. Who is the First Prime Minister of India?
   a) Lal Bahadur Shastri  
   b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   c) Mahatma Gandhiji  
   d) Jawaharalal Nehru

47. How many Parts are there in Indian Constitution?
   a) 16  
   b) 18  
   c) 20  
   d) 22

48. The Fundamental Law of the Nation is
   a) Judiciary  
   b) Parliament  
   c) Constitution  
   d) Executive

49. India adopted _______ type of Government.
   a) Presidential  
   b) Military  
   c) Dictator  
   d) Parliamentary

50. The present Higher Education Minister of Karnataka is
   a) Kimmane Rathnakara  
   b) Tanveer Sait  
   c) R. V. Deshpande  
   d) Basavaraja Raya Reddy
51. Third Generation of Rights are called as
   a) Blue Rights
   b) Green Rights
   c) Red Rights
   d) Yellow Rights

52. Expand ‘SHRC’.
   a) State Human Rights Collaboration
   b) State Human Rights Commission
   c) State Human Rights Corporation
   d) State Human Rights Council

53. Expand ‘NHRC’.
   a) National Human Rights Commission
   b) National Human Rights Campaign
   c) National Human Rights Corporation
   d) New Human Rights Commission

54. ‘ICESCR’ consists of _______ Articles.
   a) 30
   b) 32
   c) 31
   d) 34

55. The First High Commissioner of Human Rights
   a) Mary Robinson
   b) Nelson Mandela
   c) Boutros Ghali
   d) Jose-Ayala-Laso

   a) విశ్వవిద్యల విభాగం
   b) ఆరోగ్య విభాగం
   c) పాఠశాలల విభాగం
56. Supervisor of ‘ICCPR’
   a) U. N. Human Rights Commission  
   b) Security Council
   c) General Assembly  
   d) Trusteeship Council
   ‘ICCPR’ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಂದರೆಯು ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು?
   a) ಸರ್ವಾಮೃತ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು  
   b) ಸರ್ವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು
   c) ಸರ್ವಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು  
   d) ಸರ್ವಕಲೇಶ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು

57. ‘IRO’ established in the year
   a) 1945  
   b) 1946  
   c) 1947  
   d) 1948
   ‘IRO’ ಎರಡನೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ
   a) 1945  
   b) 1946  
   c) 1947  
   d) 1948

58. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of ‘UDHR’
   a) Elinar Roosevelt  
   b) Charles Mallik
   c) Rine Casine  
   d) John Humphry
   ‘UDHR’ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಂದರೆಯು ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು?
   a) ಸರ್ವಾಮೃತ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು  
   b) ಸರ್ವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು
   c) ಸರ್ವಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು  
   d) ಸರ್ವಕಲೇಶ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು

59. The Headquarters of ‘UNHCR’
   a) New York  
   b) Paris  
   c) Geneva  
   d) London
   ‘UNHCR’ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಂದರೆಯು?
   a) ಸರ್ವಾಮೃತ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು  
   b) ಸರ್ವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು
   c) ಸರ್ವಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು  
   d) ಸರ್ವಕಲೇಶ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು

60. Expand ‘OHCHR’
   a) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights  
   b) Organisation of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
   c) Office of the Higher Commissioner for Human Rights  
   d) Organisation of the Higher Commissioner for Human Rights
   ‘OHCHR’ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಂದರೆಯು?
   a) ಸರ್ವಾಮೃತ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು  
   b) ಸರ್ವವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು
   c) ಸರ್ವಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯನ್ನು  
   d) ಸರ್ವಕಲೇಶ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು

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61. Expand ‘ECOSOC’:
   a) Economic and Social Culture  
   b) Economic and Social Council  
   c) Economic and Society Culture  
   d) Economic and South Council

‘ECOSOC’ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥ.
   a) ಅರ್ಥನಗರಿಕೀ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ  ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ  
   b) ಅರ್ಥನಗರಿಕೀ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನೌಕು  
   c) ಅರ್ಥನಗರಿಕೀ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ  
   d) ಅರ್ಥನಗರಿಕೀ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ

62. The document which is used the term Human Rights for the first time
   a) Declaration of League  
   b) UN Declaration  
   c) a) and b)  
   d) Vienna Declaration

ಹಂಬೆದಡ್ಡ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಬೆದಡ್ಡ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ  
   a) ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ  
   b) ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ  
   c) ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ

63. World Human Rights Day celebrates on
   a) 10 November 1948  
   b) 10 September 1948  
   c) 10 October 1948  
   d) 10 December 1948

ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಮಸ್ ಡೇದಿನ ಹಂಬೆದಡ್ಡ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ನಂತರ ನಂತರ
   a) 10 ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1948  
   b) 10 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1948  
   c) 10 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 1948  
   d) 10 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1948

64. Attorney General of India is appointed by
   a) Supreme Court C. J.  
   b) Vice-President  
   c) President  
   d) Prime Minister

ಅಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯನ್ನ ಇನ್ಡಿಯಾದಿರುವ ಸಾರ್ಕಾರ ನಂತರ
   a) ಸ್ಪ್ರೀಮ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಜಿ  
   b) ವಿಸ್ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್  
   c) ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ  
   d) ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಮುಖ

65. Indian Citizens enjoys ________ citizenship.
   a) Single  
   b) Double  
   c) Single and Double  
   d) None of the above

ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ವ್ಯಾಂಗ್ಯ ಎಂದರೆ ________ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ.
   a) ಸಿಂಗಲ್  
   b) ಡೌಂಟ್  
   c) ಸಿಂಗಲ್ ಡೌಂಟ್  
   d) ನಾನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ

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A
66. The Highest Court of Appeal in India
   a) President       b) Supreme Court
   c) High Court      d) None of the above

67. ________ Article refers to the impeachment of the President.
   a) Article 61      b) Article 76      c) Article 75      d) Article 78

68. When did 'NHRC' started in India?
   a) 1949           b) 1979           c) 1993           d) 1975

69. Human Rights are divided into ________ types.
   a) 03            b) 05            c) 06            d) 02

70. Human Rights are concerned to
   a) Hindus         b) Muslims       c) Christians     d) All religions
   a) इण्डियन्स         b) मुस्लिम्स       c) चिक्के          d) एल री जिज्जक्स