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

2. The Council of Ministers collectively responsible to the
   a) President  
   b) Prime Minister  
   c) Lok Sabha  
   d) Rajya Sabha

3. ________ is not granted to Foreigners.
   a) Right to Religion  
   b) Right Against Exploitation  
   c) Political Right  
   d) Freedom of Speech

4. The Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha is
   a) Speaker  
   b) Chairman  
   c) President  
   d) Vice-President
5. Which State of India has a separate Constitution?
   a) West Bengal
   b) Sikkim
   c) Uttar Pradesh
   d) Jammu and Kashmir
   ಎಂದೇ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನವಾಗಿ?
   a) ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಬಂಗಾಲ್
   b) ಶಿಕ್ಷ
   c) ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರ�デಶ್
   d) ಜಮ್ಮೂ ಕಾಶ್ಮೀರ

6. The present Governor of the Karnataka is
   a) Ramadevi
   b) H.R. Bharadwaj
   c) N. D. Tiwari
   d) Vajubhai Vala
   ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಮುಖ್ಯಾ�ಿಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವಸ್ತುತಿಯವೆಂದು?
   a) ರಮಾದೇವಿ
   b) ಹೆಂ.ಬಾರಾಡ್ವಜ
   c) ಎನ್.ಡಿ.ತಿವೆರಿ
   d) ವಜುಬೇ ವಳಾ

7. Bi-Cameral Legislature means
   a) Consisting of one house
   b) Consisting of two house
   c) Consisting of three house
   d) Consisting of four house
   ದ್ವೀಪಶಾಲೆ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಎಂದೆಂದು?
   a) ಒಡೆ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕೆ
   b) ರೂಪ ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕೆ
   c) ಮೂರು ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕೆ
   d) ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾಂತ್ರಿಕೆ
8. Who was the First Speaker of Lok Sabha?
   a) Mavalankar  b) Manmohan Singh
   c) Nehru       d) V. V. Giri

9. Total strength of Lok Sabha members is
   a) 542       b) 543
   c) 544       d) 545

10. Anna Hazare led which Movement?
    a) Chipko Movement
    b) Fight against Corruption
    c) Green Movement
    d) Peasant Movement

11. The term of Prime Minister ________ years.
    a) 6    b) 5   c) 4   d) 3
12. Constitution of India guarantees, how many Fundamental Rights?
   a) 5  b) 6  c) 8  d) 7
   ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಹಾನೀಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎನ್ನುವಾಗಿರುವ ನಿಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳು ಎಂದು?
   a) 5  b) 6  c) 8  d) 7

13. Right to Freedom is
   a) Fundamental Duty
   b) Directive Principles of State Policy
   c) Fundamental Right
   d) Feature of the Indian Constitution
   ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಹಾನೀಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನರಚನೆ ಎಂದು?
   a) ಇದೆ  b) ಇದೆ  c) ಇದೆ  d) ಇದೆ

14. The word which was included into the preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment was
   a) Federal  b) Sovereign  c) Republic  d) Socialist
   42ನೆಯ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿತ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಿಸುವ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾಂತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ ನಾಮ ಎಂದು?
   a) ಇದೆ  b) ಇದೆ  c) ಇದೆ  d) ಇದೆ

15. The Directive Principles of State Policy have borrowed from
   a) England  b) Ireland  c) Canada  d) America
   ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಿದಾಯಕಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾವಿದಾಯಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿದರ್ಲು.
   a) ಇದೆ  b) ಇದೆ  c) ಇದೆ  d) ಇದೆ
16. Fundamental Rights can be suspended during
   a) National Emergency   b) State Emergency
   c) Financial Emergency  d) All the above

17. The Fundamental Rights are incorporated in ________ part of the Constitution.
   a) 3rd    b) 4th    c) 6th    d) 5th

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

19. Who was the first Woman President of India?
   a) Indira Gandhi   b) Annie Besant
   c) Sarojini Naidu   d) Prathibha Patil

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
20. Our Parliament consists of two houses
   a) Vidhana Sabha and Vidhana Parishat
   b) House of Lords and House of Common
   c) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
   d) None of these

21. The Rajya Sabha is a
   a) Permanent House
   b) Has 4 years of Tenure
   c) Has 5 years of Tenure
   d) Has 8 years of Tenure

22. Rajya Sabha consists of
   a) 250 members
   b) 238 members
   c) 248 members
   d) 350 members
23. Which Article of India’s Constitution includes Fundamental Duties?
   a) 51A  b) 50A  c) 55A  d) 60A

24. Prime Minister of India is
   a) Legal Executive  b) Permanent Executive
   c) Real Executive  d) Nominal Executive

25. Who is the Cabinet Leader?
   a) Prime Minister  b) Governor
   c) President  d) Home Minister

26. How is the President elected?
   a) Direct Election  b) Through Nomination
   c) Electoral College  d) None of the above
27. The age limit to become the member of Rajya Sabha is ______ years.
   a) 25 years  
   b) 30 years  
   c) 35 years  
   d) 21 years

28. The present Vice-President of India is
   a) Najma Heptulla  
   b) Hamid Ansari  
   c) Venkaiah Naidu  
   d) Sadananda Gowda

29. The number of elected members of the Rajya Sabha are
   a) 543  
   b) 223  
   c) 238  
   d) None of these

30. Lower house of the Parliament in India is
   a) Lok Sabha  
   b) Rajya Sabha  
   c) Legislative Assembly  
   d) Common house

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
31. Who is the nominal head of the Union Executive?
   a) Vice-President  
   b) Speaker
   c) Auditor General 
   d) President

32. Governor of State is accountable to
   a) President 
   b) Chief Minister
   c) Prime Minister  
   d) Lok Sabha

33. Federal Government means
   a) Single Government
   b) Dual Government
   c) Multi Government
   d) Coalition Government

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
34. Supreme Court is the guardian of
   a) Legislature
   b) Executive
   c) Constitution
   d) None of these

35. The retirement age of Supreme Court Judges is
   a) 63  b) 62  c) 65  d) 60

36. The term of State Legislative Assembly members
   a) Two years
   b) Five years
   c) Three years
   d) Six years
37. The Supreme Court of India located at
   a) New Delhi
   b) Uttar Pradesh
   c) Maharashtra
   d) Calcutta

38. Who appoint the members of NHRC?
   a) President
   b) Prime Minister
   c) Governor
   d) Chief Minister

39. National Human Rights Commission of India started in the year
   a) 1949
   b) 1979
   c) 1993
   d) 1975
40. "Human Rights Day" is celebrated on _________ day.
   a) Tenth July
   b) Twenty Two August
   c) Tenth May
   d) Tenth December

41. The Headquarters of 'UNCHR' is in
   a) New York    b) Paris
   c) Geneva      d) London

42. Voting age in India is
   a) 18    b) 21    c) 25    d) 16
43. The President of India takes oath in the presence of
   a) Chief Justice of India
   b) Prime Minister
   c) Vice-President
   d) Speaker

44. Which is the 29th State of India?
   a) Telangana
   b) Delhi
   c) Pondicherry
   d) None

45. ‘Habeas Corpus’ is a
   a) Writ Petition
   b) Committee
   c) Legal Right
   d) Political Right
46. India has ________ Party System.
   a) Two   b) Multi
   c) Single  d) None of these

47. Ordinance issuing power lies with
   a) Prime Minister   b) President
   c) Speaker         d) Home Minister

48. Who appoints State Election Commissioner?
   a) President   b) Governor
   c) Chief Minister d) Minister

49. National Women Commission established in the year
   a) 1990   b) 1980
   c) 1970   d) 1960
50. Which generation Human Rights are called as “Red Rights”?
   a) First generation
   b) Second generation
   c) Third generation
   d) None of these

51. What is the retirement age of the member of NHRC?
   a) 55 years
   b) 60 years
   c) 65 years
   d) 70 years

52. Who was the first Chairman of NHRC?
   a) Justice Sri S. Rajendra Prasad
   b) Justice Sri Ranganath Mishra
   c) Justice Sri M. S. Venkatachalaih
   d) Justice Sri H. L. Dattu

NHRC ಎರಡನೇ ಕಾಲಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ
   a) ಕೌನ್ಸಲ್ ಮನಸೂತ್ರ. ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ. ಸಿಂಜಾರ
   b) ಕೌನ್ಸಲ್ ಮನಸೂತ್ರ. ಸಿಂಜಾರ
   c) ಕೌನ್ಸಲ್ ಮನಸೂತ್ರ. ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ. ಸಿಂಜಾರ
   d) ಕೌನ್ಸಲ್ ಮನಸೂತ್ರ. ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ. ಸಿಂಜಾರ
56. Human Rights are divided into ________ types.
   a) 3  b) 5  c) 6  d) 2

57. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
   a) Right to Equality  b) Right to Property  c) Right Against Exploitation  d) Right to freedom of Religion

58. ________ part of the Constitution includes the Directive Principles of State Policy.
   a) 4th  b) 3rd  c) 2nd  d) 5th

59. Indian Constitution is
   a) Flexible  b) Rigid  c) Flexible and Rigid  d) None of the above

60. India is
   a) A Secular State
   c) Communal State
   d) None of these

61. Legislature is the
   a) Part of the State
   b) First organ of the Government
   c) Third organ of the Government
   d) None

62. In which year Fundamental duties came into force in India?
   a) 1975  b) 1976  c) 1977  d) 1978

63. How many Articles in the original Constitution?
   a) 388  b) 395  c) 420  d) 448

---

E
64. Indian Constitution came into force on
   a) 26th Jan. 1950
   c) 15th Aug. 1947
   b) 26th Nov. 1949
   d) 26th Oct. 1949

65. The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India is
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
   c) Dr. Radha Krishnan
   b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
   d) Ram Narayan

66. What is the root word of the term 'Constitution'?
   a) Constitute
   c) Corporate
   b) Constituted
   d) Common

67. How much time was taken to complete the Constitution?
   a) 2 years 11 months 18 days
   c) 2 years 11 months 10 days
   b) 2 years 10 months 11 days
   d) 2 years 11 months 20 days
68. The Articles 36 to 51 of the Constitution deals with
   a) Fundamental Rights
   b) Directive Principles of State Policy
   c) Elections
   d) Fundamental duties

69. The Article ______ of the Constitution concern with the prohibition of
    untouchability.
   a) 18
   b) 17
   c) 14
   d) 15

70. Article 40 deals with
    a) Gram Panchayat
    b) Taluk Panchayat
    c) Jilla Panchayat
    d) None of the above

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

---
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. The Rajya Sabha is
   a) Permanent House
   b) 6 years term
   c) 5 years term
   d) Has no fixed term

2. The Union list includes _______ subjects.
   a) 97
   b) 47
   c) 66
   d) 99

3. Financial bill is introduced in
   a) Rajya Sabha
   b) Lok Sabha
   c) Vidhansabha
   d) All the above

4. First Deputy Prime Minister of India was
   a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
   b) Morarji Desai
   c) L.K. Advani
   d) Devlal

5. _______ Article related to State emergency.
   a) 356
   b) 358
   c) 360
   d) 368

6. The present opposition leader in Karnataka
   a) Jagadish Shettar
   b) H.D. Kumaraswamy
   c) Yeddyurappa B.S.
   d) Eshwarappa K.S.
7. The present speaker of Karnataka Vidhana Sabha,
   a) K.G. Bopaiah
   b) Kagodu Thimmappa
   c) K.B. Koliwada
   d) None of the above
   
8. The Present Higher Education Minister of Karnataka is
   a) Basavaraja Raya Reddy
   b) R.V. Deshpande
   c) Tanveer Sait
   d) Kimmene Rathnakara
   
9. Supreme Court was established in
   a) January 26, 1950
   b) January 26, 1949
   c) November 26, 1949
   d) November 29, 1949
   
10. __________ word was introduced into the preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment.
    a) Federal
    b) Sovereign
    c) Republic
    d) Socialist
    
11. Which part of the Constitution includes Fundamental rights?
    a) III Part
    b) IV Part
    c) V Part
    d) VI Part
    
_________ space for rough work
12. The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly
   a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
   b) Pandit Nehru
   c) Sarojini Naidu
   d) Dr. Rajendra prasad

13. What is the salary of the Governor?
   a) 1,50,000/= (p.m.)      b) 1,25,000/= (p.m.)
   c) 1,10,000/= (p.m.)      d) 1,00,000/= (p.m.)

14. The present Chief Justice to Supreme Court
   a) H.L. Dattu
   b) T.S. Thakur
   c) Jagadish Sing Khehar
   d) Dipak Misra

15. When was Indian Constitution adopted?
   a) 1947 August 15
   b) 1951 January 13
   c) 1950 January 26
   d) 1949 November 26

16. Human Rights Declaration was made in the year
   a) 1958
   b) 1948
   c) 1968
   d) 1952

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
17. The present Home Minister of Karnataka is
   a) Dr. G. Parameshwara  b) K.J. George
   c) Ramalinga Reddy        d) Ramanath Rai

18. How is the president elected?
   a) Direct election
   b) Through nomination
   c) Electoral college
   d) None of the above

19. _________ declares ordinance in the State.
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Prime Minister
   c) Governor
   d) Judge of the Supreme Court

20. The present Defence Minister of India is
   a) Nirmala Sitharaman
   b) Manohar Parikkar
   c) Arun Jaitley
   d) A.K. Antony

21. The upper house of Karnataka Legislature
   a) Vidhana Parishad
   b) Vidhana Sabha
   c) Rajya Sabha
   d) Loka Sabha

   a) विधान सभा
   b) विधानपरिषद
   c) राज्य सभा
   d) लोक सभा
22. ________ is the Law Minister of India.
   a) Ravi Shankar Prasad  
   b) D.V. Sadananda Gowda  
   c) Veerappa Moily  
   d) None of the above

23. The term of Prime Minister ________ years.
   a) 6  
   b) 5  
   c) 4  
   d) 3

24. Expand UDHR
   a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
   b) Universal Direction of Human Rights  
   c) Union Declaration of Human Rights  
   d) None of the above

25. The retirement age of Supreme Court Judge
   a) 63 years  
   b) 62 years  
   c) 65 years  
   d) 60 years

26. Total strength of Loka Sabha members
   a) 542  
   b) 543  
   c) 544  
   d) 545
27. _______ has established the Supreme Court.
   a) Constitution  b) Parliament  c) President  d) Prime Minister
   a) Karnataka  b) Karnataka  c) Karnataka  d) Karnataka

28. National Women Commission established in the year
   a) 1992  b) 1980  c) 1970  d) 1960
   a) 1992  b) 1980  c) 1970  d) 1960

29. The Headquarters of ‘UNCHR’

30. “Human Rights Day” is celebrated on _______ day.
   a) Tenth July  b) Twentieth August  c) Tenth December  d) Tenth January
   a) Tenth July  b) Twentieth August  c) Tenth December  d) Tenth January

31. The President of India has the power to declare
   a) National Emergency  b) State Emergency  c) Financial Emergency  d) All the above
   a) National Emergency  b) State Emergency  c) Financial Emergency  d) All the above

32. The Right to vote is
   a) Political right  b) Economic right  c) Social right  d) Moral right
   a) Political right  b) Economic right  c) Social right  d) Moral right
33. The Chief Election Commissioner of India
   a) Naveen B. Chawla  
   b) N.A. Zaidi  
   c) Achal Kumar Jyoti  
   d) H.S. Brahma

34. The Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court
   a) Subrata Kamal Mukherjee  
   b) Vikramjit Sen  
   c) K. Shridhar Rao  
   d) Dhirendra Hiralal Waghela

35. The preface to the Constitution means
   a) Constitutional Preamble  
   b) Constitutional features  
   c) Rights and Duties  
   d) Amendment of the Constitution

36. Indian Legislature is called as
   a) Congress  
   b) Parliament  
   c) Loka Sabha  
   d) Diet

37. Who is the real executive of the State?
   a) Chief Minister  
   b) President  
   c) Prime Minister  
   d) Governor
38. The Present President of India
   a) Ramnath Kovind
   b) Prathibha Patil
   c) Pranab Mukherjee
   d) Mohammad Hamid Ansari

39. Loka Sabha Speaker
   a) Sumitra Mahajan
   b) Miera Kumar
   c) Uma Bharathi
   d) Sushma Swaraj

40. Right is not given to the foreigners.
   a) Religious right
   b) Right against Exploitation
   c) Political right
   d) All the above

41. Which fundamental right Dr. Ambedkar called ‘soul and heart’ of the Constitution?
   a) Right to Equality
   b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
   c) Right against exploitation
   d) None of the above

42. The Head of Union Cabinet
   a) Home Minister
   b) President
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Speaker
43. The Supreme Court is the guardian of
   a) Legislature  b) Executive  c) Constitution  d) None of the above
   a) ಲೇಜಾಲ್ಟರಿ  b) ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್  c) ಕನಸುಂಬಾಣ  d) ಕನಸುಂಬಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ

44. The first citizen of India
   a) Vice-President  b) Prime Minister  c) President  d) Chief Justice
   a) ವೈಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್  b) ಪ್ರಮಿಂಸಿಯರ್  c) ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧೀ  d) ಚೀನ್ ಜೇಸ್ಟೀಸ್

45. ______ Article is related to Right to Property.
   a) 32  b) 31  c) 29  d) 30
   a) 32  b) 31  c) 29  d) 30

46. Federal Government means
   a) ಇಂಟರ್‌ಪ್ಲೇನ್ಟ್  b) ದ್ವಿತಿಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ್  c) ಇಂಟರ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ್  d) ಕ್ಯಾಲೋಜಿಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ್

47. The Council of Minister is appointed by
   a) President on the advice of Prime Minister  b) President on the advice of Parliament  c) Prime Minister  d) President
   a) ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧೀ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧೀ  b) ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧೀ ಮಂತ್ರಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧೀ  c) ಪ್ರಮಿಂಸಿಯರ್  d) ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧೀ
48. Expand NHRC
   a) National Human Resident Commission  b) National Human Rights Commission
   c) National Human Red Cross  d) None of the above

49. Human Rights are divided into________ types.
   a) 3  b) 5  c) 6  d) 2

50. Which Article of India's Constitution includes Fundamental duties?
   a) 51 A  b) 50 A  c) 55 A  d) 60 A

51. Total members nominated to Rajya Sabha
   a) 10  b) 250  c) 12  d) 2

52. The________ has the power to summon or prorogue the sessions of parliament.
   a) Speaker  b) Prime Minister  c) President  d) None of the above

53. The special power of Loka Sabha is
   a) To pass the vote of No-confidence  b) To Amend Constitution
   c) To pass the vote of impeachment  d) To pass ordinance

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
54. Amnesty International Organisations important function is
   a) Human Rights Protection  b) International Trade
   c) International Transport  d) International Communication

55. The second generation of Human Rights is called as
   a) Red rights  b) Blue rights  c) Green rights  d) White rights

56. Expand PIL.
   a) Public Interest Litigation  b) Private Interest Legislation
   c) Private Interest Litigation  d) Public Interest Legislation

57. Right to Equality has been provided in _______ Article.
   a) 18-22  b) 29-30  c) 24-26  d) 14-18

58. India has _______ system of Government.
   a) Parliamentary  b) Presidential
   c) Aristocracy  d) None of the above

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
59. Indian Constitution is
   a) Written
   b) Partly written
   c) Unwritten
   d) Based on customs

60. The fundamental law of the nation is
   a) Judiciary
   b) Parliament
   c) Constitution
   d) Executive

61. How many Articles were there in original Constitution of India?
   a) 446
   b) 395
   c) 350
   d) 400

62. Total members in the Constituent Assembly
   a) 299
   b) 200
   c) 250
   d) 150

63. The minimum age to contest Vidhana Sabha elections
   a) 25 years
   b) 30 years
   c) 21 years
   d) 20 years

64. The Chancellor of the Universities in the State
   a) Education Minister
   b) Chief Minister
   c) Law Minister
   d) Governor
65. The Directive Principles of the State Policy is included in ________ Part of the Constitution.
   a) 3         b) 4         c) 1         d) 2
   ದಿಕ್ಕಾನದ ಹೊರಂಭ ಹಣ್ಣೆ ದಿಕ್ಕಾನದ ________ ಪಾತ್ರೆದು ಹೊರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
   a) 3         b) 4         c) 1         d) 2

66. The powers of the Government is divided into ________ lists.
   a) 1   b) 2   c) 3   d) 4
   ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ________ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
   a) 1   b) 2   c) 3   d) 4

67. Parliament Session in a year
   a) 1   b) 2   c) 3   d) 4
   ಪಾರಂಡಂಶದ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ________ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
   a) 1   b) 2   c) 3   d) 4

68. Amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by the
   a) People   b) Parliament   c) States   d) President
   ವಿದ್ವಾನ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ________ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
   a) ಮನುಕ  b) ಪರ್ವತ  c) ಸ್ಥಳ  d) ಮನುಕ

69. Which State has separate Constitution?
   a) Jammu and Kashmir     b) Uttar Pradesh
   c) Madhya Pradesh        d) Sikkim
   ಎಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಂಧ್ಯಾಯಿನವನು ಅನ್ನೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಲ್ಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ?
   a) ಜಾಮ್ಬಿ ಮಾಡ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ  b) ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ  c) ಮಾಡ್ಯಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ  d) ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಂ

70. Fundamental duties are borrowed from ________ Constitution.
   a) France   b) Irish   c) Russia   d) Britain
   ತುಂದಿಯದ ತಂದಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದವರೆಗೆ ಅನ್ನೆ ವಿದ್ವಾನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತವೆ.
   a) ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್   b) ಈರ್ಷ   c) ರುಸಿಯ   d) ಬ್ರಿಟೇನ್
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. The Highest Court of Appeal in India
   a) President  b) Supreme Court  c) High Court  d) None of the above

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

   a) 61  b) 76  c) 75  d) 78

3. When did ‘NHRC’ started in India?
   a) 1949  b) 1979  c) 1993  d) 1975

   a) 1949  b) 1979  c) 1993  d) 1975

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

   a) 03  b) 05  c) 06  d) 02

5. Human Rights are concerned to
   a) Hindus  b) Muslims  c) Christians  d) All religions

   a) Hindus  b) Muslims  c) Christians  d) All religions

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
6. Expand 'ECOSOC'.
   a) Economic and Social Culture
   b) Economic and Social Council
   c) Economic and Society Culture
   d) Economic and South Council
   'ECOSOC' stands for
   a) ಈಸೋಸಿಸಿ
   b) ಈಸೋಸಿಸಿ ಸಿಯರ್ ಚೇಷ್ಟೆಗಳು ಹಾಗು
   c) ಈಸೋಸಿಸಿ ಸಿಯರ್ ಚೇಷ್ಟೆಗಳು ಹಾಗು

7. 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

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

9. Attorney General of India is appointed by
   a) Supreme Court C. J.
   b) Vice-President
   c) President
   d) Prime Minister
   Attorney General of India is appointed by
   a) ಸೂಪರ್ಮ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಜಿ
   b) ವಿಜೆ ಪೆಡಿಷ್ನೆನ್ಸ್
   c) ಪ್ರಸಿಡೆಂಟ್
   d) ಪ್ರಮಿಂಷ್ನಾ ಮಂಡಂಣ

10. Indian Citizens enjoys _______ citizenship.
    a) Single
    b) Double
    c) Single and Double
    d) None of the above
    Indian Citizens enjoys _______ citizenship.
    a) ಸಿಂಗಲ್
    b) ಡ್ವಾಲ್/db
    c) ಸಿಂಗಲ್ ಡ್ವಾಲ್
    d) ಹಾಗು
11. Supervisor of ‘ICCPR’
   a) U. N. Human Rights Commission
   b) Security Council
   c) General Assembly
   d) Trusteeship Council

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

13. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of ‘UDHR’
   a) Elinar Roosevelt
   b) Charles Mallik
   c) Rine Casine
   d) John Humpy

14. The Headquarters of ‘UNHCR’
   a) New York
   b) Paris
   c) Geneva
   d) London

15. 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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
16. Third Generation of Rights are called as
   a) Blue Rights
   b) Green Rights
   c) Red Rights
   d) Yellow Rights
   Which of the following is not true?
   a) Red
   b) Blue
   c) Green
   d) Orange

17. Expand ‘SHRC’.
   a) State Human Rights Collaboration
   b) State Human Rights Commission
   c) State Human Rights Corporation
   d) State Human Rights Council
   Which of the following is not true?
   a) SHRC
   b) SCHR
   c) SHRC
   d) SHRC

18. Expand ‘NHRC’.
   a) National Human Rights Commission
   b) National Human Rights Campaign
   c) National Human Rights Corporation
   d) New Human Rights Commission
   Which of the following is not true?
   a) NHRC
   b) NHRC
   c) NHRC
   d) NHRC

19. ‘ICESCR’ consists of ________ Articles.
   a) 30
   b) 32
   c) 31
   d) 34
   Which of the following is not true?
   a) ICESCR
   b) ICESCR
   c) ICESCR
   d) ICESCR

20. The First High Commissioner of Human Rights
   a) Mary Robinson
   b) Nelson Mandela
   c) Boutros Ghali
   d) Jose Ayala-Laso
   Which of the following is not true?
   a) Mary
   b) Nelson
   c) Boutros
   d) Jose
21. Who is the First Prime Minister of India?
   a) Lal Bahadur Shastri  
   b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   c) Mahatma Gandhi  
   d) Jawaharlal Nehru

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

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

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

25. The present Higher Education Minister of Karnataka is
   a) Kimmene Rathnakara  
   b) Tanveer Sait  
   c) R. V. Deshpande  
   d) Basavaraja Rayanna Reddy

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
26. Prime Minister and Ministry are responsible to
   a) Rajya Sabha    b) Lok Sabha
   c) Vidhana Sabha  d) Vidhana Parishath
   a) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಭೆ    b) ಲೋಕ ಸಭೆ
   c) ವಿದ್ಧನ ಸಭೆ  d) ವಿದ್ಧನ ಪರಿಷತ್

27. ___________ Article related to National Emergency.
   a) 350    b) 352    c) 356    d) 365
   ___________ ನಾಗರಿಕ ನಿರಂತರ ಅಪಾಯ ಸಮಯದ ಸೂಚನೆ.
   a) 350    b) 352    c) 356    d) 365

28. Who distributes the portfolios of Government in State?
   a) President    b) Prime Minister
   c) High Court Judge  d) Chief Minister
   a) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ    b) ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ಮಂತ್ರಿ
   c) ಉಯ್ದುನ ಜೂಡಿಟರ    d) ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿ

29. The best example for Federal System
   a) Britain    b) India
   c) U.S.A.    d) France
   a) ಬ್ರಿಟೀಷ    b) ಇಂಡಿಯಾ
   c) ವಿ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್.    d) ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್

30. The Chief Election Commissioner of India
   a) Naveen B. Chawla    b) C. Rangarajan
   c) S. Y. Khureishi    d) N. A. Zaidi
   a) ನಾವೆನ್ ಬ್ಯಾಚ್ಲಾ ಚಾವಲಾ    b) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಾಂಕನ್ ಮಂತ್ರಿ
   c) ಎಸ್.ಯ್ ಕ್ಹುರೀಶಿ    d) ಆಂಬಾ ಜೈಡಿ
31. Districts Sessions Courts Judges are appointed by
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Governor
   c) President
   d) Prime Minister

32. The Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha is
   a) President
   b) Vice-President
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Minister of State

33. How many members of Anglo-Indian Community nominated to Lok Sabha?
   a) 02
   b) 03
   c) 04
   d) 05

34. Who appoints the Chief Minister of a State?
   a) President
   b) Vice-President
   c) Party President
   d) Governor

35. The present Governor of Karnataka
   a) V. S. Rama Devi
   b) Khurshid Alam Khan
   c) T. N. Chaturvedi
   d) Vaju Bhai Wala

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
36. The Chief Commander of Armed Forces of India
   a) Prime Minister   b) Chief Minister
   c) President       d) Vice-President

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

38. The retirement age of High Court Judges
   a) 60 years     b) 61 years     c) 62 years     d) 63 years
   a) 60 ವರ್ಷಗಳ      b) 61 ವರ್ಷಗಳ      c) 62 ವರ್ಷಗಳ      d) 63 ವರ್ಷಗಳ

39. Minimum prescribed age to become a Governor of a State
   a) 30 years    b) 35 years    c) 25 years    d) 50 years
   a) 30 ವಿಂಚಿನಾರ     b) 35 ವಿಂಚಿನಾರ     c) 25 ವಿಂಚಿನಾರ     d) 50 ವಿಂಚಿನಾರ

40. Who act as the connecting bridge between President and Ministry?
   a) Prime Minister b) Speaker      c) Vice-President d) Law Minister
   a) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ b) ವ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಕ್ತ c) ವಿಜೇತರ d) ವಿಜೇತರ

41. Retirement age of the Supreme Court Judge
   a) 62 years    b) 63 years    c) 64 years    d) 65 years
   a) 62 ವರ್ಷಗಳ b) 63 ವರ್ಷಗಳ c) 64 ವರ್ಷಗಳ d) 65 ವರ್ಷಗಳ
42. Supreme Court of India located at
   a) Bangalore  b) Chennai  c) New Delhi  d) Hyderabad

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

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

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

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

47. The term of Vice President
   a) 4 years  b) 5 years  c) 6 years  d) 7 years
48. Article related to Financial Emergency
   a) Article 360   b) Article 352   c) Article 356   d) Article 368
   a) 360   b) 352   c) 356   d) 368

49. 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
   a)  b)  c)  d)  

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

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

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

53. Indian Legislature is called as
   a) Congress   b) Parliament   c) Lok Sabha   d) Diet
   a)  b)  c)  d)  

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
54. 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

   a) समाजसेवा करने के लिए
   b) संविधान के संशोधन
   c) स्वतंत्रता संग्राम
   d) संविधान के अंतर्गत

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

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

   a) 28वर्तीमान
   b) 29वर्तीमान
   c) 30वर्तीमान
   d) 32वर्तीमान

57. The Directive Principles of State Policy
   a) Compulsory
   b) Optional
   c) Democratic
   d) Socialistic

   a) समाजवाद
   b) राजनीतिक
   c) दलितवाद
   d) श्रमवाद

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

   a) प्रथा – 1
   b) प्रथा – 2
   c) प्रथा – 3
   d) प्रथा – 4

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

   a) 542
   b) 543
   c) 544
   d) 545

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
60. Number of nominated members of Rajya Sabha
   a) 12  b) 13  c) 14  d) 15

61. Which Amendment added the words ‘Socialist’ and ‘Secular’ to the Constitution?
   a) 44th Amendment  b) 42nd Amendment  c) 43rd Amendment  d) 45th Amendment

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

63. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

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

65. Which Part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties?

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
66. When did Constituent making Assembly's first Session held?
   a) 9th December 1946  
   b) 11th December 1947  
   c) 26th November 1949  
   d) 26th January 1950

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

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

69. 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

70. When did Indian Constitution adopted?
   a) 1950 January 26  
   b) 1947 August 15  
   c) 1949 November 26  
   d) 1951 January 1

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
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. ಇದರ ಇಂದಿನ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲಾಗದಂತೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಬುದ್ಧಿಮಾನ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಬುದ್ಧಿಮಾನ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

2. ಇದರ ನಿಯಮದ ನಿರ್ಣಯವು A, B, C, D ಮತ್ತು E ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು (OMR) ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಾ ಒಂದು ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಉಳಿಸಲು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ನೆಲವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ (1.0.0.0) ಅದರ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು, ಸುಮಾರು ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ನೆಲಸ್ಥಾ ಅದರ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು, ಸುಮಾರು ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ನೆಲಸ್ಥಾ. ಈ ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ಅದರ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು, ಸುಮಾರು ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ನೆಲಸ್ಥಾ. ಈ ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ಅದರ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು, ಸುಮಾರು ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ನೆಲಸ್ಥಾ.


6. ಈ ನೆನಪಾಲಿ 50 ಅದರ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು, ಸುಮಾರು ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ನೆಲಸ್ಥಾ. ಈ ನೆನಪಾಲಿ 50 ಅದರ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು, ಸುಮಾರು ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ನೆಲಸ್ಥಾ. ಈ ನೆನಪಾಲಿ 50 ಅದರ ಪರಮಾಣುಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು, ಸುಮಾರು ನೆನಪಾಲಿ ನೆಲಸ್ಥಾ.


**Note:** English version of the instructions is printed on the front page of this booklet.
1. Main function of the Amnesty International is
   a) Protection of Human Rights
   b) International Trade
   c) Production of Films
   d) International Transport

2. The second generation Human Rights are called as
   a) Red Rights    b) Blue Rights
   c) Green Rights  d) None of these

3. The Chairman of the State Human Rights Commission is appointed by
   a) Chief Minister  b) Leader of the opposition
   c) Governor       d) Law Minister
4. The present Chairman of the Karnataka State Human Rights Commission is
   a) S. R. Nayak       b) Meera Saxena
   c) Bhaskar Rao      d) K. G. Balakrishnan

5. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was passed on
   a) 16th December 1966
   b) 24th October 1945
   c) 10th December 1948
   d) 26th January 1950

6. ________ appoints the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission.
   a) Prime Minister    b) Chief Justice of India
   c) President        d) UNO

   ________________
   a) شرط النقل
   b) رخصة السفر
   c) تأشيرة
   d) بطاقة جواز السفر

   SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
7. __________ is the Headquarter of the National Human Rights Commission.
   a) New Delhi  b) Mumbai  c) Chennai  d) Bengaluru

8. Protection of Human Rights Act was passed in India on
   a) 2005  b) 1993  c) 1990  d) 2000

9. Duration of the National Human Rights Commission is ________ years.
   a) 6  b) 2  c) 5  d) 4

10. Total members of the National Human Rights Commission are
    a) 6  b) 8  c) 5  d) 10
11. Human Rights means 
   a) In separable rights from the human being  
   b) Right to all round development of human being 
   c) Right to provide basic needs 
   d) All the above

12. Human Rights are classified as first, second and third generation by 
   a) Karl Vasak  
   b) Lialenin  
   c) Roosevelt  
   d) Bernard Shaw

13. Which of the following is the human right? 
   a) Right against racial discrimination  
   b) Right against gender discrimination  
   c) Right to religious freedom  
   d) All the above
14. The function of World Human Rights Commission is
   a) To look after the execution of Human Rights
   b) To submit the report on Human Rights
   c) Awareness of Human Rights
   d) All the above

15. The Human Rights Commission established in India in
   a) 1994       b) 1995       c) 2003       d) 2007

16. The present opposition leader of the Karnataka Vidhana Sabha is
   a) K. S. Eshwarappa        b) Jagadish Shetter
   c) B. S. Yadiyurappa      d) Prahalad Joshi

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
17. ___________ is the Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court.
   a) Sabyasachi Mukharjee  b) D. S. Vaghela  
   c) Rama Jois  d) Bhaskar Rao

18. The Speaker of the Karnataka Vidhana Sabha is
   a) D. H. Shankara Murthy  b) Kagodu Thimmappa  
   c) D. K. Shivakumar  d) Ramesh Kumar

19. Universal Declaration of Human Rights declared on
   a) 8th December 1947  b) 24th October 1945  
   c) 10th December 1948  d) 10th November 1946
20. The Headquarter of the United Nations Human Rights Council is
   a) New York   b) Paris
   c) Tokyo   d) Geneva

21. The lower house of the State Legislature is
   a) Legislative Council   b) Legislative Assembly
   c) Lok Sabha   d) Rajya Sabha

22. The age limit to become the member of the Legislative Assembly is ________ years.
   a) 30   b) 25   c) 21   d) 35

23. The total number of Constituencies reserved for SC in the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka are
   a) 33   b) 30   c) 25   d) 20
24. The Present Chairman of the Karnataka Vidhana Parishath
   a) D. H. Shankara Murthy  b) Marithibbegowda
   c) Puttaanna  d) Kagodu Thimmappa

25. The tenure of the Karnataka Vidhana Parishath is _________ years.
   a) 5  b) 6  c) 2  d) Permanent

26. The Chief Minister is appointed by
   a) President of the Party  b) President of India
   c) Governor  d) Prime Minister

27. The head of the State Ministry is
   a) Governor
   b) President of the Political Party
   c) Chief Minister
   d) None of these

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
28. The Ministers of the State Cabinet tender their resignation to
   a) Governor
   b) High Command of the Party
   c) President
   d) Chief Minister

29. The real executive of the State is
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Governor
   c) State Legislature
   d) Council of Ministers

30. To become the Chief Minister one must be a member of
   a) Lower House
   b) Upper House
   c) Either of the two Houses
   d) Both the houses
31. During President rule the State administration is run by
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Governor
   c) Speaker
   d) Chief Justice of the High Court

32. The Chancellor of all Universities of the State is
   a) Education Minister
   b) Chief Minister
   c) Law Minister
   d) Governor

33. The places where circuit benches of the Karnataka High Court are
   a) Dharwad and Belagam
   b) Kalburgi and Mangalore
   c) Dharwad and Kalburgi
   d) None of these
34. _______________ has the power of transferring the Judges of High Court.
   a) Chief Justice of India      b) Law Minister  
   c) Prime Minister            d) President

35. The power of dismissing Judges of the High Court is
   a) Governor 
   b) Chief Justice of India 
   c) Parliament 
   d) State Legislature

36. The Vice President tender his resignation to
   a) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
   b) Prime Minister 
   c) Speaker of Lok Sabha 
   d) President
37. The highest Court of India is
   a) Supreme Court  b) International Court of Justice  
   c) Parliament  d) High Court

38. The qualification to become the Judges of the Supreme Court is
   a) Indian citizenship  
   b) A distinguished Jurist in the opinion of the President  
   c) He has been at least 5 years a Judge of the High Court or has been at least 10 years an advocate of High Court  
   d) All the above

39. Which of the following is not correct with reference to the Judgement of the Supreme Court?
   a) Ultimate Judgement  b) It is precedent  
   c) It can be reviewed  d) Optional

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

B
40. The present Chief Justice of Supreme Court is
   a) H. L. Dattu   b) S.H. Kapadia
   c) Markandeya Katju   d) K.G. Balakrishnan
   (ನ್ನು ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೌಸ್ ಖಾನಾಡು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ)
   a) ಎಂಜಿ ಎಂಜಿ   b) ಎಂಜಿ ಎಂಜಿ ಇತರದ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ
   c) ಎಂಜಿ ಎಂಜಿ ಇತರದ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ   d) ಎಂಜಿ ಎಂಜಿ ಇತರದ ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ

41. The tenure of the President is ____________ years.
   a) 4   b) 6
   c) 5   d) Permanent
   (ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ____________ ಸಮಯವಿಷ್ಟ.
   a) 4   b) 6
   c) 5   d) ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ)

42. To remove the President ________________ method is followed.
   a) Impeachment
   b) No confidence motion
   c) Decision of the cabinet
   d) Cannot be removed
   (ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತ ಪ್ರಸಂಗವನ್ನು ____________ ಸಮಯವಿಷ್ಟ.
   a) ಇಮ್ಪೇಚ್ಮೆನ್ಟ
   b) ನೋ ಕೊಫಿ್ಡೆನ್ಸ್ ಮೋಂಟಿನಾ
   c) ದಿಸ್ಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ದೀ ಕೈಡಾನ
   d) ಕಂಟೆನ್ ಬೀ ರೇಮ್ಯೂರ್ ಡೈಯಾನ್)
43. Which of the following statement is correct with reference to the President?
   a) He functions according to the advice of the cabinet
   b) He is the head of nominal executive
   c) He appoints the Prime Minister
   d) All the above

44. Article enables the President to declare State emergency.
   a) 356  b) 350  c) 246  d) 250

45. If the office of the President is vacant before the expiry of their tenure
   a) Immediately election will be conducted
   b) Vice President becomes acting President
   c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha becomes President
   d) It remains vacant until election

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
46. The number of members nominated to the Rajya Sabha is
   a) 10          b) 250          c) 12          d) 2

47. ___________ has power to summon and prorogue the sessions of the Parliament.
   a) Speaker      b) Prime Minister
   c) President    d) None of these

48. ___________ is the special power of the Lok Sabha.
   a) To move the no confidence motion
   b) Amendment of the Constitution
   c) Impeachment
   d) To ratify the ordinances

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
49. Which of the following statement is correct with reference to the Speaker of Lok Sabha?
   a) To suspend members for indiscipline
   b) To preside over the sessions
   c) To decide which is money bill
   d) All the above

50. The age limit to become the President of India is ___________ years.
   a) 30  b) 35  c) 25  d) 21

51. The total strength of Lok Sabha is
   a) 545  b) 250  c) 224  d) 75

52. Lok Sabha members are elected through
   a) Direct election  b) Indirect election
   c) State Legislature  d) Local governmental institutions
53. Rajya Sabha is _______ of the Parliament.
   a) Upper house  b) Lower house
   c) Non permanent house  d) Directly elected house

54. The term of Rajya Sabha is _______ years.
   a) 6  b) 5  c) Permanent  d) 2

55. Total strength of the Rajya Sabha is _______.
   a) 545  b) 250  c) 224  d) 75

56. _______ part of the Constitution consists of Directive Principles of State Policy.
   a) 3rd  b) 4th  c) 1st  d) 2nd

57. The Directive Principles of State Policy are derived from _______ country.
   a) England  b) Finland  c) Ireland  d) Switzerland
58. Which of the following is not a Directive Principles of State Policy?
   a) To provide free legal aid to weaker
   b) To separate the judiciary from the executive
   c) Equal pay for equal work
   d) To develop the scientific temper

59. ________ word was included in the Constitution through 42nd Amendment.
   a) Democratic
   b) Republic
   c) Socialistic
   d) Federal

60. Indian Parliament is ________ system of Legislature.
   a) Unicameral
   b) Bicameral
   c) Tricameral
   d) None of these
61. The Constitution of India came into force on
   a) 15th August 1947
   b) 26th November 1949
   c) 26th January 1950
   d) 30th January 1950

62. The Preamble of the Constitution means
   a) An introduction to the Constitution
   b) Features of the Constitution
   c) The Rights and Duties
   d) Amendment of the Constitution

63. Article is considered as the ‘Heart and Soul’ of the Constitution by Ambedkar.
   a) 14th
   b) 21st
   c) 31st
   d) 32nd
64. _____________ is not granted to foreigners.
   a) Right to Religion
   b) Right against Exploitation
   c) Political Right
   d) Freedom of Speech

65. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Constitution through _____________ Amendment.
   a) 42nd
   b) 44th
   c) 40th
   d) 41st

66. _____________ members were there in the Constituent Assembly.
   a) 299
   b) 200
   c) 250
   d) 150
67. _________ was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  b) Jawaharlal Nehru
   c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar    d) Dr. Radhakrishnan

68. _________ was working as provisional Parliament of Independent India.
   a) British Parliament  b) Congress Party
   c) Constituent Assembly d) None of these

69. The member of Constituent Assembly from Karnataka
   a) Kengal Hanumanthaiah b) D. V. Gundappa
   c) B. M. Sreekantaiah    d) K. V. Puttappa

70. There were _________ Articles in the original Constitution of India.
   a) 446  b) 395  c) 350  d) 400

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
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. Which is the Fundamental Law of the Land?
   a) Constitution  
   b) Parliamentary Law
   c) Customary Law  
   d) Ordinary Law

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

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

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

6. Who supervises the proceedings of Loka Sabha Sessions?
   a) Chairman   b) Speaker
   c) Prime Minister   d) Opposition Leader

7. 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

   “ಇನ್ನೆರಡುವುದಾಗಿ” ಎಂದು ಸಹ. 
   a) ಇನ್ನೆರಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಪಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು
   b) ಇನ್ನೆರಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಪಡೆದು
   c) ಇನ್ನೆರಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಪಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು
   d) ಇನ್ನೆರಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು
8. Who is the nominal executive at the centre?
   a) Prime Minister
   b) Speaker
   c) Opposition Leader
   d) President

9. How is President of India elected?
   a) by direct election
   b) by nomination
   c) through an electoral college
   d) none

10. Who issues ordinances in the state?
    a) Chief Minister
    b) Prime Minister
    c) Governor
    d) Supreme Court Judge

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

A
11. Who appoints Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?
   a) President  
   b) Vice President  
   c) Prime Minister  
   d) Speaker

12. Which is the highest court of appeal in India?
   a) High Court  
   b) Supreme Court  
   c) Federal Court  
   d) District Court

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

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

A
14. Which is described as "Heart and Soul" of Constitution?
   a) Preamble  
   b) Fundamental Rights  
   c) Fundamental Duties  
   d) Directive Principles

15. India has _______ system of Government.
   a) Parliamentary  
   b) Presidential  
   c) Aristocracy  
   d) None

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

17. Indian Constitution is
   a) Rigid  
   b) Flexible  
   c) Rigid and Flexible  
   d) None
18. The Fundamental Rights are included in which Part of our Constitution?
   a) Part I  
   b) Part II  
   c) Part III  
   d) Part IV

19. The President of India is an integral part of
   a) The Parliament  
   b) Loka Sabha  
   c) Rajya Sabha  
   d) Council of Ministers

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

21. Governor of a state is accountable to
   a) Centre  
   b) President  
   c) Chief Minister  
   d) Vice President

---

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
22. Who can form, alter and destroy the Government at the Centre?
   a) Prime Minister  b) President
   c) Vice President  d) None

23. Who is the present Home Minister at the Centre?
   a) Rajnath Singh  b) Sushma Swaraj
   c) Maneka Gandhi  d) Ananth Kumar

24. 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

   a) ವ್ಯಾಧಿಪತ್ಯ   
   b) ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ
   c) ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
   d) ಶಾಖೆಪ್ರದ್ಧ ಶಾಖೆಪ್ರದ್ದ
25. The Speaker of Loka Sabha is elected by
   a) Members of Parliament
   b) Members of Loka Sabha
   c) Legislative Council
   d) Ministers

26. 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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
27. The Cabinet swims and sinks along with
   a) President
   b) Speaker
   c) Ministers
   d) Prime Minister

28. Federal Government means
   a) Single Government
   b) Dual Government
   c) Multi Government
   d) Coalition Government

29. Universal Adult Franchise means Right to Vote to all
   a) Residents of the state
   b) Adults
   c) Foreigners
   d) None of the above
30. 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

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

32. Which is the real centre of power in the state?
   a) Legislative Assembly
   b) Legislative Council
   c) Lokayukta
   d) Governor

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
33. President of India has the power to proclaim
   a) National emergency
   b) State emergency
   c) Financial emergency
   d) All the above

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

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

36. Fundamental Rights are
   a) Justiciable
   b) Non-Justiciable
   c) Legal Rights
   d) None
37. 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.

38. At present the maximum strength of Loka Sabha is
   a) 500          b) 550          c) 545          d) 525

39. Supreme Court of India was set up
   a) By the Constitution
   b) Parliament
   c) President
   d) None of the above
40. 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

41. 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

A
42. The maximum gap between 2 sessions of Parliament
   a) One month
   b) Three months
   c) Six months
   d) One year

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

44. 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
45. The President of the Constituent Assembly
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
   b) Nehru
   c) Gandhiji
   d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

46. When did Indian Constitution came into force?
   a) 15th Aug. 1947
   b) 26th Nov. 1949
   c) 26th Jan. 1950
   d) 2nd Oct. 1959

47. Fundamental Duties are incorporated under which Article in Indian Constitution?
   a) 51 A    b) 50 A   c) 55 A    d) 60 A
48. The Chief Minister of a state is appointed by
   a) President  
   b) Governor  
   c) Chief Justice of High Court  
   d) State Legislature

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

50. ________ is the ceremonial head of India.
   a) Prime Minister  
   b) President  
   c) Speaker  
   d) Minister

51. The Chief Commander of Defence forces in India is
   a) President  
   b) Prime Minister  
   c) Governor  
   d) Chief Minister
52. 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

53. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was prepared by
   a) ILO  b) UNESCO
   c) ECOSOC  d) FAO

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

55. 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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
56. "Human Rights Day" is celebrated on
   a) 10th July   b) 20th Aug.   c) 10th Dec.   d) 10th Jan.

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

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

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

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

SPACES FOR ROUGH WORK
61. Expand the word NHRC.
   a) National Housing Rights Commission
   b) National Human Rights Commission
   c) National Highway Road Commission
   d) None of the above

62. 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

63. Human Rights are classified into ________ Rights.
   a) 03  b) 05  c) 06  d) 02
64. Pick out 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

65. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India started in the year
   a) 1949   b) 1979   c) 1993   d) 1975

66. Human Rights are concerned to people of
   a) Hindu Religion   b) Muslim Religion
   c) Christian   d) All Religions

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
67. Right to Life, Liberty, Freedom of expression and equality before law are
   a) Civil and Political Rights  
   b) Rights of Living beings
   c) Economic Rights  
   d) None

68. National Commission for Women in India was set up in
   a) 1990  
   b) 1980  
   c) 1970  
   d) None

69. National Human Rights Commission is an
   a) Autonomous Statutory Body  
   b) Government Body
   c) Semi Governmental Agency  
   d) None

70. The Centre for Human Rights is based in
   a) Paris  
   b) New York
   c) Geneva  
   d) None