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

2. ________ is the Architect of Indian Constitution.
   a) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad  b) B.N. Rao
   c) Mahatma Gandhi  d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

3. ________ can declare emergency in India.
   a) Finance Minister  b) President  c) Prime Minister  d) Governor

4. The Articles concerned with Fundamental Rights
   a) Article 5 to 11  b) Article 12 to 35
   c) Article 36 to 51  d) Article 52 to 151

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

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
6. _______ is the maximum gap permissible between two sessions of Parliament:
   a) 1 month  b) 2 months  c) 3 months  d) 6 months
   a) 1  b) 2  c) 3  d) 6

7. The concept of Fundamental Duties was borrowed from:
   a) France  b) Ireland  c) Russia  d) Canada
   a) ສັກງານ ຈັດການ  b) ສັກງານ ປູນນາ  c) ສັກງານ ຊ່ວງຊາດ  d) ສັກງານ ມັກນາ

8. President nominates _______ members to Loka Sabha.
   a) 02  b) 04  c) 06  d) 08
   a) 02  b) 04  c) 06  d) 08

9. Total strength of Rajyasabha
   a) 250  b) 260  c) 224  d) 225
   a) 250  b) 260  c) 224  d) 225

10. _______ Articles deals with Directive Principles of State Policy:
    a) Article 12 to 35  b) Article 36 to 51  c) Article 52 to 151  d) Article 152 to 237
    a) 12 to 35  b) 36 to 51  c) 52 to 151  d) 152 to 237

11. Who was the First Women Speaker of Loka Sabha?
    a) Margaret Alva  b) Indira Gandhi  c) Prathibha Patil  d) Meira Kumar
    a) ພຣະນາລິມດາ ຫາລວ  b) ມິດນາ ວຸດການ  c) ພຣະນາພຣະນາລິມດາ  d) ພຣະນາ ປະຊາຊາດ
12. Judges of the Supreme Court retire at the age of
   a) 60 years  b) 65 years  c) 62 years  d) 72 years

13. The Prime Minister submits his resignation to
   a) President  b) Chief Justice of India  c) Loka Sabha  d) Rajya Sabha

14. India is neutral in which matters?
   a) Religious  b) Political  c) Economic  d) Legal

15. ________ States are there in India.
   a) 14  b) 25  c) 29  d) 30

16. The Rajya Sabha is a
   a) Permanent house  b) Has 6 years of tenure  c) Has 5 years of tenure  d) No fixed tenure

17. Present Chief Justice of India
   a) H.L. Dattu  b) Deepak Mishra  c) T.S. Takur  d) J.S. Khehar

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
18. **States in India have Bicameral Legislature:**
   a) 4  
   b) 7  
   c) 6  
   d) 5
   
19. The term of Loka Sabha is
   a) 5 years  
   b) 4 years  
   c) 6 years  
   d) none of these

20. is the present Defense Ministers of Indian Union Government.
   a) Narendra Modi  
   b) Rajnath Singh  
   c) Sushma Swaraj  
   d) Nirmala Sitharaman

21. Coalition Government means
   a) Partyless Government  
   b) Single Party Government  
   c) Multi Party Government  
   d) None of the above
22. Impeachment means
   a) Appointment
   b) Dismissal
   c) Suspension
   d) Dismissal of Constitutional functionaries

23. __________ is the Union Railway Minister.
   a) Arun Jaitley
   b) Smriti Irani
   c) Suresh Prabhu
   d) None of the above

24. Money Bills must be introduced only in
   a) Loka Sabha
   b) Rajya Sabha
   c) Vidhana Parishat
   d) City Corporation

25. Governor of Karnataka is
   a) Ramadevi
   b) Kurshid Alam Khan
   c) Vajubhai wala
   d) Devegowda
26. Monthly salary of President is
   a) 5 lakh  b) 10 lakh  c) 1.5 lakh  d) 3 lakh
   ಪ್ರಧಾನರ ತೊಳುಗಿನ ವಾರಾಂತರ
   ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು
   ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು

27. Home Minister of India is
   a) Rajnath Singh  b) Sushma Swaraj  c) Pranab Mukherjee  d) A.K. Anthony
   ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಮತ್ತಿನ ವಾರಾಂತರ
   ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು
   ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು

28. Indian Federal Government is adopted from
   a) Britain  b) America  c) Russia  d) China
   ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲ ಮತ್ತಿನ ವಾರಾಂತರ
   ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು
   ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು

29. Article 32 guarantees ________ writs.
   a) 5  b) 6  c) 7  d) 3
   ಆಂಗಿಕ  ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು

30. ________ is the guardian of Fundamental Rights.
   a) Executive  b) Legislature  c) Supreme Court  d) None of the above
   ಆಂಗಿಕ ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು
   ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು

31. There are ________ lists in the Constitution.
   a) 3  b) 4  c) 2  d) 1
   ಆಂಗಿಕ  ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು
   ಎಣಿಕೆಗಳು
32. Constitutional Head of India is
   a) Prime Minister  b) President  c) Governor  d) Chief Justice

33. Within _______ hours, the arrested person must be produced in the Court:
   a) 48  b) 16  c) 12  d) 24

34. Bi-cameral Legislature consists of _______ houses.
   a) One  b) Two  c) Three  d) Multi

35. Judicial Activism increases the power of
   a) Executive  b) Judiciary  c) Legislature  d) Bureaucracy

36. Prime Minister is the leader of
   a) Rajya Sabha  b) Loka Sabha  c) Vidhana Parishat  d) Vidhana Sabha

37. _______ appoints Governor.
   a) Speaker  b) Prime Minister  c) President  d) Vice-President

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
38. Part of the Constitution consists of Fundamental Rights.
   a) 4  
   b) 3  
   c) 2  
   d) 5

39. President is
   a) Real  
   b) Nominal  
   c) Parliamentary  
   d) Presidential

40. Chief Election Commissioner of India is
   a) Om Prakash Rawat  
   b) T.N. Seshan  
   c) Achal Kumar Jyothi  
   d) Nazim Zaidi

41. Article 1 of the Constitution declares India as
   a) Union of States  
   b) Unitary  
   c) Autocratic  
   d) Socialist

42. Preface of the Constitution is called
   a) Conclusion  
   b) Preamble  
   c) Content  
   d) None of the above

43. India became Republic in
   a) 1950  
   b) 1952  
   c) 1947  
   d) 1948

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
44. ________ Article is related to Amendment of the Constitution.
   a) 370  
   b) 371  
   c) 368  
   d) 365
   [a) 370  
   b) 371  
   c) 368  
   d) 365]

45. ________ is the highest Court of the country.
   a) Supreme Court  
   b) High Court  
   c) Tribunal  
   d) District Court
   [a) उच्च न्यायालय      
   b) उच्च न्यायालय      
   c) न्यायालय      
   d) न्यायालय]

46. The President of India is elected by
   a) People directly  
   b) Loka Sabha  
   c) Rajya Sabha  
   d) Electoral College
   [a) राष्ट्रीय निर्वाचन      
   b) लोकसभा      
   c) राज्यसभा      
   d) विधानसभा]

47. In India Residuary Powers belongs to
   a) Union Legislature  
   b) State Legislature  
   c) Union Territories  
   d) Union and State Legislature
   [a) राष्ट्रीय संसद      
   b) राज्य संसद      
   c) प्रदेश संसद      
   d) राष्ट्रीय और राज्य संसद]

48. Indian Constitution is
   a) Rigid Constitution  
   b) Flexible Constitution  
   c) Partly Rigid and Partly Flexible Constitution  
   d) None of the above
   [a) स्थिर राजकीयता      
   b) राजकीयता      
   c) प्रवृत्त राजकीयता      
   d) राजकीयता]

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
49. Chief Commander of Armed forces of India
   a) General
   b) Air-Chief Marshall
   c) Admiral
   d) President

50. Indian citizen enjoys ________ citizenship.
   a) Single
   b) Double
   c) Triple
   d) None of the above

51. ________ issues ordinance in the State.
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Prime Minister
   c) Governor
   d) Chief Justice

52. Strength of Loka Sabha is
   a) 551
   b) 550
   c) 545
   d) 525

53. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are included in
   a) Part I
   b) Part III
   c) Part IV – A
   d) None of the above

   a) I ..............................
   b) III ..............................
   c) IV – A ..............................
   d) None of the above
54. The Union Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the
   a) Loka Sabha  b) Rajya Sabha
   c) President  d) Prime Minister

55. admits a new State to the Union of India.
   a) Parliament  b) Prime Minister
   c) President  d) Supreme Court

56. _______ members retire in State Legislative Council for every two years.
   a) 1/4  b) 1/3  c) 1/5  d) 1/8

57. A vacancy in office of President must be filled with in
   a) 5 years  b) 1 year  c) 3 months  d) 6 months

58. The largest Constitution of the World
   a) American Constitution  b) British Constitution
   c) Indian Constitution  d) Russian Constitution

59. Loka Sabha represents
   a) People  b) States  c) Districts  d) Taluks
60. Part of the Constitution consists of Directive Principles of State Policy.
   a) III    b) XX    c) XV    d) IV
   (विधेयक संशोधन) सरकारी विधेयक विधेयक तथा अन्य संशोधन)
   a) III    b) XX    c) XV    d) IV

61. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is
   a) President    b) Prime Minister    c) Vice-President    d) Speaker

62. Human Rights Commission consists of _______ member countries.
   a) 53    b) 55    c) 60    d) 65
   (मानवाधिकार आयोग) मानवाधिकार सदस्यों की संख्या)
   a) 53    b) 55    c) 60    d) 65

63. World Human Rights Day is celebrated on
   a) 10th October    b) 10th November    c) 10th December
   (विश्व मानवाधिकार दिवस) विश्व मानवाधिकार दिवस का मनावा जाने)
   a) 10वीं अक्टूबर    b) 10वीं नवम्बर    c) 10वीं डिसेंबर

64. International Women's Day is observed on
   a) March 5    b) March 6    c) March 8    d) March 10
   (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस का मनावा जाने)
   a) मार्च 5    b) मार्च 6    c) मार्च 8    d) मार्च 10

65. The Headquarters of NHRC
   a) Kolkata    b) Bengaluru    c) New Delhi    d) Mumbai
   (NHRC कर्मान्तर स्थल) NHRC कर्मान्तर स्थल का मनावा जाने)
   a) कोलकाता    b) बंगलूर    c) नई दिल्ली    d) मुंबई
66. First generation of Human Rights are called as
   a) Blue Rights               b) Green Rights
   c) Red Rights               d) Yellow Rights

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

68. Expand SHRC.
   a) State Human Rights collaboration
   b) State Human Rights Commission
   c) State Human Rights Corporation
   d) State Human Rights Council

69. Expand UDHR.
   a) Universal Direct Human Rights
   b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   c) Universal Decline of Human Rights
   d) Universal Dimension of Human Rights

70. ________ is the retirement age of NHRC members.
   a) 70 years               b) 72 years
   c) 75 years               d) 76 years
US – 679

Version Code

II Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.C.A./B.Sc. (FAD)/B.S.W. Examination, May 2017
(F + R) (CBCS) (2014-15 and Onwards)

INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Question Booklet Sl. No. 115664

Time Allowed : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 70

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1. 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

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

3. Equality before law
   a) Art. 12
   b) Art. 13
   c) Art. 14
   d) Art. 15

   a) 12
   b) 13
   c) 14
   d) 15

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
4. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
   a) Art. 14  
   c) Art. 16  
   b) Art. 15  
   d) Art. 17  

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

6. The term of the Governor
   a) 4 years  
   c) 6 years  
   b) 5 years  
   d) 7 years  

   a) 4 ನವೀಕರಣ  
   c) 6 ನವೀಕರಣ  
   b) 5 ನವೀಕರಣ  
   d) 7 ನವೀಕರಣ  

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
7. Coalition Government means
   a) Party less Government
   c) Two Party Government
   b) Single Party Government
   d) None of the above

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

9. The leader of State Government
   a) Governor
   d) None of the above
   b) High Court CJ
   c) CM

   a) ಗೆವರ್ನರ್
   b) ಈಗ್ನೆಯೆ ಐಟ್ವರ್
   c) ಮುಖ್ಯಿಷ್ಟ್ರ
   d) ತರಗಳೆ ಐಟ್ವರ್

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
10. Governor of a State is responsible to
   a) State Legislature  b) Chief Minister
   c) President          d) State Ministry

11. ________ Article of Indian Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings.
   a) Art. 20            b) Art. 21
   c) Art. 22            d) Art. 23

12. 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

13. What is the retirement age of NHRC Members?
   a) 70 years            b) 72 years    c) 75 years    d) 76 years
   NHRC ରାଜକନ୍ତର ନାମ୍ନତାଦ୍ଧରାଣୀ ବେଳା?
   a) 70 ବର୍ଷାପାଙ୍କ  b) 72 ବର୍ଷାପାଙ୍କ  c) 75 ବର୍ଷାପାଙ୍କ  d) 76 ବର୍ଷାପାଙ୍କ
14. SHRC Chairman appointed by
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Governor
   c) Health Minister
   d) President

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

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

17. The Head Quarter of NHRC
   a) Kolkata
   b) Bangalore
   c) New Delhi
   d) Mumbai

   a) ಕೋಕ್ಕೆಟ್
   b) ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶ್
   c) ನೀಲ್ದೀಪ್
   d) ಮುಂಬಯ್

   SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
18. First Generation Rights are called as
   a) Blue Rights
   b) Green Rights
   c) Red Rights
   d) Yellow Rights

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

   NHRC
   a) सर्कारी
   b) संसद के सदस्य
   c) सर्कारी
   d) सरकार

20. Right to family is ensured in Article ____ of UDHR.
   a) Art. 15
   b) Art. 16
   c) Art. 17
   d) Art. 18
21. The observer of ICCPR
   a) UN Human Rights Commission
   b) Security Council
   c) General Assembly
   d) Trusteeship Council
   ICCPR ಇನ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ನುಣಾಯಿಕೆಯು
   a) ಬೀಸಿರಿಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘ
   b) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಸಮಿತಿ
   c) ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರು ಸಮಿತಿ
   d) ಪ್ರಕಟಿಕಾರು ಸಮಿತಿ

22. Where was UDHR adopted?
   a) Paris    b) Geneva
   c) New York d) Washington
   UDHR ರ ಅಧಿಸ್ವರೂಪಕರ್ತೆಯು?
   a) ಪರಿಸ
   b) ಜೀನೆವಾ
   c) ನ್ಯೂಯಾರ್ಕ
   d) ವಾಶಿಂಗ್ಟನ್

23. International Women's Day is observed on
   a) March 5    b) March 6
   c) March 8    d) March 10
   ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ
   a) ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 5
   b) ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 6
   c) ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 8
   d) ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 10

___
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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

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

26. Article 6 of ICCPR deals with ______
   a) Right to religion  b) Right to life  c) Right to property  d) Right to contract

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

28. The office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights established in
   a) 1990  b) 1991  c) 1992  d) 1993
29. How many Articles does the UDHR contain
   a) 25    b) 30
   c) 35    d) 40

30. World Human Rights Day celebrates on
   a) 10th Oct.  b) 10th Nov.
   c) 10th Sept.  d) 10th Dec.

31. Concurrent list consists of ________ subjects.
   a) 97  b) 66
   c) 47  d) 50

32. Attorney General of India
   a) C. Ranga Rajan  b) Ram Jethmalani
   c) Mukul Rohatagi  d) Mukul Wasnik

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
33. Home Minister of Karnataka
   a) K. J. George
   b) D. K. Shiva Kumar
   c) Dr. G. Parameshwar
   d) R. V. Deshpande

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

35. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
   a) O. Panneer Selvam
   b) Palani Swamy
   c) Shashikala
   d) M. K. Stalin
36. Ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
   a) President
   b) Vice-President
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Speaker

37. Minister of Indian Law and Justice
   a) Ravi Shankar Prasad
   b) D. V. Sadananda Gowda
   c) Nitin Gadkari
   d) Venkaiah Naidu

38. Total strength of Karnataka Legislative Assembly
   a) 250
   b) 260
   c) 224
   d) 225
39. The Chairman of Karnataka Legislative Council
   a) Kagodu Timmappa
   b) Puttanna
   c) N. H. Shivashankar Reddy
   d) D. H. Shankara Murthy

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

41. 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

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

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

44. 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
45. The part of the Constitution deals with citizenship
   a) Part – 1
   b) Part – 2
   c) Part – 3
   d) Part – 4

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

47. How many States are there in India?
   a) 14
   b) 25
   c) 29
   d) 30
48. Indian Constitution adopted on
   a) 26th January 1950  b) 26th November 1949
   c) 15th August 1947  d) 3rd March 1946
   a) 26ਵੇਂ ਜਨੂਬੀ 1950  b) 26ਵੇਂ ਨਵੰਬਰ 1949
   c) 15ਵੇਂ ਸਹਿੰਦ 1947  d) 3ਵੇਂ ਮਾਰਚ 1946

49. The Temporary Chairman of Constituent Assembly was
   a) Dr. Sachidananda Sinha
   b) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
   c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
   d) Jawaharlal Nehru
   a) ਜਾਨਵਰੀ 1950  b) ਨਵੰਬਰ 1949
   c) ਸਹਿੰਦ 1947  d) ਮਾਰਚ 1946

50. 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
   a) 9ਵੇਂ ਦਸ਼ਾਬਤ 1946  b) 12ਵੇਂ ਦਸ਼ਾਬਤ 1947
   c) 26ਵੇਂ ਅਕਟੋਬਰ 1949  d) 26ਵੇਂ ਜਨੂਬੀ 1950
51. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by
   a) Prime Minister
   b) Ministry
   c) President
   d) Parliament

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

53. Prime Minister of India appointed by
   a) Lok Sabha
   b) Parliament
   c) President
   d) Speaker
54. The term of Vice-President
   a) 5 years
   b) 6 years
   c) 4 years
   d) 7 years

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

56. Strength of Rajya Sabha
   a) 225 members
   b) 250 members
   c) 224 members
   d) 545 members
57. The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the
   a) President   b) P.M.
   c) Lok Sabha   d) Rajya Sabha

58. Indian citizens enjoy ____________citizenship.
   a) Single   b) Double
   c) Triple   d) None of the above

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

60. ____________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
61. 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

62. ________ is the minimum age to contest Lok Sabha Election.
   a) 21 years
   b) 25 years
   c) 30 years
   d) 35 years

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

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
64. The term of Legislative Council Members
   a) 4 years  
   b) 5 years  
   c) 6 years  
   d) 7 years

65. President nominates ________ members to Lok Sabha.
   a) 02  
   b) 04  
   c) 06  
   d) 08

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

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
68. What is the maximum gap permissible between two Sessions of Parliament?
   a) 1 month
   b) 2 months
   c) 3 months
   d) 6 months

69. The concept of Fundamental Duties was borrowed from
   a) France
   b) Ireland
   c) Russia
   d) Canada

70. Article considered as "The heart and soul of Indian Constitution".
   a) Art. 30
   b) Art. 31
   c) Art. 32
   d) Art. 33
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.

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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 Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
   c) Pandit Nehru  
   d) Sarojini Naidu

2. Indian Constitution came into force on
   a) 26th Nov. 1949  
   b) 26th Jan. 1950  
   c) 15th Aug. 1947  
   d) 8th Dec. 1946

3. The method of amendment of the Indian Constitution is
   a) Flexible  
   b) Rigid  
   c) Partly flexible and partly rigid  
   d) None of these

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

A
4. The word which was included into the Preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd amendment was
   a) Federal  b) Sovereign
c) Republic  d) Socialist

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

6. The Directive Principles of State Policy have borrowed from
   a) England  b) Ireland
c) Canada  d) America

7. The Fundamental Rights are incorporated in _________ Part of the Constitution.
   a) 3rd  b) 4th  c) 6th  d) 5th
8. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
   a) Right to Equality
   b) Right against Exploitation
   c) Right to Property
   d) Religious Right

9. The Article 32nd of the Constitution deals with
   a) Right to Constitutional Remedy
   b) Abolition of Untouchability
   c) Reservation Policy
   d) None of the above
10. India is a ___________ country.
   a) Communal  
   b) Secular  
   c) Dictatorship  
   d) None of the above
   
11. The Article which deals with the amendment of our Constitution is
   a) 356  
   b) 352  
   c) 360  
   d) 368

12. The number of Parts which included in our Constitution are
   a) 22  
   b) 24  
   c) 23  
   d) 25

13. The Articles 36 to 51 of the Constitution deals with
   a) Fundamental Rights  
   b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
   c) Elections  
   d) Public Service Commissions
   
   a) ____________________  
   b) ____________________  
   c) ____________________  
   d) ____________________
14. The Article _______ of the Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties.
   a) 51A  
   b) 40  
   c) 36  
   d) 49  

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

16. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty of a citizen?
   a) To Develop Scientific Temper
   b) To Uphold the Sovereignty and Integrity of the Country
   c) To Safeguard Public Property
   d) All the above
17. The temporary Chairman of Constituent Assembly was
a) Dr. Sachidananda Sinha  b) Dadabhai Navroji
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  d) Sardar Patel

18. The Defence Minister of India is
a) Rajnath Singh  b) Manohar Parikar
c) Arun Jaitley  d) None of these

19. The Article _________ of the Constitution deals with the Right to Property.
   a) 32  b) 31  c) 29  d) None of these

20. Bi-cameral legislature means
   a) Consisting of one House  b) Consisting of two Houses
c) Consisting of three Houses  d) Consisting of four Houses
21. Our Parliament consists of two Houses
   a) Vidhana Sabha and Vidhana Parishat
   b) House of Lords and House of Commons
   c) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
   d) None of these

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

23. The age limit to become the member of Rajya Sabha is ________ years.
   a) 25   b) 30   c) 35   d) 21

24. The Lower House of the Parliament is
   a) Lok Sabha
   b) Rajya Sabha
   c) Vidhana Sabha
   d) Vidhana Parishat

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
25. ______ members are nominated to the Lok Sabha from Anglo-Indian community.
   a) One  
   b) Three  
   c) Two  
   d) Four

26. Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is
   a) President  
   b) Governor  
   c) Vice-President  
   d) Home Minister

27. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by
   a) Parliament  
   b) Rajya Sabha  
   c) Lok Sabha  
   d) President

28. The term of Lok Sabha is ______ years.
   a) 4  
   b) 6  
   c) 5  
   d) Permanent
29. The total strength of the Karnataka Vidhana Sabha is
   a) 224  b) 223  c) 75  d) 545
   
30. The first citizen of India is
   a) Vice-President  b) Prime Minister  c) President  d) None of these
   
31. The age limit to become the President is __________ years.
   a) 35  b) 30  c) 25  d) 21
   
32. The Prime Minister of India is
   a) Head of the nominal Executive  b) Head of the real Executive
   c) Head of the permanent Executive  d) None of these
   
33. The head of the Central Ministry is
   a) Home Minister  b) President  c) Prime Minister  d) Speaker
   
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
34. The State Ministry is formed by
   a) President
   b) Vice-President
   c) Chief Minister
   d) None of these

35. Supreme Court is the guardian of
   a) Legislature
   b) Executive
   c) Constitution
   d) None of these

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

37. Fundamental Rights are protected by
   a) Judiciary
   b) Executive
   c) Legislature
   d) None of these

_________________________________________
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
38. Fundamental Rights are protected by the Judiciary by means of
   a) Writs   b) Public opinion
   c) Mass media   d) None of these

39. Which Fundamental Right is called as ‘Heart and Soul of the Constitution’ by Ambedkar?
   a) Right to Equality   b) Right to Constitutional Remedy
   c) Right against Exploitation   d) None of these

40. Home Minister of Karnataka is
   a) K. J. George   b) Siddaramaiah
   c) Dr. G. Parameshwara   d) None of these
44. Expand IRO.
   a) International Red Organisation
   b) International Refugee Organisation
   c) Indian Refugee Organisation
   d) None of these

45. The Chairman of Drafting Committee of UDHR was
   a) Theodor Roosevelt  b) Charls Roosevelt
   c) Elenor Roosevelt  d) None of these

46. World Human Rights Day celebrates on
   a) 10th Dec.  b) 8th Dec.
   c) 26th Nov.  d) 26th Jan.
47. Expand ICESCR.
   a) International Convention of Economic, Social, Cultural Rights
   b) International Covenant on Economic, Social, Cultural Rights
   c) Indian Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
   d) None of these

48. Which generation Human Rights are called as ‘Red Rights’?
   a) First generation
   b) Second generation
   c) Third generation
   d) None of these

49. Expand NHRC.
   a) National Human Rights Campaign
   b) National Human Rights Corporation
   c) National Human Rights Commission
   d) None of these
50. Who proposed the concept of ‘three generation Human Rights’?
   a) Russian Jurist Karel Vasek
   b) Czech Jurist Karel Vasek
   c) French Jurist Karel Vasek
   d) None of the above

51. The head of the nominal Executive at center is
   a) President
   b) Prime Minister
   c) Vice-President
   d) None of these

52. To contest the election is a
   a) Social Right
   b) Political Right
   c) Economic Right
   d) Civil Right
53. The Chief Justice of India is
   a) H. L. Dattu
   b) T. S. Takur
   c) K. G. Balakrishnan
   d) None of these

54. The Law Minister of India is
   a) D. V. Sadananda Gowda
   b) Veerappa Moily
   c) Ananth Kumar
   d) None of these

55. The maximum gap between 2 sessions of Parliament is
   a) 2 months
   b) 3 months
   c) 6 months
   d) one year
56. The Judges of High Court are appointed by
   a) Chief Minister
   b) President
   c) Governor
   d) Prime Minister

57. The age limit to become the Governor is _______ years.
   a) 35
   b) 30
   c) 21
   d) 25

58. National Human Rights Commission constituted in the year
   a) 1947
   b) 1993
   c) 2005
   d) 2015

59. National Human Rights Commission is an
   a) Autonomous Statutory Body
   b) Government Body
   c) Semi-Government Body
   d) None of these
60. Who issues Ordinance in the State?
   a) Chief Minister
   b) Home Minister
   c) Governor
   d) Chief Justice of High Court

61. The cricketer who is nominated to Rajya Sabha is
   a) Sachin Tendulkar
   b) Kapil Dev
   c) M. S. Dhoni
   d) None of these

62. The Chairman of National Human Rights Commission is
   a) K. G. Balakrishnan
   b) A. S. Anand
   c) H. L. Dattu
   d) None of these
63. Right is not granted to foreigner.
   a) Right to Religion
   b) Right against Exploitation
   c) Political Right
   d) All the above
   
64. The Article 352 of the Constitution deals with
   a) State Emergency
   b) National Emergency
   c) Economical Emergency
   d) None of these
   
65. The Upper House of the Karnataka Legislature is
   a) Vidhana Parishat
   b) Vidhana Sabha
   c) Rajya Sabha
   d) House of Lords
66. Expand RTI.
   a) Right to Infrastructural Act  
   b) Right to Information Act  
   c) Right to Income Tax Act  
   d) None of these

67. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?
   a) Vice-President  
   b) Speaker  
   c) President  
   d) None of these

68. The Chairman of State Human Rights Commission is appointed by
   a) Governor  
   b) Chief Minister  
   c) Chief Justice of High Court  
   d) Speaker
69. The method of proportional representation is adopted in the election of
   a) Prime Minister
   b) Governor
   c) President of India
   d) Chief Minister

70. To which of the following categories does an Ordinance belong?
   a) Legislative device
   b) Judicial device
   c) Public Service Commission
   d) Executive instrument
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Maximum Marks: 70
Time Allowed: 3 Hours

SL. No. 116601
1. Indians are enjoying
   a) double citizenship  b) single citizenship
   c) triple citizenship  d) none

2. Which of the following State does not have a Legislative Council?
   a) Maharashtra  b) Karnataka
   c) Jammu and Kashmir  d) Kerala
   [In Kannada]:
   a) ಮಹارಾಷ್ಟ್ರ  b) ಕನ್ನಡಾ
   c) ಜಮ್ಮೂ ಕ್ಶಾರಿಂಗ್ರ ಕಾಶಿ  d) ಕೆರಾಲಾ

3. What is the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges?
   a) 65 yrs.  b) 62 yrs.  c) 60 yrs.  d) 58 yrs.
   [In Kannada]:
   a) 65 ವರ್ಷಗಳು  b) 62 ವರ್ಷಗಳು  c) 60 ವರ್ಷಗಳು  d) 58 ವರ್ಷಗಳು

4. What do you mean by “Fraternity”?
   a) Motherhood  b) Fatherhood
   c) Sisterhood  d) Brotherhood
   [In Kannada]:
   a) ಮಹಿಮೆಯು  b) ಪಿತಾಯಾಸು
   c) ಸಹಿರಾಯಕೆ  d) ಬ್ರೋಡರ್ಷೆಡ

5. When did India become a “Sovereign State”? 
   a) 14th August 1947  b) 15th August 1947
   c) 26th November 1949  d) 26th January 1950
   [In Kannada]:
   a) 14 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1947  b) 15 ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1947
   c) 26 ನವೆಂಬರ್ 1949  d) 26 ಜನವರಿ 1950
6. The first citizen of India is
   a) Speaker   b) Prime Minister   c) President   d) Gandhi
   a) ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ   b) ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ   c) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ   d) ಗಾಂಧಿ

7. The President of the Constituent Assembly of India is
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad   b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar   c) Nehru   d) Gandhi
   a) ಡ್ರ ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಸದ   b) ಡ್ರ ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಆಬೆಡ್ಕರ   c) ನೇಹುರು   d) ಗಾಂಧಿ

8. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
   a) President   b) Prime Minister   c) Governor   d) Chief Justice
   a) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ   b) ಪ್ರಧಾನಮಂತ್ರಿ   c) ಗೋವರ್ಡಣೆ   d) ಜೀವನಸಾಮಜಾತಿ

9. Respecting “Constitution” is a
   a) Preamble   b) Fundamental Right   c) Civil Right   d) Fundamental Duty
   a) ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಧ್ಯ   b) ಗರಿಬೀಕರಣ   c) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ   d) ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ

10. How many states are there in India?
    a) 28   b) 30   c) 29   d) 27
    a) ೨೮   b) ೩೦   c) ೨೯   d) ೨೭

11. Who is the President of India?
    a) Narendra Modi   b) Pranab Mukherji   c) Sushma Swaraj   d) Arun Jaitley
    a) ನಾರ್ಂಡ್ರ ಮೋಡಿ   b) ಪ್ರಾಣಬ್ ಮುಕೇಂದ್ರ   c) ಸುಷ್ಮಾ ಸ್ವಾರಜ್   d) ಅರೂಣ ಜೈತ್ಲಿ
12. Democracy means
   a) people’s govt.   b) police govt.   c) leaders govt.   d) military govt.

13. The tenure of Lok Sabha members
   a) Three years   b) Five years   c) Six years   d) Eight years

14. Expand UDHR.
   a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   b) Universal Director of Human Rights
   c) Union Direction of Human Rights
   d) Universal Direction of Human Rights

15. Where does U.N. Human Rights Committee meet?
   a) Geneva   b) Paris   c) America   d) London

16. Generally the Governor belongs to
   a) The same state   b) Foreigner   c) Other state   d) None of these

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
17. President submits his resignation to
   a) Prime Minister  
   b) Vice-President  
   c) Chief Justice of India  
   d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

18. Indian Constitution is
   a) Written  
   b) Partly written  
   c) Unwritten  
   d) Based on customs

19. The first woman Prime Minister of India was
   a) Pratibha Patil  
   b) Indira Gandhi  
   c) Sarojini Naidu  
   d) Sheila Dixit

20. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
   a) Right to Liberty  
   b) Right to Education  
   c) Right to Property  
   d) Right to Equality

21. Who is protecting the Indian Constitution?
   a) Supreme Court  
   b) Parliament  
   c) President  
   d) Prime Minister
22. The architect of Indian Constitution is
   a) K. M. Munshi
   b) Gandhi
   c) Dr. Radhakrishnan
   d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

23. _______ is the Supreme Commander of Indian defence forces.
   a) President
   b) Chief Minister
   c) Prime Minister
   d) Governor

24. Who is the head of the State?
   a) Chief Minister
   b) President
   c) Governor
   d) Prime Minister

25. "Habeas Corpus" is a
   a) Writ petition
   b) Committee
   c) Legal right
   d) None of these

26. Human Rights Declaration was made by U.N.O. in the year
   a) 1950
   b) 1948
   c) 1947
   d) 1952

27. The tenure of the Governor is
   a) 6 years
   b) 3 years
   c) 5 years
   d) 2 years

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
28. The first President of Independent India was
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   b) Nehru  
   c) V. V. Giri  
   d) Dr. Radhakrishnan

29. The total strength of Rajya Sabha is
   a) 280  
   b) 250  
   c) 300  
   d) 200

30. Which Article provides special status to Jammu and Kashmir ?
   a) 370  
   b) 270  
   c) 380  
   d) 320

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

32. The minimum age to contest for the election of President of India is
   a) 30 years  
   b) 40 years  
   c) 45 years  
   d) 35 years

33. Expand W.H.O.
   a) World Human Organization  
   b) Women Health Organization  
   c) World Health Organization  
   d) None of the above

W.H.O.  

   a) ವಿಶ್ವಪ್ರೀತಿ  
   b) ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಪ್ರೀತಿ  
   c) ವಿಶ್ವಶಾಖಾ  
   d) ಒಂದು ವಿಭಾಗ

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
34. What is the total strength of U.N. Commission of Human Rights?
   a) 53 members  b) 52 members  c) 50 members  d) 55 members

35. “Preamble” means
   a) Introduction  b) Conclusion  c) Explanation  d) Order

36. India has
   a) Presidential  b) Parliamentary  c) Aristocracy  d) None of these

37. There are fundamental duties to the Indians.
   a) 11  b) 10  c) 14  d) 16

38. The “Preamble” of the Constitution declares India as
   a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
   b) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
   c) Sovereign, Secular, Republic
   d) Independent Country
39. Our Constitution grants right to vote to all those men and women who have attained the age of
   a) 20 years   b) 21 years   c) 18 years   d) 19 years
   ನಮೂನೆ "ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮತ್ತು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು ಇವುಗಳು ಇತರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ?"
   a) 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳು   b) 21 ವರ್ಷಗಳು   c) 18 ವರ್ಷಗಳು   d) 19 ವರ್ಷಗಳು

40. From which Constitution we have borrowed the Fundamental Rights?
   a) America   b) Russia   c) England   d) Canada
   ಫ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಮೆನ್ಟಲ್ ಅधಿಕಾರಗಳು ಎರಡು ಕನ್ಯಾಕುವಯೆಯಿರುವ ಕನ್ಯಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ?
   a) ಆಮೆರಿಕಾ   b) ರೂಸ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಕನ್ಯಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ   c) ಅಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್   d) ಕೆನಡಾ

41. Which one of the following is not one of the organ of government?
   a) Legislature   b) Executive   c) Press   d) Judiciary
   ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕನ್ಯಾಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏದು ಹೀರೆಯಾದ್ದು?
   a) ಲಿಜೆಸಲ್ಯುಡ್ಜ್ ಬಿ) ಎಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ವಿ) ಪ್ರೆಸ್ d) ಜೂಡಿಕ್ಯಾನಿ

42. Lower house of the Parliament in India is
   a) Lok Sabha   b) Rajya Sabha   c) Legislative Council   d) None of these
   ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಉಗ್ರವಹಗಿ ಇವು ಗಣವಾರವಾಗಿ?
   a) ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಾಣಾಸಾಹ ಬ) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಾಹಾ ವ) ಲ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ತ್ರಿಕೆಡ್ d) ಎವರ್ಸ್ಲ್ಯಾಡ್

43. Who is known as “Iron man” of India?
   a) Nehru   b) Gandhi   c) Ambedkar   d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
   ಈ ಮತ್ತು "ನೆಹೂರು" ಹೆಸರ ಕೈಯು ಇದರ ನಿಶ್ಚಲತೆಯಿಂದ?
   a) ನೆಹೂರು   b) ಗಂಡಾಣ ವ) ಅಮೆಟ್ಕರ   d) ಸರ್ಡರ್ ವಳಬಾಳ್ ಪತೇಲಿ

44. Anna Hazare headed which movement?
   a) Chipko movement   b) Fight against corruption   c) Green movement   d) Peasant movement
   ಅನಾ ಹಾಸರೆ ಯು ಖಟ್ಟೆ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಯ ವಾಹಿಸಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಂದಿನ ಗಳು?
   a) ಚಿಪ್ಕೋ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಯ   b) ಸ್ವತರ ಸ್ವತರ ಅನುಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಯ   c) ಗ್ರೀನ್ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಯ   d) ಪ್ಯಾಸೆನ್ಟ್ ಗುಡ್ಡೆಯ
45. Indian Constitution came into force on
   a) November 26, 1949  b) August 15, 1949
   c) December 9, 1946  d) January 26, 1950

46. Expand PIL.
   a) Public Interest Litigation  b) Political Interest Litigation
   c) Political Interest Legislation  d) Public Interest Legislation

47. Who was the first Chairperson of NHRC?
   a) Justice Sri M. N. Venkatachalaih  b) Justice Sri Ranganath Mishra
   c) Justice Sri Santhosh Hegde  d) Justice Sri J. S. Verma

48. Which generations rights are called as “Blue Rights”?
   a) First Generation  b) Second Generation
   c) Third Generation  d) Fourth Generation

49. Who is the nominal head of the State?
   a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  b) Prime Minister
   c) President  d) Vice-President
50. Which country’s Constitution is the world’s largest Constitution?
   a) India  b) America  c) England  d) France

51. India is a
   a) Secular state  b) Police state  c) Military state  d) Aristocratic state

52. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty?
   a) Respecting Constitution  b) Protecting environment  c) Protecting our culture  d) Encouraging corruption

53. Which country’s Constitution is the world’s smallest Constitution?
   a) India  b) America  c) England  d) Germany

54. What is the term of Speaker?
   a) one year  b) two year  c) five year  d) three year

55. What is the retirement age of the members of NHRC?
   a) 55 years  b) 60 years  c) 65 years  d) 70 years
56. Into how many generations Human Rights are classified as per Jurist Karel Vasak?
   a) one  b) two  c) three  d) four
   a) ಒಂದು b) ಇದೇ c) ಮೂರು d) ಚಿಕ್ಕ

57. Where is the head office of NHRC located?
   a) New Delhi  b) Mumbai  c) Kolkata  d) Chennai
   a) ನ್ಯೂ ದೇಲ್ಲಿ b) ಮುಮ್ಬಯ್ c) ಕೋಕ್ಕಾಟ d) ಚೆನ್ನೀಯ

58. Who is the present Governor of Karnataka?
   a) H. R. Bharadwaj  b) Vajubhai Vala  c) Rosaiah  d) S. M. Krishna
   a) ಹೆಂಡಾರ್ ಬಹರಾಡ್ವಜ್ b) ವಜ್ಬ್ಯೇಬ್ಳ್ಯಾ ವಳಾ c) ರೋಸಾಯಿಹ d) ಎಚ್.ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ

59. How is President of India elected?
   a) By direct election  b) By nomination  c) Through an electoral college  d) None
   a) ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಯಂಪ್ರಭೂತವಾಗಿ ನಿಕುಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ b) ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರನಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ c) ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಯನ್ನು ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯಪ್ರಭೂತವಾಗಿ ನಿಕುಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ d) ಕೆಲವು ಹೊತ್ತೆಯ ನಿಕುಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

60. ________ is the member of Rajya Sabha.
   a) Sachin Tendulkar  b) Sania Mirza  c) Anil Kumble  d) Deepika Padukone
   a) ಸಾಚಿನ್ ತೆಂಡುಲ್ಕರ್ b) ಸಾಂಯಿ ಮೀರಾ c) ಅಣಿಲ್ ಕೂಬ್ b) ದೀಪಿಕಾ ಪಡುಕೆ d) ಸಾಂಯಿ ಮೀರಾ
61. Right to vote is a
   a) Political right  b) Economic right
   c) Social right    d) Moral right

62. Recently who awarded “Nobel Prize” from India?
   a) Anil Ambani  b) Kailash Sathyarthi
   c) Narayana Murthy d) Amitabh Bachan

63. The most powerful chamber of the Parliament
   a) Rajya Sabha  b) Lok Sabha
   c) Vidhana Soudha d) Vidhana Parashad

64. India has ________ system.
   a) single party  b) two party
   c) multi party   d) none of these

65. Total membership of Lok Sabha is
   a) 400    b) 350
   c) 500    d) 545
66. Which is the Unwritten Constitution in the world?
   a) Britain  b) America  c) India  d) Japan

67. Who is Karnataka’s present Deputy Chief Minister?
   a) Yadiyurappa  b) G. Parameshwar  
   c) H. D. Kumaraswamy  d) None of these

68. Who is the present Karnataka Speaker of Legislative Assembly?
   a) Siddaramaiah  b) Ambareesh  c) K. Ramesh Thimmappa  d) Dinesh Gundu Rao

69. What is the root word of the term “Constitution”?
   a) Consti  b) Constituted  c) Corporate  d) Common

70. How much time was taken to complete the Constitution?
   a) 2 years 11 months 18 days  b) 2 years 10 months 11 days
   c) 2 years 11 months 10 days  d) 2 years 11 months 20 days
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.
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   a) Public Interest Litigation
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
6. Which one of the following is not one of the organ of government?
   a) Legislature  b) Executive  c) Press  d) Judiciary

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   a) Lok Sabha  b) Rajya Sabha  c) Legislative Council  d) None of these

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   a) Nehru  b) Gandhi  c) Ambedkar  d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
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   c) H. D. Kumaraswamy  
   d) None of these

13. Who is the present Karnataka Speaker of Legislative Assembly?
   a) Siddaramaiah  
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   c) Kagodu Thimmappa  
   d) Dinesh Gundu Rao

14. What is the root word of the term “Constitution”?
   a) Constitute  
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   d) Common

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   a) 2 years 11 months 18 days  
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   c) 2 years 11 months 10 days  
   d) 2 years 11 months 20 days

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

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   a) Rajya Sabha   b) Lok Sabha
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   c) multi party   d) none of these

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   a) 400   b) 350
   c) 500   d) 545

21. Into how many generations Human Rights are classified as per Jurist Karel Vasak?
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   c) three   d) four

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

E
22. Where is the head office of NHRC located?
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   a) H. R. Bharadwaj  b) Vajubhai Vala  c) Rosalah  d) S. M. Krishna

24. How is President of India elected?
   a) By direct election  b) By nomination  c) Through an electoral college  d) None

25. ________ is the member of Rajya Sabha.
   a) Sachin Tendulkar  b) Sania Mirza  c) AnilKumble  d) Deepika Padukone

26. India is a
   a) Secular state  b) Police state  c) Military state  d) Aristocratic state

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
27. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty?  
   a) Respecting Constitution  
   b) Protecting environment  
   c) Protecting our culture  
   d) Encouraging corruption  

28. Which country's Constitution is the world's smallest Constitution?  
   a) India  
   b) America  
   c) England  
   d) Germany  

29. What is the term of Speaker?  
   a) one year  
   b) two year  
   c) five year  
   d) three year  

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

31. Human Rights Declaration was made by U.N.O. in the year  
   a) 1950  
   b) 1948  
   c) 1947  
   d) 1952  

32. The tenure of the Governor is  
   a) 6 years  
   b) 3 years  
   c) 5 years  
   d) 2 years  

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
33. The first President of Independent India was
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad    b) Nehru
   c) V. V. Giri            d) Dr. Radhakrishnan

34. The total strength of Rajya Sabha is
   a) 280                b) 250
   c) 300                d) 200

35. Which Article provides special status to Jammu and Kashmir?
   a) 370                b) 270
   c) 380                d) 320

36. Who is protecting the Indian Constitution?
   a) Supreme Court      b) Parliament
   c) President          d) Prime Minister

37. The architect of Indian Constitution is
   a) K. M. Munshi       b) Gandhi
   c) Dr. Radhakrishnan  d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
38. _______ is the Supreme Commander of Indian defence forces.
   a) President  b) Chief Minister  c) Prime Minister  d) Governor

39. Who is the head of the State?
   a) Chief Minister  b) President  c) Governor  d) Prime Minister

40. "Habeas Corpus" is a
   a) Writ petition  b) Committee  c) Legal right  d) None of these

41. The first citizen of India is
   a) Speaker  b) Prime Minister  c) President  d) Gandhi

42. The President of the Constituent Assembly of India is
   a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  c) Nehru  d) Gandhi

43. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
   a) President  b) Prime Minister  c) Governor  d) Chief Justice
44. Respecting "Constitution" is a  
   a) Preamble  b) Fundamental Right  
       c) Civil Right  d) Fundamental Duty  
   "ಕೂಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಮಗೊಳಿಸಿಕೆ"  
   a) ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ  b) ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆ  
       c) ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೀತಿ  d) ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕತೆ

45. How many states are there in India?  
   a) 28  b) 30  c) 29  d) 27  
   "ಎರಡುನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ವೇಳೆ"  
   a) 28  b) 30  c) 29  d) 27

46. Indians are enjoying  
   a) double citizenship  b) single citizenship  
       c) triple citizenship  d) none  
   "ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಸಿಟಿಸಿಜಿನ್"  
   a) ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ  b) ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಸಿಟಿಸಿಜಿನ್  
       c) ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ  d) ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಸಿಟಿಸಿಜಿನ್

47. Which of the following State does not have a Legislative Council?  
   a) Maharashtra  b) Karnataka  
       c) Jammu and Kashmir  d) Kerala  
   "ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನ ಲಿಂಗದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಲಿಂಗ ಇರುವೋ?"  
   a) ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ  b) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ  
       c) ಜಾಮು ಅಂಕಿ ಕ್ಶಿಂತ  d) ಕೇರಳ

48. What is the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges?  
   a) 65 yrs.  b) 62 yrs.  c) 60 yrs.  d) 58 yrs.  
   "ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವಿಧಾನ ಸುಪ್ರೀಮ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಜೂಡೆಗಳ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಕಂಡು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ?"  
   a) ವಯಸ್ಸು 65  b) ವಯಸ್ಸು 62  c) ವಯಸ್ಸು 60  d) ವಯಸ್ಸು 58

49. What do you mean by “Fraternity”?  
   a) Motherhood  b) Fatherhood  c) Sisterhood  d) Brotherhood  
   "ಸಹಿಸಿರು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕತೆ?"  
   a) ಮಾತಾತ್ಮೆ  b) ಫೈಟಾರ್ಥಿಡ್  c) ಸೀಟ್ರೇಡ್ಧತೆ  d) ಬ್ರೋಡರ್ಧ್ಯಾಟ್
50. When did India become a “Sovereign State”?  
   a) 14th August 1947       b) 15th August 1947  
   c) 26th November 1949     d) 26th January 1950  
   ಇದು ಭಾರತವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರಿಯ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗಿದೆ?  
   a) 14 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1947  
   b) 15 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 1947  
   c) 26 ನಿವಂಬರ್ 1949  
   d) 26 ಜಿನ್ವಾರಿ 1950  

51. India has ______ system of Govt.  
   a) Presidential  b) Parliamentary  c) Aristocracy  d) None of these  
   ಭಾರತವು ______ ಸಮಾಜದ ವಿಧಾನದ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.  
   a) ಪ್ರಧಾನೀಯ  b) ಪ್ರಭೇದಿತ  c) ಹೃದಯಾಧಿಕಾರ  d) ಕೋಲೀಸಿದ್ದು ಈ  

52. There are ______ fundamental duties to the Indians.  
   a) 11  b) 10  c) 14  d) 16  
   ಭಾರತಿಯರಿಗೆ ______ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇವೆ.  
   a) 11  b) 10  c) 14  d) 16  

53. The “Preamble” of the Constitution declares India as  
   a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic  
   b) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic  
   c) Sovereign, Secular, Republic  
   d) Independent Country  
   ಪ್ರಾತಿಭಾವದ “ಅಂಗುಧಾನ” ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ______ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.  
   a) ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಸ್ವೈಯ್ಯ, ದೇಶಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ರೈತರ್  
   b) ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ, ದೇಶಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ರೈತರ್  
   c) ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ, ಸ್ವೈಯ್ಯ, ರೈತರ್  
   d) ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ರೈತರ್  

54. Our Constitution grants right to vote to all those men and women who have  
   attained the age of  
   a) 20 years  b) 21 years  c) 18 years  d) 19 years  
   ಆದ್ಯಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವರೂಪಾಂತರಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗಿದೆ.  
   a) 20 ವರ್ಷ  b) 21 ವರ್ಷ  c) 18 ವರ್ಷ  d) 19 ವರ್ಷ  

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
66. Who is the President of India?
   a) Narendra Modi  b) Pranab Mukherji  c) Sushma Swaraj  d) Arun Jaitley

67. Democracy means
   a) people's govt.  b) police govt.  c) leaders govt.  d) military govt.

68. The tenure of Lok Sabha members
   a) Three years  b) Five years  c) Six years  d) Eight years

69. Expand UDHR.
   a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   b) Universal Director of Human Rights
   c) Union Direction of Human Rights
   d) Universal Direction of Human Rights

70. Where does U.N. Human Rights Committee meet?
   a) Geneva  b) Paris  c) America  d) London
55. From which Constitution we have borrowed the Fundamental Rights?
   a) America  b) Russia  c) England  d) Canada
   ಮತ್ತು ನಷ್ಟಗಳು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಹೆಸರು ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲುಕಿಗಳು?
   a) ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ  b) ರುಸ್ಸಿಯ  c) ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್  d) ಕೆನಾಡಾ

56. When was East India Company established?
   a) 1600  b) 1680  c) 1599  d) 1870
   ಇವು ಎಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಹೆಸರು ಕೊಡುವ ಸಸ್ಯದ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲುಕಿಗಳು?
   a) 1600  b) 1680  c) 1599  d) 1870

57. The minimum age to contest for the election of President of India is
   a) 30 years  b) 40 years  c) 45 years  d) 35 years
   ಪ್ರಷ್ಣದ ವಿಧಾನೋದ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರತಿ ನಿಯಮದ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲುಕಿಗಳು?
   a) 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳು  b) 40 ವರ್ಷಗಳು  c) 45 ವರ್ಷಗಳು  d) 35 ವರ್ಷಗಳು

58. Expand W.H.O.
   a) World Human Organization  b) Women Health Organization
   c) World Health Organization  d) None of the above
   W.H.O. ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರ ಮೂಲ ವಿಧಾನ,
   a) ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ವೈದ್ಯ ಕೋಶಾಧಿಕ್ಷಣಿಕ
   b) ವಿದ್ಯಾನ್ಯ ಕೋಶಾಧಿಕ್ಷಣಿಕ
   c) ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ವೈದ್ಯ ಕೋಶಾಧಿಕ್ಷಣಿಕ
   d) ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ವೈದ್ಯ

59. What is the total strength of U.N. Commission of Human Rights?
   a) 53 members  b) 52 members
   c) 50 members  d) 55 members
   ಮೆಟಾನೆಡ್ತನ್ನು ನಂಜು ವಿದ್ಯಾನ್ಯ ಕೋಶಾಧಿಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ತಾಲುಕಿಗಳು?
   a) 53 ಸದಸ್ಯರು  b) 52 ಸದಸ್ಯರು
   c) 50 ಸದಸ್ಯರು  d) 55 ಸದಸ್ಯರು

60. “Preamble” means
   a) Introduction  b) Conclusion  c) Explanation  d) Order
   “ಪ್ರತಿ ಮೂಲ” ಹೆಸರು?
   a) ಪ್ರಭಾವವಾಹಕ  b) ನಿಪಟಣದ ಹೆಸರು  c) ವಿಭಾಗದ ಹೆಸರು  d) ವಿಭಾಗ
66. Who is the President of India?
   a) Narendra Modi  b) Pranab Mukherji  c) Sushma Swaraj  d) Arun Jaitley

67. Democracy means
   a) people's govt.  b) police govt.  c) leaders govt.  d) military govt.

68. The tenure of Lok Sabha members
   a) Three years  b) Five years  c) Six years  d) Eight years

69. Expand UDHR.
   a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
   b) Universal Director of Human Rights
   c) Union Direction of Human Rights
   d) Universal Direction of Human Rights

UDHR
   a) इन्टरनेशनल दर्शन प्रवृत्ति के लिए अनुभव समूह
   b) इन्टरनेशनल दर्शन प्रवृत्ति के लिए अनुभव समूह
   c) इन्टरनेशनल दर्शन प्रवृत्ति के लिए अनुभव समूह
   d) इन्टरनेशनल दर्शन प्रवृत्ति के लिए अनुभव समूह

70. Where does U.N. Human Rights Committee meet?
   a) Geneva  b) Paris  c) America  d) London

   वर्तमान समय में आयोग को कहाँ आयोजित होता है?
   a) जिवांगा  b) एप्रिल  c) अमेरिका  d) लंडन

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