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 55 questions, Part A contains 40 questions of one mark each and Part B contains 15 questions of 2 marks each. 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.
PART - A

Note: Answer all questions. Each question carries one mark.

1. Tourism department describes India as
   a) Good India  b) Famous India
c) Incredible India  d) Indiscriminate India

2. India has a population of
   a) 1.5 Billion  b) 1.5 Million
c) 1.24 Billion  d) 1.24 Million

3. As per the 2011 census the percentage of Hindus in India is
   a) 75.5%  b) 90.5%
c) 80.5%  d) 70.5%

4. The original name of Buddha
   a) Mahaveera  b) Siddhartha
c) Shuddhodana  d) Rahula

5. There are __________ number of Theerthankaras.
   a) 24  b) 48
c) 44  d) 34

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
6. Oldest holy scripture of India is
   a) Manu Smruthi
   c) Upanishath
   b) Bhagavad Geetha
   d) Rig Veda

7. Jainism started in
   a) 6th Century BCE
   c) 6th Century BC
   b) 5th Century BCE
   d) 4th Century BC

8. Sacred holy place of Christian is
   a) Constantinopel
   c) Vatican city
   b) Paris
   d) Venice

9. Kaleema indicates
   a) Monotheism
   c) Five time prayer
   b) Polytheism
   d) Fasting

A

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
10. The place of worship in Sikh is known as
   a) Basadi                        b) Vihara
   c) Gurudwara                    d) Mandira

11. Family is the basic ________ of Indian society.
   a) Organisation                   b) Institution
   c) Community                      d) Association

12. The English word 'Family' is derived from the Latin word
   a) Famulus                      b) Famulie
   c) Famulae                      d) Familii

13. The primary function of a family is
   a) Socialization                    b) Customs
   c) Belief system                    d) Communalism

14. The Nair joint family is known as
   a) Illom                           b) Tarwad
   c) Nambudari                      d) Gharo

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**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

A
15. Main feature of joint family is
   a) Two kitchens       b) Divided property
   c) Separate houses    d) Undivided property

16. The arrangement of people in various positions is called
   a) Division of people b) Social status
   c) Social position   d) Social stratification

17. The English word ‘caste’ is derived from ________ word ‘casta’.
   a) Spanish          b) Latin
   c) Indian          d) German

18. The caste group who were deprived of all societal rights are known as
   a) Downtrodden         b) Untouchables
   c) Poor               d) Deprived

19. ________ called the tribes of India as ‘Girijans’.
   a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Mahatma Gandhi
   c) Raja Rammohan Roy d) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
20. The First Backward Class Commission of India was
   a) Nagangowda Commission
   b) Havanur Commission
   c) Kalelkar Commission
   d) B. P. Mandal Commission

21. ________ said ‘Human society has the cradle in the rural group’.
   a) Socrates
   b) Bogardus
   c) A.W. Green
   d) Karl Marx

22. Dominance of primary relations exists in
   a) Social organisation
   b) Association
   c) Urban community
   d) Rural community

23. Expanded form of MGNREGA
   a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
   b) Mahatma Gandhi National Regional Enhancement Guarantee Scheme
   c) Minority Group and Rural Employment Growth Scheme
   d) Major Guaranteed New Rural Employment and Education Growth Scheme

MGNREGA ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಜನರ ವಿಕಸನ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಮುಖ
   a) ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಾಗಾಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಕಾಸ ಪ್ರಮುಖ
   b) ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಾಗಾಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಕಾಸ ಪ್ರಮುಖ
   c) ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಾಗಾಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಕಾಸ ಪ್ರಮುಖ
   d) ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಾಗಾಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿಕಾಸ ಪ್ರಮುಖ
24. Gender discrimination is made on the basis of
   a) Religion  
   b) Caste  
   c) Socio-cultural aspect  
   d) Race

25. According to 2011, India Census the sex ratio is
   a) 914/1000 males  
   b) 949/1000 males  
   c) 846/1000 males  
   d) 915/1000 males

26. Which one of the following is the growing social problem of modern India?
   a) Cyber crime  
   b) Cauvery river-water dispute  
   c) Communalism and Religious Fundamentalism  
   d) Climate change

27. Who has suggested six dimensions of Communalism?
   a) M. N. Srinivas  
   b) T. K. Oommen  
   c) Auguste Comte  
   d) Albert Einstein
28. Communalism denotes __________ between different communities and religious groups.
   a) Antagonism          b) Harmony
   c) Disharmony          d) Friendship

29. Regionalism is another form of
   a) Universalism         b) Globalization
   c) Socialism            d) Parochialism

30. ____________ is a best example for inter-state Regionalism.
   a) Narmada Bachao Andolan b) Save Ganga
   c) Kargil War            d) Belagavi Border Dispute

31. Which of the following is an example for practicing of Regionalism?
   a) Shiva Sena           b) Congress Party
   c) Green Peace Organisation d) Bharatiya Janata Party
32. Globalization means ______ the economy of a country with the world economy.
   a) Integrating b) Disintegrating
   c) Destroying d) Limiting

33. Mono-culturalism is the practice of preserving
   a) Single culture b) Multi-culture c) Contra-culture d) Tissue-culture

34. Who gave the concept of McDonaldization?
   a) Auguste Comte b) George Ritzer
c) Emile Durkheim d) M. N. Srinivas

35. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in
   a) 1986 b) 2001 c) 1976 d) 2015

36. I.L.O. means
   a) International Law Office b) International Labour Organisation
c) International Legal Organisation d) Indian Labour Organisation

I.L.O. ______
   a) ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲೋಗ್ ಓಫಿಸ್ b) ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲೋಗ್ ಓಫಿಸ್ ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲೋಗ್ ಓಫಿಸ್
c) ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲೋಗ್ ಓಫಿಸ್ d) ಇಂಟರ್ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲೋಗ್ ಓಫಿಸ್
37. Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act was passed in
   a) 1826  b) 1947  c) 1976  d) 1956

38. After Legislature, Executive and Judiciary which one of the following is popularly known as 4th important pillar of the Democracy?
   a) Education Sector    b) Health Sector    c) Mass Media    d) Tax Collection

39. Mass Media moulds
   a) Public Opinion    b) Court Judgements    c) Climate Change    d) Foreign Policy

40. An example of electronic media is
   a) Magazine    b) Television    c) Newspaper    d) Journal
Note: Answer all questions. Each question carries two marks.

41. Match the following:
   A. Brahma Samaja i. Mahayana
   B. Digambaras ii. Shaivism
   C. Hinayana iii. Arya Samaja
   D. Vaishnavism iv. Swethambaras
   a) A – iii, B – i, C – iv, D – ii  b) A – iii, B – iv, C – ii, D – i

42. Buddhism is divided into _____________ and _____________
   a) Strong and Faithful  b) Vaishnavism and Shaivism
c) Boudhi and Bodhi  d) Hinayana and Mahayana

43. Christianity is divided into _____________ and _____________
   a) Upper and Lower  b) Catholic and Protestants
c) Real and Anti  d) All the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
44. Match the following:
   A. Anand Keraj   i. Muslims
   B. Panigrahana   ii. Buddhism
   C. Nikah         iii. Sikhs
   D. Dalai Lama    iv. Hindus

   a) A – iv, B – i, C – iii, D – ii  
   b) A – iv, B – ii, C – i, D – iii
   c) A – iv, B – iii, C – i, D – ii  
   d) A – iii, B – iv, C – i, D – ii

45. Consider the following statements:
   i. Tigers are found in Karnataka, West Bengal, Uttarakand.
   ii. Sheeps are reared for bone.
   iii. Our national animal is tiger.
   iv. India is largest producer of milk.

Choose the correct statement
   a) i, ii and iii only  
   b) i, iii and iv only
   c) i and iv only  
   d) ii only

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
46. As per the Indian Constitution, the total reservation quota should be within the percentage limit of
   a) 30 %  b) 40 %  c) 60 %  d) 50 %

47. In 1993, women's representation in local bodies was fixed by Constitution at
   a) 50 %  b) 25 %  c) 35 %  d) 33 %

48. Main occupation in rural sector, is centered around
   a) Fertilizers  b) Agro-products  c) Water  d) Tractor

49. Which of these, is a prominent rural sports?
   a) Cricket  b) Hockey  c) Kabaddi  d) Football

50. In Karnataka, Marathi speaking people are refer to as Linguistic
   a) Majority  b) Minority  c) Equality  d) Intellectuals

51. ________ is one of the important factors for the globalisation.
   a) Green Revolution  b) II World War
   c) Spread of Information Technology  d) Rise of Terrorism

A
52. McDonaldization is affected negatively on Indian _________ system.
   a) Press and Media  b) Dress style  c) Food system  d) Marriage system

53. The 2001 National Census of India estimated the total number of Child Labour to be at
   a) 2.6 Million  b) 5.6 Million  c) 10.6 Million  d) 12.6 Million

54. _________ Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years.

55. Reason for the Bonded Labour is
   a) Poverty and Illiteracy  b) Globalization  c) Urbanization  d) Privatization