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 55 questions, Part – A contains 40 questions of one mark each and Part – B contains 15 questions of two 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: All questions to be answered. Each question carries one mark.

1. Telangana state is carved out of
   a) Andhra Pradesh  b) Maharashtra  c) Karnataka  d) Tamilnadu
   Which state is Telangana carved out of?
   a) Maharashtra  b) Karnataka  c) Andhra Pradesh  d) Tamilnadu

2. One of the regional disputes with regard to rivers in South India is
   a) Thungabhadra River  b) Narmada River  c) Cauvery and Krishna River  d) Hemavathi River
   Which river is a regional dispute in South India?
   a) Narmada River  b) Cauvery and Krishna River  c) Thungabhadra River  d) Hemavathi River

3. Divide and rule policy was introduced in India by
   a) French  b) British  c) Portuguese  d) Dutch
   Who introduced the divide and rule policy in India?
   a) British  b) Portuguese  c) Dutch  d) French

4. Extreme Ethnocentrism may lead to
   a) Euphobia  b) Hydrophobia  c) Caste Phobia  d) Xenophobia
   What is extreme ethnocentrism likely to lead to?
   a) Caste Phobia  b) Hydrophobia  c) Euphobia  d) Xenophobia

5. Globalization has reduced barriers between the
   a) States  b) Cities  c) Countries  d) Districts
   What has globalization reduced barriers between?
   a) Cities  b) States  c) Countries  d) Districts

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
6. Which state has the highest sex ratio in India?
   a) Karnataka    b) Kerala
   c) Delhi        d) Orissa

7. The first Backward Classes Commission was headed by
   a) Ashok Mehta  b) Mandal
   c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar d) Kaka Kelkar

8. Which of the following states has the lowest female population according to 2011 census?
   a) Haryana      b) Uttar Pradesh
   c) Goa         d) Jammu and Kashmir

9. Communalism is a ____________ problem.
   a) Educational   b) Economical
   c) Socio-Political and Religious  d) Scientific

10. Fundamentalism is opposed to
    a) Extremism  b) Terrorism  c) Linguism  d) Secularism

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
11. McDonaldization is the principle of
   a) Fast Food Hotels      b) Vegetable Market
c) Fruit Markets         d) Flower Market

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

13. NCLP means
   a) National Children Life Project    b) National Common Liberal Policy
c) National Child Labour Policy       d) National Children Learning Policy

14. The fourth pillar of Democracy is
   a) Judiciary              b) Mass Media
   c) Executive             d) Legislature

15. Mass media promotes
   a) National Integration     b) Cultural Division
   c) Education
   d) All of these

16. _________ is a folk dance form of Assam State.
   a) Bihu        b) Kathak      c) Bhangra      d) Chhau

   a) बिहू  b) काठक  c) भांग्रा  d) छाहु
17. The races of the North Eastern Indian States
   a) Dravidian  
   b) Aryan  
   c) Indo European  
   d) Mongoloid

18. India follows __________ type of citizenship.
   a) Single citizenship  
   b) Dual citizenship  
   c) Multiple citizenship  
   d) None of these

19. A family with husband, wife and unmarried children is called as __________ family.
   a) Joint  
   b) Nuclear  
   c) Extended  
   d) Blended

20. Family is the agency of
   a) Tourism  
   b) Socialization  
   c) Media  
   d) Industry

21. The highest Mountain peak in India is
   a) Mount Everest  
   b) Godwin Austin  
   c) Nanda Devi  
   d) Gowri Shankara

22. Western Ghats is also called as
   a) Sahyadri  
   b) Mahendragiri  
   c) Neelagiri  
   d) Udayagiri
23. Basadi are the worshipping place of

a) Buddhism  b) Sikhism  c) Jainism  d) Parsis

24. Sringeri Sharada Peetha was established by

a) Ramanuja  b) Madwacharya  c) Jyotiba Phule  d) Shankaracharya

25. Bhimsen Joshi is associated with

a) Western music  b) Carnatic music  c) Hindustani music  d) Ghazal

26. The matrilineal family of the Nayar is known as

a) Gharo  b) Illom  c) Kamavan  d) Tarawad

27. ________ is an ascribed status.

a) Caste  b) Doctor  c) Teacher  d) Class

28. The word caste is derived from

a) Greek  b) Roman  c) Latin  d) Persian

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
29. _______ Article of Indian Constitution abolishes the practice of untouchable.
   a) Article 14   b) Article 15   c) Article 16   d) Article 17
   ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೋಟ್ಟಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತುಂಬಾ ಬಂದಾಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
   a) ಕೋಟ್ಟಾರು 14   b) ಕೋಟ್ಟಾರು 15   c) ಕೋಟ್ಟಾರು 16   d) ಕೋಟ್ಟಾರು 17

30. _______ is the backbone of the rural society in India.
   a) Agriculture   b) Weaving   c) Service   d) Industry
   ಕಂಬ್ರೋಮೋಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮೂಲ ಭಾಗ.
   a) ಆನುಭವ   b) ವೆಬಿನಾರ್   c) ಸರ್ವಾದ್ಯ   d) ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀ

31. _______ % of posts are reserved for women in Government Jobs in Karnataka.
   a) 25   b) 50   c) 45   d) 33
   ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರೀಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಳಿಸಲಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ.
   a) 25   b) 50   c) 45   d) 33

32. The first women President of Independent India
   a) Prathibhadevi Singh Patil   b) Meera Kumar
   c) Indira Gandhi   d) Uma Bharathi
   ಆಫ್ರಿಕ್ಕದ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತ್ವ ಪ್ರತಿಪದ್ದಾರರ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ.
   a) ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕದ ಸಿಂಗ್ ಪತಿ   b) ಮೀರಾ ಕುಮಾರಿ
   c) ಇಂದೀರ ಗಾந್ಡಿ   d) ಉಮಾ ಭಾರತಿ

33. Expand NRHM.
   a) National Rozghar Housing Mission   b) National Rural Health Mission
   c) National Rural Housing Mission   d) National Rural Highway Management
   NRHM ಪದ್ಧತಿ.
   a) ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ   b) ನಾಗರಿಕ ರೂಧಿರ ದ್ವೀಪಪ್ರದೇಶ
   c) ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ   d) ನಾಗರಿಕ ರೂಧಿರ ದ್ವೀಪಪ್ರದೇಶ

34. _______ year was celebrated as International Women’s year by United Nation.
   a) 1977   b) 1975   c) 1980   d) 1981
   ಆಧುನಿಕ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಕದ ವೈಲಭವ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ.
   a) 1977   b) 1975   c) 1980   d) 1981
35. The youngest nobel awardee who fought for Educational Rights
   a) Mother Teresa  b) Madam Curie  c) Malala Yousafzai  d) Kailash Satyarthi

36. According to B. S. Guha the population of India is derived from ___________ ethnic groups.
   a) Eight  b) Seven  c) Six  d) Five

37. Unity in diversity is characterised by
   a) Federal System  b) Indian Constitution  c) Secular Concept  d) All the above

38. The 24th Theerthankara of Jainism is
   a) Parshwanatha  b) Shantinatha  c) Mahavira  d) Adinatha

39. Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada belongs to ___________ Language family.
   a) Austro-Asiatic  b) Dravidian  c) Indo-European  d) None of the above

40. Dutta Peetha is located in
   a) Karnataka  b) Maharashtra  c) Telangana  d) Kerala
Note: Answer all questions. Each question carries two marks.

41. Sare Jahan Se Acha and Vande Mataram patriotic songs were written by
   a) Mohd. Iqbal and Bankima Chandra Chatterjee
   b) Rabindranath Tagore and Mohd. Iqbal
   c) Rabindranath Tagore and Latha Mangeshkar
   d) Rabindranath Tagore and Bankima Chandra Chatterjee
   
   A) राष्ट्रभक्ती संगीताचे निर्माते येथे येथेच तिथे तिथे तिथे
   B) राष्ट्रभक्ती संगीताचे निर्माते येथे येथेच तिथे तिथे तिथे
   C) राष्ट्रभक्ती संगीताचे निर्माते येथे येथेच तिथे तिथे तिथे
   D) राष्ट्रभक्ती संगीताचे निर्माते येथे येथेच तिथे तिथे तिथे

42. Match the following:

   A       B
   1. Bharatanatyam   i. Karnataka
   2. Kathak         ii. Orissa
   3. Mohiniyattam   iii. Kerala
   4. Bihu           iv. Assam
                     v. Tamil Nadu

   Codes:
   a) 1 - v  2 - ii  3 - iii  4 - iv
   b) 1 - i  2 - iii  3 - iv  4 - v
   c) 1 - i  2 - iii  3 - ii  4 - v
   d) 1 - i  2 - v   3 - iv  4 - ii

   अक्षरांची संबंधी:
   A       B
   1. पशुपतिनाथ   i. देहात
   2. कामत    ii. केरळ
   3. मोहिनीयातम कुम. iii. तेंदुल
   4. बिहु       iv. असम
                   v. तमिलनाडु

   सर्वांसारच:
   a) 1 - v  2 - ii  3 - iii  4 - iv
   b) 1 - i  2 - iii  3 - iv  4 - v
   c) 1 - i  2 - iii  3 - ii  4 - v
   d) 1 - i  2 - v   3 - iv  4 - ii

   SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
43. Two important primary functions of family
   a) Reproduction and socialization
   b) Financial support and employment
   c) Education and religious
   d) Entertainment and fun

44. KFC and Dominaspizza are the best examples for
   a) Mono-culturalism
   b) Make in India
   c) Nationalization
   d) Mc-Donalization

45. Factors causing the child labour
   a) Poverty and Illiteracy
   b) Parents support and Fun
   c) Media and Entertainment
   d) None of the above
46. Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Face book</td>
<td>a. Reality show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Deccan Herald</td>
<td>b. Electronic media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. K.B.C.</td>
<td>c. Folk media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. FM Radio</td>
<td>d. Social media</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Print media</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Codes:**

- a) 1 - d, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - b
- b) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - e, 4 - b
- c) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - b
- d) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - a

**Answers:**

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Codes:**

- a) 1 - d, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - b
- b) 1 - d, 2 - a, 3 - e, 4 - b
- c) 1 - a, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - b
- d) 1 - b, 2 - d, 3 - e, 4 - a
47. Match the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Migrations</td>
<td>A. Employment opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Industrialization</td>
<td>B. Urbanization process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Modernization</td>
<td>C. Free market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Globalization</td>
<td>D. Science and technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Social disharmony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Code:**

- a) 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C
- b) 1-C 2-B 3-A 4-D
- c) 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A
- d) 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B

**A**

1. Migrations
2. Industrialization
3. Modernization
4. Globalization

**B**

1. A. Employment opportunities
2. B. Urbanization process
3. C. Free market
4. D. Science and technology
5. E. Social disharmony

**Code:**

- a) 1-B 2-A 3-D 4-C
- b) 1-C 2-B 3-A 4-D
- c) 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A
- d) 1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B

48. Indian cultural diversity is destroyed by

- a) Unemployment and Poverty
- b) Communalism and Casteism
- c) Globalization and Privatization
- d) Liberalization and Modernization

**Answers:**

- a) मोक्षमांक भाषी
- b) विश्वविद्यालयांतर भाषी
- c) विश्वविद्यालयांतर भाषी
- d) विश्वविद्यालयांतर भाषी
49. Two important border disputes in Karnataka
   a) Raichur and Tumakur
   b) North Canara and South Canara
   c) Belagavi and Kasargodu
   d) Bidar and Kalaburagi

50. Major minority religious groups of India
   a) Hinduism and Jainism
   b) Christianity and Hinduism
   c) Islam and Christianity
   d) Islam and Jainism

51. Important factors contributing for the development of rural society
   a) Entertainment and festivals
   b) Casteism and child marriage
   c) Tradition and customs
   d) Basic infrastructure and education

52. In Pre British India female mortality rate was high due to
   a) Unemployment and education
   b) Poverty and polygamy
   c) Illiteracy and superstitions
   d) Domestic violence and poverty
53. Two important rivers of Karnataka are _______ and _______
   a) Krishna and Godavari
   b) Thungabhadra and Mahanadi
   c) Cauvery and Narmada
   d) Krishna and Cauvery

54. Buddha and Mahavira belong to these two religions
   a) Sikhism and Jainism
   b) Hinduism and Buddhism
   c) Jainism and Hinduism
   d) Buddhism and Jainism

55. Two important classical music styles in India
   a) Western and Persian music
   b) Carnatic and Hindustani music
   c) Rap and Pop music
   d) Fusion and Filmy music

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK