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. 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 x 40 = 40)

1. The monsoons enter into India in two branches. They are _______ and _______
   a) Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal  b) Atlantic Ocean and Arabian Sea
   c) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean  d) Atlantic Ocean and Bay of Bengal

2. Winter season in India is from
   a) March to May  b) June to August
   c) September to November  d) December to February

3. The Muslims in India are broadly grouped into ____________ sects.
   a) Four  b) Three  c) Two  d) Five

4. Muslims personal laws are based on
   a) Shariat  b) Mahabharatha  c) Granth Sahib  d) Tripitika
5. Jainism has two main divisions ___________ and ___________.
   a) Shwethambar and Digambar
   b) Hinayana and Mahayana
   c) Shia and Sunni
   d) Catholic and Protestant

6. British followed ___________ policy to rule India.
   a) Unite
   b) Divide and Rule
   c) Socialist
   d) Economic

7. Communalism ___________ the unity and integrity of a country.
   a) Increases
   b) Ruins
   c) Follows
   d) Admires

8. Fundamentalism is ___________ in nature.
   a) Economic
   b) Social
   c) Religious
   d) Political

9. Globalization tends to replace cultural plurality by
   a) Ethnicity
   b) Capacity
   c) Dignity
   d) Uniformity
10. ___________ were in the bottom-most/lowest position of the ladder.
   a) Untouchables  
   b) Kshatriyas  
   c) Brahmins  
   d) Vaishyas

11. The Himachal Range is located between the Shivalik and
   a) Greater Himalayas  
   b) Mountains  
   c) Coastal Plains  
   d) Himadri

12. ___________ is/are the famous valleys in the Himachal region.
   a) Ranikhet  
   b) Kangra and Kulu  
   c) Pir Panjal  
   d) Mahabharat

13. ___________ is the origin of river Ganga.
   a) Badrinath  
   b) Kedaranath  
   c) Haridwar  
   d) Gangotri
14. __________ islands are formed by hard volcanic rocks and are situated in the Bay of Bengal.
   a) Gulf of Mannar
   b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
   c) Coral Island
   d) Lakshadweep

15. Indian climate can be classified into __________ categories.
   a) Two
   b) Four
   c) Five
   d) Six

16. The name 'India' is derived from the river
   a) Cauvery
   b) Indus/Sindhu
   c) Brahmaputra
   d) Ganga

17. The term 'Harijans' was used by
   a) Subhas Chandra Bose
   b) Jawaharlal Nehru
   c) G. S. Ghurye
   d) Mahatma Gandhi
18. Mass Media includes both ___________ and ___________ media.
   a) Electronic and Print   b) Electrical and Print
   c) Television and Print   d) Radio and Print

19. The summer season in India begins in the month of March and ends in the month of
   a) April   b) May
   c) June   d) July

20. Biological or racial differences are referred to as
   a) Ethnic   b) Urban
   c) Indian   d) Rural

21. ___________ media includes radio, cinema, television, films, e-resources etc.
   a) Print   b) Electrical
   c) Electronic   d) Visual
22. ________ Media includes newspapers, books, journals and magazines.
   a) Print  
   b) Electrical  
   c) Electronic  
   d) Visual

23. Buddhism has two main divisions ________ and ________
   a) Shwethambar and Digambar  
   b) Hinayana and Mahayana  
   c) Shia and Sunni  
   d) Catholic and Protestant

24. The word 'caste' is derived from the Spanish word
   a) Caste  
   b) Jati  
   c) Casta  
   d) Race

25. ________ councils regulate and control the behaviour of its members.
   a) Race  
   b) Class  
   c) Panchayat  
   d) Caste
26. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Religious Minorities are ______ Sections.
   a) Big  b) Strong  c) Weaker  d) Privileged

27. Communalism is a great threat to our ______ state.
   a) Religious  b) Caste  c) Socialist  d) Secular

28. NCLP means
   a) National Child Labour Project  b) National Children Life Project  c) New Children Learn Policy  d) New Common Liberal Policy

29. Family is the ______ of society.
   a) Burden  b) Basic unit  c) Life  d) Head.

30. ______ is not the function of family.
   a) Reproduction  b) Socialization  c) Protection  d) Administration
31. Christians follow the preachings of
   a) Jesus Christ
   b) Guru Nanak
   c) Mohammad Paigambar
   d) Buddha

32. Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism are born out of
   a) Islam
   b) Christianity
   c) Hinduism
   d) Parsee

33. Muslims believe in
   a) Atheism
   b) Monotheism
   c) Polytheism
   d) Fetishism

34. Siddartha, popularly known as ____________ was the founder of Buddhism.
   a) Guru Nanak
   b) Gautama Buddha
   c) Mahaveera
   d) Shankara

35. India is the ____________ largest populated country in the world.
   a) Fourth
   b) Third
   c) Second
   d) First
36. Family is the agency of
   a) Tourism  b) Socialization
c) Media  d) Industry

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

38. ________ implies distribution of society into social classes.
   a) Socialism  b) Social Stratification
c) Religion  d) Community

39. ________ system divided Indian Society into Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
   a) Varna  b) Class  c) Mauryan  d) Religion

40. In India, ________ is the major religion after Hinduism.
   a) Buddhism  b) Christianity  c) Islam  d) Sikh
PART – B

41. __________ means marriage within the caste.
   a) Exogamy  b) Endogamy  c) Monogamy  d) Polygamy

42. India has tribal population mainly in __________ zones.
   a) Eight  b) Four  c) Three  d) Two

43. The term, ‘McDonaldization’ was first used by the sociologist
   a) Max Weber  b) Karl Marx  c) George Ritzer  d) Herbert Spencer

44. India is a __________ located in South Asia.
   a) Peninsula  b) Country  c) Territory  d) Continent
45. India covers about __________ of the world’s total land area.
   a) 25%  
   b) 4.2%  
   c) 10%  
   d) 2.4%  

46. According to the 2011 census, the total population of India is about __________ crores.
   a) 121  
   b) 100  
   c) 120  
   d) 75  

47. The first Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of __________ was set up on 20th January 1953.
   a) Ashok Mehta  
   b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
   c) Kaka Kalelkar  
   d) Balvant Rai Mehta  

48. India is a peninsular country and has both __________ and __________ frontiers.
   a) Water and water  
   b) Water and forest  
   c) Mountains and river  
   d) Land and water
49. The four divisions of India are Northern Mountains, the Great Northern Plain, Peninsular Plateau and
   a) Indian Ocean
   b) Coastal Plains
   c) Himalayas
   d) Shivalik Range

50. Sociologists opine that ______________ is the essence of caste system.
   a) Polygamy
   b) Monogamy
   c) Endogamy
   d) Exogamy

51. Ethnocentrism may lead to
   a) Hydrophobia
   b) Euphobia
   c) Xenophobia
   d) Caste phobia
52. The word ‘Family’ is derived from the Latin word
   a) Family  b) Famulun  c) Famule  d) Famuli
   ‘अरुण’ मराठी वर्गक्रमात अधिक मराठी ___________ वरील मराठीक्रमात.
   a) अरुण  b) अरुणाचल  c) अरुलुक  d) अरुणुक

53. Constitutionally recognized languages in India are
   a) Ten  b) Twelve  c) Eighteen  d) Fifteen
   मुलाच्या नियमस्वरूप ज्ञात भाषांमध्ये ___________ बांध्यात होतात.
   a) तेन  b) त्व्यान  c) ईत्ताद  d) फिफ्नान

54. Indian social structure and cultural patterns are characterized by
   a) Culture  b) Unity  c) Ethnicity  d) Diversity
   महात्मीक वातावरण मारुत मारुत भाषेच्या मारुत मारुत __________ वातावरणात सहज.
   a) महात्म  b) मारुत  c) मारुत  d) मारुतुक

55. Indian culture is a mix of the immigrant Aryan cultural heritage, the native
   __________ indigenous culture and also invading civilizations.
   a) Dravidian  b) Aryan  c) Mongolian  d) Australoid
   महात्मीक मारुतंद भारताच्या मारुत मारुत भाषेच्या मारुत मारुत __________ मारुत काळात
   मारुत मारुत काळात मारुत मारुत वातावरणातहात.
   a) मारुतनास  b) मारुत  c) मारुत  d) मारुतुक