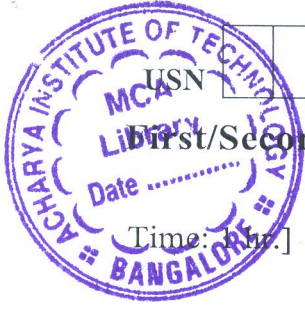


# CBCS SCHEME

BICOK107/207



USN

First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2023

Question Paper Version : B

## Indian Constitution

[Max. Marks: 50]

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the **fifty** questions, each question carries one mark.
2. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
3. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
5. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR** sheets are strictly prohibited.

1. This is not the function of election commission
  - a) Preparation of electoral
  - b) Determines code of conduct to candidates
  - c) Selection of the candidate
  - d) Allotment of symbols
2. 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution refers to
  - a) Rural local bodies
  - b) Right to property
  - c) Urban local bodies
  - d) None of these
3. Which one of the following types of emergency has not declared, till now?
  - a) State emergency
  - b) National emergency
  - c) Financial emergency
  - d) None of these
4. President can proclaim an emergency on the ground of
  - a) War
  - b) Armed rebellion
  - c) External aggression
  - d) All of these
5. The cabinet mission came to Indian in
  - a) 1944
  - b) 1945
  - c) 1946
  - d) 1943
6. The state Legislative assembly is prorogued by
  - a) The Chief Minister
  - b) The Governor
  - c) The speaker of assembly
  - d) None of these
7. Creamy layer means
  - a) Highly educated persons
  - b) Persons holding high posts
  - c) Highly cultured persons
  - d) Persons having higher incomes
8. Enact means
  - a) Single chapter
  - b) Single action
  - c) Pass a law
  - d) Rectify the mistakes is the law
9. Which Constitutional Amendment has brought down the voting age to 18 years?
  - a) 61<sup>st</sup> Amendment
  - b) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
  - c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - d) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment

10. The Election Commission does not conduct election  
 a) To the Parliament  
 b) To the office of the President  
 c) To the post of Prime Minister  
 d) To the office of the Vice-president
11. Rajya Sabha member has a term of  
 a) 5 years  
 b) Permanent body  
 c) 4 years  
 d) 6 years
12. The Vice President of India is elected by the  
 a) Members of Lok-Sabha  
 b) Members of Raj-Sabha  
 c) Elected Members of Lok Sabha and Raj Sabha  
 d) Members of Lok Sabha and Raj Sabha and Members of all Legislative Assemblies
13. A judge of all Supreme Court may be removed on the ground of  
 a) Misbehaviour  
 b) Delivering repeatedly wrong judgment  
 c) Delivering judgments which impede the progress of the Nation  
 d) Holding linient views about anti-social elements
14. This is not the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court  
 a) Original jurisdiction  
 b) Emergency jurisdiction  
 c) Appellate jurisdiction  
 d) Advisory jurisdiction
15. Criminal contempt of Court means  
 a) An act which lowers the authority of a court  
 b) Giving false evidence before a criminal court  
 c) Filing a complaint in a court  
 d) None of the above
16. The Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be divided into  
 a) Six main categories  
 b) Five main categories  
 c) Four main categories  
 d) Three main categories.
17. The Supreme Court can issue  
 a) Three types of writs  
 b) Seven types of writs  
 c) Five types of writs  
 d) Six types of writs
18. Which of the following is the guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens?  
 a) Supreme Court  
 b) The President  
 c) Parliament  
 d) Lok Sabha
19. Which of the following has the power of judicial review?  
 a) High Courts  
 b) District Courts  
 c) Supreme Court  
 d) All of these
20. Who was the first women judge of Supreme Court?  
 a) Meera Kumari  
 b) Fathima Beevi  
 c) Seesta Sotedwad  
 d) No women has become judge of Supreme Court so far.
21. The preamble of Indian Constitution was amended.  
 a) Twice  
 b) Thrice  
 c) Once  
 d) Not amended
22. Which amendment added the words "Secularism socialist and integrity to the preamble of the constitution"?  
 a) 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
 c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 d) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment

23. The Constitution of India declares India as  
 a) A unitary state      b) Federation      c) A quasi-federal state      d) A union of states
24. A state where 'Head of the State', is elected is called.  
 a) Monarchy      b) Dyarchy      c) Republic      d) Anarchy
25. In which year, did criggs mission come to India?  
 a) 1935      b) 1945      c) 1949      d) 1942
26. Sexual harassment of working – women is violation of  
 a) Fundamental duty      b) DPSP  
 c) Fundamental right      d) Rule of law
27. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?  
 a) Right to liberty      b) Right to equality  
 c) Right to freedom of religion      d) Right to property.
28. Right to equality under article 14 means  
 a) Treating all people equality  
 b) Equality among equals and not equality among unequals  
 c) Upliftment of SC's and ST's and backward class people  
 d) None of the above.
29. Right to life includes  
 a) Right to die      b) Right purchase moveable property  
 c) Right to carry on any business      d) Right to get education
30. Restriction cannot be imposed on the right of freedom of speech and expression on the ground of  
 a) Defamation      b) Law and order problem  
 c) Incitement of an offence      d) Contempt of court
31. Who acted as the chairman of the drafting committee of the constituent assembly?  
 a) B. R. Ambedkar      b) C. Rajagopalachari  
 c) Rajendra Prasad      d) Jawaharlal Nehru
32. The Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission plan had a strength of  
 a) 389 members      b) 501 members      c) 268 members      d) 492 members.
33. On December 11, 1946 the Constituent Assembly elected \_\_\_\_\_ as its permanent chairman.  
 a) Jawaharlal Nehru      b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar      d) K.M. Munshi
34. The Drafting Committee of the Constitution, including the chairman, comprised of  
 a) 7 members      b) 5 members      c) 9 members      d) 3 members
35. The Constitution of India came into force on  
 a) 26 January 1952      b) 16 August 1948  
 c) 26 January 1950      d) 26 November 1949
36. Which one of the following exercised the most profound influence on the Indian Constitution?  
 a) The Government of India Act, 1935      b) The US Constitution  
 c) British Constitution      d) The UN charter
37. How many schedules the Constitution of India contains now?  
 a) 9      b) 10      c) 11      d) 12

38. How many parts has Indian Constitution been divided into, at the time of its commencement?  
 a) 1                      b) 22                      c) 21                      d) 12
39. The Constitution of India is  
 a) Rigid                      b) Flexible                      c) Very rigid                      d) Partly rigid and partly flexible.
40. The Constituent Assembly of India took all decisions by  
 a) Simple Majority                      b) Two-Thirds majority  
 c) Consensus                      d) All of these
41. The directive principles of state policy directs the state to secure to all the workers.  
 a) Minimal wages                      b) Fair wages  
 c) Living wages                      d) Standard wages
42. The aim of the directive principles of state policy is  
 a) To protect the civil rights of the citizens  
 b) To restrain the state from misusing its power and public money  
 c) To promote the general welfare of the society  
 d) To make special rules to protect women.
43. This is not a fundamental duty  
 a) To defend the country                      b) To develop scientific temper  
 c) To make scientific improvement                      d) To uphold and protect sovereignty of India.
44. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution on the recommendation of  
 a) Karan Singh Committee                      b) Swaran Singh Committee  
 c) Charan Singh Committee                      d) Manmohan Singh Committee
45. Who is the Custodian of Fundamental Rights?  
 a) President of India                      b) Prime Minister of India  
 c) Parliament of India                      d) Supreme Court and High Court of India
46. What is the term of the President of India?  
 a) Four years                      b) Three years                      c) Five years                      d) Six years
47. Who will appoint the Attorney General of India?  
 a) Prime Minister of India                      b) Chief Justice of India  
 c) President of India                      d) Law Minister of Union
48. The number of Ministers in the Central Government is fixed by  
 a) The President                      b) The Prime Minister  
 c) The Parliament                      d) None of the above
49. Political parties are recognized by  
 a) President                      b) Parliament                      c) Supreme Court                      d) Election Commission
50. The Ministers of the union cabinet are answerable to  
 a) The Prime Minister                      b) The Lok Sabha  
 c) The president                      d) The Vice President

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