

First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2024
Indian Constitution

Time: 1 hr.]

[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.

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1. "Equal pay for Equal work" is
 - a) Gandhian principle
 - b) Sonolastic principle
 - c) Liberal principle
 - d) All of these
 2. Article 22 of the Indian Constitution protects:
 - a) Senior citizens
 - b) Women
 - c) Children
 - d) Rights of arrested persons.
 3. This is not a Fundamental Duty
 - a) To develop scientific temper
 - b) To protect natural environment
 - c) Not to indulge in corrupt practice
 - d) To abide by the constitution
 4. Which one of the following directive principles can be described as Gandhian in nature?
 - a) Providing equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - b) Worker's participation in management.
 - c) Organization of village panchayats as units of self-government.
 - d) Separation of Judiciary from the executive.
 5. Directive principles of state policies are
 - a) Non-Justiciable
 - b) Justiciable
 - c) Only some are Justiciable
 - d) None of these
 6. The president gives his resignation to the
 - a) Chief Justice
 - b) Parliament
 - c) Vice President
 - d) Prime Minister
 7. The governor of a state is appointed by the president on the advice of the
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) Vice-President
 - c) Chief Minister
 - d) Chief Justice
 8. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) President
 - c) Parliament
 - d) Citizens of India

9. Minimum age required to contest for office of the president
 a) 23 yrs b) 21 yrs c) 35 yrs d) 30 yrs
10. Who among the following, has the right to sanction the expenditure of public money in India?
 a) Speaker b) President c) Prime Minister d) Parliament
11. Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of President
 a) Governor b) Election Commissioner
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha d) Prime Minister
12. A proclamation of emergency issued under Article 352 must be approached by the Parliament within.
 a) 3 Months b) 2 Months c) 1 Month d) 6 Weeks
13. The President's Rule in a state means that the state is ruled by
 a) A caretaker Government
 b) The Chief Minister nominated by President
 c) The Governor of the state
 d) The President directly
14. The control of the preparation of electoral rolls for parliament and legislature rests with the
 a) President b) Election Commission
 c) Cabinet d) Prime Minister
15. In India, Political parties are given recognition by
 a) Election Commission b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 c) President d) Law Commission
16. Which article deals with Constitutional amendment procedures in India
 a) A 370 b) A 368 c) A 350 d) A 320
17. Center can declare Constitutional emergency in a state under article
 a) A 152 b) A 365 c) A 360 d) A356
18. The Lengthiest Constitutional amendment in India was
 a) 44th amendment b) 49th amendment
 c) 42nd amendment d) 92nd amendment
19. Election Commission conducts the election as per
 a) People's Representative Act b) Parliament act
 c) Judicial act d) All of these
20. In terms of election laws of India, electioneering ceases in a constituency at least _____ hours before the commencement of the polling.
 a) 48 b) 36 c) 24 d) 12
21. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the president of India?
 a) Either the Houses of Parliament b) Any Vidham Sabha
 c) Rajya Sabha d) Only Lok Sabha
22. The impeachment proceedings against the Vice-President can be initiated.
 a) Only in Lok Sabha b) In neither House of Parliament
 c) In either House of Parliament d) Only in Rajya Sabha

23. Who appoints the ambassadors to the other nations in India
 a) Foreign Minister
 b) President of India
 c) Minister for External affairs
 d) Prime Minister
24. The Vice President is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of
 a) Both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative
 b) Both the Houses of Parliament
 c) Lok Sabha
 d) Rajya Sabha
25. Which court is called as 'Custodian of Indian Constitution?'
 a) Supreme Court
 b) High Court
 c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 d) All the Courts
26. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office?
 a) Chief Justice of India
 b) Speaker
 c) Vice President
 d) Prime Minister
27. One feature distinguishing the Rajya Sabha from the Vidhan Parishad is
 a) Power of Impeachment
 b) Indirect Election
 c) Nomination of Members
 d) Tenure of Membership
28. Who acts on President of India when neither the President nor the Vice-President is available?
 a) Seniors most Governor of a State
 b) Chief Justice of India
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 d) Auditor General of India
29. The retirement age of High Court Judges is:
 a) 58 Years
 b) 62 Years
 c) 65 Years
 d) 64 Years
30. What is the minimum age in years for becoming the MP at Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
 a) 18 and 25
 b) 25 and 18
 c) 25 and 30
 d) 30 and 25
31. The Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution of India to its citizens cannot be suspended.
 a) Except by an order of the Supreme Court
 b) Under any circumstances
 c) Except by an order of the president during National Emergency
 d) Except through an order of the President during war.
32. Our Constitution grants to the citizens _____ fundamental rights.
 a) Six
 b) Five
 c) Ten
 d) Seven
33. The fundamental duties of Indian citizen are contained in
 a) Part III of Constitution
 b) Part IV of Constitution
 c) The seventh schedule of the Constitution
 d) Part IV (a) of the Constitution
34. Preamble declares the objectives of Constitution as
 a) Secularism
 b) Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
 c) Democratic Socialist
 d) Liberalism
35. Secularism means
 a) Absence of State Religion
 b) Right of religious freedom
 c) Equality of all religions
 d) All of these
36. Free legal assistance for economically backward people is a _____
 a) Fundamental Right
 b) Fundamental duty
 c) Directive principles of state policy
 d) Special provision

37. Indian Constitution has
 a) 12 schedules b) 7 schedules c) 9 schedules d) 10 schedules
38. Which is not a Fundamental Right
 a) Right to freedom b) Right to Equality
 c) Right to Constitutional Remedies d) Right to property.
39. Three types of Justice referred in our preamble are.
 a) Social, Economic and Political b) Economic, International and Political
 c) Economic, Religious and Social d) Religious, Social and Political
40. The preamble of the Constitution of India has been amended so far
 a) Four times b) Thrice c) Twice d) Once
41. Our Constitution was adopted on and came into effect on:
 a) 26th Nov 1949 and 26th Jan 1950 b) 26th Jan 1949 and 26th Jan 1950
 c) 26th Feb 1946 and 26th Jan 1949 d) 15th Jan 1949 and 15th Jan 1950
42. The idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by
 a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 c) Mahatma Gandhiji d) Jawaharlal Nehru
43. The main pillars or organs of our Constitution are
 a) Executive and Judiciary b) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
 c) Legislature and Judiciary d) Executive and Legislature
44. One of the salient features of our Constitution.
 a) It is fully Rigid b) None of these
 c) It is fully flexible d) It is partly rigid and partly flexible
45. Which Institution is called as 'Interpretor to the Indian Constitution'?
 a) Supreme Court b) Parliament c) President d) Prime Minister
46. The concept of Fundamental Rights are in the nature of _____
 a) Enforceable b) Justiceable c) Exhaustive d) All of these
47. Which part of the Constitution aims at establishing a welfare state in the country?
 a) Preamble b) Fundamental Duties
 c) Fundamental Rights d) Directive principles of state policy
48. A 14 of the Indian Constitution allows:
 a) Class legislation b) Classification
 c) Division of people based on geography d) Both 'a' and 'b'
49. Which article of the Constitution provides protection to the Civil servants?
 a) 288 b) 315 c) 312 d) 311
50. What is contained in the tenth schedule of the Constitution?
 a) Languages recognized by Constitution
 b) Forms of oath or affirmation
 c) Laws that cannot be challenged in any court of law
 d) Provision regarding disqualification on grounds of defection.
