



Question Paper Version : A

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

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. 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
2. 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.
3. 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
4. The Drafting Committee of the Constitution, including the chairman, comprised of
a) 7 members b) 5 members c) 9 members d) 3 members
5. The Constitution of India came into force on
a) 26 January 1952 b) 16 August 1948
c) 26 January 1950 d) 26 November 1949
6. 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
7. How many schedules the Constitution of India contains now?
a) 9 b) 10 c) 11 d) 12
8. How many parts has Indian Constitution been divided into, at the time of its commencement?
a) 1 b) 22 c) 21 d) 12
9. The Constitution of India is
a) Rigid b) Flexible c) Very rigid d) Partly rigid and partly flexible.

10. The Constituent Assembly of India took all decisions by
a) Simple Majority b) Two-Thirds majority
c) Consensus d) All of these
11. The preamble of Indian Constitution was amended.
a) Twice b) Thrice c) Once d) Not amended
12. Which amendment added the words "Secularism socialist and integrity to the preamble of the constitution"?
a) 24th Amendment b) 42nd Amendment
c) 44th Amendment d) 73rd Amendment
13. The Constitution of India declares India as
a) A unitary state b) Federation c) A quasi-federal state d) A union of states
14. A state where 'Head of the State', is elected is called.
a) Monarchy b) Dyarchy c) Republic d) Anarchy
15. In which year, did crripps mission come to India?
a) 1935 b) 1945 c) 1949 d) 1942
16. Sexual harassment of working – women is violation of
a) Fundamental duty b) DPSP
c) Fundamental right d) Rule of law
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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
20. 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
21. 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
22. 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.
23. 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.

24. 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
25. 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
26. What is the term of the President of India?
 a) Four years b) Three years c) Five years d) Six years
27. 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
28. 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
29. Political parties are recognized by
 a) President b) Parliament c) Supreme Court d) Election Commission
30. The Ministers of the union cabinet are answerable to
 a) The Prime Minister b) The Lok Sabha
 c) The president d) The Vice President
31. Rajya Sabha member has a term of
 a) 5 years b) Permanent body c) 4 years d) 6 years
32. 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
33. 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
34. This is not the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
 a) Original jurisdiction b) Emergency jurisdiction
 c) Appellate jurisdiction d) Advisory jurisdiction
35. 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
36. 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.
37. 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

38. 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
39. Which of the following has the power of judicial review?
 a) High Courts b) District Courts c) Supreme Court d) All of these
40. 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.
41. 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
42. 74th Amendment of the Constitution refers to
 a) Rural local bodies b) Right to property
 c) Urban local bodies d) None of these
43. 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
44. President can proclaim an emergency on the ground of
 a) War b) Armed rebellion
 c) External aggression d) All of these
45. The cabinet mission came to Indian in
 a) 1944 b) 1945 c) 1946 d) 1943
46. The state Legislative assembly is prorogued by
 a) The Chief Minister b) The Governor
 c) The speaker of assembly d) None of these
47. Creamy layer means
 a) Highly educated persons b) Persons holding high posts
 c) Highly cultured persons d) Persons having higher incomes
48. Enact means
 a) Single chapter b) Single action
 c) Pass a law d) Rectify the mistakes is the law
49. Which Constitutional Amendment has brought down the voting age to 18 years?
 a) 61st Amendment b) 73rd Amendment
 c) 44th Amendment d) 42nd Amendment
50. 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
