

Internal Assessment Test 1 – November 2024

Sub:	Indian Constitution				Sub Code:	BICOK107		
Date:	21/11/2024	Duration:	90 mins	Max Marks:	50	Sem / Sec:	I-P/ CHEM-CYCLE	OBE
All Questions are Compulsory							MARK S (25x2)	CO RBT 1.2 L2

- The constitution of India was passed by the constituent assembly on
☒ a. 26th November 1949 ☐ b. 26th January 1950 ☐ c. 26th January 1949 ☐ d. 26th December 1950
- The citizens can enforce their fundamental rights before Supreme Court under
☐ a. Article 31 ☒ b. Article 32 ☐ c. Article 33 ☐ d. Article 34
- One of the objectives of constitution of India is to achieve
☐ a. Law and order ☒ b. Justice ☐ c. Political stability ☐ d. Social Control
- The source of authority of the Indian constitution is
☐ a. The government ☒ b. The people of India ☐ c. The supreme court ☐ d. The President
- A state whose executive head is an elected representative is called
☐ a. Monarchy ☐ b. Anarchy ☒ c. Republic ☐ d. Dictatorship
- The constitution of India declares India as
☐ a. A unitary state ☐ b. A federation ☐ c. A quasi-federal state ☒ d. A union of states
- The President of the Constituent Assembly of India was
☐ a. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ☒ b. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad ☐ c. Mahatma Gandhi ☐ d. Dr. B R Ambedkar
- In Indian constitution, fundamental rights
☐ a. were added by the first amendment ☐ b. were added by the 42nd amendment ☒ c. formed a part of original constitution ☐ d. None of the above
- The fundamental rights are protected by
☒ a. Supreme court ☐ b. Civil Courts ☐ c. Criminal courts ☐ d. All of the above
- Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?
☐ a. Right to liberty ☐ b. Right to equality ☐ c. Right to constitutional remedies ☒ d. Right to property
- The constitution of India says 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited. This is provided under
☒ a. Right to equality ☐ b. Right to freedom ☐ c. Right against exploitation ☐ d. Right to constitutional remedies
- The basic feature of the Indian Constitution is found in
☒ a. Fundamental Duties ☐ b. Fundamental Rights ☐ c. Preamble ☐ d. Directive Principles of State Policy
- Equality of opportunity in public employment means
☐ a. All applicants are entitled to be employed ☒ b. State has to give equal opportunity in public employment without discrimination ☐ c. State cannot prescribe any condition for employment ☐ d. None of these
- Discrimination on which of these grounds is not prohibited under Article Number 15?
☐ a. Religion ☒ b. Age ☐ c. Residence ☐ d. Gender
- The term secular was added to the Preamble of Indian constitution by
☐ a. 24th Amendment ☐ b. 44th Amendment ☐ c. 73rd Amendment ☒ d. 42nd Amendment

16. The fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizens have been enlisted in which part of the constitution
a. Part 3 b. Part 4 c. Part 2 d. Part 1
17. How many types of emergencies does constitution of India provide for?
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
18. The Constitution of India has made Judiciary
a. subordinate to President b. subordinate to Parliament c. Independent d. none of above
19. Right to Freedom is mentioned in the articles
a. 14-18 b. 19-22 c. 23-24 d. 25-28
20. One of the salient features of our constitution is
a. It is fully Rigid b. It is fully Flexible c. Partially Rigid and partially Flexible d. None of the above
21. Article 21 of the Indian constitution relates to
a. Right to life and personal liberty b. Financial emergency c. Right to equality d. Right to constitutional remedies
22. Right to education introduced in the 82nd amendment act of 2002 is found under the article
a. 19 b. 21 c. 19A d. 21A
23. The Indian Constitution has _____ Schedules
a. 8 b. 20 c. 12 d. 9
24. The Preamble to the Constitution of India has been Amended _____ times
a. 5 b. 3 c. 1 d. 2
25. Which among the following is a statutory body?
a. Election commission b. Comptroller and Auditor General of India c. Union Public Service Commission
d. All of the above

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