



First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2024
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.
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1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. Which Institution is called as 'Interpreter to the Indian Constitution'?
a) Supreme Court b) Parliament c) President d) Prime Minister
6. The concept of Fundamental Rights are in the nature of _____
a) Enforceable b) Justiceable c) Exhaustive d) All of these
7. 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
8. A 14 of the Indian Constitution allows:
a) Class legislation b) Classification
c) Division of people based on geography d) Both 'a' and 'b'
9. Which article of the Constitution provides protection to the Civil servants?
a) 288 b) 315 c) 312 d) 311

10. 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
11. 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
12. Our Constitution grants to the citizens _____ fundamental rights.
a) Six b) Five c) Ten d) Seven
13. 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
14. Preamble declares the objectives of Constitution as
a) Secularism b) Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
c) Democratic Socialism d) Liberalism
15. Secularism means
a) Absence of State Religion b) Right of religious freedom
c) Equality of all religions d) All of these
16. Free legal assistance for economically backward people is a _____
a) Fundamental Right b) Fundamental duty
c) Directive principles of state policy d) Special provision
17. Indian Constitution has
a) 12 schedules b) 7 schedules c) 9 schedules d) 10 schedules
18. Which is not a Fundamental Right
a) Right to freedom b) Right to Equality
c) Right to Constitutional Remedies d) Right to property
19. 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
20. The preamble of the Constitution of India has been amended so far
a) Four times b) Thrice c) Twice d) Once
21. "Equal pay for Equal work" is
a) Gandhian principle b) Sonolastic principle
c) Liberal principle d) All of these
22. Article 22 of the Indian Constitution protects:
a) Senior citizens b) Women
c) Children d) Rights of arrested persons.

23. 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
24. 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.
25. Directive principles of state policies are
 a) Non-Justiciable
 b) Justiciable
 c) Only some are Justiciable
 d) None of these
26. The president gives his resignation to the
 a) Chief Justice
 b) Parliament
 c) Vice President
 d) Prime Minister
27. 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
28. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
 a) Lok Sabha
 b) President
 c) Parliament
 d) Citizens of India
29. Minimum age required to contest for office of the president
 a) 23 yrs
 b) 21 yrs
 c) 35 yrs
 d) 30 yrs
30. 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
31. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the president of India?
 a) Either the Houses of Parliament
 b) Any Vidhan Sabha
 c) Rajya Sabha
 d) Only Lok Sabha
32. 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
33. 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
34. 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
35. Which court is called as 'Custodian of Indian Constitution?
 a) Supreme Court
 b) High Court
 c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 d) All the Courts
36. 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

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37. 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
38. Who acts on President of India when neither the President nor the Vice-President is available?
 a) Senior most Governor of a State
 b) Chief Justice of India
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 d) Auditor General of India
39. The retirement age of High Court Judges is:
 a) 58 Years
 b) 62 Years
 c) 65 Years
 d) 64 Years
40. 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
41. Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of President
 a) Governor
 b) Election Commissioner
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 d) Prime Minister
42. A proclamation of emergency issued under Article 352 must be approved by the Parliament within
 a) 3 Months
 b) 2 Months
 c) 1 Month
 d) 6 Weeks
43. 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
44. 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
45. In India, Political parties are given recognition by
 a) Election Commission
 b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 c) President
 d) Law Commission
46. Which article deals with Constitutional amendment procedures in India
 a) A 370
 b) A 368
 c) A 350
 d) A 320
47. Center can declare Constitutional emergency in a state under article
 a) A 152
 b) A 365
 c) A 360
 d) A 356
48. The Longest Constitutional amendment in India was
 a) 44th amendment
 b) 49th amendment
 c) 42nd amendment
 d) 92nd amendment
49. Election Commission conducts the election as per
 a) People's Representative Act
 b) Parliament act
 c) Judicial act
 d) All of these
50. 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

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