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Question Paper Version : A

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. 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 'Interpretor 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

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 Vidham 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

