## PENENG GALEME

	9999 39115M5 BICOK107/20					
USN	Question Paper Version : A					
First	Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 20					
	Indian Constitution					
Time	[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.	Our Constitution was adopted on and came into effect on: a) 26 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1949 and 26 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1950 b) 26 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1949 and 26 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1950 c) 26 <sup>th</sup> Feb 1946 and 26 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1949 d) 15 <sup>th</sup> Jan 1949 and 15 <sup>th</sup> 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					
6.4	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'					

Which article of the Constitution provides protection to the Civil servants? 9.

a) 288 b) 315 c) 312

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d) 311

10.	what is contained in the tenth schedule of the	ne Constitution:	*
	a) Languages recognized by Constitution		
	b) Forms of oath or affirmation		
	c) Laws that cannot be challenged in any co	ourt of law	
	d) Provision regarding disqualification on g	rounds of detection.	
	m n 1 (10'1) (11 d) C	5 - 4'' 4'' - 6 I - 4'' 4 -	its sitimans assessed by
11.	The Fundamental Rights granted by the C	onstitution 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 durin	g National Emergency	100
	d) Except through an order of the President	during war.	·
	O Government to the sition	fundamental rights	
12.	Our Constitution grants to the citizens	_ fundamental rights.	D C
	a) Six b) Five	c) Ten	d) Seven
13.	The fundamental duties of Indian citizen are		
	a) Part III of Constitution	b) Part IV of Constitu	ution
	c) The seventh schedule of the Constitution	d) Part IV (a) of the	Constitution
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
14.	Preamble declares the objectives of Constitu	ution as	
	a) Secularism	b) Justice, Liberty, Eq	uality and Fraternity
		d) Liberalism	dulity and reaccinity
	c) Democratic Socialist	(a) Liberansin	
15.	Secularism means	1) 5: 1. 6 (4) : 6	
	a) Absence of State Religion	b) Right of religious fi	reedom
	c) Equality of all religions	d) All of these	3
16.	Free legal assistance for economically back	ward people is a	C
	a) Fundamental Right	b) Fundamental duty	
	c) Directive principles of state policy	(d) Special provision	,
	, 2200 p p p ,		
17.	Indian Constitution has	The second second	
1	a) 12 schedules b) 7 schedules	c) 9 schedules	d) 10 schedules
	a) 12 scriedules 0) 7 scriedules	c) 5 schedules	d) 10 senedules
10	Which is not a Eundamental Bight	× *	
18.	Which is not a Fundamental Right	L) Distante Ferrelites	
	a) Right to freedom	b) Right to Equality	
	c) Right to Constitutional Remedies	d) Right to property.	
		A	
19.	Three types of Justice referred in our pream	able are.	
4	a) Social, Economic and Political	b) Economic, Internat	ional and Political
C	c) Economic, Religious and Social	d) Religious, Social at	nd Political
20.	The preamble of the Constitution of India h	as been amended so far	
	a) Four times b) Thrice	c) Twice	d) Once
	a) Tour times	c) Twice	d) Once
21.	"Equal pay for Equal work" is	over W	
41.		h) Conclustia minaint	
	a) Gandhian principle	b) Sonolastic principle	2
	c) Liberal principle	d) All of these	
9.52			
22.	Article 22 of the Indian Constitution protec		
	a) Senior citizens	b) Women	
	c) Children	d) Rights of arrested p	persons.
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23.	This is not a Fundama a) To develop scientic) Not to indulge in c	fic temper	b) To protect natural ed) To abide by the cor		
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) Seperation of Judiciary from the executive.				
25.	Directive principles of a) Non-Justiciable c) Only some are Just		b) Justiciable d) None of these	Committee Commit	
26.	The president gives ha) Chief Justice	is resignation to the b) Parliament	c) Vice President	d) Prime Minister	
27.	The governor of a sta a) Prime Minister	te is appointed by the jb) Vice-President	president on the advice c) Chief Minister	of the d) Chief Justice	
28.	Who appoints the Pri a) Lok Sabha	me Minister of India? b) President	c) Parliament	d) Citizens of India	
29.	Minimum age require a) 23 yrs	ed to contest for office b) 21 yrs	of the president c) 35 yrs	d) 30 yrs	
30.	Who among the folloundia? a) Speaker	owing, has the right to b) President	c) Prime Minister	re of public money in 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 pro a) Only in Lok Sabha c) In either House of		ice-President can be initiated. b) In neither House of Parliament d) Only in Rajya Sabha		
<b>33.</b>	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.		rliament and State Leg	l college consisting of r islative	nembers of	
35.	Which court is called a) Supreme Court	as 'Custodian of India b) High Court	nn Constitution? c) Both 'a' and 'b'	d) All the Courts	
36.	Who administers the office?  a) Chief Justice of Inc.	0.657	President of India before b) Speaker	ore he enters upon the	
	c) Vice President		d) Prime Minister		
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37.	One feature distinguishing the Rajya Sabha		iau is		
	a) Power of Impeachment	b) Indirect Election	₹		
	c) Nomination of Members	d) Tenure of Members	ship		
38.	Who acts on President of India when ne	ther the President nor	the Vice-President is		
00.	available?				
	a) Seniormost Governor of a State	b) Chief Justice of Ind	lia		
	c) Speaker of Lok Sabha	d) Auditor General o			
	c) Speaker of Lok Sabila	d) Auditor General o	Tildia		
20	The estimated and of High Court Judges is	. • 7	4		
39.	The retirement age of High Court Judges is		D. C.A. W		
	a) 58 Years b) 62 Years	c) 65 Years	d) 64 Years		
			at a suit Daise Calaba?		
40.	What is the minimum age in years for become				
	a) 18 and 25 b) 25 and 18	c) 25 and 30	d) 30 and 25		
		$G_{\mathbf{A}}^{\mathbf{Y}}$ .	•		
41.	Who among the following holds office duri				
	a) Governor	b) Election Commissi	oner		
	c) Speaker of Lok Sabha	d) Prime Minister			
		Cary			
42.	A proclamation of emergency issued und	der Article 352 must	be approached by the		
	Parliament within.	4			
	a) 3 Months b) 2 Months	c) 1 Month	d) 6 Weeks		
	u) 5 Months	7			
43.	The President's Rule in a state means that t	he state is ruled by			
75.	a) A caretaker Government	no state is raise of			
	· A What is a second of the se	ant A			
	b) The Chief Minister nominated by Preside	7HL			
.51	c) The Governor of the state		z		
	d) The President directly	Control of the Contro			
		1. P. P. Y.	(1)		
44.	The control of the preparation of electoral	rolls for parliament an	d legislature rests with		
	the	A	P		
	a) President	b) Election Commissi	on		
	c) Cabinet	d) Prime Minister			
45.	In India, Political parties are given recognit	ion by			
	a) Election Commission	b) Speaker of Lok Sal	bha		
*	c) President	d) Law Commission			
	0)1100,000				
46.	Which article deals with Constitutional amount	endment procedures in l	India		
	a) A 370 b) A 368	c) A 350	d) A 320		
47.	Center can declare Constitutional emergence	y in a state under article	e		
6,480	a) A 152 b) A 365	c) A 360	d) A356		
40	The state of the s	T 1:			
48.	The Lengthiest Constitutional amendment	n India was			
	a) 44 <sup>th</sup> amendment	b) 49 <sup>th</sup> amendment			
	c) 42 <sup>nd</sup> amendment	d) 92 <sup>nd</sup> amendment			
40	Election Commission conducts the election	ac ner			
49.	·				
	a) People's Representative Act	b) Parliament act			
	c) Judicial act	d) All of these			
50.	In terms of election laws of India, election	neering ceases in a con	stituency at least		
50.	hours before the commencement of the polling.				
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	a) 48 b) 36	c) 24	d) 12		
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