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Question Paper Version : A

**First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Supplementary 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.

1. Ultimate source of authority under the Constitution lies in ____
a) Parliament
b) People of India
c) Judiciary
d) Executive
2. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in the year or date ____
a) 26 - 01-1950
b) 29 - 11 - 1949
c) 15 - 08 - 1947
d) 09 - 09 - 1946
3. The basic objectives of Indian Constitution are found in ____
a) Fundamental Rights
b) Directive Principles of State Policy
c) Preamble
d) Fundamental Duties
4. Who was the Permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
5. Who was the leader of the Extremist group to fight against British Rule?
a) Sardar Vallabai Patel
b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Subhash Chandra Bose
d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
6. Government of India set of 1919 introduced a system of ____
a) Federal
b) Diarchy
c) Democracy
d) Anarchy
7. The Cabinet mission came to India in the year ____
a) 1935
b) 1944
c) 1945
d) 1946
8. How much time was taken by drafting Committee to draft the Indian Constitution?
a) 2 years 11 months 18 days
b) 3 years 11 months 8 days
c) 2 years 8 months 11 days
d) 1 year 11 months 18 days

9. How many members were appointed for the drafting Committee of the Constitution excluding Chairman?
a) 5 b) 6 c) 8 d) 7
10. The term 'Unitary' means :
a) Concentration of Powers b) Division of Powers
c) Absolute Power d) All of these
11. Which is the key to open the minds of the makers of the Constitution?
a) Fundamental Rights b) Directive Principles
c) Fundamental Duties d) Preamble
12. "Rights are not only privileges but they are the weapons in the hands of people to control Government", who gave this statement?
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. B.N. Rao
c) Dr. Ambedkar d) S.V. Patel
13. The practice of untouchability is prohibited under ____
a) Article 14 b) Article 15 c) Article 16 d) Article 17
14. Right to Life under Art. 21 does not include
a) Right to Education b) Right to Dignity
c) Right to Suicide d) Right to Livelihood
15. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed by the State under :
a) Art. 19 (1) (a) to (g) b) Art. 19 (2) to (6)
c) Art. 20 (a) to (c) d) Art. 21
16. Fundamental Rights under Part – III can be protected by
a) Supreme Court b) Parliament
c) Union Chief Executive d) Attorney – General of India
17. 'Writ of Mandamers' cannot be issued against :
a) State Government b) President of India
c) Prime Minister of India d) Public Servant
18. An arrested person is to be produced before the Magistrate or Court within :
a) One month b) 3 month c) 24 hours d) 48 hours
19. No Person is to be punished twice for the same offence "is The Fundamental Right available under Article :
a) 19 b) 20 c) 21 d) 22
20. What is the meaning of "Habeas Corpus"?
a) You may have the body b) To do a duty
c) On what Authority? d) None of these
21. "Right to Press" (news media) is included under :
a) Right to Freedom of Speech and expression
b) Right to Assembly
c) Right to trade d) Right to move

22. Right to Minorities are guaranteed under Articles :
 a) 14 to 16 b) 21 to 24 c) Arts. 29 & 30 d) 17 and 18
23. The Directive principles of State Policy are :
 a) Enforceable by Court b) Not enforceable by Court
 c) Only a direction to State Government d) None of these
24. Which provision of the Constitution recognizes International Law?
 a) Art. 39 b) Art. 48 c) Art. 51 d) Art. 44
25. DPSP (Part – IV) directs the State to secure to all workers :
 a) Minimum wages b) Living wages c) Standard wages d) Fair wages
26. Who is having the duty to send the children to School?
 a) State b) Parent / Guardian c) Zilla Panchayat d) None of these
27. Which Article enumerates Fundamental duties?
 a) Art. 41 b) Art. 51 c) 51 - A d) Art. 52
28. How many members are nominated to Rajya Sabha by the President?
 a) Two b) One c) Twelve d) Eight
29. Who can certify the money bill immediately after introducing in Lok Sabha?
 a) Prime Minister b) Speaker c) Finance Minister d) Any one
30. Who can dissolve Lok Sabha?
 a) Prime Minister b) Speaker c) President d) Vice - President
31. Who can pass an Ordinance in the State Government?
 a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) Law Minister d) Speaker
32. Who can appoint the Chief Justice of Supreme Court?
 a) Prime Minister b) Law Minister c) Vice - President d) President
33. What is the minimum age to become the member of Legislative Assembly?
 a) 21 years b) 25 years c) 30 years d) 35 years
34. Special provisions are given for
 a) Backward classes b) Women & Children
 c) Senior Citizens d) Both 'a' and 'b'
35. How many kinds of emergencies are incorporated in the Constitution?
 a) 5 Types b) 4 Types c) 3 Types d) 2 Types
36. Who is to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers?
 a) Prime Minister b) President c) Vice - President d) Governor
37. The President cannot issue the proclamation of emergency after 1978 for the reason :
 a) Internal disturbance b) Terrorism inside India
 c) Armed rebellion d) Covid like Epidemic diseases
38. Who can recommend for the declaration of State emergency?
 a) Chief Minister b) Governor c) State Cabinet d) None of these

39. Which are the Articles not to be suspended during National Emergency?
a) Arts. 14 to 16 b) Arts. 19 and 22 c) Arts. 20 and 21 d) Arts. 29 to 30
40. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Chief Justice of India d) Cabinet
41. How many members are there in the Election Commission at present?
a) Seven b) Five c) Four d) Three
42. There is no provision in the Indian Constitution for the impeachment of :
a) President b) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
c) Chief Election Commissioner d) Governor
43. Election Commission does not conduct Election to
a) President b) Vice - President c) Speaker d) MPS
44. Who can amend the provisions of the Constitution?
a) Parliament b) Cabinet c) President d) State Legislative
45. The Amendment procedure laid down in the Indian Constitution under the Article :
a) Art. 324 b) Art. 360 c) Art. 368 d) Art. 378
46. Which one of the following Amendments decreased the age of voting from 21 years to 18 years.
a) 44th Amendment b) 61st Amendment c) 62nd Amendment d) 72nd Amendment
47. By which Amendment the Fundamental Duties of Citizens was included in the Constitution of India?
a) 44th b) 38th c) 41st d) 42nd
48. Who has been made responsible for free and fair Elections in the Country?
a) President b) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
c) Prime Minister d) Chief Election Commissioner
49. The duration of State emergency in the first instance is
a) One month b) Two months c) 3 months d) Six months
50. The concept of Election is based on ____
a) Federalism b) Secularism c) Socialism d) Democracy

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