

RV COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING®
 (An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU)
 I Semester B. E. Examinations May-2023
 Common to all Programs

FUNDAMENTALS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Time: 02 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions to candidates:

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.

1	Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding Directive Principles? a) DPSPs cannot be enforced automatically and require legislation for implementation b) DPSPs are non-justiciable in nature c) DPSPs aim to enforce political democracy in the country d) DPSPs have political and moral sanctions	01
2	Which Act during British India abolished the monopoly of East India Company in tea trade with China? a) Charter Act of 1813 b) Charter Act of 1833 c) Charter Act of 1853 d) Government of India Act of 1858	01
3	Who among the following was not the member of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution? a) B.R. Ambedkar b) Rajendra Prasad c) K M Munshi d) N Gopalaswami Iyengar	01
4	Which of the following writs may be issued to enforce a Fundamental Right? a) Certiorari b) Habeas Corpus c) Mandamus d) Prohibition	01
5	The authority competent to suspend the operation of Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India is a) Supreme Court b) Prime Minister c) Parliament d) President	01
6	Which of the following is enforceable in a court of law? a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental Duties c) Directive Principles d) Preamble	01
7	Which one of the following is the guardian of Fundamental Rights? a) Legislature b) Executive c) Political parties d) Judiciary	01
8	Who can advise the president to dissolve the Lok Sabha on the ground that the House does not represent the views of the electorate faithfully? a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) Council of Ministers d) Rajya Sabha	01
9	Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution includes the procedure for the impeachment of the President? a) Article-59 b) Article-71 c) Article-140 d) Article-61	01
10	Which one of the following was not a feature of the Indian constitution before 1976? a) Socialist b) Sovereign c) Democratic d. Republic	01
11	When did the Indian Constituent Assembly meet for the first time? a) 26 Jan 1950 b) 15 Aug 1947 c) 9 Dec 1946 d) 19 Nov 1949	01

12	Which Constitutional Amendment gave precedence to the Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights? a) 42 nd b) 44 th c) 52 nd d) 56 th	01
13	The number of Schedules in Constitution of India are? a) 9 b) 12 c) 8 d) 14	01
14	The ideals and objectives included in the preamble of the Indian Constitution have been further elaborated in: a) Part III of the Constitution b) Part IV of the Constitution c) Part IV A of the Constitution d) All of the above	01
15	Federal structure for the Indian Constitution is borrowed from a) Canada b) Japan c) USA d. Ireland	01
16	Which part of the Constitution of India describes India as a Secular state? a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental Duties c) Preamble d) Directive Principles of State Policy	01
17	The joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament in India is burrowed from which country? a) Australia b) South Africa c) Britain d) Japan	01
18	Which of the following is described as the 'Soul of the Constitution'? a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental Duties c) Directive Principles of State Policy d) Preamble	01
19	The correct sequence of the following words in the Preamble is a) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic c) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Secular, Republic d) None of these	01
20	Which among the following articles of Constitution of India abolishes the untouchability? a) Article 15 b) Article 16 c) Article 17 d) Article 22	01
21	Which article of the Constitution of India guarantees the equality of opportunity? a) Article 14 of the Indian Constitution b) Article 13 of the Indian Constitution c) Article 16 of the Indian Constitution d) Article 17 of the Indian Constitution	01
22	Which of the following exercised the profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution? a) Government of India Act 1935 b) USA c) Great Britain d) Ireland	01
23	Which of the following articles guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law for all individuals residing within the territory of India? a) 15 b) 14 c) 17 d) 18	01
24	Classification of the Directive Principles of State Policy is based on a) Socialistic Principles, Gandhian Principles and, Liberal-Intellectual Principles b) Welfare of the people, uniform civil code c) Equal justice and free legal aid d) None	01
25	The Sapru Committee in 1945 suggested two categories of individual rights. What are the rights? a) Justiciable and non-justiciable rights b) Justifiable and the other being non-justiciable rights c) Parliamentary and Un-Parliamentary rights d) None	01

26	The main objective of the cultural and educational rights granted to the citizens is a) To preserve the rich cultural heritage of India b) To evolve a single integrated Indian culture c) To help the minorities to conserve their culture d) All the above	01
27	If a Minister is not a Member of Parliament at the time of his/her appointment he/she should be elected as member of one of the house within months. a) Five b) Six c) Eight d) Twelve	01
28	For the Ordinance issued by the Governor to remain a law, it is subject to an approval by the a) State Legislature b) Parliament c) Rajyasabha d) Loksabha	01
29	The electoral college which elects the _____ includes MLAs from the State Legislatures of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. a) President b) Prime Minister c) Governor d) Chief Minister	01
30	Who was appointed as the constitutional advisor/legal advisor to the Constituent Assembly? a) B N Rau b) T T Krishnamacchari c) N Madhava Rao d) S N Mukherjee	01
31	The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice of India and _____ judges. a) 30 b) 12 c) 50 d) 40	01
32	Under Article 40, _____ is the best example of India's form of Self-Government a) Rajyasabha b) Village Panchayats c) Loksabha d) Parliament	01
33	Money bills can only originate in _____. a) Parliament b) Rajya Sabha c) State Legislative d) Lok Sabha	01
34	A minister in state is individually responsible to which of the following? a) Legislative b) Governor c) Chief Minister d) President	01
35	In the event of any vacancy to the office of the President, the Vice President shall act as the President. If then the Vice-President's office is vacant, _____ shall assume the office of the President. a) Speaker of Lok Sabha b) Justice of Supreme Court c) Chief Justice of India d) Governor of any state	01
36	1/3 rd of the Members of the _____ are elected by the electoral college comprising of members of municipalities, district boards and other local bodies a) Legislative Council b) Legislative Assembly c) Rajya Sabha d) Lok Sabha	01
37	Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed for a period of _____. a) 5 years b) 7 years c) 4 years d) 6 years	01
38	A motion of no confidence against the Government can be introduced in a) Rajya Sabha b) Both Rajya Sabha and Lok sabha c) Neither Rajya Sabha and Lok sabha d) Lok sabha	01
39	10 th schedule of the constitution was added by which amendment act of the constitution? a) 24 th b) 52 nd c) 61 st d) 85 th	01
40	The original preamble illuminated, beautified and ornamented by a) Beohar Rammanohar Sinha c) Prem Behari Naraya Raizada b) Sukumar Sen d) Sacchidanand Sinha	01
41	Which among the following constitutional amendment act, reduced the age of voting from 21 years to 18 years? a) 59 th Amendment Act b) 60 th Amendment Act c) 61 st Amendment Act d) 62 nd Amendment Act	01

42	73 rd Amendment of the Constitution of India, is related to which among the following? a) Townships b) Panchayats c) Municipalities d) District boards	01				
43	A bill for the amendment in Indian Constitution can be presented in a) Only in Lok Sabha b) Only in Rajya Sabha c) Either in Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha d) In the Supreme Court of India	01				
44	Which one of the following, Amendments of the Constitution of India converts the Union Territory of Delhi into the National Capital Region of Delhi? a) 69 th b) 70 th c) 73 rd d) 74 th	01				
45	Which of the following provisions are not borrowed from Canadian constitution? a) Federal system with fortified centre b) Appointment of state governors by the centre c) Advisory adjudication of supreme court d) Nomination of members of Rajya Sabha	01				
46	The active role of the judiciary in upholding the rights of citizens and preserving the constitutional and legal system of the country is known as _____ a) Judicial Activism b) Judicial Reviews c) Judicial Restraint d) None	01				
47	Who is the executive head of the State Government? a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) President d) Vice President	01				
48	As per Article 168 of the Indian Constitution, a state can have a unicameral legislature. It should be _____. a) Legislative Assembly b) Legislative Council c) Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly d) Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly	01				
49	In the State Legislature, the Legislative Assembly is somehow similar to _____ while the Legislative Council is similar to the _____. a) The House of the People (Lok Sabha), Council of State (Rajya Sabha) respectively b) Council of State (Rajya Sabha), the House of the People (Lok Sabha) respectively c) Council of State (Lok Sabha), the House of the People (Rajya Sabha) respectively d) The House of the People (Rajya Sabha), Council of State (Lok Sabha) respectively	01				
50	Who among the following are both appointed and removed by the governor of a state? <table border="1"><tr><td>A. Judges of the High Court</td><td>B. State Election Commissioner</td></tr><tr><td>C. Members of State Public Commission</td><td>D. Advocate General of state</td></tr></table> a. A & C both b. B only c. C & D both d. D only	A. Judges of the High Court	B. State Election Commissioner	C. Members of State Public Commission	D. Advocate General of state	01
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