Maximum Marks 50

(C) May be suspended on the will of President



(A) Rights are correlative with Duties

Fundamental Rights

(A) Cannot be suspended

10.

(B) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties

(D) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State

(C) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen

(B) Can be suspended by order of Prime Minister DYMay be suspended during Emergency

institution Affiliated to Visvesvarava Technological University, Belagavi

Date

New Delhi

12TH July 2023

Academic year 2022-2023 (EVEN Sem)

DEPARTMENT OF

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT

Course Code Sem		22HS127	- li	Duration	60 Min
		II		CIE – I	
Not	FU e: Answer all the Qu	NDAMENTALS O estions.	F INDIAN CO	ONSTITUTI	ON
1.	(B) Fundamental	following has been wrongly list. Rights are more sacrosanct the Rights are subject to reasonal Rights are justiciable and can be	han rights granted by ble restrictions	ordinary laws	
2.	The Sikhs in Indi they permitted to (A) Right to freed (B) Right to freed	lom		life and liberty	'undamental Rights a
3.	(A) To preserve t	ve of the cultural and education he rich cultural heritage of Indi ingle integrated India culture		he minorities to con	serve their culture
4.	(B) There should (C) There should	nder the Indian Constitution im s equal before law d be equality amongst equals ar d be no special law for any cate anot enact different laws for dif	nd inequality among u		
5.	(A) Both a real an	mentary system is different fro d a nominal executive ollective responsibility	AE) Bicamera	entary system in the Il Legislature m of judicial review	
6.	Fundamental Right (A) Justifiable (B) Non-justifiable		(C) Flexible		
7.	Which of the follo (A) All Courts in I (B) The Parliamen		(C) The Presi		
8.	Which one of the (A) Rights are cla (B) Rights are pri (C) Rights are cla (D) Rights are pri	following statements is correct ims of the State against the citivileges which are incorporated ims of the citizens against the vileges of a few citizens against	e? izens I in the Constitution of State st the many	f a state	
9.	In the context of I	ndia, which one of the following	ng is the correct relati	onship between Rig	hts and Duties?

		(C) Article 17 to 20 (D) Article 18 to 21 (D) Article 18 to 21 (D) Article 18 to 21
	to dear of the 'Right to Fre	eedom' is granted 17 to 20
	As Indian Constitution of the 100g.	(C) Article 17 to 20 (D) Article 18 to 21 In the fundamental right to equality as enshrined in the (C) Equal opportunity
11.	In the Indian Co. Article 19 to 22 Article 16 to 19	(D) Afficie 16 right to equality as elisimine
	Article 16 to 19	in the fundamental right
	(B) After	and unity
12.	Which one of the Indian Constitution?	(C) Equal opportunity
	Indian Constitute before law	(B) Economic equality fundamental rights to ever
- 14	(A) Equality (A) Equality (A) Equality	Constitution guarantees all the fundamental
	(B) Social equality of the following right of Indian C	(C) Equal opportunity (a) Economic equality Constitution guarantees all the fundamental rights to ever
3.	Which one of the try?	Right to equality
	resident of a country?	(C) Limited government (D) Right to constitutional remedies (C) Limited government (D) Democracy
	(A) Right against exploration	the Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution
	(B) Right to freedom	ect to the Fundament
4.	Which one of the following is the	(C) Limited governor
•	Which one of the following (A) The sovereignty of the people (A) The sovereignty for all resident	ian Constitution as the "Heart and Soul of the Indian and amental right it contains? (C) Right to elementary education
	(B) Equality of opportunity for all resident	ian Constitution as the Heart and
-	(B) Equality of opportunity is a second of the Ind B. R. Ambedkar termed Article 32 of the Ind B. R. Ambedkar	ndamental right it contains?
15.	Gardination" Which one of the following to	(C) Right to elementary education
	(A)Right to freedom	(C) Right to freedom of religion
	(A) Right to irrection (B) Right to constitutional remedies Which of the following Articles contain the r	the miligious freedom?
,	Bright to constituting Articles contain the r	ight to religious in the
6.	Which of the following ?	(D) 23 – 24 (D) 23 – 24
	(B) 29 - 30 Which of the following can a court issue for ((D) 23 - 24 ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
	(B) 29 - 30	enforcement of Fulldanieries
17.	Which of the following can a country	(C) An Ordinance
18.	(A) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and (B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the properties of interests of minorities	et to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion
18.	(B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the processing of interests of minorities	et to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion
18.	(A) Prohibition of traine in the first (B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the process (C) Protection of interests of minorities (D) Equality before law In which part of the Indian Constitution, the I	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V
2010	(A) Prohibition of traine in the first (B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the process (C) Protection of interests of minorities (D) Equality before law In which part of the Indian Constitution, the I	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V
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19.	(A) Prohibition of traine in the late of the process of the proces	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V (D) Part IV eligion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental (C) Right against exploitation
19.	(A) Prohibition of traine in the first (B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the process (C) Protection of interests of minorities (D) Equality before law In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Indian Part II (B) Part III Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of relight classifiable under? (A) Right to freedom of religion	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V (D) Part IV eligion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental (C) Right against exploitation (D) None of these
19.	(A) Prohibition of traine in the first (B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the process (C) Protection of interests of minorities (D) Equality before law In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Indian Part II (B) Part III Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of relight classifiable under? (A) Right to freedom of religion	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V (D) Part IV eligion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental (C) Right against exploitation (D) None of these
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19. 20. 21.	(A) Prohibition of traine in hazes for the process. (B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the process. (C) Protection of interests of minorities. (D) Equality before law. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Invalid Part III. (B) Part III. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion of the classifiable under? (A) Right to freedom of religion. (B) Right to equality. The Constitution grants Cultural and Education (A) Evolve a common national culture. (B) Eradicate illiteracy from the country. Right to Cultural and Educational Right implement (A) Provision of free and compulsory education (B) Special assistance to backward classes to (C) Provision of religious and cultural instruction out of government funds. (D) Right of minorities to establish and admir Which one of the following writs is issued by (A) Habeas Corpus.	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour remotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V (D) Part IV eligion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental (C) Right against exploitation (D) None of these fonal Rights with a view to (C) To help the minorities conserve their culture (D) None of the above. lies on up to High School. educate them. ctions in schools run by the government or receiving aid mister educational institutions of their choice. The court in case of an illegal detention of a person?
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19. 20. 21.	(A) Prohibition of traine in the control of taxes for the process of the process	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V (D) Part IV eligion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental (C) Right against exploitation (D) None of these fonal Rights with a view to (C) To help the minorities conserve their culture (D) None of the above. lies on up to High School. educate them. ctions in schools run by the government or receiving aid mister educational institutions of their choice. y the court in case of an illegal detention of a person? (C) Certiorari. (D) Quo Warranto y the High Court to lower court or a nonjudicial public
19. 20. 21. 22.	(A) Prohibition of traine in hazars for the process of the process of minorities (C) Protection of interests of minorities (D) Equality before law In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Important of the Indian Constitution, the Important of the Indian Constitution, the Important of Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of the right classifiable under? (A) Right to freedom of religion (B) Right to equality The Constitution grants Cultural and Education (A) Evolve a common national culture. (B) Eradicate illiteracy from the country. Right to Cultural and Educational Right implication of free and compulsory education (C) Provision of free and compulsory education (C) Provision of religious and cultural instruction out of government funds. (D) Right of minorities to establish and adminimation of the following writs is issued by (A) Habeas Corpus. (B) Mandamus Which one of the following writs is issued by institution to stop proceedings in a particular	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V (D) Part IV eligion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental (C) Right against exploitation (D) None of these fonal Rights with a view to (C) To help the minorities conserve their culture (D) None of the above. lies on up to High School. educate them. ctions in schools run by the government or receiving aid mister educational institutions of their choice. y the court in case of an illegal detention of a person? (C) Certiorari. (D) Quo Warranto y the High Court to lower court or a nonjudicial public case?
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19. 20. 21. 22.	(A) Prohibition of traine in hazes for the process of the process of interests of minorities (D) Equality before law In which part of the Indian Constitution, the It (A) Part II (B) Part III Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religit classifiable under? (A) Right to freedom of religion (B) Right to equality The Constitution grants Cultural and Educati (A) Evolve a common national culture. (B) Eradicate illiteracy from the country. Right to Cultural and Educational Right implement (A) Provision of free and compulsory educati (B) Special assistance to backward classes to (C) Provision of religious and cultural instruction out of government funds. (D) Right of minorities to establish and admin Which one of the following writs is issued by (A) Habeas Corpus. (B) Mandamus Which one of the following writs is issued by institution to stop proceedings in a particular (A) Habeas Corpus.	to "Right against exploitation"? If forced labour romotion of any particular religion Fundamental rights are provided? (C) Part V (D) Part IV eligion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental (C) Right against exploitation (D) None of these fonal Rights with a view to (C) To help the minorities conserve their culture (D) None of the above. lies on up to High School. educate them. ctions in schools run by the government or receiving aid mister educational institutions of their choice. (Y) the court in case of an illegal detention of a person? (C) Quo Warranto (C) Quo Warranto (C) Quo Warranto. (D) Certiorari. (D) Certiorari. (D) Certiorari.

	(A) Right against exploitation	ers are entitled under the Indian Constitution (C) Right to life and Personal Liberty.				
	(B) Right to equality before law.	(D) All the above rights.				
27.						
21.	APProtection of individual liberty.	(C) To establish socialist society				
	(B) To ensure independence of judiciary.	(D) None of the above				
28.		Preamble of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from which country?				
20.	(A) American Constitution	(C) British Constitution				
	(B) Canadian Constitution	(D) Irish Constitution				
29.	On which date, the Constituent Assembly had					
Tryce.	November 26, 1949	(C) January 24, 1950				
1	(B) December 26, 1949	(C) January 24, 1950 (D) January 26, 1950				
30.						
30.	Direct democracy is based on four devices, which of the following is not a device of direct democracy (A) Referendum (C) Election					
1	(B) Initiative	(C) Election (D) Recall				
31.						
31.	What is the legal nature of the Preamble of th					
1	(A) It is enforceable (B) It is not enforceable	(e) It may be enforced in special circumstances.				
22		(D) None of above				
32.	Which one of the following objectives is not	embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?				
1	(A) Liberty of thought	(C) Liberty of expression				
_	(B) Economic Liberty	(D) Liberty of belief				
33.	The constitution of India derives its ultimate a	authority from:				
1	(A) Supreme Court of India	(C) President of India				
	(B) Government of India	(D)People of India				
34.	Which of the following is correct with respect					
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	(A) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and	forced labour				
	(B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the pro-	monotion of any particular religion				
	(C) Protection of interests of minerities	omotion of any particular rengion				
	in a projection of interests of minorities					
	(C) Protection of interests of minorities (D) Equality before the law					
35.	(D) Equality before the law	ASSETS AND THE STATE OF THE STA				
35.	(D) Equality before the law Right to Property is a	(C) Statutory Right				
35.	(D) Equality before the law Right to Property is a (A) Fundamental Right	(C) Statutory Right				
	(D) Equality before the law Right to Property is a (A) Fundamental Right (B) Natural Right	(D) Legal Right				
	(D) Equality before the law Right to Property is a (A) Fundamental Right (B) Natural Right Which of the following statements is/are corre	CDrLegal Right ect?				
	(D) Equality before the law Right to Property is a (A) Fundamental Right (B) Natural Right Which of the following statements is/are corre (i) There are six fundamental rights included i	(D) Legal Right ect? in the Indian Constitution.				
36.	(D) Equality before the law Right to Property is a (A) Fundamental Right (B) Natural Right Which of the following statements is/are corre (i) There are six fundamental rights included i (ii) Right to Property is a fundamental right in	ect? in the Indian Constitution. the Indian Constitution.				
36.	(D) Equality before the law Right to Property is a (A) Fundamental Right (B) Natural Right Which of the following statements is/are corre (i) There are six fundamental rights included i (ii) Right to Property is a fundamental right in (iii) Fundamental Rights are given in Part III of	Degal Right ect? in the Indian Constitution. the Indian Constitution. of the Indian Constitution.				
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