



Academic year 2022-2023 (EVEN Sem)

DEPARTMENT OF  
**INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT**

Date	12 <sup>TH</sup> July 2023	Maximum Marks	50
Course Code	22HSI27	Duration	60 Min
Sem	II	CIE - I	

**FUNDAMENTALS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

Note: Answer all the Questions.

- Which one of the following has been *wrongly* listed as a special feature of Fundamental Rights in India?  
 (A) Fundamental Rights are more sacrosanct than rights granted by ordinary laws  
 (B) Fundamental Rights are subject to reasonable restrictions  
 (C) Fundamental Rights are justiciable and can be enforced through the Supreme Court  
 (D) None of these
- The Sikhs in India are permitted to carry *Kirpan*. Under which one of the following Fundamental Rights are they permitted to do so?  
 (A) Right to freedom  
 (B) Right to freedom of religion  
 (C) Right to life and liberty  
 (D) None of the above.
- 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 India culture  
 (C) To help the minorities to conserve their culture  
 (D) All the above
- Legal equality under the Indian Constitution implies that  
 (A) Everybody is equal before law  
 (B) There should be equality amongst equals and inequality among unequals  
 (C) There should be no special law for any category of people  
 (D) The state cannot enact different laws for different groups of people
- The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has  
 (A) Both a real and a nominal executive  
 (B) A system of collective responsibility  
 (C) Bicameral Legislature  
 (D) The system of judicial review
- Fundamental Rights' are  
 (A) Justifiable  
 (B) Non-justifiable  
 (C) Flexible  
 (D) Rigid
- Which of the following is given the power to enforce the Fundamental Rights by the Constitution?  
 (A) All Courts in India  
 (B) The Parliament  
 (C) The President  
 (D) The Supreme Court and High Court
- Which one of the following statements is correct?  
 (A) Rights are claims of the State against the citizens  
 (B) Rights are privileges which are incorporated in the Constitution of a state  
 (C) Rights are claims of the citizens against the State  
 (D) Rights are privileges of a few citizens against the many
- In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?  
 (A) Rights are correlative with Duties  
 (B) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties  
 (C) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen  
 (D) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State
- Fundamental Rights  
 (A) Cannot be suspended  
 (B) Can be suspended by order of Prime Minister  
 (C) May be suspended on the will of President  
 (D) May be suspended during Emergency

11. In the Indian Constitution of the 'Right to Freedom' is granted by four Articles which are  
 (A) Article 19 to 22  
 (B) Article 16 to 19  
 (C) Article 17 to 20  
 (D) Article 18 to 21
12. Which one of the following is not included in the fundamental right to equality as enshrined in the Indian Constitution?  
 (A) Equality before law  
 (B) Social equality  
 (C) Equal opportunity  
 (D) Economic equality
13. Which one of the following right of Indian Constitution guarantees all the fundamental rights to every resident of a country?  
 (A) Right against exploitation  
 (B) Right to freedom  
 (C) Right to equality  
 (D) Right to constitutional remedies
14. Which one of the following is true with respect to the Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution?  
 (A) The sovereignty of the people  
 (B) Equality of opportunity for all resident  
 (C) Limited government  
 (D) Democracy
15. B. R. Ambedkar termed Article 32 of the Indian Constitution as the "Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution". Which one of the following fundamental right it contains?  
 (A) Right to freedom  
 (B) Right to constitutional remedies  
 (C) Right to elementary education  
 (D) Right to freedom of religion
16. Which of the following Articles contain the right to religious freedom?  
 (A) 25 - 28  
 (B) 29 - 30  
 (C) 32 - 35  
 (D) 23 - 24
17. Which of the following can a court issue for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?  
 (A) A decree  
 (B) A writ  
 (C) An Ordinance  
 (D) A notification
18. Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right against exploitation"?  
 (A) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour  
 (B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion  
 (C) Protection of interests of minorities  
 (D) Equality before law
19. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental rights are provided?  
 (A) Part II  
 (B) Part III  
 (C) Part V  
 (D) Part IV
20. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right classifiable under?  
 (A) Right to freedom of religion  
 (B) Right to equality  
 (C) Right against exploitation  
 (D) None of these
21. The Constitution grants Cultural and Educational Rights with a view to  
 (A) Evolve a common national culture.  
 (B) Eradicate illiteracy from the country.  
 (C) To help the minorities conserve their culture  
 (D) None of the above.
22. Right to Cultural and Educational Right implies  
 (A) Provision of free and compulsory education up to High School.  
 (B) Special assistance to backward classes to educate them.  
 (C) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government or receiving aid out of government funds.  
 (D) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
23. Which one of the following writs is issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person?  
 (A) Habeas Corpus.  
 (B) Mandamus  
 (C) Certiorari.  
 (D) Quo Warranto
24. Which one of the following writs is issued by the High Court to lower court or a nonjudicial public institution to stop proceedings in a particular case?  
 (A) Habeas Corpus.  
 (B) Prohibition.  
 (C) Quo Warranto.  
 (D) Certiorari.
25. Under which one of the following writs a person can be prevented from taking an action to which he is officially not entitled?  
 (A) Mandamus.  
 (B) Quo Warranto.  
 (C) Certiorari.  
 (D) Mandamus.



26.	To which of the following rights the foreigners are entitled under the Indian Constitution (A) Right against exploitation (B) Right to equality before law.	(C) Right to life and Personal Liberty. (D) All the above rights.
27.	The main purpose for the grant of Fundamental Rights to the Indian citizens is (A) Protection of individual liberty. (B) To ensure independence of judiciary.	(C) To establish socialist society (D) None of the above
28.	Preamble of the Indian Constitution is borrowed from which country? (A) American Constitution (B) Canadian Constitution	(C) British Constitution (D) Irish Constitution
29.	On which date, the Constituent Assembly had adopted the constitution? (A) November 26, 1949 (B) December 26, 1949	(C) January 24, 1950 (D) January 26, 1950
30.	Direct democracy is based on four devices, which of the following is not a device of direct democracy? (A) Referendum (B) Initiative	(C) Election (D) Recall
31.	What is the legal nature of the Preamble of the constitution? (A) It is enforceable (B) It is not enforceable	(C) It may be enforced in special circumstances. (D) None of above
32.	Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India? (A) Liberty of thought (B) Economic Liberty	(C) Liberty of expression (D) Liberty of belief
33.	The constitution of India derives its ultimate authority from: (A) Supreme Court of India (B) Government of India	(C) President of India (D) People of India
34.	Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right Against Exploitation"? (A) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (B) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion (C) Protection of interests of minorities (D) Equality before the law	
35.	Right to Property is a (A) Fundamental Right (B) Natural Right	(C) Statutory Right (D) Legal Right
36.	Which of the following statements is/are correct? (i) There are six fundamental rights included in the Indian Constitution. (ii) Right to Property is a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution. (iii) Fundamental Rights are given in Part III of the Indian Constitution. (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii)	(C) All of these (D) Only (i) and (iii)
37.	Which of the following statements is/are correct? (i) Only the aggrieved party can file a petition in case of violation of fundamental rights. (ii) Fundamental rights are considered essential to preserve the dignity of human beings. (iii) Freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed as a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution. (A) Only (ii) and (iii) (B) Only (ii)	(C) All of these (D) Only (i) and (ii)
38.	Consider the following statements. (i) All fundamental rights are automatically suspended in case of a national emergency. (ii) Only the Supreme Court of India has the power to amend fundamental rights. (A) Statement (i) is correct, but statement (ii) is incorrect. (B) Statement (i) is incorrect, but statement (ii) is correct. (C) Both statements are correct. (D) Both statements are incorrect.	
39.	Which article provides protection from conviction for offences related to double jeopardy? (A) Article 21 (B) Article 20	(C) Article 24 (D) Article 29