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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	Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from which country's constitution? A) United Kingdom B) France C) United States D) Russia	01
2	Which Fundamental Right ensures protection against arrest and detention in certain cases? A) Right to Equality B) Right to Freedom C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty D) Right to Religion	01
3	The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights and replaced as a legal right under which amendment to the Constitution? A) 42nd Amendment B) 44th Amendment C) 73rd Amendment D) 97th Amendment	01
4	The right to vote is NOT a Fundamental Right; it is only a statutory right given to citizens. A) True B) False	01
5	The Constitution of India guarantees the right to free and compulsory education to children up to the age of: A) 10 years B) 12 years C) 14 years D) 16 years	01
6	Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection of the rights of religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice? A) Right to Equality B) Right to Freedom C) Right to Religion D) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights	01
7	The Fundamental Right to protection against untouchability is available only to Scheduled Castes. A) True B) False	01
8	Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against conviction for any act that was not an offense when committed, and no person shall be punished twice for the same offense? A) Article 19 B) Article 20 C) Article 21 D) Article 22	01

9	Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against deprivation of personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law? A) Article 19 B) Article 20 C) Article 21 D) Article 22	01
10	The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination in public employment is applicable only to the State governments and not to the Union government. A) True B) False	01
11	The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with the words: A) "We, the People of India..." B) "In the name of God..." C) "India, my country..." D) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity..."	01

12	The term "Socialist" in the Preamble was added by which Constitutional Amendment? A) 42nd Amendment B) 44th Amendment C) 76th Amendment D) 86th Amendment	01
13	The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world, consisting of how many articles? A) 366 B) 396 C) 426 D) 446	01
14	The Constitution of India provides for a _____ form of government. A) Parliamentary B) Presidential C) Monarchical D) Oligarchic	01
15	The Indian Constitution was drafted and adopted by the: A) Indian National Congress B) British Parliament C) Constituent Assembly of India D) United Nations	01
16	The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a single citizenship for the entire country. (True/False) A) True B) False	01
17	The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to safeguard and promote the rights of minorities in India? A) Minority Commission of India B) National Commission for Minorities C) National Human Rights Commission D) National Commission for Women	01
18	What are DPSPs in the Indian Constitution? A) Fundamental Rights guaranteed to citizens B) Directives given to the President by the Prime Minister C) Guidelines for the good governance of the country D) Directives given to the Supreme Court by the Parliament	01
19	DPSPs are primarily the responsibility of which level of government in India? A) Central government B) State governments C) Local governments D) All	01
20	DPSPs are legally enforceable and can be used to challenge unconstitutional laws. A) True	01

	B) False	
21	According to DPSPs, what should the State do to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas? A) Impose heavy taxes on large industries B) Establish export-oriented units in rural areas C) Encourage technical and scientific research D) Secure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment	01
22	Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of the President ? A) Governor B) Election Commissioner C) Speaker of Lok Sabha D) Prime Minister	01
23	What qualifications should be to become a President? A) i) 35 years of age B) ii) He should be eligible to be elected as a member of Rajya Sabha. C) iii) Must be an Indian citizen D) iv) Only i and iii	01
24	What does "respite" mean in terms of the powers granted to the President? A) the basic punishment remains the same but the duration is shortened B) in presence of a special circumstance, like physical disability, the President can award a lesser sentence than the one that was originally granted C) The President can substitute one harsher punishment with some lighter form, like changing a death sentence to a life sentence D) completely absolves the person from all types punishments and disqualifications	01
25	The Constitution of India adopted Fundamental Duties from the Constitution of _____ A) America B) Japan C) Russia D) Britain	01

26	When was the 'Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act' passed? A) 1976 B) 1972 C) 1974 D) 1971	01
27	A motion of no confidence against the Government can be introduced in: A) i) Rajya Sabha B) ii) Lok Sabha C) iii) Both i & ii D) iv) Neither i nor ii	01
28	The Parliament of India consists of the following: A) President B) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha C) Both A and B D) None of the above	01
29	The Federal structure of the Government of India provides: A) Two-tier system B) Three-tier system C) Four-tier system D) None of the above	01
30	What is the name of the upper house of the Indian Parliament? A) Lok Sabha B) Rajya Sabha C) Vidhan Sabha D) State Legislative Council	01
31	Which among the following statements is/are true? 1. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both follow the method of Proportional Representation for electing members	01

	<p>2. Rajya Sabha members are elected by the elected members of the state legislative assemblies</p> <p>3. Maximum strength of Lok Sabha is fixed at 552</p> <p>4. The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1986.</p> <p>A) Only 1 and 3</p> <p>B) Only 2 and 3</p> <p>C) Only 1,3, and 4</p> <p>D) Only 2,3, and 4</p>	
32	<p>Which among the following statements is/are true?</p> <p>1. A minister belonging to Lok Sabha can take part in proceedings in Rajya Sabha</p> <p>2. A minister belonging to Rajya Sabha can take part in proceedings in Lok Sabha</p> <p>3. A minister belonging to Lok Sabha can take part in voting process in Rajya Sabha</p> <p>4. A minister belonging to Rajya Sabha can take part in voting process in Lok Sabha</p> <p>A) Only 3 and 4</p> <p>B) Only 1 and 2</p> <p>C) Only 2 and 4</p> <p>D) Only 1 and 3</p>	01
33	<p>Which of the following is/are true?</p> <p>1) PM is the chairman of the Planning Commission.</p> <p>2) PM is the principal channel of communication between the President and the council of Ministers.</p> <p>3) He advises the president with regard to the appointment of chairman of UPSC.</p> <p>A) 2, 3</p> <p>B) 1, 3</p> <p>C) 1, 2</p> <p>D) All of the above</p>	01
34	<p>Which among the following is NOT a criteria for being eligible to be a judge of the Supreme Court?</p> <p>A) judge of one high court or more (continuously), for at least five years</p> <p>B) an advocate of Supreme Court for at least ten years</p> <p>C) a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president</p> <p>D) above 40 years of age</p>	01
35	<p>The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its</p> <p>A) advisory jurisdiction</p> <p>B) appellate jurisdiction</p> <p>C) original jurisdiction</p> <p>D) writ jurisdiction</p>	01
36	<p>Given below are two statements</p> <p>Assertion [A]: The scope of judicial review is limited in India.</p> <p>The reason [R]: The Indian constitution has some borrowed items.</p> <p>Select the right answer from the code given below :</p> <p>A) Both [A] and [R] are correct and [R] is the right explanation of [A]</p> <p>B) Both [A] and [R] are correct but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]</p> <p>C) [A] is correct, but [R] is wrong.</p> <p>D) [A] is wrong, but [R] is correct.</p>	01
37	<p>Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on:</p> <p>A) Rule of Law</p> <p>B) Procedure established by law</p> <p>C) Due process of Law</p> <p>D) Precedents and conventions</p>	01
38	<p>Which of the following is not the basis for the proclamation of "National Emergency"?</p> <p>A) War</p> <p>B) External Aggression</p> <p>C) Armed rebellion</p> <p>D) Internal disturbance</p>	01
39	In case of declaration of financial emergency -	01

	<p>A) All money bills of state compulsorily will be considered and passed only by the parliament</p> <p>B) All the state governments will dissolve and management of the economy will be taken over the union government</p> <p>C) It can be passed by a simple majority</p> <p>D) All the state assemblies will be put under suspension and laws on the state list will be enacted by parliament</p>	
40	<p>Which of the following is/are true?</p> <p>1) President can declare internal emergency on grounds of internal disturbance.</p> <p>2) The President can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet.</p> <p>3) The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.</p> <p>4) President can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression.</p> <p>A) 1, 3, 4</p> <p>B) 2, 3, 4</p> <p>C) 1, 2, 4</p> <p>D) 1, 2, 3</p>	01
41	<p>The Constitution of India does not contain any provision for the impeachment of _____.</p> <p>A) The President</p> <p>B) The Governor of a State</p> <p>C) The Chief Justice of India</p> <p>D) The Vice-President of India</p>	01

42	<p>Who among the following is not appointed by the State Governor?</p> <p>A) Chief Minister</p> <p>B) Members, State Public Service Commission</p> <p>C) Judges of High Court</p> <p>D) Advocate General</p>	01
43	<p>Which of the following amendment Act makes the right to education as the fundamental right to all the children under the age of 6-14 years by inserting Article 21A to the constitution.</p> <p>A) 87th amendment, 2003</p> <p>B) 86th amendment, 2002</p> <p>C) 88th Amendment, 2003</p> <p>D) 89th Amendment, 2003</p>	01
44	<p>Which of the following statements regarding the 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India are correct?</p> <p>1. It provides the insertion of a new Schedule to the constitution.</p> <p>2. It restructures the working of Municipalities</p> <p>3. It provides the reservation of seats for women in Municipalities</p> <p>4. It is applicable only to some specified states.</p> <p>Select the correct answer from the codes given below:</p> <p>A) 1,2, and 3 are correct</p> <p>B) 1,2, and 4 are correct</p> <p>C) 1,3, and 4 are correct</p> <p>D) 2,3, and 4 are correct</p>	01
45	<p>Which of the following states does not have a legislative assembly?</p> <p>A) Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>B) Telangana</p> <p>C) Jammu</p> <p>D) Uttar Pradesh</p>	01
46	<p>Who among the following is the final authority to decide any question relating to disqualification of a Member of a House of Legislature of a State?</p> <p>A) Governor</p> <p>B) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly</p> <p>C) Chief Minister</p> <p>D) High Court</p>	01
47	<p>Which one of the following statements about the Chief Minister is not correct?</p> <p>A) He is normally selected by the Governor</p> <p>B) He is formally appointed by the Governor</p>	01

	<p>C) He is chosen by the members of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly</p> <p>D) His continuance in office depends upon many factors</p>	
48	<p>Which is the Upper Chamber of State Legislature in India?</p> <p>A) Legislative Council</p> <p>B) Legislative Assembly</p> <p>C) Governor's Office</p> <p>D) None of the above</p>	01
49	<p>What is the minimum age for the membership of the state legislative assembly?</p> <p>A) 25</p> <p>B) 30</p> <p>C) 35</p> <p>D) 20</p>	01
50	<p>Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and other is labeled as Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from code given below.</p> <p>Assertion (A): "The President or a Governor cannot be sued in a Court of law for any act".</p> <p>Reason (R): "The President can be impeached and the Governors may be dismissed for unconstitutional acts done".</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below.</p> <p>A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>C) (A) is true, but (R) is false</p> <p>D) (A) is false, but (R) is true</p>	01