



CBCS SCHEME

BICOK107/207

Question Paper Version : A

**First / Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination,
Dec.2024/Jan.2025
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. The idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by :
a) M.N. Roy b) Motilal Nehru c) B. R. Ambedkar d) M.K. Gandhi
2. The first session of the Constitution Assembly was held on :
a) 25 December 1949 b) 26 January 1949
c) 09 December 1946 d) 11 November 1946
3. Which one of the following acted as the Provisional President of Constituent Assembly?
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) K.M. Munshi d) Dr. Sachidananda Sinha
4. The maximum influence on the Constitution of India was exercised by :
a) The Constitution of USA b) The Constitution of UK
c) The Government of India Act 1935 d) The Constitution of Ireland
5. _____ is the key to open the minds of the makers of the Constitution.
a) Fundamental Rights b) Directive principles of State Policy
c) Preamble d) Fundamental Duties
6. This is not the right of the arrested person
a) To produce before the magistrate immediately
b) To inform him the grounds of his arrest
c) To consult his lawyer
d) To product before the magistrate within 24 hours of his arrest.

7. Under which Amendment, a new Article 21 – A was inserted and it provides for “Right to Education” was made a Fundamental Rights.
a) 76th Amendment b) 86th Amendment c) 91st Amendment d) 42nd Amendment
8. The concept of secular state implies
a) No religion b) Dictatorship
c) Neutrality of religion d) Adoption of a single religion
9. The federal features of the Indian Constitution provides for :
a) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government.
b) Division of powers between Executive and Judiciary
c) Distribution of powers between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
d) Distribution of powers between Prime Minister and Cabinet.
10. How many times the Preamble of the Indian Constitution has been amended?
a) Once b) Twice c) Trice d) Not amended
11. The Original constitution classified the Fundamental Rights, into seven categories but not there are only
a) Three categories b) Four categories c) Five categories d) Six categories
12. India has which system of Government?
a) Presidential b) Monarchical c) Parliamentary d) Autocratic
13. The Government of India Act introduced a system of diarchy in the provinces ; Dyouchy means a system of
a) Responsible Government b) Dictatorship
c) Double Government d) Aristocratic Government
14. Reservation in promotion to SC's and ST's permitted in
a) Article 14 b) Article 15 c) Article 16 d) Article 18
15. Which of the following is not covered under Article 20, protection in respect of conviction of offence?
a) Right to livelihood b) No ex – post – facto
c) No double jeopardy d) No self - incrimination
16. Article 196(1) (a) guarantees freedom of speech and expression to
a) All citizen of India b) All Indian and foreigners
c) Only person below 21 years of age d) Only person attained 60 years
17. Cultural and Educational Rights are dealt in
a) Article 30 and 31 b) Article 27 and 28 c) Article 29 and 30 d) Article 14 and 15
18. A new chapter IVA on Fundamental Duties was inserted in the Indian Constitution in
a) 1972 b) 1976 c) 1980 d) 1984
19. Which one of the following Fundamental Right was described by Dr. A. R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of Constitution?
a) Right to Equality b) Right to Religion
c) Right to Constitutional remedies d) All of these

20. Uniform civil code for all citizen is
 a) Directive principles
 b) Fundamental Duties
 c) Fundamental Rights
 d) None of these
21. The Directive principles of State Policy
 a) Cannot be enforced in any count
 b) Can be enforced in High Courts only
 c) Can be enforced in Supreme Court only
 d) Can be enforced in both Supreme Court and High Court.
22. The Chief justice of Supreme Court of India is appointed by
 a) Prime Minister
 b) President
 c) Council of Ministers
 d) Parliament
23. To whom the Indian Constitution has given the power to pardon the sentence of death?
 a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 b) Governor of State Government
 c) President of Union Government
 d) Both (b) and (c)
24. Fundamental duties are applicable to all _____
 a) States
 b) Foreigners
 c) Citizens
 d) All of these
25. President can resign to his office by giving his resignation to
 a) Chief Justice of India
 b) Prime Minister
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 d) Vice President
26. The Vice President has
 a) Executive powers
 b) Legislative powers
 c) Right to preside over Rajya Sabha
 d) Right to grant pardon
27. The members of Lok Sabha are elected for a term of
 a) 4 years
 b) 6 years
 c) 12 years
 d) 5 years
28. Who appoints the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission?
 a) President
 b) Prime Minister
 c) Parliament
 d) Chief Justice of India
29. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to decide
 a) Dispute between two or more states
 b) Dispute between India and Pakistan
 c) Dispute arises at different levels of self government
 d) Criminal cases filed directly to Supreme Court by any citizen.
30. President of India is
 a) Real executive
 b) Head of cabinet
 c) Head of the Government
 d) Nominal Executive
31. The Chief Justice and other Judges of High Court continue in office until they attain the age of
 a) 60 Years
 b) 62 Years
 c) 58 Years
 d) 65 Years

32. What is the system of legislature in the State of Karnataka?
a) Bicameral b) Unicameral c) Tricameral d) None of these
33. In our Country, the amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by the
a) Parliament b) People c) President d) Supreme Court
34. To declare national emergency, a decision must be taken by
a) Chief Justice b) Lok Sabha c) Rajya Sabha d) Union Cabinet
35. The speaker of Lok Sabha shall be elected by the
a) Member of Rajya Sabha b) President
c) Members of Lok Sabha d) Vice - President
36. The size of the ministry in a State is decided by the
a) Governor b) Chief Minister
c) Chief Justice of High Court d) Members of Legislative Assembly
37. Who presides over the joint session of Parliament?
a) Speaker of Lok Sabha b) President
c) Vice – President d) Prime Minister
38. The maximum number of Minister, including the Chief Minister in a State shall not be more than of Vidhan Sabha's strength.
a) 10 % b) 12 % c) 15 % d) 20 %
39. Which amendment of the Indian Constitution lowered the voting age from 21 to 18?
a) 42nd Amendment b) 44th Amendment c) 73rd Amendment d) 61st Amendment
40. Which one of the following Amendments to the Indian Constitution is called a Mini Constitution?
a) 24th Amendment b) 38th Amendment c) 39th Amendment d) 42nd Amendment
41. Which Article of Indian Constitution lays down the method of Amendment?
a) Article 360 b) Article 368 c) Article 370 d) Article 376
42. National Emergency proclamation under Article 352 is issued in case of
a) War b) External Aggression
c) Armed rebellion d) All of these
43. Governor addresses his resignation to
a) The Prime Minister b) The President
c) Vice President d) Chief Minister
44. Election Commission of India conducts election to
a) Parliament
b) State Legislatures
c) Office of the President and Vice President
d) All of these

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