

BALLARI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT

(Autonomous Institute under Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

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Course Code

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Second Semester B.E. Degree Examinations, Sept/ Oct 2023

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

(Common to all Branches)

Duration: 1 hr

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions to the Candidates:

- All questions are compulsory
- Each question carries 1 mark
- Use only black ball point pen
- Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid
- Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR are strictly prohibited.

Q.No**Question**

- Why was the Indian Constitution necessary?
a) To establish a democratic government b) To outline the powers and duties of the government
c) To protect the rights and freedoms of citizens d) All of the above
- What was the main source of inspiration for the Indian Constitution?
a) The Constitution of the United States b) The Constitution of the Soviet Union
c) The Constitution of the United Kingdom d) The Constitution of France
- Which of the following is NOT one of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
a) Freedom of expression b) Right to education c) Right to privacy d) Right to bear arms
- In what ways did societies change after the adoption of Constitutions?
a) The power of the monarchy was limited b) The power of the clergy was limited
c) The rights and freedoms of citizens were protected d) All of the above
- The concept of a single citizenship for the entire country was borrowed from which country's constitution?
a) The United States of America b) The United Kingdom c) Canada d) Australia
- What is the official name of the Constitution of India?
a) The Constitution of the Republic of India b) The Constitution of Bharat
c) The Constitution of Hindustan d) The Constitution of the Union of India
- What is the Constitution of India?
a) The supreme law of India b) A set of rules and regulations that govern the country
c) A document that outlines the rights and duties of citizens d) All of the above
- Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution of India?
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel d) B. R. Ambedkar
- What is the role of the central government in the federal structure of India?
a) To make laws and policies for the entire country b) To provide financial assistance to the states
c) To protect the national security and unity of the country d) All of the above
- Can the government be removed in the parliamentary system of India?
a) Yes, by the President b) Yes, by the Parliament
b) Yes, by the people in a referendum d) No, the government cannot be removed
- When was the universal adult franchise introduced in India?
a. 1947 b. 1950 c. 1952 d. 1956
- How many fundamental rights are there in India?
a.4 b.6 c.8 d.10
- Which of the following is NOT one of the fundamental rights of India?
a.Right to equality b.Right to freedom of religion c.Right to property d.Right to free education
- Which of the following is NOT a duty of Indian citizens?
a)To respect the Constitution of India and its laws b)To defend the country if called upon to do so
c)To pay taxes as required by law d)To acquire a passport and travel abroad

- 15 What is the significance of the phrase "we the people" in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?
a) It indicates that the Constitution is a document created by and for the people of India
b) It grants the people of India the power to govern themselves
c) It signifies the sovereignty of the people of India
d) All of the above
- 16 Which of the following is NOT a reason for the adoption of the Constitution of India?
a) To provide for a democratic and federal form of government
b) To secure justice, liberty, and equality for all citizens
c) To establish a socialist society
d) To promote international peace and cooperation
- 17 Which article of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to equality before the law and equal protection of the law?
a) Article 14
b) Article 15
c) Article 16
d) Article 17
- 18 Which article of the Constitution of India guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression?
a) Article 19
b) Article 20
c) Article 21
d) Article 22
- 19 Which of the following is NOT a form of exploitation prohibited under Article 23 of the Constitution of India?
a) Traffic in human beings
b) Beggar-making
c) Forced labor
d) Child labor
- 20 Which of the following fundamental rights are suspended during a national emergency in India?
a) Freedom of speech and expression
b) Right to life and personal liberty
c) Right to freedom of religion
d) Right to freedom of movement and residence
- 21 What are the ideals that must be kept in mind by the state whenever it formulates policies and enacts laws?
a) Directive Principles of State Policy
b) Gandhian Principles
c) Socialism
d) All of the above
- 22 Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty listed in the Indian Constitution?
a) To protect the natural environment
b) To promote international peace and security
c) To respect and preserve the heritage of India
d) To pay taxes promptly
- 23 What is the primary goal of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?
a) To gather valuable customer feedback
b) To achieve market dominance
c) To generate revenue
d) To outline the responsibilities and obligations of citizens
- 24 What is the main purpose of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
a) To define the rights and freedoms of citizens
b) To lay out guidelines for the government to follow in order to secure certain social and economic goals for the people of India
c) To establish the powers and responsibilities of the judiciary
d) To outline the structure of the Indian federal government
- 25 What are the main themes of the Directive Principles of State Policy as outlined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution?
a) Economic, social and political rights
b) Economic, social and cultural rights
c) Economic, social and administrative rights
d) Economic, social and environmental rights
- 26 Which amendment to the Indian Constitution added Part IV-A, which deals with the Fundamental Duties?
a) 39th
b) 42nd
c) 44th
d) 47th
- 30 What are the main subjects of Part XIV-A, added by the 42nd Amendment to the Indian Constitution?
a) Fundamental Duties
b) Tribunals
c) Emergency Provisions
d) Preamble
- 31 Who is the head of state in the Union Executive of India?
(a) The President of India.
(b) The Prime Minister of India.
(c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(d) The Chief Justice of India.
- 32 Who is the head of government in the Union Executive of India?
(a) The President of India.
(b) The Prime Minister of India.
(c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(d) The Chief Justice of India.
- 33 Who is responsible for advising the President and implementing policies in the Union Executive of India?
(a) The President of India.
(b) The Prime Minister of India.
(c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
(d) The Union Council of Ministers.
- 34 What is the main advantage of the parliamentary form of government in India?
(a) The executive and legislature work independently
(b) It provides continuity of policy and is more efficient
(c) The executive remains responsible to the legislature.
(d) It allows for a strong separation of powers
- 35 Can the President dismiss the Council of Ministers as per Article 74 of the Indian Constitution?
a) Yes, at any time
b) No, only on the advice of Prime Minister
c) No, only on the advice of the Speaker of Lok Sabha
d) Yes, but only if the Council of Ministers loses a vote of no confidence in the Lok Sabha

- 36 Which of the following devices of Parliament allows members to raise issues of urgent public importance without prior notice?
a) Zero Hour b) Special Mention c) Question Hour d) Short-duration discussion
- 37 What are the responsibilities of the Council of Ministers as per Article 74 of the Indian Constitution?
a) Advising the President on the exercise of his functions
b) Formulating and implementing policies of the government
c) Representing the President in Parliament d) All of the above
- 38 How is the President of India elected?
a) By direct popular vote b) By the members of the Lok Sabha
c) By the members of the Rajya Sabha
d) By an electoral college consisting of the members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the Legislative Assemblies of the states
- 39 What is the constitutional position with respect to the impeachment of the President?
(a) It is not specified in the Constitution (b) It is specified in Article 352
(c) It is specified in Article 61 (d) It is specified in Article 74
- 40 Who presides over the meetings of the Rajya Sabha?
a) The Prime Minister b) The President c) The Vice President d) The Speaker
- 41 How often does the budget session of Indian Parliament held?
a) Every year b) Every 2 years c) Every 3 years d) Every 4 years
- 42 What is the role of the Lok Sabha in the Indian parliamentary system?
a) To pass laws and approve the budget b) To select the Prime Minister
c) To amend the Constitution d) All of the above
- 43 What is the provision of Article 84 of the Indian Constitution?
a) The disqualifications for membership of the Parliament
b) The minimum age requirement for the President
c) The maximum number of members in the Lok Sabha
d) The process of impeachment of the President
- 44 What is the role of the High Court in the Indian judicial system?
a) To hear appeals from the lower courts and to supervise the lower courts in its jurisdiction
b) To hear appeals from the Supreme Court and to supervise the lower courts in its jurisdiction
c) To hear appeals from the District Court and to supervise the lower courts in its jurisdiction
d) To hear appeals from the Sessions Court and to supervise the lower courts in its jurisdiction
- 45 What is the significance of the term "PIL" in the Indian judicial system?
a) Public Interest Litigation b) Private Interest Litigation c) Public Interest Law d) Private Interest Law
- 46 What is the significance of the term "Memorandum of Procedure" in the Collegium System?
a) A set of guidelines for the appointment of judges in the higher judiciary
b) A set of guidelines for the transfer of judges in the higher judiciary
c) A set of guidelines for the impeachment of judges in the higher judiciary
d) A set of guidelines for the retirement of judges in the higher judiciary
- 47 What is the purpose of Article 163 (1) of the Indian Constitution?
a) It lays down the provisions for the appointment of the Chief Minister.
b) It defines the role of the Governor in the appointment of the Chief Minister.
c) It outlines the power of the Chief Minister in the appointment of the Governor.
d) It outlines the provisions for the removal of the Chief Minister.
- 48 What is the maximum duration for which President's rule can be imposed in a state under Article 356 of the Indian Constitution?
a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 3 years d) 4 years
- 49 What is the minimum number of members required to support a candidate for appointment as the Chief Minister?
a) Simple Majority b) Absolute Majority c) One-third Majority d) Two-thirds Majority
- 50 What is the role of the Chief Minister in a state cabinet in India?
a) He is the head of the state cabinet b) He presides over the cabinet meetings
c) He represents the cabinet in the state legislature d) All of the above

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