

NAGARJUNA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Odd Semester 2023-24
Internal Assessment Test – I

Course Name: Indian Constitution	Course Code: 23ICO17	Semester: I
Date: 17-11-2023	Time: 2.30PM to 3.30PM	Max. Marks: 25

[Note: Answer any THREE full questions as indicated below]

Sl. No	QUESTIONS	COs	RBT Levels	Marks
1.	Chairman of the constituent assembly was ----- and ----- was the chairman of drafting Committee. a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad & Dr. B. R Ambedkar b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar & Dr. Rajendra Prasad c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru & M.K. Gandhi d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel & Dr. S Radhakrishna	CO1	L1	01M
2.	Our constitution was adopted on ----- and came into effect on ----- a) 26th Nov 1949; 26th Jan 1950 b) 26th Jan 1949; 26th Jan 1959 c) 26th Feb 1946; 26th Jan 1949 d) 15th Jan 1949; 15th Jan 1950	CO1	L1	01M
3.	The First meeting of the Constitution Assembly was held in a) 1949 b) 1950 c) 1947 d) 1946	CO1	L1	01M
4.	Indian constitution Assembly was established under a) Government of India Act, 1935 b) Cripps Mission, 1942 c) Cabinet mission, 1946 d) Indian Independence Act, 1947	CO1	L1	01M
5.	India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic. This expression occurs in a) Fundamental rights. b) Citizenship. c) Preamble d) Directive principles.	CO1	L1	01M
6.	The constitution of India declares India as a) A unitary state. b) A federation c) A quasi-federal state d) A union of states.	CO1	L1	01M
7.	One of the salient features of our constitution is a) It is fully rigid b) It is fully flexible c) It is partly rigid and partly flexible d) None of these	CO1	L1	01M
8.	The objective of the Constitution is to establish a) a Sovereign State b) Democratic form of Govt. c) a Sovereign Socialist, Secular. Democratic & Republic Govt. d) None of these	CO1	L1	01M
9.	Which one of the following Article is known as heart and soul of the constitution? a) Article-19 b) Article -32 c) Article-21 d) Article-22	CO1	L1	01M
10.	How many women members were there in the Indian constituent assembly? a) 15 b) 13 c) 12 d) 10	CO1	L1	01M
11.	Constitution is important because a) To prevent anarchy b) To enforce Lawful government and legal rights c) Helpful for people, otherwise they are harassed and exploited by	CO1	L1	01M

	dishonest politicians • d) All of the above			
12.	Who was the chairman of Advisory committee on Fundamental Rights and minority? • a) Pandit Nehru b) Sardar Patel c) BN Rao d) Ambedkar	CO1	L1	01M
13.	From which country the provision of written constitution in the Indian constitution has been taken? a) Russia b) Japan c) UK • d) America	CO2	L1	01M
14.	Which is not a Fundamental Right? a) Right against exploitation b) Right to freedom of religion • c) Right to strike d) Right to equality	CO2	L1	01M
15.	The citizens can enforce their Fundamental Rights before SC under a) Article 31 • b) Article 32 c) Article 3 d) Article 34	CO2	L1	01M
16.	Who called Preamble as "Political Horoscope"? a) NA Palkivala • b) KM Munshi c) JL Nehru d) Earnest Barker	CO2	L1	01M
17.	Inclusion of the word "Fraternity" is proposed by a) JL Nehru • b) Dr. BR Ambedkar c) Mukherjee d) Krupalani	CO2	L1	01M
18.	Which is the language to be used in parliament a) Kannada b) Hindi c) English • d) Both b & c	CO2	L1	01M
19.	The fundamental rights of our country are derived from • a) Britain constitution b) USA constitution c) Canada constitution d) Australian constitution	CO2	L1	01M
20.	Which is not a Fundamental right a) Right to freedom b) Right to Constitutional remedy • c) Right to property d) Right to equality	CO2	L1	01M
21.	A National emergency can remain in operation with the approval of parliament for a) An indefinite period • b) A maximum period of 6 months b) A maximum period of 1 year d) A maximum period of 3 years	CO2	L1	01M
22.	Which Fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency? a) Right to speech b) Right to Religion c) Right to Equality • d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty	CO2	L1	01M
23.	What is the remedy available for the breach of fundamental rights under the constitution? • a) Filling writ petition b) Filling criminal complaint b) Filling civil suit d) No remedy	CO2	L1	01M
24.	By which of the following Right to Property has been omitted? a) 40 th Amendment of Constitution b) 42 nd Amendment of Constitution • c) 44 th Amendment of Constitution d) 46 th Amendment of Constitution	CO2	L1	01M
25.	Which Fundamental right has been added to the Constitution by the 86th Amendment of the Indian Constitution in 2002? • a) Right to Education b) Right to Life c) Right to Religion d) Right against Exploitation	CO2	L1	01M

NAGARJUNA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

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Odd Semester 2023-24
Internal Assessment Test – II

Course Name: Indian Constitution	Course Code: 23ICO17	Semester: I
Date: 30-12-2023	Time: 2.30PM to 3.30PM	Max. Marks: 25

[Note: All questions are mandatory]

Sl. No	QUESTIONS	COs	RBT Levels	Marks
1.	Which part of the Indian constitution deals with the Directive Principles of state policy? a) Part I b) Part II c) Part III d) Part IV	CO3	L1	01M
2.	The Directive Principles of the State Policy are a) Political rights b) Social Rights c) Constitutional Rights d) Legal Rights	CO3	L1	01M
3.	To promote every monument of artistic or historic interest a) Is the fundamental duty of every citizen? b) Is the natural duty of every citizen? c) Is the legal duty of every citizen? d) None of the above	CO3	L1	01M
4.	The Directive Principles of the State Policy directs the state to endeavor to secure throughout the territory of India a) Uniform Civil Procedure code b) Uniform economic policy c) Uniform educational policy d) None of the above	CO3	L1	01M
5.	The President should submit his resignation in writing addressed to a) The speaker of Lok-Sabha b) Prime Minister c) Vice- President d) Chief Justice	CO3	L1	01M
6.	The President of India can be impeached for a) Refusing to declare national emergency when recommendation is made by council of ministers in writing b) Serious misbehavior which lowers the dignity of the post of President c) Committing serious acts for which capital punishment can be awarded d) Misusing the post to a mass wealth	CO3	L1	01M
7.	What is the minimum age to become the Vice-President of India? a) 25 b) 30 c) 35 d) 45	CO3	L1	01M
8.	The Prime minister is the link between the council of ministers and the a) President b) General public c) House of parliament d) Lok-Sabha	CO3	L1	01M
9.	The President of India a) Can address either house of the parliament b) Can dissolve the Lok-Sabha c) Can promulgate ordinance during the recess of parliament d) All of the above	CO3	L1	01M
10.	Emergency powers can be declared by President in which of the following	CO3	L1	01M

Module - 1

- a) Minorities have freedom to worship their gods
c) System that does not favor any religion
- b) Religious festivals prohibited
d) Suppression of all religions
15. Which is the language to be used in parliament
a) Kannada b) Hindi c) English d) Both b & c
16. How many articles were there initially in our constitution?
a) 395 b) 345 c) 435 d) 505
17. A National emergency can remain in operation with the approval of parliament for
a) An indefinite period b) A maximum period of 6 months
c) A maximum period of 1 year d) A maximum period of 3 years
18. An arrested person is not having
a) Right to be informed of the ground of arrest
b) Right to consult and defended by a lawyer
c) Right to produce before a Magistrate within 20 hours of his arrest
d) Right not to be detained for more than 24 hours without the consent of the court
19. The words "we the people of India" in the preamble of Indian constitution refer to
a) All people of India
b) All the persons who were the members of the drafting committee
c) All the persons who were the members of the drafting committee
d) Both, all the members of constituent assembly and drafting committee
20. By which of the following Right to Property has been omitted?
a) 40th Amendment of Constitution b) 42nd Amendment of Constitution
c) 44th Amendment of Constitution d) 46th Amendment of Constitution

Module - 3

21. To promote every monument of artistic or historic interest
a) Is the fundamental duty of every citizen? b) Is the natural duty of every citizen?
c) Is the legal duty of every citizen? d) None of the above
22. An integral part of the Parliament is
a) The President of India. b) The Chief Justice of India.
c) The Prime Minister of India. d) The Election Commissioner
23. Which of the following statement is correct?
a) Parliament cannot amend fundamental rights
b) Parliament can amend fundamental rights
c) Only President can ask the parliament not to amend a particular fundamental right
d) Only President can issue orders to amend fundamental rights
24. President rule can be imposed in the states
a) During the national emergency b) During general elections
c) On failure of the constitutional Machinery in a state d) All of the above
25. The Indian judiciary is a
a) Highest law-making body. b) Single and integrated judicial system.
c) Dependent judicial system. d) None of the above
26. Fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution are provided by
a) An order of the President b) An order of the Supreme Court
c) An amendment to the Constitution d) A legislation by the Parliament
27. The executive power of the state is vested in
a) The Governor. b) The state Legislature. c) The Chief Minister. d) None of the above.
28. 11th fundamental duty was included into the Indian constitution in which year?
a) 1990 b) 1994 c) 2000 d) 2002
29. Which constitutional amendment act was passed to provide compulsory education to children between 6 to 14 years?
a) 82nd b) 83rd c) 84th d) 86th
30. To protect Sovereignty, unity & Integrity of India is the?
a) Fundamental duties of the citizen b) Fundamental rights of the citizen
c) DPSP d) All of the above

Module - 4

31. The monsoon session begins in

- a) Third week of February
c) End of December
b) Third week of July
d) First week of January
32. The oath of office to a governor of a state is administered by
a) The Prime Minister
b) The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state
c) The President
d) The Chief Minister of the state CO4
33. Which of the following article defines Money bill
a) Article 110
b) Article 117
c) Article 368
d) Article 112 CO4
34. The Rajya Sabha from amongst its own members elects
a) Its speaker
b) Its deputy speaker
c) Its chairman
d) Its deputy chairman CO4
35. Who was the first speaker of the first Lok Sabha
a) G V Mavalankar
b) M A Ayyangar
c) Hukum Singh
d) G S Dhillon CO4
36. The chairperson of the Lok-Sabha is designated as
a) Chairman
b) Speaker
c) Vice-president
d) President CO4
37. The Lok-Sabha speaker should be selected from
a) Majority or ruling party
b) Opposition party
c) President choice
d) All of the above CO4
38. Which of the following shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha?
a) Union Budget
b) A money bill
c) A constitutional amendment
d) None of the above CO4
39. The tenure of member of Legislative council is
a) 2 years
b) 3 years
c) 5 years
d) 6 years CO4
40. The Supreme court of India was created by an act of Parliament in
a) 1947
b) 1950
c) 1847
d) 1977 CO4

Module - 5

41. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the other state High Courts hold office until they attain the age of
a) 58 years.
b) 60 years.
c) 62 years.
d) 65 years. CO5
42. Which state of India has a greater number of MLA's (Vidhana Sabha or Legislative assembly)
a) Uttar Pradesh
b) Karnataka
c) Kerala
d) Madhya Pradesh CO5
43. Maximum percentage of reservation in educational institution is
a) 75%
b) 68%
c) 50%
d) 65% CO5
44. The number of members in Election commission including the chairman is
a) Seven
b) Nine
c) Three
d) Five CO5
45. Under which amendment the term 'Secular' was added to preamble
a) 42nd
b) 43rd
c) 78th
d) 40th CO5
46. Under which amendment the right to property was deleted
a) 42nd
b) 43rd
c) 44th
d) 40th CO5
47. The use of EVM machines started from the decade of
a) 1919
b) 1990
c) 1890
d) 1980 CO5
48. If the national emergency is declared, the following fundamental rights cannot be suspended,
a) Art 14
b) Article 19
c) Article 32
d) Article 20 and 21 CO5
49. What is the system used to elect the President of India?
a) Direct Election
b) Proportional Representation
c) Secret Ballot
d) Preferential system CO5
50. What is the minimum age to contest Vidhana Parishad?
a) 25 years
b) 30 years
c) 18 years
d) 35 years
