



## DEPARTMENT OF CSE (IOT & CS INCLUDING BCT)

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution ?

- (A) British Constitution
- (B) U.S. Constitution
- (C) Irish Constitution
- (D) The Government of India Act, 1935

**Answer:** The Government of India Act, 1935

2. In which article of the Constitution of India has the Joint Sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha been provided ?

- (A) Article 101
- (B) Article 108
- (C) Article 133
- (D) Article 102

**Answer:** Article 108

3. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been provided in which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution ?

- (A) The Preamble
- (B) The Fundamental Rights
- (C) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (D) The Seventh Schedule

**Answer:** The Directive Principles of State Policy

4. A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within—

- (A) 10 days
- (B) 14 days
- (C) 20 days
- (D) 30 days

**See Answer:** b

5. Name the committee for formulating the framework of restructuring railways—

- (A) Jain Committee
- (B) Venkatachelliah
- (C) Rakesh Mohan Committee
- (D) Dinesh Goswami Committee

**Answer:** Rakesh Mohan Committee

6. Who is legally competent under the Indian Constitution to declare war or conclude peace ?

- (A) The President
- (B) The Prime Minister
- (C) The Council of Ministers
- (D) The Parliament

**Answer:** The President

7. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President of India ?

- (A) Governors of the States
- (B) Chief Justice and Judges of the High Courts
- (C) Vice-President
- (D) Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court

**Answer:** Vice-President

8. What was the exact constitutional position of the Indian Republic when the Constitution was brought into force with effect from January 26, 1950 ?

- (A) A Democratic Republic
- (B) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (C) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- (D) A Sovereign Secular Socialist Democratic Republic

**Answer:** A Sovereign Democratic Republic

9. A federal structure of India was first put forward by the—

- (A) Act of 1909
- (B) Act of 1919
- (C) Act of 1935
- (D) Act of 1947

**Answer:** Act of 1919

10. Which writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing ?

- (A) Writ of Certiorari
- (B) Writ of Habeas Corpus
- (C) Writ of Mandamus
- (D) Writ of Quo Warranto

**Answer:** Writ of Mandamus

11. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office—

- (A) By the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- (B) By the President
- (C) On the basis of a resolution of the Cabinet
- (D) On the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both Houses of Parliament

**Answer:** On the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both Houses of Parliament

12. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of elected members on the ground of defection ?

- (A) 8th
- (B) 9th
- (C) 10th
- (D) 11th

**Answer:** 10th

13. In an election, electioneering has to be stopped in a Constituency—

- (A) 24 hours before the poll commences
- (B) 24 hours before the closing hour of polling
- (C) 48 hours before the hour of commencement of polling
- (D) 48 hours before the closing hour of polling

**Answer:** 48 hours before the closing hour of polling

14. If the Speaker of the Lok Sabha intends to vacate his office before the expiry of his term, he sends his resignation to the—

- (A) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (B) Leader of the House (Lok Sabha)

- (C) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - (D) President of India
- Answer:** Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha

15. Parliament enjoys the exclusive right to legislate on the subjects contained in—

- (A) The Union List
- (B) The Concurrent List
- (C) The State List
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

**Answer:** The Union List

16. Which one of the following was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution?

- (A) Right to equality
- (B) Right against exploitation
- (C) Right to constitutional remedies
- (D) Right to freedom of religion

**Answer:** Right to constitutional remedies

17. In which case did the Supreme Court of India determine that the Parliament has power to make amendment in fundamental rights, but it cannot make any change in the basic structure of the Constitution ?

- (A) Golak Nath case
- (B) Keshavanand Bharati case
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

**Answer:** Keshavanand Bharati case

18. The first woman judge to be appointed to Supreme Court was—

- (A) Rani Jethmalani
- (B) Anna George Malhotra
- (C) M. Fathima Beevi
- (D) Leila Seth

**Answer:** M. Fathima Beevi

19. The Democratic Indira Congress (K) tied up with which party in the run up to Assembly polls in Kerala in April/May 2006 ?

- (A) CPI (M)
- (B) Nationalist Congress Party
- (C) BJP
- (D) Indian National Congress

**Answer:** Indian National Congress

20. Which of the following political parties was first derecognised and later on again recognised as a National Party by Election Commission of India ?

- (A) Communist Party of India
- (B) Communist Party of India-Marxist
- (C) Samajwadi Party
- (D) Republican Party of India

**Answer:** Communist Party of India-Marxist