

**I semester B COM**  
**MOCK PAPER**  
**INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**(1) The Union List consists of**

(a) 97 subjects (b) 61 subjects (c) 47 subjects (d) 73 subjects

**(2) An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based on the spirit of**

(a) Fundamental Duties (b) Fundamental Rights (c) Preamble (d) Federal System

**(3) The Constituent Assembly was set according to the proposals of**

(a) The Cripps Mission (b) the Cabinet Mission (c) Mountbatten Plan (d) Rajagopalachari Plan

**(4) The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were adopted from**

(a) Canadian Constitution (b) Russian Constitution (c) American Constitution (d) French Constitution

**(5) Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties**

(a) Article 32 (b) Article 50 (c) Article 51 (d) Article 51 A

**(6) In India Right to Property is a**

(a) Moral Right (b) Legal Right (c) Fundamental Right (d) Personal Right Indian Constitution and Politics

**(7) The supreme commander of the armed forces in India is**

(a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Defence Minister (d) None of these

**(8) The Governor of a state is a**

(a) Constitutional head (b) real head (c) Hereditary head (d) nominated head

**(9) Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India?**

(a) Right to adequate means of livelihood (b) Right to Freedom (c) Right against Exploitation (d) Right to Equality

**(10) The Directive Principles of State Policy have been adopted from**

(a) US Constitution (b) Irish Constitution (c) French Constitution (d) Canadian Constitution

**(11) Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with**

(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Directive Principles of State Policy (c) State right (d) Armed rebellion

**(12) The word 'socialist' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment**

(a) 44th (b) 27th (c) 21st (d) 42nd

**(13) The Constitution of India is**

(a) Rigid (b) flexible (c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility (d) Neither rigid nor flexible

**(14) Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article**

(a) 17 (b) 19 (c) 18 (d) 20

**(15) Directive Principles of State Policy is**

a) Justifiable (b) non-justifiable (c) mandatory (d) None of these

**(16) The word 'secularism' was added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by which amendment**

(a) 40th (b) 42nd (c) 44th (d) 46th

**(17) Right to Property is included in Article**

(a) 32 (b) 19 (c) 31 (d) 14

**(18) Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by which amendment**

(a) 29th (b) 25th (c) 44th (d) 42<sup>nd</sup>

**(19) Part IV A of the Indian Constitution deal with**

(a) Fundamental Duties (b) Fundamental Right Indian Constitution and Politics

**(20) What is the maximum gap permissible between two sessions of the Parliament?**

(a) 3 months (b) 4 months (c) 6 months (d) 12 months

**(21) Elections to the local government bodies are made mandatory by which amendment**

(a) 72nd (b) 73rd (c) 64th (d) 63rd

**(22) Panchayath Raj is included in the**

(a) Union list (b) Concurrent list (c) State list (d) Residuary power

**(23) Village Panchayath is organized under which article of the Constitution of India**

(a) Article 37 (b) Article 38 (c) Article 39 (d) Article 40

**(24) Among the following which agency conducts election to the local bodies**

(a) National Election Commission (b) State Election Commission

(c) Local bodies themselves (d) the Government

**(25) The chairman of the National Development Council is the**

(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Vice President (d) Governor

**(26) Who appoints the chairman of the Finance Commission**

(a) The President (b) Prime Minister (c) Council of Ministers (d) Vice President

**(27) The members of the Council of states in India is elected for a period of**

(a) 4 years (b) 5 years (c) 6 years (d) life term

**(28) The President can't ----- Lok Sabha**

(a) Dissolve (b) adjourn (c) prorogue (d) summon

**(29) The duration of an ordinance issued by the President of India is**

(a) 6 weeks (b) 1 year (c) 6 months (d) 6 weeks from the date of assembly of the Parliament

**(30) All speeches made in the House of People are addressed to**

(a) The Prime Minister (b) The Speaker (c) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs (d) Respective Ministers

**(31) Who promulgates ordinance in states**

(a) Governor (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Chief Justice

**(32) Who presides over the joint sitting of the Parliament**

(a) President (b) Vice President (c) Speaker (d) Chief Justice

**(33) The amending power of the Constitution of India is described in Article**

(a) 352 (b) 368 (c) 360 (d) 395

**(34) The ex-officio chairman of the Council of states is**

(a) Speaker (b) Vice President (c) Deputy Speaker (d) Deputy Chairman

**(35) In India the Council of state is responsible to**

(a) The people (b) the state (c) local government (d) None of these

**(36) The number of the Anglo Indians nominated to the House of People is**

(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1

**(37) The number of nominated members to the council of states is**

(a) 18 (b) 12 (c) 20 (d) 16

**(38) The number of elected members to the House of the People**

(a) 540 (b) 542 (c) 543 (d) 545

**(39) Who is the person authorized to conduct the election of the speaker in a newly elected House of the People in India**

(a) Prime Minister (b) Speaker (c) Proterm speaker (d) Deputy Speaker

**(40) Who was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee**

(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Dr B.R. Ambedkar

(c) Dr Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

**(41) How many methods are there to amend the Constitution of India**

(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2

**(42) The executive power in India is actually exercised by**

(a) Speaker (b) President (c) Council of Ministers (d) Parliament

**(43) Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deal with**

(a) centre-state relations (b) Supreme Court (c) state emergency (d) national emergency

**(44) Which Right was remarked by Dr B.R. Ambedkar as the “heart and soul of the Constitution”**

(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Freedom (c) Right to Education (d) Right to Constitutional remedies

**(45) The Indian constitution guarantees how many categories of Fundamental Rights**

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

**(46) Which Constitutional amendment incorporated the Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India?**

(a) 40th (b) 44th (c) 42nd (d) 50th

**(47) Right to property was deleted by which amendment**

(a) 71st (b) 44th (c) 42nd (d) 68th

**(48) Who said “the Preamble is the key to the Constitution”**

(a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) C. Rajagopalachari

**(49) Article 19 of the Constitution of India contains**

(a) 9 Fundamental Freedoms (b) 8 Fundamental Freedoms

(c) 7 Fundamental Freedoms (d) 6 Fundamental Freedoms

**(50) The Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission is appointed by**

(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Vice President (d) Council of Ministers

**(51) Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?**

(a) Right to Equality (b) Right to Property (c) Right to Freedom (d) Right against exploitation

**(52) Rights given in the Constitution are called Fundamental Right because**

(a) They are natural rights (b) They can't be suspended (c) They are a part of the Constitution (d) They can be enforced and safeguarded by the courts

**(53) Article 32 stands suspended during an emergency under**

Article (a) 352 (b) 356 (c) 360 (d) 362

**(54) Right to privacy is contained in**

(a) Article 22 (b) Article 19 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 22

**(55) Freedom of expression is included in the article**

(a) 15 (b) 19 (c) 21 (d) 22

**(56) The emergency provisions of the Constitution of India have been borrowed from**

(a) German Constitution (b) American Constitution

(c) French Constitution (d) Irish Constitution

**(57) Concurrent list was adopted from**

(a) Russian Constitution (b) American Constitution

(c) Swiss constitution (d) French Constitution

**(58) Equality before law and Equal protection of law have been modeled on the Constitution of**

(a) Britain (b) America (c) Russian (d) Switzerland

**(59) Which article of the constitution of India empower the President to take over the administration of a state on the basis of failure of constitutional machinery**

(a) 365 (b) 352 (c) 356 (d) 360

**(60) In India the power of 'amnesty' has been given to the**

(a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief of the army (d) Parliament

**(61). Which of the following statements is NOT correct about the National Human Rights Commission?**

(a) It was established in 1993.

(b) In the cases of human rights violation, the Commission has no right to punish the culprit

(c) The Chairman and members of this Commission are appointed by the President

(d) The Commission sends its annual report to the Central Government and State Governments

**(62). What is tenure of the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?**

- (a) 5 years or upto 62 years of age
- (b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age
- (c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age
- (d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age

**(63). Who of the following is not included in the Committee constituted for the appointment of the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?**

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Lok Sabha Speaker
- (d) Leader of the main opposition party

**(64). Which of the following is not the function of the National Human Rights Commission?**

- (a) To interfere in the proceedings related to any human rights violation case pending in the court
- (b) Protecting human rights of prisoners
- (c) To provide Economic compensation to any human rights violation victim
- (d) Promoting research in the field of human rights

**65. Who of the following has never been appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?**

- (a) Justice K. G. Balakrishnan
- (b) Justice S. Rajendra Babu
- (c) Justice A. S. Anand
- (d) Justice P. Sathasivam

**66. Where is the headquarter of the National Human Rights Commission?**

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Kolkata

**67. When changes have been made in the National Human Rights Commission Act?**

(a) 2001 (b) 1999 (c) 2006 (d) 2016

**68. Which of the following word have not been written in the preamble of the Indian Constitution?**

(A) Sovereign

(B) Socialist

(C) Democratic

(D) Indians

**69. Which of the following statements is not true?**

(A) The date of implementation of Indian Constitution is November 26, 1949

(B) The "Secular" word was added by the 42nd Constitution Amendment

(C) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment was done in 1976

(D) Social, Economic and political justice has been taken from the Russian Revolution in the Indian Constitution

**70. Which statement is not correct in the case of "Sovereign India"?**

(A) India is not dependent on any country

(B) India is not a colony of any other country

(C) India can give any part of its country to any other country

(D) India is obliged to obey the UN in its internal affairs