



PG – 813

I Semester M.T.T.M. (Integrated Course) Degree
Examination, January 2016
(CBCS) (2014-15 and Onwards)
TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT
Foundation Course : Constitution of India and
Human Rights

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : All the answers should be marked only with a **black or blue ink ball point pen**. If more than one option is encircled, **no marks will be answered**.

Note : Choose the most appropriate answer : (1×70=70)

1. The first attempt to regulate the affairs of the English East India Company was made by
 - a) Dundas Bill of 1783
 - b) Charter Act of 1861
 - c) Regulating Act of 1773
 - d) Pitt's India Act of 1784
2. Equality Before Law implies
 - a) Equal opportunity in social and economic matters to all citizens
 - b) Absence of any privilege in favour of any person
 - c) That all the religions should be treated equally
 - d) That the law should be same both in the case of men and women
3. What is the remedy available for the breach of Fundamental Duties under the Constitution ?
 - a) No remedy
 - b) Filing civil suit
 - c) Filing writ petition
 - d) Filing criminal complaint
4. An arrested person should be allowed
 - a) To contact Higher Police Officer
 - b) To contact his relatives
 - c) To contact nearest Magistrate
 - d) To consult his lawyer
5. The present Governor of Karnataka is
 - a) H. R. Bharadwaj
 - b) Rosaiah
 - c) Sheila Dikshit
 - d) Vajubahi Vala

P.T.O.



6. The objective of Directive Principles of State Policy is to establish a
 - a) Police State
 - b) Welfare State
 - c) Aristocratic State
 - d) None of the above
7. Fundamental Duty demands
 - a) To work sincerely
 - b) To abide by moral values
 - c) To abide by the Constitution
 - d) To avoid corruption
8. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution in the year
 - a) 1955
 - b) 1997
 - c) 1977
 - d) 1950
9. The President should submit his resignation in writing addressed to
 - a) Chief Justice of India
 - b) The Prime Minister of India
 - c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - d) None of the above
10. The Prime Minister is the bridge between the Council of Ministers and the
 - a) President
 - b) General Public
 - c) Lok Sabha
 - d) House of Parliament
11. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
 - a) President
 - b) Lok Sabha
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Parliament
12. The President of India is
 - a) Elected
 - b) Nominated
 - c) Appointed
 - d) Selected
13. A Judge of the Supreme Court holds office until he attains the age of
 - a) 63 years
 - b) 58 years
 - c) 65 years
 - d) 60 years
14. Ordinance is promulgated by the
 - a) Rajya Sabha
 - b) Lok Sabha
 - c) President
 - d) Prime Minister
15. Who will appoint the Attorney General of India ?
 - a) President of India
 - b) Chief Justice of India
 - c) Law Minister of the Union
 - d) Prime Minister of India
16. How many types of Writs are there ?
 - a) Six
 - b) Five
 - c) Seven
 - d) Three

17. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted during his term of office against the
- a) Governor
 - b) Prime Minister of India
 - c) Chief Minister
 - d) Vice-President of India
18. Rajya Sabha is
- a) Dissolved once in six years
 - b) Dissolved once in three years
 - c) Dissolved once in five years
 - d) A permanent body
19. Legislate means
- a) Make Constitutional amendment
 - b) Put administrative machinery into action
 - c) Form government
 - d) Make law
20. Special majority means
- a) More than two third majority
 - b) More than fifty percent
 - c) More than sixty six percent
 - d) More than seventy five percent
21. This is not the function of the Lok Sabha
- a) Judicial function
 - b) Legislative function
 - c) Financial function
 - d) Controlling the Executive
22. The Parliament consist of
- a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - b) Lok Sabha, Legislative Council and Rajya Sabha
 - c) Lok Sabha, Legislative Assembly and Rajya Sabha
 - d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President
23. Supreme Court Judges and CAG are appointed by the
- a) Minister of External Affairs
 - b) President
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Cabinet
24. The executive power of the state is vested in
- a) The State Legislature
 - b) The Chief Minister
 - c) The Governor
 - d) None of the above



25. State emergency is declared by the
a) President b) Lok Sabha c) Chief Minister d) Governor
26. Directive Principles in our Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of
a) Switzerland b) Canada c) Ireland d) USA
27. Which of the following is described as the soul of the Constitution ?
a) Preamble
b) Fundamental Rights
c) Fundamental Duties
d) Directive Principles of State Policy
28. The Directive Principles of State Policy directs the state to secure to all the citizens
a) Uniform civil code b) Modern civil code
c) Common civil code d) Workable civil code
29. The President shall nominate to the Rajya Sabha
a) 5 members b) 12 members c) 7 members d) None of the above
30. Expand CEC.
a) Chief Election Commission b) Chief Electoral Commission
c) Chief Education Commission d) None of these
31. A person who is arrested under the ordinary law must be produced before the nearest
a) Civil Court within 24 hours b) Civil Court within 20 hours
c) Civil Court within 16 hours d) None
32. India is Secular, that means
a) India views all religions equally b) India does not believe in the religion
c) India promotes origin of new religion d) India is anti-religion
33. Socialism means
a) Promotion of inter-caste marriages
b) Discouraging inter-caste marriages
c) Encouraging socio-economic imbalances
d) Eradication of socio-economic imbalances



45. International Women's day is observed on
a) March 7 b) March 8 c) March 9 d) March 10
46. What is the first Human Rights Declaration adopted by the United Nations ?
a) Declaration of Human Rights b) Universal Human Rights
c) Human Rights Declaration d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
47. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted ?
a) 10 December 1948 b) 10 December 1947
c) 10 December 1946 d) 10 December 1945
48. Where was the Universal Declaration adopted ?
a) Palais de Chaillot, in Paris, France b) New York, USA
c) Geneva, Switzerland d) New Delhi, India
49. Who framed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ?
a) Members of United Nations
b) Members of Amnesty International
c) Members of Human Rights Commission
d) Members of SAARC
50. Who chaired the framing of UDHR ?
a) Eleanor Roosevelt b) Franklin Roosevelt
c) Hernan Santa Cruz d) Geoffrey Wilson
51. How many Articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain ?
a) 30 b) 29 c) 28 d) 27
52. When is Human Rights Day observed ?
a) 10 December each year b) 11 December each year
c) 12 December each year d) 13 December each year
53. How many countries are members of the Commission on Human Rights ?
a) 53 countries, representing all regions of the world
b) 45 countries, representing all regions of the world
c) 57 countries, representing all regions of the world
d) 50 countries, representing all regions of the world



54. Which United Nations Council selects the members of the Commission on Human Rights ?
- a) World Health Organization b) The Economic and Social Council
c) International Red Cross d) Security Council
55. Which office in the United Nations is responsible for dealing with human rights questions on a daily basis ?
- a) The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva
b) The Economic and Social Council
c) Security Council
d) General Assembly
56. What are special rapporteurs ?
- a) Experts appointed to examine and monitor Human Rights
b) Experts appointed to head Economic and Social Council
c) Experts appointed to head General Assembly
d) None of the above
57. To whom does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights apply ?
- a) To each individual, regardless of gender, race, religion or cultural background
b) Only to citizens of Europe
c) Only to citizens of Asia
d) Only to citizens of Africa
58. Which country originally suggested the idea of an international treaty on the rights of the child ?
- a) India b) China c) USA d) Poland
59. UDHR was partly in response to
- a) Atrocities of World War II b) Atrocities of World War I
c) American War of Independence d) Russian Revolution
60. Fundamental Rights are
- a) Non-justiciable b) Justiciable
c) Partly justiciable d) None of these
61. Writ issued by the court directing a person to perform public duties
- a) Certiorari b) Mandamus
c) Quo Warranto d) Habeas Corpus



62. Which words were added by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act to the preamble ?
- a) Socialist, Secular and Integrity b) Socialist, Secular and Democracy
c) Socialist, Republic and Integrity d) Socialist, Secular and Equality
63. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution deals with
- a) Abolition of Titles b) Abolition of Traffic in human beings
c) Abolition of Untouchability d) Abolition of Child Labour
64. Recently which state went for referendum for separation from UK ?
- a) Northern Ireland b) England
c) Scotland d) Wales
65. Who is the present speaker of Lok Sabha ?
- a) Manohar Joshi b) Somnath Chatterjee
c) Meira Kumar d) Sumitra Mahajan
66. Expand PIL.
- a) Public Interest Litigation b) Public Interest Legislation
c) Private Interest Litigation d) Private Interest Litigation
67. Who is the present Chief Justice of India ?
- a) T. S. Thakur b) Anil R. Dave
c) Jagdish Singh Khehar d) Dipak Misra
68. Unicameral means
- a) 1 House b) 2 Houses
c) Both d) None
69. The term 'Parliament' is derived from the French word 'Parler' which means
- a) To talk b) To vote
c) To pass bill d) To assemble
70. How many Schedules are there in the Constitution ?
- a) Twelve b) Thirteen
c) Fourteen d) Fifteen