CBCS SCHEME

USN		Question Paper Version: A	

Fi	First/Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination	on, Dec.2023/Jan.	2024	
	Indian Constitution			
ime	me: 1 hr.]	[Max. Ma	rks: 50	
	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CAN	NDIDATES		
1.	1. Answer all the fifty questions, each question carries on	e mark.		
2.	2. Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening	Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening the circles.		
3.	3. For each question, after selecting your answer, dar	ken the appropriate	circle	
	corresponding to the same question number on the	OMR sheet.		
4.	4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the	answer invalid.		
5.	5. Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the	OMR sheets are	strictly	
	prohibited.			
1.	The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forwa a) B.G. Tilak b) M. K. Gandhi c) M. N. Roy	arded by d) Motilal Ne	hru	
2.	In Which year, did the Indian National Congress for the fir Assembly?a) 1934b) 1935c) 1936	rst time demand a Con d) 1937	stituent	
3.	 First time Constituent Assembly Constituted under the schena a) Cabinet Mission Plan b) Mount Bat c) Non – Cooperation Movement d) None of the 	ten Plan		
4.	 Members of the Constituent Assembly were a) All Elected b) All Nomin c) Partly elected and partly nominated d) Selected 	ated		
5.	Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting on a) Nov. 9, 1946 b) Dec. 9, 1946 c) Nov. 9, 194	d) Dec. 9, 19	47	
6.	When did "Objective Resolution" was adopted by the Const a) 1946 b) 1948 c) 1947	tituent Assembly? d) 1950		
7.	First Draft of the Constitution was published on a) Jan. 24, 1950 b) Jan. 24, 1948 c) Aug. 15, 19	947 d) Feb. 1948		
8.	Drafting Committee had number of members. a) 10 b) 15 c) 07	d) 05		
9.	a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. B. R. Ac) Sardar Vallabhai Bhai Patel d) Jawaharla			
10.		alian Constitution	om	

Version -A - 1 of 4

11.	India can make its own laws because, Indi	ia is	P
	a) Independent b) Sovereign	c) Secular	d) Democratic
12.	Preamble is a) Part of the Constitution c) Non – Amendable	b) Amendable part d) Both 'a' and 'c'	
13.	Fundamental Rights area) Enforceable b) Absolute	c) Extraterritorial	d) None of these
14.	"Rights are not only the privileges, they the Arbitrary Government" – who gave the a) Dr. Baby Rajendra Prasad c) J. L. Nehru		¥
15.	The Preamble to the Constitution declares a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic c) Socialist, Democratic, Republic d) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic,	ratic, Republic	
16.	The Preamble aims to securea) Fundamental Rights c) Dignity of the Individual	b) Fundamental Dud) Security of the P	
17.	Freedom to form an Assembly can be rest a) Public order b) Morality	cricted on the ground c) Health	d) Wealth
18.	Fundamental Rights are not applicable to a) Foreigner c) Members of Armed Forces	b) Criminals d) Both 'a' & 'c'	
19.	For enforcement of Fundamental Rights S a) An order b) Direction	Supreme Court can issue c) Writs	d) All the these
20.	Provisions of Art. 20 applicable only in a) Criminal cases b) Civil cases	c) Administrative ca	ses d) Military cases
21.	It is a law passed to give effect to directive a) Equal Pay for Equal Work Act c) Juvenile Delinquency Act	b) Right to Informa d) Passport Act	
22.	Fundamental Duties area) Enforceable b) Absolute	c) Restricted	d) Non - enforceable
23.	Free Legal Aid is applicable to a) APL Families c) NRI Families	b) Financial Incapad) CPI Families	ble Persons
24.	It shall be duty of the every Citizen of Inda) Value our Culture c) Impose our Culture	dia b) Renounce Foreig d) Preserve Wester	

25.	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles	og oro	
43.	a) Complementary to each other		
	c) Extension to each other	b) Opposite to each otherd) None of these	
	e) Extension to each other	d) None of these	
26.	All the Executive powers of Union shall ves	et with	
20.		c) The Parliament d) The People	
	a) The Time winister b) The Tresident	c) The Farnament d) The Feople	
27.	Who is Competent Authority in India to dec	Jara War?	
21.	a) Defense Minister b) Prime Minister		
	a) Defense winister b) Trine winister	c) Chief of the Army d) Tresident	
28.	Union Legislature shall be	#	
20.	a) Bi Cameral b) Uni Cameral	c) Tri Cameral d) Any Cameral	
	a) Bi Camerai	c) The cameran	
29.	There shall not be more than gap bet	tween two sessions of the Parliament	
MJ.	a) 6 months b) 6 weeks	c) 6 days d) 6 years	
	a) o months o) o weeks	c) o days a) o years	
30.	The Prime Minister is		
	a) Elected b) Appointed	c) Nominated d) Both (a) & (b)	
	a) inpointed	a) Both (a) & (b)	
31.	Maximum strength of the Lok – Sabha is		
	a) 550 b) 550 + 2	c) 545 d) 600	
		2, 222	
32.	Which House of the Parliament is known as	Elders and Knowledge House?	
	a) Lok - Sabha b) Raj - Sabha	c) Both d) None of these	
33.	How many time is President can return the E	Bill for consideration to Parliament?	
	a) Once	b) Twice	
	c) Thrice	d) Any number of times	
	1 4 0		
34.	Which of the following non - member of Pa	arliament has the right to address it?	
	a) Auditor General of India	b) Chief Justice of India	
	c) Attorney General of India	d) Chief Election Commissioner	
		And the second s	
35.	Sovereignity of Indian Parliament is restricted		
	a) Powers of the President	b) Judicial Review	
	c) Leader of the opposition	d) Power of the Prime - Minister	
36.		assed by each House of the Indian Parliament	
	separately by special majority?	1) 20	
	a) Ordinary Bill	b) Money Bill	
	c) Finance Bill	d) Constitutional Amendment Bill	
25		and the state of t	
37.		on party in the Parliament, how many seats	
	should it have to win?	1) 1/4th C 1	
	a) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of total strength	b) 1/4 th of total strength	
	c) 1/10 th of total strength	d) 1/6 th of total strength	
20	7 This is not the Constitute of the Dealisment		
38.	This is not the Committee of the Parliament. 2) Standing Committee		
	a) Standing Committeec) Estimates Committee	b) Public Account Committeed) Welfare of Minorities	
	C) Estimates Committee	a) wellate of willorlites	

39.	The Salary of the President and Vice - Pres	sident is charged on	
57.	a) Contingency Fund	b) P.M's Fund	
	c) Parliament Fund	d) Consolidated Fund	
	c) Tarriament Tund	a) consonaacca i ana	
40.	The Parliament of India exercises control	over the functions of the (Council of Ministers
40.		over the functions of the	ouncil of ividinover.
	through a) Adjournment motion	b) Question hour	
	/	d) All of these	
	c) Supplementary question	d) All of these	***
41	Which among the following is the final aut	harity to interpret the Can	stitution?
41.		c) Council of Minister	1) Parliament
	a) President b) Supreme Court	c) Council of Willister C	i) I amament
	1.0		
42.	A Governor holds office	1) F	Lhertha Dauliamant
	a) For Five years	b) For a period specified	by the Parnament
	c) During the pleasure of the President	d) None of these	
43.	Chairman of Legislative Council is	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	a) Appointed by the Governor	b) The Governor	
	c) Elected by the members of the Legislati	ive Council	
	d) Appointed by the Speaker		
		Y	
44.	Election Commission is a		
	a) Elected body	b) Constitutional body	
	c) Statutory body	d) None of these	
45.	A proclamation of National Emergency	must be placed before the	e Parliament for it
	approval.		
	a) Within 1 month b) Within 2 month	c) Within 6 month	d) Within 1 year
	4		
46.	President's Rule can be imposed for a max	imum period of	
	a) 1 year b) 2 years	c) 6 month	d) 3 years
		4	
47.	Which Constitutional Act made elementary	y education a Fundamenta	l Right?
	a) 86 th CAA 2002 b) 87 th CAA 2003		d) 100 th CAA 2013
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
48.	Who summons, prorogues and dissolves the	ne State Legislative?	
	a) Chief Minister	b) Speaker	
	c) Governor of the State	d) President of India	
49.	Minimum and Maximum strength of the L	egislative Assembly is	2
17.	a) 60 and 500 b) 40 and 100		d) 100 and 1000
	a, country of	.,	
50.	number of people represents gradu	ate Constituency in the Vi	idhan Parishvadh
JU.	a) 1/10 th b) 2/3 rd	c) $1/2^{th}$	d) 1/5 th
	a) 1/10 0) 2/3	J) 1/2	-, 110

* * * * *