

USN						Question Paper Version:	A

Fi	First/Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024									
	Indian Constitution									
Time	[Max. Marks: 50									
	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES									
1.	Answer all the <b>fifty</b> questions, each question carries one mark.									
2.	Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening the circles.									
3.	For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle									
	corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.									
4.	Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.									
5.	Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly									
	prohibited.									
1.	The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forwarded by									
	a) B.G. Tilak b) M. K. Gandhi c) M. N. Roy d) Motilal Nehru									
2.	In Which year, did the Indian National Congress for the first time demand a Constituent									
	Assembly? a) 1934 b) 1935 c) 1936 d) 1937									
3.	First time Constituent Assembly Constituted under the scheme formulated by the									
	a) Cabinet Mission Plan b) Mount Batten Plan									
	c) Non – Cooperation Movement d) None of these									
4.	Members of the Constituent Assembly were  a) All Elected  b) All Nominated									
	c) Partly elected and partly nominated d) Selected									
5.	Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting on									
	a) Nov. 9, 1946 b) Dec. 9, 1946 c) Nov. 9, 1947 d) Dec. 9, 1947									
6.	When did "Objective Resolution" was adopted by the Constituent Assembly? a) 1946 b) 1948 c) 1947 d) 1950									
7										
7.	First Draft of the Constitution was published on a) Jan. 24, 1950 b) Jan. 24, 1948 c) Aug. 15, 1947 d) Feb. 1948									
8.	Drafting Committee had number of members.									
	a) 10 b) 15 c) 07 d) 05									
9.	Provincial Constitution Committee was head by									
	<ul> <li>a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad</li> <li>b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar</li> <li>c) Sardar Vallabhai Bhai Patel</li> <li>d) Jawaharlal Nehru</li> </ul>									
10.	The concept of "A Union of States" in the Indian Constitution has been derived from									
	a) The American Declaration b) The Australian Constitution									
	c) The British North American Act d) The Swiss Constitution  Version – A – 1 of 4									
	G <sup>y</sup>									
	<u>\</u>									

11.	India can make its own laws because, India a) Independent b) Sovereign	a is 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 a the Arbitrary Government" – who gave the a) Dr. Baby Rajendra Prasad c) J. L. Nehru	are the weapons in hands of citizens to con is statement?  b) S.V. Patel d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	ıtro
15.	The Preamble to the Constitution declares  a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic  b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic  c) Socialist, Democratic, Republic  d) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, Sovereign, Republic,	India as ratic, Republic	
16.	The Preamble aims to secure a) Fundamental Rights c) Dignity of the Individual	<ul><li>b) Fundamental Duties</li><li>d) Security of the People</li></ul>	
17.	Freedom to form an Assembly can be restral a) Public order b) Morality	ricted 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' & 'e'	
19.	For enforcement of Fundamental Rights S a) An order b) Direction	upreme 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 cases d) Military case	es
21.	It is a law passed to give effect to directive a) Equal Pay for Equal Work Act c) Juvenile Delinquency Act	e principles of State Policy. b) Right to Information Act d) Passport Act	
22.	Fundamental Duties area) Enforceable b) Absolute	c) Restricted d) Non - enforcea	able
23.	Free Legal Aid is applicable to a) APL Families c) NRI Families	<ul><li>b) Financial Incapable Persons</li><li>d) CPI Families</li></ul>	
24.	It shall be duty of the every Citizen of India) Value our Culture c) Impose our Culture	<ul><li>ia</li><li>b) Renounce Foreign Culture</li><li>d) Preserve Western Culture</li></ul>	

Version -A-2 of 4

<b>25.</b>	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle	es are
	a) Complementary to each other	b) Opposite to each other
	c) Extension to each other	d) None of these
<b>26.</b>	All the Executive powers of Union shall ve	
	a) The Prime Minister b) The President	c) The Parliament d) The People
27.	Who is Competent Authority in India to de	
	a) Defense Minister b) Prime Minister	c) Chief of the Army d) President
• •		
28.	Union Legislature shall be	
	a) Bi Cameral b) Uni Cameral	c) Tri Cameral d) Any Cameral
20	There shall not be used that	-ttt
29.	There shall not be more than gap be	
	a) 6 months b) 6 weeks	c) 6 days d) 6 years
30.	The Prime Minister is	
30.		c) Nominated d) Both (a) & (b)
	a) Elected b) Appointed	c) Nominated d) Both (a) & (b)
31.	Maximum strength of the Lok – Sabha is	
31.	a) 550 b) 550 + 2	c) 545 d) 600
	a) 330 t 2	c) 343 u) 000
32.	Which House of the Parliament is known as	s Elders and Knowledge House?
<b>02.</b>	a) Lok - Sabha b) Raj - Sabha	c) Both d) None of these
	u) Boil Buoliu e) Itaj Suoliu	a) None of these
33.	How many time is President can return the	Bill for consideration to Parliament?
	a) Once	b) Twice
	c) Thrice	d) Any number of times
34.	Which of the following non – member of P	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
<b>35.</b>	Sovereignity of Indian Parliament is restric	-
	a) Powers of the President	b) Judicial Review
	c) Leader of the opposition	d) Power of the Prime - Minister
26	White Cd off : 12:11	
36.		bassed by each House of the Indian Parliament
	separately by special majority?	1) M D'II
	a) Ordinary Bill	b) Money Bill
	c) Finance Bill	d) Constitutional Amendment Bill
37.	To be recognized as an official enposition	on party in the Parliament how many costs
37.	should it have to win?	on party in the Parliament, how many seats
	a) $1/3^{rd}$ of total strength	b) 1/4 <sup>th</sup> of total strength
	c) 1/10 <sup>th</sup> of total strength	d) 1/6 <sup>th</sup> of total strength
	c, 1/10 of total strength	a) 1/0 of total strength
38.	This is not the Committee of the Parliamen	<b>t</b> .
20.	a) Standing Committee	b) Public Account Committee
	c) Estimates Committee	d) Welfare of Minorities

Version -A-3 of 4

<b>39.</b>	The Salary of the President	and Vice – Presider	it is charged on	
	a) Contingency Fund	b)	P.M's Fund	
	c) Parliament Fund	d)	Consolidated Fund	
			0	
<b>40.</b>	The Parliament of India ex	ercises control over	the functions of the	Council of Ministers
	through	. 0		
	a) Adjournment motion	b)	Question hour	
	c) Supplementary question	n d)	All of these	$\Delta$
44	XXI: 1 41 C 11 :	1 6 1 11		2.4.
41.	Which among the following	_		
	a) President b) S	Supreme Court c)	Council of Minister	d) Parnament
42.	A Governor holds office			
72.	a) For Five years	(h)	For a period specifie	ed by the Parliament
	c) During the pleasure of t		None of these	od by the randment
	e) Buring the preusure of	)	T tone of these	
43.	Chairman of Legislative Co	ouncil is	G <sup>y</sup>	
	a) Appointed by the Gover	rnor b)	The Governor	
	c) Elected by the members		ouncil	
	d) Appointed by the Speak	ter		
44.	Election Commission is a			
	a) Elected body	b)	Constitutional bod	y
	c) Statutory body	(d)	None of these	
4.5	A 1 4 CNT	AI E	1 1 1 6	1 1 4 6 4
45.	A proclamation of Nation	at Emergency must	be placed before t	the Parliament for its
	approval. a) Within 1 month b) V	Vithin 2 month c)	Within 6 month	d) Within 1 year
	a) within i month b) v	vitilii 2 iliolitii (C)	Within 6 month	d) within i year
46.	President's Rule can be im	nosed for a maximur	n period of	
			6 month	d) 3 years
		, ,	, 1	) - J
47.	Which Constitutional Act r	nade elementary edu	cation a Fundamenta	al Right?
	a) 86 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2002 b) 8	7 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2003 c)	91 <sup>st</sup> CAA 2003	d) 100 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2013
	G	V		
48.	Who summons, prorogues	and dissolves the Sta	•	
	a) Chief Minister	(b)	1	
	c) Governor of the State	(d)	President of India	
40	11.			
49.	Minimum and Maximum s			1) 100 11000
	a) 60 and 500 b) 4	40 and 100 c)	70 and 700	d) 100 and 1000
50	number of needless	conregents graduate (	Constituency in the Vi	idhan Darichyadh
50.	$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{number of people for} \\ \hline a) & 1/10^{\text{th}} & b) & 2 \end{array}$	represents graduate (	$1/2^{th}$	d) 1/5 <sup>th</sup>
	a) 1/10 0) 2	()	1/4	u) 1/3
		7		

\* \* \* \* \*

## ADAR RATEME

		BICOK107/207
USN	Qu	estion Paper Version: B
Fi	rst/Second Semester B.E. Degree Examinat Indian Constitutio	
Time:	: 1 hr.]  INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CA	[Max. Marks: 50
1.	Answer all the <b>fifty</b> questions, each question carries of	
2.	Use only <b>Black ball point pen</b> for writing / darkenin	
3.	For each question, after selecting your answer, da	
	corresponding to the same question number on the	
4.	Darkening two circles for the same question makes th	
5.	Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the	
	prohibited.	-
1.	Which among the following is the final authority to interpal a) President b) Supreme Court c) Council of	ret the Constitution? f Minister d) Parliament
2.	A Governor holds office  a) For Five years b) For a period of the President c) During the pleasure of the President d) None of the President	od specified by the Parliament hese
3.	Chairman of Legislative Council is  a) Appointed by the Governor b) The Gove c) Elected by the members of the Legislative Council d) Appointed by the Speaker	ernor
4.	Election Commission is a  a) Elected body b) Constitute c) Statutory body d) None of	
5.	A proclamation of National Emergency must be placed approval.  a) Within 1 month b) Within 2 month c) Within 6	
6.	President's Rule can be imposed for a maximum period o a) 1 year b) 2 years c) 6 month	f d) 3 years
7.	Which Constitutional Act made elementary education a F a) 86 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2002 b) 87 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2003 c) 91 <sup>st</sup> CAA	undamental Right? 2003 d) 100 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2013
8.	Who summons, prorogues and dissolves the State Legisla	tive?

Minimum and Maximum strength of the Legislative Assembly is

a) 60 and 500

a) Chief Minister

c) Governor of the State

b) 40 and 100

c) 70 and 700

d) President of India

b) Speaker

d) 100 and 1000

10.	number of people	represents graduate C	Constituency in the \	√idhan Parishyadh
	a) 1/10 <sup>th</sup> b)	$2/3^{\rm rd} \qquad \qquad c)$	1/2 <sup>th</sup>	d) 1/5 <sup>th</sup>
11	Maximum strangth of the	Lak Cabbaia	93,	
11.	Maximum strength of the		5.4.5	4) (00)
	a) 550 b)	550 + 2 c)	545	d) 600
12.	Which House of the Parlia	ament is known as Eld	lers and Knowledge	: House?
			Both	d) None of these
	u) Lon Suona o)	ray Suona C)	Botti	dy Trone of these
13.	How many time is Preside	ent can return the Bill	for consideration to	Parliament?
	a) Once	b)	Twice	
	c) Thrice	d)	Any number of tin	nes
			C	
14.	Which of the following no		_	
	a) Auditor General of Inc		Chief Justice of In	
	c) Attorney General of In	ndıa d)	Chief Election Cor	nmissioner
1.5	C : ' CIA' D	) 1:		
15.	Sovereignity of Indian Par		•	
	a) Powers of the Presiden		Judicial Review	a Ministan
	c) Leader of the opposition	on d)	Power of the Prim	e - Minister
16.	Which one of the following	no Rills must be nasse	ed by each House of	f the Indian Parliament
10.	separately by special major		od by cuch House of	the matan randament
	a) Ordinary Bill	b)	Money Bill	
	c) Finance Bill	d)	Constitutional Am	nendment Bill
	c) I manoc Bin	(4)	Constitutional Time	
17.	To be recognized as an	official opposition p	arty in the Parlian	nent, how many seats
	should it have to win?			,
	a) $1/3^{rd}$ of total strength	(b)	1/4 <sup>th</sup> of total streng	gth
	c) 1/10 <sup>th</sup> of total strength	d)	1/6 <sup>th</sup> of total streng	gth
			G.	_
18.	This is not the Committee	of the Parliament.	A	
	a) Standing Committee	b)	Public Account Co	
	c) Estimates Committee	d)	Welfare of Minori	ties
10	TI 0.1 C/1 D 11	177 D 11	/. 1 1	
19.	The Salary of the Presider		_	
	a) Contingency Fund	b)		1
	c) Parliament Fund	(d)	Consolidated Fund	J
20.	The Parliament of India e	vercises control over	the functions of the	e Council of Ministers
20.	through	Actorises control over	the functions of the	e council of willisters
	a) Adjournment motion	b)	Question hour	
	c) Supplementary question	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	All of these	
	o, supplementary question	u)	THE OT HIESE	
21.	India can make its own lav	ws because. India is		
•		Sovereign c)	Secular	d) Democratic
	,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		,
22.	Preamble is			
	a) Part of the Constitutio	n b)	Amendable part	
	c) Non – Amendable	d)	Both 'a' and 'c'	

Version - B - 2 of 4

23.	Fundamental Rights area) Enforceable b) Absolute	c) Extraterritorial	d) None of these
24.	"Rights are not only the privileges, they are the Arbitrary Government" – who gave this a) Dr. Baby Rajendra Prasad c) J. L. Nehru		
25.	The Preamble to the Constitution declares Ir a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic c) Socialist, Democratic, Republic d) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, Se	tic, Republic	
26.	The Preamble aims to secure  a) Fundamental Rights c) Dignity of the Individual	b) Fundamental Dutid) Security of the Ped	
27.	Freedom to form an Assembly can be restricted a) Public order b) Morality	cted on the ground c) Health	d) Wealth
28.	Fundamental Rights are not applicable to a) Foreigner c) Members of Armed Forces	b) Criminals d) Both 'a' & 'c'	
29.	For enforcement of Fundamental Rights Supa) An order b) Direction	oreme Court can issue c) Writs	d) All of these
30.	Provisions of Art. 20 applicable only in a) Criminal cases b) Civil cases	e) Administrative case	s d) Military cases
31.	The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India) B.G. Tilak b) M. K. Gandhi		d) Motilal Nehru
32.	In Which year, did the Indian National Con Assembly? a) 1934 b) 1935	ngress for the first time c) 1936	demand a Constituent d) 1937
33.	First time Constituent Assembly Constituted a) Cabinet Mission Plan c) Non – Cooperation Movement		nulated by the
34.	<ul><li>Members of the Constituent Assembly were</li><li>a) All Elected</li><li>c) Partly elected and partly nominated</li></ul>	b) All Nominated d) Selected	
35.	Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting a) Nov. 9, 1946 b) Dec. 9, 1946	on c) Nov. 9, 1947	d) Dec. 9, 1947
36.	When did "Objective Resolution" was adopt a) 1946 b) 1948	ted by the Constituent A	Assembly? d) 1950
37.	First Draft of the Constitution was published a) Jan. 24, 1950 b) Jan. 24, 1948		d) Feb. 1948

Version - B - 3 of 4

38.	Drafting Committee had number of a) 10 b) 15	f members. c) 07 d) 05
39.	Provincial Constitution Committee was head a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad c) Sardar Vallabhai Bhai Patel	ad by b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar d) Jawaharlal Nehru
40.	The concept of "A Union of States" in the Italy a) The American Declaration c) The British North American Act	Indian Constitution has been derived from b) The Australian Constitution d) The Swiss Constitution
41.	It is a law passed to give effect to directive particles a) Equal Pay for Equal Work Act c) Juvenile Delinquency Act	<ul><li>principles of State Policy.</li><li>b) Right to Information Act</li><li>d) Passport Act</li></ul>
42.	Fundamental Duties are a) Enforceable b) Absolute	c) Restricted d) Non - enforceable
43.	Free Legal Aid is applicable to a) APL Families c) NRI Families	<ul><li>b) Financial Incapable Persons</li><li>d) CPI Families</li></ul>
44.	It shall be duty of the every Citizen of India a) Value our Culture c) Impose our Culture	a b) Renounce Foreign Culture d) Preserve Western Culture
45.	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle a) Complementary to each other c) Extension to each other	es are b) Opposite to each other d) None of these
46.	All the Executive powers of Union shall ves a) The Prime Minister b) The President	
47.	Who is Competent Authority in India to dec a) Defense Minister b) Prime Minister	
48.	Union Legislature shall bea) Bi Cameral b) Uni Cameral	c) Tri Cameral d) Any Cameral
49.	There shall not be more than gap be a) 6 months b) 6 weeks	etween two sessions of the Parliament. c) 6 days d) 6 years
50.	The Prime Minister is	c) Nominated d) Both (a) & (b)

\* \* \* \* \*



USN									Question Paper Version : C	1
Fir	st/S	Sec	ond	l Se	eme	este		$\overline{}$	e Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024	4

	Indian Con	stitution	
Гіте	e: 1 hr.]	0.	[Max. Marks: 50
	INSTRUCTIONS T	O THE CANDIDA	TES
1.	Answer all the fifty questions, each ques	tion carries one mark.	
2.	Use only Black ball point pen for writing	ng / darkening the circ	eles.
3.	For each question, after selecting your	r answer, darken the	e appropriate circle
	corresponding to the same question nu	ımber on the OMR s	heet.
4.	Darkening two circles for the same quest	tion makes the answer	invalid.
5.	Damaging/overwriting, using whiten	ners on the OMR	sheets are strictly
	prohibited.		
1.	It is a law passed to give effect to directive p		
	<ul><li>a) Equal Pay for Equal Work Act</li><li>c) Juvenile Delinquency Act</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Right to Information</li><li>d) Passport Act</li></ul>	on Act
2.	Fundamental Duties area) Enforceable b) Absolute	c) Restricted	d) Non - enforceable
3.	Free Legal Aid is applicable to		
	<ul><li>a) APL Families</li><li>c) NRI Families</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Financial Incapabl</li><li>d) CPI Families</li></ul>	e Persons
4.	It shall be duty of the every Citizen of India	Co-	
	a) Value our Culture	b) Renounce Foreign	
	c) Impose our Culture	d) Preserve Western	Culture
<b>5.</b>	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles		at .
	<ul><li>a) Complementary to each other</li><li>c) Extension to each other</li></ul>	<ul><li>b) Opposite to each o</li><li>d) None of these</li></ul>	other
6.	All the Executive powers of Union shall ves a) The Prime Minister b) The President	c) The Parliament	d) The People
7	Who is Colombia to Andrews in N. H. andrews	1 11/2 9	, <u>-</u>
7.	Who is Competent Authority in India to dec a) Defense Minister b) Prime Minister	c) Chief of the Army	d) President
8.	Union Legislature shall be		
	a) Bi Cameral b) Uni Cameral	c) Tri Cameral	d) Any Cameral

There shall not be more than \_\_\_\_\_ gap between two sessions of the Parliament.
a) 6 months b) 6 weeks c) 6 days d) 6 years

9.

10.	The Prime Minister is					
	a) Elected	b) Appointed	c)	Nominated	d)	Both (a) & (b)
11.		owing is the final auth				
	a) President	b) Supreme Court	c) (	Council of Minister	d)	Parliament
12.	A Governor holds off	ice				
	a) For Five years		b)	For a period specific	ed b	y the Parliament
	c) During the pleasur	e of the President	d)	None of these	~~	<b>Y</b>
13.	Chairman of Legislati	ve Council is				
10.	a) Appointed by the (		b)	The Governor		
		mbers of the Legislativ	e C	ouncil		
	d) Appointed by the S	Speaker				
14.	Election Commission	is a				
	a) Elected body	0	b)	Constitutional bod	y	
	c) Statutory body		d)	None of these		
15.	A proclamation of N	lational Emergency m	nust	be placed before t	he	Parliament for its
,	approval.		)	r-mer e		
	a) Within 1 month	b) Within 2 month	c)	Within 6 month	d)	Within 1 year
16.	President's Rule can b	ne imposed for a maxir	ทแท	n period of		
10.	a) 1 year	b) 2 years		6 month	d)	3 years
17	Which Constitutional	A at my la alamantamy	ار بال	antian a Franchement	بر ما D	i-1.49
17.	a) 86 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2002	Act made elementary b) 87 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2003				
	,					
18.		gues and dissolves the	/			
	<ul><li>a) Chief Minister</li><li>c) Governor of the S</li></ul>	tate	(b) d)	Speaker President of India		
19.	Minimum and Maxim				٦١,	100 and 1000
	a) 60 and 500	b) 40 and 100	C)	70 and 700	a)	100 and 1000
20.	number of peo	ople represents graduat	te C	onstituency in the V	'idha	an Parishyadh
	a) 1/10 <sup>th</sup>	b) 2/3 <sup>rd</sup>	c)	1/2 <sup>th</sup>	d)	1/5 <sup>th</sup>
21.	Maximum strength of	the Lok – Sabha is				
	a) 550	b) 550 + 2	c)	545	d)	600
22	Will I II Cal D		T-1 1	1.77 1 1	TT	0
22.	a) Lok - Sabha	'arliament is known as b) Raj - Sabha		Both		None of these
	,					
23.		esident can return the E			Parl	liament?
	<ul><li>a) Once</li><li>c) Thrice</li></ul>	*	b) d)	Twice Any number of tim	nec	
	c, rintec		u)	Tany number of the	103	
24.		g non – member of Pa		_		dress it?
	<ul><li>a) Auditor General o</li><li>c) Attorney General</li></ul>			Chief Justice of Inc Chief Election Con		sioner
	c) Attorney General	oi india Version -			111118	SIUIICI
			_	_		

<b>25.</b>	Sovereignity of Indian Parliament is restrict	У		
	a) Powers of the President	b)	Judicial Review	
	c) Leader of the opposition	d)	Power of the Prime - Minister	
26.	Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament			
	separately by special majority?			
	a) Ordinary Bill		Money Bill	
	c) Finance Bill	d)	Constitutional Amendment Bill	
27.	To be recognized as an official opposition	n n	arty in the Parliament how many seats	
41.	arty in the ramament, now many seats			
	should it have to win? a) 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of total strength	<b>b</b> )	1/4 <sup>th</sup> of total strength	
	c) $1/10^{th}$ of total strength		1/6 <sup>th</sup> of total strength	
	c) 1/10 of total strength	u)	170 Of total strength	
28.	This is not the Committee of the Parliament	t.	~ *	
	a) Standing Committee	b)	Public Account Committee	
	c) Estimates Committee	d)	Welfare of Minorities	
	^	,	1	
29.	The Salary of the President and Vice – Pres	iden	t is charged on	
	a) Contingency Fund	b)	P.M's Fund	
	c) Parliament Fund	d)	Consolidated Fund	
<b>30.</b> The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council				
	through	<b>b</b> )	Question hour	
	<ul><li>a) Adjournment motion</li><li>c) Supplementary question</li></ul>	b)	All of these	
	c) Supplementary question	u)	All of these	
31.	India can make its own laws because, India	is		
31.	a) Independent b) Sovereign	c)	Secular d) Democratic	
	u) independent o) sovereign	)	d) Bemocratic	
<b>32.</b>	Preamble is		G,	
	a) Part of the Constitution	b)	Amendable part	
	c) Non – Amendable	d)	Both 'a' and 'c'	
			C	
33.	Fundamental Rights are	,		
	a) Enforceable b) Absolute	c)	Extraterritorial d) None of these	
34.	"Rights are not only the privileges, they are	e th	e weapons in hands of citizens to control	
54.	the Arbitrary Government" – who gave this			
	a) Dr. Baby Rajendra Prasad	b)	S.V. Patel	
	c) J. L. Nehru	d)	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	
	o) v. E. Ivelga	α,	Di. D. It. I Milovakar	
<b>35.</b>	The Preamble to the Constitution declares I	ndia	as	
	a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic			
	b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democra	tic, l	Republic	
	c) Socialist, Democratic, Republic		-	
	d) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, Se	ecula	ır.	
26	TI D 11 A			
36.	The Preamble aims to secure	1-1	Fundamental Duties	
	a) Fundamental Rights	p)	Fundamental Duties	
	c) Dignity of the Individual	d)	Security of the People	

Version -C-3 of 4

37.	Freedom to form an Assembly can be restricted on the ground a) Public order b) Morality c) Health d) Wealth
38.	Fundamental Rights are not applicable to a) Foreigner b) Criminals c) Members of Armed Forces d) Both 'a' & 'c'
39.	For enforcement of Fundamental Rights Supreme Court can issue a) An order b) Direction c) Writs d) All of these
40.	Provisions of Art. 20 applicable only in a) Criminal cases b) Civil cases c) Administrative cases d) Military cases
41.	The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forwarded by a) B.G. Tilak b) M. K. Gandhi c) M. N. Roy d) Motilal Nehru
42.	In Which year, did the Indian National Congress for the first time demand a Constituent Assembly? a) 1934 b) 1935 c) 1936 d) 1937
43.	First time Constituent Assembly Constituted under the scheme formulated by the a) Cabinet Mission Plan b) Mount Batten Plan c) Non - Cooperation Movement d) None of these
44.	Members of the Constituent Assembly were  a) All Elected b) All Nominated c) Partly elected and partly nominated d) Selected
45.	Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting on a) Nov. 9, 1946 b) Dec. 9, 1946 c) Nov. 9, 1947 d) Dec. 9, 1947
46.	When did "Objective Resolution" was adopted by the Constituent Assembly? a) 1946 b) 1948 c) 1947 d) 1950
47.	First Draft of the Constitution was published on a) Jan. 24, 1950 b) Jan. 24, 1948 c) Aug. 15, 1947 d) Feb. 1948
48.	Drafting Committee had number of members. a) 10 b) 15 c) 07 d) 05
49.	Provincial Constitution Committee was head by a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar c) Sardar Vallabhai Bhai Patel d) Jawaharlal Nehru
50.	The concept of "A Union of States" in the Indian Constitution has been derived from a) The American Declaration b) The Australian Constitution c) The British North American Act d) The Swiss Constitution

\* \* \* \* \*

## ADAG GAMEME

	BICOK107/207				
USN	Question Paper Version : D				
Fi	rst/Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024				
Timo	Indian Constitution  1 hr.] [Max. Marks: 50				
i iiiic.	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES				
1.	Answer all the <b>fifty</b> questions, each question carries one mark.				
2.	Use only <b>Black ball point pen</b> for writing / darkening the circles.				
3.	For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle				
	corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.				
4.	Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.				
5.	Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly				
	prohibited.				
1.	Maximum strength of the Lok – Sabha is a) 550 b) 550 + 2 c) 545 d) 600				
2.	Which House of the Parliament is known as Elders and Knowledge House? a) Lok - Sabha b) Raj - Sabha c) Both d) None of these				
3.	How many time is President can return the Bill for consideration to Parliament?  a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Any number of times				
4.	Which of the following non – member of Parliament 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				
5.	Sovereignity of Indian Parliament is restricted by  a) Powers of the President b) Judicial Review c) Leader of the opposition d) Power of the Prime - Minister				
	Which are of the following Dille must be negged by each House of the Indian Darliement				

**6.** Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by special majority?

a) Ordinary Bill

b) Money Bill

Finance Bill

d) Constitutional Amendment Bill

To be recognized as an official opposition party in the Parliament, how many seats 7. should it have to win?

a) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of total strength

c) 1/10<sup>th</sup> of total strength

b) 1/4<sup>th</sup> of total strength
 d) 1/6<sup>th</sup> of total strength

This is not the Committee of the Parliament. 8.

a) Standing Committee

b) Public Account Committee

c) Estimates Committee

d) Welfare of Minorities

Version -D-1 of 4

9.	The Salary of the President and Vice – Pre	sident is charged on
	a) Contingency Fund	b) P.M's Fund
	c) Parliament Fund	d) Consolidated Fund
	,	
10.	The Parliament of India exercises control	over the functions of the Council of Ministers
10.	through	over the remetions of the council of lymisters
	a) Adjournment motion	b) Question hour
	c) Supplementary question	d) All of these
11.	The idea of a Constituent Assembly for Inc	1
	a) B.G. Tilak b) M. K. Gandhi	c) M. N. Roy d) Motilal Nehru
<b>12.</b>	In Which year, did the Indian National Co	ongress for the first time demand a Constituent
	Assembly?	
	a) 1934 b) 1935	c) 1936 d) 1937
13.	First time Constituent Assembly Constitute	ed under the scheme formulated by the
10.	a) Cabinet Mission Plan	b) Mount Batten Plan
		d) None of these
	c) Non – Cooperation Movement	d) Notic of these
1.4	M 1 (4) C (4) (A 11	<b>5</b> *
14.	Members of the Constituent Assembly wer	
	a) All Elected	b) All Nominated
	c) Partly elected and partly nominated	d) Selected
	6	
<b>15.</b>	Constituent Assembly hold its first meeting	
	a) Nov. 9, 1946 b) Dec. 9, 1946	c) Nov. 9, 1947 d) Dec. 9, 1947
16.	When did "Objective Resolution" was ado	pted by the Constituent Assembly?
	a) 1946 b) 1948	c) 1947 d) 1950
		3'
<b>17.</b>	First Draft of the Constitution was published	ed on
- / •	a) Jan. 24, 1950 b) Jan. 24, 1948	c) Aug. 15, 1947 d) Feb. 1948
	u) Juli. 21, 1930 0) Juli. 21, 1910	c) rug. 13,1717 d) 100.1710
18.	Drafting Committee had number o	f members.
10.		
	a) 10 b) 15	c) 07 d) 05
10		
19.	Provincial Constitution Committee was her	
	a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
	c) Sardar Vallabhai Bhai Patel	d) Jawaharlal Nehru
20.	The concept of "A Union of States" in the	Indian Constitution has been derived from
	a) The American Declaration	b) The Australian Constitution
	c) The British North American Act	d) The Swiss Constitution
		•
21.	Which among the following is the final aut	hority to interpret the Constitution?
,		c) Council of Minister d) Parliament
	a, Tresident b, Supreme Court	of council of infinisher af i arriament
22.	A Governor holds office	
<i>LL</i> •	A A	h) For a period appointed by the Danlian and
	a) For Five years	b) For a period specified by the Parliament
	c) During the pleasure of the President	d) None of these

23.	<ul><li>Chairman of Legislative Council is</li><li>a) Appointed by the Governor</li><li>c) Elected by the members of the Legislative</li><li>d) Appointed by the Speaker</li></ul>	b) The Governor ve Council
24.	Election Commission is a a) Elected body c) Statutory body	b) Constitutional body d) None of these
25.	A proclamation of National Emergency mapproval.  a) Within 1 month b) Within 2 month	must be placed before the Parliament for it c) Within 6 month d) Within 1 year
26.	President's Rule can be imposed for a maxia a) 1 year b) 2 years	G.
27.	Which Constitutional Act made elementary a) 86 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2002 b) 87 <sup>th</sup> CAA 2003	
28.	Who summons, prorogues and dissolves the a) Chief Minister c) Governor of the State	e State Legislative? b) Speaker d) President of India
29.	Minimum and Maximum strength of the Le a) 60 and 500 b) 40 and 100	egislative Assembly is c) 70 and 700 d) 100 and 1000
30.	number of people represents gradua a) 1/10 <sup>th</sup> b) 2/3 <sup>rd</sup>	ate Constituency in the Vidhan Parishyadh c) 1/2 <sup>th</sup> d) 1/5 <sup>th</sup>
31.	It is a law passed to give effect to directive a) Equal Pay for Equal Work Act c) Juvenile Delinquency Act	principles of State Policy. b) Right to Information Act d) Passport Act
32.	Fundamental Duties are  a) Enforceable b) Absolute	c) Restricted d) Non - enforceable
33.	Free Legal Aid is applicable to a) APL Families c) NRI Families	<ul><li>b) Financial Incapable Persons</li><li>d) CPI Families</li></ul>
34.	It shall be duty of the every Citizen of India a) Value our Culture c) Impose our Culture	<ul><li>b) Renounce Foreign Culture</li><li>d) Preserve Western Culture</li></ul>
35.	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle a) Complementary to each other c) Extension to each other	b) Opposite to each other d) None of these
36.	All the Executive powers of Union shall ves a) The Prime Minister b) The President	st with c) The Parliament d) The People

Version -D-3 of 4

37.	Who is Competent Authority in India to de a) Defense Minister b) Prime Minister		d) President
38.	Union Legislature shall bea) Bi Cameral b) Uni Cameral	c) Tri Cameral	d) Any Cameral
39.	There shall not be more than gap be a) 6 months b) 6 weeks	etween two sessions of t c) 6 days	the Parliament. d) 6 years
40.	The Prime Minister isa) Electedb) Appointed	c) Nominated	d) Both (a) & (b)
41.	India can make its own laws because, India a) Independent b) Sovereign	is c) Secular	d) Democratic
42.	Preamble is a) Part of the Constitution c) Non – Amendable	b) Amendable part d) Both 'a' and 'c'	
43.	Fundamental Rights area) Enforceable b) Absolute	c) Extraterritorial	d) None of these
44.	"Rights are not only the privileges, they a the Arbitrary Government" – who gave this a) Dr. Baby Rajendra Prasad c) J. L. Nehru		
45.	The Preamble to the Constitution declares I  a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic c) Socialist, Democratic, Republic d) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic, S	ntic, Republic	G
46.	The Preamble aims to secure  a) Fundamental Rights c) Dignity of the Individual	<ul><li>b) Fundamental Duti</li><li>d) Security of the Per</li></ul>	
47.	Freedom to form an Assembly can be restricted a) Public order b) Morality	cted on the ground c) Health	d) Wealth
48.	Fundamental Rights are not applicable to a) Foreigner c) Members of Armed Forces	b) Criminals d) Both 'a' & 'c'	
49.	For enforcement of Fundamental Rights Su a) An order b) Direction	preme Court can issue c) Writs	d) All of these
50.	Provisions of Art. 20 applicable only in a) Criminal cases b) Civil cases	c) Administrative case	es d) Military cases

\*\*\*\*\*