

CBCS SCHEME

BICOK107/207

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Question Paper Version : A

First/Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024 Indian Constitution

Time: 1 hr.]

[Max. Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the **fifty** 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. 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 _____
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
c) Sardar Vallabhai Bhai Patel d) Jawaharlal Nehru
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

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11. India can make its own laws because, India is
 a) Independent b) Sovereign c) Secular d) Democratic
12. Preamble is
 a) Part of the Constitution b) Amendable part
 c) Non – Amendable d) Both ‘a’ and ‘c’
13. Fundamental Rights are _____
 a) Enforceable b) Absolute c) Extraterritorial d) None of these
14. “Rights are not only the privileges, they are the weapons in hands of citizens to control the Arbitrary Government” – who gave this statement?
 a) Dr. Baby Rajendra Prasad b) S.V. Patel
 c) J. L. Nehru d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
15. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India as _____
 a) Sovereign , Democratic , Republic
 b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 c) Socialist , Democratic , Republic
 d) Sovereign , Democratic , Republic , Secular.
16. The Preamble aims to secure _____
 a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental Duties
 c) Dignity of the Individual d) Security of the People
17. Freedom to form an Assembly can be restricted on the ground
 a) Public order b) Morality c) Health d) Wealth
18. Fundamental Rights are not applicable to
 a) Foreigner b) Criminals
 c) Members of Armed Forces d) Both ‘a’ & ‘c’
19. For enforcement of Fundamental Rights Supreme Court can issue
 a) An order b) Direction 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 cases
21. It is a law passed to give effect to directive principles of State Policy.
 a) Equal Pay for Equal Work Act b) Right to Information Act
 c) Juvenile Delinquency Act d) Passport Act
22. Fundamental Duties are _____
 a) Enforceable b) Absolute c) Restricted d) Non - enforceable
23. Free Legal Aid is applicable to
 a) APL Families b) Financial Incapable Persons
 c) NRI Families d) CPI Families
24. It shall be duty of the every Citizen of India
 a) Value our Culture b) Renounce Foreign Culture
 c) Impose our Culture d) Preserve Western Culture

25. Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are
 a) Complementary to each other b) Opposite to each other
 c) Extension to each other d) None of these
26. All the Executive powers of Union shall vest with
 a) The Prime Minister b) The President c) The Parliament d) The People
27. Who is Competent Authority in India to declare War?
 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
29. 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
30. The Prime Minister is _____
 a) Elected b) Appointed c) Nominated d) Both (a) & (b)
31. Maximum strength of the Lok – Sabha is
 a) 550 b) 550 + 2 c) 545 d) 600
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 Bill for consideration to Parliament?
 a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Any number of times
34. 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
35. Sovereignty 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
36. 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
 c) Finance Bill d) Constitutional Amendment Bill
37. To be recognized as an official opposition party in the Parliament, how many seats should it have to win?
 a) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of total strength b) $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of total strength
 c) $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of total strength d) $1/6^{\text{th}}$ of total strength
38. This is not the Committee of the Parliament.
 a) Standing Committee b) Public Account Committee
 c) Estimates Committee d) Welfare of Minorities

