



Question Paper Version : A

First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2025

**Indian Constitution**

Time: 1 hr.

Max. Marks: 50

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

- Answer all the **fifty** questions, each question carries one mark.
- Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
- For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
- Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
- Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR** sheets are strictly prohibited.

- Government of India Act, 1935 replaced by :  
a) Indian Penal Code      b) Indian Civil Code  
c) Indian Constitution      d) Indian Law Book
- Constitution Day is :  
a) 15<sup>th</sup> August      b) 26<sup>th</sup> January      c) 2<sup>nd</sup> October      d) 26<sup>th</sup> November
- The Chairman of the Drafting Committee :  
a) Jawaharlal Nehru      b) Rajendra Prasad  
c) B.R. Ambedkar      d) Sardar Patel
- When was the Constituent Assembly formed?  
a) 1945      b) 1946      c) 1947      d) 1950
- The salient features of the Indian Constitution is :  
a) It provides for a monarchy  
b) It is the longest written Constitution in the world  
c) It is based entirely on American Laws  
d) It was imposed by the British
- The nature of the Indian Constitution is :  
a) Rigid only      b) Flexible only  
c) Neither rigid or flexible      d) Partly rigid and partly flexible
- Preamble to the Indian Constitution NOT include the following term :  
a) Justice      b) Sovereignty      c) Monarchy      d) Liberty

- Added to the Preamble by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment :  
a) Republic      b) Secular      c) Federal      d) Justice
- "Socialist" in the Preamble means :  
a) State ownership of all property  
b) Equal wealth for all  
c) Commitment to social and economic equality  
d) Absence of religion
- This is not a Fundamental Right :  
a) Right to Equality      b) Right to Property  
c) Right to Freedom      d) Right against Exploitation
- Fundamental Rights can be suspended :  
a) When elections are held in the nation      b) During a national emergency  
c) When Parliament is dissolved      d) During the President's rule in states
- \_\_\_\_\_ contains the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs).  
a) Part II      b) Part III      c) Part IV      d) Part V
- DPSP's aim to establish :  
a) Religious and Wealth - Oriented      b) Capitalist and Military  
c) Welfare and Egalitarian      d) Monarchical and Rigid
- Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution through :  
a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment, 1976      b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1978  
c) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 2002      d) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment, 1992
- Indian President is elected by the :  
a) Direct vote of Citizens  
b) Members of Parliament only  
c) Electoral College of MPs and MLAs  
d) Prime Minister's office recommendation
- The Union Cabinet is collectively responsible to :  
a) The President      b) The Supreme Court  
c) The Rajya Sabha      d) The Lok Sabha
- Scope of Fundamental Duties in modern Indian society is :  
a) The provide a legal basis for elections  
b) They are moral obligations to strengthen national unity  
c) The are punished for not obeying laws  
d) They replace Fundamental Rights
- What is the present strength of the Lok Sabha as on 2025?  
a) 500      b) 530      c) 560      d) 545
- Rajya Sabha MP's are elected for the term of :  
a) 3 years      b) 5 years      c) 6 years      d) 4 years



20. "Zero Hour" in Parliament takes place at :  
 a) Time after lunch break  
 b) Time before the lunch break  
 c) Time immediately after the question hour  
 d) Time for budget presentation
21. The Supreme Court of India was established on :  
 a) 12<sup>th</sup> January 1950  
 b) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947  
 c) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950  
 d) 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949
22. Composition of a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court is :  
 a) At least 3 judges  
 b) At least 5 judges  
 c) At least 2 judges  
 d) At least 4 judges
23. What is Judicial Activism?  
 a) When judges contest elections  
 b) When judiciary actively makes laws  
 c) When judiciary interprets and enforces rights proactively, especially in public interest  
 d) When judiciary refuses to hear PILs.
24. Governor appointment by :  
 a) Chief Minister  
 b) Prime Minister  
 c) President of India  
 d) Speaker of the State Assembly
25. After Governor, Executive power at the state level lies with the :  
 a) Governor  
 b) Chief Justice  
 c) Chief Minister  
 d) Speaker
26. The following is true about the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) :  
 a) It exists in all Indian States  
 b) It is elected by the people directly  
 c) It is a permanent house like Rajya Sabha  
 d) It is more powerful than Vidhan Sabha
27. The Constitutional head of the State :  
 a) Speaker  
 b) Chief Minister  
 c) Governor  
 d) State Cabinet
28. Which body conducts free and fair elections in India?  
 a) Supreme Court  
 b) President  
 c) Election Commission of India  
 d) Cabinet Secretariat
29. To contest in a Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly) election one should have reached the age of :  
 a) 18 years  
 b) 21 years  
 c) 25 years  
 d) 30 years
30. Amendment made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right :  
 a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
 b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 c) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 d) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
31. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976 is known for its :  
 a) Reducing Fundamental Rights  
 b) Introducing Panchayati Raj  
 c) Making the constitution more rigid  
 d) Making India a socialist and secular republic

32. \_\_\_\_\_ allows the President to declare National Emergency :  
 a) Article 352  
 b) Article 356  
 c) Article 360  
 d) Article 365
33. What type of emergency is declared due to financial instability?  
 a) State Emergency  
 b) National Emergency  
 c) President's Rule  
 d) Financial Emergency
34. Constitution Day is :  
 a) 15<sup>th</sup> August  
 b) 26<sup>th</sup> January  
 c) 26<sup>th</sup> November  
 d) 2<sup>nd</sup> October
35. The Father of our Nation :  
 a) Mahatma Gandhi  
 b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 c) B.R. Ambedkar  
 d) Rajendra Prasad
36. \_\_\_\_\_ parts are there in the Indian Constitution (originally) :  
 a) 20  
 b) 22  
 c) 25  
 d) 30
37. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution contains Fundamental Rights.  
 a) Part I  
 b) Part III  
 c) Part IV  
 d) Part V
38. \_\_\_\_\_ Fundamental Rights are provided in the Constitution.  
 a) 5  
 b) 6  
 c) 7  
 d) 8
39. Preamble of the Constitution declare India to be a \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Democratic Republic  
 b) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic  
 c) Federal Nation  
 d) Kingdom of India
40. The head of the Indian State is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) Chief Justice  
 c) President  
 d) Governor
41. \_\_\_\_\_ is the lengthiest written Constitution in the World.  
 a) USA Constitution  
 b) UK Constitution  
 c) Indian Constitution  
 d) Canadian Constitution
42. Article \_\_\_\_\_ deals with the Right to Equality.  
 a) Article 14  
 b) Article 19  
 c) Article 21  
 d) Article 32
43. \_\_\_\_\_ schedules are there in the Indian Constitution as on 2025.  
 a) 10  
 b) 12  
 c) 15  
 d) 8
44. President of India is elected by the \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Citizens only  
 b) Parliament only  
 c) Elected members of Parliament and State Legislatures  
 d) Prime Minister
45. The term of the Lok Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) 4 years  
 b) 5 years  
 c) 6 years  
 d) 3 years



46. \_\_\_\_\_ added Fundamental Duties of the Constitution.  
a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment c) 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment d) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment
47. Minimum age to become the President of India is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 25 years b) 30 years c) 35 years d) 40 years
48. CJI – Chief Justice of India is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Prime Minister b) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
c) President of India d) Law Minister
49. Who conducts parliament elections?  
a) Election commission b) Government of India  
c) Parliament office d) Supreme Court
50. Article 44 is about \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Supreme Court b) Legal Service  
c) Uniform Civil Code d) Article 370.

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