



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

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. Importance of Constitution is :
 a) To increase taxes
 b) To impose military rule
 c) To define the principles and framework of governance
 d) To promote only one religion
2. Indian Constitution ensures the :
 a) Establishment of monarchy
 b) Legal sanction to untouchability
 c) Guarantee of fundamental rights to all citizens
 d) Rule by foreign powers
3. Indian Constitution completely come into effect from :
 a) August 15th, 1947
 b) January 26th, 1950
 c) November 26th, 1949
 d) January 1st, 1951
4. Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution :
 a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 d) Rajendra Prasad
5. Indian Constitution Assembly was formed in :
 a) 1942
 b) 1946
 c) 1950
 d) 1935

6. Indian Constitution is known for being the
 a) Shortest in the World
 b) Longest written Constitution in the World
 c) Oldest Constitution
 d) Most rigid Constitution
7. The term "Sovereign" in the Preamble means :
 a) India is ruled by a foreign power
 b) India is internally and externally independent
 c) India is a colony
 d) India is a monarchy
8. "Socialist" & "Secular", were added to the Preamble by :
 a) 42nd Amendment
 b) 44th Amendment
 c) 1st Amendment
 d) 52nd Amendment
9. The term "Republic" means :
 a) Head of the state is hereditary
 b) Government is run by the military
 c) Head of the state is elected
 d) Rule of the religious leader
10. The Right to Equality in :
 a) Article 14 to 18
 b) Article 19
 c) Article 21
 d) Article 25
11. Is not a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution?
 a) Right to Property
 b) Right to Education
 c) Right to Equality
 d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
12. Primary objective of the Preamble is :
 a) It defines the duties of the Prime Minister
 b) It outlines the boundaries of Indian States
 c) It states the ideals and philosophy of the Constitution
 d) It provides punishment for crimes
13. Fundamental Rights can be suspended during :
 a) Normal law and order situations
 b) A President's rule in a State
 c) A Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352
 d) Elections
14. The "Heart and Soul" of the Constitution as per the opinion of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is
 a) Right to Equality
 b) Right to Freedom
 c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 d) Right to Education
15. Our DPSP's (Directive Principles of State Policy) are :
 a) Justiciable and legally enforceable
 b) Moral guidelines and not enforceable by court
 c) Part of Fundamental Rights
 d) Codified under Article 370

16. The primary aim of the Directive Principles of State Policy :
 a) Establish a capitalist economy b) Ensure social and economic democracy
 c) Promote International trade d) Control judiciary
17. Directive Principles are in :
 a) Article 14 to 18 b) Article 32 to 35 c) Article 36 to 51 d) Article 1 to 10
18. A DPSP that is highly relevant today is :
 a) Promotion of monarchy b) Equal pay for equal work
 c) Ban on International NGOs d) Capital punishment for petty crimes
19. Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by :
 a) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 b) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 c) 15th Amendment Act, 1963 d) 61st Amendment Act, 1989
20. How many Fundamental Duties are currently in the Indian Constitution?
 a) 10 b) 11 c) 9 d) 12
21. The significance of Fundamental Duties is to :
 a) Restrict citizen's rights
 b) Promote dictatorship
 c) Encourage responsible citizenship and national unity
 d) Eliminate private property
22. Who is the executive head (First Citizen) of the Indian Union?
 a) Prime Minister b) President
 c) Chief Justice of India d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
23. The strength of Lok Sabha (at present) :
 a) 545 b) 552 c) 530 d) 500
24. Rajya Sabha is also known as the :
 a) Lower House b) Upper House c) Presidential House d) Executive Council
25. The term "Zero Hour" in Indian Parliament :
 a) Time for oath - taking b) Time immediately after Question Hour
 c) Lunch break d) Time for voting
26. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by :
 a) President of India b) Members of both Houses
 c) Members of Lok Sabha d) Chief Justice of India
27. What is the highest judicial authority in India?
 a) High Court b) District Court c) Supreme Court d) Parliament
28. What does Judicial Review mean in the Indian context?
 a) Reviewing administrative decisions only
 b) Reviewing foreign treaties
 c) Power of courts to examine constitutionality of laws
 d) Reviewing political parties

29. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the establishment of the Supreme Court?
 a) Article 124 b) Article 356 c) Article 226 d) Article 368
30. Which court is known as the guardian of the Constitution?
 a) District Court b) Municipal Court c) Supreme Court d) Civil Court
31. Governor of a State is appointed by :
 a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister
 c) President of India d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
32. Minimum age to become a member of the Vidhana Sabha (Legislative Assembly)?
 a) 21 years b) 25 years c) 30 years d) 35 years
33. The head of the Election Commission of India :
 a) Chief Justice of India b) Chief Electoral Officer
 c) Chief Election Commissioner d) Prime Minister
34. Indian Election Commission is a :
 a) Judicial body b) Executive body
 c) Legislative body d) Constitutional body
35. Which Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?
 a) 42nd Amendment b) 44th Amendment c) 61st Amendment d) 86th Amendment
36. How many types of emergencies are provided under the Indian Constitution?
 a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
37. The Architect of the Indian Constitution is :
 a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) B.R. Ambedkar d) Sardar Patel
38. The longest written Constitution in the World.
 a) USA b) France c) India d) UK
39. How many Articles were there in the original Constitution of India?
 a) 395 b) 444 c) 370 d) 299
40. The Preamble of the Constitution starts with :
 a) Dear Citizens b) Constitution Begins
 c) We, the people of India d) Ours is a great nation
41. Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of India are :
 a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 8
42. Fundamental Rights are in :
 a) Part II b) Part III c) Part IV d) Part V
43. What is the minimum age to vote in India?
 a) 21 years b) 20 years c) 18 years d) 25 years

44. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
a) President
b) Chief Justice
c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
d) Rajya Sabha
45. Elections in India conducted by :
a) Supreme Court
b) Rajya Sabha
c) Election Commission
d) Lok Sabha
46. DPSP's are borrowed from :
a) USA
b) UK
c) Ireland
d) Germany
47. Right to Education is in :
a) Article 14
b) Article 19
c) Article 21A
d) Article 32
48. Indian Constitution was adopted :
a) 15th August 1947
b) 26th January 1950
c) 26th November 1949
d) 2nd October 1948
49. Article _____ of the Constitution provides for the Emergency provisions.
a) Article 352 to 360
b) Article 12 to 35
c) Article 370
d) Article 1 to 11
50. The first Prime Minister of India :
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Sardar Patel

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