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Internal Assessment Test 1 –November 2025

<b>Sub:</b>	Indian Constitution & Engineering Ethics					<b>Sub Code:</b>	1BICO107/207		
<b>Date:</b>	05/11/2025	<b>Duration:</b>	90 mins	<b>Max Marks:</b>	50	<b>Sem / Sec:</b>	I-J/ CHEM-CYCLE	OBE	

All Questions are Compulsory

<b>MARKS</b> (25x2)	<b>CO</b>	<b>RBT</b>
	1,2	L2

- One of the objectives of constitution of India is to achieve  
a. Law and order    **b. Justice**    c. Political stability    d. Social Control
- Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?  
a. Right to liberty    b. Right to equality    c. Right to constitutional remedies    **d. Right to property**
- The term secular was added to the Preamble of Indian constitution by  
a. 24th Amendment    b. 44th Amendment    c. 73rd Amendment    **d. 42nd Amendment**
- Equality of opportunity in public employment means  
a. All applicants are entitled to be employed    **b. State has to give** equal opportunity in public employment without discrimination    c. State cannot prescribe any condition for employment    d. None of these
- Discrimination on which of these grounds is not prohibited under Article Number 15?  
a. Religion    **b. Age**    c. Residence    d. Gender
- How many types of emergencies does constitution of India provide for?  
a. 1    b. 2    **c. 3**    d.4
- In Indian constitution, fundamental rights  
a. were added by the first amendment    b. were added by the 42nd amendment    **c. formed a part of** original constitution  
d. None of the above
- A state whose executive head is an elected representative is called  
a. Monarchy    b. Anarchy    **c. Republic**    d. Dictatorship
- The Preamble to the Constitution of India has been Amended \_\_\_\_\_ times  
a. 5    b. 3    **c. 1**    d. 2
- Right to Freedom is mentioned in the articles  
a. 14-18    **b. 19-22**    c. 23-24    d.25-28
- Which among the following is a statutory body?  
a. Election commission    b. Comptroller and Auditor General of India    c. Union Public Service Commission  
**d. All of the above**
- The citizens can enforce their fundamental rights before Supreme Court under  
a. Article 31    **b. Article 32**    c. Article 33    d. Article 34
- The constitution of India says 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited. This is provided under  
**a. Right to equality**    b. Right to freedom    c. Right against exploitation    d. Right to constitutional remedies
- The Constitution of India has made Judiciary  
a. subordinate to President    b. subordinate to Parliament    **c. Independent**    d. none of above

15. Article 21 of the Indian constitution relates to  
a. Right to life and personal liberty      b. Financial emergency      c. Right to equality      d. Right to constitutional remedies
16. The constitution of India declares India as  
a. A unitary state      b. A federation      c. A quasi-federal state      d. A union of states
17. Right to education introduced in the 82nd amendment act of 2002 is found under the article  
a. 19      b. 21      c. 19A      d. 21A
18. The basic feature of the Indian Constitution is found in  
a. Fundamental Duties      b. Fundamental Rights  
c. Preamble      d. Directive Principles of State Policy
19. The source of authority of the Indian constitution is  
a. The government      b. The people of India      c. The supreme court      d. The President
20. The Indian Constitution has \_\_\_\_\_ Schedules  
a. 8      b. 20      c. 12      d. 9
21. The fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizens have been enlisted in which part of the constitution  
a. Part 3      b. Part 4      c. Part 2      d. Part 1
22. One of the salient features of our constitution is  
a. It is fully rigid      b. It is fully flexible      c. Partially Rigid and partially flexible      d. None of the above
23. The fundamental rights are protected by  
a. Supreme court      b. Civil Courts      c. Criminal courts      d. All of the above
24. The constitution of India was passed by the constituent assembly on  
a. 26th November 1949      b. 26th January 1950      c. 26th January 1949      d. 26th December 1950
25. The President of the Constituent Assembly of India was  
a. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru      b. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad      c. Mahatma Gandhi      d. Dr. B R Ambedkar

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