



CBCS SCHEME

BICOK107/207

Question Paper Version : A

First/Second Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination,
Dec.2025/Jan.2026
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.

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1. Constitution is important and necessary for a country to _____
 - a) To establish foreign relations
 - b) To define duties of the citizens only
 - c) To ensure law and order only
 - d) To lay down the fundamental principles and framework of governance
 2. Key objective of the Indian Constitution is : _____
 - a) Promote dictatorship
 - b) Centralize power in monarchy
 - c) Secure justice, liberty, equality and fraternity
 - d) Establish a single religion
 3. Chairman of the Indian Constitution formation assembly is : _____
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) B. R. Ambedkar
 - d) Rajendra Prasad
 4. One of the major challenges before the Constituent Assembly was : _____
 - a) Imposing military rule
 - b) Uniting princely states and ensuring representation of diverse groups
 - c) Selecting a king
 - d) Protecting British interests
 5. The salient feature of the Indian Constitution is _____
 - a) Unitary Constitution
 - b) Presidential form of Government
 - c) Rigid Constitution only
 - d) Federal structure with a strong centre

6. _____ of the Indian Constitution contains the Fundamental Rights
 a) Part I
 b) Part II
 c) Part III
 d) Part IV
7. Preamble declares India to be a : _____
 a) Democratic, Monarchial, Secular Republic
 b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
 c) Sovereign, Democratic, Capitalist Republic
 d) Socialist, Federal, Unitary Republic
8. Key objective of the Preamble is _____
 a) To create laws
 b) To outline the duties of citizens
 c) To state the aims and ideals of the Constitution
 d) To provide penalties for crimes
9. Right to Freedom under Article 19 is subject to :
 a) No restrictions
 b) Unlimited individual choice
 c) Reasonable restrictions imposed by the State
 d) Foreign approval
10. Article _____ guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies
 a) Article 19
 b) Article 21
 c) Article 32
 d) Article 14
11. Directive Principles of State Policy are : _____
 a) To impose taxes
 b) To guide the judiciary
 c) To establish a welfare state
 d) To limit Fundamental Rights
12. Article _____ deals with the Fundamental Duties of Citizens
 a) Article 32
 b) Article 45
 c) Article 51A
 d) Article 368
13. As on 2025, _____ Fundamental Duties are there in the Indian Constitution
 a) 10
 b) 11
 c) 12
 d) 9
14. Parliamentary system of India is adopted from _____ Constitution
 a) USA
 b) France
 c) Britain
 d) Germany
15. The Constitutional Head of the Country is : _____
 a) Prime Minister
 b) Speaker
 c) President
 d) Chief Justice
16. The term of Vice President is : _____ years
 a) 03
 b) 04
 c) 05
 d) 06
17. Union Cabinet is composed of : _____
 a) Only the Prime Minister
 b) President and Ministers
 c) Prime Minister and Senior Ministers
 d) Prime Minister and Governors

30. Under _____ the President declare a State emergency/President Rule
 a) Article 352
 b) Article 360
 c) Article 356
 d) Article 365
31. Constitution of India was adopted on : _____
 a) 15th August 1947
 b) 26th November 1949
 c) 26th January 1950
 d) 2nd October 1950
32. Father of the Indian Constitution is : _____
 a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 b) B. R. Ambedkar
 c) Mahatma Gandhi
 d) Rajendra Prasad
33. _____ articles were there in the original Constitution
 a) 395
 b) 444
 c) 370
 d) 300
34. Article 14 is in : _____
 a) Part II
 b) Part III
 c) Part IV
 d) Part V
35. The preamble to the Constitution declares India as:
 a) Capitalist Republic
 b) Democratic Monarchy
 c) We, the people of India
 d) Communist State
36. Who Prepares Voters list in India?
 a) Supreme Court
 b) Election Commission of India
 c) Parliament
 d) Cabinet
37. Fundamental Duties were added by which amendment
 a) 42nd Amendment
 b) 44th Amendment
 c) 61st Amendment
 d) 86th Amendment
38. How many Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
 a) 5
 b) 6
 c) 7
 d) 8
39. How many sessions will be conducted to the parliament in a year?
 a) 02
 b) 04
 c) 03
 d) 05
40. The First President of India:
 a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 b) Mahatma Gandhi
 c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 d) Sardar Patel
41. Which of the following is a power of the President of India?
 a) Appointing the Prime Minister
 b) Dissolving the Lok Sabha
 c) Nominating members of Rajya Sabha
 d) All of these
42. The President of India is elected for a term of :
 a) 6 years
 b) 5 years
 c) 4 years
 d) 3 years
43. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
 a) Prime Minister
 b) Vice President
 c) President
 d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

44. Who is the Head of the Union Cabinet?
a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Chief Justice of India
d) Vice President
45. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?
a) President
b) Parliament
c) Lok Sabha
d) Prime Minister
46. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha?
a) Rajya Sabha
b) President
c) Prime Minister
d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
47. Which of the following is the Lower House of the State Legislature?
a) Legislative Council
b) Legislative Assembly
c) Rajya Sabha
d) Lok Sabha
48. How many writs are there in Indian Constitution?
a) 04
b) 08
c) 05
d) 02
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
