

R.N.G.PATEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY-RNGPIT
(An Autonomous College U/s UGC Act 1956)

IMBA SEMESTER-II, SEMESTER END EXAMINATION - SUMMER 2025

Subject Code: 1BB0206**Date: 22-05-2025****Subject Name: INDIAN CONSTITUTION****Time: 11:00 AM to 12:30 PM****Total Marks: 50****Instructions**

1. It is **compulsory** for students to write **Enrolment No. /Seat No.** on the question paper.
2. The figures to the right of each question indicate full marks, make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. The question paper consists of 50 questions, each carrying 1 mark. Attempt all questions. There is no negative marking.
4. All answers must be marked on the OMR sheet only.
5. BL - Bloom's Taxonomy Levels (R-Remember, U-Understanding, A –Application, N –Analyze, E – Evaluate, C -Create), CO - Course Outcomes.

Q. No.	Multiple-Choice Questions	Marks	BL	CO
1.	Which of the following is an example of a social problem ? A. Watching movies B. Child labour C. Playing cricket D. Reading Books	1	R	3
2.	The Indian Constitution was adopted on: A. 26th January 1949 B. 26th November 1949 C. 15th August 1947 D. 2nd October 1949	1	R	1
3.	Constitutionalism ensures: A. Absolute power B. Rule of law and limited government C. Monarchy D. Anarchy	1	R	1
4.	How many schedules were there in the original Constitution? A. 8 B. 12 C. 10 D. 6	1	R	1
5.	The Preamble of the Constitution declares India as: A. Monarchy B. Federal state C. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic D. Colonial territory	1	U	2
6.	Who is regarded as the Father of the Indian Constitution? A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Mahatma Gandhi C. B.R. Ambedkar D. Rajendra Prasad	1	R	2

7.	Which country's constitution is the longest written one?	1	R	1
	A. USA			
	B. INDIA			
	C. UK			
	D. CHINA			
8.	Fundamental Rights are provided in which part of the Constitution?	1	U	2
	A. Part I			
	B. Part II			
	C. Part III			
	D. Part IV			
9.	How many Fundamental Rights are there currently in the Indian Constitution?	1	U	2
	A. 6			
	B. 7			
	C. 8			
	D. 5			
10.	Article 14 of the Constitution deals with:	1	U	2
	A. Freedom of speech			
	B. Equality before law			
	C. Right to life			
	D. Right to education			
11.	Article 19 provides:	1	U	2
	A. Freedom of religion			
	B. Freedom of property			
	C. Freedom of speech and expression			
	D. Right to equality			
12.	Article 21 guarantees:	1	U	2
	A. Right to education			
	B. Right to freedom of religion			
	C. Right to life and personal liberty			
	D. Right to vote			
13.	Which Article provides the Right to Education?	1	U	2
	A. Article 15			
	B. Article 21A			
	C. Article 32			
	D. Article 20			
14.	Fundamental Rights are:	1	U	2
	A. Optional			
	B. Not enforceable			
	C. Justiciable			
	D. Not applicable to citizens			
15.	Directive Principles aim to:	1	U	2
	A. Provide legal remedies			
	B. Promote political interests			
	C. Establish social and economic democracy			
	D. Promote private property			
16.	The Constitution of India is:	1	U	2
	A. Unitary			
	B. Federal			
	C. Federal with unitary features			
	D. None			
17.	Who resolves disputes between the Centre and the States?	1	U	4
	A. Prime Minister			
	B. President			
	C. Supreme Court			
	D. Governor			
18.	The President is elected for a term of:	1	R	1
	A. 6 years			
	B. 4 years			

	C. 5 years	D. 7 years			
19.	Minimum age to become President is:		1	R	2
	A. 25	B. 30			
	C. 35	D. 40			
20.	The Constitution is also known as:		1	R	3
	A. Supreme Order	B. Fundamental Law of the Land			
	C. Citizen's Guidebook	D. Book of Knowledge			
21.	The Constitution begins with:		1	R	2
	A. Fundamental Rights	B. Preamble			
	C. Directive Principles	D. Schedules			
22.	How long did it take to draft the Constitution?		1	R	1
	A. 2 years	B. 3 years			
	C. 2 years 11 months 18 days	D. 1 year			
23.	The Indian Constitution was adopted by:		1	R	1
	A. Parliament	B. Constituent Assembly			
	C. Lok Sabha	D. British Government			
24.	Who is the head of a Municipal Corporation?		1	R	4
	A. Sarpanch	B. Governor			
	C. Mayor	D. Chief Minister			
25.	The idea of Fundamental Rights was borrowed from:		1	U	1
	A. USA	B. UK			
	C. China	D. France			
26.	The Lok Sabha is also known as:		1	R	4
	A. House of States	B. House of People			
	C. Upper House	D. Federal Council			
27.	The Indian Parliament consists of:		1	U	4
	A. Lok Sabha only	B. Rajya Sabha only			
	C. President, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha	D. Prime Minister and Cabinet			
28.	The emergency due to war or external aggression is called:		1	U	5
	A. President's Rule	B. Financial Emergency			
	C. National Emergency	D. Judicial Emergency			
29.	The Constitution of India was originally written in:		1	R	1
	A. Hindi	B. English			
	C. Urdu	D. Sanskrit			

30. The Constitution is the:	1	U	1
A. Second law			
B. Ordinary law			
C. Supreme law			
D. Temporary law			
31. The Preamble mentions India as:	1	R	1
A. A monarchy			
B. A colony			
C. A sovereign country			
D. A dictatorship			
32. Which article abolished untouchability?	1	R	2
A. Article 17			
B. Article 18			
C. Article 19			
D. Article 14			
33. How many schedules are in the Indian Constitution?	1	R	1
A. 8			
B. 10			
C. 12			
D. 14			
34. India is a:	1	U	3
A. Monarchy			
B. Democratic Republic			
C. Theocracy			
D. Military state			
35. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?	1	U	4
A. Chief Justice			
B. Parliament			
C. President			
D. Prime Minister			
36. Which one of the following is a fundamental duty of an Indian citizen?	1	R	3
A. Pay taxes			
B. Vote in elections			
C. Protect public property			
D. Travel abroad			
37. The highest judicial authority in India is:	1	R	1
A. High Court			
B. Lok Adalat			
C. Supreme Court			
D. Parliament			
38. Who is the current Minister of Finance in India?	1	R	2
A. Amit Shah			
B. Nirmala Sitharaman			
C. Piyush Goyal			
D. Rajnath Singh			
39. The term 'Secular' means:	1	U	3
A. Opposing religion			
B. Supporting one religion			
C. Equal treatment of all religions by the State			
D. No religion allowed			
40. Panchayati Raj has how many tiers?	1	R	4
A. 2			
B. 4			
C. 3			
D. 1			
41. Which amendment is known as the “Mini Constitution”?	1	R	3
A. 44th			
B. 42nd			

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| C. 86th | D. 61st | | | |
| 42. A citizen can help solve social problems by: | | 1 | E | 3 |
| A. Ignoring them | B. Complaining only | | | |
| C. Participating in community programs | D. Moving to another country | | | |
| 43. Which emergency affects the economy of the country directly? | | 1 | U | 5 |
| A. National Emergency | B. State Emergency | | | |
| C. Financial Emergency | D. War Emergency | | | |
| 44. Cleanliness drives in cities mainly aim to solve which social problem? | | 1 | U | 3 |
| A. Traffic jams | B. Water shortage | | | |
| C. Waste management | D. Education | | | |
| 45. Directive Principles were borrowed from: | | 1 | R | 3 |
| A. USA | B. Germany | | | |
| C. Ireland | D. UK | | | |
| 46. The term “Secular” was added to the Preamble by: | | 1 | R | 3 |
| A. 44th Amendment | B. 73rd Amendment | | | |
| C. 42nd Amendment | D. 86th Amendment | | | |
| 47. What is a Constitution? | | 1 | R | 1 |
| A. set of religious rules | B. A set of financial rules | | | |
| C. A set of fundamental principles and laws | E. Set of corporate policies | | | |
| 48. Who is the current Prime Minister of India (as of 2025)? | | 1 | R | 3 |
| A. Narendra Modi | B. Amit Shah | | | |
| C. Rajnath Singh | D. Piyush Goyal | | | |
| 49. Creating awareness about clean drinking water in villages is an example of: | | 1 | U | 3 |
| A. Creating problems | B. Ignoring rights | | | |
| C. Social Responsibility | D. Wasting resources | | | |
| 50. Which one is a duty of a citizen? | | 1 | R | 3 |
| A. Destroying public property | B. Respecting the Constitution | | | |
| C. Ignoring social issues | D. Breaking traffic rules | | | |
