



End Term (Odd) Semester Examination June 2025

Roll no.....

Name of the Course and semester: B.Com II Semester

Name of the Paper: Indian Constitution

Exam Type : MCQ

PaperCode:MNG2

Time: 2 hour

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- (i) All the questions are compulsory.
- (ii) For each question, four options are provided (a, b, c, d). Only one option is correct.
- (iii) Each sub-question carries 01 (one marks.)

1. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution begins with the words:

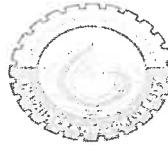
- a) "India, that is Bharat..."
- b) "We, the people of India..."
- c) "To secure to all its citizens..."
- d) "Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity..."

2. The idea of the Preamble in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the Constitution of which country?

- a) Canada
- b) Ireland
- c) United States of America
- d) United Kingdom

3. The Preamble declares India to be a:

- a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- b) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Monarchy
- c) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
- d) Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic



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4. The term "Socialist" was added to the Preamble by which amendment?

- a) 24th Amendment
- b) 42nd Amendment
- c) 44th Amendment
- d) 86th Amendment

5. The main objective of the Preamble is to:

- a) Define the powers of the Parliament
- b) Introduce the Constitution and state its objectives
- c) List the fundamental duties of citizens
- d) Outline the directive principles of state policy

6. The Constitution of India was adopted on:

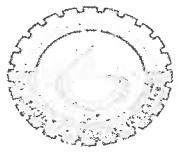
- a) 26th January 1950
- b) 26th November 1949
- c) 15th August 1947
- d) 9th December 1946

7. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly that framed the Indian Constitution?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

8. The Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was chaired by:

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad



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d) K.M. Munshi

9. The Constituent Assembly took approximately how many years to draft the Indian Constitution?

- a) 1 year
- b) 2 years, 11 months, 18 days
- c) 3 years
- d) 4 years

10. The concept of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" in the Preamble is inspired by the revolution of which country?

- a) American Revolution
- b) Russian Revolution
- c) French Revolution
- d) Glorious Revolution

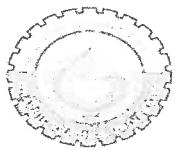
11. The term "Republic" in the Preamble signifies that:

- a) India has an elected head of state
- b) India has a hereditary monarch
- c) India is a member of the Commonwealth
- d) India has a strong military

12. Which of the following is NOT an objective stated in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

- a) Justice (social, economic, and political)
- b) Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship)
- c) Economic growth
- d) Equality (of status and opportunity)

13. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution ensures the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation through:



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- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles
- c) Fraternity
- d) Emergency Provisions

14. The concept of "procedure established by law" in the Indian Constitution was adopted from the Constitution of which country?

- a) Japan
- b) Germany
- c) Australia
- d) South Africa

15. How many members were there in the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution, including the Chairman?

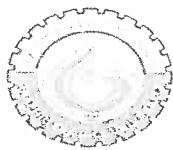
- a) 5
- b) 7
- c) 9
- d) 11

16. Fundamental Rights are found in which main section (Part) of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Part 2
- b) Part 3
- c) Part 4
- d) Part 5

17. The idea of Fundamental Rights in India came from the Constitution of which country?

- a) England
- b) United States of America (USA)
- c) Canada



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d) Ireland

18. If your Fundamental Rights are violated, can you go to court to protect them?

- a) Yes, you can go to court.
- b) No, you cannot go to court.
- c) Only the President can help.
- d) Only the Prime Minister can help.

19. The Right to Equality means everyone is equal before the law. This right is mainly found in which group of Articles?

- a) Articles 12 to 14
- b) Articles 14 to 18
- c) Articles 19 to 22
- d) Articles 23 to 24

20. Which Article of the Constitution makes 'untouchability' illegal and punishable?

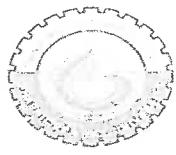
- a) Article 15
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 18

21. The Right to Freedom (Article 19) gives you the freedom to:

- a) Speak and express yourself freely.
- b) Live anywhere in India.
- c) Form groups or associations.
- d) All of the above.

22. Which Article protects your "right to life and personal freedom"?

- a) Article 20



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b) Article 21

c) Article 21A

d) Article 22

23. The Right to Education (making education a Fundamental Right for children) was added by which major amendment?

a) 42nd Amendment

b) 44th Amendment

c) 86th Amendment

d) 97th Amendment

24. Stopping human trafficking (selling people) and forced labor comes under which type of Fundamental Right?

a) Right to Equality

b) Right to Freedom

c) Right against Exploitation

d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

25. Which Article allows people to freely follow, practice, and spread their religion?

a) Article 23

b) Article 24

c) Article 25

d) Article 26

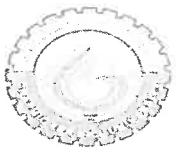
26. The "Writ of Habeas Corpus" is a legal order used to:

a) Make a government officer do their job.

b) Release a person who is illegally held in custody.

c) Cancel an old court order.

d) Stop a court from doing something outside its power.



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27. During a National Emergency, most Fundamental Rights can be temporarily stopped. But which two Articles usually cannot be suspended?

- a) Articles 19 and 20
- b) Articles 20 and 21
- c) Articles 21 and 22
- d) Articles 14 and 16

28. Which of these Fundamental Rights is only for Indian citizens, not for foreigners?

- a) The right to be treated equally by law (Article 14).
- b) Protection if you are accused of a crime (Article 20).
- c) The right to life and personal freedom (Article 21).
- d) Freedom of speech and expression (Article 19).

29. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are found in which main section (Part) of the Indian Constitution?

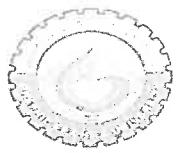
- a) Part 2
- b) Part 3
- c) Part 4
- d) Part 4A

30. The idea for DPSPs in India came from the Constitution of which country?

- a) England
- b) United States of America (USA)
- c) Ireland
- d) Canada

31. Can you go to court to force the government to follow DPSPs?

- a) Yes, you can go to court.
- b) No, you cannot go to court.



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- c) Only in special cases.
- d) Only the Supreme Court can decide.

32. What is the main aim or goal of the DPSPs?

- a) To make India a strong military power.
- b) To achieve social and economic fairness and well-being for people.
- c) To establish a one-party rule.
- d) To promote a single religion.

33. Which Article of the DPSP talks about setting up "Village Panchayats" (local self-government bodies)?

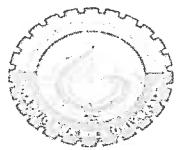
- a) Article 39
- b) Article 40
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 43

34. Which of these DPSPs is based on the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Having the same laws for all religions (Uniform Civil Code)
- b) Promoting peace between countries.
- c) Promoting small-scale industries in villages.
- d) Keeping the judiciary separate from the executive.

35. The DPSP that says the state should "promote international peace and security" is under which Article?

- a) Article 48
- b) Article 49
- c) Article 50
- d) Article 51



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36. The idea of "equal pay for equal work for both men and women" is mentioned in which Article of the DPSP?

- a) Article 38
- b) Article 39(d)
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 43

37. Which important amendment added a DPSP about "protecting and improving the environment, forests, and wildlife"?

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 86th Amendment
- d) 97th Amendment

38. Which of the following DPSP represents a "liberal-intellectual" principle (focusing on modern ideas)?

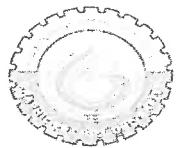
- a) Stopping the use of alcohol and harmful drugs.
- b) Organizing farming and animal rearing.
- c) Providing early care and education for young children (below six years).
- d) Having a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens.

39. Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution based on the recommendations of which committee?

- a) Sarkaria Committee
- b) Swaran Singh Committee
- c) Punchhi Commission
- d) Shah Commission

40. Fundamental Duties are:

- a) Enforceable by courts



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- b) Not enforceable by courts
- c) Always superior to Fundamental Rights
- d) Only for government officials

41. How many Fundamental Duties are there in the Indian Constitution currently?

- a) 8
- b) 10
- c) 11
- d) 12

42. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty?

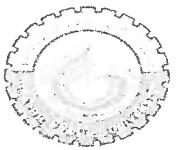
- a) To vote in elections
- b) To pay taxes
- c) To protect and improve the natural environment
- d) To criticize the government openly

43. The duty "to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom" is an example of:

- a) A political right
- b) A fundamental duty
- c) A directive principle
- d) A judicial power

44. Who is considered the nominal or de jure head of the Indian Union?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha



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45. The President of India is elected by:

- a) Direct election by the people
- b) Members of both Houses of Parliament only
- c) An Electoral College (elected members of Parliament and state assemblies)
- d) Members of Lok Sabha only

46. The President can be removed from office through a process called:

- a) Referendum
- b) No-confidence motion
- c) Impeachment
- d) Dissolution

47. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?

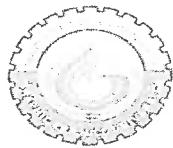
- a) The people of India
- b) The Lok Sabha
- c) The President
- d) The Chief Justice of India

48. Who acts as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States)?

- a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Vice-President of India
- d) The Chief Justice of India

49. If the office of the President falls vacant, who takes over as acting President until a new President is elected?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Justice of India



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- c) Vice-President
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

50. The President of India is the supreme commander of:

- a) The Parliament
- b) The Indian Armed Forces
- c) The Supreme Court
- d) The Council of Ministers

51. For an ordinary bill to become a law, whose assent (signature) is necessary after it passes both Houses of Parliament?

- A) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) President
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

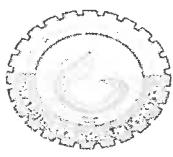
52. Who is the real executive authority and head of the government in India?

- a) President
- b) Vice-President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Attorney General

53. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to:

- a) The President
- b) The Rajya Sabha
- c) The Lok Sabha
- d) The Supreme Court

54. Ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the:



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a) Speaker of Lok Sabha

b) Chief Justice of India

c) Prime Minister

d) Leader of Opposition

55.If a no-confidence motion is passed against the Council of Ministers in the Lok Sabha, what happens?

a) Only the Prime Minister has to resign.

b) The entire Council of Ministers has to resign.

c) The President is removed.

d) The Lok Sabha is dissolved immediately.

56.The Lok Sabha is also known as:

a) The Council of States

b) The House of Elders

c) The House of the People

d) The Permanent House

57.Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by:

a) State Legislative Assemblies

b) Electoral College

c) The people of India through universal adult franchise

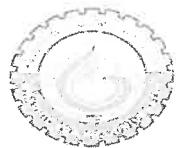
d) Members of Rajya Sabha

58.What is the normal term of a Lok Sabha session?

a) 4 years

b) 5 years

c) 6 years



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d) Permanent

59. Who presides over the sittings of the Lok Sabha?

- a) The Vice-President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Speaker
- d) The Chief Justice of India

60. A 'Money Bill' can only be introduced in which House of Parliament?

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
- d) Joint session of both Houses

61. The power to dissolve the Lok Sabha before its term ends rests with the:

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Speaker
- c) President (on advice of PM)
- d) Chief Justice of India

62. The Rajya Sabha is also known as:

- a) The House of the People
- b) The Lower House
- c) The Council of States
- d) The Temporary House

63. Members of the Rajya Sabha are primarily elected by:

- a) Direct election by the people
- b) Members of the State Legislative Assemblies

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c) Electoral College for President

d) The President of India

64.What is the normal term of a member of the Rajya Sabha?

a) 4 years

b) 5 years

c) 6 years

d) Permanent

65.Is the Rajya Sabha subject to dissolution?

a) Yes, it can be dissolved like the Lok Sabha.

b) No, it is a permanent house and not subject to dissolution.

c) Only during an emergency.

d) Only if the President decides.

66.How often do members of the Rajya Sabha retire?

a) All members retire every 5 years.

b) One-half of the members retire every 2 years.

c) One-third of the members retire every 2 years.

d) One-fourth of the members retire every 3 years.

67.Which is the highest judicial body in India?

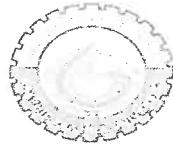
a) High Court

b) District Court

c) Supreme Court

d) Lok Adalat

68.Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?



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- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Parliament
- c) The President
- d) The Chief Justice of India

69. The Supreme Court has the power to review its own judgments. This is known as:

- a) Advisory jurisdiction
- b) Appellate jurisdiction
- c) Review jurisdiction
- d) Original jurisdiction

70. The Supreme Court acts as the guarantor and protector of:

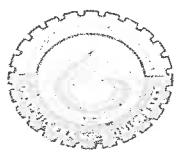
- a) The Parliament's laws
- b) The government's policies
- c) Fundamental Rights of citizens
- d) International treaties

71. The Supreme Court has the power to settle disputes between the Union (Central government) and the States. This is part of its:

- a) Appellate jurisdiction
- b) Advisory jurisdiction
- c) Original jurisdiction
- d) Writ jurisdiction

72. Who is the head of the Indian judiciary?

- a) The President
- b) The Law Minister
- c) The Chief Justice of India



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d) The Attorney General

74. Which writ is issued to release a person who has been unlawfully detained (held captive)?

a) Mandamus

b) Certiorari

c) Habeas Corpus

d) Quo-Warranto

75. Which writ is issued by a higher court to a lower court to stop it from exceeding its jurisdiction (power)?

a) Habeas Corpus

b) Mandamus

c) Prohibition

d) Quo-Warranto

76. If a public official fails to perform their legal duty, which writ can be issued to command them to do so?

a) Certiorari

b) Mandamus

c) Quo-Warranto

d) Habeas Corpus

77. Which writ literally means "by what authority" and is used to challenge a person's claim to a public office?

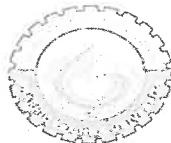
a) Certiorari

b) Mandamus

c) Prohibition

d) Quo-Warranto

77. Where is the highest court in a state located?



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a) Supreme Court

b) District Court

c) High Court

d) Local Court

78. Who appoints the judges of a High Court?

a) The Governor of the State

b) The Chief Minister of the State

c) The President (in consultation with CJI and Governor)

d) The Chief Justice of the High Court

79. High Courts have the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. This power is shared with which other court?

a) District Courts

b) Subordinate Courts

c) Supreme Court

d) Lok Adalats

80. Who has the power to initiate the process for amending (changing) the Indian Constitution?

a) Only the President

b) Only the Supreme Court

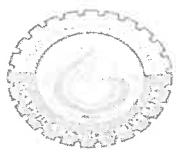
c) Either House of Parliament

d) Only State Assemblies

81. For most constitutional amendments, what kind of majority is required in both Houses of Parliament?

A) Simple majority (more than half of members present and voting)

b) Special majority (two-thirds of members present and voting, plus absolute majority of total strength)



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c) Unanimous vote

d) Majority of only the ruling party

82. Some amendments to the Constitution, especially those affecting federal structure (like states' powers), also require approval from a certain number of:

a) International organizations

b) High Courts

c) State Legislatures

d) Cabinet Ministers

83. Can the President refuse to give assent to a constitutional amendment bill that has been passed by both Houses of Parliament?

a) Yes, absolutely.

b) No, the President must give assent.

c) Only if the Supreme Court advises.

d) Only if the Prime Minister asks.

84. An amendment to the Constitution is considered a part of the original Constitution once it receives whose final approval?

a) Prime Minister

b) Speaker of Lok Sabha

c) Chief Justice of India

d) President

85. Which type of majority is generally needed for a simple change like creating a new state or altering state boundaries?

a) Special majority

b) Simple majority

c) Two-thirds majority with state ratification

d) Absolute majority



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86. Who is the nominal or titular head of a state government in India?

- a) Chief Minister
- b) Chief Justice of High Court
- c) Governor
- d) Chief Secretary

87. Who appoints the Governor of a state?

- a) The Chief Minister of the state
- b) The President of India
- c) The Prime Minister of India
- d) The Chief Justice of the state High Court

88. What is the normal term of office for a Governor?

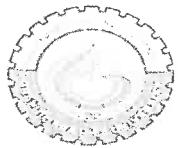
- a) 3 years
- b) 4 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 6 years

89. Who is the real executive head of the state government?

- a) Governor
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Advocate General
- d) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

90. Who appoints the Chief Minister of a state?

- a) The President
- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Governor



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d) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

91. The State Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:

- a) Governor
- b) Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)
- c) Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)
- d) High Court

92. If a no-confidence motion is passed against the Council of Ministers in the State Legislative Assembly, what happens?

- a) Only the Chief Minister has to resign.
- b) The entire Council of Ministers has to resign.
- c) The Governor is removed.
- d) The Legislative Assembly is dissolved immediately.

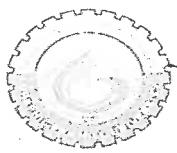
93. All executive actions of the state government are formally taken in the name of the:

- a) Chief Minister
- b) Chief Secretary
- c) Governor
- d) State's Advocate General

94. Which is the highest court in a state?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) District Court
- c) High Court
- d) Session Court

95. High Court judges can be removed from office by:



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- a) The Governor
- b) The Chief Minister
- c) The President, following a parliamentary procedure similar to Supreme Court judges.
- d) The Chief Justice of the High Court

96.What is the primary role of the District Courts and other subordinate courts in a state?

- a) To advise the High Court.
- b) To hear cases at the local level and deal with civil and criminal matters.
- c) To settle disputes between states.
- d) To appoint High Court judges.

97.Can a High Court give advisory opinions to the Governor or the state government?

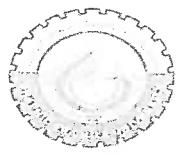
- a) Yes, always.
- b) No, it does not have advisory jurisdiction like the Supreme Court.
- c) Only if requested by the President.
- d) Only if the state legislature passes a resolution.

98.Who supervises the working of all subordinate courts and tribunals within its territorial jurisdiction?

- a) The Supreme Court
- b) The District Collector
- c) The High Court
- d) The Chief Minister

99.Which body has the power to form a new state or alter the boundaries of an existing state in India?

- a) The President of India



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- b) The Prime Minister
- c) The Parliament of India
- d) The Supreme Court of India

100. When a new state is formed or the boundary of an existing state is changed, what happens to the names of the states in the First Schedule of the Constitution?

- a) They remain unchanged.
- b) They are automatically updated.
- c) They need to be updated by a separate law.
- d) They are deleted.