

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

February / March 2025 Semester End Main Examinations

Course Title: Constitution of India and Professional Ethics **Duration: 1 hour**
Course code: 22MA1HSCIP **Max. Marks: 50**

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Answer all questions

$$50 \times 1 = 50$$

1. The term "We, the people of India" in the Preamble signifies which of the following?
 - Sovereignty of India
 - Republic of India
 - Democracy in India
 - Socialism in India
2. Which of the following words is included in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
 - Sovereign
 - Socialist
 - Secular
 - All of the above
3. The term "Justice" in the Preamble signifies which types of justice?
 - Economic Justice
 - Social Justice
 - Political Justice
 - All of the above
4. Which of the following words was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?
 - Socialist
 - Sovereignty
 - Democratic
 - Justice
5. Which of the following is the correct order of words mentioned in the Preamble?
 - Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 - Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
 - Secular, Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
 - Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Republic, Democratic
6. Which of the following is a Fundamental Right expressly guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
 - Right to Property
 - Right to Fraternity
 - Right to Freedom of Speech
 - Right to Vote
7. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality?
 - Article 14
 - Article 16
 - Article 15
 - All of the above
8. Which of the following is an exception to the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?
 - For Public Order
 - Defamation
 - Incitement to violence
 - All of the above
9. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution?
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Right to Property
 - Right to Education
10. Which of the following rights is considered a cultural and educational right under the Indian Constitution?
 - Right to Freedom of Religion
 - Right to Education

- c) Right to Protection of Language, Script, and Culture
- d) Right to Protection from Exploitation

11. Fundamental duty demands

- a) To abide by the constitution
- b) To work sincerely
- c) To avoid corruption
- d) To abide by moral rules

12. What is the remedy available for the breach of fundamental duties under the Constitution?

- a) Filing writ Petition
- b) Filing Criminal Complaint
- c) Filing Civil Suit
- d) No remedy

13. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution on the recommendation of

- a) Karan Singh Committee
- b) Charan Singh Committee
- c) Swaran Singh Committee
- d) Manmohan Singh Committee

14. This is not one of the fundamental duties

- a) To protect and improve the natural environment
- b) To develop the scientific temper
- c) To make scientific improvement
- d) To protect and improve lakes, rivers and wild life

15. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is enjoined by

- a) VII Schedule to the Constitution
- b) Judicial decision
- c) Directive Principles
- d) Preamble

16. Which Article of the Constitution directs the State governments to organize Village Panchayats

- a) Art 32
- b) Art 50
- c) Art 48
- d) Art 40

17. Which of the following is not a Directive Principle of the State Policy

- a) To separate the Judiciary from the Executive
- b) To develop the scientific temper
- c) To raise the level of nutrition
- d) To promote economic interests of weaker sections

18. The concept of welfare state is included in which part of the Indian Constitution

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) 4th Schedule of the Constitution
- c) The Preamble of the Constitution
- d) Fundamental Rights

19. What is the period of Lok Sabha

- a) Four years
- b) Six years
- c) Five years
- d) Three years

20. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India

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

21. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

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

22. When did the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India take place?

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

23. Which of the following was the main task of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Drafting the Indian Penal Code
- b) Framing the Constitution of India
- c) Drafting the Hindu Code Bill
- d) Establishing the Indian National Congress

24. In which year did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Indian Constitution?

- a) 1947
- b) 1949
- c) 1950
- d) 1948

25. Which of the following committees was responsible for the drafting of the Constitution of India?

- a) The Steering Committee
- b) The Drafting Committee
- c) The Constitution Committee
- d) The Legislative Committee

26. Which country is the source for the parliamentary system?

- a) England
- b) Russia
- c) China
- d) U.S.A.

27. What type of government system does the Indian Constitution provide for?

- a) Parliamentary System
- b) Presidential System
- c) Monarchical System
- d) Military System

28. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution regarding Fundamental Rights?

- a) Justiciable
- b) Non-justiciable
- c) Suspended permanently
- d) None of the above

29. Is there any separate citizenship of State in India?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) Under certain circumstances
- d) None of the above?

30. Which system of government is followed in India?

- a) Federal System
- b) Unitary System
- c) Centralized System
- d) Both unitary and federal

31. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President of India
- c) Parliament of India
- d) Election Commission of India

32. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Election Commission of India?

- a) Delimitation of constituencies
- b) Supervision of elections
- c) Appointment of Prime Minister
- d) Preparation of electoral rolls

33. The 61st Amendment of the Indian Constitution reduced the voting age from 21 to which age?

- a) 16
- b) 18
- c) 20
- d) 19

34. Which Amendment introduced the provision of the Municipalities and Panchayats to the Constitution?

- a) 74th Amendment
- b) 76th Amendment
- c) 77th Amendment
- d) 86th Amendment

35. The 77th Amendment of the Indian Constitution allows:

- a) Reservation in the Legislative Assemblies
- b) Reservation in government jobs
- c) Reservation in promotions for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)
- d) Reservation for backward classes in private sector jobs
