

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

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

February / March 2025 Semester End Main Examinations

D

Course Title: Constitution of India and Professional Ethics
Course code: 22MA1HSCIP

Duration: 1 hour
Max. Marks: 50

Answer all questions

50x1=50

- Which two houses, can have a joint sitting
a) Legislative Assembly and Parliament b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
c) Council of State and Legislative Council d) None of the above
- The minimum age for the members of Rajya Sabha is
a) 25 years b) 21 years c) 30 years d) 35 years
- Who is the head of the State Executive in an Indian state?
a) Prime Minister b) President of India c) Governor d) Chief Minister
- Who among the following appoints the Chief Minister of a state?
a) Governor b) President
c) Chief Justice of the State High Court d) State Legislature
- The State Legislative Assembly is also known as:
a) Rajya Sabha b) Vidhan Sabha c) Lok Sabha d) Legislative Council
- A State High Court has the power to issue which of the following types of writs?
a) Habeas Corpus b) Mandamus c) Certiorari d) All of the above
- Which type of emergency can be declared under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution?
a) Financial Emergency b) National Emergency
c) State Emergency d) None of the above
- Which of the following is NOT a condition for the proclamation of a National Emergency?
a) War b) External aggression c) Armed Rebellion d) Natural disaster
- Who declares the financial emergency
a) President b) Prime Minister c) Finance Minister d) None of the above
- The Election Commission of India is responsible for conducting elections to which of the following?
a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) State Legislative Assemblies d) All of the above
- 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

12. 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
13. 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
14. In which year did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Indian Constitution?
a) 1947 b) 1949 c) 1950 d) 1948
15. 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
16. Which country is the source for the parliamentary system?
a) England b) Russia c) China d) U.S.A.
17. What type of government system does the Indian Constitution provide for?
a) Parliamentary System b) Presidential System
c) Monarchical System d) Military System
18. 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
19. Is there any separate citizenship of State in India
a) No b) Yes c) Under certain circumstances d) None of the above?
20. Which system of government is followed in India?
a) Federal System b) Unitary System
c) Centralized System d) Both unitary and federal
21. Fundamental duty demands
a) To abide by the constitution b) To work sincerely
c) To avoid corruption d) To abide by moral rules
22. 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
23. 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
24. 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

25. Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is enjoined by
a) VII Schedule to the Constitution b) Judicial decision
c) Directive Principles d) Preamble
26. 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
27. 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
28. 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
29. What is the period of Lok Sabha
a) Four years b) Six years c) Five years d) Three years
30. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India
a) The Prime Minister b) The President
c) The Parliament d) The Governor
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
36. Which of the following is an example of a risk in engineering projects?
a) Following ethical codes b) Meeting project deadlines
c) Structural failure due to design flaws d) Following the safety regulations
37. This is not impediment to responsibility
a) Fear b) Self-deception c) Ignorance d) Self respect

38. Engineers can use codes of ethics as guide lines to
a) Resolve the conflicts b) Formulate the problem
c) Shift the responsibility d) Overcome the work pressure
39. Microscopic vision is
a) Is essential to an engineer b) Is essential to understand the amount of risk involved
c) Limits the perception of a professional
d) None of these
40. _____ is one of the conceptions of responsibility
a) Minimalist view b) Virtues c) Money d) Fame
41. The term "We, the people of India" in the Preamble signifies which of the following?
a) Sovereignty of India b) Republic of India
c) Democracy in India d) Socialism in India
42. Which of the following words is included in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?
a) Sovereign b) Socialist c) Secular d) All of the above
43. The term "Justice" in the Preamble signifies which types of justice?
a) Economic Justice b) Social Justice c) Political Justice d) All of the above
44. Which of the following words was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?
a) Socialist b) Sovereignty c) Democratic d) Justice
45. Which of the following is the correct order of words mentioned in the Preamble?
a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
b) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
c) Secular, Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
d) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Republic, Democratic
46. Which of the following is a Fundamental Right expressly guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
a) Right to Property b) Right to Fraternity
c) Right to Freedom of Speech d) Right to Vote
47. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality?
a) Article 14 b) Article 16 c) Article 15 d) All of the above
48. Which of the following is an exception to the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression?
a) For Public Order b) Defamation c) Incitement to violence d) All of the above
49. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution?
a) Right to Equality b) Right to Freedom of Religion
c) Right to Property d) Right to Education
50. Which of the following rights is considered a cultural and educational right under the Indian Constitution?
a) Right to Freedom of Religion
b) Right to Education
c) Right to Protection of Language, Script, and Culture
d) Right to Protection from Exploitation
