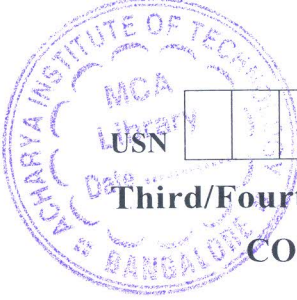


# CBCS SCHEME

21CIP37/21CIP47



USN

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Question Paper Version : A

**Third/Fourth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2024**

## CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

[Time: 1 hrs.]

[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. India is,  
a) A Secular state      b) Communal country      c) Theocratic      d) None of these
  2. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?  
a) 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949      b) 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1950  
c) 9<sup>th</sup> Dec 1946      d) 15<sup>th</sup> Aug 1947
  3. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?  
a) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad      b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
c) B N Rao      d) None of these
  4. How many articles do we have in Indian Constitution?  
a) 395      b) 400      c) 420      d) 430
  5. When was the Indian Constitution came in to effect?  
a) 1945      b) 1950      c) 1975      d) 1949
  6. Our Indian Constitution is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Written constitution.      b) Evolved constitution      c) Both (a) and (b)      d) None of these
  7. Universal Adult Franchise shows that India is  
a) Secular      b) Democratic      c) Sovereignty      d) Socialist
  8. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in,  
a) 1945      b) 1946      c) 1947      d) 1948
  9. How many parts do we have in our Constitution?  
a) 22 parts      b) 24 parts      c) 23 parts      d) 18 parts

10. Our Indian constitution is described as,  
 a) Partly rigid  
 b) Partly flexible  
 c) Both (a) and (b)  
 d) None of these
11. Which of the following words were introduced to preamble under the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment?  
 a) Socialist  
 b) Secular  
 c) Integrity  
 d) All of these
12. Which of the following is described as the soul of the Indian Constitution?  
 a) Preamble  
 b) Fundamental rights  
 c) Fundamental duties  
 d) All of these
13. Who framed the objectives Resolution?  
 a) Mahatma Gandhi  
 b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 c) B N Rao  
 d) None of these
14. Who was the Chairman of the constituent Assembly?  
 a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 b) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad  
 c) Nehru  
 d) T T Krishnamachari
15. Which parts of our constitution deals with official language?  
 a) Part IV  
 b) Part XV  
 c) Part XVII  
 d) Part XVIII
16. Which of the following amendment introduced the urban local governing bodies to the constitution?  
 a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
 b) 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 c) 76<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 d) None of these
17. Which of the following is described as pillars of the Indian Constitution?  
 a) Executive system  
 b) Judicial system  
 c) Legislative system  
 d) All of these
18. How many Fundamental Rights do we have in our constitution?  
 a) Four  
 b) Five  
 c) Six  
 d) Eight
19. Begar means,  
 a) involuntary work  
 b) human traffic king  
 c) moral abandonment  
 d) None of these
20. Which of the following fundamental right prohibits child labour?  
 a) Right to Equality  
 b) Right to freedom  
 c) Right against Exploitation  
 d) Right to constitutional Remedies
21. Which of the following article deal with equal justice and free legal aid to the citizens?  
 a) Article 38  
 b) Article 39 (a)  
 c) Article 39A  
 d) None
22. Which of the Articles are provided under Part III?  
 a) Article 12 to 35  
 b) Article 14 to 32  
 c) Article 36 to 51  
 d) None
23. Which of the following right confers upon the citizen to approach the court of law for protection of fundamental rights?  
 a) Right to Equality  
 b) Right to constitutional Remedies  
 c) Right to freedom  
 d) Right to Cultural and Education



24. Which of the Article abolished the untouchability?  
a) Article 14                      b) Article 15                      c) Article 18                      d) Article 17
25. Directive principles of state policy are \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Justiceable                      b) Non-justiceable                      c) Both (a) and (b)                      d) None
26. How many administrative lists are there in our constitution?  
a) One                      b) Two                      c) Three                      d) Four
27. Which of the following schedule deals with the allocation of seats in Council of states?  
a) III Schedule                      b) IV Schedule                      c) V Schedule                      d) VI Schedule
28. Which Article deals with the Provision to have President?  
a) Article 53                      b) Article 52                      c) Article 74                      d) Article 80
29. What is the retirement age of the Judge of Supreme Court?  
a) 35 years                      b) 62 years                      c) 65 years                      d) 70 years
30. What is the maximum strength of Rajyasabha?  
a) 245                      b) 250                      c) 280                      d) 300
31. How many times the President can return a Non Bill for reconsideration?  
a) Once                      b) Twice                      c) Thrice                      d) Four times
32. Which of the following is an appointed state minister?  
a) President                      b) Governor                      c) MLA                      d) MP
33. How many members can be nominated to Rajyasabha?  
a) 10                      b) 12                      c) 15                      d) 20
34. How many members represent Karnataka in Loksabha?  
a) 10                      b) 15                      c) 28                      d) 30
35. Who elects the speaker of Loksabha?  
a) Member of Loksabha                      b) Member of Rajyasabha  
c) MLA's                      d) None of these
36. The chief election commissioner is appointed by the,  
a) Prime Minister of India                      b) President of India  
c) Chief Justice of India                      d) Parliament member in India
37. Which of the following states have Bicameral Legislature?  
a) Maharashtra                      b) Rajasthan                      c) Gujarat                      d) All of these
38. The interval between the two sessions of the Parliament must not be more than \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1 month                      b) 4 month                      c) 6 months                      d) 7 months
39. Which of the following article deals with Presidents rule?  
a) Article 352                      b) Article 356                      c) Article 360                      d) Article 300
40. Which of the article deal with Right to Property as a legal right?  
a) Article 350                      b) Article 300A                      c) Article 39A                      d) None

