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**First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2016/Jan.2017**  
**Constitution of India and Professional Ethics**

**(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

Time: 2 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. 'Legislature' means
 

a) Body of Administrator	b) Body of law making
c) Body of Ministers	d) Body of governors
  2. The ultimate source of authority of India.
 

a) The people	b) The supreme court of India
c) The constitution	d) The Government
  3. Full form of PIL is,
 

a) Private Interest Litigation	b) Public Interest Legislation
c) Public Interest Litigation	d) None of these
  4. A political party is accorded status of an opposition party in Lok Sabha if it captures atleast.
 

a) 15%	b) 20%	c) 18%	d) 10%
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  5. Engineering ethics is a,
 

a) Natural ethics	b) Preventive ethics
c) Developing ethics	d) Scientifically developed ethics
  6. Patent holder does not allow others to use patented information for \_\_\_\_\_ years from date of filing.
 

a) 50 years	b) 75 years	c) 20years	d) 100 years
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  7. Conflict of interest may be
 

a) Potential	b) False	c) Created	d) Imaginary
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  8. The formulae of a soft drink is an example of,
 

a) Trade mark	b) Copy right	c) Patent	d) Trade secret
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9. For an ethical engineer, responsibility is,  
 a) Moral responsibility  
 b) Legal responsibility  
 c) Both legal and moral  
 d) Social responsibility
10. Present chief justice of India is,  
 a) Mr. H. Lakshminaraswamy Dattu  
 b) Homi Kapadia  
 c) Balakrishnan  
 d) Markandeya Katju
11. Constitution of this country is the oldest and the shortest,  
 a) Germany  
 b) UK  
 c) Japan  
 d) USA
12. 'Amend' means  
 a) Make the meaning more clear  
 b) Omit  
 c) Remove the difficulties  
 d) Make the object of the act more clear
13. Who made the constitution of India?  
 a) The Indian parliament  
 b) The British parliament  
 c) All state assemblies  
 d) The constituent assembly
14. Our constitution was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_ and came into effect on \_\_\_\_\_,  
 a) 26<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1949 : 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1950  
 b) 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1950 : 26<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1949  
 c) 15<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1948 : 15<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1950  
 d) 15<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1950 : 15<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1947
15. Balwanth Rai Mehtha committee was appointed in,  
 a) 1958  
 b) 1956  
 c) 1960  
 d) 1972
16. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments which came into effect in,  
 a) 1972  
 b) 1997  
 c) 1962  
 d) 1993
17. The self governing rural local bodies are known in India as,  
 a) Lok Pal institutions  
 b) Lok Adalat institutions  
 c) Panchyati Raj institution  
 d) All of these
18. The international co-operative alliance defines a cooperative as,  
 a) an autonomous association  
 b) an government association  
 c) a rich class people association  
 d) a poor class people association.
19. The Mac lagan committee advocated that,  
 a) there should be one cooperative for every village  
 b) there should be one cooperative for every town  
 c) there should be one cooperation for every district.  
 d) All of these
20. Which is the commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes of the society?  
 a) Narasimhan  
 b) Nanavathi  
 c) Mandal  
 d) Singhvi
21. Who appoints the Attorney general of India?  
 a) Chief Justice of India  
 b) President  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Union Minister of Law
22. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?  
 a) Right of liberty  
 b) Right to equality  
 c) Right to religion  
 d) Right to property

23. The constitution does not protect the right of the minority with regard to,  
 a) Cult                                 b) Culture                                 c) Script                                 d) Language
24. This is not a writ  
 a) Writ of Prevention                                 b) Writ of Habeas Corpus  
 c) Writ of Certiorari                                 d) Writ of Mandamus
25. The directive principles of state policy are  
 a) Justiciable                                 b) Non Justiciable                                 c) Only some directive principles are justiciable  
 d) None of these
26. Modern states are generally considered as,  
 a) Police state                                 b) Dictatorial state                                 c) Socialistic state                                 d) Welfare state
27. A citizen can directly move the supreme court for any violation of fundamental rights under the article \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Article 30                                 b) Article 31                                 c) Article 32                                 d) Article 29
28. The constituent assembly on Aug. 29, 1947 appointed a drafting committee under the Chairmanship of  
 a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar                                 b) Sri Sardar Patel  
 c) Sri B. G. Tilak                                 d) Pt. Jawaharalal Nehru
29. The preamble of the constitution of India has been amended so far.  
 a) Four times                                 b) Thrice                                 c) Twice                                 d) Once
30. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution by the \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 1978                                 b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act 1976  
 c) 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 1980                                 d) 46<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 1982
31. To respect the National Flag and National Anthem is a,  
 a) Directive principle of the state                                 b) Fundamental right of every citizen  
 c) Fundamental duty of every citizen                                 d) None of these
32. The Indian Judiciary is a,  
 a) Highest law-making body                                 b) Single and integrated judicial system  
 c) Dependent judicial system                                 d) None of the above
33. The president of India has power to issue ordinances when  
 a) The parliament is not in session                                 b) There is a national emergency  
 c) The Lok Sabha has been dissolved                                 d) None of these
34. 'Railways' is a subject under \_\_\_\_\_ list  
 a) State list                                 b) Residuary list                                 c) Concurrent list                                 d) Union list
35. Who interprets the Indian Constitution?  
 a) Parliament                                 b) President                                 c) Supreme Court                                 d) Prime Minister

36. Can a person act as Governor of more than one state  
 a) No  
 b) Yes  
 c) Only for period of one year  
 d) Only for period for two years
37. The membership of Legislative Assembly of state varies between  
 a) 60 and 500  
 b) 100 and 300  
 c) 150 and 450  
 d) 100 and 400
38. In India, the citizens have been given the right to vote on the basis of,  
 a) Education  
 b) Property qualification  
 c) Duration of stay in country  
 d) Age
39. NSPE denotes,  
 a) National scheme for professional ethics  
 b) National sectorwise programme efficiency  
 c) National society for professional engineers  
 d) National scheme for professional engineers.
40. Retaining only those result that fit the theory and discarding others is,  
 a) Cooking  
 b) Trimming  
 c) Forging  
 d) Plagiarism
41. Cultural and educational rights under Article 29 and 30 are also called as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Moral Rights  
 b) Minority Rights  
 c) Legal Rights  
 d) Majority Rights
42. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged by the constitution?  
 a) Four  
 b) Two  
 c) Only one  
 d) Three
43. The states that first implemented the Panchayati Raj in 1959 were,  
 a) Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat  
 b) Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan  
 c) Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh  
 d) Rajasthan and Karnataka
44. Who conceived the concept of Gram Swaraj?  
 a) Mahatma Gandhi  
 b) Swami Dayanand  
 c) Vinoba Bhave  
 d) Jaya Praksh Narain
45. Who is the present Governor of Karnataka?  
 a) T. N. Chaturvedi  
 b) V. S. Ramadevi  
 c) Rameshwar Thakur  
 d) Vajubhai Rudabhai Vala
46. Which one of the following types of emergency has not yet declared, till now?  
 a) National Emergency  
 b) Financial Emergency  
 c) State Emergency  
 d) None of these
47. The cabinet mission came to India in  
 a) 1944  
 b) 1945  
 c) 1946  
 d) 1943
48. What can be the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament?  
 a) Three months  
 b) Six months  
 c) Four months  
 d) One year
49. Chief Minister is appointed by the  
 a) Governor  
 b) Chief Minister  
 c) The State Legislature  
 d) None of these
50. Which of the following is not an intellectual property?  
 a) Copy right  
 b) Trade secrets  
 c) Patent  
 d) Land property

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