



First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2019/Jan.2020
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.

1. The preamble of the Indian constitution proclaims _____
 a) The opinions of the framers
 b) The abolition of monarchy
 c) Objectives of the constitution
 d) The achievements of martyns
2. The constituent Assembly of India started its work in 1946 and completed its work in
 a) Jan. 1949
 b) Nov. 1949
 c) March 1949
 d) Dec. 1947
3. Directive principles of state policy were incorporate constitution with a view to :
 a) Provide a strong central government
 b) Ensure a federal government in the country
 c) Raise the living standards of the downtrodden
 d) Establish a welfare state
4. Sovereignty in a democracy rests with the :
 a) President
 b) People
 c) Vice-president
 d) Chief justice of supreme court
5. No child below the age of 'fourteen' shall be employed :
 a) In any office
 b) In any house
 c) In any industry
 d) None of above
6. Boundaries of state can be altered by :
 a) Union government
 b) State government
 c) President of India
 d) Union and State government together
7. Fundamental duties are applicable to all
 a) States
 b) Citizens
 c) Persons
 d) Foreigners

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8. The President of Indian is elected by :
 a) The central government
 b) The vice – president
 c) An electoral government
 d) Chief justice of supreme court
9. 'Veto' is the power with hold or refuse assent to legislation by the _____
 a) President
 b) Vice president
 c) Prime-minister
 d) Governor
10. The vice-president of India discharges the duties of president in case of _____
 a) His resignation
 b) His absence due to illness
 c) His death
 d) All the above
11. A public authority is directed to discharge public duty by issuing a writ of _____
 a) Mandamus
 b) Certiorari
 c) Habeas corpus
 d) Quo-warranto
12. India has a _____
 a) Direct democracy
 b) Monarchy
 c) Parliamentary democracy
 d) Presidential democracy.
13. Reducing the amount of sentence without changing the character of punishment is called :
 a) Remission
 b) Reprieve
 c) Respite
 d) Commutation
14. The vice-president of India holds the _____ rank according to the Indian constitution
 a) 1st
 b) 2nd
 c) 3rd
 d) 4th
15. The Rajya Sabha from amongst its own members elects :
 a) Its deputy chairman
 b) Its speaker
 c) Its chairman
 d) Its deputy speaker
16. The ministers hold office during the pleasure of the president which in fact means during the pleasure of :
 a) The Lok Sabha
 b) The Rajya Sabha
 c) The prime minister
 d) The parliament
17. 'Forging' means _____
 a) Strengthening things by special process
 b) Inventing research data which are reported
 c) Mixing materials under high pressure
 d) Signing in the name of some other persons.
18. Fundamental duties were in corporate in the constitution on the recommendation of :
 a) The Charansingh committee
 b) Karan Singh committee
 c) Venkata Raman committee
 d) Swaran Singh committee
19. The Attorney General o India is appointed by :
 a) President
 b) Prime minister
 c) Vice-president
 d) Law minister
20. A national emergency can remain in operation with approval of parliament for _____
 a) A maximum period of two year
 b) An indefinite period
 c) a maximum period of six months
 d) a maximum period of three years
21. Power to extend the jurisdiction of high court vests with :
 a) President
 b) Supremecourt
 c) Chief justice of S.C
 d) Parliament

22. Indian constitution is recognized as :
 a) Parliamentary
 b) Federal in form and unitary in spirit
 c) Presidential
 d) All the above
23. The speaker of the Lok Sabha _____
 a) Is elected among the members of Lok Sabha
 b) Is elected among the members of Rajya Sabha
 c) Is appointed by the president
 d) Is appointed by the chief justice of supreme court.
24. The election commissioners are appointed by the :
 a) The chief justice of India
 b) The prime minister
 c) The president
 d) The vice-president
25. Among the following amendments which is considered as mini constitution?
 a) 24th
 b) 44th
 c) 25th
 d) 42nd
26. Financial emergency can be proclaimed under the article :
 a) 352
 b) 356
 c) 360
 d) 358
27. 'Plagiarism' means :
 a) Using intellectual property of others without their permission
 b) Misusing the truth by deception
 c) Trespassing against immovable property
 d) All the above
28. Indian constitution says 'untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited : this is provided under _____
 a) Right to liberty
 b) Right to freedom
 c) Right against exploitation
 d) Right to equality
29. The contingency fund of the state is operated by _____
 a) The chief minister
 b) The governor
 c) The state finance minister
 d) The chief justice of high court
30. Risk of harm equal to probability of producing benefit is _____
 a) Inevitable risk
 b) Risk which cannot be accepted
 c) Accepted risk
 d) None of these
31. The chief minister of state is appointed by the _____
 a) Governor
 b) Speaker
 c) Chief justice of high court
 d) deputy chief minister
32. One third of members of Rajya Sabha retire _____
 a) Every four years
 b) Every three years
 c) Every year
 d) Every two years
33. 'Cooking' means _____
 a) Making irrelevant statements
 b) Retaining results which fit the theory
 c) Misleading the public about the quality of product
 d) Boiling under pressure

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34. One of the salient features of our constitution is _____
 a) Partly rigid and partly flexible b) Fully flexible
 c) Fully rigid d) Not a written document
35. The executive powers of the Zilla Panchayat vested with the _____
 a) Assistant commissioner b) District commissioner
 c) Chief executive officer d) All the above
36. During national emergency, Indian federation turns into _____
 a) Unitary b) Federal c) Quasi-Federal d) Quasi-Unitary
37. In India political parties are given recognition by the _____
 a) Law commission b) President
 c) Chief justice of supreme court d) Election commission
38. The letters 'NABARD' stand for _____
 a) National Bank for Rural Development
 b) National Bank for Urban Development
 c) National Bank for Regional Development
 d) National Bank for Rivers Development
39. According to Marriage Act of 1954 the age is fixed at ___ years for men and ___ years for women
 a) 25 and 20 b) 22 and 19 c) 21 and 18 d) 20 and 19
40. The concept 'Emergency Provision' was borrowed from the constitution of _____
 a) Germany b) Britain c) Scotland d) Canada
41. One of the aims of Engineering Ethics is to _____
 a) Acquire new skills in engineering
 b) Stimulate the moral imagination
 c) Inspire engineers to acquire new knowledge
 d) Make engineers to acquire new knowledge
42. The minimum age to contest for the election of legislative assembly is _____
 a) 25 years b) 20 years c) 30 years d) 18 years
43. Constitution protects the minorities _____
 a) Religious rights b) Culture c) Political rights d) All the above
44. Reservation to women and other backward classes provided in _____
 a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha
 c) State legislature d) Local self government
45. One person :
 a) May be appointed as Governor of any number of states
 b) May be appointed as Governor of two states
 c) Cannot be appointed as Governor of two states
 d) None of these
46. Gram panchayat is a completely _____ body
 a) Elected b) Nominated c) Selected d) None of these

