	1				r :				
		•	•						
			ŀ						
			ľ	l :					
WITCHEAT								1	
				,					
COL	l 1						1 1		

## VII / VIII Semester B.E Degree Examination, December 2011 CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS (COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 3 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 100

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1.	Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening the circles.				
2.	Fill up the initial details like USN, Question Paper Version Code, Signature etc.				
3.	For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle				
	corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.				
4.	Marking two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.				
5.	Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly				
	prohibited.				
1.	Who is the custodian of 'Contingency Fund' of India?  a) Prime Minister b) President c) Finance Minister d) Speaker				
2.	How many members of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha will constitute a quorum to transact business?				
2 3	a) $\frac{1}{6}$ b) $\frac{1}{10}$ c) $\frac{1}{3}$ d) $\frac{1}{2}$				
3.	Who is the first woman film star nominated to Rajya Sabha?  a) Vaijayanti Mala b) Meenakumari c) Nargis Dutt d) Nutan				
4.	In what circumstances the parliament is described as 'Hung Parliament'?  a) When no single party obtains clear majority  b) When Prime Minister submits his resignation  c) When the Council of Ministry is not yet formed  d) None				
5.	<ul> <li>The President can Promulgate an ordinance only</li> <li>a) When the bill is pending before the parliament</li> <li>b) When there is disagreement between the two houses</li> <li>c) When the parliament is not in session</li> <li>d) When the bill is proposed but the parliament had refused to pass</li> </ul>				
6.	The Comptroller and Auditor General of India acts as the friend, philosopher and guide to				
	a) Committee on 'Public undertakings' b) Estimates Committee c) Public Accounts Committee d) All the Committees				
7.	How many seats are reserved for the union territories in Lok Sabha? a) 25 b) 30 c) 35 d) 20				

8.	Who is the Chairman of Planning Commission?  a) President b) Vice President c) Speaker d) Prime Minister
9.	The Presidential address is prepared and cleared by  a) Prime Minister's office b) President's office c) A panel of experts d) A parliamentary committee
10.	What does the 'Professional Ethics' deal?  a) It deals with legal standards b) It deals with the official matters c) It deals with business aspects d) It deals with the ethical standards accepted by the professional community
11.	If the office of president and vice-president fall vacant simultaneously, who discharges the functions of presidential office?  a) Election Commissioner b) Attorney General c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha d) Chief Justice of India
12.	Plagiarism means a) Research for the creation of news ideas b) Knitting a theory to support your arguments c) Copying wanted information from different sources d) Use of intellectual property of others
13.	The purpose of including 'Directive Principles' in the Constitution of India is  a) To check arbitrary action of the Governments b) To establish a secular state  c) To establish a welfare state d) To provide opportunities for the development
14.	The minimum age prescribed for the membership of Rajya Sabha a) 25 years b) 21 years c) 30 years d) 40 years
15.	Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of president?  a) Governor  b) Election Commissioner  c) Prime Minister  d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
16.	How many members are nominated by the governor to the legislature council in the state?  a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sanctioned strength b) $\frac{1}{6}$ of the sanctioned strength c) $\frac{1}{10}$ of the sanctioned strength d) No powers to nominate
17.	The council of ministers are responsible only to  a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha c) President of India d) Chief Justice of India
18.	Who administers oath of office to newly elected members of Lok Sabha?  a) Speaker b) President c) Chief Justice d) Pro-Tem Speaker
19.	Parliament of India consists of  a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha b) Only Lok Sabha c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President of India d) No statement is true
20.	What is the sanctioned strength of Lok Sabha?  a) 543 + 2 b) 545 + 2 c) 550 + 2 d) 555 + 2
21.	Who other than members of the parliament can participate in the proceedings of parliament?  a) President of India b) Attorney General of India c) Chief-Justice of India d) None

22.	If a law made by the parliament is in consistent with the law made by a state legislatur on a concurrent subject, which law would prevail.  a) Union law  b) State law  c) Differences are sorted out in a joint setting  d) Both the laws are scrapped
23.	Who can be eligible to contest Lok Sabha elections?  a) Any person residing in India b) Any citizen of India c) Any citizen whose name is included in the electoral roll d) None
24.	How many members are nominated to the legislative assembly from Anglo Indian community  a) One  b) Two  c) Three  d) No provision for nomination
25.	What disqualifies a person to contest Lok Sabha elections?  a) Migration to another state b) Marriage with a foreign woman c) Acquisition of citizenship of a foreign state d) None of the above
26.	Which of the following legislative body is not subjected to dissolution?  a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha c) Legislative Assembly d) All are subject to dissolution.
27.	Who presides over the Joint – sittings of parliament?  a) Vice – president b) President c) Speaker d) Any one of the above.
28.	Who is the custodian of Fundamental Rights?  a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India. c) Parliament of India d) Supreme court and High court of India.
29.	Which constitutional amendment provided fundamental duties?  a) 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment b) 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendment c) 84 <sup>th</sup> Amendment d) No duties are incorporated.
30.	Judicial Review means:  a) Examining the actions of executives.  b) Reviewing the lower court Judgment.  c) Reviewing the laws passed by legislatives.  d) No such power is enjoyed by Indian Judiciary.
31.	Specification of space for advertisements in a news paper by the state.  a) Violates right to speech and expression b) It amounts to reasonable restriction c) Competent authority has right to regulate d) No answer is true.
32.	Self – incriminating evidence in a criminal case  a) Sufficient for awarding punishment b) Not admissible in courts of law c) It is considered as evidence d) Evidence is a evidence, whether it is obtained by force or fraud.
33.	What is the "Income limit, fixed for the determination of" Creamy – Layer?  a) Two lakhs b) Two lakhs fifty thousand c) Three lakhs d) Four lakhs fifty thousand.
34.	The subject 'Education, has been shifted to a) State list to Union list b) Union list to State list c) State list to Concurrent list d) None of the above

35.	Boundaries of a state can be altered by  a) State Government b) Union and State Government together c) Union Government without the consent of state d) Boundaries of a state are unchangeable.
36.	Special provisions for the advancement of other Backward – classes, can be made on the basis of  a) Economic backwardness  b) Social and Educational backwardness  c) Constitution prohibits such classification  d) Such provisions would violate the right to equality.
37.	Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of a) Fifty eight years b) Sixty years c) Sixty two years d) Sixty five years.
38.	Election commissioners are appointed by  a) The Prime Minister b) The President of India c) Chief Justice of India d) The president on the aid and advice of council of Ministers.
39.	Prohibition of 'Street - vending, by the state  a) Reasonable restriction  b) Affects right to profession and trade c) Street - vending amounts to street nuisance d) Necessary in the interest of General public
40.	The Judges of the Supreme court and High courts are removed by  a) The president of India  b) The Prime Minister  c) Parliament through the process of Impeachment  d) Chief Justice of India
41.	The chief constitutional function of the Public Service Commission is  a) Recruitment b) Appointment c) Promotion d) Controlling agency of Civil Service.
<b>42</b> .	Civil servants hold office  a) On permanent basis b) During the pleasure of president c) Temporary basis d) During the pleasure of government of the day.
13.	President - Rule, can be imposed  a) Soon after losing the majority b) On the grounds of corruption c) In efficiency of the state Government. d) When the constitutional machinery of the state breaks down.
14.	Which constitutional amendment provided constitutional status to Panchayat-Raj-institutions?  a) 93 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment b) 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendment c) 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment d) 73 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment
15.	'Fault – Tree, test is used  a) To assess the risk  b) To trace the fault  c) To assess the accuracy  d) No such test exists.
16.	One of the basic attitude towards responsibility  a) Absolute Responsibility  b) Reasonable Care c) Legal and Ethical responsibility  d) Strict responsibility.

47.	The president of India submits his resignation in writing addressed to  a) The Speaker b) Vice President c) Prime Minister d) Chief Justice of Supreme court
48.	President of India shall proclaim Emergency,  a) On the advice of parliament  b) On the advice of Prime Minister.
	<ul><li>c) President can decide on his own without any body's advice.</li><li>d) On the aid and advice of council of Ministers communicated in writings.</li></ul>
49.	Council of Ministers, shall not exceed  a) 20% of the strength of Parliament c) 15% of the strength of Lok Sabha d) No such limit exists.
50.	Who settles the disputes arising between Union and States?  a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India c) Supreme Court of India d) None.
51.	A motion for the removal of a Supreme court judge can be moved only when  a) The motion is signed by 25 members of Lok Sabha.  b) 50 members of Lok Sabha  c) 75 members of Lok Sabha  d) 100 members of Lok Sabha.
52.	What amounts to curtailment of "Freedom of speech and expression"?  a) Subjecting the press to taxation b) Subjecting to general Labour Laws c) Applications service rules to press employees. d) Imposing a limit on the circulation.
53.	How many subjects are allocated to the Union Government under the distribution of powers?  a) 99  b) 61  c) 52  d) Union government can legislate on any subject.
54.	Reservation to the women and other backward classes provided in  a) State Legislatures b) Parliament c) Local Self Governments d) No such provision.
55.	One of the characteristics of profession is  a) Hard and honest work  b) Extensive training c) Regulated by morality and justice d) Based on integrity, honesty and public utility
56.	Free and compulsory education is made a Fundamental Right for children of a) 6 to 10 years age b) 6 to 18 years age. c) 5 to 12 years age d) 6 to 14 years age.
57.	"Partition would take place on my dead body" whose statements is it?  a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Mohamad Ali Jinha d) Mahatma Gandhiji
58.	<ul> <li>The Extra ordinary situation in which parliament can make a law for a state.</li> <li>a) When a state legislative is incompetent to make a suitable law.</li> <li>b) When no party has clear majority in the legislature.</li> <li>c) While emergency is proclaimed, parliament can legislate.</li> <li>d) Making a law on the state subject is unconstitutional.</li> </ul>

59.	Who was chiefly responsible for integrating more than 565 princely states?  a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel b) Mahatma Gandhiji c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
60.	Directive principles of state policy  a) Can be enforced in any court  b) Can not be enforced in any court  c) Can be enforced in High court and Supreme court  d) No statement is true.
61.	Which of the following laws are not applicable to all the citizens of India?  a) Criminal laws b) Constitutional laws c) Personal laws d) Judge – made – laws
62.	The verdict of 'Military – Tribunal'.  a) Can be appeared in the High Court b) Can be appealed in the Supreme Court.  c) Not subject to appeal in any court d) All the statements are false.
63.	The only judge of High – Court against whom the process of Impeachment was started a) H.J. Kania b) Rama Swamy c) Sarkaria d) Chandrachud
64.	Political parties are recognized by a) President b) Parliament c) Supreme court d) Election Commission.
65.	A fund which is utilized to meet the unforeseen expenditure  a) Contingency Fund b) Consolidated Fund c) Unfore seen expenditure Fund d) None.
66.	Prohibiting the sale of mutton or chicken around holy places will be  a) Unconstitutional b) Affects Fundament right of profession c) Against Secularism d) Fair, Just and reasonable.
67.	Which constitutional Amendment has brought down the voting age to 18 years?  a) $61^{st}$ Amendment b) $73^{rd}$ Amendment c) $44^{th}$ Amendment d) $42^{nd}$ Amendment
68.	What do you mean by 'NSPE'?  a) National scheme for professional ethics b) National society for professional engineers c) National sector – wise programme efficiency d) No such body exists.
<b>69.</b>	What is the place of "Fear, in public service"?  a) It acts as a hindrance to responsibility b) It is essential to bring about discipline c) Fear kills ideas d) No statement is fully true
70.	Who was the First Women Judge of Supreme Court?  a) Meera Kumar b) Fatima Bibi c) Seesta Sotedwadd d) No woman has become a Judge of Supreme Court so far
71.	Which one of the following is not incorporated as a 'Fundamental Duty'?  a) To protect sovereignty unity and integrity of India  b) To develop scientific temper  c) To respect elders  d) To safeguard public property.
72.	Who was the first 'Speaker of the Lok Sabha'?  a) Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar  b) M. Ananta Sayanam Ayyangar  c) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy  d) Hukum Singh.

73.	The authority to disqualify a defected member as per anti – defection law is  a) High court b) Election Commission c) Election Tribunal d) The speaker or chairman of the respective house.
74.	One of the characteristics of 'High – Risk technology'  a) Complex designing  b) Complex – Inter action  c) Unmindful experiment with new technology  d) Using out – dated technology.
75.	Using trade secrets of former employer amounts to a) Misusing the truth b) Self deception c) Forging d) Self dishonesty.
76.	What is the standard size of 'National Flag'?  a) 2×3 b) 1×3 c) 3×4 d) 3×3
77.	Who was the advisor to the Constituent Assembly?  a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  d) B. N. Rau
78.	When do the 'Constitution of India' was adopted and Enacted?  a) 15 <sup>th</sup> August 1947  b) 26 <sup>th</sup> November 1949  c) 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950  d) None of the three.
79.	A state where 'Head of the state', is elected is called, a) Monarchy b) Dyarchy c) Republic d) Anarchy
80.	Who had stated during freedom struggle "Freedom is my birth-right and I shall have it."?
	a) Mahatma Gandhiji b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
81.	Which is the 'National Song', of India?  a) Jana-Gana-Mana b) Sare Janha-Se-Achha c) Vande-Matram d) There is no such thing as national song.
82.	Which of the British-reforms provided for 'Separate Electorate, for Muslims, which ultimately culminated into partition of India?  a) Morley-Minto-Reforms b) Montegon-Chelmsford Report c) Simon Commission d) No report provided for separate electorate
83.	The Constituent Assembly first met in the year a) 1946 b) 1945 c) 1947 d) 1948
84.	Who was the 'First-Chief-Justice', of Supreme Court?  a) H. J. Kania b) B. K. Mukharjea c) S. M. Sikri d) M. H. Baig
85.	In which case did 'Supreme-Court', hold that the preamble was a part of the constitution?  a) Berubari case b) Keshevanand Bharati c) Golaknath case d) Maneka's case
86.	An Engineer should refuse to undertake a work  a) Which causes harm to the environment b) Which damages his reputation c) Which is non-profitable d) Which causes loss to the company
87.	What kind of problems an engineer is supposed to attend?  a) Any problems of engineering b) Problems of his own area of expertise c) Which are highly profitable d) Where there is no risk

88.	Sexual harassment of a working woman is violation of  a) Fundamental duty b) Directive principle c) Fundamental right d) Human right
89.	A person arrested shall be produced before the magistrate  a) Within two months b) Within forty eight hours c) Within twenty four hours d) No limitation of time
90.	Who are not permitted to organize Unions or Associations?  a) Armed forces b) Government servants c) Unemployed graduates d) Farmers
91.	No child below the age of 'Fourteen', shall be employed  a) In any industry  b) In any hazardous industry  c) Can be employed any where  d) In any office
92.	'Right to propagate' does not mean  a) Right to spread the tenets of one's religion b) Right to criticize other faiths c) Right to convert by all means d) Propagation is not permitted by the constitution
93.	'Right to property' is shifted from Chapter III by  a) 73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment b) Not shifted by any amendment c) 42 <sup>nd</sup> amendment d) 44 <sup>th</sup> amendment
94.	The 'Doctrine of Double-Jeopardy', protects from  a) Punishment for the same offence more than once b) Exempts from punishment c) Protects from capital punishment d) No protection is guaranteed
95.	Members of the 'Constituent Assembly', were elected by  a) The people of India  b) Elected by British parliament  c) Elected by congress party  d) Elected by provincial legislatures
96.	Which constitutional amendment inserted 'Socialism and Secularism' into the preamble?  a) 42 <sup>nd</sup> amendment b) 44 <sup>th</sup> amendment c) 77 <sup>th</sup> amendment d) 73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment
97.	The Indian union consists of at present a) 28 states b) 30 states c) 29 states d) 27 states
98.	Supreme court and High court judges are appointed by  a) Prime Minister of India b) Chief Justice of Supreme Court c) President of India d) President of India in consultation with Chief Justice of supreme court and other senior judges
99.	The constituent assembly was constituted as per recommendation of –  a) Simon Commission b) Cabinet Mission Plan c) Cripps Mission d) The Act of 1935
100.	January 26 <sup>th</sup> was selected as the date for the inauguration of the constitution because  a) It was an auspicious day  b) On that day 'Salt Satyagraha was launched  c) It was the day on which 'Quit India' movement was started  d) Congress had observed 'Independence Day' on 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1930

\*\*\*\*