

USN

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 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.

1. The president of the constituent assembly was
 - a) Dr. K.M. Munshi
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - d) De. Rajendra Prasad
2. The Indian Constitution borrowed the scheme of Indian Federation from the constitution of
 - a) U.K
 - b) Canada
 - c) Ireland
 - d) U.S.A
3. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?
 - a) 11
 - b) 12
 - c) 13
 - d) 15
4. Who gave the constitution to us?
 - a) People of India
 - b) The British Queen
 - c) The Governor General of India
 - d) None of these
5. The concept of Welfare state is found in the Indian Constitution in the
 - a) Fundamental duties
 - b) Preamble
 - c) Directive principles
 - d) Fundamental rights
6. Rights to freedom guarantees
 - a) 5 rights
 - b) 6 rights
 - c) 7 rights
 - d) 8 rights
7. For the enforcement of fundamental rights, the supreme court may issue
 - a) A writ
 - b) A decree
 - c) An ordinance
 - d) A notification
8. Which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?
 - a) Abide by the constitution and respect its ideals
 - b) Vote in public elections
 - c) Develop the scientific temper
 - d) Safeguard public property and abjure violence

9. Which one has become a legal right under 44th Constitution Amendment Act, 1978?
- a) Right to property
b) Right to education
c) Right to work
d) Right to judicial remedies
10. When fundamental rights of a person are violated, he can appeal to the
- a) President
b) Prime Minister
c) Chief Minister of the state
d) None of them
11. The Panchayat Raj Institutions in India are established as per the constitutional directions of the
- a) federalism
b) directive principles of state policy
c) preamble
d) fundamental rights
12. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?
- a) British Constitution
b) U.S. Constitution
c) Irish Constitution
d) The Government of India Act, 1935.
13. Constitution of India was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on
- a) 26th January 1950
b) 26th November 1949
c) 26th September 1948
d) 20th December 1949
14. Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on:
- a) 18th July 1947
b) 20th July 1947
c) 14th August 1947
d) 20th July 1946
15. Joint Parliamentary sessions are chaired by
- a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Speaker and Lok Sabha
d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
16. Attorney General of India is appointed by the
- a) Parliament
b) President
c) Union Law Minister
d) Chief Justice of India
17. Which of the following bills must be passed by each house of the Parliament separately by special 2/3rd majority?
- a) Finance bill
b) Ordinary bill
c) Money bill
d) Constitution Amendment bill
18. Supreme court of India has interpreted constitutional right to education as
- a) Right to life
b) Right to equality
c) Right to employment
d) Fundamental right
19. Who is the supreme commander of armed forces in India?
- a) Home Minister
b) Defense Minister
c) President
d) Prime Minister
20. Two persons are nominated by the President to be the members of Lok Sabha to represent the
- a) Parsees
b) Anglo-Indians
c) Buddhists
d) Indian-Christians
21. All the Union Council of Ministers are appointed by the
- a) President
b) Prime Minister
c) Lok Sabha speaker
d) vice-President
22. The executive head of the State Government is
- a) Chief Justice of the High Court
b) The Chief Minister
c) The Governor
d) The Prime Minister

23. In the Union Government the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
a) President b) Prime Minister c) Lok Sabha d) Parliament
24. Who has the authority to approve President's Rule in the state?
a) Parliament b) Lok Sabha c) Prime Minister d) State Legislature
25. Who is the leader of Lok Sabha?
a) President b) Vice President
c) Speaker of Lok Sabha d) Prime Minister
26. Rajya Sabha shall consist of not more than
a) 150 members b) 200 members c) 250 members d) 275 members
27. In India, political parties are given recognition by the
a) President b) Law Commission
c) Election Commission d) Parliament
28. After declaration of financial emergency by the President, what is the period of operation without approval by the parliament?
a) three months b) four months c) two months d) one month
29. The judiciary in India is
a) under the prime minister b) under the president
c) under the parliament d) independent
30. Who among the following appoints Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?
a) Prime Minister b) Union Law Minister c) President d) Parliament
31. Which constitutional organ has the power to amend the constitution of India?
a) Judiciary b) Executive c) Legislative d) Parliament
32. Which fundamental rights article is enforceable even during the period of National Emergency?
a) Art.19 b) Art.20 c) Art.21 d) b and c
33. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Chief Justice of India d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
34. The fundamental duties of Indian citizens were incorporated in the constitution in the year.
a) 1976 b) 1978 c) 1952 d) 1954
35. Which among the following directive principles of state policy that has not been implemented so far?
a) Separation of judiciary from the executive
b) Organization of village Panchayats
c) Uniform civil code
d) Maternity relief to working women.
36. The total members in the state legislative council should not be less than
a) 100 b) 80 c) 40 d) 30
37. The directive principles of state policy are
a) political rights b) social rights
c) legal rights d) constitutional rights

38. Governor will not act without the aid and advise of the council of ministers while
 a) Dismissing a Chief Minister
 b) Appointing a cabinet minister
 c) Dissolving the legislative assembly
 d) Recommending president's rule
39. Reservations in promotion in Government jobs may be made in favour of
 a) Muslims
 b) Socially and educationally backward class people
 c) Widows
 d) Scheduled castes
40. Seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not reserved in
 a) Rajya Sabha
 b) Lok Sabha
 c) State legislative assembly
 d) All of these
41. The obligations and prerogatives associated with a specific role is referred to as
 a) ethics
 b) responsibility
 c) duty
 d) role morality
42. Engineering profession is considered to be like a building, its foundation is
 a) hard and sincere work
 b) honesty
 c) expert engineering knowledge and skill
 d) sound common sense and expert knowledge
43. As applied to responsibility, avoiding blame or being safe is the prime concern in
 a) minimalist model
 b) reasonable care model
 c) good works model
 d) a and b
44. This is not the symptom of group thinking.
 a) mind guarding
 b) self-censorship
 c) microscopic vision
 d) illusion of unanimity
45. Egocentric tendencies means
 a) superiority complex
 b) interpreting situation from limited view
 c) arrogant and irresponsible behaviour
 d) habit of criticizing the views of others
46. Revealing confidential information amounts to
 a) breach of contract
 b) criminal breach of trust
 c) violation of patent right
 d) misusing the truth
47. Conflict of interest exists for an engineer when he is subject to
 a) professional impediments
 b) threat
 c) loyalties
 d) professional harassments
48. The patent holder does not allow others to use patented information for _____ years from the date of filing.
 a) 25
 b) 20
 c) 15
 d) 50
49. The formulae of "PEPSI COLA" is an example of
 a) trade secret
 b) patent
 c) copy right
 d) trade marks
50. An expert testimony does not demand
 a) adequate time for a thorough investigation
 b) consulting extensively with the lawyer
 c) expert legal knowledge
 d) objective and unbiased demeanor.

* * * * *