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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. Which of the following writ issued by the Supreme Court if it send an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled?  
a) Certiorari                      b) Quo warranto                      c) Habeas corpus                      d) Prohibition
2. The three types of Justice referred to in our preamble are,  
a) Social Economic and Political                      b) Economic, International and Political  
c) Economic, religious and social                      d) Religious, Social and Political
3. The preamble of the constitution of India has been amended so far,  
a) Four times                      b) Thrice                      c) Twice                      d) Once
4. Which Article of Indian constitution lays down the method of Amendment?  
a) Article 371                      b) Article 368                      c) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment                      d) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
5. Centre can declare constitutional emergency in a state under article.  
a) 152                      b) 360                      c) 356                      d) 365
6. Rajya Sabha can have maximum strength of,  
a) 250 members                      b) 225 members                      c) 330 members                      d) 350 members
7. An ordinance issued by Governor is subjected to approval by,  
a) The President                      b) The State Council of Ministers  
c) The state Legislature                      d) None of these
8. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment under article.  
a) 14                      b) 15                      c) 16                      d) 19
9. At present the fundamental duties of Indian citizen are:  
a) 8                      b) 9                      c) 10                      d) 11
10. The President of India can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term by,  
a) The Chief Justice of India                      b) The Prime Minister  
c) The two houses of Parliament                      d) The Vice President



11. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is,  
a) The Vice-President  
b) The Deputy Speaker  
c) The Prime Minister  
d) The Home Minister
12. Which article gives special provisions to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.  
a) 350  
b) 360  
c) 370  
d) 380
13. The President of India takes the Oath of office before the,  
a) Vice-President  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
14. The tenure of members of Legislative council is,  
a) 3 years  
b) 5 years  
c) 6 years  
d) 4 years
15. Village Panchayats (Article-40) are the best examples of India's \_\_\_\_\_ form of Government,  
a) Republican  
b) Secular  
c) Sovereign  
d) Democratic
16. The President can appoint to Lok Sabha from Anglo Indian Community: \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Two persons  
b) One person  
c) Five person  
d) Three persons
17. Directive principles come under \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution.  
a) Part – II  
b) Part – III  
c) Part – IV  
d) Part – I
18. Financial emergency can be proclaimed under the article  
a) 256  
b) 356  
c) 360  
d) 352
19. The number of Articles in Indian constitution as on 1950,  
a) 445  
b) 420  
c) 400  
d) 395
20. Bicameras means,  
a) Presence of no houses in the state  
b) Presence of one house in the state  
c) Presence of two house in the state  
d) None of these
21. The final-interpreter of the Indian constitution is,  
a) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
b) Parliament  
c) President  
d) Supreme Court
22. Which of the following falls under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?  
a) Disputes relating to the civil matters  
b) Disputes relating to the criminal matters.  
c) Disputes between two citizens belonging to two different countries.  
d) Disputes between the two states of the Indian Union.
23. The Supreme court of India can review,  
a) Its own orders or Judgements  
b) The orders issued by the executive  
c) The laws passed by the legislature  
d) Both (a) and (b)
24. On what grounds a Judge of High Court can be removed?  
a) Proved misbehavior or incapacity  
b) Insolvency  
c) Insanity  
d) All of these
25. Engineers must protect the public from,  
a) Acceptable risk  
b) Impending risk  
c) Technical risk  
d) None of these



26. It is one of the impediments to the responsibility to  
a) Selfless work      b) Fear      c) Courage      d) None of these
27. Risk estimation can be done by using,  
a) Cooking      b) Trimming      c) Event tree      d) Both (a) and (b)
28. Corrupt Professional Judgement leads to,  
a) Conflict of interest      b) Integrity in R and D  
c) Reliability      d) None of these
29. This is not dishonesty in science and engineering,  
a) Cooking      b) Forging      c) Trimming      d) Blending
30. The Fault Tree is used to,  
a) Improve safety      b) Assess the risk involved  
c) Take free consent      d) Claim compensation
31. If the national emergency is declared, the following rights cannot be suspended,  
a) Article 14      b) Article 19      c) Article 32      d) Article 20 and 21
32. The minimum gap permissible between the two sessions of the legislature is,  
a) Three months      b) Six months      c) Two months      d) Six weeks
33. Which of the following fundamental right is restrained by the Preventive Detention Act.  
a) Right to religion      b) Right to constitutional remedies  
c) Right to freedom      d) Right to equality
34. A person can move the Supreme Court directly in the event of violation of fundamental rights under,  
a) Article 19      b) Article 32      c) Article 34      d) None of these
35. Which of the following writs literally means "You may have the body"?  
a) Habeas corpus      b) Mandamus      c) Quo Warranto      d) Certiorari
36. Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated  
a) By the Supreme Court      b) Only in the Lok Sabha  
c) In either house of parliament      d) Only in joint sitting of the two houses of parliament
37. The President can Pardon in,  
a) All cases of punishment by court martial  
b) All offences against laws in the union and concurrent list  
c) All cases involving death sentences  
d) All the above cases
38. An ordinance Promulgated by the President usually remains in force for,  
a) Six months from the date of issue  
b) Six weeks from the date of issue  
c) Six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament  
d) Six months after the commencement of the next session of parliament
39. The person arrested has to be produced before the magistrate within,  
a) One week      b) 24 hours      c) 72 hours      d) 2 months

