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Question Paper Version : C

I / II Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.15/Jan.2016

**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. The President of India is an integral part of the
a) Lok Sabha b) Parliament c) Rajya Sabha d) Union Cabinet
 2. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not include
a) Appeals in Criminal cases b) Appeals in civil cases
c) Special leave to appeal d) Appeals against writs
 3. A person may be re-elected to the office of the President
a) Twice b) Only once c) Any number of times d) Thrice
 4. Minimalist view refers to
a) Negligence of duty b) Reducing risk in Engineering works
c) Engineering research and testing d) Concept of responsibility
 5. A state where 'Head of the state' is elected is called
a) Dyarchy b) Republic c) Monarchy d) Aristocracy
 6. The preamble contains in a nutshell the ideals and principles of
a) Mahatma Gandhiji
b) Members of the Drafting committee of Constitution
c) K.M. Munshi d) People of India
 7. Commutation means
a) Reducing the length of the sentence
b) Substituting one form of punishment for another
c) Temporarily suspending the sentence d) None of these
 8. 'A fault tree' is used to
a) Take free consent b) Improve safety
c) Claim the right d) Assess the risk involved



9. The Attorney General of India is the
- Highest financial officer of Union Government
 - Highest legal officer of Union Government
 - Defence custodian
 - Advisor in regarding of administration of Central Government.
10. The size of the ministry in a State is decided by the
- Governor
 - Chief Minister
 - Chief Justice of High Court
 - Members of Legislative Assembly
11. To declare National Emergency a decision must be taken by the
- Rajya Sabha
 - Lok Sabha
 - Cabinet
 - Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
12. Retaining only those results that fit the theory and neglecting others is
- Plagiarism
 - Cooking
 - Trimming
 - Forging
13. Who is the present Chief Election Commissioner of India?
- Gopaldaswamy N
 - V.S Sampath
 - T.N. Seshan
 - Anil Kumar Jha
14. Reservation in promotion in Government jobs may be made in favour of
- Scheduled castes
 - Socially and educationally backward class
 - General category
 - None of these
15. Telephone tapping is violation of
- Right to life and expression
 - Right to carry on any profession
 - Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - Right to liberty
16. 'Forging' means
- Mixing material under high pressure
 - Strengthening material by special process
 - Inventing research data which are reported
 - Signing in the name of some other person
17. President rule can be imposed in the states
- During general elections
 - During the financial emergency
 - During national emergency
 - On failure of the constitutional machinery in a state.
18. to President has
- Executive powers
 - Legislative powers
 - Right to preside over Rajya Sabha
 - The right to grant pardon
19. The Supreme Court can issue
- Six types of writs
 - Five types of writs
 - Seven types of writs
 - Four types of writs
20. Which Directive principles of state policy has not been implemented so far?
- Separation of Judiciary from the Executive
 - Uniform civil code.
 - Organization of Panchayat.
 - Promotion of International peace and security.



21. The idea of the constitution of India was flashed for the first time by :
a) M N Roy b) Motilal Nehru c) B.R Ambedkar d) M.K. Gandhi
22. The Government of India Act 1919 introduced a system of dyarchy in the Provinces ;
Dyarchy, means a system of :
a) Responsible Government b) Dictatorship
c) Double Government d) Aristocratic Government
23. 'Veto' is the power of the _____ to withhold or refuse assent to legislation.
a) Prime minister b) Governor
c) Chief justice of Supreme Court d) President
24. _____ is the key to open the minds of the makers of the constitution
a) Fundamental Rights b) Directive principles of state policy
c) Preamble d) Fundamental duties
25. The Parliamentary system of Government in India is based on the pattern of
a) France b) United kingdom
c) United Sates of America d) Switzerland
26. Collectively the cabinet is responsible to the
a) Prime Minister b) Lok Sabha c) Parliament d) President
27. The Indian Constitution is
a) A brief document b) Bulky document
c) Based on conventions and beliefs d) An evolved constitution
28. A person who is arrested under the ordinary law must be produced before the nearest
a) Civil Court within 24 hours b) Civil Court within 20 hours
c) Civil Court within 18 hours d) Panchayat office
29. Backward class can be classified into
a) Highly backward class b) Moderately backward class
c) Most backward class d) More backward class
30. _____ Amendment provided Constitutional status to Panchayat Raj Institutions
a) 42nd b) 73rd c) 83rd d) 44th
31. The first session of the Parliament is called as
a) Winter b) Budget c) Monsoon d) Primary
32. An intentional avoidance of the truth is called
a) Self deception b) Cheating
c) Misrepresentation d) None of these
33. The members of Indian Police services will be under the control of
a) Prime Minister b) President c) Lok Sabha d) Home Minister
34. The code of the ethics can be taken as guide lines by Engineers to
a) Resolve conflicts b) Formulate the problem
c) Escape from the responsibility d) Overcome the work pressure
35. According to marriage Act of 1954, the age is fixed at _____ years for men and _____ for women.
a) 24 and 20 b) 21 and 18 c) 20 and 21 d) 23 and 18



36. The speaker of Lok Sabha can be elected by the
a) Members of Rajya Sabha b) President
c) Members of Lok Sabha d) Vice - President
37. _____ is the key stone of the Indian constitution
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court d) Attorney General
38. A Governor of a state can be removed from his office
a) By giving a proper reason.
b) By passing a resolution by the Union Cabinet.
c) By passing a resolution by the State Cabinet.
d) Without giving any reason.
39. According to 44th Amendment of 1978, the right to property was deleted as a fundamental right and made it of a _____
a) Universal right b) Legal right
c) Social right d) An individual right
40. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as
a) Risk b) Benefit c) Loss d) Compensation
41. In our country the amendment of the constitution can be initiated by the
a) Parliament b) People c) President d) Supreme court
42. An author retains copy right on his work for
a) 25 years b) 100 years c) 90 years d) 50 years
43. The term of office of MLA and MLC in the state
a) 5 and 5 years b) 6 and 6 years c) 5 and 6 years d) Indefinite
44. Conflict of interest exists for an Engineer which he is subject to
a) Professional impediments b) Threat
c) Loyalties d) Professional harassments
45. The chief justice of Supreme court of India is appointed by
a) Prime Minister b) President c) Council of ministers d) Parliament
46. The object of Article 21A of the constitution is
a) Secondary Education b) Primary Education
c) Post Graduation d) Higher Education
47. 'Freedom of Press' is protected under the article
a) 19(1) a b) 19 (1) b c) 19 (1) c d) 19 (1) d
48. Fundamental Duties are applicable to all
a) States b) Foreigners c) Citizens d) All the above
49. _____ is the lengthiest amendment to the constitution
a) 24th b) 42nd c) 46th d) 44th
50. The study of Engineering Ethics helps
a) to develop analytical skill.
b) to ascertain the genuine needs of public
c) gain perfect and complete knowledge in application of Engineering Technology.
d) All the above.

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