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Question Paper Version : B

**First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 2015**

**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 Electoral system of India is largely based on the pattern of
  - a) France
  - b) USA
  - c) Great Britain
  - d) Ireland
2. Election to the Lok – Sabha and Rajya Sabha are conducted on the Basis of
  - a) Adult franchise
  - b) Single transferable vote
  - c) Proportional representation
  - d) Limited suffrage
3. Engineering ethics is
  - a) Preventive ethics
  - b) Developing ethics
  - c) Natural ethics
  - d) Scientifically developed ethics
4. One of the characteristic of profession is
  - a) It demands high standard of honesty
  - b) It provides opportunity to help the poor and needy
  - c) Usually it is having monopoly
  - d) It is having tough competition.
5. “Good work” means
  - a) Work above and beyond the call of duty
  - b) Responsible work
  - c) Work involving high risk
  - d) Superior work done with great care & skill
6. “Ego centric tendencies” means
  - a) Arrogant and irresponsible behaviour
  - b) Habit of condemning the view of others
  - c) Interpreting situation from limited view
  - d) Superiority complex.
7. One process or function of one component that effect the other and spread the adverse effect to the entire system is observed in
  - a) Loosely coupled
  - b) Tight coupled
  - c) Complexly interactive
  - d) None of these

8. A fault tree is used to  
 a) Assess the risk involved  
 b) Claim compensation  
 c) Take free consent  
 d) Improve safety
9. Conflicts of interest may be  
 a) Created  
 b) False  
 c) Potential  
 d) All of these
10. The owner of the "Patent Right" retain his patent for  
 a) 20 years  
 b) 50 years  
 c) 75 years  
 d) 100 years
11. Tendency of shifting responsibility will locally come down if there is a  
 a) Group think  
 b) Microscopic vision  
 c) Fear  
 d) Obligation to public
12. The judges of the district court are appointed by  
 a) president  
 b) Chief justice of India  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Governor
13. Legislative council / Rajya sabha is dissolved  
 a) Dissolved after 2 years  
 b) Dissolved after 5 years  
 c) Dissolved after 6 years  
 d) Is not subject to dissolution
14. "To Encourage the formation of co-operative societies". This directive principle was added to the constitution under  
 a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
 b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 c) 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 d) 118<sup>th</sup> Amendment
15. The obligation and prerogative associated with specific role is referred as  
 a) Duty  
 b) Role Morality  
 c) Responsibility  
 d) Ethics
16. Which of the following shall not be introduced in Rajya Sabha  
 a) Money bill  
 b) Union budget  
 c) Constitutional Amendment  
 d) Finance bill
17. Before entering upon the office president has to take an Oath before  
 a) Chief election commissioner  
 b) Vice - President  
 c) Chief Justice of India  
 d) Lok Sabha speaker
18. The President of India is elected on the basis of  
 a) Proportional representation by means of single transferable vote  
 b) Single member territorial representation  
 c) Adult franchise  
 d) Direct Election
19. Which Assembly is presided over by the non - member  
 a) Lok Sabha  
 b) Rajya - Sabha  
 c) State Assembly  
 d) All of these
20. Power of the Supreme court to decide dispute between the centre and the state falls under  
 a) Advisory Jurisdiction  
 b) Original Jurisdiction  
 c) Appellate Jurisdiction  
 d) Constitutional Jurisdiction
21. How many judges are their in the Supreme court including the Chief Justice of India  
 a) 15  
 b) 19  
 c) 26  
 d) 31
22. The procedure for amending the Indian constitution is  
 a) Partly Rigid and Partly flexible  
 b) Very Rigid  
 c) Very flexible  
 d) Occasionally done.
23. Who Acts as a Chief legal advisor to the Government  
 a) Union Law Minister  
 b) Attorney general  
 c) Chief justice of India  
 d) None of these





24. Who is the executive constitutional lead of the State Government  
a) Chief Minister    b) President    c) Prime Minister    d) The Governor
25. The ordinance issued by the Governor are subject to the approval by the  
a) State legislature    b) President  
c) Chief justice of High court    d) Chief - Minister
26. Bi – Cameral means  
a) Presence of no house in the state    b) Presence of one house in the state  
c) Presence of two house in the state    d) None of the above
27. 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment is pertaining to  
a) Local self Government    b) Extention of Reservation to SC & ST  
c) State hood of Goa    d) Land Reform
28. President can proclaim the emergency with the recommendation of  
a) Vice President    b) Lok Sabha    c) Prime Minister    d) Union Cabinet
29. How many time National Emergency has been so far declared in India  
a) Once    b) Twice    c) Thrice    d) Never
30. President made proclamation of emergency on the grounds of Internal disturbance for first time in  
a) 1975    b) 1965    c) 1962    d) 1950
- The Constituent Assembly was created as per the proposal of
31. a) Cabinet Mission    b) Simon Mission  
c) Cripps Mission    d) Indian National congress
32. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is borrowed from  
a) Britain Constitution    b) Objective Resolution  
c) Canada Constitution    d) Australia Constitution
33. The Constitution of India provides for  
a) Single citizenship    b) Double citizenship  
c) Multiple citizenship    d) No citizenship
34. The final interpreter to the Indian Constitution is  
a) Speaker of Lok - sabha    b) Parliament  
c) President    d) Supreme court
35. Parliamentary system in India is based on the pattern of  
a) Great Britain    b) USA    c) France    d) Canada
36. 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949 is a significant day in our constitutional history because  
a) The constitution was adopted on that day  
b) The India took pledge of complete independence on that day  
c) India became republic on that day  
d) The first amendment to the constitution was passed on that day.
37. Fundamental Rights can be claimed against  
a) Judiciary    b) Individual    c) State    d) All of these
38. The main objective of the cultural and Educational Rights granted to the citizen is to  
a) Preserve the rich cultural heritage of India  
b) Help the minorities to conserve their culture  
c) Evolve a single integrated Indian culture    d) All of these



39. This is not a ground to impose restriction on freedom of speech and expression  
a) Morality or decency  
b) Contempt of court  
c) National security  
d) Law and order
40. The writ of Habeas corpus is issued  
a) In the form of an order calling upon a person who has detained another person to bring that person before the court and show authority for such detention  
b) By a superior court to a lower court not to exceed its jurisdiction  
c) By a superior court to the subordinate court to do something in the nature of its allotted duty  
d) In form of an order to stop proceeding in certain case.
41. Right to primary Education guaranteed under the Article 21A was inserted to the constitution by \_\_\_\_ Amendment  
a) 61<sup>st</sup> Amendment  
b) 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
c) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
d) 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment
42. Right to freedom guaranteed under Article 19 \_\_\_\_ during emergency  
a) can be restrained  
b) cannot be restrained  
c) can be suspended  
d) cannot be suspended
43. Which one of the writ literally means “you may have the body”  
a) Mandamus  
b) Certiorasi  
c) Quo - Warranto  
d) Habeaus - Corpus
44. The person arrested has to be produced before the magistrate within  
a) One week  
b) 24 hours  
c) 72 hours  
d) 2 months
45. Who described the DPSP as the Novel features of the Indian constitution  
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
b) Motilal Nehru  
c) Madhav Rao N  
d) L.M. Singhvi
46. The enforcement of DPSP depends on  
a) The will of the Government in power  
b) The judiciary  
c) Resources available with the government  
d) All of these
47. “Uniform Civil Code” means  
a) A codified civil law applicable to all person of India irrespective of their religion  
b) A code related to Individual public life  
c) A code meant for Hindus only  
d) A code meant for muslims only
48. Village panchayat are the best example for India’s \_\_\_\_ form of Government  
a) Republic  
b) Democratic  
c) Sovereign  
d) Socialist
49. The Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizen were  
a) Enshrined in original constitution  
b) Added to the constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
c) Added to the constitution by 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
d) Added to the constitution by 46<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
50. Who acts as a President when neither the president nor the Vice – President is available  
a) Speaker of lok sabha  
b) Attorney general of India  
c) Chief justice of India  
d) Speaker of Rajya Sabha

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