



10CIP18/28

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

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1. The system of Dyarchy was introduced for the first time by the
a) Government of India Act, 1858 b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
c) Government of India Act, 1919 d) Government of India Act, 1935.
 2. The emergency provisions of the Indian Constitution are adopted from the Constitution of
a) U.S.A b) Germany c) Canada d) Russia.
 3. Which of the following Articles contain Fundamental Rights?
a) Article 12 to 35 b) Article 15 to 39 c) Article 30 to 45 d) Article 19 to 29.
 4. Since when India became a republic?
a) 15th August, 1947 b) 26th November, 1949.
c) 26th January, 1950 d) 1st January, 1949.
 5. This word was not added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by 42nd Constitution Amendment Act.
a) Socialist b) Republic c) Secular d) Integrity.
 6. Fundamental Rights have been classified into
a) Five groups b) Six groups c) Seven groups d) Four groups.
 7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar termed Article 32 of the Indian Constitution as the "Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution". Which one of the following fundamental right it contains?
a) Right to freedom b) Right to Constitutional remedies
c) Right against exploitation d) Right to freedom of religion.
 8. Cultural and Educational Rights have been incorporated under Fundamental Rights with the objective
a) To preserve Indian culture b) To eradicate illiteracy
c) To evolve a single culture d) To help minorities to conserve their culture



10CIP18/28

9. Under the Constitution, the power to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus is vested in
 - a) High Courts alone
 - b) Supreme Court alone
 - c) Both Supreme Court and High Court
 - d) All Courts down to the District Courts
10. Right to property, according to Constitution of India is a
 - a) Fundamental Right
 - b) Directive principle
 - c) Legal Right
 - d) Social Right
11. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?
 - a) Part III
 - b) Part IV
 - c) Part V
 - d) Part VI.
12. Which of the following Directive Principles is based on Gandhian ideology?
 - a) Equal pay for equal work of both men and women
 - b) Protection of children from exploitation
 - c) Securing for all people right to work
 - d) Promotion of cottage industries.
13. The main purpose of including the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to
 - a) Establish a Welfare state
 - b) Establish a Secular state
 - c) Check the arbitrary action of the Government
 - d) Establish a religious state.
14. The Directive Principles of State Policy are
 - a) Non - Justiceable
 - b) Partly Justiceable
 - c) Always Justiceable
 - d) Justiceable.
15. Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?
 - a) Improvement of Public health
 - b) Prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves
 - c) Free legal aid to poor
 - d) Provisions for Adult Education.
16. Which one among the following is not a fundamental duty?
 - a) Safeguarding public property
 - b) Avoid corruption
 - c) Abide by the Constitution
 - d) Developing scientific temper
17. The total number of Fundamental duties of Indian citizens are
 - a) 10
 - b) 11
 - c) 12
 - d) 15
18. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by
 - a) Members of Lok Sabha
 - b) Members of Legislative council
 - c) Members of Legislative Assembly
 - d) Adult Franchise
19. How many members represent Union Territories in Lok Sabha?
 - a) 20
 - b) 21
 - c) 22
 - d) 25
20. President of India is an integral part of
 - a) Lok Sabha only
 - b) Rajya Sabha only
 - c) Parliament
 - d) Union Council of Ministers.
21. The Supreme Court of India is
 - a) Under the Prime Minister
 - b) Under the President
 - c) Under the Parliament
 - d) Independent.
22. Who among the following gives advice to the President of India?
 - a) Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head
 - b) Lok Sabha Speaker
 - c) Chief Justice of India
 - d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha.



10CIP18/28

37. Which one of the following writ is issued by the Supreme Court to restrain a person from occupying a position in public office to which he is not entitled?
- a) Writ of Habeas Corpus b) Writ of Mandamus
c) Writ of Prohibition d) Writ of Quo – Warranto
38. The President of India shall make Oath or affirmation while taking office in the presence of
- a) Prime Minister b) Chief Justice of India
c) Attorney General of India d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
39. The total number of State Council of Ministers including the Chief Minister shall not exceed
- a) 10% of the membership strength of the Legislative Assembly.
b) 12% of the membership strength of the Legislative Assembly.
c) 15% of the membership strength of the Legislative Assembly
d) 20% of the membership strength of the Legislative Assembly.
40. Vice – President of India is elected by the members of
- a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha
c) Rajya Sabha d) State Legislative Assembly
41. The codes of ethics can be taken as guidelines by engineers to
- a) Formulate the problem b) Resolve the conflicts
c) Overcome the work pressure d) Escape from the responsibility
42. Engineering Ethics is a
- a) Preventive ethics b) Developing ethics
c) Natural ethics d) Scientifically developed ethics
43. As applied to responsibility, attitude of concern or caring is the prime concern in
- a) Minimalist model b) Reasonable care model
c) Good works model d) Maximalist model.
44. _____ is not the symptom of group thinking
- a) Mind guarding b) Self - censorship
c) Illusion of unanimity d) Egocentric tendencies.
45. It does not amount to misusing the truth
- a) Failure to seek out the truth b) Biased professional information
c) Withholding information d) Deliberate deception
46. Which one of the following is not a conflict of interest as applied to making judgment?
- a) Virtual b) Apparent c) Actual d) Potential
47. The use of intellectual property of others without their permission or credit is referred as
- a) Cooking b) Trimming c) Plagiarism d) Forging
48. A fault tree is used to
- a) assess the risk involved b) to claim compensation
c) take free consent d) to improve safety.
49. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as
- a) Benefit b) Compensation c) Risk d) both (a) & (b)
50. The purpose of professional codes is to
- a) Guide the members b) Educate the members
c) Discipline the members d) All of these

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