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Question Paper Version : A

**Third Semester B.E. /B.Tech. Degree Examination, Jan./Feb. 2023**  
**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

[Time: 1 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 idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by  
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar                      b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
c) Mahatma Gandhiji                      d) Jawaharlal Nehru
2. The Indian Constitution came into force on  
a) 26.11.1949                      b) 26.01.1950                      c) 15.08.1947                      d) 26.12.1950
3. The preamble of the Constitution of India has been amended so far  
a) Four times                      b) Thrice                      c) Twice                      d) Once
4. Article 20 of the Indian Constitution refers to  
a) Freedom of Speech                      b) Right to Equality  
c) Individual is Personal liberty                      d) Abolition of Titles
5. Who interprets the Indian Constitution?  
a) Supreme Court                      b) Parliament                      c) President                      d) Prime Minister
6. Under the Constitution, the subjects of Administration have been divided into  
a) Two lists                      b) Four lists                      c) Five lists                      d) Three lists
7. Which is the lengthiest Amendment to the Indian Constitution?  
a) 46<sup>th</sup>                      b) 44<sup>th</sup>                      c) 42<sup>nd</sup>                      d) 24<sup>th</sup>
8. Which of these are the salient features of Indian Constitution?  
a) Secularistic in Nature                      b) Federal cum Unitary  
c) Only 'a'                      d) Both 'a' and 'b'
9. The concept of Fundamental Duties are mentioned under :  
a) Part II of the Constitution                      b) Part III of the Constitution  
c) Part IVA of the Constitution                      d) Part V of the Constitution

10. Who among the following described the 'Preamble' as the "Horoscope of Indian Constitution".  
a) Mahatma Gandhiji b) J.J. Nehru c) K.M. Munshi d) Sardar Patel
11. The source of India's Sovereignty lies in the  
a) People of India b) Supreme Court c) President d) Prime Minister
12. The Directive Principle of State Policy are  
a) Justiciable b) Non Justiciable  
c) Only some Directive Principles are Justiciable  
d) None of these.
13. Which is not a Fundamental Right?  
a) Right to Freedom b) Right to Constitutional remedies  
c) Right to Property d) Right to Equality
14. Directive principles of State Policy have been described under the Article of :  
a) 36 to 51 b) 1 to 11 c) 12 to 35 d) 19 to 27
15. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental duty?  
a) To protect and improve natural Environment.  
b) To develop Scientific temper  
c) To abide by the Constitution.  
d) To serve a Uniform civil code applicable to the entire Country.
16. Directive principles of the State policies were incorporated in the Constitution with a view to  
a) Ensure a Democratic Government in the Country  
b) Provide a strong Central Government  
c) Establish Welfare state  
d) Raise the Living Standards of the weaker sections of the Society.
17. The Constitution of India was formed by the Constituent Assembly under :  
a) August offer of 1940 b) Cripps proposal of 1942  
c) The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 d) Simon Commission of 1942
18. The Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution of India to its Citizens cannot be suspended  
a) Except by the order of the Supreme Court  
b) Under any circumstances  
c) Except by an order of the President during National Emergency  
d) Except through an order of the President during War.
19. Right to Constitutional remedies is guaranteed under :  
a) Article 21 b) Article 32 c) Article 30 d) Article 25
20. Which of these are Gandhian Principle?  
a) Equal pay for equal work b) Prohibition of Cow slaughter  
c) Respecting and Promoting Socialism and Democracy  
d) Both b and c.
21. Who among the following is directly responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning the defense services of India?  
a) President b) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs  
c) Prime Minister d) Defence Minister

22. Who among the following can attend meetings of the Union Cabinet?  
 a) President  
 b) Cabinet Ministers  
 c) Ministers of State  
 d) Deputy Ministers
23. Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available?  
 a) Seniormost Governor of a State  
 b) Chief Justice of India  
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 d) Auditor General of India
24. Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of President?  
 a) Governor  
 b) Election Commissioner  
 c) Speaker  
 d) Prime Minister
25. If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to the  
 a) Chief Justice of India  
 b) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Vice - President
26. The Union Council of Ministers is appointed by the  
 a) President of India according to his discretion  
 b) President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister  
 c) Prime Minister of India  
 d) Parliament
27. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to  
 a) Rajya Sabha  
 b) President  
 c) House of the People  
 d) Prime Minister
28. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India.  
 a) Either House of Parliament  
 b) Any Vidhan Sabha  
 c) Only Lok Sabha  
 d) Rajya Sabha
29. The total number of members nominated by the President to the Parliament are :  
 a) 16  
 b) 14  
 c) 18  
 d) 21
30. The Chairman of the Planning Commission in India is the  
 a) President  
 b) Prime Minister  
 c) Minister of Planning  
 d) Finance Minister
31. The Election of the President is by a system of proportional representation by means of  
 a) Valid Transferable Vote  
 b) Transferable Vote  
 c) Single Transferable Vote  
 d) Legally Transferable Vote
32. When a Financial emergency is proclaimed  
 a) Union budget will not be presented  
 b) Salaries and allowances of any class of Employees may he reduced.  
 c) Repayment of Government debts will stop  
 d) Payment of Salaries to Public servants will be postponed.
33. This is not a ground to declare National emergency  
 a) War  
 b) Hung Legislature  
 c) Armed Rebellion  
 d) Failure of the Government
34. Who appoints the Election Commissioner  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) Parliament  
 c) President  
 d) None of these

35. Proclamation of Emergency declared under Article 352 must be approved by the Parliament within  
 a) 1 Year                      b) Six months                      c) 1 month                      d) 15 days
36. The control of the preparation of Electoral rolls for Parliament and State Legislature Elections rests with the  
 a) President                      b) Election Commission                      c) Cabinet                      d) Prime Minister
37. Who appoints the Chairman for UPSC?  
 a) Prime Minister                      b) Parliament                      c) Supreme Court                      d) President
38. Who is the Ex – officio Chairman of the Council of States?  
 a) Vice president                      b) Speaker                      c) Prime Minister                      d) President
39. State emergency is declared on the written recommendation of :  
 a) Chief Minister                      b) Governor                      c) High Court Justice                      d) Assembly
40. How many types of Emergencies have been mentioned in the Constitution of India?  
 a) Four                      b) Three                      c) One                      d) Two
41. One of the characteristic of Profession is  
 a) Monopoly                      b) Hard work                      c) Competition                      d) Money Minded
42. The term ethics is derived from  
 a) Ethical in English                      b) Ethic in Latin                      c) Ethics in Greek                      d) French
43. Intellectual property is protected through  
 a) The Patents , Trade mark and Copyrights                      b) Company Documentation  
 c) Storage in Computers                      d) Security Personnel
44. Engineers first obligation is towards  
 a) His Employer                      b) Public safety                      c) Government                      d) Clients
45. The codes of Ethics can be taken as guidelines by the Engineers to  
 a) Resolve the conflicts                      b) Formulate the problems  
 c) Overcome the work pressure                      d) Escape from the responsibility
46. Corrupt Professional Judgment leads to  
 a) Integrity in R & D                      b) Conflicts of Interests                      c) Reliability                      d) None of these
47. Engineers will serve society better, if they are informed about  
 a) Morality and code of conduct                      b) Technical standards  
 c) Standards of Science                      d) Litigation process
48. Which of the following is not preserved as an Intellectual property?  
 a) Government Regulations                      b) Patents  
 c) Copyrights                      d) Trade Secrets
49. Which of these is a factor that affects ethical and unethical behavior?  
 a) Diversity                      b) Ethical dilemma                      c) Team work                      d) Honesty
50. This is not the aim of studying Engineering Ethics  
 a) Developing Ethics                      b) Natural Ethics  
 c) Scientifically Developed Ethics                      d) Preventive Ethics