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Test Booklet Version : D



SRINIVAS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
LIBRARY, MANGALORE

**I/II Semester B.E Degree Examination, December.06 / January.07**  
**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**  
**(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

Time: 3 hrs.]

[Max. Marks:100

***INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES***

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
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3. Correctly enter **your name ( as it appeared on your earlier marks sheets)** and put your signature at the appropriate place on the **OMR** sheet.
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7. **All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.**

1. The speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - a) Is appointed by the President.
  - b) Is elected by the members of the Parliament.
  - c) Is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha.
  - d) None of the above.
2. Which of the following is the guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens?
  - a) The Supreme Court.
  - b) The President.
  - c) The Parliament.
  - d) The Lok Sabha.
3. The President of India has power to issue ordinances when
  - a) There is a national emergency.
  - b) The Lok Sabha has been dissolved.
  - c) The Government wants immediate legislation.
  - d) The Parliament is not in session.
4. The Indian judiciary is a
  - a) Highest law-making body.
  - b) Single and integrated judicial system.
  - c) Dependent judicial system.
  - d) None of the above.
5. 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 states.
  - d) Disputes between the two states of the Indian union.
6. The Supreme Court of India can review
  - a) Its own orders or judgments.
  - b) The orders issued by the executive.
  - c) The laws passed by the legislature.
  - d) Both (a) and (b).
7. All the union ministers sail and swim together. The entire ministry has to resign if it loses the confidence of the
  - a) President of India.
  - b) Lok Sabha.
  - c) Rajya Sabha.
  - d) None of the above.
8. The ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President which infact means during the pleasure of
  - a) The Parliament.
  - b) The Lok Sabha.
  - c) The Prime Minister.
  - d) None of the above.
9. The Governor in the state plays a dual roll as an agent of the President and
  - a) As the agent of Chief Minister in the state.
  - b) As the agent of Chief Justice of India.
  - c) As the constitutional head of the state.
  - d) As the agent of the Prime Minster.

10. Which of the following contains largest number of subjects?
- State list.
  - Concurrent list.
  - Union list.
  - None of the above.
11. "The ideal fuel for modern living" is an example of
- Trade secret.
  - Patent.
  - Copy right.
  - Trade mark.
12. According to the Marriage Act of 1954, the age is fixed at 21 years for the men and ..... for women
- 15 years.
  - 18 years.
  - 21 years.
  - 25 years.
13. The state legislative assembly is prorogued by
- The Chief Minister.
  - The Governor.
  - The Speaker of the assembly.
  - None of the above.
14. The public is put to increased risk by allowing increased number of deviations from specified standards of safety and acceptable risk is known as
- Normal accident.
  - Normalizing deviance.
  - Risk assessment.
  - Overestimated risk.
15. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the other state High Courts hold office until they attain the age of
- 58 years.
  - 60 years.
  - 62 years.
  - 65 years.
16. An integral part of the Parliament is
- The President of India.
  - The Chief Justice of India.
  - The Prime Minister of India.
  - The Election Commissioner.
17.  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire
- Every year.
  - Every two years.
  - Every three years.
  - None of the above.

18. Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they attain the age of
- 50 years.
  - 55 years.
  - 60 years.
  - 65 years.
19. The Election Commissioners are appointed by
- The President.
  - The Prime Minister.
  - The Chief Justice of India.
  - The Vice President.
20. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as
- Compensation.
  - Benefit.
  - Risk.
  - Accident.
21. The Indian constitution is
- Based on conventions.
  - A brief document.
  - An evolved constitution.
  - Written and bulky document.
22. The constituent assembly adopted the Indian constitution on
- August 15, 1947.
  - November 26, 1949.
  - January 26, 1950.
  - January 26, 1948.
23. The government of India Act 1935 provided for
- Dyarchy at the center.
  - Establishment of federal court.
  - Provincial autonomy.
  - All of the above.
24. India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic. This expression occurs in
- Fundamental rights.
  - Citizenship.
  - Preamble
  - Directive principles.
25. Engineers can use codes of ethics as guide lines to
- Resolve the conflicts.
  - Formulate the problem.
  - Shift the responsibility.
  - Over come the work pressure.
26. The ultimate source of authority in India
- The people.
  - The government.
  - The constitution.
  - The parliament.

27. The constitution of India declares India as
- A unitary state.
  - A federation
  - A quasi-federal state
  - A union of states.
28. The constitution of India is
- Unitary in form but federal in spirit.
  - Unitary with strong federal bias.
  - Is full of strong unitary features.
  - Federal in form but unitary in spirit.
29. The President of the constituent assembly of India was
- Pandith Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.
  - Mahathma Mohandas K Gandhi.
  - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
30. No code will give ..... to get solutions for ethical problems
- Guide lines.
  - Set of ideas.
  - An algorithm.
  - Ethical standards.
31. In the Indian constitution, the fundamental rights
- Were added by the first amendment.
  - Were added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment.
  - Formed a part of the original constitution.
  - None of the above.
32. Which of the following is not considered as the aim of engineering ethics?
- Moral imagination.
  - Identification of ethical issues.
  - Development of analytical skills.
  - Shifting of responsibility.
33. The fundamental rights granted by the Indian constitution to its citizens cannot be suspended
- Except by an order of the President during national emergency.
  - Except through an order of the President during war.
  - Except by an order of the Supreme Court.
  - Under any circumstances.
34. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?
- Right to liberty.
  - Right to equality.
  - Right to freedom of religion.
  - Right to property.

35. In ..... concept of responsibility, an attention is paid to those who are at the risk of being harmed
- Minimalist.
  - Reasonable care.
  - Good works views.
  - All of the above.
36. The constitution of India says 'untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited. This is provided under
- Right to equality.
  - Right to liberty.
  - Right against exploitation.
  - Right to constitutional remedies.
37. The main purpose of including directive principles of state policy in the constitution of India is
- To check the arbitrary action of the government.
  - To establish a secular state.
  - To establish a welfare state.
  - To provide opportunities for the development.
38. Which of the following writ issued by the Supreme Court if it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled?
- Certiorari.
  - Quo Warranto.
  - Habeas corpus.
  - Prohibition.
39. No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed
- Of the time when he will be produced before the magistrate.
  - On the grounds for such arrest.
  - Of the orders of the court.
  - None of the above.
40. Fear is ..... to responsibility
- A way to shift.
  - An impediment.
  - A way to corrupt.
  - Both (a) and (c).
41. As applied to engineering research and testing, retaining the data to draw a non-contradictory statement, discarding the rest is called
- Cooking.
  - Trimming.
  - Scanning.
  - Skimming.
42. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution by the .....
- 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976.
  - 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978.
  - 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1980.
  - 46<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1982.

43. The President of India may from time to time
- Dissolve the Rajya Sabha.
  - Adjourn the Rajya Sabha.
  - Dissolve the Lok Sabha.
  - Adjourn the Lok Sabha.
44. Presidents rule can be imposed in the states
- During the national emergency.
  - During general elections.
  - On failure of the constitutional machinery in a state.
  - All of the above.
45. Which of the following is not the conflict of interest as applied to making professional judgement
- Virtual.
  - Actual.
  - Apparent.
  - Potential.
46. The minimum age prescribed for the membership of the Rajya Sabha is
- 25 years.
  - 30 years.
  - 35 years.
  - 40 years.
47. Which of the following is not done by the President?
- Prorogation of the houses of parliament.
  - Summoning the houses of parliament to meet.
  - Adjournment of the houses of parliament.
  - Dissolving the Lok Sabha.
48. No person can contest elections for the membership of the Lok Sabha unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of
- 21 years.
  - 22 years.
  - 24 years.
  - 25 years.
49. The ministers of the union cabinet are answerable to
- The Prime Minister.
  - The Lok Sabha.
  - The President.
  - The Vice-President.
50. The executive power of the state is vested in
- The Governor.
  - The state Legislature.
  - The Chief Minister.
  - None of the above.





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Test Booklet No. : A

SRINIVAS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
LIBRARY, MANGALORE

**B.E Degree Examination, July 2007**

**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS  
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

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7. **All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.**

1. The act of 1935 abolished
  - a) Diarchy at the center
  - b) Diarchy in the provinces
  - c) Provincial autonomy
  - d) All the above
2. The government of India act 1919 introduced a system of diarchy in the provinces. Dyarchy means a system of
  - a) Double government
  - b) Responsible government
  - c) Bureaucratic government
  - d) All the above
3. The cabinet mission came to India in
  - a) 1944
  - b) 1945
  - c) 1946
  - d) 1943
4. The constituent assembly of India started its work in 1946 and completed its work in
  - a) Nov 1949
  - b) Jan 1949
  - c) Dec 1948
  - d) Jan 1950
5. The professional ethics deals with ----- accepted by the professional community.
  - a) Scientific standards
  - b) Ethical standards.
  - c) Personal ethics
  - d) Technical specifications
6. A professional engineer takes the help of codes of ethics when he enters into
  - a) Doubts
  - b) Legal problems
  - c) Ethical crises
  - d) Confusion
7. The constituent assembly on Aug 29, 1947 appointed a drafting committee under the chairmanship of
  - a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - b) Sri. Sardar Patel.
  - c) Sri. B. G. Tilak
  - d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Which of the following words were added to the preamble of the Indian constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment?
  - a) Secular
  - b) Socialist
  - c) Integrity
  - d) All the above.
9. Responsibility is assigned as belonging to engineers in
  - a) Rule
  - b) Morality
  - c) Both rule and morality
  - d) Obligation
10. Which of the following confers upon the citizens, the right to approach a court of law for the protection and restoration of fundamental rights?
  - a) Right to constituent remedy
  - b) Right against exploitation.
  - c) Right to equality
  - d) Right to liberty
11. Which of the following statement is correct?
  - a) Parliament cannot amend fundamental rights
  - b) Parliament can amend fundamental rights
  - c) Only President can ask the parliament not to amend a particular fundamental right
  - d) Only President can issue orders to amend fundamental rights
12. A citizen's fundamental rights are protected
  - a) By the executive when the citizen brings the issue before it
  - b) Automatically by the Supreme Court
  - c) When the citizen approaches the court for a remedy
  - d) By parliament when the issue is brought before it by the executive

13. Which of the following writ is issued by the Supreme Court if it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled?  
a) Habeas corpus      b) Prohibition      c) Certiorari      d) Quo warranto
14. As applied to responsibility, attitude of avoiding blame or being safe is the prime concern in  
a) Reasonable care      b) Minimalist approach      c) Good works views      d) All the above
15. Ignorance as a hindrance to responsibility is not due to  
a) Over confidence      b) Lack of imagination      c) Pressure of dead lines      d) Fear
16. A citizen of India may be debarred from the right to vote on the ground of  
a) Unsoundness of mind      b) Non-residence  
c) Crime or corrupt or illegal practice      d) All the above
17. A bill presented in the parliament becomes an act after  
a) It is passed by both the houses      b) The Prime Minister has signed it  
c) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of union parliament  
d) The President has given his assent
18. Who has been made responsible for free and fair elections in the country?  
a) The President      b) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
c) The Chief Election Commission      d) Vice-President
19. Which of the following shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha?  
a) Union budget      b) A money bill      c) A constitutional amendment      d) None of the above
20. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Rajya Sabha unless he is  
a) Not less than 21 years of age      b) Not less than 35 years of age  
c) Not less than 30 years of age      d) Not less than 25 years of age
21. The seat of a member of parliament may be declared vacant, if he is, without the permission of the house absent from the meeting of that house for a period of  
a) 40 days      b) 60 days      c) 90 days      d) 25 days
22. Protection of the expression of ideas, but not the ideas themselves is called  
a) Copy right      b) Plagiarism      c) Patent      d) Forging
23. As applied to engineering research and testing, trimming is  
a) Acquiring and consolidating the data      b) Scanning and/or skimming the information  
c) Smoothing of irregularities to make the data to appear accurate and precise  
d) Retaining all the data and subjecting it to manipulation
24. In which of the following systems, the risk estimation is difficult?  
a) Complexly interactive      b) Tight coupled      c) Loosely coupled      d) Both (b) and (c)
25. The President of India is elected indirectly by an electoral college, which of the following is not included in such electoral college?  
a) Elected members of assemblies of the union territories  
b) Elected members of Lok Sabha  
c) Elected members of Rajya Sabha  
d) Elected members of the legislative assemblies of states

26. Under the Indian Constitution, the subjects of administration have been divided into  
a) Two lists      b) Three lists      c) Four lists      d) Five lists
27. The Rajya Sabha from amongst its own members elects  
a) Its speaker    b) Its deputy speaker    c) Its chairman    d) Its deputy chairman
28. The council of ministers, with the Chief Minister as the head is  
a) To guide the Governor    b) Collectively responsible to the legislature of the states  
c) Responsible to the Governor    d) Appointed by the Governor
29. According to the Indian constitution, the executive power of the union is vested with  
a) The Parliament    b) The Prime Minister    c) The President    d) The Vice-President
30. An ethical theory that finds the basis of moral distinctions in the utility and actions (i.e. their fitness to produce happiness or maximizing well being) is known as  
a) Utilitarianism    b) Normal deviance    c) Break even analysis    d) Both (b) and (c).
31. In issuing testimony, which of the following is not expected by an engineer  
a) Not to accept, if there is no adequate time  
b) Not to accept, if he/she cannot do so with good conscience  
c) Being open to information, during the course of the trial  
d) Not to maintain an objective and be biased
32. Match the following :
- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| A. Self interest   | 1. Unauthorized use and intellectual property |
| B. Reasonable care | 2. An impediment to responsibility            |
| C. Group thinking  | 3. Concept of responsibility                  |
| D. Plagiarism      | 4. An illusion of unanimity                   |
- a) A, B, C, D – 2, 1, 3, 4      b) A, B, C, D – 2, 3, 4, 1  
c) A, B, C, D – 2, 4, 3, 1      d) A, B, C, D – 1, 4, 3, 2
33. The President of India  
a) Can address either house of the parliament      b) Can dissolve the Lok Sabha  
c) Can promulgate ordinance during the recess of parliament    d) All the above
34. No person shall be eligible for the election as President of India unless he is  
a) A member of the Rajya Sabha    b) Qualified for election to the Lok Sabha  
c) A member of the Lok Sabha    d) Qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha.
35. The President of India has power to issue ordinances when  
a) The parliament is not in session    b) The Government wants immediate legislation  
c) The Lok Sabha has been dissolved    d) There is a national emergency
36. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state and he is appointed by  
a) The President.  
b) The President on the recommendation of the speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.  
c) The Prime Minister on the recommendation of both the houses of parliament.  
d) The President on the recommendation of the state legislative assembly.
37. Which of the following administers oath of office to the President of India?  
a) The Vice-President      b) The Prime Minister  
c) The speaker of Lok Sabha      d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

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38. The Governor of the State is  
a) Chosen by the Chief Minister      b) Elected by the citizens of that state  
c) Appointed by the President      d) Selected by the state legislature
39. The Governor may resign his office by writing to  
a) The Vice-President of India      b) The President of India  
c) The Chief Justice of High Court      d) The Chief Minister of state
40. The President of India is  
a) Nominated      b) Appointed      c) Selected      d) Elected
41. After having been passed by both the houses of parliament when a non money bill is presented to the President for his assent, he may  
a) Sign it      b) Return the bill for reconsideration  
c) With hold it      d) All the above.
42. Which of the following can issue ordinances during the recess of parliament  
a) The deputy speaker of Lok Sabha      b) The Minister of parliamentary affairs.  
c) The Prime Minister      d) The President.
43. The Council of Ministers in the state shall be collectively responsible to the  
a) Chief Minister      b) Legislative assembly of the state  
c) Governor      d) Chief Justice of High Court
44. The oath of office to a Governor of a state is administered by  
a) The Prime Minister      b) The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state  
c) The President      d) The Chief Minister of the state.
45. The Governor of a state may be removed by the  
a) President      b) State legislature      c) Chief Minister      d) None of the above
46. Chief Justice or other judges of the Supreme Court after their retirement or removal are not eligible to practice in  
a) Any court other than Supreme Court      b) Any court in India or out side India  
c) Any court or before any authority within the territory of India  
d) Any courts other than the state High Courts
47. Which of the following administers oath of the office and secrecy to the Ministers in a state?  
a) The Chief Justice of High Court      b) Senior judge of High Court  
c) The Governor      d) The Chief Minister of the state
48. The salary of the judges of High Court is charged on  
a) The consolidated fund of India      b) The contingency fund of India  
c) The contingency fund of state      d) The consolidated fund of the state
49. According to the marriage act of 1954, the age is fixed at 21 years for men and ----- for women for getting married :  
a) 18 years      b) 19 years      c) 20 years      d) 14 years
50. Which of the following has the power of judicial review?  
a) High courts      b) District courts      c) Supreme court      d) All the above



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Test Booklet No. : A

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**B.E Degree Examination, July 2007**

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(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

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[Max. Marks: 50

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 c) The Chief Election Commission      d) Vice-President
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 c) Not less than 30 years of age      d) Not less than 25 years of age
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 a) 40 days      b) 60 days      c) 90 days      d) 25 days
22. Protection of the expression of ideas, but not the ideas themselves is called  
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23. As applied to engineering research and testing, trimming is  
 a) Acquiring and consolidating the data      b) Scanning and/or skimming the information  
 c) Smoothing of irregularities to make the data to appear accurate and precise  
 d) Retaining all the data and subjecting it to manipulation
24. In which of the following systems, the risk estimation is difficult?  
 a) Complexly interactive      b) Tight coupled      c) Loosely coupled      d) Both (b) and (c)
25. The President of India is elected indirectly by an electoral college, which of the following is not included in such electoral college?  
 a) Elected members of assemblies of the union territories  
 b) Elected members of Lok Sabha  
 c) Elected members of Rajya Sabha  
 d) Elected members of the legislative assemblies of states

26. Under the Indian Constitution, the subjects of administration have been divided into  
a) Two lists      b) Three lists      c) Four lists      d) Five lists
27. The Rajya Sabha from amongst its own members elects  
a) Its speaker    b) Its deputy speaker    c) Its chairman    d) Its deputy chairman
28. The council of ministers, with the Chief Minister as the head is  
a) To guide the Governor    b) Collectively responsible to the legislature of the states  
c) Responsible to the Governor    d) Appointed by the Governor
29. According to the Indian constitution, the executive power of the union is vested with  
a) The Parliament    b) The Prime Minister    c) The President    d) The Vice-President
30. An ethical theory that finds the basis of moral distinctions in the utility and actions (i.e. their fitness to produce happiness or maximizing well being) is known as  
a) Utilitarianism    b) Normal deviance    c) Break even analysis    d) Both (b) and (c).
31. In issuing testimony, which of the following is not expected by an engineer  
a) Not to accept, if there is no adequate time  
b) Not to accept, if he/she cannot do so with good conscience  
c) Being open to information, during the course of the trial  
d) Not to maintain an objective and be biased
32. Match the following :
- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| A. Self interest   | 1. Unauthorized use and intellectual property |
| B. Reasonable care | 2. An impediment to responsibility            |
| C. Group thinking  | 3. Concept of responsibility                  |
| D. Plagiarism      | 4. An illusion of unanimity                   |
- a) A, B, C, D – 2, 1, 3, 4      b) A, B, C, D – 2, 3, 4, 1  
c) A, B, C, D – 2, 4, 3, 1      d) A, B, C, D – 1, 4, 3, 2
33. The President of India  
a) Can address either house of the parliament      b) Can dissolve the Lok Sabha  
c) Can promulgate ordinance during the recess of parliament    d) All the above
34. No person shall be eligible for the election as President of India unless he is  
a) A member of the Rajya Sabha    b) Qualified for election to the Lok Sabha  
c) A member of the Lok Sabha    d) Qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha.
35. The President of India has power to issue ordinances when  
a) The parliament is not in session    b) The Government wants immediate legislation  
c) The Lok Sabha has been dissolved    d) There is a national emergency
36. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state and he is appointed by  
a) The President.  
b) The President on the recommendation of the speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.  
c) The Prime Minister on the recommendation of both the houses of parliament.  
d) The President on the recommendation of the state legislative assembly.
37. Which of the following administers oath of office to the President of India?  
a) The Vice-President      b) The Prime Minister  
c) The speaker of Lok Sabha      d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

38. The Governor of the State is  
a) Chosen by the Chief Minister      b) Elected by the citizens of that state  
c) Appointed by the President      d) Selected by the state legislature
39. The Governor may resign his office by writing to  
a) The Vice-President of India      b) The President of India  
c) The Chief Justice of High Court      d) The Chief Minister of state
40. The President of India is  
a) Nominated      b) Appointed      c) Selected      d) Elected
41. After having been passed by both the houses of parliament when a non money bill is presented to the President for his assent, he may  
a) Sign it      b) Return the bill for reconsideration  
c) With hold it      d) All the above.
42. Which of the following can issue ordinances during the recess of parliament  
a) The deputy speaker of Lok Sabha      b) The Minister of parliamentary affairs.  
c) The Prime Minister      d) The President.
43. The Council of Ministers in the state shall be collectively responsible to the  
a) Chief Minister      b) Legislative assembly of the state  
c) Governor      d) Chief Justice of High Court
44. The oath of office to a Governor of a state is administered by  
a) The Prime Minister      b) The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state  
c) The President      d) The Chief Minister of the state.
45. The Governor of a state may be removed by the  
a) President      b) State legislature      c) Chief Minister      d) None of the above
46. Chief Justice or other judges of the Supreme Court after their retirement or removal are not eligible to practice in  
a) Any court other than Supreme Court      b) Any court in India or out side India  
c) Any court or before any authority within the territory of India  
d) Any courts other than the state High Courts
47. Which of the following administers oath of the office and secrecy to the Ministers in a state?  
a) The Chief Justice of High Court      b) Senior judge of High Court  
c) The Governor      d) The Chief Minister of the state
48. The salary of the judges of High Court is charged on  
a) The consolidated fund of India      b) The contingency fund of India  
c) The contingency fund of state      d) The consolidated fund of the state
49. According to the marriage act of 1954, the age is fixed at 21 years for men and ----- for women for getting married :  
a) 18 years      b) 19 years      c) 20 years      d) 14 years
50. Which of the following has the power of judicial review?  
a) High courts      b) District courts      c) Supreme court      d) All the above



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Question Paper Version : D

I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec. 07 / Jan. 08  
**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**  
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

*INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES*

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
2. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
3. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
4. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly prohibited.**

1. Affirmation of the office by the President of India is in front of the  
a) The Prime minister  
b) Vice – President  
c) Chief Justice  
d) Chief Election Commissioner
2. Military powers of the President are described in  
a) Article 356      b) Article 74      c) Article 53(2)      d) Article 58
3. The Vice - President of India holds the ----- rank according to the Indian constitution  
a) 1<sup>st</sup>      b) 2<sup>nd</sup>      c) 3<sup>rd</sup>      d) 4<sup>th</sup>
4. The 11 member Constitutional Review Committee set up in the year 2000 to review the Indian Constitution was chaired by  
a) Justice M.N. Vekatachalaiah      b) Sri Ramakrishna Hegde  
c) Sri M.V. Pylee      d) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
5. The total strength of the members of the Raj- Sabha is  
a) 241      b) 242      c) 243      d) 244
6. According to Article ----- no child below the age of ----- years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.  
a) Article 24 Age 12 years      b) Article 24 Age 14 years  
c) Article 42 Age 12 years      d) Article 42 Age 14 years
7. Which Article of the constitution provides for special consideration with regard to the appointment in certain services for the Anglo – Indian community  
a) Article 336      b) Article 337      c) Article 338      d) Article 339
8. The rank of the Speaker of the Lok-Sabha is 6<sup>th</sup>. This is equal to that of the  
a) Vice – President of India      b) The Chief Justice of the High- Court  
c) The Chief- Minister of state      d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme-Court.

9. The seat of a member of Parliament may be declared vacant, if he is , without the permission of the house absent for the meeting of that house for a period of  
a) 40 days                      b) 60 days                      c) 90 days                      d) 25 days
10. The codes of ethics can be taken as guidelines by engineers to  
a) Formulate the problems                      b) resolve the conflicts  
c) Overcome the work pressure                      d) shift the responsibility
11. Intentionally conveying false or misleading information is  
a) Lying                      b) Deception                      c) Falsehood                      d) Both (a) and (c).
12. Smoothing of irregularities to make the data to appear accurate and precise is  
a) Cooking                      b) Trimming                      c) Skimming                      d) Scanning
13. Which of the following does not depict the attitude towards the responsibility  
a) Minimalist                      b) Reasonable care                      c) Protest                      d) Good works
14. The tendency of shifting the responsibility will logically come down if there is  
a) Group thinking                      b) Microscopic vision                      c) Fear                      d) Confusion
15. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as  
a) Benefit                      b) Compensation                      c) Risk                      d) liability
16. Which of the following is not advised by NSPE (National society for professional Engineers) code to engineers?  
a) To be honest                      b) To have professional obligations  
c) Not to use firm name in dishonest business                      d) not to avoid deceptive acts.
17. ----- is not a trade secret.  
a) Formulae                      b) Generated pattern                      c) Equipment                      d) Theorems
18. The formula of a soft drink is an example of  
a) Trade secret                      b) Trade mark                      c) Patent                      d) Copyright
19. Protecting the expressions of the ideas but not the idea itself is  
a) Copyright                      b) Patent                      c) Plagiarism                      d) Trademark
20. The patent holder does not allow others to use the patented information for ----- years from the date of filing  
a) 20                      b) 25                      c) 15                      d) 50
21. Indian constitution is flexible. This means it  
a) Can be amended easily                      b) Does not allow frequent changes  
c) Cannot be amended easily  
d) Can be amended only after undergoing a special procedure in Parliament.
22. Our constitution declares India as republic. This means  
a) It is union of states                      b) Its highest legislature is directly elected by the people  
c) Its head of the state is elected for a fixed period                      d) It is sovereign in all respects.
23. The work of framing the constitution of India started in December 1946 and completed in  
a) November 1949                      b) January 1949                      c) January 1950                      d) December 1948
24. Magna Carta is a written document of 13<sup>th</sup> century assuring liberties awarded to  
a) Indian citizens                      b) French citizens                      c) British citizens  
d) Citizens of the world by UNO

25. Out of the articles on fundamental rights, the most liked articles by Dr B. R. Ambedkar in Part III of the Indian constitution are  
a) 23 & 24                      b) 25 to 28                      c) 29 to 30                      d) 32 & 32 A
26. Part III articles 23 & 24 deals with  
a) Right against exploitation                      b) Right to freedom of religion  
c) Right to constitutional remedies                      d) Cultural and educational rights of citizens
27. According to Indian constitution, the powers of amending the constitution are vested with  
a) The president of India                      b) The people of India  
c) The Prime minister of India                      d) The parliament of India
28. The 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment was made during  
a) Congress party rule in 1974                      b) Janatha party rule in 1978  
c) Congress party rule in 1985                      d) B J P rule in 2000
29. Habeas Corpus writ means  
a) An order to officials to perform duties  
b) An order issued to stop exercise of excess jurisdiction  
c) An order which enables shifting of a case to a higher court  
d) An order issued against illegal detention
30. By the recommendations of the committee under the chairmanship of S. Swaran Singh the fundamental duties of Indian citizens are included in the constitution through  
a) 40<sup>th</sup> amendment                      b) 41<sup>st</sup> amendment  
c) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment                      d) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment
31. Which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?  
a) To safeguard public property                      b) To render national service  
c) To uphold national sovereignty of the country                      d) To honor inter cast marriages
32. The Republic day celebrations in India signifies  
a) Indian independence.  
b) The declaration of Purna Swaraj by Indian national congress  
c) The constitution being officially introduced in India  
d) The fundamental rights awarded to Indian citizens.
33. India is secular. That means  
a) India is anti-religion                      b) India views all religions equally  
c) India does not believe in the religion                      d) India promotes origin of new religions
34. Bicameral legislature means  
a) Two party (ruling & opposition) government  
b) Upper & lower house in the Parliament.  
c) The president & prime minister leading the government  
d) The central legislature & state legislature running the government.
35. Socialism means  
a) Encouraging socio economic imbalances                      b) Promotion of inter cast marriages  
c) Eradication of socio economic imbalances                      d) Discouraging inter cast marriages.

(10)

36. According to the 97<sup>th</sup> amendment of 2003, the total strength of the council of ministers should not exceed ----- of the total strength of Lok Sabha  
a) 10 %                      b) 15 %                      c) 20 %                      d) 13 %
37. Who of the following administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Chief minister and his ministry in a state?  
a) The Chief Justice of the High court                      b) The senior Judge of the High court  
c) The Governor of the state                      d) The President of India
38. The term of office of the Chief Election Commissioner of India is  
a) Six years or until the age of 62 years                      b) Five years or until the age 65 years  
c) Five years or until the age of 62 years                      d) Six years or until the age of 65 years.
39. The Rajya Sabha from amongst its own members elects its  
a) Speaker                      b) Deputy chairman                      c) Chairman                      d) Deputy Speaker.
40. The President of India may address his resignation to the  
a) Prime minister                      b) Speaker                      c) Vice President                      d) Chief Justice of India.
41. The oath of office and secrecy to the Governor of the state is administered by the  
a) The Chief Justice of the High court                      b) The President of India  
c) Chief Justice of India                      d) Chief Minister of the state.
42. The minimum age prescribed for the membership of Rajya Sabha is  
a) 21 years                      b) 25 years                      c) 35 years                      d) 30 years.
43. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire every  
a) 5 years                      b) 2 years                      c) 3 years                      d) 4 years.
44. According to the Marriage Act 1954, the age fixed for marriage for men is 21 years and for women is.  
a) 16 years                      b) 18 years                      c) 21 years                      d) 19 years.
45. How many times the President can return a bill for reconsideration by the Parliament?  
a) Twice                      b) Thrice                      c) Once                      d) Any number of times.
46. According to Article 356, State Emergency or Emergency due to the failure of constitutional machinery in a state is known as  
a) Governor's rule                      b) Speaker's rule                      c) Prime minister's rule                      d) President's rule.
47. Governor of a State is responsible to the  
a) President                      b) Prime minister                      c) Chief minister                      d) Vice – President.
48. Who can issue Ordinances?  
a) The Minister of Cabinet rank                      b) The Prime Minister  
c) The President                      d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
49. The Indian Constitution is called 'Quasi –Federal' because it has  
a) Single citizenship                      b) Single Judiciary  
c) Emergency powers                      d) Republican features
50. In which five year plan, we are now in 2002- 2007?  
a) 8<sup>th</sup>                      b) 9<sup>th</sup>                      c) 10<sup>th</sup>                      d) 11<sup>th</sup>



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Question Paper Version : B

9

**I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec. 08 / Jan. 09**  
**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**  
**(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
2. For each question, after selecting your answer, **darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
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- 
1. Which amendment added the words "Secularism Socialist and integrity to the preamble of the constitution"  
a) 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment d) 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment
  2. This is not a directive principle,  
a) Uniform civil code b) Workers participation in management  
c) Minimum wage d) Prohibition of slaughtering of cows and calves
  3. Right to primary education is a  
a) Directive principle b) Fundamental right  
c) Fundamental duty d) None of the above
  4. This is not a fundamental duty  
a) Respect to national flag and national anthem  
b) Safeguard public property  
c) Respect to elders and teachers  
d) Renounces the practices insulting to the dignity of women
  5. Who is the present President of India ,  
a) A.P.J Abdul Kalam b) Mrs. Pratiba Patil c) K. R. Narayan d) Abdul Ansari
  6. A person to be appointed as Prime Minister  
a) Should be a member of Lok Sabha  
b) Should be a member of Rajya Sabha  
c) Should become member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha within six months  
d) Should be a post graduate
  7. Rajya Sabha has a term of  
a) 5 years b) 6 years c) Permanent body d) 4 years

8. To become a Judge of Supreme Court
  - a) He must be a distinguished jurist
  - b) He must be a judge of High Court for at least 5 years
  - c) He must have served at least 10 years in any High Court
  - d) One among above option is sufficient
9. Chief minister of a state is appointed by
  - a) President
  - b) Governor
  - c) High Command of a political party
  - d) Chief Justice of the high court
10. Which state among the following has two houses,
  - a) Tamilnadu
  - b) Andhra Pradesh
  - c) Karnataka
  - d) West Bengal
11. Creamy layer means
  - a) Upper caste people
  - b) Highly cultured people
  - a) Persons holding high post and having higher income of backward class people
  - d) Children of the ministers.
12. If the national emergency is declared, the following fundamental rights cannot be suspended,
  - a) Art 14
  - b) Article 19
  - c) Article 32
  - d) Article 20 and 21
13. Which amendment of the constitution repealed right to property
  - a) 42<sup>nd</sup>
  - b) 43<sup>rd</sup>
  - c) 44<sup>th</sup>
  - d) 46<sup>th</sup>
14. This is not the function of election commission
  - a) Preparation of electoral rolls
  - b) Determines code of conduct to candidates
  - c) Selection of the candidate
  - d) Allotment of symbols
15. This is not dishonesty in engineering research and testing
  - a) Crimping
  - b) Forging
  - c) Cooking
  - d) Plagiarism
16. Revealing confidential information amounts to
  - a) Breach of contract
  - b) Misusing of truth
  - c) Criminal breach of trust
  - d) Violation of patent right
17. Minimalist view means
  - a) A ministerial view
  - b) A narrow thinking
  - c) A concept of responsibility
  - d) A novel plan to minimize industrial loss
18. Chairman of the constitution drafting committee was,
  - a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - c) Jagajeevan ram
  - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
19. Right to equality under article 14 means
  - a) Treating all people equally
  - b) Equality among equals and not equality among unequals
  - c) Upliftment of S.C.'s and S.T.'s and backward class people
  - d) None of the above
20. This is not the right of the arrested person
  - a) To inform him the ground of his arrest
  - b) To consult his lawyer
  - c) To produce before the magistrate immediately
  - d) To produce before the magistrate within 24 hours

21. If one considers engineering profession as a building, then the following is its foundation, (18)  
a) Imagination      b) Creativity      c) Honesty      d) Accepting the risk
22. The use of intellectual property of others without their permission is known as  
a) Forging      b) Cooking      c) Trimming      d) Plagiarism
23. Conflict of interest exists for an engineer when he is subject to,  
a) Threat      b) Loyalties      c) Professional harassment      d) Professional impediments
24. 74<sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution refers to  
a) Rural local bodies      b) Urban local bodies  
c) Repealment of right to property      d) None of the above
25. National commission for women was constituted under  
a) Act of 1990      b) Act of 1993      c) Act of 1995      d) Act of 1998
26. The constitution empowers state government to make special law for  
a) Farmers      b) Women and children      c) Workers      d) Unemployed youth
27. There is no provision for impeachment of  
a) Governor      b) Vice President      c) President  
d) Judges of the supreme court and high court
28. A Legislature council is 69  
a) Dissolved every 6 years      b) Dissolved every 4 years  
c) It is a permanent body      d) None of the above
29. Appeal under special leave petition will not be entertained by supreme court in  
a) Civil cases      b) Criminal cases      c) Revenue cases      d) Cases heard by military courts
30. Total number of articles in Indian constitution is  
a) 397      b) 395      c) 400      d) 445
31. The preamble of the constitution declared India as  
a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic      b) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic  
c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic      d) Sovereign, Republic
32. Which one of the following writs is issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person.  
a) Habeas corpus      b) Mandamus      c) Certiorari      d) Quo-Warranto
33. Right to cultural and educational rights implies  
a) Provision of free and compulsory education  
b) Special assistance to backward classes to educate them  
c) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government  
d) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
34. The main objectives of directive principles are  
a) Establish political democracy in the country  
b) Establish social and economic democracy in the country  
c) Raise the moral and ethical standard of people  
d) Establish a police state in the country

35. The president of India gives resignation to  
a) Prime minister  
b) The chief justice of supreme court  
c) The Vice President  
d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
36. The sole channel of communication between President and his council of minister is  
a) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Vice President  
d) Opposition leader
37. Who elects the Rajya Sabha members  
a) The people  
b) Elected members of state assembly  
c) The members of parliament  
d) None of the above
38. Chief Justice and other Judges of Supreme Court hold office  
a) Till the age of 60 years  
b) For Life  
c) Till the age of 62 years  
d) Till the age of 65 years
39. Can the governor be the governor of two states  
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Only one state  
d) None of the above
40. What is the minimum age to contest Vidhana Parishad  
a) 25 years  
b) 30 years  
c) 18 years  
d) 35 years
41. Who is the Present Governor of Karnataka  
a) T. N. Chaturvedi  
b) V. S. Ramadevi  
c) Rameshwar Thakur  
d) None of the above
42. Which article deals with Amendment procedure of Indian Constitution,  
a) Article 352  
b) Article 360  
c) Article 368  
d) Article 356
43. There is reservation of seats for S.C's and S.T's in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Only in Lok Sabha  
d) Only in Rajya Sabha
44. President can declare National Emergency under  
a) Article 256  
b) Article 356  
c) Article 352  
d) Article 360
45. Who is the Present Chief Election Commissioner of India?  
a) T. N. Sheshan  
b) S. L. Shakdhar  
c) M. P. Tandon  
d) N. Gopalaswamy
46. A fault tree is used to  
a) Assess the risk involved  
b) To claim compensation  
c) Take free consent  
d) To improve safety
47. Fear is ..... To responsibility  
a) A way of shift  
b) An impediment  
c) A conflict  
d) None of the above
48. It is not a kind of trade mark  
a) Designs  
b) Symbols  
c) Sounds  
d) Good will
49. Owner of the patent rights will be having patent rights for,  
a) 100 years  
b) 75 years  
c) 50 years  
d) 20 years
50. Tight couple means  
a) Binding two beams tightly  
b) Process tightly coupled  
c) Erecting two pillars side by side  
d) Strong adhesive material

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Question Paper Version : A

18

**I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, June. 08 / July. 08**  
**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**  
**(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

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3. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
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- 
1. The Governor General of India was also the representative of British Crown to Princely states in India and hence was known as the
    - a) Viceroy of India
    - b) Secretary of State of India.
    - c) Commander of India
    - d) Director of India.
  2. Directive policies come under \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution.
    - a) Part I
    - b) Part II
    - c) Part III
    - d) Part IV
  3. A fault tree is used to
    - a) assess the risk involved
    - b) to claim compensation
    - c) take free consent
    - d) to improve safety
  4. The code of ethics can be taken as guide lines by engineers to
    - a) formulate the problem
    - b) resolve the conflicts
    - c) overcome the work pressure
    - d) escape from the responsibility
  5. The 44<sup>th</sup> amendment act repealed article 31 from part III dealing with fundamental rights which came into effect in 1979, so that right to property today is no more a fundamental right but remains simply a legal right in \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution under new article 300A.
    - a) Part XII
    - b) Part XI
    - c) Part XIII
    - d) Part XX
  6. The Government of India Act 1919 (Montague and Chelmsford reforms) provided for a bicameral legislature at the centre, other feature was
    - a) At the provinces, Dyarchy was introduced.
    - b) The powers of the Secretary of State for India were restricted and a High Commissioner for India was appointed.
    - c) It further promised to develop local self government bodies.
    - d) All the above.

7. A bill presented in the Parliament becomes a law after  
a) It is passed by both the houses    b) The Prime Minister has signed it  
b) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of Union Parliament.  
d) The President has given his assent.
8. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the state High Courts hold office until they attain the age of  
a) 58 years            b) 60 years            c) 65 years            d) 62 years
9. Which of the following administers oath of the office and secrecy to the ministers in a state?  
a) The chief Justice of High court            b) Senior Judge of High court  
c) The Governor            d) The Chief Minister of the state
10. The Chief Election Commissioner has a term of  
a) 6 years or until the age of 65 years            b) 5 years or until the age of 65 years  
c) 6 years or until the age of 62 years            d) 5 years or until the age of 62 years
11. The Vice – President of India is ex – officio Chairman of  
a) The law commission            b) The planning commission  
c) The finance commission            d) The Rajya sabha
12. The State legislative assembly is prorogued by  
a) The Governor            b) The Chief Minister  
c) The Speaker of the assembly            d) none of the above
13. Who among the following can issue ordinances during the recess of Parliament  
a) The Deputy speaker of Lok sabha            b) The Minister of Parliamentary affairs  
c) The Prime Minister            d) The president.
14. The Cabinet mission came to India in  
a) 1944    b) 1945    c) 1946    d) 1943
15. The fundamental rights granted by the constitution of India to its citizens cannot be suspended  
a) except by an 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.
16. Which of the following writ is issued by the Supreme Court if it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled?  
a) habeas corpus    b) prohibition    c) certiorari    d) quo warranto
17. The seat of a Member of Parliament may be declared vacant, if he is, without the permission of the house absent from the meeting of that house for a period of  
a) 40 days    b) 60 days    c) 90 days    d) 25 days
18. One – third of the Members of the Rajya Sabha retire  
a) every year    b) every two years    c) every three years    d) every four years.
19. No person can become a Member of Parliament unless he is educated up to class  
a) Seventh    b) Tenth    c) Fifth    d) None of the above.



20. Professional Ethics is
- Set of rules relating to personal character of professionals
  - Traditional rules observed since a long time
  - Set of rules passed by professional bodies
  - Set of standards adopted by professionals.
21. The first general elections were held in India in
- 1950 - 51
  - 1951 - 52
  - 1949 - 50
  - None of these
22. To be recognized as a regional party, a party must secure at least
- 4% of the valid votes in state
  - 25% of the valid votes in any one state
  - 15% of the valid votes in any one state
  - 10% of the valid votes in any one state.
23. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?
- President in consultation with EC
  - Parliament
  - President
  - EC
24. In terms of election laws in India, electioneering ceases in a constituency at least \_\_\_\_\_ hours before the commencement of the polling.
- 48
  - 36
  - 24
  - 12.
25. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment Act.
- 7<sup>th</sup>
  - 42<sup>nd</sup>
  - 61<sup>st</sup>
  - 55<sup>th</sup>.
26. What is the system used to elect the President of India?
- Preferential system
  - Secret ballot
  - Direct election
  - Proportional representation .
27. President made a Proclamation of Emergency on the grounds of internal disturbances for first time in
- 1950
  - 1965
  - 1975
  - 1962.
28. Financial Emergency can be proclaimed under the Article \_\_\_\_\_
- 360
  - 256
  - 356
  - 352
29. Under the provision of \_\_\_\_\_ Article of the constitution, the Government abolished the practice of untouchability.
- 17
  - 16
  - 20
  - 18
30. In which one of the following states, there is no reservation for the SCs for Lok Sabha?
- Arunachal Pradesh
  - Meghalaya
  - Jammu & Kashmir
  - All of these.
31. In which one of the following states is it constitutionally obligatory for the state to have a separate minister for tribal welfare?
- Madhya Pradesh
  - Orissa
  - Bihar
  - All these states
32. Goa got the status of statehood by the way of \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment.
- 60<sup>th</sup>
  - 50<sup>th</sup>
  - 52<sup>nd</sup>
  - 56<sup>th</sup>
33. Which of the following taxes is levied by the State Government only?
- Wealth Tax
  - Corporation Tax
  - Income Tax
  - Entertainment Tax.
34. Which one of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own?
- Daman and Diu
  - Lakshadweep
  - Delhi
  - Chandigarh

35. How many states in India have Legislative councils?  
a) 7                      b) 5                      c) 4                      d) 6
36. Which tax is levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the states?  
a) Stamp duties                      b) Passenger and goods taxes  
c) Estate duty                      d) Taxes on newspapers.
37. Which are the two states having common capital?  
a) Jharkhand and Bihar                      b) Punjab and Haryana  
c) Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh                      d) Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
38. According to Article 171 of the constitution, the total members in the Legislative council should not be less than  
a) 40                      b) 45                      c) 50                      d) 55
39. The High Court of Karnataka was established in the year  
a) 1884                      b) 1944                      c) 1900                      d) 1947
40. The Guwahati High Court has territorial jurisdiction over \_\_\_\_\_ number of states.  
a) 2                      b) 6                      c) 7                      d) 3
41. In 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Civilians Award, but recommended that the total awards to be given each year in all categories should be restricted to  
a) 75                      b) 50                      c) 40                      d) 60.
42. Which part of the constitution incorporates special provisions to the state of Jammu and Kashmir?  
a) XXI                      b) XX                      c) XV                      d) XI
43. Which Article of the constitution provides protection to the civil servants?  
a) 288                      b) 315                      c) 312                      d) 311
44. Who among the following acts as the Chief Legal Advisor to the Government of India?  
a) Chief Justice of India                      b) Union Law Minister  
c) Attorney General                      d) None
45. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment raised the term of the Lok Sabha to \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
a) Six                      b) Five                      c) Seven                      d) Eight
46. Which Article of the Indian constitution deals with the amendment procedure?  
a) 368                      b) 358                      c) 367                      d) 370
47. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?  
a) B.K. Mukherjee                      b) S.R Das                      c) Harlal J. Kania                      d) Patanjali Sasthri
48. Who among the following is considered the Custodian of the parliament?  
a) Speaker                      b) Prime Minister  
c) Leader of opposition                      d) Chief Whip of the ruling party.
49. Who is the first woman film star nominated or elected to Rajya Sabha?  
a) Jayalalitha                      b) Vijayanthimala                      c) Hema Malini                      d) Nargis Dutt
50. A political party is accorded status of an opposition party in Lok Sabha if it captures at least  
a) 10 % of seats                      b) 15 % of seats                      c) 20 % of seats                      d) 18 % of seats.



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Question Paper Version : C

20

**I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec. 08 / Jan. 09**  
**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**  
**(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
2. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
3. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
4. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly prohibited.**

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1. If one considers engineering profession as a building, then the following is its foundation,  
a) Imagination    b) Creativity    c) Honesty    d) Accepting the risk
  2. The use of intellectual property of others without their permission is known as  
a) Forging    b) Cooking    c) Trimming    d) Plagiarism
  3. Conflict of interest exists for an engineer when he is subject to,  
a) Threat    b) Loyalties    c) Professional harassment    d) Professional impediments
  4. 74<sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution refers to  
a) Rural local bodies    b) Urban local bodies  
c) Repealment of right to property    d) None of the above
  5. National commission for women was constituted under  
a) Act of 1990    b) Act of 1993    c) Act of 1995    d) Act of 1998
  6. The constitution empowers state government to make special law for  
a) Farmers    b) Women and children    c) Workers    d) Unemployed youth
  7. There is no provision for impeachment of  
a) Governor    b) Vice President    c) President  
d) Judges of the supreme court and high court
  8. A Legislature council is  
a) Dissolved every 6 years    b) Dissolved every 4 years  
c) It is a permanent body    d) None of the above
  9. Appeal under special leave petition will not be entertained by supreme court in  
a) Civil cases    b) Criminal cases    c) Revenue cases    d) Cases heard by military courts

10. Total number of articles in Indian constitution is  
 a) 397                      b) 395                      c) 400                      d) 445
11. The preamble of the constitution declared India as  
 a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic    b) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic  
 c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic    d) Sovereign, Republic
12. Which one of the following writs is issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person.  
 a) Habeas corpus    b) Mandamus    c) Certiorari    d) Quo-Warranto
13. Right to cultural and educational rights implies  
 a) Provision of free and compulsory education  
 b) Special assistance to backward classes to educate them  
 c) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government  
 d) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
14. The main objectives of directive principles are  
 a) Establish political democracy in the country  
 b) Establish social and economic democracy in the country  
 c) Raise the moral and ethical standard of people  
 d) Establish a police state in the country
15. The president of India gives resignation to  
 a) Prime minister                      b) The chief justice of supreme court  
 c) The Vice President                      d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
16. The sole channel of communication between President and his council of minister is  
 a) Speaker of Lok Sabha                      b) Prime Minister  
 c) Vice President                      d) Opposition leader
17. Who elects the Rajya Sabha members  
 a) The people                      b) Elected members of state assembly  
 c) The members of parliament                      d) None of the above
18. Chief Justice and other Judges of Supreme Court hold office  
 a) Till the age of 60 years                      b) For Life  
 c) Till the age of 62 years                      d) Till the age of 65 years
19. Can the governor be the governor of two states  
 a) Yes                      b) No                      c) Only one state                      d) None of the above
20. What is the minimum age to contest Vidhana Parishad  
 a) 25 years                      b) 30 years                      c) 18 years                      d) 35 years
21. Who is the Present Governor of Karnataka  
 a) T. N. Chaturvedi                      b) V. S. Ramadevi  
 c) Rameshwar Thakur                      d) None of the above
22. Which article deals with Amendment procedure of Indian Constitution,  
 a) Article 352                      b) Article 360                      c) Article 368                      d) Article 356
23. There is reservation of seats for S.C's and S.T's in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
 a) Yes                      b) No                      c) Only in Lok Sabha                      d) Only in Rajya Sabha

24. President can declare National Emergency under  
a) Article 256      b) Article 356      c) Article 352      d) Article 360
25. Who is the Present Chief Election Commissioner of India?  
a) T. N. Sheshan      b) S. L. Shakdhar      c) M. P. Tandon      d) N. Gopalaswamy
26. A fault tree is used to  
a) Assess the risk involved      b) To claim compensation  
c) Take free consent      d) To improve safety
27. Fear is ..... To responsibility  
a) A way of shift      b) An impediment      c) A conflict      d) None of the above
28. It is not a kind of trade mark  
a) Designs      b) Symbols      c) Sounds      d) Good will
29. Owner of the patent rights will be having patent rights for,  
a) 100 years      b) 75 years      c) 50 years      d) 20 years
30. Tight couple means  
a) Binding two beams tightly      b) Process tightly coupled  
c) Erecting two pillars side by side      d) Strong adhesive material
31. Which amendment added the words "Secularism Socialist and integrity to the preamble of the constitution"  
a) 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment      b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment      c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment      d) 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment
32. This is not a directive principle,  
a) Uniform civil code      b) Workers participation in management  
c) Minimum wage      d) Prohibition of slaughtering of cows and calves
33. Right to primary education is a  
a) Directive principle      b) Fundamental right  
c) Fundamental duty      d) None of the above
34. This is not a fundamental duty  
a) Respect to national flag and national anthem  
b) Safeguard public property  
c) Respect to elders and teachers  
d) Renounces the practices insulting to the dignity of women
35. Who is the present President of India ,  
a) A.P.J Abdul Kalam      b) Mrs. Pratiba Patil      c) K. R. Narayan      d) Abdul Ansari
36. A person to be appointed as Prime Minister  
a) Should be a member of Lok Sabha  
b) Should be a member of Rajya Sabha  
c) Should become member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha within six months  
d) Should be a post graduate
37. Rajya Sabha has a term of  
a) 5 years      b) 6 years      c) Permanent body      d) 4 years

38. To become a Judge of Supreme Court  
 a) He must be a distinguished jurist  
 b) He must be a judge of High Court for at least 5 years  
 c) He must have served at least 10 years in any High Court  
 d) One among above option is sufficient
39. Chief minister of a state is appointed by  
 a) President  
 b) Governor  
 c) High Command of a political party  
 d) Chief Justice of the high court
40. Which state among the following has two houses,  
 a) Tamilnadu      b) Andhra Pradesh      c) Karnataka      d) West Bengal
41. Creamy layer means  
 a) Upper caste people  
 b) Highly cultured people  
 c) Persons holding high post and having higher income of backward class people  
 d) Children of the ministers.
42. If the national emergency is declared, the following fundamental rights cannot be suspended,  
 a) Art 14      b) Article 19      c) Article 32      d) Article 20 and 21
43. Which amendment of the constitution repealed right to property  
 a) 42<sup>nd</sup>      b) 43<sup>rd</sup>      c) 44<sup>th</sup>      d) 46<sup>th</sup>
44. This is not the function of election commission  
 a) Preparation of electoral rolls      b) Determines code of conduct to candidates  
 c) Selection of the candidate      d) Allotment of symbols
45. This is not dishonesty in engineering research and testing  
 a) Crimping      b) Forging      c) Cooking      d) Plagiarism
46. Revealing confidential information amounts to .  
 a) Breach of contract      b) Misusing of truth  
 c) Criminal breach of trust      d) Violation of patent right
47. Minimalist view means  
 a) A ministerial view      b) A narrow thinking  
 c) A concept of responsibility      d) A novel plan to minimize industrial loss
48. Chairman of the constitution drafting committee was,  
 a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar      b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 c) Jagajeevan ram      d) Jawaharlal Nehru
49. Right to equality under article 14 means  
 a) Treating all people equally  
 b) Equality among equals and not equality among unequals  
 c) Upliftment of S.C.'s and S.T.'s and backward class people  
 d) None of the above
50. This is not the right of the arrested person  
 a) To inform him the ground of his arrest      b) To consult his lawyer  
 c) To produce before the magistrate immediately  
 d) To produce before the magistrate within 24 hours

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Question Paper Version : A

**I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 2009**  
**Constitution of India and Professional Ethics**  
**(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

13

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
2. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
3. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
4. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly prohibited.**

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1. Preamble to the Indian constitution indicates \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Privileges given to the SC's and ST's.  
b) The power of Government to make laws.  
c) The circumstances under which the constitution can be amended.  
d) The source of the Indian constitution.
  2. Fundamental rights are protected by the  
a) Civil courts    b) Criminal courts    c) Supreme court    d) None of the above
  3. Untouchability is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) an offence    b) Not an offence    c) Permissible    d) None of these
  4. The constitution guarantees Right to practice  
a) any profession occupation, trade or business    b) Only profession  
c) both a and b    d) None of these.
  5. An arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within \_\_\_\_\_ hours of arrest.  
a) 12    b) 24    c) 36    d) 48
  6. A person can be detained under Preventive Detention law \_\_\_\_\_  
a) If the person committed offence against the public.  
b) If a person is likely to cause harm to public.  
c) If a person is insolvent.  
d) If a person is alien enemy.
  7. The founding father of the Indian constitution is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar    b) Gandhiji  
c) Pandit Nehru    d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

8. \_\_\_\_\_ can apply for Habeas corpus writ.  
 a) The arrested person only      b) Any friend / relative of an arrested person  
 c) The Police officer      d) None of the above.
9. The Directive principles of State policy \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) can be enforced in any court      b) can be enforced in High court  
 c) cannot be enforced in any court      d) can be enforced only in the Supreme court
10. Uniform Civil code means \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Uniform civil procedure code  
 b) Civil law applicable to all  
 c) Common civil law applicable to all  
 d) Civil law applicable to Hindu women and Muslim women.
11. Fundamental Rights and Directive principles are \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Unrelated to each other      b) Supplementary and Complementary  
 c) Opposite to each other      d) None of these
12. The recent Fundamental Duty is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) duty of a parent or guardian to provide education to his child.  
 b) duty to safeguard public property  
 c) duty to protect and improve the natural environment.  
 d) duty to abide by the constitution.
13. In child labour abolition case the Supreme court has held that the children below the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years cannot be employed in any hazardous industry.  
 a) 16      b) 18      c) 21      d) 14
14. The Directive principles under the Article 46 considered \_\_\_\_\_ as educationally and economically backward / weaker sections of the society.  
 a) Women and children      b) Disabled  
 c) SC's and ST's and other weaker sections      d) None of these.
15. Monuments, places and object of national importance are protected because India is a country with \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) richest population      b) lengthiest constitution  
 c) rich cultural heritage      d) diverse culture
16. Democracy at the grass root level is strengthened by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Municipalities      b) State legislature  
 c) Village Panchayats      d) Central Government
17. \_\_\_\_\_ are the members of the Electoral college for President election  
 a) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected M.L.A's.  
 b) All members of Parliament.  
 c) Members of Parliament of Lok Sabha.  
 d) Members of Parliament of Rajya Sabha.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ will be Supreme commander of the defence forces of India.  
 a) Prime Minister      b) Parliament  
 c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court      d) The President
19. Following is the occasion the President can impose State emergency.  
 a) Failure of the State Government to rule as per constitution.  
 b) Failure of the State Government to rule as per Supreme court.  
 c) Failure of the State Government to rule as per High court.  
 d) Failure of the State Government to rule as per the Governor.

20. If people's representatives participate in the elections, such election is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Direct election    b) Indirect election    c) bye election    d) None of these.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is the powerful House of Parliament.  
 a) Rajya Sabha    b) Lok Sabha    c) The President    d) The Prime Minister
22. \_\_\_\_\_ M.P's to Lok Sabha are elected directly by the States.  
 a) 544    b) 540    c) 530    d) 500
23. During Emergency the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended for \_\_\_\_\_ period.  
 a) One year    b) Six months    c) Two years    d) Three years
24. The Annual statement of income and expenditure of the Government is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Agenda    b) Catalogue    c) Calender    d) Budget
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the total strength Judges of Supreme court including Chief Justice.  
 a) 30    b) 26    c) 35    d) 29
26. \_\_\_\_\_ years is the retirement age of Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court.  
 a) 62    b) 60    c) 65    d) 58
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme court to give or not to give advices to the President whenever the latter asked on the matter related to public issue.  
 a) Original    b) Appellate    c) Lok adalath    d) Advisory.
28. Legislative council is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Dissolved after 6 years    b) Dissolved after 5 years  
 c) Dissolved after 3 years    d) Not dissolved.
29. Constitution empowers State Government to make Special Law for \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Women and Children    b) Farmers  
 c) Workers working in mines    d) Unemployed Youths
30. \_\_\_\_\_ is not the power of the Chief Minister.  
 a) Formation of Government    b) Control over minister  
 c) Chief advisor to the Governor    d) Control over State Judiciary.
31. The Chief Minister remains in power as long as he/she enjoys the confidence of the \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) The Prime Minister    b) Governor  
 c) State Legislative Assembly    d) People of the State.
32. The strength of the Ministers including the Chief Minister shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ % of the total MLA's of state.  
 a) 25    b) 30    c) 15    d) 20
33. To become the Judge of the High court, one must be practicing advocate of High court for a period of at least \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 a) 20    b) 10    c) 15    d) 5
34. The Public Interest Litigation can be entertained by a High Court whenever \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) the public is irresponsible.  
 b) the public neglect the Government's interests,  
 c) the public interest is under mined.  
 d) the public interest becomes personal interest of the High Court.

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35. Judicial Review means \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Reviewing the laws passed by the Legislatures  
 b) Examining the actions of the Executives.  
 c) Scrutinizing the Lower Court's order.  
 d) Supervising the implementation of the Directive principles of State policy.
36. The reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and State Legislature Assemblies for SC's and ST's is contained in \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Articles 352, 360 b) Articles 356, 359 c) Articles 330, 332 d) None of these.
37. Legally permissible age for marriage of boy and girl is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 a) 21 and 18 b) 16 and 18 c) 25 and 23 d) None of these.
38. Backward classes commission is appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) The Prime Minister b) The President  
 c) The Governor d) Chief Ministers of all States.
39. National Emergency may be declared under the Article \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) 360 b) 2 c) 352 d) 375
40. Federal constitution means a constitution in which powers are divided between the \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Center and States b) States only c) People of States. d) None of the above.
41. The new ground of Emergency added in 1978 to Article 352 was \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) War b) External Aggression c) Armed Rebellion d) Internal Disturbance.
42. Patent right is for \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 a) 10 b) 20 c) 40 d) 100
43. Every citizen of India is eligible to vote in an election after attaining \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 a) 21 b) 16 c) 25 d) 18
44. Election disputes can be adjudicated only by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) High court b) Criminal court c) Election commission d) Civil court
45. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act came in to force from \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) 1956 b) 1960 c) 1976 d) 1978
46. The Professional Ethics deals with \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) ethical standards accepted by the professional community  
 b) legal standards  
 c) business aspects  
 d) official matters.
47. Is 'fear' impediment or hindrance to responsibility?  
 a) No b) Yes to some extent c) Yes and No d) Yes
48. One of the ways of misusing the truth is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) failure to seek out the truth b) exaggerating the truth  
 c) making confused statement d) making totally false statement
49. An author retains copy right on his / her work for \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 a) 100 b) 75 c) 50 d) 25
50. Conflict of interest \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) creates tension with the employer  
 b) corrupts professional Judgement  
 c) is an impediment  
 d) hampers the progress of the industrial growth.



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Question Paper Version : C

229

I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.09 / Jan.10

**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. Right against exploitation seeks to protect the weaker sections of the society by
    - a) Giving equal pay for equal work for men and women
    - b) Prohibiting human trafficking and Begar
    - c) Providing compulsory education for children below the age of 14 yrs
    - d) None of these
  2. Chairman of the constituent assembly was \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ was the chairman of drafting committee.
    - a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad & Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
    - b) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar & Dr. Rajendra Prasad
    - c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru & M.K.Gandhi
    - d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel & Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  3. Who of the following, are not appointed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister?
    - a) Chief Justice and other judges of SC
    - b) Chairman and members of Union Public Service Commission
    - c) Governors of states
    - d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
  4. What is the minimum age in years for becoming MP at LS and RS?
    - a) 25 and 30
    - b) 30 and 25
    - c) 18 and 25
    - d) 25 and 18
  5. In which of the following, is it constitutionally obligatory for the state to have a separate minister for tribal welfare?
    - a) Bihar
    - b) Madhya Pradesh
    - c) Orissa
    - d) All of these
  6. Which one of the following can the President of India declare?
    - a) Emergency due to threat of war, external aggression or armed rebellion
    - b) Emergency due to break down of constitutional machinery in the state
    - c) Financial emergency on account of threat to the financial credit of India
    - d) All the above.

7. President can be removed by impeachment procedure on the ground of violating the constitution by
  - a) Supreme court
  - b) LS only
  - c) Both the houses of Parliament
  - d) High court
8. Directive principles of 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
9. The owner of 'Patent right' retains his patent right for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
  - a) 20
  - b) 50
  - c) 75
  - d) 100
10. 'Secular' means
  - a) Full authority of Government to legislate on its people
  - b) No King or Queen, President is head of state
  - c) Treating all religions equally
  - d) Peoples' Government
11. To overcome an impediment, 'Uncritical Acceptance', what step an engineer has to take?
  - a) Accept and analyze
  - b) Analyze and accept
  - c) Always say Yes Boss
  - d) None of these.
12. Which one is not dishonesty in engineering R&D?
  - a) Cooking
  - b) Forging
  - c) Rolling
  - d) Trimming
13. Which amendment deals with the establishment of Municipalities as a part of constitution system?
  - a) 44<sup>th</sup>
  - b) 74<sup>th</sup>
  - c) 76<sup>th</sup>
  - d) 86<sup>th</sup>
14. 'Respite' means
  - a) Death due to drowning
  - b) Awarding lesser punishment
  - c) Death due to strangulation
  - d) Painless death.
15. In \_\_\_\_\_ state, the Governor is given certain special powers with respect to the administration of the tribal areas as provided in the sixth schedule of the constitution.
  - a) Karnataka
  - b) Maharashtra
  - c) Assam
  - d) Kerala
16. The Governor recommends the imposition of President's rule in the state
  - a) On the recommendation of state Legislature
  - b) On the recommendation of Chief Minister
  - c) On the recommendation of Council of ministers
  - d) If he is satisfied that the Government of state can not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of constitution.
17. The meetings of Council of Ministers are presided over by
  - a) Chief Minister
  - b) Governor
  - c) The Minister for parliamentary affairs
  - d) By all the Ministers by rotation.
18. Governor reserves the right to issue ordinances
  - a) When the state legislature is not in session and he feels that there is an immediate need of action.
  - b) Whenever the state is under President's rule
  - c) Whenever he likes
  - d) None
19. Corrupt professional judgement leads to
  - a) Integrity in R&D
  - b) Conflicts of interests
  - c) Reliability
  - d) None of these
20. Stealing of intellectual property means
  - a) Cooking
  - b) Forging
  - c) Trimming
  - d) Plagiarism.





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Question Paper Version : D



**I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, May/June 2010**  
**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 Indian Judiciary is a :  
a) Highest law making body  
b) Single and integrated judicial system.  
c) Dependent judicial system  
d) None of these.
  2. Any person to be appointed to the post of governor of a state must have completed the age of :  
a) 25 years  
b) 30 years  
c) 45 years  
d) None of these
  3. The executive power of the state is vested in the hands of :  
a) The Governor  
b) The State Legislature  
c) The Chief Minister  
d) None
  4. The size of a ministry in the state is decided by :  
a) Chief Minister  
b) Governor  
c) Members of Legislative Assembly  
d) None
  5. Who among the following administers oath of office and secrecy to the Ministers in a state?  
a) The Chief Justice  
b) Senior Judge  
c) The Governor  
d) Chief Minister.
  6. Chief Minister is appointed by the :  
a) Prime Minister  
b) Governor  
c) Chief Justice  
d) President.
  7. A High Court judge retires at the age of :  
a) 65 years  
b) 63 years  
c) 60 years  
d) 62 years.
  8. While the proclamation of emergency is in operation, the Parliament may by law extend the duration of Lok Sabha at a time for a period not exceeding :  
a) 6 months  
b) One year  
c) 2 years  
d) 3 years.



23. The DPSP :  
a) Can be enforced in high court.  
b) Can be enforced only in Supreme Court.  
c) Cannot be enforced in any court.  
d) Can be enforced relating only to SCs and STs.
24. This is not a DPSP :  
a) Organize village panchayat.  
b) Provide free legal aid.  
c) Secure living wage.  
d) Secure just and efficient judiciary.
25. Fundamental duty demands :  
a) To abide by the constitution.  
b) To work sincerely  
c) To avoid corruption.  
d) To abide by moral rules.
26. This is not a fundamental duty :  
a) To abide by the constitution.  
b) To protect and improve natural environment.  
c) To develop scientific temper.  
d) Not to indulge in corrupt practice.
27. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution on the recommendation of :  
a) Karan Singh committee  
b) Charan Singh committee  
c) Swaran Singh committee  
d) Man Mohan Singh committee.
28. Who, of the following, administers the oath of office to the President of India?  
a) The Vice – President  
b) The Prime Minister  
c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
29. The President of India is :  
a) Nominated  
b) Appointed  
c) Selected  
d) Elected.
30. The Prime Minister is the link between the council of Ministers and the :  
a) Lok Sabha  
b) General public  
c) Houses of Parliament  
d) President.
31. The constitution of India was adopted on :  
a) November 26, 1949  
b) January 26, 1949  
c) August 15, 1947  
d) January 26, 1950
32. The preamble of the Indian constitution indicates :  
a) The reservation of backward classes  
b) Amendments  
c) The sources of Indian constitution  
d) The powers of the Parliament.
33. How many times was the preamble of the constitution amended?  
a) 3 times  
b) 2 times  
c) 1 time  
d) Not amended.
34. Right against exploitation prohibits :  
a) Lending money at high interest.  
b) Giving in marriage minor girls.  
c) Women working at night in factories.  
d) Traffic in human beings.
35. India has recognized :  
a) Only one religion as national religion.  
b) 3 religions as national religion.  
c) 5 religions as national religion.  
d) No religion as national religion.
36. Engineers can use code of ethics as guidelines to :  
a) Resolve the conflicts  
b) Formulate a problem  
c) Shift responsibility  
d) Overcome work pressure.
37. No code will give \_\_\_\_\_ to get solutions for ethical problems :  
a) Guidelines  
b) Set of ideas  
c) An algorithm  
d) Ethical standards.

38. Cooking means :
- Boiling under pressure
  - Retaining results which fit the theory
  - Making deceptive statements
  - Misleading the public about the quality of a product.
39. Revealing confidential information amounts to :
- Misusing the truth
  - Breach of contract
  - Criminal breach of trust
  - Violation of patent right.
40. It is not a kind of trademark :
- Designs
  - Sounds
  - Symbols
  - Goodwill
41. An author retains copyright for :
- 100 years
  - 150 years
  - 60 years
  - 25 years
42. This is not dishonesty in engineering :
- Forging
  - Blending
  - Trimming
  - Cooking
43. An engineer may not be held legally liable for causing harm, when the harm is caused :
- Intentionally
  - Ignorantly
  - Negligently
  - Recklessly
44. Plagiarism means :
- Trespassing upon immovable property.
  - Trespassing against movable property.
  - Using intellectual property of others without their permission.
  - Misusing the truth by deception.
45. One of the ways of reducing the risk is :
- Complex interaction
  - Tight coupling
  - Normalization of deviance
  - Changing the working system.
46. The election commission does not conduct election to :
- The office of the President
  - The office of the Vice President
  - The office of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - State Legislature.
47. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the :
- Prime Minister
  - Planning Commission
  - President
  - Chief Justice
48. Interpret means :
- Interrupting in the exercise of a legal right
  - Passing law by absolute majority
  - Ascertaining the meaning of a word
  - Amending a law to make it more effective.
49. The basic attitude towards responsibility is :
- Intentionally causing harm
  - Negligently causing harm
  - Minimalist
  - Recklessly causing harm.
50. Minimalist view means :
- A ministerial view
  - A novel plan to minimize industrial loss
  - A narrow thinking
  - A concept of responsibility.