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Question Paper Version : B

**First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, December 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.**

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1. The fundamental duties demand to
 

a) abide by moral rules	b) avoid corruption
c) work sincerely	d) abide by the constitution
  2. What is the main sanction behind the fundamental duties?
 

a) Legal	b) Social	c) Moral	d) All of these
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  3. Which one of the following are fundamental duties?
 

a) To uphold and protect the sovereignty of India
b) To protect and improve environment
c) To safeguard the public property
d) All of the above.
  4. The concept of judicial review has been borrowed from the constitution of
 

a) Switzerland	b) UK	c) USSR	d) USA
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  5. The President of India is an integral part of the
 

a) LS	b) Union cabinet	c) Parliament	d) Union
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  6. The Chief Justice and other judges of the high court are appointed by the
 

a) Chief Justice of India	b) President
c) Governor	d) Chief Minister
  7. Which article authorizes the President to seek an advice from the supreme court?
 

a) 142	b) 124	c) 134	d) 143
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  8. Who appoints the Governor of the state?
 

a) Chief Justice of India	b) Chief Justice of state
c) Chief Minister	d) The President

9. The Governor of a state should  
 a) be a member of LS  
 b) not hold any other office of profit  
 c) be resident of the state  
 d) have completed the age 45 years
10. Who decides the number of the judges in the high court?  
 a) President  
 b) State Legislature  
 c) Governor  
 d) Parliament
11. Salaries and other emoluments of the high court judges shall be determined by the  
 a) Governor  
 b) Parliament  
 c) Chief Minister  
 d) State Legislature
12. In which year was 'untouchability' abolished, in India ?  
 a) 1952  
 b) 1956  
 c) 1950  
 d) 1954
13. According to Marriage Act of 1954, the age is fixed at \_\_\_\_\_ years for men and \_\_\_\_\_ for women.  
 a) 22 and 18  
 b) 24 and 20  
 c) 21 and 20  
 d) 21 and 18
14. Minority groups are recognized on the basis of their  
 a) Population  
 b) Religion  
 c) Race  
 d) Caste
15. Who is empowered to nominate Anglo-Indian community to LS/LA?  
 a) Speaker of LS/LA  
 b) President / Governor  
 c) Prime Minister/Chief Minister  
 d) None of these
16. While proclamation of emergency is in operation, the president cannot suspend certain fundamental right. They are  
 a) 32  
 b) 14 and 15  
 c) 14 and 16  
 d) 20 and 21
17. President can proclaim emergency on the recommendation of the union cabinet. Such recommendation shall be  
 a) Oral recommendation  
 b) Majority in the house  
 c) Written recommendation  
 d) Sincere request.
18. If a state fails to comply with the directives of the central government, the president can  
 a) Dissolve the state legislation and order fresh elections.  
 b) Declare breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the state and assume responsibility for its government.  
 c) Send reserve police force to secure compliance with directions  
 d) do either (b) or (c).
19. Who has the duty to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbance?  
 a) Union government  
 b) State government  
 c) Army  
 d) No such duty in federal state.
20. The election system of India is largely based on the pattern of  
 a) France  
 b) USA  
 c) Britain  
 d) None of these
21. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is  
 a) Appointed by the union home minister  
 b) Appointed by the prime minister  
 c) Elected by the parliament  
 d) Appointed by the president.
22. Which article under the constitution gives power to EC to conduct elections?  
 a) 234  
 b) 324  
 c) 335  
 d) 320

23. The party system in India can be described as  
 a) Single – party      b) Multi – party      c) B1 – party      d) A mixture of all these
24. Professional ethics is  
 a) Set of rules relating to personal character of professionals.  
 b) Traditional rules observed since a long time.  
 c) Set of rules passed by professional bodies.  
 d) Set of standards adopted by professionals.
25. Engineering profession is considered to be like a building, its foundation is  
 a) Sound common sense & expert knowledge      b) Hard and sincere  
 c) Honey      d) Expert engineering knowledge and skill.
26. One of the aims of engineering ethics is to  
 a) Stimulate the moral imagination.  
 b) Inspire engineers to acquire in – depth knowledge in their field.  
 c) Acquire new skills in engineering testing and research.  
 d) Make engineers self - confident in discharging their duties.
27. One of the views on responsibility of engineers is  
 a) They should do good work      b) They should take reasonable responsibility.  
 c) They should be strictly liable      d) They should be absolutely reliable.
28. One of the impediments to responsibility is  
 a) Self – deception      b) Rampant corruption at higher level  
 c) Interference by higher officers      d) Interference by politician.
29. This does not amount to misusing the truth  
 a) Deliberation deception      b) Biased professional information  
 c) Withholding information      d) Failure to seek – out in truth.
30. ‘Tight couple’ means  
 a) Strong adhesive materials      b) Process tightly coupled  
 c) Erecting two pillars side by side      d) Binding two beams tightly.
31. Which of the following is not preserved as an intellectual property?  
 a) Copyright      b) Government regulations      c) Trade secrets      d) Patents.
32. ‘Acceptable Risk’ means  
 a) Inevitable risk  
 b) Risk is natural part of the process  
 c) Risk of harm equal to probability of producing benefit  
 d) Risk which cannot be avoided.
33. An expert testimony does not demand  
 a) Adequate time for thorough investigation.      b) Consultancy extensively with the lawyer.  
 c) Expert legal knowledge.      d) Objective and unbiased demeanor.
34. What is morally wrong?  
 a) Can be legally right      b) Can be measured as constitutionally right  
 c) Cannot be measured as constitutionally right      d) Both (b) and (c).
35. Revealing confidential information means  
 a) Violation of patent right      b) Criminal breach of trust  
 c) Breach of contract      d) Misusing the truth.

36. The tendency of interpreting situations according to their views and imposing views is  
 a) Confined vision                      b) Egocentric                      c) Self interest                      d) None of these
37. Which of the following is not advised by NSPE code to engineers?  
 a) To be honest    b) Not to use firms home in dishonest business  
 c) Not to avoid deceptive acts                      d) To have professional obligations.
38. Which of the following qualities an ethically responsible engineer should not have with regard to risk?  
 a) Dishonest in assessing                      b) Be aware of different approaches to the determination  
 c) Not be deceiving                      d) Aware of difficulty.
39. Which of the following is not a democratic institution of the rigvedic era?  
 a) Samithi                      b) Sabha                      c) Grama                      d) Thaluku
40. Which act created for the first “the Supreme Court”?  
 a) The Pitts India Act    b) The regulatory Act,1773  
 c) The amending Act    d) The Act of 1786.
41. Indian national congress started ‘Quit India movement’ after the failure of  
 a) Cripps mission                      b) Sepoy Mutiny                      c) August offer                      d) Wavell plan
42. India borrowed the idea of incorporating fundamental rights in the constitution from  
 a) China                      b) France                      c) USA                      d) UK
43. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?  
 a) Constitutional remedies                      b) Property                      c) Assemble peacefully                      d) Move freely
44. Who is authorized to lay down qualifications to acquire the citizenship?  
 a) Parliament                      b) President                      c) Speaker                      d) Prime Minister
45. Who quoted ‘child of today is the citizen of tomorrow’?  
 a) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar                      b) Gandhiji                      c) Vallabhbhai Patel                      d) Jawaharlal Nehru
46. Right to equality is guaranteed under the article  
 a) 13                      b) 14                      c) 15                      d) 17
47. The directive principle of the state policy may be classified into  
 a) Socialist, Gandhian and liberal                      b) Gandhian, liberal and communist  
 c) Socialist and communist                      d) Liberal and communist
48. Which one of the following is a directive principle of the state policy?  
 a) The state shall not deny to any person equality before the law  
 b) The state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment  
 c) The state shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth  
 d) Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form shall be punishable by law.
49. The directive principle of state policy  
 a) can be enforced only by the Supreme Court                      b) can be enforced by the High Court  
 c) can be enforced relating to SCs and STs only                      d) can not be enforced by any Court
50. The fundamental duties under the Indian constitution are provided by  
 a) an order of the President    b) An amendment to the constitution  
 c) A legislation by the Parliament    d) An order by the Supreme Court

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