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Question Paper Version : C

I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2013/Jan.2014

**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. State emergency is declared by the:
  - a) Chief minister
  - b) Governor
  - c) Lok Sabha
  - d) President
2. The Mandal commission for backward classes was setup in,
  - a) 1987
  - b) 1993
  - c) 1996
  - d) 1986
3. According to 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment of 1978 the right to property was emitted as a fundamental right and made it a
  - a) Social right
  - b) Legal right
  - c) Universal right
  - d) None of these
4. Group thing:
  - a) Gives a good result
  - b) Leads to a better result
  - c) Widens our knowledge
  - d) Is an impediment to responsibility
5. Our constitution prohibits :
  - a) Untouchability
  - b) Freedom
  - c) Liquor
  - d) Politics
6. The chief minister of a state is appointed by the:
  - a) Speaker
  - b) Chief justice of high court
  - c) Prime minister
  - d) Governor
7. Exclusion of Creamy layer makes a backward class:
  - a) Socially backward
  - b) Truly backward
  - c) More backward
  - d) Economically backward
8. Special majority means more than,
  - a) 50% majority
  - b) Two-third majority
  - c) 75% majority
  - d) 60% majority

9. One of the ways of misusing the truth is:  
a) Exaggerating the truth  
b) Making wrong statement  
c) Making confused statement  
d) Failure to seekout the truth
10. The constitution empowers state government to make special law for:  
a) Workers  
b) Teachers  
c) Women and Children  
d) Farmers
11. The concept of secular state implies:  
a) No religion  
b) Dictatorship  
c) Neutrality of religion  
d) Adoption of a single religion.
12. The other names for Rajya Sabha are:  
a) Upper house  
b) Council of states  
c) A federal house  
d) All the above
13. The term 'Ethics' is derived from:  
a) Ethical in English  
b) 'Ethic' in Latin  
c) Custom  
d) Ethics in Greek
14. The Governor of a state acts as:  
a) Real executive of a state  
b) Agent of President  
c) Secretary of president  
d) Advisor to central government
15. Jobs are reserved for SCs and STs  
a) For promotions  
b) For appointments  
c) For appointments and promotions  
d) On the basis of their annual income
16. The first session of Parliament is called:  
a) Primary  
b) Winter  
c) Budget  
d) Monsoon
17. Uniform civil code means:  
a) A code related to individual's public life.  
b) A codified law applicable to all persons of India irrespective of their religion  
c) A civil procedure code  
d) A code meant for Hindu only.
18. The Vice President is having power:  
a) To sign bills passed by Rajya Sabha  
b) To preside over Rajya Sabha.  
c) To nominate two members to Rajya Sabha  
d) To Promulgate ordinance
19. Parliament of India consists of,  
a) Lok Sabha  
b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
c) Only Rajya Sabha  
d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & the President of India
20. The tenure of members of Legislative council is:  
a) 3 years  
b) 5 years  
c) 6 years  
d) 4 years
21. The basic feature of the Indian constitution is found in :  
a) Fundamental duties  
b) Fundamental rights  
c) Preamble  
d) Directive principles of state policy
22. Original constitution classified fundamental rights into seven categories but now there are,  
a) Eight  
b) Six  
c) Regrouped into social, economic and political  
d) Five

23. The final stage of the election process is:  
 a) Polling  
 b) Counting of votes  
 c) Announcement of results  
 d) None of these
24. The Indian Federal system is based on the Federal system of,  
 a) Canada  
 b) USA  
 c) France  
 d) Newzealand
25. Engineers must:  
 a) Recognize the value of a code of Ethics  
 b) Support a code of ethics  
 c) Look upon a code of ethics as a sacred writ  
 d) Both (a) and (b).
26. The president can appoint to Lok Sabha from Anglo Indian community:  
 a) Two persons  
 b) One person  
 c) Five person  
 d) Three persons
27. 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the constitution refers to :  
 a) Rural local bodies  
 b) Right to property  
 c) Urban local bodies  
 d) None of these
28. Which article of the constitution provides protection to the civil servants?  
 a) 315  
 b) 311  
 c) 368  
 d) 388
29. The party system in India can be described as:  
 a) Bi-party  
 b) Majority party  
 c) Single party  
 d) Multi party
30. The phrase economic justice is found in  
 a) Fundamental rights and fundamental duties.  
 b) Preamble and Directive principles of state policy  
 c) Fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy  
 d) Fundamental rights and fundamental duties.
31. The Controller and Auditor General acts as the,  
 a) Guardian of public finances  
 b) Chief legal advisor of the government  
 c) Guardian of public interests  
 d) Guardian of fundamental rights
32. The system of legislature in the state of Karnataka is:  
 a) Bicameral  
 b) Unicameral  
 c) Cameral  
 d) Multicameral
33. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by \_\_\_\_\_ Constitutional Amendment Act:  
 a) 41<sup>st</sup>  
 b) 56<sup>th</sup>  
 c) 61<sup>st</sup>  
 d) 76<sup>th</sup>
34. Writ of prohibition cannot be issued against the :  
 a) Judicial functions  
 b) Legislative functions  
 c) Acts of lower courts  
 d) Quasi – Judicial functions
35. 'Fault Tree' is used:  
 a) To trace the risk  
 b) To assess the accuracy  
 c) To trace the result  
 d) To assess the risk
36. How many subjects are there in the central, state and concurrent list:  
 a) 97, 66 and 47  
 b) 47, 66 and 98  
 c) 97, 47 and 65  
 d) 47, 96 and 55

37. Village Panchayats (Article – 40) are the best examples for India's \_\_\_\_\_ form of government.  
 a) Republican                      b) Secular                      c) Sovereign                      d) Democratic
38. The fundamental duties of Indian citizens were incorporated in the constitution in:  
 a) 1952                      b) 1976                      c) 1980                      d) 1985
39. The aim of the Directive principles of state policy is to establish:  
 a) Capitalist state in our country                      b) Communist state in our country  
 c) Welfare state in the country                      d) All of these
40. Sexual harassment of working women in working places is violation of,  
 a) Right to profession                      b) Right to reputation  
 c) Right to personal liberty                      d) Right to life
41. 'Respite' means:  
 a) Awarding lesser punishment                      b) Death due to suffocation  
 c) Painless death                      d) Death due to drowning
42. This is not dishonesty in science and engineering,  
 a) Cooking                      b) Forging                      c) Trimming                      d) Blending
43. A National emergency can remain in operation with the approval of Parliament for:  
 a) An indefinite period                      b) A maximum period of six months  
 c) A maximum period of one year                      d) A maximum period of three years.
44. As applied to engineering research and testing retaining the contradictory statement, discarding the rest is called:  
 a) Trimming                      b) Scanning                      c) Cooking                      d) Skimming
45. The Chief Justice and other judges of the high court are appointed by:  
 a) President                      b) Chief Minister  
 c) Prime Minister                      d) Governor
46. The President of India takes the Oath of office before the:  
 a) Vice President                      b) Prime minister  
 c) Chief justice of supreme court                      d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
47. 'Judicial Review' means:  
 a) Reviewing the lower court judgement                      b) Reviewing the laws passed by the legislature  
 c) Examining the actions of executives                      d) Advising the president of India
48. India is known as Parliamentary Democracy because:  
 a) Powers have been clearly distributed between center and states.  
 b) President is elected indirectly.  
 c) MPs are directly elected by the people.  
 d) Executive is responsible to the parliament.
49. One of the basic attitudes towards responsibility is:  
 a) Vigilant view                      b) Minimalist view                      c) Moralistic view                      d) Maximalist view
50. The foreign policy of the Government is shaped by the :  
 a) Cabinet                      b) Parliament                      c) Prime Minister                      d) Vice-President

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