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Question Paper Version : A

I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2014 / Jan.2015

**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. By which fundamental Right our all the other fundamental Rights are protected?
 - a) Equality before law
 - b) Right against exploitation
 - c) Right to constitutional remedy
 - d) Right to life
2. Under which category of Amendment Procedure the 29th state like 'Telengana' can be created.
 - a) Amendment through simple majority
 - b) Amendment through special majority
 - c) Amendment through special majority with ratification of half of the states
 - d) All the above
3. An ordinary Bill can be initiated in either house of the parliament by _____
 - a) A minister only
 - b) An MP if he is a minister
 - c) An ordinary citizen with the support from minister
 - d) Any ordinary person OR an MP OR by any minister.
4. Find out the wrong statement for the state Legislative council. In a Bi-Cameral state legislature, 'Legislative Council's power is limited to _____
 - a) To assent the Bill passed in Vidhan Sabha
 - b) Delay the Bill max. for three months.
 - c) End of life of the bill with negative votes
 - d) Delay the Money Bill for fourteen days
5. National commission for women was set up in the year _____ and it also _____
 - a) 1951, 4th July; includes minorities
 - b) 31st Jan 1992; enjoys the status of civil court
 - c) 6th June 1976; enjoys the status of an NGO
 - d) May 1st 2005; is a self governing body
6. Art 164 provides special provision of a Minister-in-charge for tribal welfare in the states of _____
 - a) Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal
 - b) West Bengal, Andaman Islands, Goa
 - c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa
 - d) Jammu & Kashmir & Maharashtra
7. The schedule castes and schedule tribes are to be identified by the _____
 - a) Ruling political parties
 - b) Governors of the respective states
 - c) President in consultation with Government
 - d) President in consultation with the Governors of the respective states.
8. Seats are reserved in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha as ordained by Art ____ and Art _____.
 - a) Art 330 & Art 332
 - b) Art 340 & Art 340
 - c) Art 350 & Art 352
 - d) Art 320 & Art 322

9. Under what circumstances the life of Lok Sabha can be extended by one year?
 a) In the exercise of President's special power
 b) If the opposition political parties unwilling to contest in the election
 c) When national emergency is proclaimed under Art 352
 d) No such provision in the constitution
10. Election commission is a _____ Body and the term of election commissioner is _____ years OR _____ years of age whichever earlier.
 a) Uni-member body; 4 years OR 62 years b) Bi-member body; 5 years OR 64 years
 c) Multi-member body; 6 years OR 65 years d) Constitutional body; 5 years OR 60 years
11. The subject-matter of legislation is divided between the centre and state under '_____' heads. They are _____.
 a) 2 heads ; List of Supreme Court and High Court.
 b) 2 heads ; Sarkaria Commission and Human Resource Dept.
 c) 3 heads ; Union list, State List and Concurrent List.
 d) 4 heads ; Union Parliament, State Legislature, SC and HC.
12. Revealing confidential information / sharing proprietary information of one company with others, amounts to _____.
 a) Violation of patent right b) Misusing the truth c) Breach of trust d) Criminal breach of trust
13. Because of Engineers _____ they cannot raise their eyes from their perfect world of science and technical expertise and fail to look around to understand the larger implication of what they are doing.
 a) Ignorance b) Ego Centric Tendencies c) Microscopic vision d) Self interest
14. Reasonable care view of responsibility is concerned with _____
 a) The concept of doing work above and beyond the call of duty
 b) Doing work to avoid blame and stay out of trouble
 c) A strong we feeling d) The people who are at the risk of being harmed.
15. An event tree diagram is used to find out logically _____
 a) The relationship between pipe break and to what extent the safety system can be affected in a nuclear plant.
 b) Why the automobile did not take the start.
 c) The number of deviances in safely approach. d) What leads to Engineer's dishonesty
16. Engineering code of Ethics holds paramount _____
 a) The liability of Engineers b) The risk factors of the engineers
 c) The safety, health and welfare of public d) The moral imagination of engineers
17. An engineer can abuse client-professional confidentiality in two ways. First, "breaking confidentially when not warranted" The other one is '_____'.
 a) Giving expert testimony with poor knowledge
 b) Refuse to break confidentiality when higher obligation to public requires it.
 c) If engineers take risk d) By conflicting interest
18. Using others intellectual property and passing it off as if it is his own is called '_____' in professional ethics.
 a) Plagiarizing b) Forging c) Cooking d) Trimming
19. Aims of studying engineering ethics is to _____
 a) Recognizing ethical issues b) Learn to shift responsibility
 c) Establish professional relationship d) All the above
20. Which of the following WRITS can be issued to inferior courts:
 a) Writ of PROHIBITION b) Writ of Mandamus c) Writ of CERTIORARI d) All the above

21. The Guwahati High Court has territorial jurisdiction over ' _____ ' states.
 a) 2 states b) 6 states c) 7 states d) 3 states
22. The judicial power as per Indian constitution is divided between,
 a) Indian Union and States of India. b) Common / Unified judiciary for the entire country.
 c) Divided between Supreme Court & High Court d) Union Parliament, Union Territories and States.
23. Supreme Court of India was established by Art _____ of the constitution. The power to prescribe the no. of judges is vested with the _____.
 a) Art 124 ; Union parliament b) Art one ; President
 c) Art 133 ; Union of India d) Art 333 ; Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha
24. The Chief Justice of India ' _____ ' a retired Supreme Court / High Court judge to sit and act as a judge of Supreme Court.
 a) Cannot request b) This is unconstitutional
 c) Can request with a prior consent of the president
 d) Can request with a prior approval from the parliament.
25. The administration of the Union Territories is carried on in the name of ' _____ ' .
 a) The Governor of Union Territory b) President of India
 c) Administrative officer through the Governor of the UT. d) Parliament through the Vice-President
26. The portfolios of the ministers are allocated by the ' _____ ' for central Govt. and by the ' _____ ' for state Govt.
 a) Prime Minister and Chief Minister b) President and Governor
 c) Vice President and President d) Parliament and Vidhan Sabha
27. The highest Law officer for the Govt. of India is _____ ,
 a) Union Law minister b) Chief Justice of India
 c) Advocate General of India d) Attorney General of India.
28. Under which Article No the speaker can cast vote?
 a) Art 201 during emergency b) Art 100 when there is a tie
 c) Art 101 when Quorum is incomplete d) Art 200 when there is joint sitting
29. The president does not have the power to _____
 a) Veto a Bill b) Dissolve Rajya Sabha c) Adjourn Lok Sabha d) (b) and (c)
30. President's judicial power includes _____, which absolves the offender from all convictions.
 a) Respite b) Respect c) Pardon d) Commutation
31. Which one among the followings has the constitutional authority to make ordinance?
 a) President and Vice President b) President and Governor
 c) President and PM d) PM and Chief Minister
32. Proportional Representation by means of single transferable vote is applicable in ' _____ ' ,
 a) The Appointment of a Governor b) General Election c) Presidential election
 d) The nomination of members in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
33. The Governor can nominate max _____ members of the total no MLCs in the Upper House of the state.
 a) One-fourth b) One fifth c) One-Sixth d) One-Twelfth
34. The Governor's pardoning power is not applicable in case of ' _____ ' .
 a) Court Martial b) Court Martial and Death Penalty
 c) Life imprisonment d) Conviction of Infanticide

35. Tick out the incorrect statement about the directive principles of state policy,
 a) It is enforceable through court b) It is the duty of the Govt. to apply DPSP in making law.
 c) DPSPs impose certain obligation on the union and state Govt.
 d) DPSPs constitute a very comprehensive social, economic and political programme for modern economic state.
36. Which one of the followings comes under Gandhian Principle?
 a) Organizing village Panchayat b) Prohibition of Liquor consumption
 c) Organizing agriculture and animal husbandry d) All the above
37. Promotion of International peace and security comes under ' _____'.
 a) Fundamental Duty b) DPSPs
 c) Fundamental Rights d) The control of President
38. Which Article of the constitution prohibits cow slaughter?
 a) Art 38 b) Art 42 c) Art 48 d) Art 49
39. The constitution of India was adopted on ' _____' and enforced on ' _____'.
 a) 26-1-1947 And 26-1-1949 b) 16-8-1940 And 26-1-1952
 c) 26-11-1949 And 26-1-1950 d) 31-12-1949 And 26-1-1949
40. Preamble is a faithful ' _____'.
 a) Reflection of Nehruji's objective resolution b) Statement of Mahatma Gandhi
 c) Creation of 1st constitutional Amendment d) All the above
41. The territory of India is defined in Art _____.
 a) Art 1 b) Art 2 c) Art 3 d) Art 4
42. A person arrested should be produced before the Magistrate within ' _____' of arrest.
 a) 48 hours b) One week c) 12 hours d) 24 hours
43. To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India is a ' _____'.
 a) A fundamental duty b) A Principle in DPSP
 c) A fundamental right d) An objective of the preamble
44. Under which fundamental right, right to speech and expression is ensured?
 a) Right to equality b) Right to Freedom c) Right to life d) Right against Exploitation
45. Which articles of the constitution protect the rights of the convicted?
 a) Art 14 & Art 16 b) Art 16 & Art 18 c) Art 18 & Art 20 d) Art 20 & Art 22
46. "Compelling a person to live in sub-human condition" amounts to violation of ' _____'.
 a) Right against exploitation b) Violation of Art 21
 c) Right to life d) Prohibition of Discrimination
47. Reasonable restriction can be imposed on our freedom of movement on the ground of ' _____'.
 a) In the interest of Gen Public b) Sovereignty and Integrity of the nation
 c) Public Morality d) In the interest of general public and protection of scheduled tribes
48. A foreign tourist in India ' _____'.
 a) Cannot move anywhere in India b) Has right to religion
 c) Has equal protection of law d) All the above.
49. Parliament holds the right to remove _____.
 a) President b) Election commissioner c) Judges of Supreme Court d) All the above
50. The MPs of Raja Sabha are elected by the ' _____' for a fixed period of ' _____' years.
 a) MPs of Lok Sabha ; 5 years b) MLAs of Vidhan Sabha ; 6 years
 c) Elected MPs of Lok Sabha ; 5 years d) Elected MLAs of Vidhan Sabha ; 3 years
