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I / II Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2017/Jan.2018

**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 original Indian constitution had,
a) 12 parts, 6 schedules and 309 Articles b) 20 parts, 8 schedules and 395 Articles
c) 22 parts, 5 schedules and 290 Articles d) 22 parts, 8 schedules and 395 Articles
2. After the partition of India, the Indian constituent assembly was reconstituted with,
a) 250 members b) 275 members c) 299 members d) 305 members
3. Fundamental duties of Indian citizens are adopted from the constitution of,
a) Russia b) Germany c) Ireland d) U.S.A.
4. When was the drafting of the Indian constitution completed and adopted?
a) 15th August, 1947 b) 26th January, 1950
c) 26th November, 1949 d) 1st January, 1948
5. How many times the Preamble of the Indian Constitution has been amended?
a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Not amended
6. Fundamental Rights are contained in,
a) Part I b) Part II c) Part III d) Part IV
7. Which one of the following guarantees all the fundamental rights to every resident of India?
a) Right against exploitation b) Right to freedom
c) Right to equality d) Right to constitutional remedies
8. Which fundamental right of the Indian Constitution has been deleted by the 44th Constitution Amendment Act?
a) Right against exploitation b) Right to property
c) Right to protest d) Right to freedom of press

9. A writ of Mandamus can be issued by the supreme court to,
 a) An official to perform public duty b) The company to raise wages
 c) The Prime Minister to dissolve the cabinet d) None of these
10. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court and High Courts?
 a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Six
11. The architects of Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of state policy from the constitution of,
 a) U.S.A b) U.K. c) Ireland d) Russia
12. Which of the following Articles contain directive principles of state policy?
 a) 30 to 49 b) 36 to 51 c) 42 to 56 d) 28 to 48
13. The term "Equal pay for equal work for both men and women" is a,
 a) Fundamental right b) Statutory provisions in labour law
 c) Directive principles of state policy d) None of these
14. The Directive principles of state policy,
 a) Cannot be enforced in any court
 b) Can be enforced in High courts only.
 c) Can be enforced in Supreme Court only
 d) Can be enforced in both Supreme Court and High Courts
15. This is not a Directive Principles of State Policy,
 a) Secure living wage b) Provide free legal aid to poor
 c) Secure just and efficient judiciary d) Organize village panchayats
16. Fundamental duties, 10 in number were included in the Indian constitution by,
 a) 42nd constitution Amendment Act b) 44th Constitution Amendment Act.
 c) 40th constitution Amendment Act d) 24th Constitution Amendment Act.
17. Which one among the following is not a fundamental duty?
 a) Abide by the constitution b) Respect National Flag
 c) Abide by moral principles d) Abjure violence
18. 12 members to Rajya Sabha are nominated by,
 a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha b) President of India
 c) Prime Minister of India d) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
19. How many members represent all the states in Lok Sabha?
 a) 510 b) 520 c) 530 d) 550
20. President of India addresses the joint session of both houses of the parliament in,
 a) First session (Budget) b) Second session (Monsoon)
 c) Third session (Winter) d) None of these
21. Who among the following appoints Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court of India?
 a) Prime Minister b) Law Minister c) President d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
22. Prime Minister is appointed by,
 a) President b) Chief Justice of India
 c) Lok Sabha speaker d) Rajya Sabha chairman

23. The chief minister of the state is appointed by the,
 a) Governor
 b) Chief Justice of India
 c) President of India
 d) Prime Minister of India
24. Who among the following issues ordinances during the recess of the state legislature?
 a) President of India
 b) Chief Minister
 c) Governor
 d) Chief justice of High court
25. Legislative council is created or abolished by,
 a) Legislative Assembly
 b) Parliament on the resolution of state Legislature
 c) Prime Minister
 d) Chief Minister
26. The salaries and allowances of the state council of Ministers are determined by the,
 a) Governor
 b) President of India
 c) Act of the state Legislature
 d) Prime Minister of India
27. The Chief Justice and other Judges of High Courts continue in office until they attain the age of,
 a) 60 years
 b) 62 years
 c) 58 years
 d) 65 years
28. The procedure for amending the Indian constitution is detailed under,
 a) Art.362
 b) Art.365
 c) Art.366
 d) Art.368
29. National Emergency proclamation under Article 352 is issued in case of,
 a) War
 b) External Aggression
 c) Armed rebellion
 d) All of these
30. Financial emergency under Article 360 is declared by,
 a) Prime minister
 b) Finance Minister
 c) President
 d) Chief Justice of India
31. Currently, there are how many members in the Election commission of India?
 a) 3
 b) 4
 c) 5
 d) 6
32. Election commission of India conducts elections to,
 a) Parliament
 b) State Legislatures
 c) Office of the President and Vice President
 d) All of these
33. In which of the following states is it constitutionally obligatory for the state to have a separate Minister for tribal welfare?
 a) Maharashtra
 b) Karnataka
 c) Madhya Pradesh
 d) West Bengal
34. At present, the number of seats reserved in Government service for other backward classes people (OBC) is,
 a) 20% seats
 b) 27% seats
 c) 30% seats
 d) 50% seats
35. National commission for women consists of,
 a) A Chairperson and 3 members
 b) A Chairperson and 4 members
 c) A Chairperson and 5 members
 d) A Chairperson and 6 members
36. Which Act for the first time gave an opportunity for Indians to enter into the sphere of Legislature?
 a) Government of India Act, 1858
 b) Indian Councils Act, 1861
 c) Indian Councils Act, 1892
 d) Indian Councils Act, 1909

37. Who among the following are not entitled to form Union or Association?
 a) School Teachers b) Workers c) Entrepreneurs d) Police Inspectors
38. Which among the following Directive Principles of state policy that has not been implemented so far?
 a) Uniform civil code b) Separation of Judiciary from the executive
 c) Maternity relief to working women d) Protection of Historical monuments
39. The total number of Union Council of Ministers including Prime Minister shall not exceed _____ of the membership strength of Lok Sabha.
 a) 10% b) 12% c) 15% d) 18%
40. The membership strength of various state legislative assemblies except Goa and Mizoram states is varying between,
 a) 40 to 450 b) 60 to 500 c) 50 to 500 d) 40 to 600
41. The professional ethics deals with _____ accepted by the professional group / community,
 a) Scientific standard b) Moral standards c) Ethical standards d) None of these
42. Engineering Profession is considered to be like a building, its foundation is,
 a) Honesty b) Hard and Sincere work
 c) Expert technical knowledge d) Sound common sense
43. Which one among the following does not depict the attitude towards responsibility?
 a) Minimalist model b) Maximalist model
 c) Reasonable care model d) Good works model
44. _____ is not an impediment to responsibility,
 a) Ignorance b) Fear c) Self-deception d) Self-respect
45. One of the ways of misusing the truth is,
 a) Failure to seek out the truth b) Exaggerating the truth
 c) Making the confused statement d) None of these
46. This is not dishonesty in science and engineering,
 a) Trimming b) Cooking c) Blending d) Forging
47. Which of the following is not a trade secret?
 a) Formulae b) Generated pattern c) Equipment d) Theorems
48. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as,
 a) Benefit b) Compensation c) Risk d) Both (a) and (b)
49. A fault tree is used to,
 a) Assess the risk involved b) To claim compensation
 c) Take free consent d) To improve safety
50. The author of a book retains the copy right for _____ years after his or her death,
 a) 20 b) 30 c) 50 d) 60

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