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Question Paper Version : C

First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, January 2013
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 greatest impediment to responsibility is
a) Rampant corruption b) Self interest c) Interference by politicians d) Interference by higher officials
2. Conflict of interest may be: a) Actual b) Imaginary c) Produced d) True
3. The patent holder does not allow other to use potential information for years: a) 10 b) 15 c) 18 d) 20
4. Fear is ____ to responsibility: a) a way to shift b) an impediment c) conflict d) both a and c
5. Risk estimation can be done by using: a) cooking b) trimming c) event tree d) both a and b
6. How many members retired in legislative council for every two years? a) 1/4 b) 1/3 c) 1/5 d) 1/6
7. How many members are there in Karnataka Legislative Assembly?: a) 120 b) 220 c) 225 d) 235
8. The Council Minister and Prime Minister should not exceed the total strength of the parliament
a) 5% b) 10% c) 12% d) 15%
9. The Prime Minister shall be selected from
a) President b) Vice president c) Majority party of Lok Sabha members d) None of these
10. The Vice President is elected by electoral college consist of
a) Adult franchise of the constituency b) Lok Sabha and State Assembly
c) Rajya Sabha members d) Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha members
11. The president of India can be removed from his office only on grounds of
a) Accepting bribe b) Disobedience of the parliament
c) Violating the constitution d) Showing favours to his party members
12. The disputes regarding the election of the president of India are decided by
a) The Supreme Court of India b) The Parliament c) The Lok Sabha d) The High Court
13. Who appoints the advocate general?: a) Governor b) President c) Prime Minister d) Chief Minister
14. The first president election held during the year: a) 1950 b) 1947 c) 1951 d) 1952
15. The Indian constitution the subject of administration have been divided into
a) Two list b) Three list c) Four list d) Five list
16. Which of the following words were added to the preamble of the Indian constitution by the 42nd amendment?
a) Secular b) Socialist c) Integrity d) All of these
17. The ultimate source of authority of India
a) The government b) The constitution c) The parliament d) The people

18. According to the marriage Act of 1954 the age is fixed at 21 years for men and for women.
a) 16 years b) 17 years c) 18 years d) 21 years
19. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?
a) Right to freedom of religion b) Right to equality c) Right to liberty d) Right to property
20. The concept of welfare state is included in the constitution of India in the
a) Preamble b) Fundamental rights c) Fourth schedule d) The directive principles of state policy
21. How many articles included while making Indian Constitution?: a) 300 b) 368 c) 395 d) 448
22. The Indian council Act, 1909 is called as
a) Montague and chelmesford reforms b) Minto Morley reforms c) Cripps mission Act d) British Act
23. British parliament passed the Indian independence Act on
a) 15th August 1947 b) 18th July 1947 c) 26th January 1950 d) 14th August 1947
24. The Act of 1935 abolished:
a) dyarchy in the provinces b) provincial autonomy c) dyarchy at the centre d) None of these
25. Indian constitution is flexible that it: a) Cannot be amended easily b) Can be amended only after under going a special procedure c) Can be amended easily d) Does not allow frequent changes
26. Tendency of shifting responsibility will logically come down if there is
a) Group thinking b) Microscopic vision c) Fear d) Both a and b
27. Considering an engineering profession as building then, is its foundation of
a) honesty b) creativity c) imagination d) both b and c
28. Which of the following is not conflict of interest as applied to making judgment?
a) Actual b) Potential c) Apparent d) Virtual
29. The formulae of a soft drink is an example of: a) trade secret b) patent c) copyright d) trade marks
30. Which of the following is not the concepts of responsibility?
a) Minimalist b) Utilitariansim c) Reasonable care d) Good works
31. Which of the state having highest members in Lok Sabha?
a) Andhra Pradesh b) Madhya Pradesh c) Uttar Pradesh d) Karnataka
32. The upper house is called: a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Vidhana Sabha d) None of these
33. Who appoints the chief election commissioner?
a) Prime Minister b) President c) Parliament d) A. I. C. T. E
34. The chief justice of India is appointed by: a) Parliament b) Government c) Vice President d) President
35. The smoothing of irregularities to make data to look extremely precise done researches called
a) Trimming b) Cooking c) Plagiarism d) Forging
36. The financial emergency under article: a) 352 b) 354 c) 360 d) 364
37. National emergency was proclaimed first time during the year: a) 1952 b) 1956 c) 1962 d) 1971
38. How many emergencies are there? : a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
39. The term of Lok Sabha and legislative assemblies the period was extended for 6 years in amendment
a) 26th b) 42nd c) 44th d) 46th
40. Reservation for Anglo Indian in Karnataka legislative assembly: a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
41. The directive principles of state policy under article: a) 16 to 30 b) 31 to 51 c) 61 to 76 d) None of these
42. How many fundamental duties are there? : a) 5 b) 6 c) 10 d) 11
43. The fundamental duties has been inserted during the tenureship of
a) Dr. Ambedkar b) Gandhiji c) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad d) Indira Gandhi
44. The President of India is
a) The real ruler of India b) The constitutional head of the state
c) The head of the state as well as the government d) The leader of majority party which forms the government.
45. The president of India is elected for: a) 3 years b) 4 years c) 5 years d) 6 years
46. For how many years, months and days did the constituent assembly work on the framing of the constitution of India
a) 2 years 11 months and 18 days b) 13 years 2 months and 16 days
c) 4 years 2 months and 18 days d) 1 year 11 months and 15 days
47. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment under article: a) 14 b) 15 c) 16 d) 19
48. Abolition of untouchability under article: a) 17 b) 19 c) 21 d) 32
49. Classification of fundamental rights part: a) I b) II c) III d) IV
50. Unnikrishnan V state of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1993 SCC 645 regarding: a) Public interest litigation b) Abolish of capitation fee c) Smoking in public place d) Notice pollution due to blaring of music during religion activities

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