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Question Paper Version : B

First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, June 2012
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all FIFTY questions; each question carries ONE Mark.
2. Use only **Black ball point pen** for 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 and using whiteners** on the **OMR** sheet are strictly prohibited.

1. Who appoints the prime minister?
 - a) The President of India
 - b) The Loksabha
 - c) The majority party in the Laksabha
 - d) The people of India.
2. Meghalaya has how many seats in Rajya Sabha?
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
3. Which is exclusive power of Rajya Sabha?
 - a) To initiate money bills
 - b) To impeach the President
 - c) To declare a subject of State list as a subject of National importance
 - d) To remove Prime minister.
4. The constitution of India is
 - a) rigid
 - b) flexible
 - c) partly rigid and partly flexible
 - d) very rigid
5. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizen are contained in
 - a) Part III of constitution
 - b) Part IV of constitution
 - c) The Seventh schedule of the constitution
 - d) None of these
6. Supreme Court of India has how many judges?
 - a) 24
 - b) 25
 - c) One Chief Justice and 25 other Judges
 - d) 13

7. What is the tenure of member of Rajya Sabha?
a) 6 years b) 3 years c) 5 years d) No fixed tenure
8. The Chief Justice of India is appointed on principle of
a) Merit b) Will of President
c) Seniority d) Election by the Judges
9. The Directive Principles of state policy are
a) Justiciable b) Non Justiciable
c) Only some directive principles are justiciable
d) None of these
10. To be eligible for election as President, a candidate must be
a) over 35 years of age b) over 60 years of age
c) over 65 years of age d) there is no age limit
11. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged by the constitution?
a) only one b) two c) three d) four
12. The President can proclaim National Emergency only on written advice of
a) The Prime Minister b) The Union cabinet
c) The Chief Justice of India d) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
13. The tenure of Vice President is
a) Co – terminus with that of the President
b) Five years
c) Dependent on the will of the President
d) Six years
14. Prime Minister is
a) the head of the state b) the head of the government
c) the head of state as well as head of government
d) None of these
15. What can be the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha?
a) 500 b) 545 c) 552 d) 550
16. How many seats have been reserved for Union Territories in Lok Sabha?
a) 20 b) 25 c) 30 d) None of these
17. Rajya Sabha can have maximum strength of
a) 250 members b) 225 members c) 330 members d) 350 members
18. What can be the maximum gap between two sessions of parliament?
a) Three months b) Four months c) Six months d) Nine months
19. The Supreme court consists of Chief Justice and
a) Seven Judges b) Nine Judges c) 11 Judges d) 25 Judges
20. Who is executive head of State?
a) Chief Minister b) The Governor c) The President d) None of these
21. Can a person act as Governor of more than one state
a) Yes b) No
c) Only for period of six months d) Only for period of one year

22. An ordinance issued by Governor is subject to approval by
a) The President
b) The state council of Ministers
c) The State Legislature
d) None of these
23. The membership of Legislative Assembly of state varies between
a) 60 & 500
b) 100 & 300
c) 150 & 450
d) 100 & 400
24. The High court of state is directly under
a) The President
b) The Supreme Court of India
c) The Governor of the state
d) The Chief Justice of India
25. On what ground a Judge of High Court can be removed?
a) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
b) Insolvency
c) Insanity
d) All of these
26. Preamble declares the objectives of constitution as
a) Secularism
b) Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
c) Democratic socialist
d) Liberalism
27. Preamble declares that the constitution of India was adopted on
a) 15th August, 1947
b) 26th January, 1950
c) 6th December, 1945
d) 26th November, 1949.
28. Indian constitution has
a) 410 articles
b) 358 articles
c) 401 articles
d) 395 articles
29. Indian constitution has
a) 12 Schedules
b) 7 Schedules
c) 9 Schedules
d) 10 schedules.
30. Secularism means .
a) absence of state religion
b) right to religious freedom
c) equality of all religions
d) all the above
31. Which Article of Indian Constitution lays down the method of amendment?
a) Article 371
b) Article 368
c) 42nd Amendment
d) 44th Amendment.
32. The constitution lays down how many fundamental duties of a citizen?
a) 6
b) 11
c) 15
d) 20
33. Which is not a fundamental right?
a) Right to freedom
b) Right to constitutional remedies
c) Right to property
d) Right to equality.
34. Directive principles of state policy have been described in Articles.
a) 36 to 51
b) 1 to 11
c) 12 to 35
d) 19 to 27
35. Union list has
a) 95 subjects
b) 97 subjects
c) 105 subjects
d) 66 subjects
36. Centre can declare constitutional emergency in a state under article
a) 152
b) 360
c) 356
d) 365

- 37.** In India the Residuary Powers are with
a) State Government b) Union Government
c) Local Government d) Government of Union Territories.
- 38.** India has a
a) Democracy b) Presidential System
c) Direct democracy d) Parliamentary democracy
- 39.** President of India is elected by
a) Elected MPs b) All elected MPs and all elected MLAs
c) Elected MLAs d) All MPs and MLAs
- 40.** Who has the emergency powers?
a) Prime Minister b) Union Cabinet
c) President of India d) Union Parliament
- 41.** The amendment procedure of Indian constitution has been modeled on the constitution of
a) South Africa b) Canada c) USA d) Switzerland
- 42.** In India, the citizens have been given the right to vote on the basis of
a) age b) education
c) property qualification d) duration of stay in country
- 43.** Ethics is
a) Normative science b) Natural science
c) Both Normative and Natural d) Objective scheme
- 44.** Work above and beyond full call of duty means
a) good work b) reasonable work
c) work involving high risk d) responsible work
- 45.** Engineering ethics
a) Stimulates to conduct research b) Shines on time management
c) Acquire new skills in engineering, testing and research
d) Stimulates the moral imagination.
- 46.** Study of engineering ethics helps to
a) Recognize ethical issue b) Develop one's knowledge and skill
c) Develops one's moral character d) Provide satisfactory service to public
- 47.** This is not impediment to responsibility
a) Fear b) Self interest
c) Group thinking d) Critical acceptance of authority
- 48.** This is not dishonesty in science and engineering
a) Forging b) Blending c) Trimming d) Cooking
- 49.** Engineers can use code of ethics as guidelines to
a) Resolve the conflicts b) Formulate the problem
c) Shift the responsibility d) Overcome the work pressure
- 50.** Engineers must protect the public from
a) Acceptable risk b) Impending risk
c) Technical risk d) None of these