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Question Paper Version : A

**I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 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. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, which communities were provided separate representation in the Electorate system?  
a) Sikhs, Europeans      b) Indian Christians      c) Anglo-Indians      d) All of these
2. Part IV of the Indian Constitution deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Fundamental Duties    b) Fundamental Rights    c) Directive principles & state policy    d) Preamble
3. Who is the Executive Head (Constitutional) of the State Government?  
a) Chief Minister      b) Governor      c) President      d) Prime Minister
4. Whose role has become significant as the Guardian of fundamental rights?  
a) President      b) Prime Minister      c) Supreme Court and High Court      d) Parliament
5. The term of members of Rajya Sabha is.  
a) 5 years      b) 6 years      c) Same as that of Lok Sabha      d) 2 years
6. One of the ways of misusing the truth is.  
a) Failure to seek out the truth      b) Exaggerating the truth  
c) Making confused statement      d) Making totally false statement
7. After Independence who decided to determine the future Constitution of India?  
a) Jawahar Lal Nehru    b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel    c) Constituent Assembly    d) Mahatma Gandhi
8. The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of.  
a) Six years      b) Six years or the age of 65 years which ever is early  
c) During the pleasure of the President    d) Three years
9. Which Constitutional Organ has the power to amend the Constitution of India?  
a) Judiciary      b) Executive      c) Legislative      d) Parliament

10. Who has the Authority to approve President's Rule (State Emergency) in the state?  
 a) Parliament                      b) Lok Sabha                      c) State Legislature                      d) Council of states
11. Which one of the following is not a fundamental Right?  
 a) Right against exploitation                      b) Right to property  
 c) Right to constitutional remedies                      d) Cultural and Educational rights
12. One of the aims of engineering ethics is to,  
 a) Inspire engineers to acquire in depth knowledge in their field.  
 b) Stimulate the moral imagination  
 c) Acquire new skills in Engineering, Testing and Research  
 d) Make Engineers self confident in discharging their duties
13. Directive Principles, method of election of President & nomination of 12 members to Rajya Sabha by the President are adopted from the constitution of,  
 a) U.K.                      b) U.S.A                      c) Ireland                      d) Germany
14. Which Article of the Constitution empowers high courts to issue writs of various kinds?  
 a) Art.32                      b) Art.214                      c) Art.224                      d) Art.226
15. Who nominates two Anglo-Indian members to the house of the people?  
 a) Speaker                      b) Prime Minister                      c) President                      d) Vice President
16. The fundamental duties under the Indian constitution are provided by,  
 a) An order of the President                      b) An Amendment to the constitution  
 c) An order of the supreme court                      d) An Act of the Parliament
17. "Easy Day", "Big Bazar" and "More" are examples of,  
 a) Trade secret                      b) Patent                      c) Trade mark                      d) Copy right
18. In the final form of the constitution adopted on 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949, how many Articles and Schedules were there?  
 a) 397 Articles and 9 Schedules                      b) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules  
 c) 396 Articles and 7 Schedules                      d) 395 Articles and 10 Schedules
19. Who is the Supreme commander of Armed Forces in India?  
 a) Minister of Defence    b) Prime Minister of India    c) President of India    d) The commander-In-Chief
20. Under whose advice, President of India appoints Regional Election Commissioner?  
 a) Prime Minister    b) Chief Election Commissioner    c) Home Minister    d) Chief Appointment Officer
21. Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?  
 a) Maternity Relief    b) Adult Education    c) Improvement of Public Health    d) Free legal aid to poor
22. This is not impediment to responsibility.  
 a) Fear                      b) Self deception                      c) Ignorance                      d) Self respect
23. After declaration of financial emergency by the President, what is the period of operation without approval by the Parliament?  
 a) Three months                      b) Four months                      c) Two months                      d) Indefinitely

24. This is not one of the required qualifications to be appointed as the Governor of a State.  
 a) Has completed the age of 35 years  
 b) Must be an Indian Citizen  
 c) Must be a graduate  
 d) Should not hold any other office of profit
25. In the Union Government the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the,  
 a) President  
 b) Prime Minister  
 c) Lok Sabha  
 d) Parliament
26. Which of the following Articles contain Directive Principles of state Policy?  
 a) Art.30 to 49  
 b) Art.36 to 51  
 c) Art.42 to 56  
 d) Art.28 to 48
27. “Minimalist View” means  
 a) A concept of responsibility  
 b) A narrow thinking  
 c) A ministerial view  
 d) A novel plan to minimize loss
28. Which article of the Indian constitution deals with the procedure of amendment of the constitution?  
 a) Art. 366  
 b) Art. 368  
 c) Art. 370  
 d) Art. 372
29. The Directive principle of state policy to be followed by the state for securing economic justice does not include.  
 a) To secure uniform civil code  
 b) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women  
 c) To promote cottage industries  
 d) Protection of health and strength of workers
30. The preamble of the Indian Constitution was amended during the year.  
 a) 1974  
 b) 1976  
 c) 1978  
 d) 1980
31. Which fundamental rights article is enforceable even during National Emergency?  
 a) Art.20  
 b) Art.21  
 c) Both (a) & (b)  
 d) None of these
32. Conflict of interest may be,  
 a) Potential  
 b) False  
 c) Imaginary  
 d) Created
33. A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Rajya Sabha within,  
 a) 10 days  
 b) 14 days  
 c) 24 days  
 d) 30 days
34. The number of members in the state legislative assemblies of Goa and Mizoram states are,  
 a) 40  
 b) 60  
 c) 80  
 d) 30
35. The preamble of the Indian Constitution resolves to secure to all its citizens,  
 a) Justice  
 b) Liberty and equality  
 c) Fraternity  
 d) All of these
36. Which writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme court to compel a public authority to perform a legal duty that it was not performing?  
 a) Writ of Certiorari  
 b) Writ of Habeas corpus  
 c) Writ of Mandamus  
 d) Writ of Quo Warranto
37. The owner of “Patent Right” retains his patent right for \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 a) 20  
 b) 50  
 c) 75  
 d) 100

38. Who are considered to be vulnerable group?  
 a) Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes  
 b) Women and Children  
 c) Other backward classes  
 d) All of these
39. Unless approved by the state legislature, the ordinance issued by the Governor remains in for a maximum period of,  
 a) Two months  
 b) Three months  
 c) Six months  
 d) One year
40. Who among the following is / are not appointed by the President of India?  
 a) Governors of the states  
 b) Chief Justice and Judges of High Courts  
 c) Vice President  
 d) Prime Minister
41. Who has the power to establish a common High Court for two or more states and Union Territories?  
 a) Supreme Court  
 b) President  
 c) Union Law Minister  
 d) Parliament
42. As applied to engineering research and testing, retaining the data to draw a non-contradictory statement, discarding the rest is called,  
 a) Trimming  
 b) Cooking  
 c) Scanning  
 d) Skimming
43. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?  
 a) British Constitution  
 b) U.S. Constitution  
 c) Irish Constitution  
 d) The Govt. of India Act, 1935
44. Judges of the Supreme Court of India now retire at the age of,  
 a) 58 years  
 b) 60 years  
 c) 62 years  
 d) 65 years
45. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as,  
 a) Compensation  
 b) Benefit  
 c) Risk  
 d) Accident
46. Which House shall not be a subject for dissolution?  
 a) Lok Sabha  
 b) Council of States  
 c) House of the people  
 d) State Legislative Assembly
47. The minimum age prescribed for the membership of a State Legislative Council is,  
 a) 25 years  
 b) 30 years  
 c) 35 years  
 d) 40 years
48. Mandal commission deals with,  
 a) Reservation for backward classes people  
 b) Rights of the minority  
 c) Laws relating to sexual harassment  
 d) Laws relating to child labour
49. Who are not entitled to form Union/Association?  
 a) Entrepreneurs  
 b) Teachers  
 c) Police  
 d) Students
50. "Fault Tree" is used.  
 a) In engineering testing  
 b) To trace the fault in engineering work  
 c) To assess the accuracy of the research work  
 d) To assess the risk

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