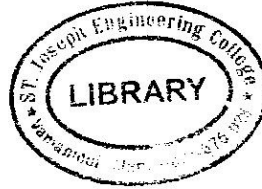


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Test Booklet No. : D

**B.E Degree Examination, December.06 / January.07**  
**CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**  
**(COMMON TO ALL BRACHES)**

Time: 3 hrs.]

[Max. Marks:100

***INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES***

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
2. Correctly enter your USN at the appropriate place on the **OMR** sheet supplied.
3. Correctly enter **your name** ( as it appeared on your earlier marks sheets) and put your signature at the appropriate place on the **OMR** sheet.
4. Enter the **serial number** of question paper book let supplied to you at the required place in the **OMR** sheet.
5. For each question, after selecting your answer, **darken the appropriate circle** corresponding to the same question number on the **OMR** sheet.
6. Marking two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
7. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR** sheet are strictly prohibited : whole answer sheet (**OMR sheet**) will be rejected.
8. **All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.**



1. State emergency may be declared on the ground of failure of
  - a) Executive machinery in the state.
  - b) Total break down of administrative machinery in the state.
  - c) Failure of administrative machinery in the state.
  - d) Failure of constitutional machinery in the state.
2. The duration of state emergency in the first instance is
  - a) One month.
  - b) Two months.
  - c) Six months.
  - d) One year.
3. When the proclamation of financial emergency is approved by the resolution of both the Houses of Parliament, it continues for
  - a) Another two months.
  - b) Another six months.
  - c) Another one year.
  - d) Indefinitely.
4. The Election commission does not perform
  - a) Counting of votes.
  - b) To advice the Prime Minister in regard to the question whether a Member of Parliament has been subject to any disqualification.
  - c) Preparation of electoral rolls.
  - d) Conduct of elections.
5. When a person is detained under law of detention
  - a) A charge sheet should be filed against him within 60 days.
  - b) He should be tried in proper court within 90 days.
  - c) An advisory board must be constituted within three months.
  - d) He cannot be detained more than six months in any case.
6. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court relates to
  - a) Writs directly filed in relating to constitutional matters.
  - b) Criminal complaints directly filed in the Supreme Court.
  - c) Election petitions relating to President, Vice – President or Prime minister of India, directly filed in the Supreme Court.
  - d) None of the above.
7. This is not one of the powers of Chief Minister
  - a) Formation of government.
  - b) Control over the ministers.
  - c) Advisor to the governor.
  - d) Control over lower judiciary in the state.
8. Respite relates to
  - a) Powers of Election commission.
  - b) Powers of Lok – Sabha speaker.
  - c) Powers of President.
  - d) National emergency declared on the basis of armed rebellion.

9. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by
- The Prime Minister.
  - The President.
  - The Prime Minister in consultation with council of Ministers.
  - The Prime Minister in consultation with chief Justice of India.
10. Governor will act on the advice of council of Ministers while.
- Dissolving the Legislative Assembly.
  - Appointing the chairman of the State Public Service Commission.
  - Recommending for President's Rule in the state.
  - Returning a bill for reconsideration.
11. The number of ministers in the Central government is fixed by
- The President.
  - The Prime Minister.
  - The Parliament.
  - None of the above.
12. It is not the duty of every citizen.
- Respect the National Anthem.
  - Adopt practice, derogatory to the dignity of women.
  - To develop the scientific temper.
  - To abjure violence.
13. The Vice – President is having power.
- To assent to the bills originated and passed by Raj – Sabha.
  - To nominate two Anglo – Indian members to Raj – Sabha.
  - Return any bill passed by Raj – Sabha to reconsider.
  - None of the above.
14. The President shall be elected by the members of electoral college consisting of
- All the members of Lok – Sabha.
  - All the members of Raj – Sabha.
  - All the members of Lok – Sabha, Raj – Sabha and Elected members of Legislative Assemblies.
  - None of the above.
15. Restriction can be imposed on the access to shops, hotels on the ground of
- Place of birth.
  - Place of residence.
  - Sex.
  - Caste.
16. The protection given against self-incrimination is
- Confined to only constitutional cases.
  - Confined to only cases relating to fundamental rights.
  - Confined to civil matters.
  - None of the above.

17. There is no any provision in the constitution to protect the rights of
- Religious minority.
  - Communal minority
  - Linguistic minority.
  - None of the above.
18. The right to freedom of Assembly is subject to reasonable restriction in the interest of
- Law and Order in the society.
  - Public property.
  - Trade, commerce, and business.
  - The Sovereignty and Integrity of India.
19. Reasonable restriction cannot be imposed on the right to freedom of Association on the ground of
- Sovereignty and Integrity of India.
  - Public order.
  - Public morality.
  - Incitement to an offence.
20. The final draft of the Indian constitution was signed by
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian constitution.
  - All the members of the Drafting committee.
  - All the members of the Constituent Assembly.
  - None of the above.
21. To declare National Emergency on the basis of external aggression, threatening the security of India, a decision must be taken.
- By the members of Lok – Sabha.
  - By the members of Raj – Sabha.
  - By the members of Lok – Sabha and Raj – Sabha.
  - By the Union – Cabinet.
22. Reducing the amount of sentence without changing the character of punishment is called.
- Reprieve.
  - Respite.
  - Remission.
  - Commutation.
23. The Vice President of India
- Cannot sign on any bill passed by the Parliament.
  - Promulgate Ordinances only in urgent matters.
  - Can seek the advice of the Supreme Court except any matter connected with the security of the state.
  - None of the above.
24. The oath is administered to Vice – President of India before assuming his office by
- Chief Justice of India.
  - President of India.
  - Prime Minister of India.
  - Speaker of Lok – Sabha.

25. A Cabinet Minister is appointed by the President of India.
- On the recommendations of Council of Ministers.
  - On the recommendations of Prime Minister made with the prior approval of Union Cabinet.
  - On the recommendations of Prime Minister made with the prior approval of Party – President.
  - None of the above.
26. To Lok – Sabha
- One Anglo – Indian member is nominated.
  - Two Anglo – Indian members are nominated.
  - Anglo Indian members are not nominated.
  - None of the above.
27. The Prime Minister is the link between
- The President and Council of Ministers
  - The President and both the Houses of Parliament
  - The Legislature and the Executive.
  - India and Foreign States.
28. Compulsion to be a witness relates to
- Legal obligation of a person to give evidence who has seen the crime being committed.
  - Forcing a person to give evidence in the court of law.
  - Reveal personal knowledge relating to the change.
  - Circumstances under which a government servant is bound to give proper evidence in the interest of Nation.
29. An Advisory Board with reference to fundamental right refers to
- Reservation in educational institutions.
  - Reservations in relation to services under the state.
  - Detention under the Preventive Detention laws.
  - Cultural and Educational rights of minorities.
30. The Supreme Court can issue
- Three types of writs.
  - Seven types of writs.
  - Five types of writs.
  - Six types of writs.
31. Professionals claim to be regulated by
- High moral standards and character.
  - Sound professional knowledge and skill required by extensive period of training.
  - Independent and objective judgment in discharging their duties.
  - None of the above.
32. Professional codes of Ethics articulate
- Clearly, the role of engineers in protecting the national interest, specially relating to public safety, health and welfare.
  - In specific terms, the essential characteristics of engineering profession.
  - Shared standard of professional ethics.
  - The unusual degree of autonomy possessed by engineers in the work-place.

33. Study of engineering ethics does not help in
- Recognizing ethical issues.
  - Tolerating ambiguity.
  - Stimulating engineering skills.
  - Eliciting a sense of responsibility.
34. One of the characteristics of profession is that
- It demands hard and honest work.
  - It needs extensive training.
  - It is strictly regulated by the principles of morality and justice.
  - It is based on integrity, honesty and public utility.
35. On the provision of professional services, professionals usually have
- Self-interest.
  - Microscopic view.
  - A monopoly.
  - Moral imagination.
36. One of the basic attitudes towards responsibility is
- Reasonable care.
  - Absolute responsibility.
  - Strict responsibility.
  - Legal and ethical responsibility.
37. Minimalist view emphasizes
- A high standard of moral responsibility.
  - Both on legal and legal responsibility.
  - A negative approach to responsibility.
  - On due and reasonable care in performing functions.
38. This is not an impediment to responsibility
- Failure to seek out the truth.
  - Uncritical acceptance of authority.
  - Fear.
  - Ignorance.
39. Microscopic vision
- Is essential in Engineering Research and Testing.
  - Is essential to become a responsible engineer.
  - Is essential to adequately to promote the dissemination of information.
  - None of the above.
40. Engineering codes of ethics emphasize the importance of engineers exercising
- Power and strict adherence to professional codes, whenever national interest is involved.
  - Absolute discretion in rejecting works which are detrimental to the interest of society.
  - Professional autonomy.
  - High standard of engineering skill based on professional ethics.

41. This is not dishonesty in science and engineering
- Forging.
  - Blending.
  - Trimming.
  - Cooking.
42. Biased professional opinion amounts to
- Misusing the truth.
  - Deliberate deception.
  - Failure to adequately promote the dissemination of information.
  - None of the above.
43. The following act amounts to misusing the truth
- Retaining only those results that fit the theory and discard others.
  - The smoothing of irregularities to make the data look extremely accurate and precise.
  - Abusing client-professional confidentiality.
  - Using intellectual property of others without proper permission or credit.
44. An engineer abuses client-professional confidentiality when he
- Refuses to break confidentiality when the higher obligation to the public requires.
  - Fails to take proper care to protect the confidentiality.
  - Leaves the service illegally causing great loss to his employer.
  - Intentionally disobeys the express instruction given by the employer while discharging his duty.
45. Using the trade secrets of former employee amounts to
- Misusing the truth.
  - Self-deception.
  - Forging.
  - Self-dishonesty.
46. Conflict of interest may be
- Intentional.
  - Accidental.
  - Potential.
  - Imaginary.
47. According to Lowrance, one of the elements of risk is
- Magnitude of adverse effect.
  - Defective technology.
  - Failure to take reasonable care.
  - Failure to assess the magnitude of risk.
48. One of the characteristics of high risk technology is
- Complex designing.
  - Complex interaction.
  - Using outdated technology.
  - Unmindful experiment with new technology.

49. Fault tree is used
- To assess the risk.
  - To assess the accuracy of the research work.
  - In engineering testing.
  - To trace the fault in engineering work.
50. Conflict of interest
- Corrupts professional judgment.
  - Is an impediment to responsibility.
  - Hampers good works.
  - None of the above.
51. Elections were held to form the constituent assembly to frame constitution for India in the year
- 1947.
  - 1946.
  - 1950.
  - 1952.
52. Mountbatten plan refers to
- Elect members to form constituent assembly.
  - Giving total independence to India by transferring power.
  - Partition of Punjab and Bengal provinces.
  - Permitting Muslim league to frame separate constitution for Pakistan.
53. The Preamble of the constitution
- Contained in the constitution, which came into force in 1950.
  - Was added to the constitution after the decision of Keshavanand Bharati case by the Supreme Court.
  - Was added to the constitution by making 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment in 1976.
  - Was added to the constitution by making 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
54. Fundamental rights impose duties on
- All citizens.
  - All citizens and non citizens.
  - All citizens, non-citizens and alien enemies.
  - None of the above.
55. Fundamental rights are essential to
- Unfold the capacities of human beings.
  - Keep a strong check on the working of Government machinery.
  - To achieve the objectives mentioned in the preamble.
  - None of the above.
56. There are no express limitations imposed on the following article
- Art 16.
  - Art 17.
  - Art 18.
  - Art 19.



57. The rule of Right to Equality before law is not applicable to
- Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India.
  - Prime Minister of India.
  - Speaker of the Lok-Sabha.
  - None of the above.
58. The words " We the people" in the preamble of Indian Constitution indicate that
- India is a republican polity.
  - The constitution was framed by the people who were elected by the Indian people.
  - All the people of India took active part in framing the constitution for India.
  - None of the above.
59. Reservation at the promotional level in the state service
- Is not all permitted.
  - Is permitted only for socially and educationally backward class people.
  - Is permitted only backward class people.
  - None of the above.
60. The Means test refers to find out
- The validity of classification made under Art 14.
  - The validity of reservation made under the government service.
  - The validity of reservation made in educational institutions for socially and educationally back class people.
  - None of the above.
61. To protect the security of the state, the state can impose on the right of freedom of speech and expression
- Absolute restriction.
  - Total restriction.
  - Strict restriction.
  - None of the above.
62. In relation to fundamental rights, public order relates to
- Maintaining law and order.
  - Right to speech and expression.
  - Cultured and educational rights of the minority.
  - Human trafficking.
63. To require a news paper to reduce its space for advertisements amounts to
- Serious violation of right to freedom to carry on any trade or business.
  - Violation of right to freedom of speech and expression.
  - Violation of right to equality before the law.
  - None of the above.
64. The state cannot put restriction on the freedom of formation of association on the ground of
- Sovereignty and integrity of India.
  - Public order.
  - Public morality.
  - Security of the state.

65. Prosecuting a government servant after making an enquiry and subsequently dismissing him from service amounts to
- Double jeopardy.
  - Violation of right of equal protection of laws.
  - Violation of principles of natural justice.
  - None of the above.
66. Compelling an accused person to give specimen signature amounts to
- Violation of right to personal liberty.
  - Violation of rule of law.
  - Violation of right to equal protection of laws.
  - None of the above.
67. Illegal telephone taping is violation of
- Right to freedom of profession, trade and business.
  - Right to freedom of speech and expression.
  - Right to equal protection of laws.
  - None of the above.
68. The right to life and personal liberty may be suspended during
- National emergency declared on the ground of external aggression.
  - National emergency declared on the ground of security of the state.
  - State emergency declared on the ground of failure to maintain law and order in the state.
  - None of the above.
69. The procedure prescribed to deprive the life or personal liberty must be
- In the interest of general public.
  - To protect security of the state.
  - Reasonable, fair and just.
  - To maintain the unity and integrity of the nation.
70. A person detained under law of preventive detention is having
- Right to be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of detention.
  - Right to consult his friends, and relatives.
  - Right not to be detained more than 48 hours, without the permission of the court.
  - None of the above.
71. To detain a person the law of preventive detention, the person must have committed an act
- Affecting seriously the security of the state.
  - For which the minimum punishment is life – imprisonment.
  - Which endangers the life of President, Vice-President or Chief-Justice of India?
  - None of the above.

72. Traffic in human beings is violation of
- Right to life and personal liberty.
  - Right against exploitation.
  - Right to social justice.
  - Right to equal protection of laws.
73. With reference to Indian constitution, minority refers to
- Persons belonging to S.C. and S.T.
  - Persons belonging to socially and educationally backward class.
  - A small percentage of people who are economically and educationally backward.
  - None of the above.
74. When an inferior court acts contrary to the rules of natural justice, the superior court issues a
- Writ of Mandamus.
  - Writ of Prohibition.
  - Writ of Quo-Warranto.
  - None of the above
75. Writ of Quo-Warranto is issued
- Against an inferior court, exceeding its jurisdiction.
  - Against a person, to prevent illegal assumption of any-private office.
  - Quash an order issued by the lower court without jurisdiction.
  - None of the above.
76. A public authority is directed to discharge public duty by issuing a writ of
- Habeas Corpus.
  - Certiorari.
  - Mandamus.
  - Quo-Warranto.
77. To file Public Interest Litigation
- Locus stand is not necessary.
  - The person filing the P.I.L. must have direct interest in the litigation.
  - The person filing the litigation should have substantial interest in the litigation.
  - The person filing the litigation must have suffered some monetary loss.
78. The directive principles of the state policy direct the state to secure all the citizens
- Common civil code.
  - Uniform civil code.
  - Modern civil code.
  - Practicable and workable civil code.
79. The directive principles of state policy direct the state to improve
- Standard of education.
  - Standard of public health.
  - Judicial system.
  - Law and in order conditions.

80. The directive principles of state policy do not direct the state to meet
- Social reforms.
  - Economic reforms.
  - Political reforms.
  - Cultural reforms.
81. It is not one of the fundamental duties of every citizen
- To develop scientific temper.
  - To respect the judiciary and abide by its direction.
  - To strive towards excellence in all spheres of life.
  - To abjure violence.
82. The President need not act on the advice of council of ministers in appointing
- The Comptroller and auditor general of India.
  - The finance commission.
  - The prime minister of India.
  - The attorney general of India.
83. The President should submit his resignation in writing addressed to
- The speaker of Lok - Sabha.
  - Chief - justice of India.
  - The prime minister of India.
  - None of the above.
84. Any dispute in connection with the election of vice-president of India
- May be filed in the High Court.
  - Must be field in the Supreme Court.
  - Should be referred to Election Commission.
  - May be filed in the Supreme Court.
85. Parliament consist of
- Raj - Sabha and Lok - Sabha.
  - Raj - Sabha, Lok - Sabha and the President of India.
  - Raj - Sabha, Lok - Sabha, President and Vice President of India.
  - Raj Sabha, Lok - Sabha and Speaker of Lok - Sabha.
86. A person cannot be appointed as minister of state, unless he is
- Member of Lok - Sabha.
  - Member of Raj - Sabha,
  - Member of Legislative Assembly of any state.
  - None of the above.
87. The Vice President of India is elected by the
- Members of Lok - Sabha.
  - Member of Lok - Sabha and elected members of state assemblies.
  - Members of Lok - Sabha, elected members of state assemblies and members of Legislative councils.
  - None of the above.

88. The Vice President of India may be impeached by
- Lok – Sabha.
  - Raj – Sabha.
  - Only by Raj – Sabha.
  - None of the above.
89. A person is not disqualified to contest for the election to Lok – Sabha if he
- Is guilty of corrupt practices in relation to an election.
  - Is convicted for an offence and imprisoned for minimum one year.
  - Has failed to lodge the accounts of election expenses.
  - Has been dismissed from government service.
90. A person to be appointed to the post of governor of a state must have completed the age of
- 25 years.
  - 30 years.
  - 45 years.
  - None of the above.
91. Governor has no power to appoint
- A judge of High Court.
  - Chief Minister.
  - Cabinet Minister.
  - Advocate General.
92. Every state legislature in India has
- Legislative assembly and Legislative Council.
  - No Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.
  - Only Legislative Assembly.
  - None of the above.
93. Governor shall nominate to the Legislative Council.
- 12 members.
  - 7 members.
  - 5 members.
  - None of the above.
94. A retired judge of the Supreme Court
- May be requested to sit and act as a judge of the Supreme Court.
  - Once retired, he cannot be requested to sit and act as judge of the Supreme Court.
  - Can practice as an advocate in the Supreme Court.
  - Can practice as an advocate only in High Court.
95. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a dispute between
- The Lok – Sabha and the Raj – Sabha.
  - The Prime Minister and Chief Minister of any state.
  - The President of India and Governor of any state.
  - None of the above.

96. One of the tests of valid classification under Art.14 is
- It must be based on social and educational standard.
  - It must be based on principles of natural and social justice.
  - It must be based on intelligible differentia.
  - It must be based on directive principles of state policy.
97. Supreme Court permits to appeal by special leave
- When the time fixed to appeal against the judgment of the High Court has expired.
  - When the judgment given by the High Court relates to property worth more than 50 lakhs.
  - When the judgment given by the High Court relates to a person who is non-India.
  - None of the above.
98. The Indian constitution envisages
- Five types emergencies.
  - Two types emergencies.
  - Only one type emergency.
  - Three types of emergencies.
99. To continue the National Emergency declared on the ground of armed renellion
- A resolution must be passed by the Lok-Sabha by simple majority.
  - A resolution must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament by simple majority.
  - A decision must be taken in the cabinet and it must be approved by the President.
  - None of the above.
100. During National emergency, the following article cannot be suspended
- Art 17.
  - Art 18.
  - Art 19.
  - Art 20.