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Test Booklet Version : A

VII / VIII Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec. 08 / Jan. 09
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 3 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
2. Fill up the initial details like USN, Question Paper Version Code, Signature etc.
3. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
4. Marking two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
5. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly prohibited.**

1. What is the standard size of 'National Flag'?
a) 2×3 b) 1×3 c) 3×4 d) 3×3
2. Who was the advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru d) B. N. Rau
3. When do the 'Constitution of India' was adopted and Enacted?
a) 15th August 1947 b) 26th November 1949
c) 26th January 1950 d) None of the three.
4. A state where 'Head of the state', is elected is called,
a) Monarchy b) Dyarchy c) Republic d) Anarchy
5. Who had stated during freedom struggle "Freedom is my birth-right and I shall have it."
a) Mahatma Gandhiji b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
6. Which is the 'National Song', of India?
a) Jana-Gana-Mana b) Sare Janha-Se-Achha
c) Vande-Matram d) There is no such thing as national song.
7. Which of the British-reforms provided for 'Separate Electorate, for Muslims, which ultimately culminated into partition of India?
a) Morley-Minto-Reforms b) Montegon-Chelmsford Report
c) Simon Commission d) No report provided for separate electorate
8. The Constituent Assembly first met in the year
a) 1946 b) 1945 c) 1947 d) 1948

9. Who was the 'First-Chief-Justice', of Supreme Court?
a) H. J. Kania b) B. K. Mukharjea c) S. M. Sikri d) M. H. Baig
10. In which case did 'Supreme-Court', hold that the preamble was a part of the constitution?
a) Berubari case b) Keshevanand Bharati c) Golaknath case d) Maneka's case
11. An Engineer should refuse to undertake a work
a) Which causes harm to the environment b) Which damages his reputation
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13. Sexual harassment of a working woman is violation of _____
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a) Within two months b) Within forty eight hours
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a) 28 states b) 30 states c) 29 states d) 27 states

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34. The Presidential address is prepared and cleared by
 a) Prime Minister's office b) President's office
 c) A panel of experts d) A parliamentary committee
35. What does the 'Professional Ethics' deal?
 a) It deals with legal standards b) It deals with the official matters
 c) It deals with business aspects d) It deals with the ethical standards accepted by the professional community

36. If the office of president and vice-president fall vacant simultaneously, who discharges the functions of presidential office?
a) Election Commissioner b) Attorney General
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha d) Chief Justice of India
37. Plagiarism means
a) Research for the creation of news ideas
b) Knitting a theory to support your arguments
c) Copying wanted information from different sources
d) Use of intellectual property of others
38. The purpose of including 'Directive Principles' in the Constitution of India is
a) To check arbitrary action of the Governments b) To establish a secular state
c) To establish a welfare state d) To provide opportunities for the development
39. The minimum age prescribed for the membership of Rajya Sabha
a) 25 years b) 21 years c) 30 years d) 40 years
40. Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of president?
a) Governor b) Election Commissioner
c) Prime Minister d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
41. How many members are nominated by the governor to the legislature council in the state?
a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sanctioned strength b) $\frac{1}{6}$ of the sanctioned strength
c) $\frac{1}{10}$ of the sanctioned strength d) No powers to nominate
42. The council of ministers are responsible only to
a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha c) President of India d) Chief Justice of India
43. Who administers oath of office to newly elected members of Lok Sabha?
a) Speaker b) President c) Chief Justice d) Pro-Tem Speaker
44. Parliament of India consists of
a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha b) Only Lok Sabha
c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President of India d) No statement is true
45. What is the sanctioned strength of Lok Sabha?
a) 543 + 2 b) 545 + 2 c) 550 + 2 d) 555 + 2
46. Who other than members of the parliament can participate in the proceedings of parliament?
a) President of India b) Attorney General of India
c) Chief-Justice of India d) None
47. If a law made by the parliament is in consistent with the law made by a state legislature on a concurrent subject, which law would prevail.
a) Union law b) State law
c) Differences are sorted out in a joint setting d) Both the laws are scrapped
48. Who can be eligible to contest Lok Sabha elections?
a) Any person residing in India b) Any citizen of India
c) Any citizen whose name is included in the electoral roll d) None

49. How many members are nominated to the legislative assembly from Anglo Indian community
 a) One b) Two c) Three d) No provision for nomination
50. What disqualifies a person to contest Lok Sabha elections?
 a) Migration to another state b) Marriage with a foreign woman
 c) Acquisition of citizenship of a foreign state d) None of the above
51. Which of the following legislative body is not subjected to dissolution?
 a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha
 c) Legislative Assembly d) All are subject to dissolution.
52. Who presides over the Joint – sittings of parliament?
 a) Vice – president b) President c) Speaker d) Any one of the above.
53. Who is the custodian of Fundamental Rights?
 a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India.
 c) Parliament of India d) Supreme court and High court of India.
54. Which constitutional amendment provided fundamental duties?
 a) 42nd Amendment b) 44th Amendment
 c) 84th Amendment d) No duties are incorporated.
55. Judicial Review means :
 a) Examining the actions of executives.
 b) Reviewing the lower court Judgment.
 c) Reviewing the laws passed by legislatures.
 d) No such power is enjoyed by Indian Judiciary.
56. Specification of space for advertisements in a news paper by the state.
 a) Violates right to speech and expression b) It amounts to reasonable restriction
 c) Competent authority has right to regulate d) No answer is true.
57. Self – incriminating evidence in a criminal case
 a) Sufficient for awarding punishment b) Not admissible in courts of law
 c) It is considered as evidence d) Evidence is a evidence, whether it is obtained by force or fraud.
58. What is the “Income limit, fixed for the determination of” Creamy – Layer?
 a) Two lakhs b) Two lakhs fifty thousand
 c) Three lakhs d) Four lakhs fifty thousand.
59. The subject ‘Education, has been shifted to
 a) State list to Union list b) Union list to State list
 c) State list to Concurrent list d) None of the above
60. Boundaries of a state can be altered by
 a) State Government b) Union and State Government together
 c) Union Government without the consent of state
 d) Boundaries of a state are unchangeable.
61. Special provisions for the advancement of other Backward – classes, can be made on the basis of
 a) Economic backwardness b) Social and Educational backwardness
 c) Constitution prohibits such classification
 d) Such provisions would violate the right to equality.

62. Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of
 a) Fifty eight years b) Sixty years c) Sixty two years d) Sixty five years.
63. Election commissioners are appointed by
 a) The Prime Minister b) The President of India c) Chief Justice of India
 d) The president on the aid and advice of council of Ministers.
64. Prohibition of 'Street – vending, by the state
 a) Reasonable restriction b) Affects right to profession and trade
 c) Street – vending amounts to street nuisance
 d) Necessary in the interest of General public
65. The Judges of the Supreme court and High courts are removed by
 a) The president of India b) The Prime Minister
 c) Parliament through the process of Impeachment d) Chief Justice of India
66. The chief constitutional function of the Public Service Commission is
 a) Recruitment b) Appointment
 c) Promotion d) Controlling agency of Civil Service.
67. Civil servants hold office
 a) On permanent basis b) During the pleasure of president
 c) Temporary basis d) During the pleasure of government of the day.
68. President - Rule, can be imposed
 a) Soon after losing the majority b) On the grounds of corruption
 c) In efficiency of the state Government.
 d) When the constitutional machinery of the state breaks down.
69. Which constitutional amendment provided constitutional status to Panchayat-Raj-institutions?
 a) 93rd Amendment b) 44th Amendment c) 42nd Amendment d) 73rd Amendment
70. 'Fault – Tree, test is used
 a) To assess the risk b) To trace the fault
 c) To assess the accuracy d) No such test exists.
71. One of the basic attitude towards responsibility
 a) Absolute Responsibility b) Reasonable Care
 c) Legal and Ethical responsibility d) Strict responsibility.
72. The president of India submits his resignation in writing addressed to
 a) The Speaker b) Vice President
 c) Prime Minister d) Chief Justice of Supreme court.
73. President of India shall proclaim Emergency,
 a) On the advice of parliament b) On the advice of Prime Minister.
 c) President can decide on his own without any body's advice.
 d) On the aid and advice of council of Ministers communicated in writings.
74. Council of Ministers, shall not exceed
 a) 20% of the strength of Parliament b) 10% of the strength of Lok Sabha
 c) 15% of the strength of Lok Sabha d) No such limit exists.

87. The verdict of 'Military – Tribunal'.
 a) Can be appealed in the High Court b) Can be appealed in the Supreme Court.
 c) Not subject to appeal in any court d) All the statements are false.
88. The only judge of High – Court against whom the process of Impeachment was started.
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25. Who settles the disputes arising between Union and States?
 a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India
 c) Supreme Court of India d) None.
26. A motion for the removal of a Supreme court judge can be moved only when
 a) The motion is signed by 25 members of Lok Sabha.
 b) 50 members of Lok Sabha c) 75 members of Lok Sabha
 d) 100 members of Lok Sabha.
27. What amounts to curtailment of "Freedom of speech and expression"?
 a) Subjecting the press to taxation b) Subjecting to general Labour Laws
 c) Applications service rules to press employees.
 d) Imposing a limit on the circulation.
28. How many subjects are allocated to the Union Government under the distribution of powers?
 a) 99 b) 61 c) 52
 d) Union government can legislate on any subject.
29. Reservation to the women and other backward classes provided in
 a) State Legislatures b) Parliament
 c) Local Self Governments d) No such provision.
30. One of the characteristics of profession is
 a) Hard and honest work b) Extensive training
 c) Regulated by morality and justice d) Based on integrity, honesty and public utility
31. Free and compulsory education is made a Fundamental Right for children of
 a) 6 to 10 years age b) 6 to 18 years age.
 c) 5 to 12 years age d) 6 to 14 years age.
32. "Partition would take place on my dead body" whose statements is it?
 a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 c) Mohamad Ali Jinha d) Mahatma Gandhiji

33. The Extra ordinary situation in which parliament can make a law for a state.
 a) When a state legislative is incompetent to make a suitable law.
 b) When no party has clear majority in the legislature.
 c) While emergency is proclaimed, parliament can legislate.
 d) Making a law on the state subject is unconstitutional.
34. Who was chiefly responsible for integrating more than 565 princely states?
 a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel b) Mahatma Gandhiji
 c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
35. Directive principles of state policy
 a) Can be enforced in any court b) Can not be enforced in any court
 c) Can be enforced in High court and Supreme court
 d) No statement is true.
36. Which of the following laws are not applicable to all the citizens of India?
 a) Criminal laws b) Constitutional laws
 c) Personal laws d) Judge – made – laws
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 a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha b) Only Lok Sabha
 c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President of India d) No statement is true
95. What is the sanctioned strength of Lok Sabha?
 a) 543 + 2 b) 545 + 2 c) 550 + 2 d) 555 + 2
96. Who other than members of the parliament can participate in the proceedings of parliament?
 a) President of India b) Attorney General of India
 c) Chief-Justice of India d) None
97. If a law made by the parliament is in consistent with the law made by a state legislature on a concurrent subject, which law would prevail.
 a) Union law b) State law
 c) Differences are sorted out in a joint setting d) Both the laws are scrapped
98. Who can be eligible to contest Lok Sabha elections?
 a) Any person residing in India b) Any citizen of India
 c) Any citizen whose name is included in the electoral roll d) None
99. How many members are nominated to the legislative assembly from Anglo Indian community
 a) One b) Two c) Three d) No provision for nomination
100. What disqualifies a person to contest Lok Sabha elections?
 a) Migration to another state b) Marriage with a foreign woman
 c) Acquisition of citizenship of a foreign state d) None of the above

USN

45005EE020

Test Booklet Version : C

VII / VIII Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec. 08 / Jan. 09
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
 (COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 3 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 100

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47. The president of India submits his resignation in writing addressed to
 a) The Speaker
 b) Vice President
 c) Prime Minister
 d) Chief Justice of Supreme court.
48. President of India shall proclaim Emergency,
 a) On the advice of parliament
 b) On the advice of Prime Minister.
 c) President can decide on his own without any body's advice.
 d) On the aid and advice of council of Ministers communicated in writings.
49. Council of Ministers, shall not exceed
 a) 20% of the strength of Parliament
 b) 10% of the strength of Lok Sabha
 c) 15% of the strength of Lok Sabha
 d) No such limit exists.
50. Who settles the disputes arising between Union and States?
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 b) Prime Minister of India
 c) Supreme Court of India
 d) None.
51. A motion for the removal of a Supreme court judge can be moved only when
 a) The motion is signed by 25 members of Lok Sabha.
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45005EE015

Test Booklet Version : D

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 (COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

[Max. Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.]

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69. Parliament of India consists of
 a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha b) Only Lok Sabha
 c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President of India d) No statement is true
70. What is the sanctioned strength of Lok Sabha?
 a) 543 + 2 b) 545 + 2 c) 550 + 2 d) 555 + 2
71. Who other than members of the parliament can participate in the proceedings of parliament?
 a) President of India b) Attorney General of India
 c) Chief-Justice of India d) None
72. If a law made by the parliament is inconsistent with the law made by a state legislature on a concurrent subject, which law would prevail.
 a) Union law b) State law
 c) Differences are sorted out in a joint setting d) Both the laws are scrapped
73. Who can be eligible to contest Lok Sabha elections?
 a) Any person residing in India b) Any citizen of India
 c) Any citizen whose name is included in the electoral roll d) None
74. How many members are nominated to the legislative assembly from Anglo Indian community
 a) One b) Two c) Three d) No provision for nomination

88. Election commissioners are appointed by
 a) The Prime Minister b) The President of India c) Chief Justice of India
 d) The president on the aid and advice of council of Ministers.
89. Prohibition of 'Street – vending, by the state
 a) Reasonable restriction b) Affects right to profession and trade
 c) Street – vending amounts to street nuisance
 d) Necessary in the interest of General public
90. The Judges of the Supreme court and High courts are removed by
 a) The president of India b) The Prime Minister
 c) Parliament through the process of Impeachment d) Chief Justice of India
91. The chief constitutional function of the Public Service Commission is
 a) Recruitment b) Appointment
 c) Promotion d) Controlling agency of Civil Service.
92. Civil servants hold office
 a) On permanent basis b) During the pleasure of president
 c) Temporary basis d) During the pleasure of government of the day.
93. President - Rule, can be imposed
 a) Soon after losing the majority b) On the grounds of corruption
 c) In efficiency of the state Government.
 d) When the constitutional machinery of the state breaks down.
94. Which constitutional amendment provided constitutional status to Panchayat-Raj-institutions?
 a) 93rd Amendment b) 44th Amendment c) 42nd Amendment d) 73rd Amendment
95. 'Fault – Tree, test is used
 a) To assess the risk b) To trace the fault
 c) To assess the accuracy d) No such test exists.
96. One of the basic attitude towards responsibility
 a) Absolute Responsibility b) Reasonable Care
 c) Legal and Ethical responsibility d) Strict responsibility.
97. The president of India submits his resignation in writing addressed to
 a) The Speaker b) Vice President
 c) Prime Minister d) Chief Justice of Supreme court.
98. President of India shall proclaim Emergency,
 a) On the advice of parliament b) On the advice of Prime Minister.
 c) President can decide on his own without any body's advice.
 d) On the aid and advice of council of Ministers communicated in writings.
99. Council of Ministers, shall not exceed
 a) 20% of the strength of Parliament b) 10% of the strength of Lok Sabha
 c) 15% of the strength of Lok Sabha d) No such limit exists.
100. Who settles the disputes arising between Union and States?
 a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India
 c) Supreme Court of India d) None.
