CBCS SCHEME

USN

Question Paper Version : A

## Third/Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2023 **Constitution of India and Professional Ethics**

Time: 1 hr.]

[Max. Marks: 50

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### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

- Answer all the fifty questions, each question carries one mark. 1.
- 2. Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening the circles.
- For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle 3. corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.
- 4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
- Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly 5. prohibited.
- 1. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly? b) J. B. Kripalani a) B. R. Ambedkar c) Jawaharalal Nehru d) A. K. Ayyar
- The Constituent Assembly was created under which of the following Constitutional 2. scheme? a) Cabinet Mission plan
  - c) Transfer of Power plan

c) Bicameral legislature

- b) Indian Independence plan
- d) Mount batten plan
- Which of the following Constitutional provision strengthens Indian federalism? 3. a) Single citizenship b) Written Constitution c) Rigidity of Constitution d) Emergency provisions in the constitution
- The Indian parliamentary systems is different from the British Parliamentary system in 4. which of the following aspects? a) Both on real and a nominal executive
  - b) A system of collective responsibility
  - d) A different Judicial review.
- As per Indian protocol, who among the following ranks the highest in the order of 5. presidency? a) Deputy Prime Minister b) Former President
  - c) Governor of state within his state
- d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- Which one of the following words was not contained in the original preamble of the 6. Indian Constitution

a) Sovereign

c) Democratic

b) Secular d) Republic l of 5

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7.	<ul><li>Which one of the following objectives is</li><li>Constitution?</li><li>a) Liberty of thought</li><li>c) Liberty of expression</li></ul>	<ul><li>s not embodied in the preamble to the Indian</li><li>b) Economic Liberty</li><li>d) Liberty of belief</li></ul>		
8.	The mind of makers of the Constitution of a) Preamble c) The directive principles of state policy	India is reflected in which of the following? b) The Fundamental Rights d) The fundamental duties		
9.	The members of Constituent assembly wh a) Nominated by British Parliament b) Nominated by Governor general c) Elected by legislative assemblies of var d) Elected by Indian National Congress an	ious provinces		
10.	Which one of the following feature is confederation? a) Independent Judiciary c) Appointment of Governors	mmon to both Indian federation and American b) Independent centre and state d) Citizenship		
11.	In the Indian Constitution, Right to equalit a) Article 16 to Article 20 c) Article 14 to Article 18	y is granted by b) Article 15 to Article 19 d) Article 13 to Article 17		
12.	<ul><li>Which one of the following rights was dessoul of the Constitution?</li><li>a) Right to freedom of religion</li><li>c) Right to Constitutional remedies</li></ul>	scribed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the heart and b) Only the linguistic minorities d) Religion, linguistic and ethnic minorities		
13.	Consider the following statements regarding the exceptions to fundamental rights i) Laws placed in 9 <sup>th</sup> schedule of constitution can violate fundamental rights. ii) Fundamental rights of armed forces can be restricted by parliament by law. iii) Laws to give effect to directive principles under articles 39(a) and (c) cannot be declared unconstitutional for violation of any fundamental right which of the statement (s) given above are correct? a) i and ii b) i and iii d) iii only			
14.	Which of the following comes under Juris Court? a) Disputes between centre and states c) Protection of fundamental rights	diction of both the High Court and the Supreme b) Disputes between the states d) Disputes of inter states rivers		
15.	The 9 <sup>th</sup> schedule to the Indian Constitution a) 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment c) 9 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	h was added by b) 8 <sup>th</sup> Amendment d) 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment		
16.	The purpose of inclusion of DPSP in the I a) Political democracy c) Gandhian democracy	ndian Constitution is to establish b) Legal democracy d) Social and Economic		
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17. With reference to fundamental duties consider the following statement i) Fundamental duties place civic as well as moral duties on the citizen ii) Some fundamental duties also extend to foreigners. Which of the statements given above are correct? a) i only b) ii only c) Both i and ii d) Neither i nor ii 18. The fundamental duties enshrined in our constitution are inspired from which of the following countries? a) Japan b) Sweden c) Norway d) USA 19. Under the Constitution of India which one of the following is not a fundamental duty a) To vote in public elections b) To develop the scientific temper c) To safeguard public property d) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideas. 20. For a citizen on India the duty to pay tax is a a) Fundamental duty b) Legal obligation c) Constitutional obligation d) Moral obligation 21. In which of the following elections does the Vice President participate? a) President b) Chairperson of Rajya Sabha c) Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha d) None of these 22. The president can be impeached for a) Violating the Constitution b) Disregarding Parliament c) For not abiding the advice of the Prime Minister d) All of these 23. The Prime Minister of India at the time of his/her appointment. a) Need not necessarily be a member of one of the houses of Parliament but must become member of one of the houses within 6 months. b) Need not necessarily be a member of one of the houses of Parliament but must become member of the Lok Sabha. c) Must be a member of one of the houses of the Parliament. d) Must be a member of Lok Sabha. The constitutional head for the state is 24. a) President b) Governor c) Chief Minister d) Speaker 25. Which of the following departments of Government of India are not under any Ministry? a) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management. b) Department of Space and Research. c) Department of pharmaceuticals. d) Department of Atomic energy.

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26. With reference to Lok Sabha, consider the following statement: i) The strength of Lok Sabha is prescribed by the parliament by law. ii) The quorum for Lok Sabha is 10% of its total strength. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? b) ii only a) i only d) neither i nor ii. c) both i and ii 27. Supreme Court judge hold office until the age of a) 65 years b) 62 years d) No age limit c) 72 years 28. Which of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own? b) Laksha deep a) Daman and Din d) Chandigarh c) Delhi 29. Who among the following is considered as custodian of parliament? b) The Prime Minister a) The speaker d) The chief whip of the ruling party. c) The leader of opposition 30. The Vice President of India is elected by the b) Member of State Legislative Assembly a) People d) Electrol College c) Member of Rajya Sabha 31. With reference to office of Governor in a State consider the following statements: i) The ordinance making power of Governor is a discretionary power. ii) The Governor cannot suspend or commute a death sentence. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? b) ii only a) i only d) Neither i nor ii c) Both i and ii 32. How many states in India have Legislative Councils? d) 6 a) 7 b) 5 c) 4 33. Who appoints the Vice-Chancellors for all Universities in state? b) Education Minister a) Chief Minister c) Cabinet d) Governor 34. The Chief Minister is appointed by a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) President d) Vice President 35. Who is described on the custodian of state legislative assembly? a) Chief Minister b) Speaker d) Deputy CM c) Leader of opposition 36. Which institution accords the recognition for political parties and logos in India? b) Supreme Court a) Election Commission c) Parliament d) Government 37. The 'restriction on practicing' is imposed on: a) Session Court Judges b) High Court Judges c) Supreme Court Judges d) All of these 4 of 5

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38.	<ul> <li>Which of the following persons are not Councils?</li> <li>a) 2 years work experience after post gradu</li> <li>b) Professor in a Government college</li> <li>c) Explain Officio members of Zila Parisha</li> <li>d) None of these</li> </ul>	ation.	lections of Legislative	
39.	According Article 171 of the Constitution, should not be less than. a) 40 b) 45	, the total members in c) 50	the legislative councils d) 55	
40.	Engineering ethics is a) A macro ethics c) A preventive ethics	b) Business ethics d) A code of scientifi	c rules based on ethics	
41.	When an engineer abuses client-professiona a) Missing the truth c) Self deception	al confidentiality it amo b) Criminal breach of d) None of these		
42.	Cooking means: a) Boiling under pressure	5		
	<ul><li>b) Retaining results which fit the theory and discarding others</li><li>c) Making deceptive statements</li><li>d) Misleading the public about the quality of a product</li></ul>			
43.	Staling of intellectual property of others wi a) Cooking b) Forging	thout their permission i c) Plagiarism	s referred to as d) Trimming	
44.	The formulae of a soft drink is an example a) Copy right b) Trade secret	of: c) Patent	d) Trade marks	
45 <mark>.</mark>	An author retains copy right of his book for a) 25 years b) 50 years	c) 60 years	d) 100 years	
<u>46.</u>	The basic attitude towards responsibility is a) Intentionally causing harm c) Minimalist view	: b) Negligently cause d) Recklessy causing		
47.	Which of the following is not taken as the aim of engineering ethics? a) Moral imagination c) Sense of responsibilities b) Recognition of ethical issues d) Shifting of responsibility			
48.	Professional integrity fails when engineer in a) Fabrication b) Plagiarism	nvolves in: c) Both 'a' and 'b'	d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'	
49.	The code of ethics can be taken as guideline a) To overcome the work pressure c) Formulate the problem	es by engineers to b) Resolve the conflic d) Escape from the re		
50.	Risk management is : a) One time process c) Preventive process	<ul><li>b) Rectifying process</li><li>d) Continuous proces</li></ul>		
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