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Question Paper Version : A

I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, June / July 2013
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.**

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2. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly?
a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) Sri Krishna Swamy Ayyer.
3. For how many years, months and days did the Constituent Assembly work on the framing the Constitution.
a) 2 years 11 months 18 days b) 4 years 12 months 20 days
c) 3 years 3 months 29 days d) 5 years 5 months 10 days.
4. In the final form of the constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly, how many articles and schedules were there?
a) 398 Articles and 7 schedules b) 319 Articles 10 schedules
c) 315 Articles 9 schedules d) 395 Articles 8 schedules.
5. The Constitution of India is :
a) One of the briefest Constitution b) One of the bulkiest Constitution
c) A medium sized Constitution d) An evolved Constitution.
6. Which amendment to the constitution of India added the words 'Socialist and Secular' to the preamble.
a) 42nd Amendment b) 43rd Amendment c) 44th Amendment d) 45th Amendment.
7. The Constitution of India came into effect on
a) 26th Nov. 1949 b) 26th Jan 1950 c) 15th Aug 1950 d) 15th Jan 1950.

8. The preamble of the Constitution reads as follows :
- a) We the members of Parliament b) We the people of India
c) We the members of Cabinet d) We the members of Association.
9. The main objectives of Directive principle of state policy is to :
- a) Establish political Democracy b) Establish a police state
c) Establish Economic Democracy d) Establish a welfare state.
10. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in
- a) Chapter – I b) Chapter – II
c) Chapter – III d) Chapter – IV of the constitution.
11. The Total Fundamental Rights are at present
- a) Six b) Seven c) Eight d) Nine.
12. Which of the below rights is deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights :
- a) Right to Equality b) Right to Freedom
c) Right to life & liberty d) Right to property.
13. Which of the following writs is issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person by police.
- a) Habeas corpus b) Certiorari c) Mandamus d) Quo - warranto.
14. The Fundamental Rights can be suspended during
- a) Elections b) State Emergency
c) National Emergency d) Financial Emergency.
15. The Fundamental Rights are suspended during
- a) The President's absence b) The Prime Minister's absence
c) The President's absence d) The Governor's absence.
16. At present the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are
- a) 8 b) 9 c) 10 d) 11.
17. The President of India is elected for
- a) Four years b) Five years c) Six years d) Seven years.
18. The oath of office of the President is conducted by :
- a) The Vice President b) The Prime Minister
c) The Chief Justice of India d) None of these.
19. The President of India can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term by :
- a) The Chief – Justice of India b) The Prime Minister
c) The two houses of Parliament d) The Vice - President.
20. Article 352 of the Constitution deals with
- a) National Emergency b) Financial Emergency
c) State Emergency d) None of these.
21. 'Legislature' means
- a) Body of Law making b) Body of Ministers
c) Body of Judges d) Body of Administrators.

22. The Prime Minister and Council of ministers are responsible to
 a) The President
 b) The Vice President
 c) The Parliament
 d) The Supreme court of India.
23. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is
 a) 545
 b) 575
 c) 590
 d) 600.
24. The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is
 a) 200
 b) 225
 c) 250
 d) 275.
25. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of
 a) 4 years
 b) 5 years
 c) 6 years
 d) 7 years.
26. Who presides over the Joint session of the two houses of Parliament?
 a) The Speaker
 b) The Deputy Speaker
 c) The President
 d) The Vice - President.
27. The Judges of Supreme - Court are appointed by
 a) The President
 b) The Vice President
 c) The Prime Minister.
 d) The Law minister.
28. The Parliament of India consists of
 a) Lok Sabha and Legislative Council
 b) Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council
 c) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
 d) Legislative Assembly and Zilla panchayat.
29. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is
 a) The Vice - President
 b) The Deputy speaker
 c) The Prime Minister
 d) The Auditor General.
30. The highest court in India is
 a) The President
 b) The Vice President
 c) The Prime Minister
 d) The Auditor General.
31. Which is the highest court of 'Appeal' in India?
 a) Military court
 b) High court
 c) The Supreme court
 d) District court.
32. Who appoints the Governor of a State
 a) The Home Minister
 b) The Law Minister
 c) The Prime Minister
 d) The President of India.
33. What is the minimum age to become a legislative member of Assembly
 a) 21 years
 b) 23 years
 c) 25 years
 d) 30 years.
34. Who appoints the Vice - Chancellors of the State Universities.
 a) The Prime Minister
 b) The Judge of High Court
 c) The Governor
 d) The Chief Minister.
35. Who is the executive head of a State Government?
 a) Governor
 b) Chief Minister
 c) The Minister
 d) None of these.
36. The Governor may resign for his post by addressing to
 a) The President
 b) The Vice - President
 c) The Prime Minister
 d) The Chief Minister.
37. The total number of seats in Legislative Assembly of Karnataka is
 a) 200
 b) 224
 c) 240
 d) 250.

38. Which Article gives special provisions to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
 a) 350 b) 360 c) 370 d) 380.
39. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right
 a) Right to Religion b) Right to Equality
 c) Right against Exploitation d) Right to strike.
40. The Chief – Minister is appointed by the
 a) The Prime Minister b) The President
 c) The Governor d) The Judge of High Court.
41. The code of Ethics can be taken as guidelines by Engineers to
 a) Resolve the conflicts b) Overcome the work pressure
 c) Formulate the problem d) Escape from the responsibility.
42. To overcome an impediment 'Uncritical Acceptance', what step an engineer has to take:
 a) Analyse and Accept b) Accept and Analyse
 c) Always say 'Yess' Boss d) None of these.
43. Corrupt professional Judgement leads to
 a) Conflict of Interest b) Integrity in R & D
 c) Reliability d) None of these.
44. Stealing of Intellectual property means
 a) With holding information. b) Failing to adequately promote the dissemination of Information.
 c) Deliberate deception d) Patenting.
45. Which of the following is not a means of stealing Intellectual Property
 a) Copying b) Plagiarism c) Patenting d) Trimming.
46. A person arrested by police has to be produced before magistrate within
 a) 12 hours b) 24 hours c) 48 hours d) 72 hours.
47. One of the aims of studying Engineering Ethics is to
 a) Inspire engineers to acquire in – depth knowledge in their field.
 b) Stimulate moral imaginations.
 c) Acquire new skills in engineering testing.
 d) Make engineers self – conflict in discharging their duties.
48. 'Being safe or Blaming others' is..... type of attitudes of responsibility of engineers
 a) Reasonable care b) Minimalist c) Good works d) None of these.
49. This is not Dishonesty in engineering
 a) Trimming b) Blending c) Negligently d) Intentionally.
50. An Author retains copyright of his book for
 a) 25 years b) 50 years c) 60 years d) 100 years.
