

**BMS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE-19**  
**(Autonomous College under VTU, Belgaum)**  
**December 2016 Semester End Main Examination**

**Course Title: Constitution of India and Professional Ethics**  
**Course code: 15HS1ICCIP**

**Duration: 1 hour 15Mins**  
**Max. Marks: 100**  
**Date: 09-12-2016**

**Instructions:**

- 1. Tick the right answer in the block given on the answer script for each of the question.**
- 2. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.**

**Answer all questions**

**50x2=100**

1. Who enjoys the right to impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights?  
(a) The President (b) The Supreme Court (c) The Parliament (d) The Lok Sabha
2. In which of the following points is the Indian Constitution similar to that of USA?  
(a) Rule of Law (b) Fundamental Rights (c) DPSP (d) Rigid Constitution
3. The chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly was  
(a) Ambedkar (b) Rajendra Prasad (c) AlladiKrishnaswami (d) Motilal Nehru
4. The Constitution of India was adopted and came into force on  
(a) November 26, 1949 /January 26, 1950 (b) August 15, 1947 /November26, 1950  
(c) January 26, 1949 /November 26, 1950 (d) November 26, 1948 /January 26, 1950
5. The number of Fundamental Duties in the Indian constitution is –  
(a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13
6. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizen were incorporated in the Constitution in  
(a) 1952 (b) 1976 (c) 1979 (d) 1981
7. Preamble is  
(a) part of the Constitution (b) not forms part of the Constitution  
(c) only an introduction not forms part of the Constitution (d) None of the above
8. The right to freedom can be restricted  
(a) only in the interest of security of the state (b) in the interest of friendly relation with foreign states (c) in the interest of public order (d) all of these
9. Which Fundamental Right of Indian Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings?  
(a) Right to equality (b) Right against exploitation (c) Right to freedom (d) None of these
10. The Constitution of India is republican because it  
(a) provides for an elected Parliament. (b) provides for adult franchise.  
(c) contains a bill of right. (d) has no hereditary elements.

11. Which one of the following has wrongly listed as a duty of Indian citizens
  - (a) To uphold and protect the sovereign unity and integrity of the country
  - (b) To promote harmony and the spirit common brotherhood among the people of India
  - (c) To practice family planning and control population
  - (d) To protect and preserve the natural environment
12. If uniform Civil Code is enacted, then it will regulate which aspect of the citizens?
  - (a) Personal Laws. (b) Public Laws. (c) Private laws. (d) None of the above.
13. Which of the following is not included in the DPSP?
  - (a) Prohibition of liquor (b) Right to work (c) Equal wage for equal work
  - (d) Right to Information
14. Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of Directive Principles from
  - (a) The Constitution Of USSR (b) The Constitution Of The Irish Republic
  - (c) The Government Of India Act, 1935 (d) The Constitution Of Switzerland
15. In the event of non-enforcement of Directive Principles of the State by the Government, a citizen of India can move to the
  - (a) High court (b) Supreme Court (c) District Court (d) None of these
16. What shall be the composition of National Commission for SC and ST
  - (a) Chairperson (b) Vice-Chairperson (c) Five other members (d) All the above
17. National Commission for SC and ST shall be made by which constitutional institution
  - (a) Parliament (b) Executive (c) Judiciary (d) State Legislature
18. Whose satisfaction is required under Constitutional Article 347 regarding special provision for creating language spoken by a section of the population of a state
  - (a) Parliament (b) Judiciary (c) President (d) Prime Minister
19. Which is the Commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the conditions of Socially and educationally backward classes of the society
  - (a) Nanavathi Commission (b) Mandal Commission
  - (c) Singhvi Commission (d) Narasimhan Commission
20. The Directive Principles of the State Policy:
  - (a) were in the original Constitution (b) forms a separate part of the Constitution
  - (c) were added by the 46th Amendment to the Constitution (d) None of the above is true
21. Who can recommend abolition or creation of Legislative Council in a State?
  - (a) The State Council of Ministers (b) Legislative Assembly of the State
  - (c) Governor of the State (d) Advocate General of the State
22. Two persons are nominated by the President to be members of Lok Sabha to represent the
  - (a) Anglo Indians (b) Indian Christians (c) Buddhists (d) Parsis

23. Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of India?  
(a) Prime Minister (b) Defence Minister (c) President (d) Home Minister
24. Generally, the governor belongs to  
(a) The state where he is posted (b) Some other state (c) The Indian Administrative Service (d) None of the above
25. Judicial activism has led to increase in the powers of  
(a) The Executive (b) The Legislature (c) The Judiciary (d) All the above organs
26. The judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of  
(a) 62 years (b) 65 years (c) 70 years (d) There is no age limit
27. Some of the Indian states have bi-cameral legislatures. The names of the two houses of state legislature are  
(a) Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council (b) Sabha and Samiti (c) Lok Sabha and Legislative Council (d) the Legislative Assembly and Senate
28. The Vice-President of India can be removed from the office  
(a) By a resolution adopted by the two House meeting in a joint session (b) By a resolution passed in the Lok Sabha (c) By a resolution passed in the Rajya Sabha (d) Following the normal process of impeachment
29. In India people are given the right to vote in the Lok Sabha elections on the basis of:  
(a) Caste (b) Period of stay in the country (c) Age (d) Education
30. The maximum strength of the elected members in a state legislative assembly can be  
(a) 250 (b) 300 (c) 450 (d) 500
31. Proclamation of emergency by the President of India can be made on the written provision of the Cabinet only. This has been added  
(a) by 44th constitutional amendment (b) by 42nd amendment (c) by the Constituent assembly (d) the Supreme Court of India in 1975
32. During National Emergency, the following Article cannot be suspended  
(a) Art 19 (b) Art 21(c) Art 48(d) Art 26
33. The duration of state emergency in the first instance is  
(a) Six months (b) One months (c) Two months (d) Three months
34. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the  
(a) The Parliament (b) The Supreme Court (c) The High courts (d) The Election Commission
35. On whose satisfaction period of emergency shall be extended for operation in case security of India or any part of the Indian territory is threatened”  
(a) Prime Minister (b) Home Minister (c) President of India (d) Vice-President of India
36. In India, political parties are given recognition by-  
(a) President (b) Law Commission (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha (d) Election Commission

37. If any act or amendment is included in the Ninth schedule of the Constitution, what will be the result  
(a) It relates to official languages (b) A new State or territory is created  
(c) It become non-justiciable (d) It become justiciable
38. 44th amendment deals with  
(a) Extension of reservation of seats in Parliament  
(b) Abolition of Right to Property as a Fundamental Rights  
(c) Curbing the Fundamental Rights (d) Curbing the jurisdiction of High Courts
39. When the procedure of an amendment is complicated, the Constitution is said to be  
(a) Federal (b) Unitary (c) Flexible (d) Rigid
40. The Indian Constitution Provide how many methods of amendment  
(a) Two (b) More Than (c) On (d) Three
41. Work above and beyond the call of the duty refers to  
(a) Egocentric tendencies (b) Group thinking (c) concept of responsibility  
(d) Work done according to high professional standard.
42. An author retains copyright for  
(a) 20 years (b) 10 years (c) 60 years (d) 50 years
43. This is one of the types of dishonesty associated with research  
(a) Risk (b) Egoism (c) Multiple Authorship (d) None of these
44. Forging is  
(a) Copying the data (b) Writing a wrong data for experiments conducted  
(c) Presenting the data for which the experiments were never conducted  
(d) All of these
45. Engineering Ethics is a branch of  
(a) Professional Ethics (b) Common Ethics (c) Public Ethics (d) None of the above
46. Lying is one of the  
(a) Ways of Misusing truth (b) Ways of making a statement (c) Responsibility (d) All of these
47. Risks may be calculated according to  
(a) Free tree analysis (b) Safety analysis (c) Event tree analysis (d) All of these
48. They are Trade Secrets  
(a) Designs (b) Formulas (c) Patterns (d) All of these
49. It is not an impediment to responsibility  
(a) Self-interest (b) Ego (c) Fear (d) Public interest
50. When an engineer is subject to loyalties  
(a) He strictly adhere to high principles of professional ethics  
(b) He will remain loyal to his profession and strictly maintains professional Integrity and honesty (c) Conflict of interest  
(d) He takes reasonable care in discharging his duties which is excepted by law and professional ethics