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Question Paper Version : A

I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2013/Jan.2014

**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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1. The basic feature of the Indian constitution is found in :
a) Fundamental duties b) Fundamental rights
c) Preamble d) Directive principles of state policy
 2. Original constitution classified fundamental rights into seven categories but now there are,
a) Eight b) Six
c) Regrouped into social, economic and political d) Five
 3. The final stage of the election process is:
a) Polling b) Counting of votes
c) Announcement of results d) None of these
 4. The Indian Federal system is based on the Federal system of,
a) Canada b) USA c) France d) Newzealand
 5. Engineers must:
a) Recognize the value of a code of Ethics b) Support a code of ethics
c) Look upon a code of ethics as a sacred writ d) Both (a) and (b).
 6. The President of India takes the Oath of office before the:
a) Vice President b) Prime minister
c) Chief justice of supreme court d) Speaker of Lok sabha
 7. 'Judicial Review' means:
a) Reviewing the lower court judgement b) Reviewing the laws passed by the legislature
c) Examining the actions of executives d) Advising the president of India.



8. India is known as Parliamentary Democracy because:
a) Powers have been clearly distributed between center and states.
b) President is elected indirectly.
c) MPs are directly elected by the people.
d) Executive is responsible to the parliament.
9. One of the basic attitudes towards responsibility is:
a) Vigilant view b) Minimalist view c) Moralistic view d) Maximalist view
10. The foreign policy of the Government is shaped by the :
a) Cabinet b) Parliament c) Prime Minister d) Vice-President
11. The first session of Parliament is called:
a) Primary b) Winter c) Budget d) Monsoon
12. Uniform civil code means:
a) A code related to individual's public life.
b) A codified law applicable to all persons of India irrespective of their religion
c) A civil procedure code
d) A code meant for Hindu only.
13. The Vice President is having power:
a) To sign bills passed by Rajya Sabha b) To preside over Rajya Sabha.
c) To nominate two members to Rajya Sabha d) To Promulgate ordinance
14. Parliament of India consists of,
a) Lok Sabha b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
c) Only Rajya Sabha d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & the President of India
15. The tenure of members of Legislative council is:
a) 3 years b) 5 years c) 6 years d) 4 years
16. 'Respite' means:
a) Awarding lesser punishment b) Death due to suffocation
c) Painless death d) Death due to drowning
17. This is not dishonesty in science and engineering,
a) Cooking b) Forging c) Trimming d) Blending
18. A National emergency can remain in operation with the approval of Parliament for:
a) An indefinite period b) A maximum period of six months
c) A maximum period of one year d) A maximum period of three years.
19. As applied to engineering research and testing retaining the contradictory statement, discarding the rest is called:
a) Trimming b) Scanning c) Cooking d) Skimming
20. The Chief Justice and other judges of the high court are appointed by:
a) President b) Chief Minister
c) Prime Minister d) Governor
21. The concept of secular state implies:
a) No religion b) Dictatorship
c) Neutrality of religion d) Adoption of a single religion.



22. The other names for Rajya Sabha are:
a) Upper house
b) Council of states
c) A Federal house
d) All the above
23. The term 'Ethics' is derived from:
a) Ethical in English
b) 'Ethic' in Latin
c) Custom
d) Ethics in Greek.
24. The Governor of a state acts as:
a) Real executive of a state
b) Agent of President
c) Secretary of president
d) Advisor to central government
25. Jobs are reserved for SCs and STs,
a) For promotions
b) For appointments
c) For appointments and promotions
d) On the basis of their annual income
26. How many subjects are there in the central, state and concurrent list:
a) 97, 66 and 47
b) 47, 66 and 98
c) 97, 47 and 65
d) 47, 96 and 55
27. Village Panchayats (Article – 40) are the best examples for India's _____ form of government.
a) Republican
b) Secular
c) Sovereign
d) Democratic
28. The fundamental duties of Indian citizens were incorporated in the constitution in:
a) 1952
b) 1976
c) 1980
d) 1985
29. The aim of the Directive principles of state policy is to establish:
a) Capitalist state in our country
b) Communist state in our country
c) Welfare state in the country
d) All of these
30. Sexual harassment of working women in working places is violation of,
a) Right to profession
b) Right to reputation
c) Right to personal liberty
d) Right to life
31. The chief minister of a state is appointed by the:
a) Speaker
b) Chief justice of high court
c) Prime minister
d) Governor
32. Exclusion of Creamy layer makes a backward class:
a) Socially backward
b) Truly backward
c) More backward
d) Economically backward
33. Special majority means more than,
a) 50% majority
b) Two-third majority
c) 75% majority
d) 60% majority
34. One of the ways of misusing the truth is:
a) Exaggerating the truth
b) Making wrong statement
c) Making confused statement
d) Failure to seekout the truth
35. The constitution empowers state government to make special law for:
a) Workers
b) Teachers
c) Women and Children
d) Farmers



36. The Controller and Auditor General acts as the,
a) Guardian of public finances b) Chief legal advisor of the government
c) Guardian of public interests d) Guardian of fundamental rights
37. The system of legislature in the state of Karnataka is:
a) Bicameral b) Unicameral c) Cameral d) Multicameral
38. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by _____ Constitutional Amendment Act:
a) 42nd b) 56th c) 61st d) 76th
39. Writ of prohibition cannot be issued against the :
a) Judicial functions b) Legislative functions
c) Acts of lower courts d) Quasi – Judicial functions
40. 'Fault Tree' is used:
a) To trace the risk b) To assess the accuracy
c) To trace the result d) To assess the risk
41. State emergency is declared by the:
a) Chief minister b) Governor c) Lok Sabha d) President
42. The Mandal commission for backward classes was setup in,
a) 1987 b) 1978 c) 1996 d) 1986
43. According to 44th Amendment of 1978 the right to property was emitted as a fundamental right and made it a _____
a) Social right b) Legal right c) Universal right d) None of these
44. Group thing: _____
a) Gives a good result b) Leads to a better result
c) Widens our knowledge d) Is an impediment to responsibility
45. Our constitution prohibits :
a) Untouchability b) Freedom c) Liquor d) Politics
46. The president can appoint to Lok Sabha from Anglo Indian community: _____
a) Two persons b) One person c) Five person d) Three persons
47. 74th Amendment of the constitution refers to :
a) Rural local bodies b) Right to property
c) Urban local bodies d) None of these
48. Which article of the constitution provides protection to the civil servants?
a) 315 b) 311 c) 368 d) 388
49. The party system in India can be described as:
a) Bi-party b) Majority party c) Single party d) Multi party
50. The phrase economic justice is found in,
a) Fundamental rights and fundamental duties.
b) Preamble and Directive principles of state policy
c) Fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy
d) Fundamental rights and fundamental duties.
