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Question Paper Version : C

I / II Semester B.E Degree, Examination, December 2011
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all FIFTY questions; each question carries ONE Mark.
2. Use only **Black ball point pen** for 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 and using whiteners on the OMR sheet are strictly prohibited.**

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1. 'Quo - warranto' means

a) standing in queue	b) issuing warrant
c) what is your authority?	d) none of these
 2. Right to education is contained in Article

a) 21	b) 21A	c) 20C	d) 32
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 3. The term of office of the President is _____ years

a) 4	b) 5	c) 6	d) 7
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 4. Equality of opportunity in public employment means

a) all the applicants are entitled to be employed anywhere in India
b) state cannot prescribe any condition for employment.
c) equal opportunity to be given without discrimination in appointment
d) none of these
 5. Fundamental rights are

a) Civil rights	b) Basic rights	c) Criminal rights	d) None of these
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 6. A state whose executive head is an elected representative is called

a) The republic	b) Monarchy	c) Anarchy	d) Dictatorship
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 7. Equality must be among _____

a) equals	b) inequals	c) all	d) none of these
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 8. Uniform civil code means

a) a common civil law governing all the citizens	b) a common dress code for all the citizens
c) a common language of all the citizen	d) none of these



9. Fundamental rights are directive principles are _____
a) opposed to each other b) unrelated and unconnected to each other
c) supplementary and complementary d) none of these
10. Article 14 permits reasonable _____
a) classification b) discrimination c) division d) none of these
11. The Governor of a state is
a) appointed by the President b) appointed by the Parliament
c) directly elected by people d) elected by the State legislature
12. President rule is imposed in a state
a) when state legislature passes a resolution to that effect
b) when there is a difference of opinion between the Governor and the CM
c) when there is no clear majority
d) when the State government doesn't follow the direction given by the PM.
13. Public interest litigation can be entertained by the High court whenever
a) the public neglect the Governments interests
b) the public interest is weakened
c) the public are irresponsible
d) the public interest becomes personal interest of the High court.
14. The judges of a High court are
a) appointed by the Chief Minister
b) appointed by the Governor
c) appointed by the speaker of Vidhana Sabha
d) appointed by the President of India.
15. To become a Chief Minister the person must have attained the age of
a) 19 b) 21 c) 25 d) 32
16. Which of the following is not a machinery to safeguard and implement the constitutional and other civil rights of the SC and ST
a) Supreme Court b) Labour Court
c) National Human Right Commission d) Special court to try atrocities cases
17. Once approved, proclamation of emergency remains in force for
a) 2 years b) 3 months c) 1 year d) 6 months
18. During emergency, there is automatic suspension of rights guaranteed under Article _____
a) 14 b) 18 c) 21 d) 19
19. Seats are reserved in favour of _____ in elections
a) SC & ST b) aged persons c) Sick persons d) disabled persons
20. Every citizen must have attained the minimum age of _____ years to become eligible to vote in election.
a) 17 b) 18 c) 19 d) 20
21. The date of commencement of the Indian constitution is _____
a) 15th August, 1947 b) 26th January, 1950
c) 26th August, 1947 d) 26th November, 1945



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22. Fundamental rights are protected by
 - a) Criminal courts
 - b) Supreme court
 - c) Civil courts
 - d) None of these
23. State is authorized to make special provisions for
 - a) Women & Children
 - b) Men only
 - c) Men & Women
 - d) None of these
24. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, wealth and welfare of _____ in the performance of their professional duties.
 - a) Women & Children
 - b) the public
 - c) the ministers
 - d) themselves
25. Designs supplied to an engineer by the client shall not be duplicated by the engineer for others without the permission of _____.
 - a) High court
 - b) Client
 - c) Chief Minister
 - d) Engineers Association
26. According to an engineer, acceptable risk means
 - a) risk is more than benefit
 - b) risk is equal to benefit
 - c) risk is less than benefit
 - d) none of these
27. With holding information which ought to have been revealed is a type of
 - a) deceptive behaviour
 - b) normal behaviour
 - c) abnormal behaviour
 - d) behaviour showing honesty
28. Which of the following is not an intellectual property?
 - a) copy right
 - b) trade secrets
 - c) patent
 - d) landed property
29. Engineers shall undertake to perform engineering assignments only when
 - a) qualified by education and experience in the technical field
 - b) they have 10 years experience in the technical field
 - c) they are adequately paid for their job
 - d) none of these
30. When as a result of their studies, engineers believe that a project will not be successful
 - a) they shall get compensation from their employer or client
 - b) they shall go ahead with it without informing the employer or client
 - c) they shall forgo the project without informing the employer or client
 - d) they shall advise their employer or client.
31. ASME stands for
 - a) American Society for Mechanical Engineers
 - b) Asian Society for Model Engineers
 - c) Atlantic Society for Model Engineers
 - d) African Society for Moden Engineers
32. Which of the following words was not added by the 42nd amendment Act, to the Indian constitution?
 - a) Secular
 - b) Flexible
 - c) Socialist
 - d) Integrity
33. There are _____ number of fundamental duties under part IV A of constitution of India.
 - a) 4
 - b) 7
 - c) 6
 - d) 10
34. Under article 329(B) of constitution of India, only the following court has the jurisdiction over election disputes.
 - a) District court
 - b) Consumer court
 - c) Supreme court
 - d) High court



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35. The 42nd amendment to the Indian constitution came into force in the year
a) 1976 b) 1978 c) 1960 d) 1982
36. The method of amending rigid constitution is by _____
a) Simple majority b) Special majority c) Cannot be amended d) None of these
37. The power to superintend, direct and control elections is vested in the _____
a) Finance commission b) Planning commission
c) Election commission d) None of these
38. The National emergency is proclaimed under article _____ of constitution of India.
a) 353 b) 354 c) 350 d) None of these
39. Proclamation of emergency must be laid before _____
a) Both the houses of parliament b) Either house of Parliament
c) Before the Supreme court d) None of these
40. Who among the following can remove a chief minister from office?
a) President b) Governor
c) Supreme court d) State Legislative assembly
41. Directive principles of state policy are
a) Political rights b) Social rights
c) Constitutional rights d) Legal rights
42. What is the term of Lok Sabha?
a) 8 b) 7 c) 6 d) 5
43. The other name for Legislative council is
a) Vidhana Sabha b) Vidhana Soudha c) Vidhana Parishad d) None of these
44. The highest court of India is
a) Lok Adalat b) International court c) Supreme court d) District court
45. Annual statement of Income and expenditure of the Government is known as
a) Budget b) Financial report
c) Audit report d) Profit & Loss account
46. How many houses are there in the Parliament?
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
47. Freedom of speech and expression is contained in
a) 19(1)(a) b) 19(1)(e) c) 19(1)(d) d) None of these
48. Article 17 of constitution of India deals with
a) abolition of title b) abolition of inequality
c) abolition of untouchability d) abolition of association
49. Children below the age of _____ years are prohibited to be employed in hazardous employment.
a) 14 b) 15 c) 17 d) 18
50. Right to pollution free environment includes
a) right to assemble b) right to move freely
c) right to practice any religion d) right to life