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First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, Aug./Sept.2020

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.

1. The president of the constituent assembly was
 - a) Dr. K.M. Munshi
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - d) De. Rajendra Prasad
2. After the partition of India, the Indian constituent assembly was reconstituted with
 - a) 250 members
 - b) 275 members
 - c) 299 members
 - d) 305 members
3. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?
 - a) 11
 - b) 12
 - c) 13
 - d) 15
4. When was the drafting of the Indian constitution completed and adopted?
 - a) 15th August, 1947
 - b) 26th January, 1950
 - c) 26th November, 1949
 - d) 1st January, 1948
5. The concept of Welfare state is found in the Indian Constitution in the
 - a) Fundamental duties
 - b) Preamble
 - c) Directive principles
 - d) Fundamental rights
6. Fundamental Rights are contained in,
 - a) Part I
 - b) Part II
 - c) Part III
 - d) Part IV
7. For the enforcement of fundamental rights, the supreme court may issue
 - a) A writ
 - b) A decree
 - c) An ordinance
 - d) A notification
8. Which fundamental right of the Indian Constitution has been deleted by the 44th Constitution Amendment Act?
 - a) Right against exploitation
 - b) Right to property
 - c) Right to protest
 - d) Right to freedom of press

9. Which one has become a legal right under 44th Constitution Amendment Act, 1978?
 a) Right to property
 b) Right to education
 c) Right to work
 d) Right to judicial remedies
10. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court and High Courts?
 a) Three
 b) Four
 c) Five
 d) Six
11. The Panchayat Raj Institutions in India are established as per the constitutional directions of the
 a) federalism
 b) directive principles of state policy
 c) preamble
 d) fundamental rights
12. Which of the following Articles contain directive principles of state policy?
 a) 30 to 49
 b) 36 to 51
 c) 42 to 56
 d) 28 to 48
13. Constitution of India was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on
 a) 26th January 1950
 b) 26th November 1949
 c) 26th September 1948
 d) 20th December 1949
14. The Directive principles of state policy,
 a) Cannot be enforced in any court
 b) Can be enforced in High courts only.
 c) Can be enforced in Supreme Court only
 d) Can be enforced in both Supreme Court and High Courts.
15. Joint Parliamentary sessions are chaired by
 a) Prime Minister
 b) President
 c) Speaker and Lok Sabha
 d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
16. Fundamental duties, 10 in number were included in the Indian constitution by,
 a) 42nd constitution Amendment Act
 b) 44th Constitution Amendment Act.
 c) 40th constitution Amendment Act
 d) 24th Constitution Amendment Act
17. Which of the following bills must be passed by each house of the Parliament separately by special 2/3rd majority?
 a) Finance bill
 b) Ordinary bill
 c) Money bill
 d) Constitution Amendment bill
18. 12 members to Rajya Sabha are nominated by,
 a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 b) President of India
 c) Prime Minister of India
 d) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
19. Who is the supreme commander of armed forces in India?
 a) Home Minister
 b) Defense Minister
 c) President
 d) Prime Minister
20. President of India addresses the joint session of both houses of the parliament in,
 a) First session (Budget)
 b) Second session (Monsoon)
 c) Third session (Winter)
 d) None of these
21. All the Union Council of Ministers are appointed by the
 a) President
 b) Prime Minister
 c) Lok Sabha speaker
 d) vice-President
22. Prime Minister is appointed by,
 a) President
 b) Chief Justice of India
 c) Lok Sabha speaker
 d) Rajya Sabha chairman

23. In the Union Government the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the
 a) President b) Prime Minister c) Lok Sabha d) Parliament
24. Who among the following issues ordinances during the recess of the state legislature?
 a) President of India b) Chief Minister
 c) Governor d) Chief justice of High court
25. Who is the leader of Lok Sabha?
 a) President b) Vice President
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha d) Prime Minister
26. The salaries and allowances of the state council of Ministers are determined by the,
 a) Governor b) President of India
 c) Act of the state Legislature d) Prime Minister of India
27. In India, political parties are given recognition by the
 a) President b) Law Commission
 c) Election Commission d) Parliament
28. The procedure for amending the Indian constitution is detailed under,
 a) Art.362 b) Art.365 c) Art.366 d) Art.368
29. The judiciary in India is
 a) under the prime minister b) under the president
 c) under the parliament d) independent
30. Financial emergency under Article 360 is declared by,
 a) Prime minister b) Finance Minister c) President d) Chief Justice of India
31. Which constitutional organ has the power to amend the constitution of India?
 a) Judiciary b) Executive c) Legislative d) Parliament
32. Election commission of India conducts elections to,
 a) Parliament b) State Legislatures
 c) Office of the President and Vice President d) All of these
33. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?
 a) President b) Prime Minister
 c) Chief Justice of India d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
34. The current chairperson of NCW is
 a) Girija Vyas b) Sushma Swaraj
 c) Lalitha Kumaramangalam d) Sumithra Mahajan
35. The Chairperson of the first national commission for scheduled castes was
 a) Bata Singh b) PL Punia c) Suraj Bhan d) H. Hanumanthappa
36. Certain seats shall be reserved for the SCs and STs in Lok Sabha on the basis of their
 a) Population b) Education c) Backwardness d) None of these
37. Which article of Indian Constitution lays down the method of amendment?
 a) 360 b) 368 c) 370 d) 376

38. To declare national emergency, a decision must be taken by
 a) Union Cabinet b) Lok Sabha c) Rajya Sabha d) Chief justice
39. Which article gives power to election commission to conduct elections?
 a) 335 b) 370 c) 320 d) 324
40. Who appoints chief election commissioner?
 a) Prime Minister b) President c) Parliament d) Supreme court
41. The article which deals with the procedure of constitutional amendment
 a) 368 b) 370 c) 328 d) 386
42. One of the basic attitude towards responsibility is
 a) Minimalist view b) Maximalist view c) Vigilant view d) None of these
43. They are not trade secrets
 a) Formulas b) Patterns c) Devices d) Principles
44. This is not the symptom of group thinking.
 a) mind guarding b) self-censorship
 c) microscopic vision d) illusion of unanimity
45. Egocentric tendencies means
 a) superiority complex b) interpreting situation from limited view
 c) arrogant and irresponsible behaviour d) habit of criticizing the views of others
46. This is not dishonesty in science and engineering,
 a) Trimming b) Cooking c) Blending d) Forging
47. Which of the following is not a trade secret?
 a) Formulae b) Generated pattern c) Equipment d) Theorems
48. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as,
 a) Benefit b) Compensation c) Risk d) Both (a) and (b)
49. The formulae of "PEPSI COLA" is an example of
 a) trade secret b) patent c) copy right d) trade marks
50. An expert testimony does not demand
 a) adequate time for a thorough investigation b) consulting extensively with the lawyer
 c) expert legal knowledge d) objective and unbiased demeanor.

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