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Question Paper Version : A

Third/Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2023
Constitution of India and Professional Ethics

Time: 1 hr.]

[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. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
a) B. R. Ambedkar
b) J. B. Kripalani
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) A. K. Ayyar
2. The Constituent Assembly was created under which of the following Constitutional scheme?
a) Cabinet Mission plan
b) Indian Independence plan
c) Transfer of Power plan
d) Mount batten plan
3. Which of the following Constitutional provision strengthens Indian federalism?
a) Single citizenship
b) Written Constitution
c) Rigidity of Constitution
d) Emergency provisions in the constitution
4. The Indian parliamentary systems is different from the British Parliamentary system in which of the following aspects?
a) Both on real and a nominal executive
b) A system of collective responsibility
c) Bicameral legislature
d) A different Judicial review.
5. As per Indian protocol, who among the following ranks the highest in the order of presidency?
a) Deputy Prime Minister
b) Former President
c) Governor of state within his state
d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
6. Which one of the following words was not contained in the original preamble of the Indian Constitution
a) Sovereign
b) Secular
c) Democratic
d) Republic

7. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the preamble to the Indian Constitution?
a) Liberty of thought
b) Economic Liberty
c) Liberty of expression
d) Liberty of belief
8. The mind of makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?
a) Preamble
b) The Fundamental Rights
c) The directive principles of state policy
d) The fundamental duties
9. The members of Constituent assembly which drafted the Constitution of India were:
a) Nominated by British Parliament
b) Nominated by Governor general
c) Elected by legislative assemblies of various provinces
d) Elected by Indian National Congress and Muslim League
10. Which one of the following feature is common to both Indian federation and American federation?
a) Independent Judiciary
b) Independent centre and state
c) Appointment of Governors
d) Citizenship
11. In the Indian Constitution, Right to equality is granted by
a) Article 16 to Article 20
b) Article 15 to Article 19
c) Article 14 to Article 18
d) Article 13 to Article 17
12. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?
a) Right to freedom of religion
b) Only the linguistic minorities
c) Right to Constitutional remedies
d) Religion, linguistic and ethnic minorities
13. Consider the following statements regarding the exceptions to fundamental rights
i) Laws placed in 9th schedule of constitution can violate fundamental rights.
ii) Fundamental rights of armed forces can be restricted by parliament by law.
iii) Laws to give effect to directive principles under articles 39(a) and (c) cannot be declared unconstitutional for violation of any fundamental right which of the statement (s) given above are correct?
a) i and ii
b) i and iii
c) ii only
d) iii only
14. Which of the following comes under Jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court?
a) Disputes between centre and states
b) Disputes between the states
c) Protection of fundamental rights
d) Disputes of inter states rivers
15. The 9th schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by
a) 1st Amendment
b) 8th Amendment
c) 9th Amendment
d) 42nd Amendment
16. The purpose of inclusion of DPSP in the Indian Constitution is to establish
a) Political democracy
b) Legal democracy
c) Gandhian democracy
d) Social and Economic

17. With reference to fundamental duties consider the following statement
i) Fundamental duties place civic as well as moral duties on the citizen
ii) Some fundamental duties also extend to foreigners.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
a) i only
b) ii only
c) Both i and ii
d) Neither i nor ii
18. The fundamental duties enshrined in our constitution are inspired from which of the following countries?
a) Japan
b) Sweden
c) Norway
d) USA
19. Under the Constitution of India which one of the following is not a fundamental duty
a) To vote in public elections
b) To develop the scientific temper
c) To safeguard public property
d) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideas.
20. For a citizen on India the duty to pay tax is a
a) Fundamental duty
b) Legal obligation
c) Constitutional obligation
d) Moral obligation
21. In which of the following elections does the Vice President participate?
a) President
b) Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
c) Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
d) None of these
22. The president can be impeached for
a) Violating the Constitution
b) Disregarding Parliament
c) For not abiding the advice of the Prime Minister
d) All of these
23. The Prime Minister of India at the time of his/her appointment.
a) Need not necessarily be a member of one of the houses of Parliament but must become member of one of the houses within 6 months.
b) Need not necessarily be a member of one of the houses of Parliament but must become member of the Lok Sabha.
c) Must be a member of one of the houses of the Parliament.
d) Must be a member of Lok Sabha.
24. The constitutional head for the state is :
a) President
b) Governor
c) Chief Minister
d) Speaker
25. Which of the following departments of Government of India are not under any Ministry?
a) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management.
b) Department of Space and Research.
c) Department of pharmaceuticals.
d) Department of Atomic energy.

26. With reference to Lok Sabha, consider the following statement:
 i) The strength of Lok Sabha is prescribed by the parliament by law.
 ii) The quorum for Lok Sabha is 10% of its total strength.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) i only
 b) ii only
 c) both i and ii
 d) neither i nor ii.
27. Supreme Court judge hold office until the age of
 a) 65 years
 b) 62 years
 c) 72 years
 d) No age limit
28. Which of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own?
 a) Daman and Din
 b) Laksha deep
 c) Delhi
 d) Chandigarh
29. Who among the following is considered as custodian of parliament?
 a) The speaker
 b) The Prime Minister
 c) The leader of opposition
 d) The chief whip of the ruling party.
30. The Vice President of India is elected by the
 a) People
 b) Member of State Legislative Assembly
 c) Member of Rajya Sabha
 d) Electrol College
31. With reference to office of Governor in a State consider the following statements:
 i) The ordinance making power of Governor is a discretionary power.
 ii) The Governor cannot suspend or commute a death sentence.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 a) i only
 b) ii only
 c) Both i and ii
 d) Neither i nor ii
32. How many states in India have Legislative Councils?
 a) 7
 b) 5
 c) 4
 d) 6
33. Who appoints the Vice-Chancellors for all Universities in state?
 a) Chief Minister
 b) Education Minister
 c) Cabinet
 d) Governor
34. The Chief Minister is appointed by
 a) Prime Minister
 b) Governor
 c) President
 d) Vice President
35. Who is described on the custodian of state legislative assembly?
 a) Chief Minister
 b) Speaker
 c) Leader of opposition
 d) Deputy CM
36. Which institution accords the recognition for political parties and logos in India?
 a) Election Commission
 b) Supreme Court
 c) Parliament
 d) Government
37. The 'restriction on practicing' is imposed on:
 a) Session Court Judges
 b) High Court Judges
 c) Supreme Court Judges
 d) All of these

38. Which of the following persons are not eligible to vote in elections of Legislative Councils?
 a) 2 years work experience after post graduation.
 b) Professor in a Government college
 c) Explain Officio members of Zila Parishad
 d) None of these
39. According Article 171 of the Constitution, the total members in the legislative councils should not be less than.
 a) 40 b) 45 c) 50 d) 55
40. Engineering ethics is _____
 a) A macro ethics b) Business ethics
 c) A preventive ethics d) A code of scientific rules based on ethics
41. When an engineer abuses client-professional confidentiality it amounts to
 a) Missing the truth b) Criminal breach of trust
 c) Self deception d) None of these
42. Cooking means:
 a) Boiling under pressure
 b) Retaining results which fit the theory and discarding others
 c) Making deceptive statements
 d) Misleading the public about the quality of a product
43. Staling of intellectual property of others without their permission is referred to as
 a) Cooking b) Forging c) Plagiarism d) Trimming
44. The formulae of a soft drink is an example of:
 a) Copy right b) Trade secret c) Patent d) Trade marks
45. An author retains copy right of his book for:
 a) 25 years b) 50 years c) 60 years d) 100 years
46. The basic attitude towards responsibility is :
 a) Intentionally causing harm b) Negligently cause harm
 c) Minimalist view d) Recklessy causing harm
47. Which of the following is not taken as the aim of engineering ethics?
 a) Moral imagination b) Recognition of ethical issues
 c) Sense of responsibilities d) Shifting of responsibility
48. Professional integrity fails when engineer involves in:
 a) Fabrication b) Plagiarism c) Both 'a' and 'b' d) Neither 'a' nor 'b'
49. The code of ethics can be taken as guidelines by engineers to ____
 a) To overcome the work pressure b) Resolve the conflict of interests
 c) Formulate the problem d) Escape from the responsibility
50. Risk management is :
 a) One time process b) Rectifying process
 c) Preventive process d) Continuous process

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