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## First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 2017 Constitution of India and Professional Ethics

	Constitution of India and Professional Ethics							
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)								
Tim	ne: 2 hrs	s.]	INSTRUCT	IONS TO	[Max. Marks: 50			
	<b>1.</b> An	swer all the f	ifty questions, e	each quest	tion carries ONE mark.			
:	2. Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening the circles.							
•	<b>3.</b> For each question, after selecting you				ir answer, darken the appropriate circle			rcle
	corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.							
4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.						valid.		
:	5. Da	maging/over	writing, using	g whiten	ers on the (	OMR sho	eets are stri	ctly
	pro	hibited.	G.					·
1.	a) Dr.	esident of the K.M. Munshi B.R. Ambedka	constituent asser	nbly was	b) Jawaharlal I d) De. Rajendr			
2.	The Indian Constitution borrowed the scheme a) U.K b) Canada		e scheme o	of Indian Federation from the constitution of c) Ireland d) U.S.A			of	
3.	How 1 a) 11	nany schedule	es are there in the b) 12	Indian Co	nstitution? c) 13		d) 15	
4.	a) Peoj	ave the consti ple of India Governor Ger			b) The British d) None of the	-		
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.	Rights a) 5 ri	to freedom gu ghts	arantees b) 6 rights		c) 7 rights		d) 8 rights	
7	Ear the	anforcoment	of fundamental	iahta tha a	unrama aquet m	ov iceno		

- 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 one of the following is not a fundamental duty?
  - a) Abide by the constitution and respect its ideals
  - b) Vote in public elections
  - c) Develop the scientific temper
  - d) Safeguard public property and abjure violence

9.	Which one has become a) Right to property c) Right to work	e a legal right under 44 <sup>th</sup> C	Constitution Amendment Act, 1978? b) Right to education d) Right to judicial remedies			
10.	When fundamental rig a) President c) Chief Minister of th	hts of a person are violate e state	ed, he can appeal to the b) Prime Minister d) None of them			
11.	The Panchayat Raj Ins a) federalism c) preamble	titutions in India are estab	b) directive principles of state policy d) fundamental rights			
12.	Which of the follow Constitution? a) British Constitution c) Irish Constitution		b) U.S. Constitution d) The Government of India Act, 1935.			
13.	Constitution of India v a) 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950 c) 26 <sup>th</sup> September 1948	was enacted by the Constit	tuent Assembly on b) 26 <sup>th</sup> November 1949 d) 20 <sup>th</sup> December 1949			
14.		Act was passed by the Brit b) 20 <sup>th</sup> July 1947	ish Parliament on: c) 14 <sup>th</sup> August 1947	d) 20 <sup>th</sup> July 1946		
15.	Joint Parliamentary sea a) Prime Minister c) Speaker and Lok Sa	·	<ul><li>b) President</li><li>d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha</li></ul>			
16.	Attorney General of In a) Parliament c) Union Law Minister	ndia is appointed by the	<ul><li>b) President</li><li>d) Chief Justice of India</li></ul>			
17.	Which of the following special 2/3 <sup>rd</sup> majority?  a) Finance bill  c) Money bill		by each house of the Parliament separately by b) Ordinary bill d) Constitution Amendment bill			
18.	Supreme court of India a) Right to life c) Right to employmen	a has interpreted constituti	ional right to education as b) Right to equality d) Fundamental right			
19.	Who is the supreme co a) Home Minister	ommander of armed forces b) Defense Minister	s in India? c) President	d) Prime Minister		
20.	Two persons are nominal Parsees	nated by the President to b b) Anglo-Indians	be the members of Lok S c) Buddhists	abha to represent the d) Indian-Christians		
21.	All the Union Council a) President	of Ministers are appointed b) Prime Minister	d by the c) Lok Sabha speaker	d) vice-President		
22.	The executive head of a) Chief Justice of the c) The Governor	the State Government is High Court	b) The Chief Minister d) The Prime Minister			

23.	In the Union Governma) President	nent the Council of Ministo b) Prime Minister	ers is collectively responsi c) Lok Sabha	ble to the d) Parliament			
24.	Who has the authority a) Parliament	to approve President's Ru b) Lok Sabha	tle in the state? c) Prime Minister	d) State Legislature			
25.	Who is the leader of I a) President c) Speaker of Lok Sab		b) Vice President d) Prime Minister				
26.	Rajya Sabha shall con a) 150 members	sist of not more than b) 200 members	c) 250 members d) 275 members				
27.	In India, political part a) President c) Election Commission	ies are given recognition b	by the b) Law Commission d) Parliament				
28.	After declaration of without approval by that a) three months		che President, what is the period of operation c) two months d) one month				
29.	The judiciary in India a) under the prime m c) under the parliame	inister	b) under the president d) independent				
30.	Who among the followa) Prime Minister	n Courts? d) Parliament					
31.	Which constitutional (a) Judiciary	organ has the power to ame b) Executive	end the constitution of Ind c) Legislative	ia? d) Parliament			
32.	Which fundamental ri a) Art.19	ghts article is enforceable b) Art.20	even during the period of c) Art.21	National Emergency? d) b and c			
33.	Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner?  a) President b) Prime Minister c) Chief Justice of India d) Speaker of Lok Sabha						
34.	The fundamental dutional 1976	es of Indian citizens were i b) 1978	ncorporated in the constitution of the constit	ution in the year. d) 1954			
35.	Which among the following directive principles of state policy that has not been implemented so far?  a) Separation of judiciary from the executive b) Organization of village Panchayats c) Uniform civil code d) Maternity relief to working women.						
36.	The total members in a) 100	the state legislative counci b) 80	l should not be less than c) 40	d) 30			
37.	The directive principle a) political rights c) legal rights	es of state policy are	b) social rights d) constitutional rights				

38.	Governor will not act a) Dismissing a Chief c) Dissolving the legis	Minister	e of the council of ministers while b) Appointing a cabinet minister d) Recommending president's rule				
39.	Reservations in promotion in Government jobs may be made in favour of a) Muslims b) Socially and educationally backward class people c) Widows d) Scheduled castes						
40.	Seats for scheduled ca a) Rajya Sabha c) State legislative ass	astes and scheduled tribes sembly	are not reserved in b) Lok Sabha d) All of these				
41.	The obligations and page a) ethics	rerogatives associated with b) responsibility	h a specific role is referred to as c) duty d) role morality				
42.	a) hard and sincere we		<ul><li>a building, its foundation is</li><li>b) honesty</li><li>d) sound common sense and expert knowledge</li></ul>				
43.	As applied to response a) minimalist model c) good works model	ibility, avoiding blame or	being safe is the prime concern in b) reasonable care model d) a and b				
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 a) superiority complex c) arrogant and irrespondence	X	b) interpreting situation from limited view d) habit of criticizing the views of others				
46.	Revealing confidentia a) breach of contract c) violation of patent	l information amounts to	b) criminal breach of trust d) misusing the truth				
47.	Conflict of interest ex a) professional imped c) loyalties	ists for an engineer when iments	he is subject to b) threat d) professional harassments				
48.	The patent holder doe the date of filing. a) 25	es not allow others to use b) 20	patented information for c) 15	years from d) 50			
49.	The formulae of "PEF a) trade secret	PSI COLA" is an example b) patent	of c) copy right	d) trade marks			
50.	An expert testimony of a) adequate time for a c) expert legal knowled	thorough investigation	b) consulting extensively with the lawyer d) objective and unbiased demeanor.				