

| TICNI |                             |                       |      |   |  |  |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------|---|--|--|
| USN   |                             |                       |      |   |  |  |
|       | <br>the second section is a | <br>PRINCES - 1 A A A | <br> | 1 |  |  |

First / Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2019/Jan.2020

## CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS (COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

a

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

| 1. | Answer | all | the | fifty | questions, | each question | carries | one mark. |
|----|--------|-----|-----|-------|------------|---------------|---------|-----------|
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- 2. Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening the circles.
- For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle 3. 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

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|    | prohibited.   |
| 1. | Which of the following writ issued by the Supreme Court if it send an order to restrain person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled?  |
|    | a) Certiorari b) Quo warranto c) Habeas corpus d) Prohibition   |
| 2. | The three types of Justice referred to in our preamble are,  a) Social Economic and Political b) Economic, International and Political c) Economic, religious and social d) Religious, Social and Political |
| 3. | The preamble of the constitution of India has been amended so far, a) Four times b) Thrice c) Twice d) Once   |
| 4. | Which Article of Indian constitution lays down the method of Amendment?  a) Article 371  b) Article 368  c) 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment  d) 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendment                                       |
| 5. | Centre can declare constitutional emergency in a state under article. a) 152 b) 360 c) 356 d) 365   |
| 6. | Rajya Sabha can have maximum strength of,<br>a) 250 members b) 225 members c) 330 members d) 350 members  |
| 7. | An ordinance issued by Governor is subjected to approval by,  a) The President  b) The State Council of Ministers  c) The state Legislature  d) None of these   |
| 8. | Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment under article. a) 14 b) 15 c) 16 d) 19  |

At present the fundamental duties of Indian citizen are:

a) 8

c) 10

d) 11

10. The President of India can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term by,

a) The Chief Justice of India

b) The Prime Minister

c) The two houses of Parliament

d) The Vice President

| 11. | The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is, a) The Vice-President c) The Prime Minister  | b) The Deputy Speaker<br>d) The Home Ministe           |                         |
|-----|--|--|-------------------------|
| 12. | Which article gives special provisions to the a) 350 b) 360  | e state of Jammu and Kash<br>c) 370                    | nmir.<br>d) 380         |
| 13. | The President of India takes the Oath of off<br>a) Vice-President<br>c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court   | ice before the, b) Prime Minister d) Speaker of Lok Sa | abha                    |
| 14. | The tenure of members of Legislative counce a) 3 years b) 5 years  | cil is, c) 6 years                                     | d) 4 years              |
| 15. | Village Panchayats (Article-40) are the Government, a) Republican b) Secular   | best examples of India c) Sovereign                    | d) Democratic           |
| 16. | The President can appoint to Lok Sabha from a) Two persons b) One person   | om Anglo Indian Commur<br>c) Five person               | d) Three persons        |
| 17. | Directive principles come under of a) Part – II b) Part – III  | the constitution. c) Part – IV                         | d) Part – I             |
| 18. | Financial emergency can be proclaimed un a) 256 b) 356   | der the article c) 360                                 | d) 352                  |
| 19. | The number of Articles in Indian constitution a) 445 b) 420  | on as on 1950,<br>c) 400                               | d) 395                  |
| 20. | Bicameras means, a) Presence of no houses in the state c) Presence of two house in the state   | b) Presence of one ho<br>d) None of these              | ouse in the state       |
| 21. | The final-interpreter of the Indian constituta  a) Speaker of Lok Sabha  b) Parliament   |  | Supreme Court           |
| 22. | Which of the following falls under the orig<br>a) Disputes relating to the civil matters<br>b) Disputes relating to the criminal matter<br>c) Disputes between two citizens belonging<br>d) Disputes between the two states of the | s.  ng to two different countri                        |                         |
| 23. | The Supreme court of India can review, a) Its own orders or Judgements c) The laws passed by the legislature   | b) The orders issu d) Both (a) and (                   | ed by the executive (b) |
| 24. | On what grounds a Judge of High Court ca<br>a) Proved misbehavior or incapacity<br>c) Insanity   | an be removed? b) Insolvency d) All of these           |                         |
| 25. | Engineers must protect the public from, a) Acceptable risk b) Impending risk   | c) Technical risk                                      | d) None of these        |

| 26. | It is one of the impendiments to the responsibility to a) Selfless work b) Fear c) Courage d) None of these   |
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| 27. | Risk estimation can be done by using, a) Cooking b) Trimming c) Event tree d) Both (a) and (  |
| 28. | Corrupt Professional Judgement leads to, a) Conflict of interest c) Reliability  b) Integrity in R and D d) None of these   |
| 29. | This is not dishonesty in science and engineering, a) Cooking b) Forging c) Trimming d) Blending  |
| 30. | The Fault Tree is used to, a) Improve safety b) Assess the risk involved c) Take free consent d) Claim compensation   |
| 31. | If the national emergency is declared, the following rights cannot be suspended, a) Article 14 b) Article 19 c) Article 32 d) Article 20 and 21   |
| 32. | The minimum gap permissible between the two sessions of the legislature is, a) Three months b) Six months c) Two months d) Six weeks  |
| 33. | Which of the following fundamental right is restrained by the Preventive Detention Act.  a) Right to religion b) Right to constitutional remedies c) Right to freedom d) Right to equality  |
| 34. | A person can move the Supreme Court directly in the event of violation of fundament rights under, a) Article 19 b) Article 32 c) Article 34 d) None of these  |
| 35. | Which of the following writs literally means "You may have the body"?  a) Habeas corpus b) Mandamus c) Quo Warranto d) Certiorari   |
| 36. | Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated  a) By the Supreme Court b) Only in the Lok Sabha  c) In either house of parliament d) Only in joint sitting of the two houses of parliame  |
| 37. | The President can Pardon in,  a) All cases of punishment by court marital  b) All offences against laws in the union and concurrent list  c) All cases involving death sentences  d) All the above cases  |
| 38. | An ordinance Promulgated by the President usually remains in force for, a) Six months from the date of issue b) Six weeks from the date of issue c) Six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament d) Six months after the commencement of the next session of parliament |
| 39. | The person arrested has to be produced before the magistrate within, a) One week b) 24 hours c) 72 hours d) 2 months  |

|     | The Prime minister is the chairman of,  a) The Cabinet b) The Minorities Commission c) The Finance Commission d) None of these  |
|-----|---|
| 41. | How many seats have been reserved for the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha?  a) 20 b) 25 c) 30 d) None of these   |
| 42. | The final decision whether a member of the Lok Sabha has incurred disqualification under the defection law rests with, a) The Speaker b) The Election Commission c) The Supreme Court d) The President  |
| 43. | The Supreme court of India is a court of record, which implies that,  a) It has to keep a record of all its decisions  b) All the decisions have evidentiary value and cannot be questionable in any court.  c) It has the power to punish for its contempt  d) Both (b) and (c). |
| 44. | Which article of the Constitution Prohibits practice of child labour?  a) Article 24 b) Article 137 c) Article 138 d) Article 139   |
| 45. | The emergency provisions of Indian constitution has been modeled on the constitution of a) Germany b) Canada c) USA d) Switzerland  |
| 46. | In the event of the death or resignation of the President the duties of his office and discharged by,  a) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court c) Speaker of Legislative Assembly  b) The Chief Minister d) None of these.  |
| 47. | Election to the Lok Sabha is conducted on the basis of,  a) Adult franchise b) Single transferable vote c) Proportional representation d) Limited suffrage  |
| 48. | Mandal Commission deals with,  a) Rights of the minority b) Laws relating to sexual harassment c) Reservation of backward class people d) Laws relating to child labour   |
| 49. | This is not the function of Election Commission,  a) Selection of the candidate  b) Preparation of electral rules c) Determine code of conduct to candidates d) Allotments of symbols   |
| 50. | 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 means for Hindu only.   |