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Question Paper Version : D

First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, June 2012**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. Engineering ethics discuss
 - a) conflicts of interest
 - b) spirituality in engineering
 - c) set of moral issues and problems related to engineering
 - d) how engineers can attain salvation in life.
 2. Engineering profession is considered to be like a building, its foundation is

a) honesty	b) hard and sincere work
c) knowledge and skill	d) commonsense and sound knowledge
 3. "Cooking" means

a) boiling under pressure	b) retain the result which fits the theory
c) boiling in the heat	d) misleading about quality of product
 4. These are not trade secrets

a) patterns	b) formulae	c) devices	d) principles
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 5. Which of the following is not preserved as an intellectual property?

a) Copy right	b) Government regulation
c) Trade-secrets	d) Patents.
 6. Patent holder does not allow others to use patented information for a period of

a) 50 years from date of filing	b) 75 years from date of filing
c) 20 years from date of filing	d) 100 years from date of filing

7. The formulae of a soft drink is an example of
a) patent b) copy right c) trade mark d) trade-secret
8. The use of intellectual property of others without permission or credit is referred as
a) trimming b) cooking c) stealing d) plagiarism
9. For an ethical engineer, responsibility is
a) both legal and moral b) moral only
c) social only d) legal only
10. A professional engineer takes the help of code of ethics when he has
a) doubts b) ethical crisis c) confusion d) fear
11. Preamble of the constitution declared India as
a) sovereign, democratic republic
b) sovereign, socialist, democratic republic
c) sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic
d) sovereign, socialist republic
12. President of the constituent assembly was
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
13. What is the minimum age in years to become Member of Parliament in Loka Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
a) 25 and 30 b) 30 and 25 c) 18 and 25 d) 18 and 21
14. Which one of the following can the President of India declare?
a) Emergency due to threat of war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
b) Emergency due to break down of constitutional machinery in the state.
c) Financial emergency on account of threat to the financial credit of India.
d) All of the above.
15. Who is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
a) President b) Vice President c) Prime Minister d) Governor
16. Maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is
a) 200 b) 245 c) 250 d) 545
17. Our constitution came into effect on
a) 15th August 1947 b) 26th January 1950
c) 15th January 1949 d) 26th February 1950
18. A person arrested has to be produced before magistrate within
a) 48 hours of arrest b) 24 hours of arrest
c) one week of arrest d) 72 hours of arrest
19. Article 24 of constitution prohibits employment of children below the age (years)
a) 10 b) 18 c) 14 d) 12
20. Fundamental rights are explained in the constitution in the following part
a) part – III b) part – I c) part – IV d) part – IV A

21. Article 23 and 24 of constitution deals with
 - a) right to freedom of religion
 - b) right against exploitation
 - c) right to constitutional remedies
 - d) cultural and educational rights
22. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every
 - a) 5 years
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 4 years
23. According to the Marriage Act, the age fixed for marriage for men and women are
 - a) 18 and 16
 - b) 21 and 18
 - c) 25 and 21
 - d) 25 and 18
24. Directive principles of state policy is explained under
 - a) part – IV of the constitution
 - b) part – III of the constitution
 - c) part – X of the constitution
 - d) part – VI of the constitution
25. Financial emergency can be proclaimed under the Article
 - a) 360 of the constitution
 - b) 256 of the constitution
 - c) 352 of the constitution
 - d) 356 of the constitution
26. Chief Election Commissioner of India is appointed by
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) President
 - c) Chief Justice of supreme court
 - d) Vice-President
27. Rajya Sabha has a term of
 - a) 5 years
 - b) permanent body
 - c) 4 years
 - d) 6 years
28. Total number of Articles in Indian Constitution as of now is
 - a) 400
 - b) 445
 - c) 395
 - d) 390
29. Every citizen of India is eligible to vote in an election after attaining the age of
 - a) 18 years
 - b) 21 years
 - c) 20 years
 - d) 19 years
30. The supreme commander of the defense forces of India is
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) Parliament
 - c) President
 - d) Vice-President
31. Which important human right is protected by the Art.21 of the constitution?
 - a) Right to life and liberty
 - b) Right to equality
 - c) Right to freedom of speech
 - d) Right to freedom and religion.
32. Fundamental rights under following Articles can not be suspended even during emergency are
 - a) Art.18 and 19
 - b) Art.20 and 21
 - c) Art.23 and 24
 - d) Art.29 and 30
33. Which of the following courts is responsible for the enforcement of fundamental rights?
 - a) High court
 - b) Any court
 - c) Supreme court
 - d) District court
34. How many types of writs are there?
 - a) 7
 - b) 5
 - c) 8
 - d) 4
35. Writ of Mandamus can be issued on the ground of
 - a) unlawful detention
 - b) unlawful occupation of public office
 - c) non-performance of public duties
 - d) all of these
36. Writ of Habeas Corpus means
 - a) produce the person before the court
 - b) we command
 - c) quashing the order
 - d) here by prohibit.

37. Directive principles of state policy deal with Articles
a) 36 to 51 b) 37 to 52 c) 39 to 54 d) 38 to 43
38. Under which Article has the state been directed to secure for the citizen a uniform civil code through out the territory of India?
a) Article 44 b) Article 45 c) Article 46 d) Article 47
39. Directive principles of state policy
a) can be enforced in high court b) can be enforced in supreme court
c) can not be enforced in any court d) can be enforced in any court
40. Fundamental duties are enshrined under the following part of the constitution
a) part - IV b) part - IV A c) part - V d) part - III
41. The ratio between the length and breadth of the Indian National Flag is
a) 3 : 4 b) 3 : 2 c) 2 : 3 d) 2 : 1
42. The President of India has the right to nominate to Rajya Sabha
a) 5 members b) 12 members c) 2 members d) no members
43. The President of India is elected for
a) life b) 4 years c) 5 years d) 6 years
44. Who appoints Vice-Chancellors of the state universities?
a) Governor of the state
b) Chief justice of the high court of the state
c) Chief Minister of the state
d) Education Minister of the state.
45. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by
a) President of India b) Governor of the state
c) Chief Minister of the state d) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
46. The Governor of the state is appointed by
a) President b) State legislature
c) Chief Minister d) Prime Minister
47. Chief Minister of state is appointed by
a) President b) Governor
c) Chief Justice of High Court d) State legislature
48. The Governor of the state is responsible to the
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Chief Minister d) Vice-President
49. Which category of emergency has been declared in India more than one time?
a) National emergency
b) Emergency due to break-down of constitutional machinery
c) Financial emergency
d) All of these.
50. On the death of the President, Vice-President succeeds him as President for
a) un-expired term b) maximum 6 months
c) maximum one year d) maximum three years

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