

I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, May/June 2010
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 election commission does not conduct election to :
 - a) The office of the President
 - b) The office of the Vice President
 - c) The office of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - d) State Legislature.
2. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the :
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) Planning Commission
 - c) President
 - d) Chief Justice
3. Interpret means :
 - a) Interrupting in the exercise of a legal right
 - b) Passing law by absolute majority
 - c) Ascertaining the meaning of a word
 - d) Amending a law to make it more effective.
4. The basic attitude towards responsibility is :
 - a) Intentionally causing harm
 - b) Negligently causing harm
 - c) Minimalist
 - d) Recklessly causing harm.
5. Minimalist view means :
 - a) A ministerial view
 - b) A novel plan to minimize industrial loss
 - c) A narrow thinking
 - d) A concept of responsibility.
6. Engineers can use code of ethics as guidelines to :
 - a) Resolve the conflicts
 - b) Formulate a problem
 - c) Shift responsibility
 - d) Overcome work pressure.

7. No code will give _____ to get solutions for ethical problems :
 a) Guidelines b) Set of ideas c) An algorithm d) Ethical stan
8. Cooking means :
 a) Boiling under pressure
 b) Retaining results which fit the theory
 c) Making deceptive statements
 d) Misleading the public about the quality of a product.
9. Revealing confidential information amounts to :
 a) Misusing the truth b) Breach of contract
 c) Criminal breach of trust d) Violation of patent right.
10. It is not a kind of trademark :
 a) Designs b) Sounds c) Symbols d) Goodwill
11. An author retains copyright for :
 a) 100 years b) 150 years c) 60 years d) 25 years
12. This is not dishonesty in engineering :
 a) Forging b) Blending c) Trimming d) Cooking
13. An engineer may not be held legally liable for causing harm, when the harm is caused :
 a) Intentionally b) Ignorantly c) Negligently d) Recklessly
14. Plagiarism means :
 a) Trespassing upon immovable property.
 b) Trespassing against movable property.
 c) Using intellectual property of others without their permission.
 d) Misusing the truth by deception.
15. One of the ways of reducing the risk is :
 a) Complex interaction b) Tight coupling
 c) Normalization of deviance d) Changing the working system.
16. The constitution of India was adopted on :
 a) November 26, 1949 b) January 26, 1949
 c) August 15, 1947 d) January 26, 1950
17. The preamble of the Indian constitution indicates :
 a) The reservation of backward classes b) Amendments
 c) The sources of Indian constitution d) The powers of the Parliament.
18. How many times was the preamble of the constitution amended?
 a) 3 times b) 2 times c) 1 time d) Not amended.
19. Right against exploitation prohibits :
 a) Lending money at high interest. b) Giving in marriage minor girls.
 c) Women working at night in factories. d) Traffic in human beings.
20. India has recognized :
 a) Only one religion as national religion. b) 3 religions as national religion.
 c) 5 religions as national religion. d) No religion as national religion.
21. Lok Sabha is composed of not more than :
 a) 420 members b) 550 members c) 450 members d) 540 members
22. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the :
 a) Prime Minister b) Council of Ministers
 c) President d) Parliament

23. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?
 a) Prime Minister
 b) Chief Justice of India
 c) President
 d) Union Minister of Law.
24. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court relates to :
 a) Civil suits directly filed in the Supreme Court.
 b) Criminal complaints directly filed in the Supreme Court.
 c) Writs directly filed in the Supreme Court.
 d) Disputes between union and the states.
25. The number of Ministers in the central government is fixed by :
 a) The President b) The Prime Minister c) The Parliament d) None of these.
26. Freedom of press is included in :
 a) Right to carry on any profession.
 b) Right to personal liberty.
 c) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 d) Right to education.
27. DPSP directs the state to safeguard :
 a) Wildlife
 b) The rights of SCs and STs.
 c) The rights of workers, specially women and children.
 d) The judiciary from external interference.
28. The DPSP :
 a) Can be enforced in high court.
 b) Can be enforced only in Supreme Court.
 c) Cannot be enforced in any court.
 d) Can be enforced relating only to SCs and STs.
29. This is not a DPSP :
 a) Organize village panchayat.
 b) Provide free legal aid.
 c) Secure living wage.
 d) Secure just and efficient judiciary.
30. Fundamental duty demands :
 a) To abide by the constitution.
 b) To work sincerely
 c) To avoid corruption.
 d) To abide by moral rules.
31. This is not a fundamental duty :
 a) To abide by the constitution.
 b) To protect and improve natural environment.
 c) To develop scientific temper.
 d) Not to indulge in corrupt practice.
32. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution on the recommendation of :
 a) Karan Singh committee
 b) Charan Singh committee
 c) Swaran Singh committee
 d) Man Mohan Singh committee.
33. Who, of the following, administers the oath of office to the President of India?
 a) The Vice – President
 b) The Prime Minister
 c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
34. The President of India is :
 a) Nominated b) Appointed c) Selected d) Elected.
35. The Prime Minister is the link between the council of Ministers and the :
 a) Lok Sabha
 b) General public
 c) Houses of Parliament
 d) President.
36. Good work means :
 a) Superior work done with great care and skill
 b) Responsible work
 c) Work above and beyond the call of duty
 d) Work involving high risk.

37. One of the characteristics of profession is :
- It gives scope to exercise one's skill.
 - It gives monopoly on service.
 - It provides opportunity to help the poor and needy.
 - It demands high standard of honesty.
38. These are not trade secrets :
- Formulas
 - Principles
 - Patterns
 - Devices
39. Professional ethics takes into account :
- The personal character of engineers
 - The temperament of engineers
 - The religious bent of mind of engineers
 - The social background of engineers.
40. Protection of the expression of ideas, but not the ideas themselves, is called :
- Copyright
 - Plagiarism
 - Patent
 - Forging
41. The Indian Judiciary is a :
- Highest law making body
 - Single and integrated judicial system.
 - Dependent judicial system
 - None of these.
42. Any person to be appointed to the post of governor of a state must have completed the age of :
- 25 years
 - 30 years
 - 45 years
 - None of these
43. The executive power of the state is vested in the hands of :
- The Governor
 - The State Legislature
 - The Chief Minister
 - None
44. The size of a ministry in the state is decided by :
- Chief Minister
 - Governor
 - Members of Legislative Assembly
 - None
45. Who among the following administers oath of office and secrecy to the Ministers in a state?
- The Chief Justice
 - Senior Judge
 - The Governor
 - Chief Minister.
46. Chief Minister is appointed by the :
- Prime Minister
 - Governor
 - Chief Justice
 - President.
47. A High Court judge retires at the age of :
- 65 years
 - 63 years
 - 60 years
 - 62 years.
48. While the proclamation of emergency is in operation, the Parliament may by law extend the duration of Lok Sabha at a time for a period not exceeding :
- 6 months
 - One year
 - 2 years
 - 3 years.
49. The constitution permits the state to make special provisions for :
- Women and unemployed
 - Old, sick and disabled people
 - Socially and educationally backward class people
 - Backward class people.
50. Constitution protects the minorities in :
- Political rights
 - Religious rights
 - Culture
 - Right to reservation in Educational Institutions