USN					Question Paper	Version :	C
	Third S	Semester	B.E. /B.Tech.	Degree	Examination, Ja	an./Feb.	2023

	CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS				
ime	: 1 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.	Who among the following is directly responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning the defense services of India? a) President b) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs c) Prime Minister d) Defence Minister				
2.	Who among the following can attend meetings of the Union Cabinet? a) President b) Cabinet Ministers c) Ministers of State d) Deputy Ministers				
3.	Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available? a) Seniormost Governor of a State b) Chief Justice of India c) Speaker of Lok Sabha d) Auditor General of India				
4.	Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of President? a) Governor b) Election Commissioner c) Speaker d) Prime Minister				
5.	If the President wants to resign from office, he may do so by writing to the a) Chief Justice of India b) Speaker of Lok Sabha c) Prime Minister d) Vice - President				
6.	The Union Council of Ministers is appointed by the a) President of India according to his discretion b) President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister. c) Prime Minister of India d) Parliament				
7.	The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to				

a) Rajya Sabhac) House of the People

b) President

d) Prime Minister

8.	Who can initiate impeachment proceedings a) Either House of Parliament c) Only Lok Sabha	against the President of India. b) Any Vidhan Sabha d) Rajya Sabha		
9.	The total number of members nominated by the President to the Parliament are: a) 16 b) 14 c) 18 d) 21			
10.	The Chairman of the Planning Commission a) President c) Minister of Planning	in India is the b) Prime Minister d) Finance Minister		
11.	One of the characteristic of Profession is a) Monopoly b) Hard work	c) Competition d) M	oney Minded	
12.	The term ethics is derived from a) Ethical in English b) Ethic in Latin	c) Ethics in Greek d) F	rench	
13.	Intellectual property is protected through a) The Patents, Trade mark and Copyrights b) Company Documentation c) Storage in Computers d) Security Personnel			
14.	Engineers first obligation is towards a) His Employer b) Public safety	c) Government d)	Clients	
15.	The codes of Ethics can be taken as guideling a) Resolve the conflicts c) Overcome the work pressure	nes by the Engineers to b) Formulate the problems d) Escape from the responsibility	у	
16.	Corrupt Professional Judgment leads to a) Integrity in R & D b) Conflicts of Inte	erests c) Reliability d)	None of these	
17.	Engineers will serve society better, if they a a) Morality and code of conduct c) Standards of Science	b) Technical standards d) Litigation process		
18.	Which of the following is not preserved as a) Government Regulations c) Copyrights	an Intellectual property? b) Patents d) Trade Secrets		
19.	Which of these is a factor that affects ethica a) Diversity b) Ethical dilemma		Honesty	
20.	This is not the aim of studying Engineering a) Developing Ethics c) Scientifically Developed Ethics	b) Natural Ethics d) Preventive Ethics		
21.	The Election of the President is by a system of proportional representation by means of a) Valid Transferable Vote b) Transferable Vote c) Single Transferable Vote d) Legally Transferable Vote			
22.	When a Financial emergency is proclaimed a) Union budget will not be presented b) Salaries and allowances of any class of c) Repayment of Government debts will s d) Payment of Salaries to Public servants Ver-	Employees may he reduced.		

23,	This is not a ground to declare National emergency a) War b) Hung Legislature c) Armed Rebellion d) Failure of the Government				
24.	Who appoints the Election Commissioner				
35.57	a) Prime Minister b) Parliament c) President d) None of these				
25.	Proclamation of Emergency declared under Article 352 must be approved by the Parliamen within				
	a) 1 Year b) Six months c) 1 month d) 15 days				
26.	The control of the preparation of Electoral rolls for Parliament and State Legislatur Elections rests with the				
	a) President b) Election Commission c) Cabinet d) Prime Minister				
27.	Who appoints the Chairman for UPSC? a) Prime Minister b) Parliament c) Supreme Court d) President				
28.	Who is the Ex - officio Chairman of the Council of States? a) Vice president b) Speaker c) Prime Minister d) President				
29.	State emergency is declared on the written recommendation of: a) Chief Minister b) Governor c) High Court Justice d) Assembly				
30.	How many types of Emergencies have been mentioned in the Constitution of India? a) Four b) Three c) One d) Two				
31.	The source of India's Sovereignty lies in the a) People of India b) Supreme Court c) President d) Prime Minister				
32.	The Directive Principle of State Policy are a) Justiciable b) Non Justiciable c) Only some Directive Principles are Justiciable d) None of these.				
33.	Which is not a Fundamental Right? a) Right to Freedom c) Right to Property b) Right to Constitutional remedies d) Right to Equality				
34.	Directive principles of State Policy have been described under the Article of: a) 36 to 51 b) 1 to 11 c) 12 to 35 d) 19 to 27				
35.	Which one of the following is not a Fundamental duty? a) To protect and improve natural Environment. b) To develop Scientific temper c) To abide by the Constitution. d) To serve a Uniform civil code applicable to the entire Country.				
36.	Directive principles of the State policies were incorporated in the Constitution with a view to a) Ensure a Democratic Government in the Country b) Provide a strong Central Government c) Establish Welfare state d) Raise the Living Standards of the weaker sections of the Society				

37.	The Constitution of India was formed by the a) August offer of 1940 c) The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946	b) Cripps proposal of 1942 d) Simon Commission of 1942		
38.	The Fundamental Rights granted by the suspended a) Except by the order of the Supreme Co b) Under any circumstances c) Except by an order of the President dur d) Except through an order of the President	ing National Emergency		
39.	Right to Constitutional remedies is guarant a) Article 21 b) Article 32	eed under : c) Article 30 d) Article 25		
40.	Which of these are Gandhian Principle? a) Equal pay for equal work b) Prohibition of Cow slaughter c) Respecting and Promoting Socialism and Democracy d) Both b and c.			
41.	The idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad c) Mahatma Gandhiji d) Jawaharlal Nehru			
42.	The Indian Constitution came into force on a) 26.11.1949 b) 26.01.1950	c) 15.08.1947 d) 26.12.1950		
43.	The preamble of the Constitution of India h a) Four times b) Thrice	nas been amended so far c) Twice d) Once		
44.	Article 20 of the Indian Constitution refers a) Freedom of Speech c) Individual is Personal liberty	to b) Right to Equality d) Abolition of Titles		
45.	Who interprets the Indian Constitution? a) Supreme Court b) Parliament	c) President d) Prime Minister		
46.	Under the Constitution, the subjects of Adra) Two lists b) Four lists	ministration have been divided into c) Five lists d) Three lists		
47.	Which is the lengthiest Amendment to the a) 46 th b) 44 th	Indian Constitution? c) 42 nd d) 24 th		
48.	Which of these are the salient features of Ir a) Secularistic in Nature c) Only 'a'	b) Federal cum Unitary d) Both 'a' and 'b'		
49.	The concept of Fundamental Duties are me a) Part II of the Constitution c) Part IVA of the Constitution	b) Part III of the Constitution d) Part V of the Constitution		
50.	Who among the following described to Constitution", a) Mahatma Gandhiji b) J.J. Nehru	he 'Preamble' as the "Horoscope of Indian c) K.M. Munshi d) Sardar Patel		
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