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Question Paper Version : C

I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, June. 08 / July. 08
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

[2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50]

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
2. For each question, after selecting your answer, **darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
3. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
4. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR sheets** are strictly prohibited.

1. The first general elections were held in India in
 - a) 1950 - 51
 - b) 1951 - 52
 - c) 1949 - 50
 - d) None of these
2. To be recognized as a regional party, a party must secure at least
 - a) 4% of the valid votes in state
 - b) 25% of the valid votes in any one state
 - c) 15% of the valid votes in any one state
 - d) 10% of the valid votes in any one state.
3. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?
 - a) President in consultation with EC
 - b) Parliament
 - c) President
 - d) EC
4. In terms of election laws in India, electioneering ceases in a constituency at least _____ hours before the commencement of the polling.
 - a) 48
 - b) 36
 - c) 24
 - d) 12.
5. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by _____ Constitutional Amendment Act.
 - a) 7th
 - b) 42nd
 - c) 61st
 - d) 55th.
6. What is the system used to elect the President of India?
 - a) Preferential system
 - b) Secret ballot
 - c) Direct election
 - d) Proportional representation .
7. President made a Proclamation of Emergency on the grounds of internal disturbances for first time in
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1965
 - c) 1975
 - d) 1962.
8. Financial Emergency can be proclaimed under the Article _____
 - a) 360
 - b) 256
 - c) 356
 - d) 352

9. Under the provision of _____ Article of the constitution, the Government abolished the practice of untouchability.
a) 17 b) 16 c) 20 d) 18
10. In which one of the following states, there is no reservation for the SCs for Lok Sabha?
a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Meghalaya c) Jammu & Kashmir d) All of these.
11. In which one of the following states is it constitutionally obligatory for the state to have a separate minister for tribal welfare?
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Orissa c) Bihar d) All these states
12. Goa got the status of statehood by the way of _____ Constitutional Amendment.
a) 60th b) 50th c) 52nd d) 56th
13. Which of the following taxes is levied by the State Government only?
a) Wealth Tax b) Corporation Tax c) Income Tax d) Entertainment Tax.
14. Which one of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own?
a) Daman and Diu b) Lakshadweep
c) Delhi d) Chandigarh
15. How many states in India have Legislative councils?
a) 7 b) 5 c) 4 d) 6
16. Which tax is levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the states?
a) Stamp duties b) Passenger and goods taxes
c) Estate duty d) Taxes on newspapers.
17. Which are the two states having common capital?
a) Jharkhand and Bihar b) Punjab and Haryana
c) Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh d) Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
18. According to Article 171 of the constitution, the total members in the Legislative council should not be less than
a) 40 b) 45 c) 50 d) 55
19. The High Court of Karnataka was established in the year
a) 1884 b) 1944 c) 1900 d) 1947
20. The Guwahati High Court has territorial jurisdiction over _____ number of states.
a) 2 b) 6 c) 7 d) 3
21. In 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Civilians Award, but recommended that the total awards to be given each year in all categories should be restricted to
a) 75 b) 50 c) 40 d) 60.
22. Which part of the constitution incorporates special provisions to the state of Jammu and Kashmir?
a) XXI b) XX c) XV d) XI
23. Which Article of the constitution provides protection to the civil servants?
a) 288 b) 315 c) 312 d) 311
24. Who among the following acts as the Chief Legal Advisor to the Government of India?
a) Chief Justice of India b) Union Law Minister
c) Attorney General d) None

The 42nd Amendment raised the term of the Lok Sabha to _____ years.

- a) Six b) Five c) Seven d) Eight

Which Article of the Indian constitution deals with the amendment procedure?

- a) 368 b) 358 c) 367 d) 370

Who was the first Chief Justice of India?

- a) B.K. Mukherjee b) S.R Das c) Harlal J. Kania d) Patanjali Sasthri

Who among the following is considered the Custodian of the parliament?

- a) Speaker b) Prime Minister
c) Leader of opposition d) Chief Whip of the ruling party.

Who is the first woman film star nominated or elected to Rajya Sabha?

- a) Jayalalitha b) Vijayanthimala c) Hema Malini d) Nargis Dutt

A political party is accorded status of an opposition party in Lok Sabha if it captures at least

- a) 10 % of seats b) 15 % of seats c) 20 % of seats d) 18 % of seats.

The Governor General of India was also the representative of British Crown to Princely states in India and hence was known as the

- a) Viceroy of India b) Secretary of State of India.
c) Commander of India d) Director of India.

Directive policies come under _____ of the constitution.

- a) Part I b) Part II c) Part III d) Part IV

A fault tree is used to

- a) assess the risk involved b) to claim compensation
c) take free consent d) to improve safety

The code of ethics can be taken as guide lines by engineers to

- a) formulate the problem b) resolve the conflicts
c) overcome the work pressure d) escape from the responsibility

The 44th amendment act repealed article 31 from part III dealing with fundamental rights which came into effect in 1979, so that right to property today is no more a fundamental right but remains simply a legal right in _____ of the constitution under new article 300A.

- a) Part XII b) Part XI c) Part XIII d) Part XX

The Government of India Act 1919 (Montague and Chelmsford reforms) provided for a bicameral legislature at the centre, other feature was

- a) At the provinces, Dyarchy was introduced.
b) The powers of the Secretary of State for India were restricted and a High Commissioner for India was appointed.
c) It further promised to develop local self government bodies.
d) All the above.

A bill presented in the Parliament becomes a law after

- a) It is passed by both the houses b) The Prime Minister has signed it
b) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of Union Parliament.
d) The President has given his assent.

38. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the state High Courts hold office until they attain the age of
 a) 58 years b) 60 years c) 65 years d) 62 years
39. Which of the following administers oath of the office and secrecy to the ministers in a state?
 a) The chief Justice of High court b) Senior Judge of High court
 c) The Governor d) The Chief Minister of the state
40. The Chief Election Commissioner has a term of
 a) 6 years or until the age of 65 years b) 5 years or until the age of 65 years
 c) 6 years or until the age of 62 years d) 5 years or until the age of 62 years
41. The Vice – President of India is ex – officio Chairman of
 a) The law commission b) The planning commission
 c) The finance commission d) The Rajya sabha
42. The State legislative assembly is prorogued by
 a) The Governor b) The Chief Minister
 c) The Speaker of the assembly d) none of the above
43. Who among the following can issue ordinances during the recess of Parliament
 a) The Deputy speaker of Lok sabha b) The Minister of Parliamentary affairs
 c) The Prime Minister d) The president.
44. The Cabinet mission came to India in
 a) 1944 b) 1945 c) 1946 d) 1943
45. The fundamental rights granted by the constitution of India to its citizens cannot be suspended
 a) except by an order of the Supreme court b) under any circumstances
 c) except by an order of the President during national emergency
 d) except through an order of the President during war.
46. Which of the following writ is issued by the Supreme Court if it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled?
 a) habeas corpus b) prohibition c) certiorari d) quo warranto
47. The seat of a Member of Parliament may be declared vacant, if he is, without the permission of the house absent from the meeting of that house for a period of
 a) 40 days b) 60 days c) 90 days d) 25 days
48. One – third of the Members of the Rajya Sabha retire
 a) every year b) every two years c) every three years d) every four years.
49. No person can become a Member of Parliament unless he is educated up to class
 a) Seventh b) Tenth c) Fifth d) None of the above.
50. Professional Ethics is
 a) Set of rules relating to personal character of professionals
 b) Traditional rules observed since a long time
 c) Set of rules passed by professional bodies
 d) Set of standards adopted by professionals.