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Question Paper Version : A

First Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.15/Jan.2016

Constitution of India, Professional Ethics and Human Rights (COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.

Max. Marks:40

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the fourty 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 federal feature of the Indian Constitution provides for :
 - a) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Government.
 - b) Division of powers between the Executive and Judiciary.
 - c) Distribution of powers between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
 - d) Distribution of powers between the Prime Minister and Cabinet.
2. How many members are nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha by the Anglo – Indian Community?
 - a) Two
 - b) Twelve
 - c) Twenty
 - d) One
3. The main objectives of the Directive principles of State policy are aimed to secure a :
 - a) Secular State
 - b) Welfare State
 - c) Non – religious State
 - d) State of Integrity
4. One of the impediments to discharge the responsibility of Engineers is :
 - a) Interference by Superior officials
 - b) Political influence
 - c) Self deception
 - d) Lack of talent and skill
5. Who is the appointing authority of the chair person and other members of National Human Rights commission in India?
 - a) Chief Justice of India
 - b) President of India
 - c) Prime Minister of India
 - d) Union Home Minister
6. Under which Amendment, a new Article 21 – A was inserted and it provides for “Right to Education” was made a fundamental Right?
 - a) The 76th Amendment (1994)
 - b) 86th Amendment (2002)
 - c) The 91st Amendment (2003)
 - d) The 42nd Amendment (1976)



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7. Which of the following is not treated as an intellectual property?
a) Patent b) Copy right c) Statute d) Trade mark
8. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office before the expiry of term by the :
a) Chief Justice of India
b) Prime Minister on the recommendation of cabinet.
c) President on the recommendation of Parliament after the Impeachment.
d) President on the advice of Chief Justice of India.
9. An arrested person is to be produced before the Magistrate within
a) 48 hours b) 36 hours c) 2 months d) 24 hours
10. Who has proposed the "Doctrine of Rule of Law"?
a) Montesqueua b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Dr. A.V. Dicey d) Austin
11. Directive principles of State Policy (Part - IV) are included in our Constitution from Articles :
a) 36 to 51 b) 12 to 35 c) 39 to 54 d) 330 to 342
12. Who was the first chair person of National Human Rights Commission?
a) Shri Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah b) Shri Justice Ranganath Mishra
c) Shri A.P.J Abdul Kalam d) None of these
13. To whom the Indian Constitution has given the power to pardon the sentence of Death?
a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court b) Governor of State Government
c) President of Union Government d) Both (b) and (c)
14. What are the provisions which cannot be suspended during National emergency?
a) Arts. 14 to 16 b) Arts. 20 and 21 c) Arts.29 and 30 d) Arts. 23 and 24
15. When did the National Human Rights Commission is established in India?
a) 1966 b) 1983 c) 1993 d) 1994
16. For any violation of Fundamental Rights enshrined under Part – III, the High Court or Supreme Court can issue
a) An Ordinance b) A Notification c) A Writ d) A decree
17. One of the essential of the Engineering profession is
a) Hardwork b) Engineering skill c) Honesty d) Expert knowledge
18. The right to life and personal liberty does not include
a) The right to legal aid b) The Assembly peacefully
c) The right to privacy d) The right to dignity
19. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments are related to :
a) Land Reforms b) Anti defection law
c) Local Self - government d) Extension of reservation to SoS and STs.



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32. The Supreme Court has original Jurisdiction to decide the
- Dispute between two or more states
 - Dispute between India and Pakistan
 - Dispute arises at different levels of Self government
 - Criminal cases filed directly to Supreme Court by any citizen.
33. Which one is not the way of misusing truth worthiness?
- Patenting
 - withholdings information
 - Deliberate information
 - lying
34. Which part of the Constitution contains provisions regarding the implementation of Panchayat Raj in the Country?
- The Preamble
 - Part – III dealing with Fundamental Rights
 - Part – IV dealing with directive principles
 - None of these.
35. The Oath of office to the President of India is administered by
- The Chief Justice of India
 - The Vice – President of India
 - Attorney – General of India
 - Prime Minister of India
36. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court hold office :
- For life
 - Till the age of 60 years
 - Till the age of 62 years
 - Till the age of 65 years
37. One of the following is not included under the category of 'Human Rights' :
- Right to life and liberty
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to dignity
 - Rights of prohibition of employment of children in factories.
38. Which Court has authorized to decide the cases of violation of Human Rights?
- Supreme Court
 - High Court
 - Session Court
 - Civil Court
39. Who is the Presiding officer of the Joint – Session of Parliament?
- Prime Minister
 - Parliamentary affairs Minister
 - President
 - Speaker
40. Sexual harassment of a working women is violation of
- Human Right
 - Fundamental Right
 - Directive principle
 - Fundamental duty
