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Question Paper Version : C

First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 2017
Constitution of India, Professional Ethics & Human Rights
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 40

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the forty 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.**

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1. Right to equality is guaranteed under the article.
a) 14 b) 15 c) 16 d) 17
 2. Part IV of the constitution deals with
a) fundamental rights b) fundamental duties
c) preamble d) DPSP
 3. Which among the following DPSP that has not been implemented so far
a) Separation of Judiciary from the executive
b) Organization of panchayats
c) Uniform civil code
d) Promotion of international peace and security
 4. Fundamental duties are enshrined under _____ part of the constitution
a) II b) III c) IV d) IV A
 5. Who is the first citizen of India?
a) The President b) The Vice-President
c) Prime Minister d) Governor
 6. The upper house is called
a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Vidhana Sabha d) None of these
 7. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is
a) 545 b) 575 c) 552 d) 590
 8. Which of the state having highest members in Lok Sabha?
a) Andra Pradesh b) Karnataka c) Madhya Pradesh d) Uttar Pradesh

9. The speaker is elected by the member of _____.
a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Prime Minister d) President
10. What is the age of retirement of the judges of the supreme court?
a) 58 years b) 60 years c) 62 years d) 65 years
11. A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of
a) 14 days b) one month c) two month d) three month
12. How many times the president can return bill passed by the parliament for its consideration?
a) once b) twice c) thrice d) never
13. Membership of legislative assembly can vary between
a) 40-500 b) 60-500 c) 50-400 d) 60-300
14. Which among the following house cannot be dissolved but can be abolished?
a) Legislative Assembly b) Lok Sabha
c) Legislative Council d) Rajya Sabha
15. How many members retired in legislative council for every two years?
a) 1/4 b) 1/3 c) 1/5 d) 1/6
16. The election commission consists of _____ members.
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
17. Every party has to stop the election campaign before _____ of polling.
a) 12 hours b) 24 hours c) 36 hours d) 48 hours
18. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by _____ Constitutional Amendment Act.
a) 7th b) 42nd c) 74th d) 61st
19. Human rights are
a) local b) regional c) universal d) none of these
20. The town and city municipality members enjoy a term of _____ years.
a) 4 b) 6 c) 3 d) 5
21. Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery in a state is popularly known as
a) President rule b) National emergency
c) Financial emergency d) All of these
22. President can proclaim an emergency with the recommendation of the
a) Prime Minister b) Vice-President
c) LS d) Union Cabinet
23. Who has the power to pardon in case of capital punishment?
a) President b) Chief Justice of India
c) Prime Minister d) Governor
24. What is the maximum gap in months permissible between two sessions of parliament?
a) Three b) Four c) Six d) Twelve
25. Engineering ethics is a
a) natural ethics b) developing ethics
c) preventive ethics d) none of these

26. One of the impediments to responsibility is
 a) Self-deception
 b) Rampant corruption at higher level
 c) Interference by higher officers
 d) Interference by politicians
27. 'Good Works' means
 a) responsible work
 b) work above and beyond the call of duty
 c) work involving high risk
 d) superior work done with great care and skill
28. Copy right protects the expression of ideas but not the
 a) predicting ideas
 b) deriving ideas
 c) ideas themselves
 d) both a and b
29. One of the ways of reducing risk is
 a) tight coupling
 b) complex interaction
 c) normalization of deviance
 d) changing the working system
30. Conflict of interest may be
 a) imaginary
 b) potential
 c) created
 d) false
31. The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held in
 a) 1949
 b) 1950
 c) 1947
 d) 1946
32. The Indian Constitution came into force on
 a) 26th Nov 1949
 b) 26th Nov 1945
 c) 26th Jan 1950
 d) 15th Aug 1947
33. How much time did the constituent assembly took to prepare the constitution of India?
 a) 2Y, 11M, 18D
 b) 2Y, 10M, 18D
 c) 2Y, 11M, 08D
 d) 3Y, 10M, 18D
34. The Constitution of India is
 a) an evolved constitution
 b) unwritten document
 c) written and bulky document
 d) based on conventions
35. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was chairman of
 a) Drafting Committee
 b) Constituent Assembly
 c) Council of States
 d) None of these
36. The preamble is so far amended
 a) once
 b) twice
 c) thrice
 d) 42 times
37. India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic. In the Indian constitution, this expression occurs in
 a) fundamental rights
 b) directive principles
 c) preamble
 d) none of these
38. The concept of fundamental right is borrowed from
 a) UK
 b) USA
 c) Germany
 d) Russia
39. An arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within _____ hours of arrest.
 a) 24
 b) 12
 c) 36
 d) 48
40. Telephone tapping is a violation of
 a) right to speech
 b) right to personal liberty
 c) right to freedom
 d) none of these

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