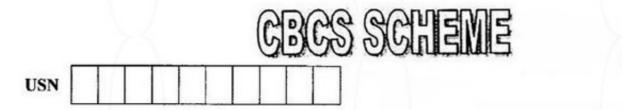
17CPH39



Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2018/Jan.2019
Constitution of India, Professional Ethics
and Human Rights (CPH)

(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.] [Max. Marks: 30

# INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

- 1. Answer all the thirty questions, each question carries ONE mark.
- 2. Use only Black ball point pen for writing / darkening the circles.
- 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.
- Damaging/overwriting, use of whiteners on the OMR sheets are strictly prohibited.
- 1. The constitution of India derives its authority from the
  - a) Parliament of India
- b) Supreme Court of India
- c) People of India
- d) Constituent Assembly of India
- 2. It is not the objective enshrined in the preamble
  - a) Equality of status
- b) Secure shelter and proper livelihood to all
- c) Liberty of thought and expression
- d) Social, economic and political justice
- 3. Right of decent environment includes
  - a) Freedom to reside in any part of India. b) Right to religion
  - c) Right to equal protection of law.
- d) Right to life.
- The Emergency provisions incorporated in the Constitution of India were influenced by the Constitution of
  - a) German Reich

b) U.S.A

c) Russia

- d) Canada
- 5. The Directive Principles of State Policy directs the State to secure to all workers
  - a) Minimum wages
- b) Fair wages

c) Living wages

d) Standard wages

1 of 4

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		17CPH3
6.	This is not a fundamental duty.	
	a) To defend the country	b) To abjure violence
	c) To uphold and protect sovereignty	
7.	The ground for the impeachment of F	President is
	a) Failure to follow the advice given by the Prime Minister	
	b) Unable to discharge his duties due	
	c) Violation of the constitution	
	d) Misbehaviour with foreign dignita	ries.
8.	The size of the Union council of ministers including Prime Minister shall not be more that percent of the members strength of Lok Sabha.	
	a) 10	b) 15
	c) 18	d) 20
9.		from various states in Lok Sabha are
	a) 530	b) 540
	e) 550	d) 500
10.		
	a) Original Jurisdiction	b) Emergency Jurisdiction
	e) Appellate Jurisdiction	d) Advisory Jurisdiction.
11.		ate Council of Ministers means, all Ministers and
	collectively responsible to the	
	a) Chief Minister	b) Governor
	c) State Legislative Council	d) State Legislative Assembly.
12.	The Governor may resign his office b	y writing to
	a) The Prime Minister	b) The President
	e) The Chief Justice of High Court	d) The Chief Minister of the State
13.	The Election Commission of India do	nes not conduct election to
	a) The Parliament	b) The office of the President
	c) The post of Prime Minister	d) The office of the Vice President
14.	What is the tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioners	
	a) 3 years or upto 62 years of age	b) 5 years or upto 65 years of age
	c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age	d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age
15.	The procedure for amending the Indian Constitution is detailed under	
	a) Art. 356	b) Art. 360
	c) Art. 366	d) Art. 368
16.	Art 21A - Right to Education a constitution by	s a Fundamental Right was added to the India
	a) 61st Constitution Amendment	b) 74 <sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment

d) 91st Constitution Amendment

c) 86th Constitution Amendment

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17. When the State Emergency is in operation, the President cannot interfere in the matters of

a) State Judiciary

b) State Executive

c) State Legislature

d) All of these.

 While Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation, the President cannot suspend certain Fundamental Rights. These are

a) Art. 14 and Art. 15

b) Art. 14 and Art. 16

c) Art. 20 and Art. 21

d) Art. 32

19. B. P. Mandal commission appointed in 1978 by the President of India dealt with

a) Rights of the minority

b) Laws relating to child labour

c) Laws relating to sexual harassment at work places

d) Reservation for other backward classes (OBC) people in Government Jobs.

20. Who are considered to be vulnerable group?

a) Women and children

b) Scheduled Caste people

c) Scheduled Tribe people

d) All of these

21. Who can be appointed as the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?

a) Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court

b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

c) Any person appointed by the President

d) Retired Chief Justice of any High Court

22. National Human Rights commission is a

a) Statutory body

(b) Constitutional body

c) Multilateral Institution

d) Both (a) and (c)

23. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities have been provided under

a) Article 243 N

b) Article 243 W

c) Article 243 M

d) None of these

24. Which among the following is considered as the training ground for the development of democratic institutions?

a) Nagar Panchayats

b) Municipalities

c) Municipal Corporations

d) Gram Panchayats

25. Good works mean

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.

26. Engineering profession is considered to be like a building, its foundation is

a) Hard and sincere work

b) Expert engineering knowledge and skill

c) Sound common sense and expert knowledge d) Honesty

3 of 4

### 17CPH39

- 27. In engineering research work, cooking means
  - a) Boiling under pressure
  - b) Retaining only those results which fit the theory
  - c) Making deceptive statements
  - d) Misleading the public about the quality of the product
- 28. Engineering Ethics is a
  - a) Preventive ethics
- b) Natural ethics
- c) Technical ethics
- d) Scientifically developed ethics
- 29. The author of a book retains the copy right for \_\_\_\_\_ after his or her death.
  - a) 20 years

b) 30 years

c) 60 years

- d) 10 years
- 30. The public is put to increased risk by allowing increased number of deviations from specified standards of safety and acceptable risk is known as
  - a) Normal accident
- b) Normalizing deviance
- c) Risk assessment
- d) Overestimated risk.

4 of 4