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First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2017/Jan.2018

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. The Governor of the state is
a) Directly elected by the people
b) Elected by the state legislature
c) Appointed by the president
d) Nominated by the parliament
 2. The ordinances issued by the state governor are subject to approval by
a) The president of India
b) Chief minister of the state
c) Union parliament
d) State legislature concerned
 3. High court judges retire at the age of
a) 65 years
b) 63 years
c) 60 years
d) 62 years
 4. The executive of the state government comprises of
a) President, governor and chief minister
b) Governor and chief minister
c) Governor and council of ministers
d) Chief minister and council of ministers
 5. When a state assembly is dissolved, the law making power for the state concerned rests with the
a) State governor
b) Union parliament
c) President of India
d) Chief justice of India
 6. The total members in the legislature council should not be less than,
a) 250
b) 80
c) 20
d) 40

7. The number of council of ministers including the chief minister shall not exceed the total number of MLAs
 a) 25% b) 30% c) 15% d) 20%
8. To become a judge of the high court one must be a practicing advocate of high court for at least
 a) 10 years b) 20 years c) 15 years d) 5 years
9. Judicial activism is
 a) For curtailment of the power of the government
 b) For the protection of the rights of the citizens
 c) For the curtailment of the active organization
 d) For the follow up of the court directions
10. Practices derogatory to the status of women is renounced under
 a) Article 51(A)(e) b) Article 32(c)
 c) Article 51 d) None of these
11. Proclamation of national emergency must be approved within
 a) 2 months b) 1 month c) 6 months d) 1 year
12. State emergency is also called as
 a) President's rule b) Prime minister's rule
 c) Governor's rule d) Chief justice's rule
13. The removal of chief election, commissioner may be on the grounds similar to that of
 a) Judge of a high court b) Judge of a supreme court
 c) Attorney general of India d) Governor of a state
14. Procedure to amend the constitution is contained in
 a) Article 268 b) Article 368
 c) Article 338 d) Article 238
15. Article 21(A) was a gift of
 a) 81st Amendment Act b) 82nd Amendment Act
 c) 86th Amendment Act d) 89th Amendment Act
16. The date of adaption and enactment of Indian constitution is
 a) 26 – 11 – 1949 b) 26 – 12 – 1949
 c) 26 – 1 – 1950 d) 26 – 1 – 1949
17. The source of authority of the Indian constitution is
 a) The government of India b) The people of India
 c) The president d) The parliament
18. The state whose executive head is elected representative is called
 a) The Dictatorship b) The Monarchy
 c) The Anarchy d) The Republic
19. Part – III of the constitution guarantees how many categories of fundamental rights
 a) Five b) Six c) Seven d) Eight

20. Right to property is a
 a) Ordinary right
 b) Fundamental right
 c) Moral right
 d) Birth right
21. The constitution guarantees fundamental rights to
 a) Citizens
 b) Non – citizens
 c) Both citizens and Non – citizen
 d) None of these
22. Ex – post-facto-law means
 a) Law imposing penalties from previous date
 b) Law imposing penalties from future date
 c) Civil law
 d) Criminal law
23. An arrested person has how many number of rights under Article – 22
 a) Six
 b) Seven
 c) Four
 d) Five
24. There can be prohibition of religious instructions in which category of educational institution
 a) Unaided
 b) State aided
 c) Minority
 d) Independent
25. Minorities under Article – 30 are based on
 a) Religion only
 b) Language only
 c) None these
 d) Religion or language
26. Is it possible to separate professional ethics from personal ethics?
 a) No
 b) Yes
 c) Possible to some extent
 d) None of these
27. The universal declaration of human rights was done in the year
 a) 1993
 b) 1947
 c) 1948
 d) 1950
28. In Good works views focus is given on
 a) The concept of responsibility beyond the legal and moral duty
 b) The concept of skillful work
 c) The concept of legal work
 d) The concept of logical work
29. Honesty is
 a) Perfectness
 b) Readiness
 c) Truthfulness
 d) Surrendering to God
30. Trade secrete does not include
 a) Formulas
 b) Colours
 c) Patterns
 d) Devices
31. Patent right is for
 a) 10 years
 b) 40 years
 c) 50 years
 d) 20 years

32. Risk in engineering means
a) The potential that something unwanted may occur
b) Taking risk to venture out something
c) Without taking risk nothing can be achieved
d) An inadvertent oversight
33. Liability means
a) Compensation is not obligatory
b) When a customer buys a service or product liability ceases
c) When an act harms others it must be compensated
d) None of these
34. It is not a kind of trade mark
a) Good will b) Symbols c) Sounds d) Designs
35. Formula of a soft drink is an example of
a) Patent b) Copy right c) Trade mark d) Trade secret
36. For an ethical engineer responsibility is
a) Moral responsibility
b) Both legal and moral responsibility
c) Legal responsibility
d) Social responsibility
37. One of the views on the responsibility of engineer is
a) They are strictly liable
b) They should do good works
c) They are absolutely reliable
d) They should take reasonable responsibility
38. This is not the impediment to responsibility
a) Self respect b) Ignorance
c) Self deception d) Fear
39. The recent fundamental duty added by 86th amendment in 2002 is,
a) Duty to safe guard public property
b) Duty of parent or guardian to provide education to his child
c) Duty to protect and improve the natural environment
d) Duty to abide by the constitution
40. How many parts does the parliament consists of? What are those?
a) Two – Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
b) Four – Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, speaker and President
c) Two – President and Vice – president
d) Three – Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President

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