

Constitution of India, Professional Ethics & Human Rights VTU CBCS Question Paper Set 2018



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CBCS Scheme

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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.**

-
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

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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

* * * * *

7. Minorities have right to _____.
a) establish and administer educational institutions
b) only to establish educational institutions
c) carry out profession or business
d) none of these
8. Mandamus means
a) request b) command c) permission d) all of these
9. The underlying objective of the directive principles is to achieve _____.
a) police state b) secular state c) welfare state d) none of these
10. 'Equal pay for equal work' is an accomplishment of _____.
a) right to freedom b) right to religion
c) right to constitutional remedies d) right to equality
11. Sexual harassment of working women is violation of
a) fundamental duty b) directive principles of state policy
c) fundamental right d) rule of law
12. State should protect every monument or place or object declared to be of _____.
a) state importance b) national importance
c) international importance d) local importance
13. In Child Labour Abolition case the supreme court has held that the children below the age of _____ cannot be employed in any hazardous industry.
a) 16 years b) 18 years c) 21 years d) 14 years
14. Name the group, which is created for the election of the president
a) electoral college b) elected college
c) electoral commission d) none of these
15. Who is the supreme commander of the defense force of India?
a) Prime minister b) The president
c) Chief justice of S.C. d) Parliament
16. Who can allot and transfer the portfolios to the ministers?
a) The prime minister b) The president
c) Parliament d) Cabinet
17. What kind of elections takes place to Rajya Sabha?
a) direct elections b) indirect election
c) by elections d) mid-term election
18. Annual statement of income and expenditure of the government is known as
a) agenda b) catalogue c) calendar d) budget
19. The Governor of the state is responsible for his actions to
a) The state legislative assembly b) The president
c) The prime minister d) The chief minister

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20. This is not the power of the chief minister
a) formation of government
b) control over ministers
c) chief advisor to the governor
d) control over state judiciary
21. The number of ministers including the chief minister shall not exceed _____ of the total number of MLAs.
a) 25%
b) 30%
c) 15%
d) 20%
22. The supreme court has the power to
a) create high courts
b) create the whole judicial system
c) supervise and control the high court
d) none of these
23. Article 243(D) and 243(T) provides for reservation of seats for SC's and ST's in _____.
a) Lok Sabha
b) Rajya Sabha
c) Vidhan Sabha
d) Panchayat Raj
24. The term backward class implies backwardness
a) socially and educationally
b) culturally
c) economically
d) none of these
25. Proclamation of emergency must be laid before _____.
a) both the houses of the parliament
b) either house of parliament
c) before the supreme court
d) none of these
26. President can impose state emergency when he receives a report from the _____.
a) chief minister
b) governor
c) chief justice
d) attorney general
27. Every citizen of the age of _____ years is eligible to vote in an election.
a) 16 years
b) 21 years
c) 22 years
d) 18 years
28. Election disputes can be adjudicated only by _____.
a) high court
b) criminal court
c) civil court
d) election commission
29. Which among the following were given supremacy over fundamental rights?
a) fundamental duties
b) citizenship
c) DPSP
d) none of these
30. What do you mean by 'minimalist approach'?
a) sticking on maximum acceptable standards
b) sticking on minimum acceptable standards
c) sticking on full acceptable standards
d) none of these
31. In 'good work views' focus is given on _____.
a) concept of skillful work
b) concept of legal work
c) concept of logical work
d) the concept of responsibility beyond the legal and moral and call of duty

32. What is one of the hindrances to the responsibility?
a) self-deception
b) self-assessment
c) self-realization
d) negligence
33. Telling truth when should not is _____.
a) honesty
b) Dharma of an engineer
c) misusing of the truth
d) business principle
34. Integrity in engineering means _____.
a) quality of being honest and fair
b) quality of service to the customer
c) quality of self-esteem behavior
d) quality of self-aggrandizement
35. Plagiarism means _____.
a) Use of intellectual property of others
b) Research work
c) Copying information from other sources
d) None of these
36. Copyright is for _____.
a) 15 years after his or her death
b) 20 years after his or her death
c) 50 years after his or her death
d) 100 years after his or her death
37. The formulae of a soft drink is an example of
a) trade secret
b) patent
c) copy right
d) trade mark
38. When did the Human Rights Act come into effect?
a) 1951
b) 1989
c) 1993
d) 1995
39. "Human Rights" means the rights relating to
a) life
b) liberty
c) equality
d) all of these
40. Conflict of interest may be
a) potential
b) false
c) created
d) imaginary

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CBCS Scheme

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Question Paper Version : A

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

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1. The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held in
a) 1949 b) 1950 c) 1947 d) 1946
 2. The Indian Constitution came into force on
a) 26th Nov 1949 b) 26th Nov 1945 c) 26th Jan 1950 d) 15th Aug 1947
 3. 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
 4. The Constitution of India is
a) an evolved constitution b) unwritten document
c) written and bulky document d) based on conventions
 5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was chairman of
a) Drafting Committee b) Constituent Assembly
c) Council of States d) None of these
 6. The preamble is so far amended
a) once b) twice c) thrice d) 42 times
 7. 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
 8. The concept of fundamental right is borrowed from
a) UK b) USA c) Germany d) Russia
 9. An arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within _____ hours of arrest.
a) 24 b) 12 c) 36 d) 48

10. Telephone tapping is a violation of
a) right to speech
b) right to personal liberty
c) right to freedom
d) none of these
11. Right to equality is guaranteed under the article.
a) 14
b) 15
c) 16
d) 17
12. Part IV of the constitution deals with
a) fundamental rights
b) fundamental duties
c) preamble
d) DPSP
13. 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
14. Fundamental duties are enshrined under _____ part of the constitution
a) II
b) III
c) IV
d) IV A
15. Who is the first citizen of India?
a) The President
b) The Vice-President
c) Prime Minister
d) Governor
16. The upper house is called
a) Lok Sabha
b) Rajya Sabha
c) Vidhana Sabha
d) None of these
17. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is
a) 545
b) 575
c) 552
d) 590
18. Which of the state having highest members in Lok Sabha?
a) Andra Pradesh
b) Karnataka
c) Madhya Pradesh
d) Uttar Pradesh
19. The speaker is elected by the member of _____.
a) Lok Sabha
b) Rajya Sabha
c) Prime Minister
d) President
20. 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
21. 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
22. How many times the president can return bill passed by the parliament for its consideration?
a) once
b) twice
c) thrice
d) never
23. Membership of legislative assembly can vary between
a) 40-500
b) 60-500
c) 50-400
d) 60-300
24. Which among the following house cannot be dissolved but can be abolished?
a) Legislative Assembly
b) Lok Sabha
c) Legislative Council
d) Rajya Sabha
25. How many members retired in legislative council for every two years?
a) 1/4
b) 1/3
c) 1/5
d) 1/6

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26. The election commission consists of _____ members.
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
27. Every party has to stop the election campaign before _____ of polling.
a) 12 hours b) 24 hours c) 36 hours d) 48 hours
28. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by _____ Constitutional Amendment Act.
a) 7th b) 42nd c) 74th d) 61st
29. Human rights are
a) local b) regional c) universal d) none of these
30. The town and city municipality members enjoy a term of _____ years.
a) 4 b) 6 c) 3 d) 5
31. Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery in a state is popularly known as
a) President rule b) National emergency
c) Financial emergency d) All of these
32. President can proclaim an emergency with the recommendation of the
a) Prime Minister b) Vice-President
c) LS d) Union Cabinet
33. Who has the power to pardon in case of capital punishment?
a) President b) Chief Justice of India
c) Prime Minister d) Governor
34. What is the maximum gap in months permissible between two sessions of parliament?
a) Three b) Four c) Six d) Twelve
35. Engineering ethics is a
a) natural ethics b) developing ethics
c) preventive ethics d) none of these
36. 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
37. '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
38. Copy right protects the expression of ideas but not the
a) predicting ideas b) deriving ideas
c) ideas themselves d) both a and b
39. One of the ways of reducing risk is
a) tight coupling b) complex interaction
c) normalization of deviance d) changing the working system
40. Conflict of interest may be
a) imaginary b) potential c) created d) false

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CBCS SCHEME

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

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 40

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-
1. India has been described under Article 1 of the constitution as a
 - a) Confederation
 - b) Federation
 - c) Federation with strong unitary bias
 - d) Union of States
 2. Preamble declares that the constitution of India was adopted on
 - a) 26th November 1949
 - b) 15th August 1947
 - c) 26th January 1950
 - d) 15th July 1946
 3. The Constitution supports
 - a) Rule of Men
 - b) Rule of Individuals
 - c) Rule of Law
 - d) Rule of women
 4. Part IIIrd from Articles 12 to 35 of the Indian constitution contains
 - a) Fundamental Rights
 - b) Directive principles of State policy
 - c) Emergency provisions
 - d) Citizenship.
 5. Original constitution classified Fundamental Rights into seven categories but now there are
 - a) Five Rights
 - b) Six Rights
 - c) Four Rights
 - d) Eight Rights
 6. Cultural and Educational Rights under Article 29 and 30 are also called as _____
 - a) Legal Rights
 - b) Moral Rights
 - c) Minority Rights
 - d) Majority Rights
 7. The aim of the Directive principles of State policy is to establish
 - a) Socialist State in our Country
 - b) Capitalist State in our Country
 - c) Welfare State in our Country
 - d) None of these
 8. The Framers of the Indian Constitution borrowed the concept of directive principles of State policy from the constitution of
 - a) USA
 - b) Ireland
 - c) Germany
 - d) British

9. Fundamental Duties are applicable to all
a) States b) Citizens c) Persons d) Foreigners
10. Respecting our National Flag is a
a) Directive Principles of State policy b) Fundamental Rights
c) Fundamental Duties d) None of these
11. The President of India is
a) Elected b) Selected c) Appointed d) Nominated
12. The term of office of the President is _____ years.
a) 5 years b) 4 years c) 6 years d) 7 years
13. The present Speaker of the Lok Sabha is _____
a) Meira Kumar b) Sumitra Mahajan c) Somnath Chatterjee d) Jaypal Reddy
14. Maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is
a) 200 b) 280 c) 250 d) 300
15. The Prime Minister is
a) Constitutional Head b) Head of State
c) Head of State as well as Government d) Head of Government
16. Who appoints the Governor of the State
a) The President b) Chief Justice of India
c) Chief Justice of State d) Chief Minister
17. A High Court judge retires at the age of
a) 65 years b) 62 years c) 63 years d) 60 years
18. How many houses are there in the Parliament
a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 5
19. Election Commission of India is
a) Multimember commission b) Two member commission
c) One member commission d) None of these.
20. The power to superintend direct and control elections is rested in the _____
a) Finance commission b) Planning commission
c) Cabinet commission d) Election commission
21. According to Indian constitution the power of amending the constitution are rested with
a) President of India b) Parliament of India
c) People of India d) The Prime Minister of India
22. Which of the following words was not added by the 42nd Amendment Act, to the Indian Constitution
a) Secular b) Socialist c) Flexible d) Integrity
23. Minority Groups are recognized on the basis of their
a) Population b) Religion c) Race d) Caste
24. Jobs are reserved for SC & ST people
a) At the time of appointment b) At the time of promotion
c) Both at the time of appointment and promotion
d) On the basis of their annual income

25. Under the provisions of which Article of the constitution the Government abolished the practice of untouchability
 a) Article 18 b) Article 17 c) Article 16 d) Article 20
26. While Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President cannot suspend certain Fundamental rights
 a) Article 14 & 16 b) Article 32 c) Article 19 & 23 d) Article 20 & 21
27. When a State Emergency is declared all or any of the functions of the State Government are assumed by the
 a) President b) Governor c) Chief Minister d) Union cabinet
28. The National Human Rights commission of India constituted on
 a) 14 October 1992 b) 20 October 1994 c) 12 October 1993 d) 02 October 1996
29. Human Rights are
 a) Local b) Universal c) Regional d) None of these
30. The Town and City municipality members enjoy a term of _____ years
 a) 4 years b) 6 years c) 3 years d) 5 years
31. Gram Panchayat is a completely _____ body
 a) Elected b) Nominated c) Selected d) None of these
32. Gram Panchayat is the primary organ of the _____ tier system
 a) Two b) Four c) Three d) One
33. Professional Ethics is
 a) Set of rules passed by professional bodies
 b) Set of rules relating to personal character of professionals
 c) Set of standards adopted by Professionals
 d) Traditional rules observed since a long time.
34. Minimalist view means
 a) A narrow thinking b) A ministerial view
 c) A novel plan to minimize industrial loss d) A concept of responsibility.
35. The formulae of a soft drink is an example of
 a) Trade secret b) Patent c) Copy right d) Trade mark
36. It is not a kind of trademark
 a) Symbols b) Sounds c) Goodwill d) Designs
37. An author retains copy right for
 a) 100 years b) 50 years c) 60 years d) 20 years
38. The risk expert's approach is usually
 a) Biased b) Favorable to employer c) Utilitarian d) None of these
39. In which year did the cabinet mission come to India
 a) 1942 b) 1946 c) 1947 d) 1949
40. Who of the following acted as the constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly
 a) Sachidananda Sinha b) B.R. Ambedkar
 c) Rajendra Prasad d) B.N. Rau.

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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)

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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20. Article 20 provides the protection to the accused on the principle, "No Person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once" is :
a) Ex- Post facto law
b) Multizeo Pardy
c) Double zeo Pardy
d) Acquittance
21. In an Engineering Professional Ethics, a 'fault – tree' is a method used to
a) Claim compensation
b) fix the liability on Employer
c) Assess the honesty of Engineers
d) Assess the risk involved
22. The term of member of Rajya Sabha is
a) 5 years
b) 4 years
c) 6 years
d) 3 years
23. The 'Money Bill' can be introduced only in
a) Cabinet meetings
b) Joint - Session
c) Rajya Sabha
d) Lok Sabha
24. A Judge of the High Court holds office until he attains the age of
a) 58 years
b) 60 years
c) 62 years
d) 65 years
25. Which test is to be followed to classify the people into categories or group under the Article 14?
a) Creamy layer
b) Caste or religion
c) Intelligible differentia
d) Educational qualification
26. Stealing of intellectual property means :
a) Cooking
b) Forging
c) Plagiarism
d) Trimmings
27. 'Panchayat Raj', as introduced in 1959, is mainly aimed to
a) Educate the farmers, who are residing at the villages
b) Provide rural employment to the village people
c) Promote the working for the up liftment of scheduled caste
d) Develop and to improve the conditions of people by introducing a Self government at the village, taluk and district levels.
28. The 'Writ of Mandamus' shall not be issued to do their duty, against
a) Public servant
b) President of India
c) International Airport authorities
d) Prime Minister of India
29. Who appoints the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission?
a) President
b) Prime Minister
c) Parliament
d) Chief Justice of India
30. The head of the City Corporation is
a) Commissioner of Corporation
b) Deputy Commissioner of District
c) Municipal President
d) Mayor
31. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of seats are reserved for women in
a) The Cabinet
b) The Vidhan Sabha
c) The Local – Self Government
d) The Lok Sabha

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