

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

III/IV Semester BE/B.Tech

Constitution of India, Professional Ethics and Human Rights

[Common to all Programmes]

Course Code: 17CPH39/49

Model Question Paper

Examination: One Hour

Maximum Marks:30

Instructions to the candidates

- i) Answer all the 30 questions, each question carries one mark.
- ii) Marking two answers for the same question makes the answer invalid.

1. Chairman of the constituent assembly was ----- and ----- was the chairman of drafting Committee.
 - a. Dr.Rajendra Prasad & Dr.B.R Ambedkar
 - b. Dr.B.R. Ambedkar & Dr.Rajendra Prasad
 - c. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru & M.K.Gandhi
 - d. d)Sardar Vallabhai Patel & Dr. S Radhakrisna

2. What is the minimum age in years for becoming MP at LS and RS?
 - a) 25 and 30
 - b) 30 and 25
 - c) 18 and 25
 - d) 25 and 18

3. Directive principles of state policies were incorporated in the constitution with a view to
 - a. Ensure a democratic government in the country
 - b. Provide a strong central government
 - c. Establish welfare state

d. Raise the living standards of the weaker sections of the society

4. The eligible voters for selecting directors of a cooperative society are
- (a) the officials of cooperative department in a state
 - (b) the members of cooperative society
 - (c) the customers and suppliers of a cooperative society
 - (d) the residents of a place where cooperative society has headquarters

5. Who of the following, are not appointed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister?

- a. Chief Justice and other judges of SC
- b. Chairman and members of Union Public Service Commission
- c. Governors of state.
- d. Speaker of Lok Sabha

6. Which one of the following can the President of India declare ?

- a. Emergency due to threat of war, external aggression or armed rebellion
- b. Emergency due to break down of constitutional machinery in the state
- c. Financial emergency on account of threat to the financial credit of India
- d. All the above.

7. Which of the following statements regarding the Chairman of Rajya Sabha is incorrect?

- 1. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- 2. The Chairman is not a member of Rajya Sabha unlike the Speaker of Lok Sabha, who is a member of Lok Sabha.
- 3. The Chairman cannot cast a vote in case of equality of votes.
- 4. The Chairman is elected by members of both Houses of Parliament unlike the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 3 only

- (d) 3 and 4
8. The maximum life of an ordinance can be
- (a) 6 weeks
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) 6 months and 6 weeks
 - (d) Till the Parliament disapproves the ordinance
9. The meetings of Council of Ministers are issue ordinances
- a) Chief Minister
 - b) Governor
 - c) The Minister for parliamentary affairs
 - d) by all the Ministers by rotation.
10. Governor reserves the right to issue ordinances.
- a. When the state legislature is not in session and he feels that there is an immediate need of action.
 - b) Whenever the state is under president's rule
 - c) Whenever he likes
 - d) Whenever he dislikes
11. President of India has the right to nominate ----- members to Rajya Sabah.
- a) 12
 - b) 20
 - c) 15
 - d) 10
12. Consider the following statements regarding Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):
- 1. The non-justifiable directives to the State are contained in Part IV of the Constitution.
 - 2. The socialistic ideals of founding fathers of Constitution found their place in DPSP.
 - 3. DPSPs are applicable only to the Central Government.
- Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1 and 3

- (c) 3 only
- (d) All of these

13. Consider the following statements relating to Preamble:

1. Preamble was adopted from Government of India Act, 1935.
2. Preamble states the aspiration of constitution for the people of India.
3. Preamble was approved by people of India through referendum.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 1 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2, and 3
14. Who is the ex – officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?
- a) President
 - b) Vice – President
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Governor

15. Vice-President of India is elected

- a. by the people
- b. by the members of state legislature assembly
- c. by the members of the Rajya Sabha
- d. by the members of both the houses of parliament at joint sitting

16. Who discharges the duties of the President in the event of President and Vice- President

Being not available?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Chief Justice of India
- c) The speaker of Loka Sabha
- d) Attorney General of India.

17. The three types of justice referred to in our pre-amble are

- a) Social, economic and political

- b) Economic, international and political
- c) Economic, religious and social
- d) Religious, social and political

18. One of the aims of studying engineering ethics is to

- a. Inspire engineers to acquire in-depth knowledge in their field
- b. Acquire new skills in engineering testing
- c. Stimulate moral imaginations
- d. Make engineers self-confident in discharging their duties.

19. One of the salient features of our constitution is

- a) It is fully rigid
- b) It is fully flexible.
- c) It is partly rigid and partly flexible
- d) It is fully unwritten constitution.

20. Which one of the following directive principles can be described as Gandhian nature?

- a. Providing equal pay for equal work for men and women
- b. workers' participation in management
- c. Organization of village panchayat's as units of self-government
- d) Separation of judiciary from the executive.

21. Which one of the writs is issued to public corporations, public authority or lower Courts, directing them to perform their public duty?

- a. Resolving the disputes between Union and States, and between states
- b. Issuing writs to safeguard the Fundamental Rights of the citizens
- c. Giving advice to the President of India
- d. Implementation of directive principles of state policies.

22. Our constitution was adopted on ----- and came into effect on.....

- a) 26th Nov 1949; 26th Jan 1950
- b) 26th Jan 1949; 26th Jan 1959

b) 26th Feb 1946; 26th Jan 1949

d) 15th Jan 1949; 15th Jan 1950

23. The quorum or minimum number of members required to hold the meetings of either houses of parliament is

a) One – tenth

b) One – fifth

c) One – third

d) One – fourth

24. A person arrested has to be produced before a magistrate within

a) 48 hours

b) 24 hours

c) One week

d) 72 hours

25. Engineers are hired as experts for technical investigations. 'Expert testimony' demands

a) Adequate time for thorough investigation

b) Consulting extensively with the lawyer

b) Objective and unbiased demeanor

d) All of these.

26. According to Aristotle "Constitution " means it is a

a) set of rules and regulations.

b) System administration.

c) the way of life the state has chosen.

d) legal document.

27. In the final form of the constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly, how many articles and schedules were there?

a) 398 Articles and 7 schedules

b) One of the bulkiest Constitution

c) 315 Articles 9 schedules

d) 395 Ariticles 8 schedules.

28. Freedom of the Press in India

- (a) is specifically provided in Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution
- (b) is implied in the wider freedom of expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution
- (c) is guaranteed under the provisions of Article 361A of the Constitution.
- (d) emanates from the operation of the Rule of Law in the country.

29. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj setup?

- (a) Single-tier system of local self government at the village level.
- (b) Two-tier system of local self government at the village and block levels.
- (c) Three-tier system of local self government at the village, block, and district levels.
- (d) Four-tier system of local self government at the village, block, district, and state levels

30. Parliamentary form of government means:

- a) A government which is having bi-lateral system
- b) The president is directly elected by the people
- c) The head of the state is constitutional head and executive powers are vested in Council of Ministers
- d) The real executive power is vested with the President

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