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I / II Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 2009
Constitution of India and Professional Ethics
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
2. For each question, after selecting your answer, **darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
3. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
4. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR sheets** are strictly prohibited.

1. Preamble to the Indian constitution indicates _____
 a) Privileges given to the SC's and ST's.
 b) The power of Government to make laws.
 c) The circumstances under which the constitution can be amended.
 d) The source of the Indian constitution.
2. Fundamental rights are protected by the _____
 a) Civil courts b) Criminal courts c) Supreme court d) None of the above
3. Untouchability is _____
 a) an offence b) Not an offence c) Permissible d) None of these
4. The constitution guarantees Right to practice _____
 a) any profession occupation, trade or business b) Only profession
 c) both a and b d) None of these.
5. An arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within _____ hours of arrest.
 a) 12 b) 24 c) 36 d) 48
6. A person can be detained under Preventive Detention law _____
 a) If the person committed offence against the public.
 b) If a person is likely to cause harm to public.
 c) If a person is insolvent.
 d) If a person is alien enemy.
7. The founding father of the Indian constitution is _____
 a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar b) Gandhiji
 c) Pandit Nehru d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

8. _____ can apply for Habeas corpus writ.
 a) The arrested person only b) Any friend / relative of an arrested person
 c) The Police officer d) None of the above.
9. The Directive principles of State policy _____
 a) can be enforced in any court b) can be enforced in High court
 c) cannot be enforced in any court d) can be enforced only in the Supreme court
10. Uniform Civil code means _____
 a) Uniform civil procedure code
 b) Civil law applicable to all
 c) Common civil law applicable to all
 d) Civil law applicable to Hindu women and Muslim women.
11. Fundamental Rights and Directive principles are _____
 a) Unrelated to each other b) Supplementary and Complementary
 c) Opposite to each other d) None of these
12. The recent Fundamental Duty is _____
 a) duty of a parent or guardian to provide education to his child.
 b) duty to safeguard public property
 c) duty to protect and improve the natural environment.
 d) duty to abide by the constitution.
13. In child labour abolition case the Supreme court has held that the children below the age of _____ years cannot be employed in any hazardous industry.
 a) 16 b) 18 c) 21 d) 14
14. The Directive principles under the Article 46 considered _____ as educationally and economically backward / weaker sections of the society.
 a) Women and children b) Disabled
 c) SC's and ST's and other weaker sections d) None of these.
15. Monuments, places and object of national importance are protected because India is a country with _____
 a) richest population b) lengthiest constitution
 c) rich cultural heritage d) diverse culture
16. Democracy at the grass root level is strengthened by _____
 a) Municipalities b) State legislature
 c) Village Panchayats d) Central Government
17. _____ are the members of the Electoral college for President election
 a) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected M.L.A.'s.
 b) All members of Parliament.
 c) Members of Parliament of Lok Sabha.
 d) Members of Parliament of Rajya Sabha.
18. _____ will be Supreme commander of the defence forces of India.
 a) Prime Minister b) Parliament
 c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court d) The President
19. Following is the occasion the President can impose State emergency.
 a) Failure of the State Government to rule as per constitution.
 b) Failure of the State Government to rule as per Supreme court.
 c) Failure of the State Government to rule as per High court.
 d) Failure of the State Government to rule as per the Governor.

20. If people's representatives participate in the elections, such election is known as _____
 a) Direct election b) Indirect election c) bye election d) None of these.
21. _____ is the powerful House of Parliament.
 a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha c) The President d) The Prime Minister
22. _____ M.P's to Lok Sabha are elected directly by the States.
 a) 544 b) 540 c) 530 d) 500
23. During Emergency the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended for _____ period.
 a) One year b) Six months c) Two years d) Three years
24. The Annual statement of income and expenditure of the Government is known as _____
 a) Agenda b) Catalogue c) Calender d) Budget
25. _____ is the total strength Judges of Supreme court including Chief Justice.
 a) 30 b) 26 c) 35 d) 29
26. _____ years is the retirement age of Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court.
 a) 62 b) 60 c) 65 d) 58
27. _____ Jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme court to give or not to give advices to the President whenever the latter asked on the matter related to public issue.
 a) Original b) Appellate c) Lok adalath d) Advisory.
28. Legislative council is _____
 a) Dissolved after 6 years b) Dissolved after 5 years
 c) Dissolved after 3 years d) Not dissolved.
29. Constitution empowers State Government to make Special Law for _____
 a) Women and Children b) Farmers
 c) Workers working in mines d) Unemployed Youths
30. _____ is not the power of the Chief Minister.
 a) Formation of Government b) Control over minister
 c) Chief advisor to the Governor d) Control over State Judiciary.
31. The Chief Minister remains in power as long as he/she enjoys the confidence of the _____
 a) The Prime Minister b) Governor
 c) State Legislative Assembly d) People of the State.
32. The strength of the Ministers including the Chief Minister shall not exceed _____ % of the total MLA's of state.
 a) 25 b) 30 c) 15 d) 20
33. To become the Judge of the High court, one must be practicing advocate of High court for a period of at least _____ years.
 a) 20 b) 10 c) 15 d) 5
34. The Public Interest Litigation can be entertained by a High Court whenever _____
 a) the public is irresponsible.
 b) the public neglect the Government's interests,
 c) the public interest is under mined.
 d) the public interest becomes personal interest of the High Court.

35. Judicial Review means _____
 a) Reviewing the laws passed by the Legislatures
 b) Examining the actions of the Executives.
 c) Scrutinizing the Lower Court's order.
 d) Supervising the implementation of the Directive principles of State policy.
36. The reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and State Legislature Assemblies for SC's and ST's is contained in _____
 a) Articles 352, 360 b) Articles 356, 359 c) Articles 330, 332 d) None of these.
37. Legally permissible age for marriage of boy and girl is _____ and _____ years.
 a) 21 and 18 b) 16 and 18 c) 25 and 23 d) None of these.
38. Backward classes commission is appointed by the _____
 a) The Prime Minister b) The President
 c) The Governor d) Chief Ministers of all States.
39. National Emergency may be declared under the Article _____
 a) 360 b) 2 c) 352 d) 375
40. Federal constitution means a constitution in which powers are divided between the _____
 a) Center and States b) States only c) People of States. d) None of the above.
41. The new ground of Emergency added in 1978 to Article 352 was _____
 a) War b) External Aggression c) Armed Rebellion d) Internal Disturbance.
42. Patent right is for _____ years.
 a) 10 b) 20 c) 40 d) 100
43. Every citizen of India is eligible to vote in an election after attaining _____ years.
 a) 21 b) 16 c) 25 d) 18
44. Election disputes can be adjudicated only by _____
 a) High court b) Criminal court c) Election commission d) Civil court
45. 42nd Amendment Act came in to force from _____
 a) 1956 b) 1960 c) 1976 d) 1978
46. The Professional Ethics deals with _____
 a) ethical standards accepted by the professional community
 b) legal standards
 c) business aspects
 d) official matters.
47. Is 'fear' impediment or hindrance to responsibility?
 a) No b) Yes to some extent c) Yes and No d) Yes
48. One of the ways of misusing the truth is _____
 a) failure to seek out the truth b) exaggerating the truth
 c) making confused statement d) making totally false statement
49. An author retains copy right on his / her work for _____ years.
 a) 100 b) 75 c) 50 d) 25
50. Conflict of interest _____
 a) creates tension with the employer
 b) corrupts professional Judgement
 c) is an impediment
 d) hampers the progress of the industrial growth.