


6. What does the Art 17 of Indian Constitution say?
 a) Untouchability Abolished
 b) Practicing Untouchability is an offence to the Human Society.
 c) Practicing Untouchability is a punishable crime
 d) All the above
7. The concept of Lok Adalat is mainly to expedite the cases related to _____
 (i) Matrimonial Dispute (ii) Murder (iii) Motor Vehicle Accident (iv) Cases relating Bank
 a) (i) and (iii) b) (iii) and (iv) c) (i), (ii) and (iv) d) (i), (iii) and (iv)
8. In which case Supreme Court determined that the Parliament cannot change the basic structure of the Indian Constitution?
 a) Golak Nath case b) Keshavananda Bharati case
 c) Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India d) DK Basu vs. West Bengal.
9. Which article of the Indian Constitution is Hindi the Official Language
 a) Art 243 b) Art 343 c) Art 223 d) Art 123
10. Which one of the followings are Committees of the Parliament?
 a) Public Accounts Committee b) Estimates Committee
 c) Committee on Public Undertaking d) All of these
11. Indian President cannot exercise his VETO power for
 a) Ordinary Bill
 b) In case of suspensive veto re-passed in the Parliament
 c) Money Bill & New State formation Bill
 d) Both (b) and (c)
12. Protection against Arrest is in the Article No. _____
 a) Art 21 b) Art 22 c) Art 23 d) Art 24
13. The Fundamental Rights available even to the non-citizens are given in Article no. _____
 a) Art 14 & Art 21 b) Art 23 & Art 24 c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
14. Which one of the given Fundamental Rights are available against private persons?
 a) Art 14 b) Art 23 c) Art 20 d) Art 22
15. The Directive Principles of State Policy aims at the establishment of _____
 a) Social Justice b) Welfare State
 c) Socio-Economic Democracy d) All of these
16. Fundamental Duty which occurs in Part IV A of the Constitution suggests Duties and Responsibilities for the
 a) The Govt. of India b) The Citizens of India
 c) The Executive of India d) The Parents of India
17. Which one of the following/s is/are Principle/s of DPSPs?
 a) Forming various Parliamentary Committees b) Framing Foreign Policies
 c) Equal Pay for Equal work d) Conducting Election

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18. National Human Rights Commission serves as _____ mechanism for the enhancement of Human Rights.
- a) Fundamental Rights b) An extra judicial
c) Privately organized d) Defining Fundamental Rights
19. When can Union Govt. send directions for reduction of salaries and allowances of employees under State Government?
- a) During Proclamation of Financial Emergency b) During War Situation
c) If Parliament approves d) Not Possible.
20. The Articles in the Constitution of India that favour the interest of children are _____
- a) Art 24, 45 b) Art 21(A), 24 c) Art 39-e, 38 d) All the above Articles.
21. National Commission for Women and National Human Rights Commissions were set up in the year _____ respectively.
- a) 1992 & 1993 b) 1982 & 1893 c) 1993 & 1992 d) 1982 & 1983
22. Tick out the wrong statement about Panchayat.
- a) Panchayat does not come under the Law of Union Parliament
b) Panchayat works under the Law of Union Parliament
c) Panchayat was created by 73rd Amendment Act
d) A member of Panchayat should be of 21 year of age.
23. In issuing WRITS, which Indian Court/s can issue WRITS both for Legal & Fundamental Rights violations _____?
- a) Both Supreme Court & High Court b) Only Supreme Court
c) High Courts d) Any Session Court in India
24. Indian President's Judicial Power empowers him to exercise the power of _____ when he wants to absolve the offender from the conviction of Crime and Punishment.
- a) Reprieve b) Respite c) Commutation d) Pardon
25. The council of Ministers of the Union Govt. is collectively responsible to _____ and individually responsible to _____.
- a) Prime Minister & Parliament b) House of People & President
c) Parliament & Parliament d) Prime Minister & Cabinet Ministers
26. The administration of the Union Territories is carried on by the _____ of the India through _____, who is responsible to the President alone.
- a) President ; Administrator b) PM , Home Minister
c) Parliament and Judiciary d) President and Governor
27. The total strength of Vidhan Parishad members should not exceed _____ of the total members of Vidhan Sabha.
- a) 1/3rd b) 1/4th c) Total 40 MLC d) No such fixed rule
28. Governor of a State cannot exercise the following power.
- a) Dissolution of Vidhan Parishad b) Adjourn the Legislative Assembly
c) Pardon Death Penalty d) All of these

29. Who is the final authority to interpret the constitution?
 a) Parliament b) WRIT Jurisdiction c) Supreme Court d) President
30. Under Right to life and Personal liberty the following is not included.
 a) Right to good road b) Right to pure drinking water
 c) Right to descent environment d) Right to die
31. Which Amendment Act removed the Right to Property from Fundamental Right to ordinary legal right?
 a) 74th Amendment Act b) 44th Amendment Act
 c) 84th Amendment Act d) 86th Amendment Act
32. Integrity in giving expert testimony requires the Engineers to take cases when they have adequate time for preparation, testify in good conscience, consult extensively with the lawyer along with maintaining _____
 a) an objective and unbiased behavior b) Openness to new information
 c) (a) and (b) d) along with patent infringement
33. Self - Deception is _____ which actually impedes to perform responsibly
 a) due to fear of acknowledging own mistake b) willful lack of self understanding
 c) Personal ambition d) Interpret situation from limited perspective
34. Avoiding blame or "Staying out of Trouble" is the dominant concern in _____ view of responsibility.
 a) Reasonable care view b) Minimalist's care view
 c) Good care view d) (a) & (c)
35. This is one of the aims of studying Engineering Ethics _____
 a) Elicit a sense of responsibility b) Working judiciously
 c) Developing Economic use of resources d) Developing Team spirit.
36.  This pic could be an example of
 a) Copyright b) Patent c) Trademark d) Business Trick
37. Under Abolition of Titles Supreme Court held "What are prohibited under Art 18 are _____"
 a) Caste based titles b) Religion based titles
 c) Hereditary titles of nobility d) Minority titles.
38. In a/an _____ analysis, engineers begin with an initial event (eg. Pipe break in a nuclear plan) and logically reason forward to find out how the safety system can be affected by this failure.
 a) Risk Estimation b) Event Tree c) Cost Estimation d) Fault Tree
39. There are _____ High Courts at the State and Union territory level of India.
 a) Twenty - nine b) Twenty - six c) Twenty - four d) Twenty - 22
40. In case of disqualification of a contestant in election, the Election Commission notifies the _____ of India
 a) Political Party head b) President c) Indian Judiciary d) The Chief Justice
