

8. Under which Article No the speaker can cast vote?
 a) Art 201 during emergency
 b) Art 100 when there is a tie
 c) Art 101 when Quorum is incomplete
 d) Art 200 when there is joint sitting
9. The president does not have the power to _____
 a) Veto a Bill
 b) Dissolve Rajya Sabha
 c) Adjourn Lok Sabha
 d) (b) and (c)
10. President's judicial power includes ____, which absolves the offender from all convictions.
 a) Respite
 b) Respect
 c) Pardon
 d) Commutation
11. Which one among the followings has the constitutional authority to make ordinance?
 a) President and Vice President
 b) President and Governor
 c) President and PM
 d) PM and Chief Minister
12. Proportional Representation by means of single transferable vote is applicable in _____,
 a) The Appointment of a Governor
 b) General Election
 c) Presidential election
 d) The nomination of members in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
13. The Governor can nominate max _____ members of the total no MLCs in the Upper House of the state.
 a) One-fourth
 b) One fifth
 c) One-Sixth
 d) One-Twelfth
14. The Governor's pardoning power is not applicable in case of _____.
 a) Court Martial
 b) Court Martial and Death Penalty
 c) Life imprisonment
 d) Conviction of Infanticide
15. Tick out the incorrect statement about the directive principles of state policy,
 a) It is enforceable through court
 b) It is the duty of the Govt. to apply DPSP in making law.
 c) DPSPs impose certain obligation on the union and state Govt.
 d) DPSPs constitute a very comprehensive social, economic and political programme for modern economic state.
16. Which one of the followings comes under Gandhian Principle?
 a) Organizing village Panchayat
 b) Prohibition of Liquor consumption
 c) Organizing agriculture and animal husbandry
 d) All the above
17. Promotion of International peace and security comes under '_____
 a) Fundamental Duty
 b) DPSPs
 c) Fundamental Rights
 d) The control of President
18. Which Article of the constitution prohibits cow slaughter?
 a) Art 38
 b) Art 42
 c) Art 48
 d) Art 49
19. The constitution of India was adopted on '_____' and enforced on '_____
 a) 26-1-1947 And 26-11-1949
 b) 16-8-1940 And 26-1-1952
 c) 26-11-1949 And 26-1-1950
 d) 31-12-1949 And 26-1-1949
20. Preamble is a faithful '_____
 a) Reflection of Nehruji's objective resolution
 b) Statement of Mahatma Gandhi
 c) Creation of 1st constitutional Amendment
 d) All the above
21. The territory of India is defined in Art '_____
 a) Art 1
 b) Art 2
 c) Art 3
 d) Art 4
22. A person arrested should be produced before the Magistrate within '_____' of arrest.
 a) 48 hours
 b) One week
 c) 72 hours
 d) 24 hours
23. To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India is a '_____
 a) A fundamental duty
 b) A Principle in DPSP
 c) A fundamental right
 d) An objective of the preamble

24. Under which fundamental right, right to speech and expression is ensured?
a) Right to equality b) Right to Freedom c) Right to life d) Right against Exploitation
25. Which articles of the constitution protect the rights of the convicted?
a) Art 14 & Art 16 b) Art 16 & Art 18 c) Art 18 & Art 20 d) Art 20 & Art 22
26. "Compelling a person to live in sub-human condition" amounts to violation of '_____'
a) Right against exploitation b) Violation of Art 21
c) Right to life d) Prohibition of Discrimination
27. Reasonable restriction can be imposed on our freedom of movement on the ground of '_____'
a) In the interest of Gen Public b) Sovereignty and Integrity of the nation
c) Public Morality d) In the interest of general public and protection of scheduled tribe
28. A foreign tourist in India '_____'
a) Cannot move anywhere in India b) Has right to religion
c) Has equal protection of law d) All the above.
29. Parliament holds the right to remove _____
a) President b) Election commissioner c) Judges of Supreme Court d) All the above
30. The MPs of Raya Sabha are elected by the '_____' for a fixed period of '_____' years.
a) MPs of Lok Sabha ; 5 years b) MLAs of Vidhan Sabha ; 6 years
c) Elected MPs of Lok Sabha ; 5 years d) Elected MLAs of Vidhan Sabha ; 3 years
31. By which fundamental Right our all the other fundamental Rights are protected?
a) Equality before law b) Right against exploitation
c) Right to constitutional remedy d) Right to life
32. Under which category of Amendment Procedure the 29th state like 'Telengana' can be created.
a) Amendment through simple majority b) Amendment through special majority
c) Amendment through special majority with ratification of half of the states
d) All the above
33. An ordinary Bill can be initiated in either house of the parliament by _____
a) A minister only b) An MP if he is a minister
c) An ordinary citizen with the support from minister
d) Any ordinary person OR an MP OR by any minister.
34. Find out the wrong statement for the state Legislative council. In a Bi-Cameral state legislature, 'Legislative Council's power is limited to _____
a) To assent the Bill passed in Vidhan Sabha b) Delay the Bill max. for three months.
c) End of life of the bill with negative votes d) Delay the Money Bill for fourteen days
35. National commission for women was set up in the year _____ and it also _____
a) 1951, 4th July; includes minorities b) 31st Jan 1992; enjoys the status of civil court
c) 6th June 1976; enjoys the status of an NGO d) May 1st 2005; is a self governing body
36. Art 164 provides special provision of a Minister-in-charge for tribal welfare in the states of _____
a) Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttaranchal b) West Bengal, Andaman Islands, Goa
c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa d) Jammu & Kashmir & Maharashtra
37. The schedule castes and schedule tribes are to be identified by the _____
a) Ruling political parties b) Governors of the respective states
c) President in consultation with Government
d) President in consultation with the Governors of the respective states.
38. Seats are reserved in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha as ordained by Art ____ and Art ____.
a) Art 330 & Art 332 b) Art 340 & Art 340 c) Art 350 & Art 352 d) Art 320 & Art 322

39. Under what circumstances the life of Lok Sabha can be extended by one year?
 a) In the exercise of President's special power
 b) If the opposition political parties unwilling to contest in the election
 c) When national emergency is proclaimed under Art 352
 d) No such provision in the constitution
40. Election commission is a _____ Body and the term of election commissioner is _____ years OR _____ years of age whichever earlier.
 a) Uni-member body; 4 years OR 62 years b) Bi-member body; 5 years OR 64 years
 c) Multi-member body; 6 years OR 65 years d) Constitutional body; 5 years OR 60 years
41. The subject-matter of legislation is divided between the centre and state under _____ heads. They are _____.
 a) 2 heads ; List of Supreme Court and High Court.
 b) 2 heads ; Sarkaria Commission and Human Resource Dept.
 c) 3 heads ; Union list, State List and Concurrent List.
 d) 4 heads ; Union Parliament, State Legislature, SC and HC.
42. Revealing confidential information / sharing proprietary information of one company with others, amounts to _____
 a) Violation of patent right b) Misusing the truth c) Breach of trust d) Criminal breach of trust
43. Because of Engineers _____ they cannot raise their eyes from their perfect world of science and technical expertise and fail to look around to understand the larger implication of what they are doing.
 a) Ignorance b) Ego Centric Tendencies c) Microscopic vision d) Self interest
44. Reasonable care view of responsibility is concerned with _____
 a) The concept of doing work above and beyond the call of duty
 b) Doing work to avoid blame and stay out of trouble
 c) A strong we feeling d) The people who are at the risk of being harmed.
45. An event tree diagram is used to find out logically _____
 a) The relationship between pipe break and to what extent the safety system can be affected in a nuclear plant.
 b) Why the automobile did not take the start.
 c) The number of deviances in safely approach. d) What leads to Engineer's dishonesty
46. Engineering code of Ethics holds paramount _____
 a) The liability of Engineers b) The risk factors of the engineers
 c) The safety, health and welfare of public d) The moral imagination of engineers
47. An engineer can abuse client-professional confidentiality in two ways. First, "breaking confidentially when not warranted" The other one is '_____
 a) Giving expert testimony with poor knowledge
 b) Refuse to break confidentiality when higher obligation to public requires it.
 c) Engineers take risk d) By conflicting interest
48. Using others intellectual property and passing it off as if it is his own is called '_____' in professional ethics.
 a) Plagiarizing b) Forging c) Cooking d) Trimming
49. Aims of studying engineering ethics is to _____
 a) Recognizing ethical issues b) Learn to shift responsibility
 c) Establish professional relationship d) All the above
50. Which of the following WRITS can be issued to inferior courts:
 a) Writ of PROHIBITION b) Writ of Mandamus c) Writ of CERTIORARI d) All the above
