

7. Which one of the following freedom, enshrined in article 19 of the constitution has since been abolished?
- Freedom of assemble peacefully with arms
 - Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property
 - Freedom to carry on any profession, occupation, trade (or) business
 - Freedom to reside and settle in any parts of the country
8. Who has been vested with the power to decide whether the restriction imposed on the fundamental rights of Indian citizens are reasonable (or) not?
- The parliament
 - The President
 - The courts
 - None of these
9. Which of the following writs literally means you may have the body?
- Habeas corpus
 - Mandamus
 - Quo-Waranto
 - Certiorari
10. Article 21 protects
- life only
 - liberty only
 - life and personal liberty
 - None of these
11. A person can move the Supreme Court directly in the event of violation of fundamental rights under.
- Article 19
 - Article 32
 - Article 21
 - Article 34
12. Under the Indian Constitution the responsibility for the enforcement of fundamental rights rests with
- The High Courts
 - All the courts
 - The Supreme Court
 - Both (a) and (c)
13. Which are the following directive principles reflects social ideology?
- To provide adequate means of livelihood to all
 - To prevent concentration of wealth and means of production and to ensure equitable distribution of wealth and material resources
 - To ensure a decent standard of living and leisure for all workers
 - All of these
14. Under the directive principles of state policy and state is expected to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of
- 14 years
 - 18 years
 - 15 years
 - 16 years
15. In which part of the constitution does the concept of welfare state find elaboration?
- Preamble
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Directive principles of state policy
 - All of these
16. Which one of the following article of the directive principles of the state policy deals with the promotion of International peace and security?
- 51
 - 48A
 - 43A
 - 41

17. The Supreme Court tenders advice to the president on a matter of law (or) fact
a) On its own
b) Only if he seeks such advice
c) Only if the matter relates to fundamental rights of citizens
d) Only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country.
18. President of India has the right to nominate _____ members to Rajya Sabha
a) 12
b) 20
c) 15
d) 10
19. 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
20. The constitution has vested the executive power of the union government in
a) The President
b) The Prime Minister
c) The council of ministers
d) All of these
21. In the event of the death (or) resignation of the president, the vice president discharges the duties of the office of president.
a) For the rest of the term
b) for a maximum period of one year
c) for a maximum period of six months
d) for a maximum period of four months
22. The Vice President of India is
a) Directly elected by the people
b) Elected by the same electoral college which elects the president
c) Elected by the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at a joint sitting
d) Elected by members of Rajya Sabha alone
23. The Rajya Sabha which is the upper house of the parliament, has a maximum of
a) 250 members
b) 225 members
c) 330 members
d) 350 members
24. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house but
a) One-third of its members retires every two years
b) One-half of its members retires every three years
c) One-fifth of its members retires every one year
d) One-half of its members retires every two years
25. The minimum age at which a person can be appointed as prime minister of India is
a) 21 years
b) 25 years
c) 30 years
d) 35 years
26. The president can proclaim national emergency only on the written advice of
a) The Prime Minister
b) The Union cabinet
c) The Chief Justice of India
d) The speaker of Lok Sabha

27. An ordinance promulgated by the president remains in force for :
- Six months from the date of issue
 - Six weeks from the date of issue
 - Six weeks after the commencement of next session of parliament
 - Six months after the commencement of the next session of parliament
28. The quorum (or) minimum number of members required to held the meetings of either houses of parliament is
- One-Tenth
 - One-Fifth
 - One-Third
 - One-Fourth
29. What is the minimum age in years for becoming M.P at LS and RS?
- 25 and 30
 - 30 and 25
 - 18 and 25
 - 25 and 18
30. Legal equality under the Indian constitution implies that:
- The state cannot enact different laws for different groups of people
 - Every body is equal before law
 - To an inferior court to stop proceedings in a particular case
 - To the lower court to transfer a case pending before it to the superior court of trial
31. The difference between the two houses of parliament are resolved through
- A joint session of the two houses
 - Mediatory efforts of the officers of the two houses
 - A joint committee of the two houses, specially constituted for this purpose
 - The mediation of minister for parliamentary affairs
32. Which of the following bill can be introduced in the parliament only with the prior approval of the president?
- Money Bill
 - Bill pertaining to impeachment of president
 - Bill pertaining to powers of Supreme Court
 - All of these
33. In the event of the death (or) resignation of the governor, the duties of his office are discharged by
- The Chief Justice of the High Court
 - The Chief Minister
 - Speaker of Legislative Assembly
 - None of these
34. Can a person acts as governor of more than one state?
- Yes
 - Only for a period of six months
 - No
 - Only for a period of one year
35. Who of the following is the executive head of a state?
- The Chief Minister
 - The Governor
 - The President
 - None of these
36. The ordinance issued by the Governor are subjected to approval by:
- The President
 - The state council of Ministers
 - The State Legislature
 - None of these
37. The states were recognized on linguistic basis in
- 1947
 - 1951
 - 1956
 - 1966

38. The Governor of a state can issue ordinances :
- Only in the event of breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state
 - Only when the chief minister asks him to do so
 - Only during the recess of the state legislature
 - Only after taking formal approval of the President
39. Memberships of legislature assembly can vary between
- 40-500
 - 60-500
 - 50-400
 - 60-300
40. Bicameral means presence of _____ in the state
- Half house
 - One house
 - Two houses
 - No house
41. Annual statement of income and expenditure of the government is known as
- Agenda
 - Catalogue
 - Calendar
 - Budget
42. The Election Commission consists of _____ members
- 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
43. What is the maximum age for election to the office of the President?
- 65
 - 70
 - 75
 - No age limit
44. The town and city municipality members enjoys a term of ____ years
- 4
 - 6
 - 3
 - 5
45. The value of a vote of a members of parliament for election of the president of India is determined by dividing the :
- Total population of the country as per the latest census by the number of loksabha members
 - Total population of the country
 - The total value of votes of members of all the state legislative assemblies by the elected members of the two houses of parliament
 - None of these
46. Corrupt professional judgement leads to :
- Integrity in R and D
 - Reliability
 - Conflict of interest
 - None of these
47. Engineering profession is considered to be like a building its foundation is
- Hard and sincere work
 - Expert engineering knowledge and skill
 - Sound common sense and expert knowledge
 - Honestly
48. Engineering ethics is a
- Preventive ethics
 - Natural ethics
 - Technical ethics
 - Both a and b
49. Stealing of intellectual property means
- Cooking
 - Forging
 - Plagiarism
 - Symbols
50. The formulae of soft drink is an example of
- Copy right
 - Trade secret
 - Patent
 - None of these
