

---

## QUESTION BANK AND SOLUTIONS

### MODULE 1

#### UNIT I

1. The Indian constitution is
  - a) Based on conventions.
  - b) A brief document.
  - c) An evolved constitution.
  - d) **Written and bulky document.**

(Jan 2015)
2. The constituent assembly adopted the Indian constitution on
  - a) August 15, 1947.
  - b) November 26, 1949.
  - c) **January 26, 1950.**
  - d) January 26, 1948.

(Jan 2015)
3. The government of India Act 1935 provided for
  - a) Diarchy at the center.
  - b) Establishment of federal court.
  - c) Provincial autonomy.
  - d) **All of the above.**

(Jan 2015)
4. India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic. This expression occurs in
  - a) Fundamental rights.
  - b) Citizenship.
  - c) **Preamble**
  - d) Directive principles.

(Jan 2015)
5. The ultimate source of authority in India
  - a) **The people.**
  - b) The government.
  - c) The constitution.
  - d) The parliament.

(Jan 2015)
6. The constitution of India declares India as
  - a) A unitary state.
  - b) A federation
  - c) A quasi-federal state
  - d) **A union of states.**

(Jan 2015)

7. The constitution of India is
- Unitary in form but federal in spirit.**
  - Unitary with strong federal bias.
  - Is full of strong unitary features.
  - Federal in form but unitary in spirit.
- (Jan 2015)
8. The President of the constituent assembly of India was
- Pandith Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.**
  - Mahathma Mohandas K Gandhi.
  - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- (Jan 2016)
9. In the Indian constitution, the fundamental rights
- Were added by the first amendment.
  - Were added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment.
  - Formed a part of the original constitution.**
  - None of the above.
- (Jan 2016)
10. The fundamental rights granted by the Indian constitution to its citizens cannot be suspended
- Except by an order of the President during national emergency.**
  - Except through an order of the President during war.
  - Except by an order of the Supreme Court.
  - Under any circumstances.
- (Jan 2016)
11. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right?
- Right to liberty.
  - Right to equality.
  - Right to freedom of religion.
  - Right to property.**
- (Jan 2016)
12. The constitution of India says 'untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited. This is provided under
- Right to equality.**
  - Right to liberty.
  - Right against exploitation.
  - Right to constitutional remedies.
- (Jan 2016)
13. The basic feature of the Indian Constitution is found in
- a) Fundamental Rights b) Fundamental Duties c) **Preamble** d) DPSP
- (June 2015)

14. Original constitution classified fundamental rights into seven categories but now there are,  
a) Eight      **b) Six**      c) Regrouped into social, economic and political      d) Five

(June 2015)

15. Writ of prohibition cannot be issued against the :  
a) Judicial functions      b) Legislative functions  
c) Acts of lower courts      d) Quasi - Judicial functions

(June 2015)

16. According to 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment of 1978 the right to property was emitted as a fundamental right and made it a

- a) Social right      **b) Legal right**      c) Universal right      d) None of these

(June 2015)

17. Our constitution prohibits :

- a) Untouchability**      b) Freedom      c) Liquor      d) Politics

(June 2015)

18. The phrase economic justice is found in,  
a) Fundamental rights and fundamental duties.  
**b) Preamble and Directive principles of state policy**  
c) Fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy  
d) Fundamental rights and fundamental duties.

(June 2015)

19. How many subjects are there in the central, state and concurrent list:

- a) 97, 66 and 47**      b) 47, 66 and 98  
c) 97, 47 and 65      d) 47, 96 and 55

(June 2015)

20. Right to primary education is a

- a) Directive principle      **b) Fundamental right**  
c) Fundamental duty      d) None of the above

(Jan 2016)

21. Chairman of the constitution drafting committee was,

- a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**      b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
c) Jagajeevan ram      d) Jawaharlal Nehru

(Jan 2016)

22. Right to equality under article 14 means

- a) Treating all people equally**  
b) Equality among equals and not equality among unequals  
c) Upliftment of S.C.'s and S.T.'s and backward class people  
d) None of the above

(Jan 2016)

23. This is not the right of the arrested person

- a) To inform him the ground of his arrest      b) To consult his lawyer  
**c) To produce before the magistrate immediately**  
d) To produce before the magistrate within 24 hours

(Jan 2016)

24. Total number of articles in Indian constitution is  
a) 397                      b) **395**                      c) 400                      d) 445  
(June 2016, June 2014)
25. The preamble of the constitution declared India as  
a) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic    .b) Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic  
c) **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**    d) Sovereign, Republic  
(Jan 2015)
26. Which one of the following writs is issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person.  
a) **Habeas corpus**    b) Mandamus    c) Certiorari    d) Quo-Warranto  
(June 2016)
27. Right to cultural and educational rights implies  
a. Provision of free and compulsory education  
b) Special assistance to backward classes to educate them  
c) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government  
d) **Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice**  
(June 2016)
28. Our constitution was adopted on    and came into effect on    .  
a) **26<sup>m</sup> Nov 1949; 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1950**    b) 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1949; 26<sup>m</sup> Jan 1959  
c) 26<sup>th</sup> Feb 1946; 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1949 d) 15<sup>th</sup> Jan 1949; 15<sup>th</sup> Jan 1950  
(June 2016)
29. A person arrested has to be produced before magistrate within  
a) 48 hours    b) **24 hours**    c) One week    d) 72 hours  
(June 2016, June 2014)
30. 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) None of these.  
(June 2016, June 2014)
31. Writ is an order issued by HC or SC for    of our fundamental rights.  
a) **Enforcement**    b) Encroachment    c) Endangering    d) Dissolving  
(June 2016)
32. Right against exploitation seeks to protect the weaker sections of the society by  
a) Giving equal pay for equal work for men and women  
b) **Prohibiting human trafficking and Begar**  
c) Providing compulsory education for children below the age of 14 yrs  
d) None of these  
(June 2016, June 2014)
33. 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) Pt. Jawaharlai Nehru & M.K.Gandhi  
d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel & Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(June 2016)

34. According to \_\_\_\_\_ , "Constitution" means, the system of fundamental political Institutions or an autobiography of power relationship.

- a) G.C. Lewis  
 c) Wade & Philips  
 b) **Herman Fimer**  
 d) None of these.

(June 2016)

35. The objective of the Constitution is to establish \_\_\_\_\_

- a) a Sovereign State  
 c) **a Sovereign Socialist, Secular. Democratic & Republic Govt.**  
 b) Democratic form of Govt.  
 d) None of these.

(June 2016)

36. Fundamental Rights are available against \_\_\_\_\_

- a) the action of the state  
 c) **the action of both state & private individual**  
 b) the action of the Private individual  
 d) None of these.

(June 2016)

37. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- a) Right to constitutional remedies  
 c) Right to freedom  
 b) Right to freedom of religion  
 d) **Right to property**

(June 2016)

38. In case of an illegal detention of a person, normally the court issues \_\_\_\_\_ writ.

- a) Mandamus  
 c) **Habeas corpus**  
 b) Quo - warranto,  
 d) Certiorari

(June 2016)

39. Which one of the following Article is known as heart and soul of the constitution?

- a) Article-19  
 b), **Article -32**  
 c) Article-21  
 d) Article-22

(June 2016)

## UNIT II

1. 'Secular' means

- a) Full authority of Government to legislate on its people  
 b) No King or Queen, President is head of state  
 c) **Treating all religions equally**  
 d) Peoples' Government

(June 2016)

2. The act of 1935 abolished

- a) Diarchy at the center  
 c) Provincial autonomy  
 b) **Diarchy in the provinces**  
 d) All the above

(June 2015)

3. Diarchy means a system of  
a) Double government      b) Responsible government  
c) Bureaucratic government      d) **All the above**  
**(June 2015)**
4. The cabinet mission came to India in  
a) 1944      b) 1945      c) **1946**      d) 1943  
**(June 2015)**
5. The constituent assembly of India started its work in 1946 and completed its work in  
a) **Nov 1949**      b) Jan 1949      c) Dec 1948      d) Jan 1950  
**(June 2015)**
6. The constituent assembly on Aug 29, 1947 appointed a drafting committee under the chairmanship of  
a) **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**      b) Sri. Sardar Patel.  
c) Sri. B. G. Tilak      d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru  
**(June 2015)**
7. Which of the following words were added to the preamble of the Indian constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment?  
a) Secular      b) Socialist      c) Integrity      d) **All the above.**  
**(June 2015)**
8. Which of the following writ is issued by the Supreme Court if it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled?  
a) Habeas corpus      b) Prohibition      c) Certiorari      d) **Quo warranto**  
**(June 2015, June 2014)**
9. Under the Indian Constitution, the subjects of administration have been divided into  
a) Two lists      b) **Three lists**      c) Four lists      d) Five lists  
**(June 2015, June 2014)**
10. The famous Dandi March done by Mahatma Gandhiji was against  
a) British Rule      b) Untouchability      c) Sati System      d) **Salt Tax**  
**(June 2015)**
11. The Indian constitution came into force on  
a) 26.11.1949      b) **26.01.1950**      c) 15.08.1947      d) 26.12.1950  
**(June 2015)**
12. The Preamble of the Constitution of India has been amended so far  
a) Four times      b) Thrice      c) Twice      d) **Once**  
**(June 2015)**
13. A state which does not promote or interfere in the affairs of religion is referred to as  
a) Socialist      b) Democratic      c) **Secular**      d) Fundamental rights  
**(June 2015)**

14. Minority may be

- a) Regional or National                      **b) Linguistic or Religious**  
 c) National or Racial                         d) Racial or Regional

(June 2015)

15. Which one is not a fundamental right?

- a) Right against exploitation            **b) Right to strike**  
 b) Right to freedom of religion         d) Right to equality

(June 2015)

16. The Phrase 'Economic Justice' is found in

- a) Preamble and Fundamental Rights**  
 b) Preamble and Directive Principles  
 c) Fundamental Rights and Duties  
 d) Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties

(June 2015)

17. In the Indian constitution, the fundamental rights

- a) were added by the first amendment            **b) formed part of the original constitution**  
 c) were added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment         d) were added by the 24<sup>th</sup> amendment

(June 2014)

18. Right to religion is not subject to

- a) public order            b) public morality         c) public welfare         **d) public health**

(June 2014)

19. Article 19 provides

- a) Seven freedoms    b) Five freedoms         c) Two freedoms         **d) Six freedoms**

(June 2014)

20. Equality before law permits

- a) Legislation based on race, religion, caste sex and place of birth  
**b) Legislation classification and prohibits class legislation**  
 c) Class legislation and prohibits legislature classification  
 d) Legislative classification based on caste but prohibits class legislation based on religion.

(June 2014)

21. Match the following :

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| i) Right to equality                        | a) Article - 17                       |
| ii) Abolition of Untouchability             | b) Article- 14                        |
| iii) Freedom of Assembly                    | c) Article - 19( 1) (d)               |
| iv) Freedom of movement                     | d) Article - 19(1) (b)                |
| a) i - d , ii - c , iii - a , iv - b        | b) i - a , ii - d . iii - b , iv - c  |
| <b>c) i - b , ii - a , iii - d , iv - c</b> | d) i - d , ii - b . iii - c , iv - a. |

(June 2016)

22. The right Guaranteed under Article - 19 will be suspended only when a proclamation of

emergency is declared on the ground of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **External aggression**
- b) Armed rebellion
- c) Internal aggression
- d) None of these

(June 2016)

## MODULE 2

### UNIT III

1. The main purpose of including directive principles of state policy in the constitution of India is

- a) To check the arbitrary action of the government.
- b) To establish a secular state.
- c) **To establish a welfare state.**
- d) To provide opportunities for the development

(Jan 2015)

2. Fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution by the

- a) **42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976.**
- b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978.
- c) 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1980.
- d) 46<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1982.

(Jan 2015)

3. This is not a directive principle,

- a) Uniform civil code
- b) **Workers participation in management**
- c) Minimum wage
- d) Prohibition of slaughtering of cows and calves

(June 2015)

4. This is not a fundamental duty

- a) Respect to national flag and national anthem
- b) Safeguard public property
- c) **Respect to elders and teachers**
- d) Renounces the practices insulting to the dignity of women

(June 2015)

5. The main objectives of directive principles are

- a) Establish political democracy in the country
- b) **Establish social and economic democracy in the country**
- c) Raise the moral and ethical standard of people
- d) Establish a police state in the country

(June 2015)

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

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

(June 2016)



7. Directive principles of state policies are  
a) Non-justiciable    **b) Justiciable**    c) Only some are justiciable    d) None  
(June 2016)
8. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty?  
a) To protect and improve natural environment  
b) To develop scientific temper  
c) To abide by the constitution  
d) **To secure a uniform civil code applicable to the entire country**  
(June 2016)
9. 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  
(June 2016)
10. To respect the National Flag and National Anthem is a  
a)- **Fundamental duty of every citizen**    b) Fundamental right of every citizen  
c) Directive principle of the state    d) None of these  
(June 2015)
11. Fundamental duties under the Indian Constitution are provided by  
a) An order of the President    b) An order of the Supreme Court  
c) **An amendment to the Constitution**    d) A legislation by the Parliament
12. The Directive principles of State Policies are  
a) **Social Rights**    b) Fundamental Rights  
c) Constitutional Rights    d) **Directive Principles of State**  
(June 2015)
13. This is not a fundamental duty  
a) To develop scientific temper  
b) To protect natural environment  
c) **Not to indulge in corrupt practice**  
d) To abide by the constitution  
(June 2015)
14. The directive principles of the state policy do not direct the state to endeavour to protect  
a) Environment    b) the objects of artistic interest of National importance  
c) Forest    **d) the interest of minorities**  
(June 2014)
15. This is not a fundamental duty  
a) Respect to National Flag and National Anthem    b) Safeguard public property  
c) **Respect to elders and teachers**    d) Renounce the practices insulting the dignity of women  
(June 2014)
16. Directive principles come under \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution  
a) Part-II    b) Part-III    **c) Part -IV**    d) Part I

---

(June 2014)

17. The President of India may from time to time

- a) Dissolve the Rajya Sabha.
- b) Adjourn the Rajya Sabha.
- c) **Dissolve the Lok Sabha.**
- d) Adjourn the Lok Sabha

(Jan 2015)

18. Presidents rule can be imposed in the states

- a) a) During the national emergency. b) During general elections.
- c) **On failure of the constitutional machinery in a state.**
- d) All of the above

(Jan 2015)

19. The minimum age prescribed for the membership of the Rajya Sabha is

- a) 25 years.
- b) **30 years.**
- c) 35 years.
- d) 40 years.

(Jan 2015)

20. Which of the following is not done by the President?

- a) Prorogation of the houses of parliament.
- b) Summoning the houses of parliament to meet.
- c) **Adjournment of the houses of parliament.**
- d) Dissolving the Lok Sabha.

(Jan 2015)

21. No person can contest elections for the membership of the Lok Sabha unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of

- a) 21 years.
- b) 22 years.
- c) 24 years.
- d) **25 years.**

(Jan 2015)

22. The ministers of the union cabinet are answerable to

- a) **The Prime Minister.**
- b) The Lok Sabha.
- c) The President.
- d) The Vice-President.

(Jan 2015)

23. The executive power of the state is vested in

- a) **The Governor.**
- b) The state Legislature.
- c) The Chief Minister.
- d) None of the above.

(Jan 2015)

24. The speaker of the Lok Sabha
- Is appointed by the President.
  - Is elected by the members of the Parliament.
  - Is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha.**
  - None of the above.

(Jan 2015, June 2014)

25. Which of the following is the guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens?
- The Supreme Court.**
  - The President.
  - The Parliament.
  - The Lok Sabha.

(Jan 2015)

26. The President of India has power to issue ordinances when
- There is a national emergency.
  - The Lok Sabha has been dissolved.
  - The Government wants immediate legislation.
  - The Parliament is not in session.**

(Jan 2015)

27. The Indian judiciary is a
- Highest law-making body.**
  - Single and integrated judicial system.
  - Dependent judicial system.
  - None of the above.

(Jan 2015)

28. Which of the following falls under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
- Disputes relating to the civil matters.
  - Disputes relating to the criminal matters.
  - Disputes between two citizens belonging to two different states.
  - Disputes between the two states of the Indian union.**

(Jan 2015)

29. The Supreme Court of India can review
- Its own orders or judgments.
  - The orders issued by the executive.
  - The laws passed by the legislature.
  - Both (a) and (b).**

(Jan 2015)

30. All the union ministers sail and swim together. The entire ministry has to resign if it loses the confidence of the
- President of India.
  - Lok Sabha.**
  - Rajya Sabha.
  - None of the above.

(Jan 2015)

31. The ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President which infact means during the pleasure of
- The Parliament.
  - The Lok Sabha.
  - The Prime Minister.**
  - None of the above.

(Jan 2015)

32. Which of the following contains largest number of subjects?
- State list.
  - Concurrent list.
  - Union list.**
  - None of these

(Jan 2015)

33. An integral part of the Parliament is
- The President of India.**
  - The Chief Justice of India.
  - The Prime Minister of India.
  - The Election Commissioner.

(Jan 2015)

34. — of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire
- Every year.
  - Every two years.**
  - Every three years.
  - None of the above.

(Jan 2015)

35. Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court hold office until they attain the age of
- 50 years.
  - 55 years.
  - 60 years.
  - 65 years.**

(Jan 2015)

36. A person to be appointed as Prime Minister
- Should be a member of Lok Sabha**
  - Should be a member of Rajya Sabha
  - Should become member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha within six months
  - Should be a post graduate

(June 2015)

37. Rajya Sabha has a term of
- a) 5 years                      **b) 6 years**                      c) Permanent body                      d) 4 years

(June 2015)

38. To become a Judge of Supreme Court

- a) He must be a distinguished jurist
- b) He must be a judge of High Court for at least 5 years
- c) He must have served at least 10 years in any High Court
- d) **One among above option is sufficient**

(June 2015)

39. There is a provision for impeachment of

- a) Governor
- b) Vice President
- c) **President**
- d) Judges of the Supreme Court and high court

(June 2015)

40. 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

(June 2016)

41. 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 states
- d) **Speaker of Lok Sabha**

(June 2016)

42. 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

(June 2016, June 2014)

43. 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.**

(June 2016)

47. President can be removed by impeachment procedure on the ground of violating the constitution by

- a) Supreme court
- b) LS only
- c) **Both the houses of Parliament**
- d) High court

(June 2016)

48. Which of the following confers upon the citizens, the right to approach a court of law for the protection and restoration of fundamental rights?

- a) **Right to constituent remedies**
- b) Right against exploitation.
- c) Right to equality
- d) Right to liberty

(Jan 2016)

49. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) Parliament cannot amend fundamental rights
- b) **Parliament can amend fundamental rights**
- c) Only President can ask the parliament not to amend a particular fundamental right
- d) Only President can issue orders to amend fundamental rights

(Jan 2016)

50. A citizen's fundamental rights are protected
- By the executive when the citizen brings the issue before it
  - Automatically by the Supreme Court**
  - When the citizen approaches the court for a remedy
  - By parliament when the issue is brought before it by the executive

(Jan 2016)

**UNIT IV**

1. A bill presented in the parliament becomes an act after
- It is passed by both the houses
  - The Prime Minister has signed it
  - The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of union parliament
  - The President has given his assent**

(Jan 2016)

2. Which of the following shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha?
- Union budget
  - A money bill
  - A constitutional amendment
  - None of the above**

(Jan 2016)

3. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Rajya Sabha unless he is
- Not less than 21 years of age
  - Not less than 35 years of age**
  - Not less than 30 years of age
  - Not less than 25 years of age

(Jan 2016)

4. The seat of a member of parliament may be declared vacant, if he is, without the permission of the house absent from the meeting of that house for a period of
- 40 days
  - 60 days
  - 90 days**
  - 25 days

(Jan 2016)

5. The President of India is elected indirectly by an electoral college, which of the following is not included in such Electoral College?

- Elected members of assemblies of the union territories**
- Elected members of Lok Sabha
- Elected members of Rajya Sabha
- Elected members of the legislative assemblies of states

(Jan 2016)

6. The Rajya Sabha from amongst its own members elects
- Its speaker
  - Its deputy speaker
  - Its chairman
  - Its deputy chairman**

(Jan 2016)

7. According to the Indian constitution, the executive power of the union is vested with
- The Parliament
  - The Prime Minister
  - The President**
  - The Vice-President

(Jan 2016)

8. The President of India
- Can address either house of the parliament
  - Can dissolve the Lok Sabha
  - Can promulgate ordinance during the recess of parliament
  - All the above**

(Jan 2016)

9. No person shall be eligible for the election as President of India unless he is
- A member of the Rajya Sabha
  - Qualified for election to the Lok Sabha**
  - A member of the Lok Sabha
  - Qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha.

(Jan 2016)

10. The President of India has power to issue ordinances when
- The parliament is not in session**
  - The Government wants immediate legislation
  -

- The Lok Sabha has been dissolved d) There is a national emergency  
(Jan 2016)
11. Which of the following administers oath of office to the President of India?  
a) The Vice-President      b) The Prime Minister  
c) The speaker of Lok Sabha **d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**  
(Jan 2016)
12. The President of India is  
a) Nominated b) Appointed      c) Selected **d) Elected**  
(Jan 2016)
13. After having been passed by both the houses of parliament when a non money bill is presented to the President for his assent, he may  
a) Sign it      b) Return the bill for reconsideration  
c) With hold it **d) All the above.**  
(Jan 2016)
14. Which of the following can issue ordinances during the recess of parliament?  
a) The deputy speaker of Lok Sabha      b) The Minister of parliamentary affairs.  
c) The Prime Minister      **d) The President**  
(Jan 2016)
15. Chief Justice or other judges of the Supreme Court after their retirement or removal are not eligible to practice in  
a) Any court other than Supreme Court      b) Any court in India or outside India  
**c) Any court or before any authority within the territory of India**  
d) Any courts other than the state High Courts  
(Jan 2016)
16. Which of the following administers oath of the office and secrecy to the Ministers in a state?  
a) The Chief Justice of High Court      b) Senior judge of High Court  
**c) The Governor**      d) The Chief Minister of the state  
(June 2015)
17. The salary of the judges of High Court is charged on  
**a) The consolidated fund of India**      b) The contingency fund of India  
c) The contingency fund of state      d) The consolidated fund of the slate  
(June 2015)
18. According to the marriage act of 1954, the age is fixed at 21 years for men and for women for getting married :  
**a) 18 years**      b) 19 years      c) 20 years      d) 14 years  
(June 2015)
19. Which of the following has the power of judicial review?  
a) High courts      b) District courts      c) Supreme court      **d) All the above**  
(June 2015)
20. Which of the following is not one of the three organs of the Union / State?  
a) Executive **b) Press**      c) Judiciary      d) Legislative  
(June 2015)
21. How many Anglo - Indians and other members can be nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?  
**a) 2 and 12**      b) 2 and 10      c) 1 and 12      d) 1 and 10  
(June 2015)
22. Who will preside over the Joint session of both houses of Parliament?

- a) President    b) Prime Minister    c) **Speaker** d) None of these

(June 2015)

23. 'Judicial Review' means:

- a) **Reviewing the lower court judgement**    b) Reviewing the laws passed by the legislature  
c) Examining the actions of executives    d) Advising the president of India

(Jan 2016)

24. The Controller and Auditor General acts as the,

- a) **Guardian of public finances**    b) Chief legal advisor of the government  
c) Guardian of public interests    d) Guardian of fundamental rights

(Jan 2016)

25. The president can appoint to Lok Sabha from Anglo Indian community:

- a) **Two persons**    b) One person    c) Five person    d) Three persons

(Jan 2016)

26. Which article of the constitution provides protection to the civil servants?

- a) 315    b) **311**    c) 368    d) 388

(Jan 2016)

27. India is known as Parliamentary Democracy because:

- a) Powers have been clearly distributed between center and states.  
b) President is elected indirectly.  
c) MPs are directly elected by the people.  
d) **Executive is responsible to the parliament**

(Jan 2016)

28. The Vice President is having power:

- a) To sign bills passed by Rajya Sabha    b) **To preside over Rajya Sabha.**  
c) To nominate two members to Rajya Sabha    d) To Promulgate ordinance

(Jan 2016)

29. Parliament of India consists of,

- a) Lok Sabha    b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
c) Only Rajya Sabha    d) **Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha & the President of India**

(Jan 2016)

30. The ground for the impeachment of the President

- a) Failure to follow the advice given by the Prime Minister  
b) Unable to discharge his duties due to old age  
c) **Violation of constitution**  
d) Misbehavior with Foreign dignitaries.

(June 2014)

31. The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of President which infact means during the pleasure of a) the Parliament    b) the Lok sabha    c) **the Prime Minister**    d) None of these

(June 2014)

32. The total number of ministers in the council of ministers of the Union shall not exceed



- a) 21 % of the total members of Lok sabha
- b) 12 % of the total members of Lok sabha
- c) 15 % of the total members of Lok sabha**
- d) 15 % of the total members of both Lok sabha and Rajya sabha

(June 2014)

33. There is no provision for impeachment of
- a) Judges of Supreme court and high court
  - b) Vice President
  - c) President
  - d) Governor**

(June 2014)

**MODULE 3****UNIT V**

1. The Governor in the state plays a dual role as an agent of the President and
- a) As the agent of Chief Minister in the state.
  - b) As the agent of Chief Justice of India
  - c) As the constitutional head of the state.**
  - d) As the agent of the Prime Minister.

(Jan 2015)

2. The state legislative assembly is prorogued by
- a) The Chief Minister.**
  - b) The Governor.
  - c) The Speaker of the assembly.
  - d) None of the above.

(Jan 2015)

3. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the other state High Courts hold office until they attain the age of
- a) 58 years.
  - b) 60 years.
  - c) 62 years.**
  - d) 65 years.

(Jan 2015, June 2014)

4. Chief minister of a state is appointed by
- a) President
  - b) Governor**
  - c) High Command of a political party
  - d) Chief Justice of the high court

(June 2015)

5. Which state among the following has two houses,
- a) Tamilnadu
  - b) Andhra Pradesh
  - c) Kamataka**
  - d) West Bengal

(June 2015)

6. A Legislature council is
- a) Dissolved every 6 years
  - b) Dissolved every 4 years
  - c) It is a permanent body
  - d) None of the above**

(June 2015, June 2014)

7. Can the governor be the governor of two states?
- a) Yes**
  - b) No
  - c) Only one state
  - d) None of the above

(June 2015)

8. What is the minimum age to contest Vidhana Parishad

- a) 25 years      b) **30 years**      c) 18 years      d) 35 years  
(June 2015)
9. Who is the Present Governor of Karnataka?  
a) T. N. Chaturvedi      b) V. S. Ramadevi  
c) Rameshwar Thakur      d) **None of the above**  
(June 2015)
10. In \_\_\_\_\_ state, the Governor is given certain special powers with respect to the administration of the tribal areas as provided in the sixth schedule of the constitution.  
a) Karnataka      b) Maharashtra      c) **Assam**      d) Kerala  
(June 2016)
11. The Governor recommends the imposition of President's rule in the state  
a) On the recommendation of state Legislature  
b) On the recommendation of Chief Minister  
c) On the recommendation of Council of ministers  
d) **If he is satisfied that the Government of state can not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of constitution.**  
(June 2016)
12. The meetings of Council of Ministers are presided over by  
a) **Chief Minister**      b) Governor  
c) The Minister for parliamentary affairs      d) By all the Ministers by rotation.  
(June 2016)
13. 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) None  
(June 2016)
14. The Chief Justice and other judges of high court are appointed by  
a) **The President**      b) The Chief Justice of India      c) Governor      d) Chief Minister  
(June 2016)
15. In which of the following, is it constitutionally obligatory for the state to have a separate minister for tribal welfare?  
a) **Bihar**      b) Madhya Pradesh      c) Orissa      d) All of these  
(June 2016)
16. The council of ministers, with the Chief Minister as the head is  
a) **To guide the Governor**      b) Collectively responsible to the legislature of the states  
c) Responsible to the Governor      d) Appointed by the Governor  
(June 2015)
17. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state and he is appointed by  
a) **The President.**  
b) The President on the recommendation of the speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.  
c) The Prime Minister on the recommendation of both the houses of parliament.  
d) The President on the recommendation of the state legislative assembly.  
(June 2015)
18. The Governor of the State is  
a) Chosen by the Chief Minister      b) Elected by the citizens of that state

- c) **Appointed by the President**      d) Selected by the state legislature  
(June 2015)
19. The Governor may resign his office by writing to  
a) **The Vice-President of India**      b) The President of India  
c) The Chief Justice of High Court      d) The Chief Minister of state  
(Jan 2016)
20. The Council of Ministers in the state shall be collectively responsible to the  
a) **Chief Minister**      b) Legislative assembly of the state  
c) Governor      d) Chief Justice of High Court  
(Jan 2016)
21. The oath of like to a Governor of a state is administered by  
a) The Prime Minister      b) **The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state**  
c) The President      d) The Chief Minister of the state.  
(Jan 2016)
22. The Governor of a state may be removed by the  
a) **President**      b) State legislature      c) Chief Minister      d) None of the above  
(Jan 2016)
23. Generally the Governor belongs to  
a) Neighboring State      b) Same State      c) **Some other State**      d) IAS Officer  
(Jan 2016)
24. The emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governor shall be determined by the  
a) Chief Minister      b) Prime Minister      c) President      d) **Parliament**  
(Jan 2016)
25. 'Bicameral' means  
a) **Presence of two Houses in the State**      b) Presence of one House in the State  
c) Presence of half House in the State      d) Presence of no House in the State  
(June 2015)
26. What is the effect of the resignation or death of the Chief Minister of the State?  
a) New Chief Minister Takes Oath      b) **Mid - term polls**  
c) dissolves the Legislative Assembly      d) None of these  
(June 2015)
27. The minimum gap permissible between the two sessions of the legislature is  
a) Three months      b) Six months      c) Two months      d) **Six weeks**  
(June 2015)
28. Who is the neutral in the affairs of the party politics?  
a) Chief Minister      b) Home Minister      c) Finance Minister      d) **Speaker**  
(June 2015)
29. Which state among the following has two houses  
a) Tamilnadu      b) Andhra Pradesh      c) West Bengal      d) **Karnataka**  
(June 2014)
30. To become a 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**

(June 2014)

31. According to the Marriage Act of 1954, the age is fixed at 21 years for the men and for women a) 15 years. b) **18 years.** c) 21 years d) 25 years.

(Jan 2015, June 2014)

32. The Election Commissioners are appointed by

a) **The President.** b) The Prime Minister. c) The Chief Justice of India. d) The Vice President.

(Jan 2015)

33. Which amendment of the constitution repealed right to property

a) 42<sup>nd</sup> b) 43<sup>rd</sup> c) **44<sup>th</sup>** d) 46<sup>th</sup>

(June 2015)

34. This is not the function of election commission

a) Preparation of electoral rolls b) Determines code of conduct to candidates  
c) **Selection of the candidate** d) Allotment of symbols

(June 2015)

35. 74<sup>th</sup> amendment of the constitution refers to

a) Rural local bodies b) **Urban local bodies**  
c) Repealment of right to property d) None of the above

(June 2015)

36. Which article deals with Amendment procedure of Indian Constitution?

a) Article 352 b) Article 360 c) **Article 368** d) Article 356

(June 2015)

37. Regional Election Commissioners may be appointed by the President with the consultation of the

a) Governor b) Prime Minister  
c) Vice President d) **Election Commission**

(June 2015)

38. Which amendment deals with the establishment of Municipalities as a part of constitution system?

a) 42<sup>nd</sup> b) **74<sup>th</sup>** c) 76<sup>th</sup> d) 86<sup>th</sup>

(June 2016)

39. A citizen of India may be debarred from the right to vote on the ground of

a) Unsoundness of mind b) **Non-residence**  
c) Crime or corrupt or illegal practice d) All the above

(June 2015)

40. Who has been made responsible for free and fair elections in the country?

a) The President b) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
b) **The Chief Election Commission** d) Vice-President

(June 2015)

## UNIT VI

1. The Election Commission does not conduct election to the

a) Members of State Legislative Assembly b) Members of Parliament  
c) President d) **Speaker of Lok Sabha**

---

(June 2015)

2. What is the system used to elect the President of India?

- a) Direct Election    **b) Proportional Representation**  
c) Secret Ballet    d) preferential system

(June 2015)

3. The 'Amendment Procedure' to the constitution is borrowed from the constitution of

- a) South Africa    **b) United States**    c) Australia    d) Britain

(June 2015)

4. Which was the lengthiest Amendment to the constitution?

- a) 44<sup>th</sup>    **b) 42<sup>nd</sup>**    c) 43<sup>rd</sup>    d) 24<sup>th</sup>

(June 2015)

5. The final stage of the election process is:

- a) Polling    b) Counting of votes    **c) Announcement of results**    d) None of these

(June 2015)

6. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by which Constitutional Amendment Act:

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup>    b) 56<sup>th</sup>    **c) 61<sup>st</sup>**    d) 76<sup>th</sup>

(June 2015)

7. 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the constitution refers to :

- a) Rural local bodies    b) Right to property  
**c) Urban local bodies**    d) None of these

(June 2015)

8. This is not the function of Election commission

- a) Selection of the candidates**    b) preparation of electoral rules  
c) Determine code of conduct to candidates    d) allotment of symbols

(June 2015)

9. Legally permissible age for boy and girl is

- a) 25 and 23    **b) 21 and 18**    c) 16 and 18    d) 20 and 18

(June 2015)

10. Voting age of citizen is reduced from 21 to 18 years by constitutional amendment

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup>    **b) 61<sup>st</sup>**    c) 7<sup>th</sup>    d) 55<sup>th</sup>

(Jan 2016)

## MODULE 4

### UNIT VII

1. Creamy layer means

- a) Upper caste people    b) Highly cultured people  
**c) Persons holding high post and having higher income of backward class people**  
d) Children of the ministers.

(Jan 2016, June 2014)

2. If the national emergency is declared, the following fundamental rights cannot be suspended,

- a) Art 14    b) Article 19    c) Article 32    **d) Article 20 and 21**

(Jan 2016)

3. National commission for women was constituted under

- a) **Act of 1990**    b) Act of 1993    c) Act of 1995    d) Act of 1998

(Jan 2016)

4. The constitution empowers state government to make special law for

- a) Farmers    **b) Women and children**    c) Workers    d) Unemployed youth

(Jan 2016)

5. There is reservation of seats for S.C's and S.T's in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

- a) Yes    b) No    **c) Only in Lok Sabha**    d) Only in Rajya Sabha

(Jan 2016)

6. President can declare National Emergency under

- a) Article 256    b) Article 356    **c) Article 352**    d) Article 360

(Jan 2016)

7. Which is the commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes of the society?

- a) Nanavathi    b) Singhvi    c) Narasimhan    **d) Mandal**

(June 2016)

8. Indian Constitution guarantees reservation to SCs and STs in

- a) Legislative Assembly only    b) Lok Sabha only  
**c) Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha**    d) Rajya Sabha only.

(Jan 2016)

9. Jobs are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people

- a) Both at the time of appointment and promotion**  
b) On the basis of their annual income  
c) At the time of appointment  
d) At the time of promotion.

(Jan 2016)

10. Breakdown of constitutional machinery in a State is popularly known as

- a) National Emergency    **b) President's Rule**  
c) Financial Emergency    d) All of these

(Jan 2016)

## UNIT VIII

11. The President can proclaim an emergency on the ground of

- a) War    b) Armed rebellion  
c) External aggression    **d) All of these**

(Jan 2016)

12. Which one of the following types of emergency has not yet declared, till now?  
a) State Emergency b) National Emergency  
c) **Financial Emergency** d) None of these  
(Jan 2016)
13. Exclusion of Creamy layer makes a backward class:  
a) Socially backward b) Truly back  
c) More backward d) Economically backward  
(Jan 2016)
14. State emergency is declared by the:  
a) Chief minister b) Governor c) Lok Sabha d) President  
(Jan 2016)
15. The Mandal commission for backward classes was setup in,  
a) 1987 b) 1978 c) 1996 d) 1986  
(Jan 2016)
16. Which amendment deals with establishment of municipalities as a part of constitutional system a) 74<sup>th</sup> b) 76<sup>th</sup> c) 86<sup>th</sup> d). 44<sup>th</sup>  
(June 2016)
17. The constitution empowers State Government to make special law for  
a) unemployed youth b) farmer c) workers d) **women and children**  
(Jan 2015, June 2014)
18. To declare National Emergency a decision must be taken by the  
a) Rajya Sabha b) Lok Sabha c) Union Cabinet  
d) **Both by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.**  
(June 2014)
19. According to Indian constitution, the power of amending the constitution are vested with  
a) **Parliament of India** b) President of India  
c) People of India d) The Prime Minister of India  
(June 2014)

## MODULE 5

### UNIT IX

1. Engineers can use codes of ethics as guide lines to  
a) **Resolve the conflicts.**  
b) Formulate the problem.  
c) Shift the responsibility.  
d) Overcome the work pressure.  
(Jan 2015)
2. No code will give ..... to get solutions for ethical problems  
a) **Guide lines.**  
b) Set of ideas.

- c) An algorithm.
- d) Ethical standards

(Jan 2015)

3. Which of the following is not considered as the aim of engineering ethics?

- a) Moral imagination.
- b) Identification of ethical issues.
- c) Development of analytical skills.
- d) **Shifting of responsibility.**

(Jan 2015)

3. In ..... concept of responsibility, an attention is paid to those who are at the risk of being harmed

- a) Minimalist.
- b) **Reasonable care.**
- c) Good works views.
- d) All of the above.

(Jan 2015)

4. Fear is ..... to responsibility

- a) A way to shift.
- b) **An impediment.**
- c) A way to corrupt.
- d) Both (a) and (c).

(Jan 2015, June 2014)

5. As applied to engineering research and testing, retaining the data to draw a non-contradictory statement, discarding the rest is called

- a) **Cooking.**
- b) Trimming.
- c) Scanning.
- d) Skimming.

(Jan 2015)

6. The public is put to increased risk by allowing increased number of deviations from specified standards of safety and acceptable risk is known as

- a) Normal accident.
- b) Normalizing deviance.
- c) **Risk assessment.**
- d) Overestimated risk.

(Jan 2015)

7. Conflict of interest exists for an engineer when he is subject to,

- a) Threat
- b) Loyalties
- c) Professional harassment
- d) **Professional impediments**

(June 2016)

8. Corrupt professional judgment leads to

- a) Integrity in R&D
- b) **Conflicts of interests**
- c) Reliability
- d) None of these



- (June 2016)
9. Stealing of intellectual property means  
a) Cooking b) Forging c) Trimming **d) Plagiarism**
- (June 2016)
10. 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.**
- (June 2016)
11. Which one is not an impediment to responsibility?  
a) Group-think b) Microscopic vision  
**c) Trade mark** d) Ego-centric tendencies
- (June 2016)
12. 'Being safe or blaming others' is  
**a) Minimalist** b) Reasonable care  
c) Good- works d) None of these.
- (June 2016)
13. The professional ethics deals with accepted by the professional community.  
a) Scientific standards **b) Ethical standards.**  
c) Personal ethics d) Technical specifications
- (June 2014)
14. A professional engineer takes the help of codes of ethics when he enters into  
a) Doubts b) Legal problems **c) Ethical crises** d) Confusion
- (June 2014)
15. Responsibility is assigned as belonging to engineers in  
a) Rule b) Morality **c) Both rule and morality** d) Obligation
- (June 2014)
16. As applied to responsibility, attitude of avoiding blame or being safe is the prime concern in  
a) Reasonable care b) Minimalist approach **c) Good works views** d) All the above
- (June 2014)
17. Ignorance as a hindrance to responsibility is not due to  
**a) Over confidence** b) Lack of imagination c) Pressure of deadlines d) Fear
- (June 2014)
18. An ethical theory that finds the basis of moral distinctions in the utility and actions (i.e. fitness to produce happiness or maximizing well being) is known as  
a) Utilitarianism **b) Normal deviance** c) Break even analysis d) Both (b) and (c).
- (June 2014)

19. In issuing testimony, which of the following is not expected by an engineer  
a) Not to accept, if there is no adequate time  
b) Not to accept, if he/she cannot do so with good conscience  
c) Being open to information, during the course of the trial  
**d) Not to maintain an objective and be biased**  
**(June 2014)**
22. Engineering Ethics is a  
a) Developing ethics b) Natural ethics  
c) Scientifically developed ethics **d) Preventive ethics**  
**(June 2014)**
23. This is not the aim of studying Engineering Ethics  
**a) Analyzing concepts** b) Engaging sense of responsibility  
c) Addressing unclarity d) Procuring faultless results  
**(June 2014)**
24. An engineer may not be held legally liable for causing harm, when the harm is caused.  
a) Intentionally **b) Ignorantly** c) Negligently d) Recklessly  
**(June 2014)**
25. This is not impediment to responsibility  
a) Self - deception **b) Self - respect** c) Ignorance d) Fear  
**(June 2014)**
26. These are not trade secrets  
**a) Principles** b) Patterns c) Formulas d) Devices  
**(June 2014)**
27. The use of intellectual property of others without their permission or credit is referred as  
a) Trimming b) Cooking c) Forging **d) Plagiarism**  
**(June 2014)**
28. Patent holder does not allow others to use patented information for years from date of filing.  
a) 40 b) 30 **c) 20** d) 10  
**(June 2014)**
29. Which of the following does not depict the attitude towards responsibility?  
a) Good works a) Protest c) Reasonable care **d) Minimalist**  
**(June 2014)**
30. Which of the following is not preserved as an intellectual property?  
**a) Government Regulations** b) Copy rights c) Patents d) Trade secrets  
**(June 2014)**
31. Engineers must:  
a) Recognize the value of a code of Ethics b) Support a code of ethics  
c) Look upon a code of ethics as a sacred writ **d) Both (a) and (b).**  
**(June 2014)**
32. Group thinking:  
a) Gives a good result b) Leads to a better result

c) **Widens our knowledge** d) Is an impediment to responsibility  
(June 2015)

33. One of the basic attitudes towards responsibility is:  
a) Vigilant view b) **Minimalist view** c) Moralistic view d) All  
(June 2015)

34. Which of the following is not the conflict of interest as applied to making professional judgement  
a) Virtual.  
b) Actual.  
c) **Apparent.**  
d) Potential.  
Jan 2015

35. "The ideal fuel for modern living" is an example of  
a) Trade secret.  
b) Patent.  
c) Copy right.  
d) **Trade mark.**  
(Jan 2015)

36. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as  
a) Compensation. b) Benefit c) **Risk** d) Accident  
(Jan 2015)

37. This is not dishonesty in engineering research and testing  
a) **Crimping** b) Forging c) Cooking d) Plagiarism  
(June 2015)

38. Revealing confidential information amounts to  
a) Breach of contract b) **Misusing of truth**  
c) Criminal breach of trust d) Violation of patent right  
(June 2015)

39. Minimalist view means  
a) A ministerial view b) **A narrow thinking**  
c) A concept of responsibility d) A novel plan to minimize industrial loss  
(June 2015)

40. If one considers engineering profession as a building, then the following is its foundation, a) Imagination b) Creativity c) **Honesty** d) Accepting the risk  
(June 2015)

## UNIT X

1. The use of intellectual property of others without their permission is known as  
a) **Forging** b) Cooking c) Trimming d) Plagiarism  
(June 2015)

2. A fault tree is used to  
a) **Assess the risk involved** b) To claim compensation  
c) Take free consent d) To improve safety  
(June 2015)

3. Fear is to responsibility

- a) A way of shift    **b) An impediment**    c) A conflict    d) None of the above  
(June 2015)
4. It is not a kind of trade mark  
a) Designs    b) Symbols    c) Sounds    **d) Good will**  
(June 2015)
5. Owner of the patent rights will be having patent rights for  
a) 100 years    b) 75 years    c) 50 years    **d) 20 years**  
(June 2015)
6. Tight couple means  
a) Binding two beams tightly    **b) Process tightly coupled**  
c) Erecting two pillars side by side    d) Strong adhesive material  
(June 2015)
7. To overcome an impediment, 'Uncritical Acceptance', what step an engineer has to take?  
a) Accept and analyze    **b) Analyze and accept**  
c) Always say Yes Boss    d) None of these.  
(June 2016)
8. Which one is not dishonesty in engineering R&D?  
a) Cooking    b) Forging    **c) Rolling**    d) Trimming  
(June 2016)
9. 'Respite' means  
a) Death due to drawing    **b) Awarding lesser punishment**  
c) Death due to strangulation    d) Painless death  
(June 2016, June 2014)
10. Which one is not the way of misusing truth?  
a) Withholding information  
b) Failing to adequately promote the dissemination of information  
c) Deliberate deception  
**d) Patenting**  
(June 2016)
11. Engineers are hired as experts for technical investigations. 'Expert testimony' demands  
a) Adequate time for thorough investigation    b) Consulting extensively with the lawyer  
c) Objective and unbiased demeanor    **d) All of these.**  
(June 2016)
12. Risk of harm equal to probability of producing benefit is  
a) Inevitable risk    b) Acceptable risk  
**c) Risk which cannot be avoided**    d) None of these  
(June 2016)
13. The owner of Patent right retains his patent right for \_\_\_\_ years.  
**a) 20**    b) 50    c) 75    d) 100  
(June 2016)
14. As applied to engineering research and testing, trimming is  
a) Acquiring and consolidating the data    b) Scanning and/or skimming the information  
c) Smoothing of irregularities to make the data to appear accurate and precise  
**d) Retaining all the data and subjecting it to manipulation**  
(June 2015)

15. In which of the following systems, the risk estimation is difficult?  
a) Complexly interactive b) Tight coupled c) Loosely coupled **d) Both (b) and (c)**  
(June 2015)
16. 'Fault Tree' is used:  
a) To trace the risk  
b) To assess the accuracy  
c) To trace the result  
**d) To assess the risk**  
(June 2015, June 2014)
17. This is not dishonesty in science and engineering,  
a) Cooking b) Forging  
c) Trimming **d) Blending**  
(June 2015, June 2014)
18. As applied to engineering research and testing retaining the contradictory statement, discarding the rest is called:  
a) Trimming b) Scanning c) Cooking **d) Skimming**  
(June 2015)
19. Cooking means  
a) Boiling under pressure **b) Retaining result which fit the theory**  
c) Making deceptive statements d) misleading the public about the quality of product  
(June 2016, June 2014)
20. Egocentric tendencies mean  
**a) Superiority complex** b) Interpreting situation from limited view  
c) Arrogant and irresponsible behavior d) Habit of condemning views of others  
(June 2014)
21. If one considers engineering profession as a building, then the following is its foundation  
a) accepting the risk b) imagination **c) Honesty** d) Creativity  
(Jan 2015, June 2014)
22. Lying is a) dishonesty **b) one of the ways of misusing the truth**  
c) Cheating d) None of these  
(June 2014)
23. Revealing confidential information amounts to  
a) violation of patent **b) misuse of truth** c) breach of contract d) criminal breach of trust.  
(June 2014)