



**CBGS SCHEME**

**21ARC46/21CIP46**

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**Question Paper Version : A**

**Fourth Semester B.Arch. Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024**  
**Constitution of India and Professional Ethics**

Time: 1 hr.]

[Max. Marks: 50

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

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

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1. The Indian Constitution consists of how many parts?  
a) XXVI                      b) XX                      c) XIX                      d) XXI
  2. How many schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?  
a) X                      b) XII                      c) VIII                      d) XI
  3. The Indian Constitution holds which type of system?  
a) Federal                      b) Unitary                      c) Feudal                      d) Quasi-Federal
  4. Which article talks about Right to Freedom?  
a) Article 19-22                      b) Article 25-28                      c) Article 14-18                      d) Article 32-35
  5. The 8<sup>th</sup> schedule of The Indian Constitution is:  
a) List of official languages of the Republic of India.  
b) Provision regarding disqualification on the grounds of defection.  
c) Provision regarding administration and control of SC and ST.  
d) Provision regarding certain acts and regulations.
  6. Which of the following is not the feature of the Indian Constitution?  
a) Rigid and Flexible                      b) Judicial Review  
c) Parliamentary system                      d) None of these.
  7. How many Fundamental Rights are there in the Indian Constitution?  
a) 5                      b) 4                      c) 6                      d) 7
  8. How long did it take to write the Indian Constitution?  
a) 2Y 10M 18D                      b) 2Y 10M 19D  
c) 2Y 11M 18D                      d) 2Y 11M 19D

9. Which article talks about Right to Equality?  
a) Article 19-22      b) Article 25-28      c) Article 14-18      d) Article 32-35
10. Which Fundamental Right safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?  
a) Right to Equality      b) Right against exploitation  
c) Right to Freedom      d) Cultural and Educational Rights
11. Directive principles of state policy comes under which "part" of the Indian Constitution.  
a) Part – V      b) Part – IV      c) Part – VII      d) Part – VI
12. Which of the following is not the characteristics of Fundamental Rights?  
a) Justifiable in nature      b) Amendable  
c) Can be suspended      d) Are absolute
13. "Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden" is the essence of which article?  
a) Article 14      b) Article 16      c) Article 15      d) Article 17
14. Who framed the Indian Constitution?  
a) Advisory Committee      b) Constituent Assembly  
c) Drafting Committee      d) Drafting Assembly
15. Which of the following is foundation of the Indian Constitution?  
a) Preamble      b) Parts      c) Schedules      d) Appendices
16. Prohibition of trafficking human beings and forced labour comes under which Fundamental Rights.  
a) Right to Freedom      b) Right against exploitation  
c) Right to Education      d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
17. The President of India can be removed from his office by:  
a) Impeachment by Parliament      b) Supreme Court's Verdict  
c) Prime Ministers recommendation      d) State Governor's decision.
18. The concept of Judicial Review in India implies that  
a) Supreme Court has the power to interpret the Constitution and declare any law as unconstitutional.  
b) The President can review decisions of Supreme Court.  
c) The Parliament can review decisions of Supreme Court.  
d) High Courts can review decisions of Supreme Court.
19. Who appoints the Chief Minister of a State of India  
a) Governor      b) President      c) Chief Justice      d) Prime Minister
20. The term of Presidents office in India is.  
a) 5 years      b) 4 years      c) 6 years      d) 3 years
21. Who has the power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of a State in India?  
a) President      b) Governor of the state  
c) Chief Minister of the state      d) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

22. Which of the following is not a qualification to become a member of Lok Sabha in India?  
 a) Citizen of India  
 b) Not less than 25 years of age  
 c) Possess Educational Qualification  
 d) Not hold any office of profit under the government.
23. The Supreme Court of India consists of?  
 a) Chief Justice and Judges appointed by the President  
 b) Chief Justice and Judges appointed by the Prime Minister  
 c) Chief Justice and Judges appointed by the Governor  
 d) Chief Justice and Judges elected by the Citizens.
24. The term of Rajya Sabha in Parliament is :  
 a) 5 years                      b) 4 years                      c) 6 years                      d) 3 years
25. Which of the following is responsible for the administration of the Union Territories in India?  
 a) President                      b) Prime Minister                      c) Chief Minister                      d) Governor
26. The doctrine of separation of powers is among which three branches of the Indian Government?  
 a) Executive, Legislature and Judiciary                      b) Executive, Military and Judiciary  
 c) Legislative, Judiciary and Police                      d) Executive, Judiciary and Administrative
27. Who is the chairman of Council of Ministers?  
 a) Home Minister                      b) Prime Minister  
 c) Finance Minister                      d) Education Minister
28. How many states in India have Legislative Council?  
 a) 4                      b) 5                      c) 6                      d) 7
29. The power to issue writs for Fundamental Rights is vested in.  
 a) President                      b) Parliament                      c) Supreme Court                      d) High Courts
30. Who is the first Citizen of India?  
 a) Prime Minister                      b) Chief Minister                      c) Governor                      d) President
31. The Vice President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:  
 a) Members of Rajya Sabha  
 b) Members of Lok Sabha  
 c) Members of both houses of Parliament  
 d) Members of State Legislative Assemblies.
32. Which writ is issued by the court to ascertain the grounds for the detention of an individual?  
 a) Mandamus                      b) Certiorari                      c) Habeous Corpus                      d) Quo Warranto
33. Which acts is/are related to the Electoral Process in India?  
 a) Representation of Peoples Act 1950 and 1951  
 b) Delimitation Act 1962 and 1972  
 c) Neither  
 d) Both A and B

34. Which article of the Indian Constitution is about the establishment of the Election Commission of India?  
a) Article 324      b) Article 325      c) Article 326      d) Article 327
35. Which of the following is not a synonym for "Responsibility"?  
a) Obligation      b) Conscientious      c) Dereliction      d) None of these
36. The state of being legally responsible for any damage or harm or suffering caused by wrongful action is:  
a) Morality      b) Integrity      c) Responsibility      d) Liability
37. Election Commissioners holds the office for the term of.  
a) 5 years      b) 4 years      c) 6 years      d) 3 years
38. Constituency refers to which of the following:  
a) District boundary      b) Ward boundary      c) Election boundary      d) None of these
39. A normative science as it is concerned with what should be or what ought to be is called:  
a) Integrity      b) Ethics      c) Morality      d) Responsibility
40. What is defined as something harmful or dangerous that might happen?  
a) Accountability      b) Responsibility      c) Risk      d) Liability
41. Retirement age of Election Commissioner is.  
a) 65 Years      b) 50 Years      c) 60 Years      d) 55 Years
42. Any creation of mind such as inventions, literary, arts, design, symbol names etc. is called?  
a) Patent      b) Intellectual Property      c) Copyright      d) Trademark
43. Exclusive rights granted for an invention is called.  
a) Patent      b) Industrial Design      c) Copyright      d) Trademark
44. A sign capable of distinguishing Goods and Services is.  
a) Patent      b) Industrial Design      c) Copyright      d) Trademark
45. Intellectual property rights on confidential information is  
a) Copyright      b) Trademark  
c) Trade secrets      d) Geographical Indicators
46. What is only protected in the countries or regions where its protection has been obtained?  
a) Patent      b) Industrial Design      c) Copyright      d) Trademark
47. Rights of creators over their literary or artwork is.  
a) Patent      b) Industrial Design      c) Copyright      d) Trademark
48. Ornamental or aesthetic aspect of any product is  
a) Patent      b) Industrial Design      c) Copyright      d) Trademark
49. Signs used for goods having specific geographical origin is called:  
a) Copyright      b) Trademark      c) Trade Secrets      d) Geographical Indicators
50. What is the term of trademark?  
a) 20 Years      b) 10 Years      c) 5 Years      d) 50 Years

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