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Question Paper Version : A

**Fourth Semester B.Arch. Degree Examination, Dec.2024/Jan.2025**  
**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. Preamble of the constitutions,  
a) Is part of the constitutions  
b) Is not part of the constitution  
c) Was considered to be part of the constitution  
d) Is additional part of the constitution
  2. The final draft of the Indian Constitution was signed by,  
a) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar  
b) All the members of drafting committee of the Indian Constitution  
c) Dr.Rajendra Prasad  
d) All the members of the constituent assembly
  3. Dr Rajendra Prasad was the chairman of,  
a) Drafting committee  
b) Constituent Assembly  
c) Rajya Sabha  
d) First planning commission
  4. Constitution of India derives its authority from the,  
a) Parliament of India  
b) People of India  
c) Supreme court  
d) Constituent Assembly
  5. The words "We people of India" in the preamble of the Indian constitution refer to,  
a) All the people of India  
b) All the persons who were the members of the Constituent Assembly  
c) All the persons who were the members of the drafting committee.  
d) Both all the members of the constituent assembly and drafting committee
  6. Constitution declares untouchability as,  
a) Undemocratic Act  
b) Serious evil  
c) Criminal offence  
d) In human Act

7. India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, democratic, republic. This expression occurs in,
  - a) Fundamental right
  - b) Citizenship
  - c) Preamble
  - d) The parliament
8. When the constitution of India was adopted and enacted?
  - a) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947
  - b) 26<sup>th</sup> Nov 1949
  - c) 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1950
  - d) None of these
9. Jan 26<sup>th</sup> was selected as the date for the inauguration of the constitution because,
  - a) It was an auspicious day
  - b) On that day salt sathyagraha was launched.
  - c) It was the day on which Quit India movement was started
  - d) Congress had observed Independence of day on 26<sup>th</sup> Jan 1930
10. Free and compulsory education is made a Fundamental right. For children,
  - a) 6 to 10 years of age
  - b) 6 to 18 years of age
  - c) 5 to 12 years of age
  - d) 6 to 14 years of age
11. Who was chiefly responsible for Integrating more than 565 princely states.
  - a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - b) Mahathma Gandhiji
  - c) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - d) Mohammed Ajmal Khan
12. Right to education is part of,
  - a) Right to freedom of speech and expression
  - b) Right to life
  - c) Right to social equality
  - d) Right to freedom
13. India has recognized,
  - a) Only one religion as National Religion
  - b) 3 religions as National religion
  - c) Five religions as National religion
  - d) No religions as National religion
14. Right against exploitation prohibits,
  - a) Lending money at high interest
  - b) Give in marriage minor girls
  - c) Woman working at night in factories
  - d) Traffic in human beings
15. Freedom of press is included in,
  - a) Right to carry on any occupation
  - b) Right to personal liberty
  - c) Right to freedom of speech and expression
  - d) Right to education
16. In the Indian Constitution the fundamental rights,
  - a) were added by first amendment
  - b) were added by 2<sup>nd</sup> amendment
  - c) formed a part of the original constitution
  - d) None of these
17. The First President of India,
  - a) Dr Sarve palli Radhakrishnan
  - b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
  - c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - d) Jawaharlal Nehru



18. Fundamental duty demands,  
a) To avoid corruption  
b) To abide by moralities  
c) To abide by the constitution  
d) To Work sincerely
19. According to marriage Act 1954. The age is fixed for women for getting married.  
a) 18 years      b) 19 years      c) 20 years      d) 14 years
20. A citizen to India may be debarred from the right to vote on the ground of,  
a) Unsoundness of mind  
b) Non residence  
c) Corrupt or crime or illegal practice  
d) All of these
21. Equality before law implies,  
a) Absence of any privilege in favour of any person  
b) Equal opportunity in social and economic matters to all citizens  
c) That the law should be same both in the case of men and women  
d) That all the religions should be treated equally
22. Sexual harassment of working women is violations of,  
a) Fundamental rights  
b) Fundamental duty  
c) Protective principle of state policy  
d) Rule of law
23. Seats in educational institutions can be reserved for,  
a) Educationally backward class people  
b) Muslims  
c) Christians  
d) Socially and educationally backward class people
24. Right to cultural and educational rights implies,  
a) Provision of free and compulsory education.  
b) Special assistance to backward classes to education them  
c) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the Government.  
d) Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions
25. This is not a directive principle of state policy,  
a) Organize village panchayath  
b) Provide free legal aid  
c) Secure living wage  
d) Secure Just and Efficient judiciary
26. This is not a Fundamental duty,  
a) To abide by the constitution  
b) To protect and improve natural environment  
c) To develop scientific temper  
d) Not to indulge in corrupt practice
27. The Directive principles of state policy directs the state to secure to all its workers,  
a) Minimum wage    b) Fair wages      c) Living wages      d) Standard wages
28. The Directive principles of state policy do not direct the state to direct its policy.  
a) To distribute the material resources of the community as best to subserve the common good  
b) That children are given facilities to develop in a healthy manner.  
c) That the operations of economic system should result in concentrations of wealth.  
d) That the workers are not abused.

29. Who does not observe the fundamental duty?  
 a) A writ of mandamus can be issued      b) A writ of Quo Warranto can be issued.  
 c) A Criminal action can be initiated      d) None of these
30. The aims of the directive principles of state policy,  
 a) To protect set caste and set tribe people and weaker sections of the society.  
 b) To change the economic system of the country.  
 c) To insure the general welfare of the society  
 d) To keep proper check on the working and State Government by providing suitable guidelines.
31. This is not a directive principle of state policy.  
 a) To provide assistance in case of unemployment  
 b) To organize agriculture and animal husbandary  
 c) To provide legal aid to secure justice  
 d) Strengthen judiciary on modern lines
32. When fundamental right is compared to Directive Principles of state policy,  
 a) Directive Principles is superior to fundamental rights  
 b) Fundamental right is superior to Directive Principles of state policy  
 c) Directive Principles always prevails over fundamental rights.  
 d) Both are having equal importance
33. Directive Principles of state policy direct the state to secure the citizens,  
 a) Common Civil Code      b) Uniform Civil Code  
 c) Modern Civil Code      d) Practicable and workable civil code
34. The main purpose of the including directive principle 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
35. Who is the custodian of fundamental rights?  
 a) Presidential rights      b) Prime Minister of India  
 c) Parliament of India      d) Supreme court and High courts of India
36. The Prime Minister is the link between the council of ministers and the  
 a) Lok Sabha      b) General public  
 c) Houses of Parliament      d) President
37. The Chairman of council of states,  
 a) Must be a member of Lok Sabha  
 b) May be a member of Rajya Sabha  
 c) Must be a member of Rajya Sabha  
 d) May be a member of who is neither a member of both
38. Ex-officio chairman of the Rajya sabha is,  
 a) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 b) Leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha  
 c) Vice President of India  
 d) The person elected by the elected member of Rajya Sabha

39. This is not one of the powers of Chief Minister,  
 a) Formation of Government                      b) Control over Judiciary  
 c) Advisory to the governor                      d) Control over lower judiciary
40. Chief Justice of India is approved by,  
 a) Prime Minister                                      b) Council of Ministers  
 c) Parliament    d) President
41. A Judge of the Supreme Court holds office until he attains the age of,  
 a) 65 years    b) 63 years  
 c) 60 years    d) 58 years
42. Oath is administered to President before entering upon this office by the,  
 a) Vice President                                      b) Loksabha speaker  
 c) Attorney General India                          d) Chief Justice of India
43. To Loksabha,  
 a) One Anglo Indian member is nominated.  
 b) Two Anglo Indian members are nominated  
 c) Anglo Indian members are not nominated  
 d) None of these
44. The minimum age to contest for election of Legislative Assembly is,  
 a) 50    b) 21    c) 35    d) 25
45. The Chief Election commissions is appointed by,  
 a) Prime Minister                                      b) President  
 c) Prime Minister in consultation with the council of minister.  
 d) Prime Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
46. Engineering ethics is,  
 a) A science which imports knowledge to minimize the cost of production  
 b) Something which deals with the moral character of engineers  
 c) A branch of practical ethics.  
 d) Scientific roles widely applied in branches of engineering
47. Engineers can use codes of ethics as guide lines to,  
 a) Resolve conflicts                                      b) Formulate the problem  
 c) Shift the responsibility                              d) Overcome the work pressure
48. An Engineer should refuse to undertake a work,  
 a) Which causes harm to environment  
 b) Which damages his reputation  
 c) Which is non profitable  
 d) Which causes loss to the company
49. The constitution empower state government to make special law for,  
 a) Farmers    b) Women and Children  
 c) Workers    d) Unemployed youth
50. Loksabha is composed of not more than,  
 a) 420 members                                      b) 550 members  
 c) 450 members                                      d) 540 members

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