



USN

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Question Paper Version : A

## Fourth Semester B.Arch. Degree Examination, June/July 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.**
- 
1. "Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden" is the essence of which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?  
a) Article 14      b) Article 15      c) Article 16      d) Article 17
  2. Article 18 of the Indian Constitution gives the provision of 'Abolition of Titles'. Which of the following are the provisions under Abolition of Titles?  
a) No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the state.  
b) No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign state  
c) No person who is not citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign state.  
d) All of these.
  3. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides "Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc' to Indian citizen?  
a) Article 18(2)      b) Article 18(1)      c) Article 19      d) Article 20
  4. Fundamental Rights under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are conferred on :  
a) Indian citizen  
b) All persons living within Indian Territory  
c) Foreigners also  
d) All of these

5. Which of the following restrictions on Freedom of Association is/are considered to be unreasonable?
  - a) Government cannot make it obligatory for every employee to become a member of an association sponsored by the Government.
  - b) A restriction on this freedom which may remain in force for an indefinite period at the pleasure of the executive authorities is an unreasonable restriction
  - c) Where those who have a right to form an association will be kept away and the society shall be run by a group of persons nominated by the Government, there is a virtual deprivation of the right to association
  - d) All of these
6. Which of the following statements regarding Freedom of Residence is/are found to be correct?
  - I. Since the rights under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are available only to a citizen, a person cannot complain of the infringement of right under the sub clause (1) (e) if his citizenship has been terminated by a law made by Parliament, under Article 11.
  - II. It is not available to a foreigner.

a) Neither I nor II    b) I and II    c) Only I    d) Only II
7. Which of the following expression is/are employed under Article 19(1) (g) of the Indian Constitution?
  - a) Profession
  - b) Occupation
  - c) Trade and Business
  - d) All of these
8. The protection of the Article 21 extends to which of the following?
  - a) Citizen
  - b) All persons
  - c) Foreigners
  - d) Persons under imprisonment
9. Which of the following can be included in Right to life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution?
  - I. Right of a person not to subjected to bonded labour or to unfair conditions of labour.
  - II. Right of a bonded labourer to rehabilitation after release
  - III. Right to a decent environment and a reasonable accommodation.

a) I, II and III    b) I and II    c) II and III    d) I and III
10. Which of the following is mentioned in clause (2) of Article 22 of the Indian Constitution?
  - a) The right to consult legal practitioner
  - b) Right to be defended by a legal practitioner
  - c) Right to be produced before the nearest magistrate
  - d) Both (a) and (b)
11. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour comes under which of the following Fundamental rights?
  - a) Right to Freedom
  - b) Right against exploitation
  - c) Right to Education and Culture
  - d) Right to Constitutional remedies

12. 'Labour or service exacted by Government or a person in power without giving remuneration for it' is termed as :  
 a) Forced labour      b) Beggar      c) Unemployed      d) None of these
13. Which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution states, 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment?'  
 a) Article 22      b) Article 22(2)      c) Article 23      d) Article 24
14. Right to Freedom of Religion is contained in which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?  
 a) Article 25-28      b) Article 29-30      c) Article 32      d) Article 19-22
15. The meeting of the State Legislative Council are presided by the \_\_\_\_  
 a) Deputy Speaker      b) Speaker      c) Chairman      d) Governor
16. Under Article 26 of the Indian Constitution, subject to public order, morality and health every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right :  
 a) To establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purpose  
 b) To manage its own affairs in matters of religion  
 c) To own and acquire movable and immovable property  
 d) All of these
17. 'Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions is the essence of which of the following Article of the Indian Constitution?'  
 a) Article 27      b) Article 27(1)      c) Article 28      d) Article 26
18. Article 29-30 of the Indian Constitution confers which of the following distinct rights?  
 a) Right of any section of citizen to conserve its own language , script or culture  
 b) Right to all religious or linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice  
 c) Right of an educational institution not to be discriminated against in the matter of state aid on the ground that it is under management of a minority  
 d) All of these
19. Which of the following rights is considered as the 'soul of Fundamental Rights'?  
 a) Right to Equality      b) Right to Freedom  
 c) Right to Constitutional remedies      d) Right against exploitation
20. The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs according to Right to Constitutional Remedies. Which of the following writs can be issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights?  
 a) Habeas Corpus      b) Mandamus      c) Quo Warranto      d) All of these
21. Sovereignty under Constitution belongs to :  
 a) The President      b) The Parliament  
 c) The people  
 d) The Executant, Judiciary and Legislature



22. The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on :
  - a) 25 August, 1949
  - b) 26 November, 1949
  - c) 26 January, 1950
  - d) 15 August, 1947
23. The Preamble of the Constitution of India envisages that :
  - a) It shall stand part of the Constitution
  - b) It could be abrogated or wiped out from the Constitution
  - c) It does not acknowledge, recognize or proclaim anything about the Constitution
  - d) It has a separate entity in the Constitution.
24. In the Preamble of the Constitution equality of status and opportunity refers to :
  - a) Public services and public matters only
  - b) Social, Political and economic affairs only
  - c) Social and Economic affairs only
  - d) Both (a) and (b)
25. Which of the following statement is incorrect :
  - a) Preamble is a key to the understanding of the mind of founding fathers
  - b) Preamble embodies the ideals, hopes, faith and aspirations of the people
  - c) Preamble embodies the intentions of the founding fathers and objectives of the Constitution
  - d) Preamble of the Constitution has no importance. It is no more than an introduction to the Constitution.
26. Which one of the following statements is correct :
  - a) Preamble of the Constitution is the part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368.
  - b) Preamble of the Constitution is not the part of the Constitution and cannot be amended
  - c) Preamble is the part of the Constitution and can be amended only if no change in the basic structure is made.
  - d) Preamble can be amended by Parliament simply by an objective resolution.
27. The Preamble of our Constitution is solemnly resolved to secure to its people.
  - a) Justice , Social , Economic and Political ; Liberty of thought , expression , belief , faith and worship and equality of status and opportunity.
  - b) Fundamental Rights and Duties
  - c) Civil, Political and Economic Fundamental Rights
  - d) Parliamentary form of Government.
28. The solemn resolution in the Preamble of our Constitution is made in the name of
  - a) People of India
  - b) Constitution Assembly of free India
  - c) Constitution of India
  - d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
29. The Preamble of our Constitution proclaims that "We, the People of India have established :
  - a) A Sovereign , Socialist , Secular , Democratic , Republic
  - b) A Sovereign , Democratic Republic
  - c) A Sovereign , Secular , Democratic , Socialist , Republic
  - d) A Secular , Socialist , Democratic , Sovereign , Republic

30. Which one of the following statements is correct :
- The Preamble enumerates the purpose and objectives that the legislation intended to achieve
  - Preamble reflects the intention of the members of the Constitution Assembly
  - The Preamble codifies the regular measures to the citizens
  - Envisages only liberty in all spheres
31. The word 'Socialist' in Preamble, aims to :
- Eliminate inequality in economic and political status
  - Eliminate inequality in political and religious affairs
  - Eliminate inequality in income and status and standards of life
  - Eliminate class based society.
32. Which one of the following statements is correct :
- The Constitution gives more importance to the society as a whole
  - The Constitution is individual centric or individual oriented
  - The Constitution is social – economic pattern of the society but ignores the individual
  - The Constitution has not ignored individual but has endeavoured to harmonise the individual interest with permanent interest of the community.
33. The chairman of the Constituent Assembly was :
- Jawaharlal Nehru
  - Jai Prakash Narayan
  - C. Rajgopalachari
  - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
34. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was :
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - KM. Munshi
  - Sir. A. Krishna Iyer
  - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
35. 'Fraternity' means a 'sense of common brotherhood to all Indians/ and is the principle which gives unity and solidarity to social life'. It was said by :
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - Jawaharlal Nehru
  - C. Rajgopalachari
36. The words 'Social Justice' in the Preamble of the Constitution, aims the primary duty of the State :
- To make sure that justice was not based on caste , community , race or religion.
  - To work for creating a fruitful environment where a reasonable attitude towards social relations strengthened.
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of these
37. The words 'socialist' and 'Secular' were inserted in the Preamble by :
- 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution
  - 39<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution
  - 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution
  - 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution
38. Though the major part of the Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950, the provision relating to citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament and temporary and transitional provisions came into force with immediate effect , from :
- 15 August, 1949
  - 30 June, 1948
  - 26 November, 1949
  - 26 June, 1950

39. In accordance with the text of the Constitution, a reasonable restriction in the interest of 'Sovereignty and Integrity' of India can be imposed on the right to :
- Freedom of speech and expression
  - Move freely throughout the territory of India
  - Reside and settle in any part of territory of India
  - Carry on any occupation, trade or business
40. Part I of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?
- The Union and its territory
  - Union of States
  - Preamble
  - Amendments
41. Part III of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following terms?
- Citizenship
  - Union Government
  - Fundamental Duties
  - Fundamental Rights
42. Which of the following equalities is / are included in the Right to Equality?
- Equality before Law
  - Equal Protection of Laws
  - Equal Pay for equal work
  - All of these
43. Which of the following can the President of India declare?
- Emergency due to threat of war, external aggression or armed rebellion
  - Emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state
  - Financial emergency on account of threat to the financial credit of India
  - All of these
44. Directive principles of State policies were incorporated in the Constitution with a view to
- Ensure a democratic government in the Country
  - Provide a strong central government
  - Establish welfare state
  - Raise the living standards of the weaker sections of the society.
45. 'Secular' means
- Full authority of Government to legislate on its people.
  - No King or Queen, President is head of State
  - Treating all religious equally
  - People's Government
46. One of the aims of studying engineering ethics is to
- Inspire engineers to acquire in-depth knowledge in their field.
  - Acquire new skills in engineering testing
  - Stimulate moral imaginations
  - Make engineers self – confident in discharging their duties
47. One of the salient features of our Constitution is
- It is fully rigid
  - It is fully flexible
  - It is partly rigid and partly flexible
  - None of these



48. Which one of the following directive principles can be described as Gandhian nature?
- a) Providing equal pay for equal work for men and women
  - b) Worker's participation in Management
  - c) Organization of Village Panchayat's as units of self – government
  - d) Separation of Judiciary from the executive
49. Which one of the writs is issued to public corporations, public authority or inferior Court, directing them to perform their public duty?
- a) Resolving the disputes between Union and States and between States
  - b) Issuing writs to safeguard the FRS of the Citizens
  - c) Giving advice to the President of India
  - d) Implementation of directive principles of State policies
50. Indian Constitution was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_ and came into effect on \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 26<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1949 ; 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1950
  - b) 26<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1949 ; 26<sup>th</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

\* \* \* \* \*