



CBBCS SCHEME - Summer Semester

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Question Paper Version : A

Fourth Semester B.Arch. Degree Examination, June/July 2026 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. What is the primary purpose of a Constitution?
 - a) To manage economic policies
 - b) To elect the President
 - c) To set the Fundamental Principles of a Nation
 - d) To write literature
 2. Why is a Constitution necessary for a Country?
 - a) To provide military training
 - b) To ensure law, order, and governance
 - c) To promote fashion and culture
 - d) To fund political parties
 3. How were societies governed before the adoption of Constitutions?
 - a) Through written laws only
 - b) By modern democratic systems
 - c) By international bodies
 - d) Through customs, religious codes and monarchical rule
 4. What major change occurred in societies after adopting Constitutions?
 - a) Increase in art and literature
 - b) More foreign invasions
 - c) Establishment of rule of law and democratic governance
 - d) Decrease in technological growth
 5. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?
 - a) 26th January 1950
 - b) 15th August 1947
 - c) 2nd October 1949
 - d) 26th November 1949

6. When did Indian Constitution come into effect?
 - a) 15th August 1947
 - b) 26th January 1950
 - c) 1st January
 - d) 15th January 1951
7. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian constitution?
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - c) Dr. B. R Ambedkar
 - d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
8. What was the main function of the Constituent Assembly?
 - a) To conduct general elections
 - b) To draft and adopt the Constitution of India
 - c) To declare war
 - d) To create new States
9. What does the preamble of the Indian Constitution declare India to be?
 - a) A Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
 - b) A federation of states
 - c) A Monarchy
 - d) A Religious state
10. Which of the following is not a key concept of the Preamble?
 - a) Justice
 - b) Liberty
 - c) Equality
 - d) Militancy
11. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution.
 - a) Right to Equality
 - b) Right to Property
 - c) Right to Freedom
 - d) Right against Exploitation
12. The Right to freedom can be restricted in which of the following situations.
 - a) During a festival
 - b) On National Holiday
 - c) During the elections
 - d) During the war or emergency
13. Directive Principles of State Policy aim to ensure
 - a) Judicial Power
 - b) Political equality
 - c) Social and Economic justice
 - d) Free trade policies
14. Which DPSP is related to equal pay for equal work?
 - a) Article 39
 - b) Article 44
 - c) Article 45
 - d) Article 41
15. Which of the following is a Fundamental duty of every citizen?
 - a) Right to vote
 - b) To protect public property
 - c) To own property
 - d) To contest elections
16. In which year were Fundamental Duties added to the Constitution?
 - a) 1949
 - b) 1950
 - c) 1976
 - d) 1992
17. What is the main significance of Fundamental Duties in nation-building?
 - a) They empower parliament
 - b) They Promote responsible citizenship
 - c) They allow censorship
 - d) They ensure free market

18. Why are DPSPs considered non justiciable?
 - a) They apply only to the judiciary
 - b) They are outdated
 - c) They cannot be enforced by any court
 - d) They are meant for citizens only
19. Which Article empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
 - a) Article 19
 - b) Article 32
 - c) Article 21
 - d) Article 14
20. Which of the following best describes the relationship between FR and DPSP?
 - a) They always conflict
 - b) FR are superior but should be harmonized with DPSP
 - c) DPSP override FR
 - d) They are unrelated
21. Who is the head of the Union Executive in India?
 - a) Prime Minister
 - b) Chief Justice of India
 - c) President
 - d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
22. Who is the real executive head of the Indian Government?
 - a) President
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) Vice President
 - d) Attorney General
23. Which of the following is the lower house of Parliament?
 - a) Lok Sabha
 - b) Rajya Sabha
 - c) Vidhan Sabha
 - d) Legislative Council
24. What is the main function of Parliamentary Committees?
 - a) Conduct elections
 - b) Help in detailed examination of bills
 - c) Make laws directly
 - d) Announce Government Schemes
25. Which is the highest judicial body in India?
 - a) High Court
 - b) District court
 - c) Lok Adalat
 - d) Supreme Court
26. How many members are nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha?
 - a) 10
 - b) 12
 - c) 15
 - d) 5
27. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
 - a) Lok Sabha Speaker
 - b) Chief Justice of India
 - c) President
 - d) Rajya Sabha Chairman
28. What is the minimum age required to become a member of Lok Sabha?
 - a) 18 Years
 - b) 21 Years
 - c) 25 Years
 - d) 30 Years
29. What is the tenure of Rajya Sabha members?
 - a) 3 Years
 - b) 4 Years
 - c) 5 Years
 - d) 6 Years

30. Who has the final authority to interpret the Constitution of India?
 a) President b) Prime Minister c) Parliament d) Supreme Court
31. Who is the head of a State in India?
 a) Prime Minister b) President c) Governor d) Chief Minister
32. Who appoints the Chief Minister of a State?
 a) President b) Chief Justice c) Prime Minister d) Governor
33. What is the role of Election Commission?
 a) Conducting Elections b) Making Laws
 c) Appointing Judges d) Running Schools
34. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?
 a) President b) Prime Minister c) Lok Sabha d) Supreme Court
35. What is the minimum age to vote in India?
 a) 16 b) 18 c) 21 d) 25
36. Which Article allows changes to the Constitution?
 a) Article 324 b) Article 352 c) Article 368 d) Article 14
37. How many types of emergency are mentioned in the Constitution?
 a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
38. President's rule is related to which type of emergency?
 a) National emergency b) State emergency
 c) Financial emergency d) None of these
39. Which Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years?
 a) 61st Amendment b) 44th Amendment
 c) 73rd Amendment d) 86th Amendment
40. Who can recommend the imposition of President's Rule in a State?
 a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister
 c) Governor d) Speaker of the Assembly
41. What is the meaning of ethics?
 a) Rules for sports b) Moral principles that guide behavior
 c) Scientific Laws d) Traffic Rules
42. What are values?
 a) Price of product b) Marketing Strategies
 c) Business targets d) Personal belief about what is important
43. A negative aspect of engineering ethics is
 a) Encouraging innovation b) Creating unsafe design cut costs
 c) Promoting responsibility d) Respecting Professional Codes

44. What are Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)?
a) Rights related to physical property
b) Right to Vote
c) Legal rights to protect ideas and inventions
d) Right to own land
45. What does a Clash of ethics mean?
a) Ethical issues in sports
b) Difference between Personal and Professional ethics
c) Argument with clients
d) Financial problems
46. Which law in India protects patents?
a) The Patent Act, 1970
b) The Contract Act
c) The Right to Education Act
d) The Factories Act
47. Which is not a type of Intellectual Property Right?
a) Trademark
b) Patent
c) Copyright
d) Income Tax
48. Why is honesty important in engineering?
a) To impress the manager
b) To avoid extra work
c) To build trust and avoid legal issues
d) To get promotions
49. A patent gives protection for
a) Company Shares
b) Scientific Theories
c) Inventions and Processes
d) Public Documents
50. What is the term of Trademark?
a) 20 Years
b) 10 Years
c) 5 Years
d) 50 Years

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