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Question Paper Version : A

Fourth Semester B.Arch. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.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. How many parts does the Indian Constitution have?
   a) XXII b) XIX c) XXV d) XXI

2. The Constitution of India was constituted in.
   a) 1946 b) 1952 c) 1947 d) 1950

3. Indian Constitution holds which type of system?
   a) Federal b) Feudal c) Unitary d) Quasi - Federal

4. How many schedules does the Indian Constitution have?
   a) X b) XII c) VIII d) XI

5. Which articles talk about Right to Freedom?
   a) Art. 19-22 b) Art. 14-18 c) Art. 25-28 d) Art. 32-35

6. How many major Fundamental Rights are there in the Indian Constitution?
   a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7

7. How long did it take to write the Indian Constitution?
   a) 2Y 10M 18D b) 2Y 11M 18D c) 2Y 10M 19D d) 2Y 11M 19D

8. Which Articles talk about Right to Equality?
   a) Art. 19 - 22 b) Art. 14 - 18 c) Art. 25 - 28 d) Art. 32 - 35

9. The 8th 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 & ST
   d) Provision regarding Acts & Regulation.

10. Which Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution 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) Right to Freedom of Religion

11. Which of the following is NOT the feature of the Indian Constitution?
   a) Rigid & Flexible
   b) Judicial Review
   c) Parliamentary system
   d) None of these

12. What is the full form of DPSP?
   a) Directive Policy of State Principles
   b) Direct Policy of State Principles
   c) Directive Principles of State Policy
   d) Direct Principles of State Policy

13. DPSP comes under which part of the Indian Constitution.
   a) Part - IV
   b) Part - V
   c) Part - VI
   d) Part - VII

14. "Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any four is forbidden" , is the essence of which of the following Articles?
   a) Art. 14
   b) Art. 15
   c) Art. 16
   d) Art. 17

15. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution States "No Child below the age of 14 yrs shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engage in any other hazardous employment?
   a) Art. 22
   b) Art. 23
   c) Art. 24
   d) Art. 25

16. Which of the following is the foundation of the Indian Constitution?
   a) Preamble
   b) Parts
   c) Schedule
   d) Appendices

17. Which of the following in NOT the characteristics of Fundamental Rights?
   a) They are justifiable in nature
   b) They are amendable
   c) They can be suspended
   d) They are absolute

18. Who framed the Indian Constitution?
   a) Advisory Committee
   b) Constituent Assembly
   c) Drafting Committee
   d) Drafting Assembly

19. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the state to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive?
   a) Art. 44
   b) Art. 50
   c) Art. 52
   d) Art. 58

20. 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

21. The President of India can be removed from office by
a) Impeachment by Parliament
b) Supreme Court Verdict
c) Prime Ministers recommendation
d) State Governor's decision

22. Which Article deals with the appointment and composition of the Union Council of Ministers?
a) Art. 72
b) Art. 73
c) Art. 75
d) Art. 76

23. Who is the chairman of Council of Ministers?
a) Home Minister
b) Prime Minister
c) Finance Minister
d) None of these

24. The concept of Judicial Review in India implies that
a) The 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 the decision of Supreme Court
d) The High Court can review the decision of Supreme Court

25. Who appoints the Chief Minister of a State?
a) Governor
b) President
c) Prime Minister
d) Chief Justice

26. The term of office for the President of India is
a) 6 yrs
b) 5 yrs
c) 4 yrs
d) 3 yrs

27. Who has the power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly of a State in India?
a) President of India
b) Governor of the State
c) Chief Minister of the State
d) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

28. Which of the following is NOT a qualification to become a member of the Lok Sabha?
a) Must be a citizen of India
b) Must not be less than 25 years of age
c) Must possess educational qualification
d) Must not hold any office of profit under the Government

29. Which of the following is INCORRECT regarding office of Chief Minister?
a) Minimum age is 25 years
b) No restrictions on the number of terms of a Chief Minister
c) Chief Minister shall belong to the largest political party in Legislative Assembly
d) The Constitution does not prescribe the age of retirement for Chief Minister

30. The Election Commission does not conduct elections to the
a) Lok Sabha
b) Rajya Sabha
c) Local bodies
d) President and Vice President

31. The collective responsibility of the Union Council of Ministers lies to
a) Rajya Sabha
b) Lok Sabha
c) Prime Minister
d) President

32. The Legislative Council in a State can be created or abolished by the
a) State Legislative Assembly
b) Parliament alone
c) Parliament in recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly
d) President on recommendation of the Governor

33. Chief Justice and other judges of High Court are appointed by
a) Chief Justice of India
b) Governor of the State
c) President
d) Union Law Minister

34. Which wing of the Union Government has the power to amend the Constitution?
a) Executive
b) Parliament
c) Judiciary
d) President

35. The right to equality guaranteed by the Indian Constitution does not include
a) Social Equality
b) Equality before Law
c) Economic Equality
d) Equal protection of Law

36. Who are not entitled to form Union / Association?
a) Medical Doctors
b) Practicing Civil Engineers
c) Traders
d) Police Constables

37. The writ in the form of an order which removes a suit from an Inferior Court to a Superior Court to prevent an excess of jurisdiction is known as
a) Mandamus
b) Prohibition
c) Certiorari
d) Quo Warrantor

38. Fundamental duties demand to
a) Work sincerely
b) Abide by the Constitution
c) Avoid Corruption
d) Abide by moral values

39. Which among the following DPSP has been implemented for the first time in India in 2025?
a) Uniform Civil Code
b) Free legal aid to poor
c) Village Panchayat
d) Separation of Judiciary from executive

40. The DPSP included in the Indian Constitution have been inspired by the Constitution of
a) USA
b) Ireland
c) Australia
d) Canada

41. Professional ethics takes into account
a) The personal character of engineers
b) The temperament of engineers
c) The religious bent of mind of engineers
d) The social background of engineers

42. Conflict of interest may be
a) False
b) Imaginary
c) Created
d) Potential

43. No code will give _____ to get solutions for ethical problems.
a) Guidelines
b) Set of Ideas
c) An algorithm
d) Ethical standards

44. Which of the following is not taken as the aim of Engineering ethics?
a) Moral Imagination
b) Recognition of ethical issues
c) Sense of responsibility
d) Shifting of responsibility

45. Good work means
a) Superior work done with great care and skill
b) Responsible work
c) Work above and beyond the call of duty
d) Work involving high risk

46. Which of the following is not a concept of responsibility?
a) Minimalist b) Reasonable care c) Maximalist d) Good works

47. Revealing confidential information amounts to
a) Misusing the truth b) Breach of contract
c) Criminal breach of trust d) Violation of patent right

48. Tendency of shifting responsibility will logically come down if there is
a) Group thinking b) Microscopic vision
c) Fear d) Self interest

49. "Being safe or blaming others" is type of attitudes of responsibility of engineers.
a) Responsible care b) Minimalist
c) Good work d) None of these

50. This is not Dishonesty in Engineering
a) Trimming b) Blending c) Negligently d) Intentionally

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