

# CBCS SCHEME

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Question Paper Version : A

## Fourth Semester B.Arch. Degree Examination, June/July 2023 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. 'Secular' means
    - a) Full authority of Government to legislate on its people
    - b) No King or Queen, President is the Head of the State
    - c) Treating all religions equally
    - d) People's Government
  2. What is the minimum age to become a member of Loksabha
    - a) 18 Years
    - b) 25 Years
    - c) 21 Years
    - d) 30 Years
  3. How many nominated members are there in Rjya Sabha?
    - a) 10 Members
    - b) 11 Members
    - c) 12 Members
    - d) 15 Members
  4. Which article of the constitution deals with Money Bill?
    - a) Article 110 of the Indian Constitution
    - b) Article 108 of the Indian Constitution
    - c) Article 100 of the Indian Constitution
    - d) Article 80 of the Indian Constitution
  5. What is duration of term of the members of the Rajya Sabha?
    - a) 5 Years
    - b) 4 Years
    - c) 6 Years
    - d) 7 Years
  6. Which of the following are not sessions of the Lok Sabha?
    - a) Budget Session
    - b) Monsoon Session
    - c) Summer Session
    - d) Winter Session
  7. The budget is also known as
    - a) Annual financial Statement
    - b) Monthly Financial Statement
    - c) Receipt and Expenditure Statement
    - d) Taxation Statement

8. The Parliament of India consists of the following  
 a) President  
 b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
 c) Both a and b  
 d) None of these
9. Who appoints the Prime Minister?  
 a) Council of Ministers  
 b) President  
 c) Majority party  
 d) Lok Sabha
10. Consider the following statements. Which among them are True?  
 i) Article 75 provides information on the appointment and selection of Prime Minister  
 ii) A person must always prove his majority in Lok Sabha before his appointment as Prime Minister by the President  
 iii) A person may be appointed as Prime Minister by the President who must prove his majority later  
 iv) A person who is not a member of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha can be appointed as Prime Minister.  
 a) Only (i) and (ii)  
 b) Only (i), (iii) and (iv)  
 c) Only (i), (ii) and (iv)  
 d) Only (i)
11. Consider the following four statements. Which among them are True?  
 i) Prime Minister of India must only be a member of Lok Sabha.  
 ii) Prime Minister of India can be a member of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.  
 iii) British Prime Minister must only be a member of the Lower House.  
 iv) British Prime Minister can be a member of the Lower House as well as Upper House.  
 a) Only (i) and (iii)  
 b) Only (i) and (iv)  
 c) Only (ii) and (iii)  
 d) Only (ii) and (iv)
12. Who discharges the duties of the President in the event of President and Vice-President being not available?  
 a) The Prime Minister  
 b) The Chief Justice of India  
 c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 d) The Attorney General of India
13. The three types of Justice referred in our Preamble are  
 a) Social, Economic and Political  
 b) Economic, international and political  
 c) Economic, religious and social  
 d) Religious, social and political
14. The objective of 'unity and integrity of the nation' was included in the preamble by  
 a) 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 c) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
 d) 76<sup>th</sup> Amendment
15. Articles 19 provides  
 a) Six freedoms  
 b) Seven freedoms  
 c) Five freedom  
 d) Two freedoms
16. 'Right against exploitation' seeks to protect the weaker section of the society by  
 a) Giving equal pay for equal work for men and women.  
 b) Prohibiting human trafficking and beggar.  
 c) Providing compulsory education for children below the age of 14 years.  
 d) Forcing a person to work against his will without payment.



17. The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was ..... and ..... was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - Pt. Jawaharlal Neharu and Mahatma Gandhi
  - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad
18. Who of the followings, are not appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister?
- The Chief Justice and other Judges of Supreme Court
  - The Chairman and Members of Union Public Service Commission
  - The Governor of the state
  - The Speaker of Lok Sabha
19. What is the minimum age in years for becoming MP at Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
- 25 and 30
  - 30 and 25
  - 18 and 25
  - 25 and 18
20. Who among the following enjoys the rank of a Cabinet Minister of the Indian Union?
- Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha
  - Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission
  - Secretary to the Government of India
  - None of these
21. A person who is not a member of Parliament can be appointed as a Minister by the President for a maximum period of
- 9 months
  - 3 months
  - 12 months
  - 6 months
22. Which one of the following can be 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
23. The President can be removed by impeachment procedure on the ground of violating the Constitution by
- The Supreme court
  - The Lok Sabha only
  - Both the House of Parliament
  - The High court
24. 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 standard of the weaker sections of the society
25. When can a President use his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister?
- When no political party enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha
  - Only when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved.
  - In all circumstances
  - In no circumstances

26. If in a country there happens to be the office of monarchy as well as a Parliamentary form of government this monarch will be called  
 a) Head of the State  
 b) Head of the Cabinet  
 c) Head of the Government  
 d) Both Head of Government and State
27. One feature distinguishing the Rajya Sabha from the Vidhan Parishad is  
 a) Power of impeachment  
 b) Indirect election  
 c) Nomination of members  
 d) Tenure of membership
28. Who, among the following, has the final right to sanction the expenditure of public money in India?  
 a) Speaker  
 b) President  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Parliament
29. Which of the following is not an essential qualification for appointment as a Governor?  
 a) He must be a member of either House of Parliament.  
 b) He should be a domicile of the state to which he is being appointed.  
 c) He should be a citizen of India.  
 d) He must have completed the age of 35 years.
30. The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to  
 a) Their performance as office bearers of culture societies.  
 b) The recommendations made by the Vice President.  
 c) Their role played in political set up of the country.  
 d) Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.
31. In case a President dies while in office, the Vice President can act as President for a maximum period of  
 a) 1 year  
 b) 3 months  
 c) 6 months  
 d) 2 years
32. The Union Council of Ministers consists of  
 a) Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers  
 b) Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Cabinet Ministers
33. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office?  
 a) Chief Justice  
 b) Speaker  
 c) Vice President  
 d) Prime Minister
34. Which Article of the constitution empowers the president to appoint a Commission to investigate the condition of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures?  
 a) Art 342  
 b) Art 344  
 c) Art 340  
 d) Art 339
35. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India?  
 a) Either House of Parliament  
 b) Any vidhan Sabha  
 c) Only Lok Sabha  
 d) Rajya Sabha
36. What is the minimum age for appointment as a Governor?  
 a) 35 years  
 b) 40 years  
 c) 25 years  
 d) 30 years



37. Chief Minister of a State is responsible to  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) Rajya Sabha  
 c) Legislative Assembly  
 d) Governor
38. The administrative and operational control of the Armed Forces is exercised by  
 a) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs with Prime Minister as the Chairman  
 b) Ministry of Defense  
 c) Three Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force Staff  
 d) President
39. What is the position of a Minister of State in the Central Government?  
 a) He is a Minister of Central Government but not a member of a Cabinet  
 b) He looks after the interests of the State Cabinet  
 c) He is the nominee of the State Governor  
 d) He is the nominee of the State Cabinet
40. Who among the following is directly responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning the Defense Services of India?  
 a) President  
 b) Prime Minister  
 c) Defense Minister  
 d) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
41. How many times the president of India can seek re-election to his post?  
 a) once  
 b) 3 times  
 c) 2 times  
 d) Any number of times
42. When was Supreme Court of India first inaugurated?  
 a) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947  
 b) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949  
 c) 28<sup>th</sup> January, 1950  
 d) 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1949
43. Which is the highest judicial authority in India whose decisions are binding on all courts?  
 a) Supreme court  
 b) Parliament  
 c) Law minister  
 d) Lok Sabha
44. How many Judges are there in the Supreme Court?  
 a) 26 judges including the Chief Justice of India  
 b) 30 judges including the Chief Justice of India  
 c) 31 judges including the Chief Justice of India  
 d) 49 judges including the Chief Justice of India
45. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) Chief Justice of India  
 c) Lok Sabha  
 d) President
46. Which among the following is NOT a criteria for being eligible to be a judge of the Supreme Court?  
 a) Judge of one high court or more (continuously), for at least five years.  
 b) An advocate of Supreme Court for at least ten years  
 c) A distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president  
 d) Above 40 years of age

47. What does the writ of habeas corpus mean?
- The arrested person must be brought before the court, that holds the right to set the person free if the grounds of arrest are found to be faulty.
  - It is issued when an office holder is found to misuse his duties.
  - It is issued by higher courts when they find that lower courts have made judgments beyond their powers of jurisdiction
  - It is issued when the court finds that the office holder is illegally holding that position.
48. What does the writ of prohibition mean?
- The arrested person must be brought before the court, that holds the right to set the person free if the grounds of arrest are found to be faulty.
  - It is issued when an office holder is found to misuse his duties.
  - It is issued by higher courts when they find that lower courts have made judgments beyond their powers of jurisdiction.
  - It is issued when the court finds that the office holder is illegally holding that position.
49. Which of the following statements is not true?
- The institution of High Court in India was first formed in 1862.
  - Article 214 to 231 of the Indian Constitution envisages about the powers of the High Court.
  - Only Delhi is a union territory which has its own High Court
  - Only Parliament determines the number of judges in the High Court
50. Who can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court?
- Parliament of India
  - President of India
  - Supreme Court of India
  - The Governor of the state

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