

CBCS SCHEME

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Question Paper Version : B

Fourth Semester B.Arch. Degree Examination, June/July 2024 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. Among the following, which one is not an ethical theory?
a) Right ethics
b) Virtue ethics
c) Utilitarianism and duty ethics
d) All of them
 2. Engineers with a minimalist view of responsibility, what does the following sentence mean?
a) Very minimal responsibility
b) Accountable for their action
c) Not responsible for their action only do the job
d) Very few people will take the responsibility
 3. _____ and _____ are the turn factor that unfold and awakens the divinity that Lies dormant in every engineers and Lead him to perfection.
a) Purity and honesty
b) Duty and expertise
c) Talent and Skill
d) Good and Bad.
 4. Ethics is the science of,
a) Beauty
b) Truth
c) Conduct
d) Mind
 5. Virtue theory is based on?
a) Violate Moral Human Value
b) Ideals of good character
c) Duties to respect Human
d) Most good for good people
 6. Right ethics theory based on?
a) Violate moral Human value
b) Ideals of good character
c) Duties to respect Human
d) Most good for most people

7. Duty ethics based on?
 a) Duties to work
 b) Duties to please people
 c) Duties to respect Human
 d) Duties to execute
8. Utilitarianism theory is based on the concept?
 a) Most good for good people
 b) Most good for Most people
 c) Least good for Least people
 d) Least good for Most people
9. 'Ethics' word is derived from the greek word.
 a) Ethos
 b) ethese
 c) Ethise
 d) ethees
10. In professional ethics, the degree of safety proposed to be attained varies with,
 a) Design, duration and product
 b) Cost of risk, design and utility
 c) Cost of risk, perception and utility
 d) Product, perception and cost to risk involved
11. The Union Judiciary comprises of _____,
 a) Criminal Court
 b) High Court
 c) Supreme Court
 d) Session Court
12. The State Judiciary comprises of _____ and _____.
 a) High Court and Criminal Court
 b) Supreme Court and Criminal Court
 c) Supreme Court and High Court
 d) High Court and Subordinate Court
13. The method of election of the President is called as,
 a) None
 b) Single transferable vote
 c) Plurality block voting
 d) Ranked vote block
14. Under which Article the President may proclaim a national emergency?
 a) Article 353
 b) Article 352
 c) Article 354
 d) Article 355
15. Under which article does the President take control over a state?
 a) 356
 b) 360
 c) 380
 d) 300
16. Under which article can the President declare a financial emergency?
 a) 356
 b) 360
 c) 380
 d) 300
17. Among the given names, who is not appointed by the President of India?
 a) Comptroller
 b) Chairman UPSC
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 d) Diplomatic envoys
18. The real executive of India is?
 a) The Cabinet Ministers
 b) The council of ministers
 c) The President
 d) The Chief Minister
19. The nominal executive of India is?
 a) The Cabinet Ministers
 b) The Council of Ministers
 c) The President
 d) The Chief Ministers
20. Who was the first President of India?
 a) Zakir Hussain Khan
 b) Rajendra Prasad
 c) Varahagiri Venkata Giri
 d) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

21. Identify the Inspiration for Inclusion of fundamental Rights in our Constitution,
 a) French declaration of rights of man
 b) The bill of rights of the U.S constitution
 c) The universal declaration of human right
 d) All of them
22. Choose the correct Article that includes 'the cultural and Educational Rights'.
 a) Article 14 to 18 b) Article 19 to 22 c) Article 29 to 30 d) Article 25 to 28
23. Choose among the below cases, which was rejected as a petition under PIL (Public Interest Litigation).
 a) S.P Anand Vs H.D Deve Gowda
 b) S.P. Gupta Vs Union of India
 c) People Union for democratic Rights Vs Union of India
 d) Bandu Mukti Morcha Vs Union of Union
24. Choose the article that includes 'The right to equality'.
 a) Article 14 to 18 b) Article 19 to 22
 c) Article 29 to 30 d) Article 25 to 28
25. Define the word Habeas mean? From the term Habeas Corpus.
 a) Have b) Summarize c) Construct d) Body
26. Choose the correct article that includes, Right to freedom of Religion.
 a) Article 14 to 18 b) Article 19 to 22
 c) Article 29 and 30 d) Article 25 to 28
27. Define the term 'Writ of Certiorari'.
 a) Fast track a case to High Court
 b) Fast track a case to Supreme Court
 c) Fast track a case from Inferior Court to Superior court
 d) Fast track a case from Superior court to Inferior court
28. Identify, who can file a writ petition under PIL.
 a) Political party b) Social action group
 c) Individual d) Individual or Social action
29. The right to constitutional remedies will be suspended during which occasion?
 a) None b) During General emergency
 c) During Election d) During General posting
30. The high court and the Supreme Court are empowered to issue writs in the form _____, _____ and _____.
 a) Mandam, Protection, Certiorari and quo warranto.
 b) Mandamus, Prohibition, Certainty and quo warranto
 c) Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and quo warranto
 d) Mandamus, Protection, Certainty and quo warranto
31. Constitution is derived from the _____ word. Constitute which means to from or establish.
 a) American b) Spanish c) Latin d) Greek

32. _____ Led to the enactment of government of India act, 1919.
 a) Montagu Chelmsford report b) Sir Stafford Cripps Report
 c) Lord Wavell Report d) Montagu Patrick Report
33. Cripps Mission was initiated by _____ during World War II.
 a) A V Alexander b) Sir John Cripps
 c) Sir Thomas Cripps d) Sir Stafford Cripps
34. Quit India Movement was held on _____
 a) August 1940 b) August 1945
 c) August 1950 d) None of these
35. _____ of India was set up in November 1946, even before independence of India in 1947.
 a) Constitution law b) Preamble
 c) Constitution Assembly d) Indian constitution
36. Identify whether our Indian constitution is unitary or Federal in Nature.
 a) Unitary b) Federal
 c) Both d) None
37. We the people of India having Solemnly resolved to Constitute India into a sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizen _____, _____, _____, _____.
 a) republic, democratic, equality, fraternity
 b) democratic, equality, fraternity, policy
 c) Unity, equality, democratic, republic
 d) Justice, Liberty, equality, Fraternity
38. The constitution assembly was _____ elected body.
 a) fully b) partly c) complete d) None
39. 'Identify the source of Indian Constitution'
 a) East India Company b) British Government
 c) East India company and British Government d) None of these
40. 296 representatives were members elected in the _____.
 a) Legislative Assembly b) Constitutional Assembly
 c) Muslim League d) Hindu League
41. Choose which one is a type of subordinate courts.
 a) Civil b) Criminal c) Revenue d) All of them
42. Choose which is the highest Civil Court?
 a) Session Court b) Board of revenue
 c) District Court d) All of them
43. Choose the High Court which is common for more than three states.
 a) Guwahati High Court b) Sikkim High Court
 c) Mumbai High Court d) Meghalaya High Court
44. Identify which are the courts that come under district court.
 a) Session Court b) Civil Judge Court c) District Court d) Board of Revenue

45. The Rajya Sabha alone can remove the _____ of India concurred by the Lok Sabha?
 a) Vice President b) President
 c) Prime Minister d) Chief Minister
46. The Supreme Court of India comprises the Chief Justice and _____ other judges appointed by the President of India, Supreme Court Judge retire upon attaining the age of 65 years.
 a) 35 b) 33 c) 30 d) 34
47. The Vice President of India should be the member of _____.
 a) Lok Sabha b) Council c) Cabinet d) Rajya Sabha
48. Choose the state that has no bicameral Legislature.
 a) Kerala b) Karnataka c) Bihar d) Uttar Pradesh
49. The Legislative assembly can remove the council of ministers by passing a _____,
 a) Unanimous voting b) No-confidence motion
 c) Lok Sabha d) General Emergency
50. Under _____, the Legislative power and power to settle dispute and interpret the constitution and other law are given to the judiciary.
 a) Doctrine of separation of cabinet b) Doctrine of separation of people
 c) Doctrine of separation of council d) Doctrine of separation of power
