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Question Paper Version : A

**Third/Fourth Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 2023**  
**Constitution of Indian, Professional Ethics and Cyber Law**  
**(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)**

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 100

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. Answer all the hundred 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. The constitution of India was enacted by a constitution assembly set up,
    - a) Union Cabinet mission plan 1946.
    - b) Under Indian Independence Act 1947
    - c) Under resolution of provincial government.
    - d) By Indian National Congress.
  2. On December 11, 1946 the Constituent Assembly elected \_\_\_\_\_ as its permanent chairman.
    - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
    - b) Dr. Rajendra prasad
    - c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
    - d) K. M. Munshi
  3. The drafting committee of the constitution including the chairman comprised of,
    - a) 7 members
    - b) 9 members
    - c) 11 members
    - d) 5 members
  4. The constitution of India is,
    - a) Rigid
    - b) Flexible
    - c) Partly rigid partly flexible
    - d) Very very rigid
  5. The preamble of constitution declares India to be,
    - a) Sovereign democratic republic
    - b) Socialist democratic republic
    - c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular democratic and Republic
    - d) None of these

6. In which case did the supreme court give a ruling preamble was part of the constitution.  
a) Berubari case  
b) Golaknath case  
c) Keshavananda Bharathi case  
d) None of these
7. What is the chief source of political powers in the country?  
a) The constitution  
b) The people  
c) The legislature  
d) The parliament
8. The original constitution classified. The "Fundamental Rights" into seven categories but now there are.  
a) 4 categories  
b) 5 categories  
c) 6 categories  
d) 7 categories
9. Which one of the following fundamental Right was described by Dr.B.R. Ambedkar as "the heart and soul of constitution".  
a) Right to Equality  
b) Right to constitutional Remedies  
c) Right to Freedom  
d) Right to Religion
10. The main objective of cultural and educational right granted to the citizens is,  
a) To preserve rich culture and heritage of India.  
b) To evolve single integrated Indian culture  
c) To help minorities to conserve their culture.  
d) All the above
11. For enforcement of fundamental Right the court can issue,  
a) A Decree  
b) An ordinance  
c) A writ  
d) A notification
12. Which of the following literally means you may have the body,  
a) A Mandamus  
b) Habeas corpus  
c) Prohibition  
d) Quo-warranto
13. "Equal work for equal pay" is a  
a) Fundamental Right  
b) Directive principle  
c) Fundamental duty  
d) Statutory provision is labour law
14. 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment is pertaining to  
a) Stalehood of Goa  
b) Extension of reservation to SC and ST  
c) Local self government  
d) Land reforms
15. The enforcement of Directive principles depends upon,  
a) The resources available with the Government  
b) The president  
c) The Court  
d) Chief justice of India
16. Common Civil code means,  
a) Common civil procedure code  
b) Common civil law applicable to all  
c) Civil law applicable to common man  
d) None of the above
17. The concept of DPSP is borrowed from the constitution of,  
a) Ireland  
b) Russia  
c) Great Britain  
d) USA



18. The constitution of India adopted fundamental duty from,  
 a) America                      b) Russia                      c) Ireland                      d) Britain
19. Fundamental duties did not form to be original part of Indian constitution they were added under \_\_\_\_\_ amendment.  
 a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act                      b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act  
 c) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act                      d) None of these
20. At present how many "Fundamental duties" are their in the constitution of India.  
 a) 6 duties                      b) 8 duties                      c) 10 duties                      d) 11 duties
21. Article 370 which gave special status to Jammu and Kashmir existed in the Indian constitution because of the agreement between,  
 a) Jawaharlal and Farukh Abdullah                      b) Jawaharlal and Maharaja Hari sing  
 c) Vallabh bhai Patel and Maharaj Harising                      d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah and J.L.Nehru
22. Which is the Indian constitution day?  
 a) Jan-26                      b) August-15                      c) November-26                      d) April-20
23. Legislate means,  
 a) Make law                      b) Make constitutional amendment  
 c) Form government                      d) Put administrative machinery into action
24. The Parliamentary form of government in India is based on,  
 a) Great Britain                      b) Japan                      c) Russia                      d) France
25. What is the system used to elect the president of India?  
 a) Preferential system                      b) Secret Ballot  
 c) Direct election                      d) Proportional representation
26. Who discharge the duty 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) Vice president
27. Who represents the nation but does not rule the nation?  
 a) President                      b) Attorney general                      c) Chief Justice of India                      d) Vice President
28. Which one of the following house is presided by a non member?  
 a) Rajya Sabha                      b) Lok Sabha                      c) Vidhana Sabha                      d) Vidhana parishad
29. Respite means,  
 a) Painless death                      b) Death due to drowning  
 c) Due to stragulation                      d) awarding lesser punishment
30. The total number of union council of minister including the prime minister shall not exceed.  
 a) 10% of loksabha strength                      b) 15% of loksabha strength  
 c) 18% of loksabha strength                      d) no such restriction

31. Uni-Cameral means,  
 a) Presence of no house in the state  
 b) Presence of one house in the state  
 c) Presence of two house in the state  
 d) Present of half house in the state
32. The age qualification for becoming the member of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is,  
 a) 25 yrs and 30 yrs  
 b) 30 yrs and 25 yrs  
 c) 35 yrs and 30 yrs  
 d) 30 yrs and 40 yrs
33. The state legislative Assembly is prorogued by,  
 a) Governor  
 b) Chief minister  
 c) Speaker of assembly  
 d) Chief justice of High court
34. Which of the following statement is not correct?  
 a) Money bill cannot be introduced in legislative council  
 b) The money bill is presented by chief minister of the state  
 c) The legislative council has no right to change the money bill  
 d) All of the above
35. Power of the supreme court to decide the dispute between the centre and the state fall under its,  
 a) Constitutional jurisdiction  
 b) Appellate jurisdiction  
 c) Advisory jurisdiction  
 d) Original jurisdiction
36. The High court judge unless resign earlier retire at the age of,  
 a) 58 years  
 b) 60 years  
 c) 62 years  
 d) 65 years
37. A bill presented in the parliament becomes law.  
 a) If passed by both the houses  
 b) The prime minister has signed it  
 c) The supreme court has decided or declared it.  
 d) When the president gives his assent
38. The judges of Supreme Court after retirement are not permitted to carry on practice before.  
 a) Supreme Court of India  
 b) High Court  
 c) District and Session Court  
 d) Any of these
39. One third of Rajya Sabha member retires,  
 a) Every year  
 b) Every two year  
 c) Every three years  
 d) Every four years.
40. Which among following is not a standing committee?  
 a) Public Committee  
 b) Ethics Committee  
 c) Railway convention Committee  
 d) Business advisory Committee
41. Election to the local self government is conducted by,  
 a) State Election Commission  
 b) Regional EC  
 c) Election commission  
 d) Governor
42. The citizens of India have got a right to cast his vote after attaining the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 a) 16 years  
 b) 18 years  
 c) 21 years  
 d) 24 years











81. The first publicly available internet service in India was launched by \_\_\_\_\_ on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1995.  
 a) Bharath Sanchar Nigam limited                      b) Videsh Sanchar Nigam limited  
 c) Indian Institute of technology                      d) None of these
82. Which is the Act which provides legal frame work for e-Governance in India?  
 a) Indian Penal Code                                      b) IT (amendment) Act 2008  
 c) IT Act 2000    d) None of these
83. Which of the following is an example of Intellectual property?  
 a) Trade mark                      b) Copy right                      c) Patent                      d) All of the these
84. Which is the appeal court on the orders issued by cyber appellate tribunal?  
 a) Munciff court                      b) District court                      c) High court                      d) Supreme court
85. What are the types of cyber terror capability?  
 a) Simple unstructured  
 b) Simple unstructured and Advanced structured  
 c) Complex co-ordinated  
 d) Simple unstructured, Advanced structured, Complex co-ordinated
86. The mechanism for establishing net neutrality in India are at present mainly enforced by the,  
 a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)  
 b) Bharatiya Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)  
 c) Videshi Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)  
 d) All the above
87. An attempt to harm damage or cause threat to a system or network is broadly termed as,  
 a) Cyber crime                      b) System hijacking                      c) Cyber attack                      d) Digital crime
88. Criminal minded individuals who work for terrorist organization and steal information if nation are,  
 a) State sponsored hackers                                      b) Cyber terrorist  
 c) Blue hat hackers    d) White hat hackers
89. Cyber crimes can be classified into,  
 a) 2                                      b) 3                                      c) 4                                      d) 5
90. What is the updated version of IT Act 2000?  
 a) IT Act 2007    b) IT Act 2008  
 c) Advanced IT Act 2002                                      d) Advanced IT Act 2001
91. TRAI has ruled in favour of,  
 a) Net neutrality                      b) Airtel zero                      c) Free basics                      d) None of the these
92. Which of the following is not a type of cyber crime,  
 a) Data theft    b) Forgery  
 c) Damage to Data and System                                      d) Installing antivirus for protection
93. The imaginary location where the word of the parties meet in conversation is referred to as,  
 a) cyber space                      b) Cyber net                      c) Space                      d) Cyber dyne



94. Nitizen means,  
a) A person who is citizen of a country  
b) A person who has dual citizenship  
c) A person who uses internet  
d) None of these
95. What is the punishment for hacking of computers?  
a) Three years imprisonment or 10 lac rupees or both  
b) Life imprisonment  
c) Three lac rupees or 3 years imprisonment  
d) Three years imprisonment or 5 lac rupees penalty or both
96. What is the proposed punishment for cyber Terrorism in IT Act?  
a) 1 crore rupees penalty  
b) Life imprisonment  
c) 10 years imprisonment  
d) 6 years imprisonment
97. What is the term of office of the presiding officer of cyber appellate tribunal?  
a) 3 years  
b) 4 years  
c) 5 years  
d) 6 years
98. What is the full form of ITA 2000?  
a) Information tech act 2000  
b) Indian technology act 2000  
c) International technology act 2000  
d) Information technology Act 2000
99. The first computer virus is,  
a) I love you  
b) Blaster  
c) Sasser  
d) Creeper
100. Who is usually against net neutrality,  
a) Content providers  
b) Consumers / end users  
c) telecom companies  
d) All of these

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