

CBCS SCHEME

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Question Paper Version : D

Third/Fourth Semester B.E Degree Examination, July/August 2022
Constitution of India, 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. In India, the Citizens have been given the Right to Vote on the basis of,
a) Education
b) Age
c) Property qualification
d) Duration of stay in the Country
 2. Who is competent to declare the elections to the Loksabha?
a) President
b) Chief Minister
c) Union Cabinet
d) Election Commissioner
 3. As per Election laws, a person shall be disqualified as a member of the Parliament under which of the following conditions?
(i) He is convicted for any offence resulting in imprisonment for 2 or more years.
(ii) He is detained under preventive detention law.
(iii) He is punished for preaching and practicing social crimes such as untouchability, dowry and sati
Select the correct answer using the code given here :
a) (i) and (ii) only
b) (ii) and (iii) only
c) (i) and (iii) only
d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 4. In which year was 'Untouchability' abolished in India?
a) 1950
b) 1952
c) 1954
d) 1956
 5. Which year was declared as the year of Women Empowerment to the promotion of the development of Women?
a) 2000
b) 2002
c) 2003
d) 2001
 6. Minority groups are recognized on the basis of their ;
a) Population
b) Religion
c) Race
d) Caste

7. The term 'Fourth estate' refers to ;
 a) Press
 b) Judiciary
 c) Parliament
 d) Backward class residing in the State
8. Other Election Commissioner or Regional Election Commissioners shall be removed on the recommendation of the ;
 a) Chief Election Commissioner
 b) Governor
 c) President
 d) Prime Minister
9. Emergency provisions were borrowed from the Constitution of ;
 a) Germany
 b) USA
 c) Britain
 d) Ireland
10. Who is the person foundly known as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution?
 a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 d) Sri Mahatma Gandhi
11. One of the aims of studying engineering ethics is to ;
 a) Inspire Engineers to acquire in-depth knowledge in their field
 b) Stimulate moral imaginations
 c) Make Engineers self-conflict in discharging their duties
 d) Acquire new skills in Engineering testing
12. When an Engineer abuses Client-professional confidentiality it amounts to ;
 a) Misusing the truth
 b) Criminal breach of trust
 c) Self-deception
 d) None of these
13. Which of the following is not a Concept of responsibility?
 a) Minimalist
 b) Maximalist
 c) Reasonable care
 d) Good works
14. 'Being safe or Blaming others' is type of attitudes of responsibility of Engineers,
 a) Reasonable care
 b) Minimalist
 c) Good works
 d) None of these
15. This is not dishonest in Engineering ;
 a) Trimming
 b) Blending
 c) Negligently
 d) Intentionally
16. Which one is not the way of misusing truth?
 a) With holding information
 b) Failing to adequately promote the dissemination, of information
 c) Deliberate deceptions
 d) Patenting
17. To overcome an impediment 'Uncritical Acceptance' ; what step an Engineer has to take?
 a) Accept and Analyze
 b) Analyze and Accept
 c) Always say 'Yess Boss'
 d) None of these
18. The formulate of a soft drink is an example of ;
 a) Copy right
 b) Trade secret
 c) Patent
 d) Trade marks

19. Risk estimation can be done by using ;
a) Cooking
b) Trimming
c) Event tree
d) Both (a) and (b)
20. It is not a kind of trademark ;
a) Design
b) Sounds
c) Symbols
d) Good will
21. The members of the constituent assembly which drafted the constitution of India were ;
a) Nominated by the British Parliament.
b) Nominated by the Governor General.
c) Elected by the Legislative Assemblies of various Provinces.
d) Elected by the Indian National Congress and Muslim league.
22. Which of the following committees of constituent assembly were headed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel?
(x) Committes for negotiating with States.
(xi) Committes on Fundamental rights.
(xii) Committes on minorities.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below ;
a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
b) (i) and (ii)
c) (ii) and (iii)
d) (iii) only
23. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) J.B. Kripalani
c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
d) Alladi Krishna Swami Ayyar
24. Which one of the following is a feature common to both the Indian federation and the American federation?
a) Independent Judiciary
b) Citizenship
c) Appointment of Governors
d) Independent centre and State
25. Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?
a) A written and rigid constitution
b) An Independent Judiciary
c) Vesting of residuary powers with the centre
d) Distribution of powers between the Centre and States
26. Which of the following Constitutional Provision strengthens Indian federalism?
(xiii) Single Citizenship
(xiv) Rigidity of Constitution
(xv) Written Constitution
(xvi) Emergency provisions in the Constitution
Select the correct answer using the codes given below ;
a) (i) and (ii)
b) (i) and (iii)
c) (ii) and (iii)
d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
27. The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in ;
a) United Kingdom
b) Australia
c) Canada
d) United States

28. Which one of the following words was not contained in the original preamble to the Indian Constitution?
 a) Sovereign
 b) Secular
 c) Democratic
 d) Republic
29. With reference to the preamble as enshrined in the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements ;
 (i) 'Equality' means removing all the differences among the Citizens of India.
 (ii) 'Secular' means government will not interfere at all in the matters of religion.
 (iii) 'Republic' means the head of the State is a nominated person.
 a) (i) only
 b) (ii) and (iii)
 c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 d) None of these
30. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the preamble to the Constitution of India?
 a) Liberty of thought
 b) Economic liberty
 c) Liberty of expression
 d) Liberty of belief
31. In the Indian Constitution, the 'Right to Equality' is granted by ;
 a) Article 16 to 20
 b) Article 15 to 19
 c) Article 14 to 18
 d) Article 13 to 17
32. Consider the following statements ;
 With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon ;
 (vii) Legislative function
 (viii) Executive function
 a) (i) only
 b) (ii) only
 c) Both (i) and (ii)
 d) Neither (i) and (ii)
33. Which of the following is not a Fundamental duty as enshrined in the Constitution of India?
 a) To develop scientific temper
 b) To promote brother hood
 c) To respect the ideals of the Constitution
 d) To develop physical strength
34. With reference to Fundamental duties, consider the following statements ;
 (vii) Fundamental duties place civic as well as moral duties on the Citizen.
 (viii) Some Fundamental duties also extended to foreigners.
 a) (i) only
 b) (ii) only
 c) (i) and (ii)
 d) Neither (i) and (ii)
35. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?
 a) To Vote in public elections
 b) To develop the scientific temper.
 c) To safeguard public property
 d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals
36. Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the 1946?
 a) Rajendra Prasad
 b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 d) Rajagopalachari

37. The Constituent Assembly was created under which of the following Constitutional schemes?
a) Cabinet mission plan
b) Indian Independence plan
c) Transfer of power plan
d) Mountbatten plan
38. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
a) B.R. Ambedkar
b) J.B.Kripalani
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar
39. Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?
a) A written and rigid Constitution
b) An Independent Judiciary
c) Vesting of residuary powers with the centre
d) Distribution of powers between the Centre and the State
40. The Indian Parliamentary system is different from the British Parliamentary system in which of the following respects?
a) Both a real and a nominal executive
b) A system of collective responsibility
c) Bicameral legislature
d) A different Judicial review
41. One of the characteristics of profession is ;
a) It gives scope to exercise one's skill
b) It gives monopoly on service
c) It provides opportunity to help the poor and needy
d) It demands high standard of honesty
42. Minimalist view means ;
a) A minimalist view
b) A narrow thinking
c) A novel plan to minimize industrial loss
d) A concept of responsibility
43. The fault tree is used to ;
a) Improve safety
b) Assess the risk involved
c) Take free consent
d) Claim Compensation
44. These are not trade secrets ;
a) Formulas
b) Principles
c) Patterns
d) Devices
45. Protection of the expression of ideas, but not the ideas themselves, is called ;
a) Copyright
b) Plagiarism
c) Patent
d) Forging
46. Which of the following is known as Malicious Software?
a) Malicious ware
b) Illegal ware
c) Bad ware
d) Malware
47. To protect yourself from Computer hacker, you should turn on a ;
a) Fire wall
b) Script
c) Antivirus
d) VLC

48. MCA fee is an example of ;
 a) Virus
 b) Quick heal
 c) Antivirus
 d) Photo editing software
49. Which of the following would most likely not be a symptom of a virus?
 a) Existing program files and icons disappear
 b) The CD-ROM stops functioning
 c) The web-browser opens to an unusual home page
 d) Odd message or images are displayed on the screen
50. Which of the following is not a type of Peer-to-Peer Cyber-crime?
 a) Phishing
 b) Injecting Trojans to a target Victim
 c) MITM
 d) Credit card details leak in deep web
51. Which of the following is not done by Cyber Criminals?
 a) Unauthorized account access
 b) Mass attack using Trojans as botnets
 c) Email spoofing and spamming
 d) Report vulnerability in any system
52. What is the name of the IT law that India is having in the Indian Legislature?
 a) India's Technology (IT) Act, 2000
 b) India's Digital Information Tehcnology (DIT) Act, 2000
 c) India's Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000.
 d) The Technology Act, 2008
53. What is meant by the term 'Cyber Crime'?
 a) Any crime that involves computers and networks.
 b) Any crime that use computers to jeopardize or attempt to jeopardize national security
 c) The use of computer network to commit financial or identity fraud
 d) The theft of digital information
54. Pharming is also known as ;
 a) Black Hat
 b) Web jacking
 c) Crackers
 d) None of these
55. The first computer virus is _____ ;
 a) Sasser
 b) Creeper
 c) Blaster
 d) I Love You
56. What is the name of the Act that governs internet usage in India?
 a) The Internet Consumption Act, 1998
 b) The Information Technology Act, 2004
 c) The IT Gazette of India Act, 2004
 d) None of these
57. What is Anti-Virus?
 a) It is a program code.
 b) It is a Company name
 c) It is a Computer
 d) It is an application
58. Which of the following is not a type of Cyber crime?
 a) Data theft
 b) Forgery
 c) Damage to data and systems
 d) Installing antivirus for protection
59. How many primary forces or mode of regulation of the internet are present?
 a) 4
 b) 5
 c) 3
 d) 6

60. Unauthorized changing of data before or during their input to a computer system ;
a) Cyber stalking
b) Bots
c) Data diddling
d) Spoofing
61. Consider the following statements : Attorney general of India can ;
a) Vote in the Rajya Sabha
b) He must be from a Judicial background
c) Speak in the Rajya Sabha
d) He cannot defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions
62. The Speaker of the Loksabha derives his powers and duties from ;
a) The Constitution of India
b) The Rules of procedure and conduct of business of Loksabha
c) Parliamentary Conventions
d) All of these
63. Which one of the following is the largest (area wise) Lok Sabha Constituency?
a) Ludhiana
b) Ladakh
c) Kachchh
d) Amethi
64. Which of the following steps can be taken by a House of Parliament during the first 2 readings of a bill?
(i) Circulating the bill for eliciting public opinion
(ii) Rejecting the bill as a whole
(iii) Moving Amendments to the bill
(iv) Referring the bill to a Joint Committee of the two houses
Select the correct answer using the codes given below ;
a) (ii) and (iii)
b) (i) and (ii)
c) (i) and (iii)
d) (i), (iii) and (iv)
65. The authorization for the withdrawal of Funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from ;
a) The President of India
b) The Parliament of India
c) The Prime Minister of India
d) The Union Finance Minister
66. All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for all conduct of government business are credited to the ;
a) Contingency Fund of India
b) Public Accounts of India
c) Consolidated Fund of India
d) Deposits and Advances Fund
67. The power to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court of India is Vested in ;
a) The President of India
b) The Parliament
c) The Chief Justice of India
d) The Law Commission
68. There is a Parliamentary system of government in India because the ;
a) Loksabha is elected directly by the people
b) Parliament can amend the Constitution
c) Rajyasabha cannot be dissolved
d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Loksabha

69. Which of the following persons are not eligible to Vote in elections of Legislative Councils?
 a) Two year work experience after post-graduation.
 b) Professor in a Government college
 c) Ex-officio member of Zila Parishad
 d) None of these
70. According to the Constitution of India, the term of 'District Judge' shall not include ;
 a) Chief Presidency magistrate b) Sessions Judge
 c) Tribunal Judge d) Chief Judge of a small cause court
71. Notifications in respect of by-elections to the Loksabha are issued by the ;
 a) Election Commission b) Speaker of Loksabha
 c) The whip d) No notification is required for by-election
72. Right to Vote in Loksabha and State Assembly elections is a ;
 a) Constitution right b) Statutory right
 c) Fundamental right d) Moral right
73. The electoral system of India is largely based on the pattern of ;
 a) USA b) Britain c) France d) None of these
74. What is the system used to elect the President of India?
 a) Preferential system b) District election
 c) Secret ballot d) Proportional representation
75. Elections to Loksabha shall be held after every ;
 a) Two years b) Six years
 c) Five years d) As soon as Loksabha is dissolved
76. Which of the following is not the function of the Election Commission?
 a) Selecting candidates for contesting elections.
 b) Preparation of electoral rolls
 c) Appointed by the CEC recognition to political parties
 d) Allotting symbols to political parties
77. Which one of the following types of emergency has not yet declared, till now ;
 a) Financial emergency b) National emergency
 c) Constitutional emergency d) None of these
78. 61st Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from ;
 a) 21 to 19 b) 22 to 18
 c) 21 to 20 d) 21 to 18
79. Elections to Loksabha and Legislative Assembly in India are conducted on the basis of,
 a) Adult franchise b) Single transferable, Vote
 c) Proportional representation d) Limited Suffrage
80. Which one among the following Commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India?
 a) University Grants Commission b) National Human Rights Commission
 c) Election Commission d) Central Vigilance Commission

81. The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?
a) The Preamble
b) The Fundamental rights
c) The Directive principles of State policy
d) The Fundamental duties
82. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar as the 'heart' and 'soul' of the Constitution?
a) Right to Freedom of religion
b) Right to Property
c) Right to Equality
d) Right to Constitutional remedies
83. Which of the following Articles of the Directive Principles of State policy deals with the promotion of International peace and security?
a) 48 A
b) 51
c) 43 A
d) 41
84. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against exploitation in the constitution of India?
a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
b) Abolition of untouchability
c) Protection of the interests of minorities
d) Prohibition of employment of women
85. Chairman of the Indian drafting Committee ;
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Sardar Patel
86. In which of the following elections does the Vice-President participate?
a) President
b) Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
c) Deputy Chairperson of Rajya Sabha
d) None of these
87. The President can be impeached for ;
a) Violating the Constitution
b) Disregarding the Parliament
c) For not abiding by the advice of the Prime Minister
d) All of the above
88. Which of the following statements regarding the Pardoning powers of the President is incorrect?
a) Pardoning power of the President does not extend to State Laws
b) President can completely Pardon the death sentence
c) The Power to Pardon is the discretionary Power of President
d) The President who can remove any Minister
89. In the Presidential election in India, every elected members of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly. As at present the expression 'population' here means the population as curtailed by the ;
a) 1991 Census
b) 1981 Census
c) 1971 Census
d) 1961 Census

90. Consider the following statements :
- The Governor of the States
 - The Oath of Vice-President is conducted by the President of India
 - The Supreme Court Chief Justice
 - The Prime Minister of India
91. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament by Special majority?
- Ordinary Bill
 - Money Bill
 - Finance Bill
 - Constitution Amendment Bill
92. The maximum life of an ordinance can be ;
- 6 weeks
 - 9 months
 - 6 months and 6 weeks
 - Till the Parliament disapproves the ordinance
93. The Ordinance making power of the President is mentioned under which of the following Article of the Constitution?
- Article – 121
 - Article – 122
 - Article – 123
 - Article – 124
94. When the Annual Union budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha ;
- The budget is modified and presented again
 - The budget is rejected by the Lok Sabha
 - The Union Finance Minister is asked to resign
 - The Prime Minister seeks Vote of confidence in Lok Sabha
95. A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of ;
- (i) Ordinary bill (ii) Money bill (iii) Finance bill
- Select the correct answer using the codes given here ;
- (i) only
 - (ii) and (iii) only
 - (i) and (iii) only
 - (i), (ii) and (iii)
96. Which one of the following is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Union budget of the Parliament?
- Department of Revenue
 - Department of Economic, Affairs
 - Department of Expenditure
 - None of these
97. The power to enlarge the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the union list of Legislative powers rests with ;
- The President of India
 - The Chief Justice of India
 - The Parliament
 - The Union Ministry of Law, Justice and Company affairs
98. According to the Constitution of India, the term 'District judge' shall not include ;
- Chief presidency magistrate
 - Sessions Judge
 - Tribunal Judge
 - Chief Judge of a small cause court
99. Which of the following judicial bodies are mentioned in the Constitution?
- Grama Nyayalayas
 - Fast Track Courts
 - Lok Adalats
 - District Courts
100. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charged to the ;
- Consolidated fund of India
 - Consolidated fund of the State
 - Contingency fund of India
 - Contingency fund of the State
