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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

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) 42nd Amendment Act b) 44th Amendment Act
 c) 86th 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

43. Election to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly in India are conducted on the basis of,
 a) Single transferable vote
 b) Proportional representation
 c) Limited Suffrage
 d) Adult franchise
44. The Election Commissioner hold office till,
 a) For 5 years
 b) For 6 years
 c) During the pleasure of president
 d) 6 years or 65 years whichever is early
45. This is not a ground to declare National Emergency.
 a) Internal disturbance
 b) War
 c) External aggression
 d) Armed rebellion
46. How many times has a National Emergency has been declared so far?
 a) Once
 b) Twice
 c) Thrice
 d) Never
47. Break down of constitutional machinery in a state is popularly known as,
 a) State Emergency
 b) National Emergency
 c) Financial Emergency
 d) All of these
48. When National Emergency declared, the following Fundamental Right is suspended.
 a) Right to Equality (Art 14)
 b) Title (Art 18)
 c) Right to Freedom (Art 19)
 d) Right to life (Art 21)
49. Which type of emergency has not yet declared till now?
 a) National Emergency
 b) State Emergency
 c) Financial Emergency
 d) None of these
50. Who is considered to be a Vulnerable group?
 a) Women and Children
 b) SCs
 c) STs
 d) All of these
51. How many members will be nominated by President / Governor from Anglo Indian community?
 a) 2 / 1
 b) 1 / 2
 c) 3 / 2
 d) 2 / 3
52. Seats for SCs and STs are not reserved in,
 a) Lok Sabha
 b) Legislative Assembly
 c) Rajya Sabha
 d) All of these
53. Which of the Constitutional amendment reduced the voting right from 21 years to 18 years?
 a) 54th Amendment
 b) 36th Amendment
 c) 62th Amendment
 d) 61st Amendment
54. Which of the following amendment Act makes the Right to education as the fundamental right to all the children under the age of 6 to 14 years by inserting Art 21A to the constitution.
 a) 86th Amendment Act 2002
 b) 87th Amendment Act 2003
 c) 88th Amendment Act 2003
 d) 89th Amendment Act 2003

67. Tight couple means,
 a) Erecting two pillars side by side
 b) binding two beam tightly
 c) Process tightly coupled
 d) strong adhesive material
68. Lying is,
 a) intentionally conveying false or misleading information
 b) deception
 c) False hood
 d) None of these
69. Trimming is,
 a) Smoothing of irregularities to make the data appear accurate and precise
 b) Retaining the entire data
 c) Consolidating the data
 d) None of these
70. As applies to responsibility avoiding blame or being safe is the prime concern in,
 a) Minimalistic approach
 b) Considerable view
 c) Good work view
 d) Reasonable care view
71. It is not a kind of trade mark.
 a) symbols
 b) designs
 c) good will
 d) sounds
72. Conflicts of interest may be,
 a) potential
 b) false
 c) created
 d) imaginary
73. The owner of patent right retains his patent right for _____ years.
 a) 20
 b) 50
 c) 75
 d) 100
74. _____ protects the expression of the Ideas but not the ideas themselves is,
 a) Plagiarism
 b) Patent
 c) Copy right
 d) Trade mark
75. Risk estimation can be done by,
 a) Cooking
 b) Trimming
 c) Event tree
 d) None of these
76. A compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effect is known as,
 a) benefit
 b) risk
 c) accident
 d) compensation
77. The formula for MTR sambar masala is example of,
 a) Patent
 b) Copy right
 c) Trade mark
 d) Trade secret
78. Purpose of professional code is to,
 a) Guide themselves
 b) Educate the members
 c) Discipline the members
 d) All of these
79. What does NSPE stands for,
 a) National science professional engineers
 b) National society of professional engineers
 c) National science personal ethics
 d) National society of professional educator
80. The obligation and prerogatives associated with a specific role is referred to as,
 a) duty
 b) responsibility
 c) role morality
 d) none of these

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
