



CBCS SCHEME

18CPC39/49

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Question Paper Version : A

Third/Fourth Semester B.E Degree Examination, July/August 2021
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. The Indian Constitution is,
a) Based on convention
b) A brief document
c) An evolved constitution
d) Written and Lengthy document
 2. The Phrase Economic Justice is found in,
a) Fundamental rights
b) Preamble and Directive principle of state policy
c) Fundamental duties and DPSP
d) Fundamental duties
 3. The total number of Articles in the Indian Constitution in 1950 is,
a) 397
b) 395
c) 400
d) 445
 4. The President/Chairman of the constituent assembly was,
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) M.K. Gandhi
c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
d) Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
 5. Our Constitution was adopted on,
a) 26th Jan 1950
b) 26th Nov 1949
c) 15th Aug 1947
d) 26th Feb 1946
 6. Which of the following is not a fundamental right,
a) Right to Freedom
b) Right to Property
c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
d) Right to Religion
 7. In case of illegal detention of a Person the High court or Supreme court issue _____ writ,
a) Mandamus
b) Quo-warranto
c) Habeas corpus
d) Certiorari



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8. The term “Secular” means,
a) Peoples Government
b) No King or Queen
c) Equal opportunity to all
d) Treating all religions equally
9. Which of these article is known as heart and soul of our constitution,
a) Article - 19
b) Article – 14
c) Article - 21
d) Article - 32
10. A Person arrested has to be produced before the Magistrate within,
a) One week
b) 72 hours
c) 48 hours
d) 24 hours
11. The Government of India Act of 1935, Abolished
a) Dyarchy at the centre
b) Dyarchy at the province
c) Provincial Autonomy
d) All the above
12. The Right to Equality is under Article,
a) 12
b) 14
c) 19
d) 21
13. Freedom of Assembly is under Article
a) 14
b) 15
c) 19
d) 21
14. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the constitutional amendment number,
a) 42nd
b) 44th
c) 45th
d) 46th
15. Under the Indian Constitution subjects of administration are divided into,
a) 2 lists
b) 3 lists
c) 4 lists
d) 5 lists
16. Right to constitutional remedies is provided in the
a) Art-12
b) Art-14
c) Art-19
d) Art-32
17. The Speaker of the Loka Sabha is,
a) Appointed by PM
b) Appointed by the President
c) Selected by the member of Lok Sabha
d) Selected by the member of Parliament
18. Chairman of the constitution drafting committee was,
a) Jagjivan Ram
b) M K Gandhi
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
19. The word “Secular” was inserted in the constitution,
a) Preamble
b) Directive principle of state policy
c) Fundamental right
d) Fundamental duties
20. Fundamental duties in the Indian are provided by way of,
a) Amendment
b) Order of supreme court
c) G.O.
d) Order of President
21. The executive power of the state is vested in the,
a) Governor
b) Chief Minister
c) President
d) Chief Secretary
22. _____ Administer oath of office to the governor,
a) PM
b) CM
c) President
d) Chief Justice of the High Court
23. The total number of Ministers including the CM of a state shall not exceed _____ of the total number of MLAs,
a) 12%
b) 15%
c) 20%
d) 40%



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24. The minimum age stipulated to become MLC is,
a) 25 b) 30 c) 35 d) 40
25. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the,
a) PM b) President c) Chief Justice d) Governor
26. The Governor of a state is appointed by,
a) PM b) CM c) President d) Party High Command
27. The term of the state assembly is,
a) 4 year b) 5 year c) 6 year d) 3 year
28. The Judge of a High Court may be removed by,
a) PM b) CM c) President d) By a process of impeachment
29. The High Court Jurisdiction under Article 226 is called,
a) Original Jurisdiction b) Writ Jurisdiction c) Appellate d) Residual
30. Under Article _____ of the constitution parliament has the power to amend the constitution,
a) Article 256 b) Article 311 c) Article 356 d) Article 368
31. Which of the following is known as the fundamental right case,
a) Kesavananda Bharati case b) Minerva Mills case
c) Maneka Gandhi case d) Golaknath case
32. _____ Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years
a) 41st b) 61st c) 73rd d) 74th
33. Right to Education (RTE) was introduced in Amendment
a) 46th b) 61st c) 76th d) 86th
34. _____ Amendment introduced GST,
a) 99th b) 100th c) 101st d) 103rd
35. Rajya Sabha member has a term of _____ year,
a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 8
36. The Indian Constitution gives the Power of Amending the constitution to,
a) Parliament b) President c) PM d) Supreme court of India
37. Who is neutral in the affairs of the party politics,
a) Chief Minister b) Home Minister c) Finance Minister d) Speaker
38. Legally permissible age of marriage the boys and girls is
a) 25 & 21 b) 25 & 18 c) 21 & 18 d) 18 & 18
39. This is not a function of the Election commission,
a) Selection of candidate b) Preparing Electoral rolls
c) Issue code of conduct d) Allotment of symbols
40. Under which Article the President, on Receipt of a Report from the Governor or otherwise, may impose President rule in a state,
a) 351 b) 352 c) 353 d) 356



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41. T.N. Seshan was the _____ of India.
a) Election commissioner
b) Chief Election Commissioner
c) Election observer
d) Election controller
42. The Chief Justice of High court is appointed by the,
a) PM
b) CM
c) President
d) Chief Justice of India
43. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha,
a) President
b) PM
c) Speaker
d) Vice-President
44. Which of the following Articles provides Right to Protection of Life and Property
a) 14
b) 19
c) 21
d) 22
45. Bi-Cameral means
a) One house
b) Two house
c) One+Two houses
d) None of these
46. To Declare National Emergency a decision must be taken by the,
a) Rajya Sabha
b) Lok Sabha
c) Cabinet
d) Parliament
47. Which of the following is the guardian of the constitution,
a) President
b) Parliament
c) Lok Sabha
d) Supreme court
48. Re-organisation of States on Linguistic lines was done in _____ Amendment.
a) 1st
b) 3rd
c) 5th
d) 7th
49. _____ Constitutional Amendment Restricted the Council of Minister to 15% of the legislature membership,
a) 86th
b) 65th
c) 78th
d) 91st
50. Can the Governor be the Governor for two states,
a) No
b) Yes
c) One state and One UT
d) 2 UTs
51. Who is the Present Governor of Karnataka,
a) T N Chaturvedi
b) Hamsaraj Bhardwaj
c) Vajubhai Vala
d) Thawar Chand Gehlot
52. Who is the Present President of India?
a) Man Mohan Singh
b) R N Kovid
c) Amit Shah
d) Narendra Modi
53. Which was the lengthiest Amendment to Constitution,
a) 24th
b) 42nd
c) 43rd
d) 44th
54. The commission appointed to investigate the condition of Backward classes was headed by,
a) Mandal
b) Nanavathi
c) Sarkaria
d) Narasimha
55. The total number of Election Commissioners including the CEC is
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6



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56. _____ Amendment provided for antailment of Fundamental Rights, imposes Fundamental Duties and made changes to the basic structure of the constitution by adding “Socialistic and Secular”.
- a) 40th b) 41st c) 42nd d) 44th
57. _____ Administer Oath to the CM of a state.
- a) PM b) President c) Governor d) Chief Justice
58. The Right to enforce fundamental rights is enshrined in article _____ of the constitution.
- a) 12 b) 14 c) 19 d) 32
59. Who is the Supreme Commander of Armed forces in India?
- a) PM b) President c) Chief Justice d) Speaker of Loksabha
60. To become Governor one has to attain the age of _____ year.
- a) 30 b) 35 c) 40 d) 50
61. Engineers can use the code of Ethics as guidelines to,
- a) Resolve the conflicts b) Formulate the problem
c) Shift the responsibility d) Overcome the work pressure
62. In _____ concept of responsibility, an attention is being paid to those who are the risk of being harmed.
- a) Minamalist b) Reasonable care
c) Good work view d) All of these
63. In Engineering R and D, retaining the data to draw a non-contradictory statement and discarding the rest is called,
- a) Cooking b) Trimming c) Scanning d) Skimming
64. Stealing of IPR means,
- a) Cooking b) Forgery c) Trimming d) Plagiarism
65. Which of the following is not an impediment to responsibility,
- a) Group think b) Microscopic vision c) Ego-centric d) Trade mark
66. Engineer’s expert testimony in technical investigation demand,
- a) Adequate time for through investigation b) Scanning and skimming information
c) Smoothing of irregularities to make the data appear accurate and precise.
d) Retaining and Manipulating data
67. Revealing confidential information Amounts to,
- a) Violation of patent b) Misuse of trust
c) Breach of contract d) Criminal Breach of trust
68. A professional engineer can take the help of codes of ethics when he has,
- a) Doubts b) Legal problems
c) Ethical crisis d) Confusion
69. Fear is _____ to responsibility
- a) A way of shift b) an Impediment
c) Way to corrupt d) All of these



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70. Engineer may not be held legally liable for causing harm, when the harm is caused,
a) Intentionally
b) Ignorantly
c) Negligently
d) Recklessly
71. Which of the following is NOT preserved as an Intellectual property?
a) Copy rights
b) Patents
c) Trade secrets
d) Government regulation
72. It is not a kind of trade mark,
a) Designs
b) Symbols
c) Sounds
d) Goodwill
73. This is not dishonesty in Engineering Research and Testing,
a) Crimping
b) Forging
c) Cooking
d) Plagiarism
74. Ego centric tendencies mean,
a) Superiority complex
b) Interpreting situation from a limited view
c) Arrogant and irresponsible behaviour
d) Habit of condemning the views of others
75. No code will be give _____ to get solution for ethical problems,
a) Guidelines
b) Set of Ideas
c) An algorithm
d) Ethical standard
76. Which of the following is not considered the aim of engineering ethics,
a) Moral imagination
b) Identification of ethical issues
c) Development of analytical skills
d) Responsibility shifting
77. The public is put to increased risk by allowing increased number of deviation from specific safety standard and acceptable risk is known as,
a) Normal accident
b) Normalising deviation
c) Risk assessment
d) Over estimated risk
78. Which of the following is basic attitude towards responsibility,
a) Vigilant view
b) Minimalist view
c) Moralism view
d) All of these
79. A fault tree is used to,
a) Assess the risk involved
b) To claim compensation
c) Take free consent
d) To improve safety
80. Cooking means,
a) Boiling under pressure
b) Retaining results which fit the theory
c) Making deceptive statements
d) Misleading the public.
81. 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 Technology Act (DIT) 2000
c) India's Information Technology Act (IT), 2000
d) The Technology Act, 2008
82. Under which section of IT Act, stealing any digital asset or information is written a cyber crime,
a) 65
b) 65-D
c) 67
d) 70



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83. Download copy, extract data from an open system done fraudulently is treated as _____,
a) Cyber-warfare b) Cyber security Act c) Data-back up d) Cyber-crime
84. Any digital content, which any incidental crates and is not acceptable to the society it's a cyber crime that comes under _____ of IT Act.
a) Section 66 b) Section 67 c) Section 68 d) Section 69
85. IT Act 2008 make cyber crime details more precise where it mentioned if anyone publishes sexually explicit digital content then under _____ of IT Act, 2008 he/she has to pay a legitimate amount of fine,
a) Section 67-A b) Section 67-B c) Section 67-C d) Section 67-D
86. Which section of IT Act deals with the appointment of controller of certifying authorities?
a) Section 5 b) Section 15 c) Section 10 d) Section 17
87. IT 2000 amended various sections of which of the following Acts?
a) Indian Penal Code 1860
b) Reserve Bank of India, Act 1934
c) Indian Evidence Act and Bankers Book Evidence Act 1891
d) All the above
88. Which section of IT Act deals with child pornography?
a) Section 67 A b) Section 67 B c) Section 67 F d) Section 67 C
89. Repeated harassment and threatening behavior towards someone through internet or email is known as,
a) Cyber Phishing b) Cyber defamation c) Cyber stalking d) Cyber spoofing
90. Unauthorised control/access over computer system and destroying computer data and program is known as,
a) Cracking b) Hacking c) Piracy d) Cyber smear
91. What is the maximum term of punishment for hacking a computer system as per IT Act 2000?
a) 1 year b) 3 years c) 5 years d) 4 years
92. Any criminal entity that uses computer as a instrumentality/Target or means for perpetuating further crimes comes within one ambit of,
a) Software piracy b) Cyber crimes
c) Conventional crimes d) Data crimes
93. Private key is used to,
a) Digitally sign b) Verify the sign
c) Verify the door stage d) Make payments
94. _____ means a person who has been granted a license to issue a digital signature certificate,
a) Controller b) Certifying authority c) Certified issuer d) Licensed authority
95. _____ is a person in whose name the digital signature certificate is issued,
a) Certified authority b) Subscriber
c) Holder d) Controller



96. UNICITRAL stands for _____
a) United Nations Centre for Indian Trade law.
b) United nations Commission on International Trade Laws.
c) United Nations Commission for Indian Trade Law.
d) United Nations Commission for Information Trade Laws.
97. _____ is known as publication without justification or lawful excuse which tends to injure the reputation of person by exposing that person hatred and contempt.
a) Cyber Squatting
b) Cyber defamation
c) Cyber Stalking
d) Cyber phishing
98. Which are the sections of IT Act applicable for cyber pornography?
a) 66, 66A, 66B
b) 67, 67A, 67B
c) 67, 67C, 67D
d) None of the above
99. Which section deals with the use of electronic records and digital signature in government and its agencies?
a) Section 3 b) Section 5 c) Section 6 d) Section 7
100. Which is the appeal court on the orders issued by cyber appellate tribunal?
a) Munsiff court b) District court c) High Court d) Supreme court
