



18CPC39

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Question Paper Version : A

Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Aug./Sept.2020
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.

1. Chairman of the Constituent assembly was _____ and _____ was the chairman of drafting committee.
a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
b) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar and Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
2. Which of the following writ is issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person by police.
a) Certiorari b) Mandamns c) Habeas Corpus d) Quo-Warranto.
3. Who are not permitted to organize unions or associations?
a) Armed forces b) Government Servants
c) Unemployed Graduates d) Farmers.
4. Right against exploitation seeks to protect the weaker sections of the society by
a) Giving equal pay for equal work for men and women
b) Prohibiting human trafficking and Beggar
c) Providing compulsory education for children below the age of 14 years
d) None of the these.
5. Which one of the following is a feature common to both the Indian federation and the American federation?
a) A single citizenship b) Three lists in the constitution
c) Dual Judiciary d) A federal Supreme Court to interpret the constitution.



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6. Which of the following laws exercised the most profound influence in framing Indian constitution?
a) British Constitution
b) US Constitution
c) Irish Constitution
d) The Government of India Act, 1935
7. Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the 1946?
a) Rajendra Prasad
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Sardar Vallabai Patel
d) Rajagopala Chari.
8. The preamble in the constitution of independent India is modified version of which of the following:
a) Bill of Rights in USA
b) Objectives resolutions moved by Jawaharlal Nehru
c) British Magna Carta
d) Ideals of Communism.
9. 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 states.
10. As per Indian protocol, who among the following ranks the highest in the order of precedence?
a) Deputy Prime-minister
b) Former President
c) Governor of a state within his state/the state
d) Speaker of Loka-Sabha
11. Which of the following constitutional provision strengthens Indian federalism?
a) Single Citizenship
b) Written Constitution
c) Rigidity of Constitution
d) Emergency provisions in the constitution.
12. The concept of public interest litigation originated in
a) UK
b) Australia
c) USA
d) Canada
13. Which of the following is/are the constitutional provisions facilitating union control over the states?
i) All India services ii) Unified Judiciary iii) Officers of Governor iv) Grants-in-aid
Select the answer which is correct using the code given below.
a) I only
b) 1 and 4 only
c) 2 and 4 only
d) 1, 3 and 4 only
14. In which of the following countries, the no-confidence motion to bring down the Government is adopted only when the confidence motion is passed in the alternate council of ministers?
a) France
b) Germany
c) Italy
d) Portugal
15. 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
16. 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



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17. Consider the following statements regarding “Economic Justice” as enshrined in the preamble to the Constitution of India.
- It refers to absence of unemployment in India
 - It refers to equal wealth with everyone in India
 - It refers to possession of all forms of wealth under public sector
 - It refers to equal opportunity to everyone to raise one’s standard of living.
18. In the Indian constitution, the right to equality is granted by
- Article 16 to 20
 - Article 15 to 19
 - Article 14 to 18
 - Article 13 to 17
19. An American citizen staying in India can not claim right to
- Freedom of trade and profession
 - Equality before the law
 - Protection of life and property, personal liberty
 - Freedom of Religion
20. The Constitution of India recognizes
- Only religious minorities
 - Only linguistic minorities
 - Linguistic and religious minorities
 - Religious, Linguistic and Ethnic minorities
21. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr.B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the constitution?
- Right of freedom of religion
 - Right to property
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to constitutional remedies
22. Which one of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court?
- Disputes between the centre and the state
 - Disputes between the states inter-states
 - Protection of the fundamental rights
 - Disputes on inter-state rivers
23. Which one of the following article of the directive principles of state policy deals with the promotion of International peace and security?
- 51
 - 48A
 - 43A
 - 41
24. The purpose of the inclusion of directive principles of the state policy in the Indian Constitution is to establish.
- Political Democracy
 - Legal democracy
 - Gaudian Democracy
 - Social and Economic democracy
25. Uniform Civil code is the proposal to replace the personal laws with a common set governing every citizen. The uniform civil code does not pertain to which of the following matters.
- Marriage
 - Inheritance
 - Maintenance
 - Defamation
26. The ideal of “Welfare State” in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its.
- Preamble
 - Directive Principles of state policy
 - Fundamental rights
 - 7th schedule of the constitution
27. For a citizen of India, the duty to pay taxes is a
- Fundamental duty
 - Legal obligation
 - Constitutional obligation
 - Moral obligation



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28. Fundamental Duties enshrined in our constitution are inspired from which of the following countries?
a) Ex-USSR b) Swedan c) Norway d) USA
29. 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
30. The Chief-minister of a state in India is not eligible to vote in the presidential election if
a) He himself is a candidate
b) He is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the lower house of the state legislature
c) He is a member of the upper house of the state legislature
d) He is a caretaker chief-minster
31. Consider the following acts of parliament. Which of the following is not undertaken as per the discretionary power of the president?
a) President asks the leader of a political party to form Government who enjoys majority in Lok-Sabha
b) President asks the parliament to reconsider the financial bill
c) President calls the session of the parliament when he has not been asked to do so
d) President warns the council of ministers on their recommendation to appoint a particular person as CAG of India
32. In which of the following elections does the Vice-President participate?
a) President b) Chairperson of Rajys Sabha
c) Deputy chairperson of a Rajya Sabha d) None of the above
33. The Tenure of the Vice-president is _____
a) 06 years b) 05 years
c) 03 years d) Till he enjoys the support of the party
34. Who is the head of the council of ministers in the Union Cabinet/Ministers?
a) Home minster b) Prime-Minister
c) Speaker of parliament d) President
35. Who is the chief Advisor to President of India from the parliament?
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Speaker of Parliament d) Vice-President
36. Council of Ministers is headed by the _____ and are appointed by president on the advice of _____.
a) Prime Minister and Prime Minister b) President and Prime Minister
c) Prime Minister and President d) President and chief justice of India
37. The Cabinet includes only the _____ ministers.
a) Prime Minister b) Cabinet
c) State d) Union and State Rank



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38. _____ cabinet comprises Prime Minister and very close associates of Prime Minister.
a) General b) Kitchen c) Particular d) House
39. Who is the highest law officer in the country?
a) Additor General b) Chief Justice
c) President d) Attorney General
40. According to Article 88, _____ has the right to take part in parliamentary proceedings including right to speak.
a) Vice-President b) Attorney General
c) Advisor of parliament member d) Speaker of Loka Sabha
41. In India, the Union Legislature is called
a) Lokasabha b) Rajyasabha c) Parliament d) Vidhana Sabha
42. Rajyasabha is also known and called as
a) Council of States b) Council of the Lokasabha
c) Council of cabinet d) Council of Union Administration
43. Vice President of India is Ex-Officer Chairperson of
a) Lokasabha b) Rajyasabha c) Supreme Court d) President office
44. The life of the Lokasabha shall not exceed 06 months after the end of
a) War b) National Emergency c) States term d) President power
45. The minimum attendance of the members required for a proceedings of any house to begin is known as
a) Assembly b) Parliament c) Quorum d) Legislature
46. Presiding officer of Lokasabha is
a) Prime Minister b) Home Minister c) Speaker d) President
47. Leader of opposition in Lokasabha enjoys a statutory status equal to that of a _____
a) Speaker b) Deputy Prime Minister
c) Cabinet Minister d) Ministers of State Ranking
48. Delimitation of constituencies refers to redrawing of constituencies based on the latest _____
a) Census figures b) MP seats c) MLA/MLC seats d) People
49. As per convention, there are _____ sessions of parliament
a) Three regular b) Four regular c) Five regular d) Two regular
50. If refers to the end of session of parliament. Pending bills do not lapse by the act of _____
a) Adjournment b) Session c) Prorogation d) Parliament
51. Which article provides the information for the disqualification of the members of parliament?
a) 100 b) 101 c) 102 d) 103



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52. Which hour starts immediately after the end of question hour and lasts until the agenda for the day t.e regular business of the house is taken up
a) Question b) Notice c) Zero d) Replay
53. Any matter which is not covered under money, financial, or constitution amendment bill is covered under
a) Money bill b) Ordinary bill c) Financial bill d) Parliament bills
54. Joint sitting/session is conveyed by the _____ and presided by the speaker of Lokasabha.
a) Prime minister b) President c) Vice-President d) Deputy speaker
55. The maximum life of an ordinance can be
a) 06 weeks b) 06 months
c) 06 months and 06 weeks d) Till the parliament disapproves the ordinance
56. Who is not eligible to be a member of Departmental standing committee?
a) Prime minster b) Minister c) Speaker d) President
57. Which article deals with the appointment of High Court Judges?
a) 117 b) 217 c) 317 d) 417
58. 99th Amendment Act has provided the information about the creation/establishment of
a) NHRC b) NJAC c) VICE d) NTSC
59. Under article 129, _____ court has been declared as a court of Record.
a) District b) Regional c) High d) Supreme
60. The CAG is appointed by the president of India on the advice of
a) President b) Chief Justice c) Speaker d) Council of Ministers
61. Who/which of the following is the custodian of the constitution of India?
a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India
c) Loka Sabha secretariat d) Supreme Court of India
62. The Governor shall hold office for a period of 05 years, subject to _____
a) Pleasure of CM b) Pleasure of Chief Justice
c) Pleasure of central ministers d) Pleasure of President
63. Article 164 states that _____ shall be appointed by the governors.
a) KPSC president b) Aditor general
c) Chief justice of High Court d) Chief ministers
64. In India, the Advocate general is a legal advisor to the
a) Central Government b) State Government
c) PM d) CM
65. At the state level, bills are divided into _____ categories
a) 01 b) 02 c) 03 d) 04



66. Who is the chief patron of NALSA (National Legal Service Authority)?
a) President
b) Vice-President
c) Prime Minister
d) Chief Justice of India
67. Article 326 of the constitution prescribes for elections to the lokasabha and legislative assemblies
a) Universal Adult Franchise
b) Voting powers of Foreigners
c) Not vote in the elections
d) Removal of name from the voters list.
68. The election commission is a _____ members body
a) 02
b) 03
c) 05
d) 09
69. _____ ensures free and fair elections in the country (during elections time) from the date of announcement.
a) Moral code of conduct
b) More rules to vote
c) Constitution
d) Supreme Court to vote
70. What is considered as an alternative to an earlier procedure to reject all Candidates-section 49(0), Conduct of Election Rules, 1961?
a) VVPT
b) MCC
c) NOTA
d) NLSA
71. Right to vote in Lokasabha and state assembly elections is a _____ right
a) Constitutional
b) Statutory
c) Moral
d) Fundamental
72. Who is responsible for proper conduct of elections at a polling booth? And he/she is appointed by district election officer?
a) Polling officer
b) Returning officer
c) Tahasildhar
d) Presiding officer
73. 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 provides information about _____ bodies and added part IX and 11th schedule.
a) Rural local
b) Urban local
c) Municipalities
d) BBMP
74. Parliament approves National Emergency for period of _____ months. And it is required to approve emergency within a month by special majority.
a) 03 Months
b) 06 Months
c) 01 year and 06 months
d) 05 years and 06 months
75. Under article 360, when the president is satisfied that either financial stability of India or credit of India or any part of its territory is under threat, president can proclaim emergency.
a) National Emergency
b) States Emergency
c) President Rules Emergency
d) Financial Emergency
76. What is the minimum age for contesting in the elections of panchayaths?
a) 18 years
b) 21 years
c) 25 years
d) 30 years
77. 97th Amendment Act provided constitutional status to
a) Rural Panchayath system
b) Town Municipal Councils
c) CO-operative societies
d) Zilla panchayaths



78. Planning is defined as the process of
a) Organizing
b) Management
c) Forecasting future problems
d) Objective
79. The process of implementing the objective into actual practice becomes the executive
a) Function of workers
b) Function of Management
c) function of unions
d) Labours
80. 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
81. Engineering Ethics is _____
a) A macro ethics
b) Business ethics
c) A preventive ethics
d) A code of scientific rules based on ethics
82. Conflict of Interest may be _____
a) False
b) Imaginary
c) Created
d) Potential
83. Good work means _____
a) Superior work done with great care and skill
b) Responsible work
c) Work above and beyond the call of duty
d) Work involving high risk
84. The code of ethics can be taken as guidelines by Engineers to _____
a) Overcome the work pressure
b) Resolve the conflicts
c) Formulate the problem
d) Escape from the Responsibility
85. This is not dishonesty in Engineering.
a) Trimming
b) Blending
c) Negligently
d) Intentionality
86. The formula of MTR Sambar Masala in an example of
a) Patent
b) Trademark
c) Copyright
d) Trade Secret
87. Corrupt professional judgement leads to _____
a) Integrity in R and D
b) Reliability
c) Conflict of Interest
d) None of these
88. Which of the following is not preserved as an Intellectual property?
a) Trade Secret
b) Government Regulations
c) Formulae
d) Patents
89. These are not trade secrets
a) Formulas
b) Principles
c) Patterns
d) Devices

