

Basavarajeswari Group of Institutions
BALLARI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT
 (Autonomous Institute under Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

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Course Code

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Third/Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examinations, September/October 2024

Constitution of India, Professional Ethics & Cyber Law

Duration: 2 hr

Max. Marks: 100

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory 2. Each question carries 1 mark 3. Use only black ball point pen
 4. Darkening two circles for the same question marks the answer invalid
 5. Damaging/overwriting using whiteners on the OMR are strictly prohibited.

<u>Q. No</u>	<u>Question</u>
1.	The Constitution of India was enacted by a constituent assembly set up A. under the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 B. under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 C. under a resolution of the Provisional Government D. by the Indian National Congress
2.	The Objective Resolution, which outlined the philosophy of the Indian Constitution, was moved in the constituent assembly by A. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan B. Dr. Rajendra C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. B.R. Ambedkar
3.	The constitution day of India is celebrated on A. 15 th August B. 26 th January C. 26 th December D. 26 th November
4.	Which one of the following is not treated as part of the Constitution? A. Preamble B. Fundamental Rights C. Directive principles of State Policy D. None of these
5.	Which one of the following feature was borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the British Constitution? A. Parliamentary system of Government B. Rule of Law C. Law-making procedure D. All three
6.	The Constitution of India is A. Rigid B. Flexible C. Partly rigid and partly flexible D. Very rigid
7.	The Preamble to the Constitution declares India A. A Sovereign, Democratic Republic B. A Socialist, Democratic Republic C. A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic D. None of these
8.	What is the chief source of political power in India? A. The people B. The Constitution C. The Parliament D. The Parliament and State Legislature
9.	The Constitution describes the Indian Union as A. India i.e. Bharat B. India i.e. Bharatvarsha C. India i.e. Hindustan D. None of these
10.	The two persons who played a vital role in the integration of princely states were A. Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru B. Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon C. Patel and Rajendra Prasad D. Sardar Patel and K M Munshi

11. The Constitution of India
A. provides single citizenship B. provides double citizenship C. contains no provision regarding citizenship D. provides multiple citizenship
12. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens are contained in
A. Part III of the constitution B. Part IV of the constitution C. The Seventh Schedule of the constitution D. None of these
13. 'Fundamental Rights' are
A. Justifiable B. Non-justifiable C. Flexible D. Rigid
14. Prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion etc. (Article 15 of the Constitution of India) is a Fundamental Right classifiable under
A. The Right to Freedom of Religion B. The Right against Exploitation C. The Cultural and Educational Rights D. The Right to Equality
15. Originally, how many fundamental rights were there in our constitution?
A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9
16. Which of the following is not covered under article 20, protection in respect of conviction for offenses?
A. Right to livelihood B. No ex-post-facto C. No double jeopardy D. No self-incrimination
17. Which of the following comes under minorities' definition in article 30?
A. Religious minority only B. Linguistic minority only C. Religious and linguistic minorities only D. Religious, linguistic, and social minorities only
18. Which of the following is the soul of the constitution?
A. Fundamental rights B. DPSP C. Article 32 D. Article 50
19. Which of the following writ is the bulwark (defensive wall) of individual liberty against arbitrary detention?
A. Habeas Corpus B. Mandamus C. Prohibition D. Certiorari
20. The provisions relating to Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were added on the recommendation of
A. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee B. Iyengar Committee C. Swaran Singh Committee D. Thakkar Commission
21. In which part of the Constitution does the concept of welfare state find elaboration?
A. Preamble B. Fundamental Rights C. Directive Principles of State Policy D. All of these
22. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the Directive Principles of State Policy are like a 'cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank'?
A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. K T Shah C. B R Ambedkar D. K M Munshi
23. The President of India is
A. directly elected by the people B. elected by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting C. elected through an electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies D. elected by the elected members of Lok Sabha

24. To be eligible for election as President, A candidate must be
A. over 35 years of age B. over 60 years of age C. over 55 years of age D. there is no age limit prescribed by the Constitution
25. The President can make laws through ordinances
A. during the recess of the Parliament B. on certain subjects even when Parliament is in session C. only on subjects contained in the concurrent list D. under no circumstances
26. The Proclamation of National Emergency ceases to operate unless approved by the Parliament within
A. One month B. Two months C. Three months D. Six months
27. At present, right to property is a
A. Legal Right B. Human Right C. Fundamental Right D. Natural Right
28. Lok Sabha is superior to the Rajya Sabha because
A. It is directly elected B. It alone controls the purse C. It can oust the Council of Ministers through a vote of no-confidence D. All the three
29. The maximum life of an ordinance can be
A. 6 weeks B. 6 months C. 6 months and 6 weeks D. Till the Parliament disapproves the ordinance
30. Who is the ex – officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?
A. President B. Vice resident C. Prime Minister D. Governor
31. A person arrested has to be produced before a magistrate within
A. 48 hours B. 24 hours C. One week D. 2 months
32. In the final form of the constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly, how many articles and schedules were there?
A. 398 Articles and 7 schedules B. One of the bulkiest Constitution C. 315 Articles 9 schedules D. 395 Article's 8 schedules.
33. Parliamentary form of government means:
A. A government which is having bi-lateral system B. The president is directly elected by the people C. The head of the state is constitutional head and executive powers are vested in Council of Ministers D. The real executive power is vested with the President
34. Which among the following DPSP that has not been implemented so far
A. Separation of Judiciary from the executive B. Organization of panchayats C. Uniform civil code D. Promotion of international peace and security
35. What is the age of retirement of the judges of the supreme court?
A. 58 years B. 60 years C. 62 years D. 65 years
36. A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of
A. 14 days B. One month C. Two month D. Three month
37. Membership of legislative assembly can vary between
A. 40-500 B. 60-500 C. 50-400 D. 60-300
38. The election commission consists of ----- members.
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
39. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years by Constitutional Amendment Act.
A. 7th B. 42nd C. 44th D. 61st

40. Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery in a state is popularly known as
A. President rule B. National emergency C. Financial emergency D. All of these
41. 'Bicameral means presence of ----- in the state.
A. Half house B. One house C. Two houses D. No house
42. Who is competent to declare the elections to the Lok Sabha?
A. Election Commissioner B. President C. Prime Minister D. Union Cabinet
43. Which one of the following category of emergency has been declared maximum number of times?
A. National Emergency B. State emergency C. Financial emergency D. All of the above
44. Which one of the following amendment is regarded as a 'mini revision of the Constitution'
A. 42nd amendment B. 44th amendment C. 86th amendment D. None of the above
45. Which amendment of the Constitution stipulates that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children if the age 6-14 years?
A. 85th B. 86th C. 91st D. None of the above
46. Article "371 J" is related to
A. Kalyan Karnataka B. Goa C. Sikkim D. Jammu and Kashmir
47. To which of the following states, Article 370 of the Indian constitution is related:
A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Meghalaya C. Himachal Pradesh D. Jammu & Kashmir
48. Article 370 which gives special status to Jammu & Kashmir which existed in the Indian constitution because of the agreement between.....
A. Jawaharlal Lal Nehru and Farukh Abdullah B. Vallabh Bhai Patel and Maharaja Hari Singh C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and J.L. Nehru D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Maharaja Hari Singh
49. Which of the following constitutional amendment is related to Goods and Services Tax(GST):
A. 100th CAA 2015 B. 101st CAA 2016 C. 102nd CAA 2018 D. 103rd CAA 2019
50. Article 368, amending procedure of constitution is mentioned in which part of the Indian constitution?
A. Part X B. Part VI C. Part IX D. Part XX
51. Which one of the following is a Fundamental Duty in India?
A. Separation of judiciary from executive B. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture C. Free and compulsory education D. Abolition of Untouchability
52. Under which Article can supreme court issue the writ?
A. Article 226 B. Article 143 C. Article 32 D. Article 368
53. How many judges are there in supreme court including chief justice of India
A. 19 judges B. 24 judges C. 34 judges D. None of the above
54. Which of the following state does not have legislative council
A. Karnataka B. Telangana C. Tamilnadu D. Maharashtra
55. One third of the members of legislative council retire every _____ years
A. 1 year B. 2 years C. 3 years D. 6 years
56. If the announcement of the National Emergency has been approved by both Houses of Parliament, how long will it be effective?
A. 1 month B. 2 month C. 3 months D. 6 months

57. Which of the following is not included in the qualification for being a judge in the Supreme Court?
 A. He/she should be a citizen of India. B. He should be a respected jurist in the eyes of Parliament C. He/she must be a judge in the High Court for at least 5 years D. He/ She should be a lawyer in the High Court for at least 10 years
58. Election Commission is a
 A. Constitutional body B. Statutory body C. Elective body D. None of the above
59. Who is the Constitutional head of the state governments?
 A. Chief Minister of the State B. High court judge C. Governor D. Health Minister of the State
60. Federalism is taken in the Indian Constitution form which of the following countries?
 A. Germany B. Canada C. Australia D. Italy
61. In which year India's IT Act came into existence?
 A. 2001 B. 2000 C. 2003 D. 2002
62. Punishment for Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy of IT Act offence is _____.
 A. Imprisonment up to 2 years B. Imprisonment up to 3 years C. Imprisonment up to 5 years D. Imprisonment up to 10 years
63. An attempt to harm damage or cause threat to a system or network is broadly termed as.
 A. cyber crime B. system hacking C. cyber attack D. digital crime
64. 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 2002
65. what is the proposed punishment for cyber terrorism Act
 A. 1 crore penalty B. life imprisonment C. 10 years D. 6 years imprisonment
66. What is full form of ITA 2000?
 A. Information tect act 2000 B. Indian technology Act 2002 C. International technology Act 2002 D. information technology act 2000
67. 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
68. what is the punishment for publishing images of a person private parts without consent as per IT ACT 2002
 A. .5 years imprisonment or 5 lacs rupees penalty or both B. life imprisonment C. 3 years imprisonment or 2 lakhs rupees penalty or both D. none of the above
69. Criminal minded individuals who work for terrorist organizations and steal information of nation are.
 A. state sponsored hackers B. cyber terrorist C. blue hat hackers D. white hat hackers
70. The first computer virus is
 A. I love you B. Blaster C. Sesser D. Creeper
71. What is the term of office of the preceding officer of cyber appellate tribunal
 A. 3 years B. 4 years C. 5 years D. 6 years
72. Cyber Crime can be classified into
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

73. Which is the appeal court on the order issued by cyber appellate tribunal
 A. munsiff court A. district court C. high court D. supreme court
74. The first publically available internet service in India was launched by -----on 15th august 1995
 A. Bharatha sanchar B. Videsh Sanchar C. Indian Institute of D. None of the these
 Nigam Ltd. Nigam Ltd Technology
75. Engineering ethics is a
 A. Scientifically B. Preventive ethics C. Developing ethics D. Natural ethics
 developed ethics
76. One of the aim of engineering ethics is to
 A. gain better insight B. know the secretes of C. develop analytical D. plagiarism
 into the profession the profession skill
77. One of the characteristic of profession is that.
 A. it demands hard B. it is based on honesty C. it is having tough D. usually it is having
 work competition monopoly
78. It does not amount to misusing the truth
 A. biased professional B. failure to seek out the C. withholding D. deliberation
 information truth information deception
79. Cooking means
 A. retaining the result B. using the actual data C. using falsified data D. both (A) and (B)
 to satisfy the theory discarding the rest
80. Engineering shall issue public statement
 A. on their personal B. based on the reports C. in objective D. in subjective
 responsibility sent by higher officers manner manner
81. one of the impediment to responsibility is
 A. rampant corruption B. self-deception C. interference by D. interference by
 at higher level higher officer politician
82. Good work means
 A. Superior work done B. Work above and C. Responsible work D. Work involving
 with great care and beyond call of duty high risk
 skill
83. “Egocentric tendencies” means
 A. interpreting B. superiority complex C. arrogant and D. habit of
 situation from limited view irresponsible condemning the view
 view behaviour of other
84. Lying is
 A. intentionally B. deception C. falsehood D. both (B) and (C)
 conveying false or misleading information
85. Trimming is
 A. smoothing of B. retaining the entire C. consolidating the D. both (A) & (B)
 irregularities to make data data
86. Risk as a maximizing benefit is understood by
 A. risk/benefit analysis B. straight-line analysis C. cost/benefit D. break-even analysis
 analysis
87. It is not a kind of trade mark
 A. symbols B. designs C. good will D. sounds

88. Conflict of interest may be
A. potential B. false C. created D. imaginary
89. The obligation and prerogatives associated with a specific role is referred to as
A. duty B. responsibility. C. role morality D. ethics
90. Which of the following is not taken as the aim of engineering ethics?
A. Shifting of responsibility B. Recognition of ethical issues C. Moral imagination D. Sense of responsibility
91. Ignorance as a hurdle to responsibility is not due to
A. fear B. over confidence C. lack of imagination D. pressure and deadlines
92. the owner of Patent Right retains his patent right for ___ years or
A. 20 B. 50 C. 75 D. 100
93. _____ is not a symptom of group thinking.
A. mind guarding B. egocentric tendencies C. illusion of unanimity D. self-censorship
94. tight couple means
A. erecting two pillars side by side B. binding two beam tightly C. process tightly coupled D. strong adhesive material
95. Engineer profession is consider to be like a building its foundation is
A. Hard and sincere work B. Expert engineering knowledge and skill C. Honesty D. Sound common sense and expert knowledge
96. What is the tenure of Chief Election Commissioner and other election commissioner
A. 5 years or up to 65 years of age B. 6 years or up to 65 years of age whichever is earlier C. 5 years or up to 70 years of age D. 3 years or up to 62 years of age
97. The Election commission of India does not conduct election to the post of
A. The Parliament B. The office of President C. The post of Prime minister D. The office of vice President
98. The ground for the impeachment of the President is
A. Failure to follow the advice given by the prime minister B. Unable to discharge his duty due to old age C. Violation of the constitution D. Misbehaviour with foreign dignitaries
99. According to the constitution the Lok Sabha must meet at least
A. Thrice each year with no more than two months between sessions. B. Twice each year with no more than three months between sessions C. Twice each year with no more than four months between sessions D. Twice each year with no more than six months between session
100. A person who is not a member of parliament can be appointed as a member of the council of the minister but he must acquire the membership of either House within a period of
A. Six months B. One months C. Three months D. One year

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