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Question Paper Version : A

**Third/Fourth Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2023/Jan.2024**  
**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 president gives his resignation to the
    - a) Chief Justice
    - b) Parliament
    - c) Vice President
    - d) Prime Minister
  2. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?
    - a) Lok Sabha
    - b) President
    - c) Parliament
    - d) Citizens of India
  3. Minimum age required to contest of President of India is
    - a) 23 years
    - b) 25 years
    - c) 35 years
    - d) 30 years
  4. In case a President dies while in office, the Vice-President can act as president for a maximum period of
    - a) 3 Months
    - b) 6 Months
    - c) 2 Years
    - d) 1 Year
  5. The Union Council of Minister is appointed by the
    - a) President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister
    - b) President of India according to his discretion
    - c) Prime Minister of India
    - d) Vice-President of India.
  6. The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to
    - a) Rajya Sabha
    - b) President
    - c) Prime Minister
    - d) House of the people

7. Who appoints the chairman of the UPSL?  
a) President  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Vice-President of India  
d) Chief Justice of India
8. The Chairman of the Cabinet is  
a) President  
b) Chief-Justice of India  
c) Vice-President of India  
d) Prime Minister
9. The minimum age required for becoming the Prime Minister of India is  
a) 23 years  
b) 25 years  
c) 35 years  
d) 30 years
10. Which of the following qualification is not essential for a person to become the Vice President?  
a) He must be an Indian  
b) He must be qualified to be a member of the Rajya Sabha  
c) He must not be less than 35 years  
d) He must be a graduate.
11. Who among the following was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian constitution?  
a) Rajendra Prasad  
b) C. Rajagopalachari  
c) Tej Bahadur Sapru  
d) B. R. Amdebkar
12. The design of the national flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Indian in  
a) July 1947  
b) August 1947  
c) July 1948  
d) July 1950
13. Which of the following words were added to the preamble of Indian Constitution by 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment  
a) Secular  
b) Socialist  
c) Integrity  
d) All of these
14. The Indian Constitution was enforced on  
a) 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947  
b) 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950  
c) 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949  
d) 30<sup>th</sup> January 1950
15. Which of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the constitution?  
a) Right to Equality  
b) Right to Property  
c) Right to Freedom of Religion  
d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
16. Fundamental rights are included in articles  
a) 15-24  
b) 12-35  
c) 37-51  
d) 51-62
17. Right to property was omitted from Part-III of the Constitution by the  
a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
b) 82<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
c) 64<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
d) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
18. Which of the following is not a feature of the Constitution of India?  
a) It is Democratic  
b) It is Federal  
c) It is Presidential  
d) It is Republic

19. Which of the following is not an objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy?  
 a) To establish a Religious State  
 b) To ensure a Welfare State  
 c) To ensure Socio-Economic justice  
 d) To ensure the creation of Village Panchayat
20. To organize village panchayat as units of self-government is an example of  
 a) Liberal Principle  
 b) Gandhian Principle  
 c) Economic Principle  
 d) None of these
21. The fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution can be suspended during  
 a) General Election  
 b) National Emergency  
 c) All type of Emergencies  
 d) All of these
22. The fundamental duties of Indian citizens are contained in  
 a) Part I of the Constitution  
 b) Part III of the Constitution  
 c) Part IV-A of the Constitution  
 d) None of the above
23. The directive principles of state policy are contained in  
 a) Part I of the Constitution  
 b) Part III of the Constitution  
 c) Part IV of the Constitution  
 d) None of these
24. The chief election commissioner has a term of  
 a) 6 years or until age of 62 years  
 b) 6 years or until age of 65 years  
 c) 5 years or until age of 55 years  
 d) 5 years or until age of 65 years
25. The President of India elected for  
 a) 4 years  
 b) 5 years  
 c) 6 years  
 d) None of these
26. The oath of office to the President is conducted by  
 a) VICE President of India  
 b) Prime Minister  
 c) The Chief Justice of India  
 d) None of these
27. The President of India enjoys the Right to Vote  
 a) Both Money and Non-Money bills  
 b) Only Money bills  
 c) Only Non-Money bills  
 d) None of the two types of bill
28. The age of retirement of the Judges of the High Court is.  
 a) 62 years  
 b) 65 years  
 c) 60 years  
 d) 58 years
29. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribe was created by  
 a) 89<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 b) 88<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 c) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
 d) None of these
30. Which Amendment of the Constitution stipulates that the state shall provided free and compulsory education of all children if the age 6-14 years.  
 a) 85<sup>th</sup>  
 b) 96<sup>th</sup>  
 c) 95<sup>th</sup>  
 d) 86<sup>th</sup>
31. The Governor of a state is appointed by the president on the advice of the  
 a) Chief Justice of India  
 b) Vice President of India  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Chief Minister
32. What is the minimum age for appointment as a Governor?  
 a) 23 years  
 b) 25 years  
 c) 35 years  
 d) 30 years

33. Chief Minister of a State is responsible to  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) Legislative Assembly  
 c) Rajya Sabha  
 d) Governor
34. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) President  
 c) Rajya Sabha  
 d) Governor
35. The term of the Governor is  
 a) 5 years  
 b) 6 years  
 c) 7 years  
 d) 10 years
36. The ex-officio Chairman of the Council of State is  
 a) Speaker  
 b) Vice-President  
 c) Deputy Speaker  
 d) Deputy Chairman
37. In India the Council of State is responsible to  
 a) The people  
 b) Local Government  
 c) The State  
 d) None of these
38. Panchayat rat is included in the  
 a) Union list  
 b) Concurrent list  
 c) State list  
 d) Residuary power
39. Village Panchayat is organized under which article of the Constitution of India  
 a) Article 37  
 b) Article 38  
 c) Article 39  
 d) Article 40
40. Who promulgates ordinance in states  
 a) Governor  
 b) Vice-President of India  
 c) President of India  
 d) Chief Minister
41. How many types of emergency have been visualized in the Constitution of India?  
 a) 1  
 b) 3  
 c) 2  
 d) 4
42. The control of the preparation of electoral rolls for Parliament and Legislature vests with the  
 a) Election commission  
 b) Governor  
 c) President of India  
 d) Chief Minister
43. In India, Political parties are given recognition by  
 a) Law Commission  
 b) President of India  
 c) Election Commission  
 d) Vice-President of India
44. The Election Commission does not conduct the elections of the  
 a) Lok Sabha  
 b) Presidents Election  
 c) Rajya Sabha  
 d) Local Bodies
45. Election to the house of the people and the Legislative Assemblies of state in India are conducted on the basis of  
 a) Single Transferable vote  
 b) Proportional Representation  
 c) Adult Franchise  
 d) None of these
46. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India  
 a) President  
 b) Vice-President of India  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Chief Minister





76. Risk Management is  
a) Continuous process  
b) Not continuous process  
c) Both a and b  
d) None of these
77. Patent is a form of  
a) Tangible property  
b) Intellectual property  
c) Industrial property  
d) Both b and c
78. What does an IP right entitle a person?  
a) Right to file a suit in case of an infringement  
b) Right to exclude others  
c) Right to transfer  
d) All of these
79. Which of the following is not an intellectual property law?  
a) Custom Act 1962  
b) Copy right Act 1957  
c) Patent Act 1970  
d) Design Act 2000
80. Which of the following is an "Intellectual Property" as per IPR laws in India?  
a) Original literacy work  
b) Industrial design of Maruti 800 car  
c) Trademark of Tata company  
d) All of these
81. Many cyber crimes comes under Indian Penal Code which one of the following is an example:  
a) Sending threatening message by email  
b) Forgery of electronic record  
c) Bogus website  
d) All of these
82. Digital signature certificate is \_\_\_\_\_ requirement under various applications  
a) Statutory  
b) Legislative  
c) Governmental  
d) Voluntary
83. The information technology Act 2000 is an Act of Indian Parliament notified on  
a) 27<sup>th</sup> Oct 2000  
b) 15<sup>th</sup> Dec 2000  
c) 17<sup>th</sup> Nov 2000  
d) 17<sup>th</sup> Oct 2000
84. \_\_\_\_\_ means a person who has been granted a license to issue a electronic signature certificate  
a) Certifying Authority  
b) Certifying private key authority  
c) Certifying system controller  
d) Appropriate authority
85. \_\_\_\_\_ is an application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for delivering government service  
a) Governance  
b) Electronic Governance  
c) Governance and Ethics  
d) Risk and Governance
86. \_\_\_\_\_ is a data that has been organized or presented in a meaningful manner  
a) A process  
b) Software  
c) Storage  
d) Information
87. The altering of data so that it is not usable unless the changes are undone is  
a) Biometrics  
b) Encryption  
c) Ergonomics  
d) Compression
88. Authentication is  
a) To assure identity of user on a remote system  
b) Insertion  
c) Modification  
d) Integration

89. Hacking means  
 a) Without the permission of the owner to download computer data  
 b) Unauthorized attempts to bypass the security mechanisms of an information system or network.  
 c) Use of information and communication technologies to support deliberate, repeated and hostile behavior  
 d) A form of fraud or cheating of another person's identity in which someone pretends to be someone else by assuming that person's identity.
90. 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
91. Which of the following is not done by cyber criminals  
 a) Report vulnerability  
 b) Unauthorized account cases  
 c) Email spoofing  
 d) Email spamming
92. Which phase of hacking performs actual attack on a network or systems  
 a) Reconnaissance  
 b) Scanning  
 c) Maintaining Access  
 d) Gaining Access
93. Attempting to gain access to a network using an employee's credentials is called the \_\_\_\_\_ mode of ethical hacking.  
 a) Social engineering  
 b) Local networking  
 c) Physical entry  
 d) Remote networking
94. Computer virus is a  
 a) Programme  
 b) File  
 c) Disk  
 d) Audio
95. Salami attack are used for the commission of  
 a) Financial crimes  
 b) Personal crimes  
 c) Property related crimes  
 d) Physical crimes
96. As per IT Act, a subscriber may be  
 a) An individual  
 b) HUF  
 c) Company or firm  
 d) All of these
97. The receiving of unsolicited bulk email is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Virus  
 b) Spoofing  
 c) Spam  
 d) Worms
98. Hash function are used for  
 a) Encryption  
 b) Decryption  
 c) Data integrity  
 d) None of these
99. Domain names are simply the \_\_\_\_\_ of the internet  
 a) Addresses  
 b) Location  
 c) Information  
 d) Website
100. In digital signature the key pair used is called  
 a) Public-personal  
 b) Private-personal  
 c) personal-private  
 d) Public-private

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