



Third/Fourth Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2024/Jan.2025  
**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. When was the Constituent Assembly of India formed?  
 a) 1942  
 b) 1946  
 c) 1947  
 d) 1949
2. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?  
 a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
 c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 d) Rajendra Prasad
3. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?  
 a) Federalism  
 b) Parliamentary System  
 c) Secularism  
 d) Unitary System of Government
4. Which of the following is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution?  
 a) It provides for a federal system with a strong central government.  
 b) It is rigid in nature.  
 c) It establishes a unitary form of government.  
 d) It does not have provisions for a written Bill of Rights.
5. Which part of the Indian Constitution is most comprehensive and elaborate?  
 a) Part III (Fundamental Rights)  
 b) Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy)  
 c) Part V (Union Executive)  
 d) Part I (Union and Territory)

6. The preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with the words:  
a) We the People of India  
b) In the Name of God  
c) India is a Sovereign State  
d) We the People of the World
7. The word 'Secular' was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by which amendment?  
a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
c) 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
d) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment
8. Which of the following is not mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?  
a) Sovereign  
b) Socialist  
c) Republic  
d) Democratic
9. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India as a :  
a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic  
b) Sovereign, Democratic Republic  
c) Socialist Republic  
d) Secular Democratic Republic
10. What is the primary purpose of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?  
a) To specify the powers of government institutions.  
b) To establish the identity and values of the Indian State.  
c) To outline the duties of citizens.  
d) To provide a roadmap for amending the Constitution.
11. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in which part of the Indian Constitution?  
a) Part III  
b) Part IV  
c) Part V  
d) Part II
12. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?  
a) Right of Equality  
b) Right of Freedom  
c) Right against Exploitation  
d) Right to Property
13. The Right to Education was made a Fundamental Right under which amendment?  
a) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
b) 92<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
d) 93<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
14. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality?  
a) Article 14  
b) Article 15  
c) Article 16  
d) Article 19
15. The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression is provided under which article of the Indian Constitution?  
a) Article 16  
b) Article 17  
c) Article 19  
d) Article 21

16. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in which part of the Indian Constitution?
  - a) Part III
  - b) Part IV
  - c) Part IV-A
  - d) Part II
17. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty of an Indian citizen?
  - a) To pay taxes
  - b) To protect public property
  - c) To vote in elections
  - d) To follow the orders of the government
18. The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by which Amendment?
  - a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - b) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - c) 52<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - d) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment
19. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty under the Constitution?
  - a) To preserve the rich heritage of our culture.
  - b) To defend the country and render national service when called upon.
  - c) To abide by the laws of the land.
  - d) To provide free education to all children.
20. The Directive Principles of State Policy are mentioned in which part of the Indian Constitution?
  - a) Part II
  - b) Part III
  - c) Part IV
  - d) Part V
21. The Directive Principles of State Policy are:
  - a) Justiciable
  - b) Non-justiciable
  - c) Enforceable in a court of law
  - d) Part of Fundamental Rights
22. Which of the following is an example of a Directive Principle of State Policy?
  - a) Right to Equality
  - b) Right to Education
  - c) Uniform Civil Code
  - d) Right to Freedom of Religion
23. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the promotion of welfare of the people?
  - a) Article 38
  - b) Article 39
  - c) Article 40
  - d) Article 41
24. Which of the following Directive Principles promotes the establishment of a welfare state?
  - a) Article 36
  - b) Article 39
  - c) Article 40
  - d) Article 41
25. The provision for a Uniform Civil Code is a part of which Directive Principle of State Policy?
  - a) Article 44
  - b) Article 45
  - c) Article 46
  - d) Article 47
26. Who is the head of the Union Executive in India?
  - a) Prime Minister
  - b) President
  - c) Vice President
  - d) Lok Sabha Speaker

27. Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?  
 a) President  
 b) Lok Sabha  
 c) Rajya Sabha  
 d) The people of India
28. The Union Executive in India consists of :  
 a) President, Vice President, and Lok Sabha  
 b) President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers  
 c) President, Prime Minister and Judges of the Supreme Court  
 d) President, Speaker of Lok Sabha and Cabinet Ministers
29. Who is responsible for the formation of the Cabinet in India?  
 a) President  
 b) Vice President  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Lok Sabha
30. Who was the first President of India?  
 a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 b) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
 c) Dr. Zakir Husain  
 d) Jawaharlal Nehru
31. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of :  
 a) Only Members of Parliament  
 b) Only State Legislators  
 c) Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislative Assemblies  
 d) Judges of the Supreme Court
32. What is the maximum term duration for the President of India?  
 a) 4 years  
 b) 5 years  
 c) 6 years  
 d) 7 years
33. The President of India can be removed from office by :  
 a) Impeachment  
 b) Resignation  
 c) Decision of the Supreme Court  
 d) Vote of no confidence in Parliament
34. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President of India dissolve the Lok Sabha?  
 a) Article 74  
 b) Article 85  
 c) Article 88  
 d) Article 356
35. In case of a vacancy in the office of the President, who acts as the President?  
 a) Chief Justice of India  
 b) Vice President  
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 d) Governor of a State
36. Who was the first Vice President of India?  
 a) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
 b) Dr. Zakir Husain  
 c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 d) S. Radhakrishnan
37. The Vice President of India is elected by :  
 a) Parliament  
 b) The People of India  
 c) Members of Lok Sabha  
 d) The President

38. In the absence of the President of India, who assumes the role of acting President?  
 a) Vice President  
 b) Prime Minister  
 c) Speaker of Lok Sabha  
 d) Chief Justice of India
39. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of which of the following?  
 a) Rajya Sabha  
 b) Lok Sabha  
 c) Parliament  
 d) Union Cabinet
40. The Prime Minister of India is appointed by :  
 a) President  
 b) Lok Sabha  
 c) Rajya Sabha  
 d) Chief Justice of India
41. The Prime Minister holds office for a term of:  
 a) 3 years  
 b) 4 years  
 c) 5 years  
 d) 6 years
42. Which of the following is a function of the Prime Minister of India?  
 a) Head of the Union Executive  
 b) Head of the Government  
 c) Represents India in International forums  
 d) All of these
43. Who is the head of the Union Cabinet?  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) President  
 c) Chief Justice of India  
 d) Vice President
44. Which of the following is not part of the Union Cabinet?  
 a) Minister of Finance  
 b) Minister of External Affairs  
 c) Chief Justice of India  
 d) Minister of Defense
45. The Union cabinet is collectively responsible to:  
 a) President  
 b) Rajya Sabha  
 c) Lok Sabha  
 d) The People of India
46. The Lok Sabha is also known as:  
 a) Upper House  
 b) Lower House  
 c) Council of States  
 d) National Assembly
47. Who is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) Vice President  
 c) Chief Justice of India  
 d) Elected Member of Lok Sabha
48. The Speaker of Lok Sabha can be removed from office by:  
 a) Vote of No Confidence in Lok Sabha  
 b) The President  
 c) The Vice President  
 d) Impeachment by Parliament
49. Rajya Sabha is also known as:  
 a) Upper House  
 b) Lower House  
 c) National Assembly  
 d) Legislative Council

50. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?  
 a) Prime Minister  
 b) Vice President  
 c) President  
 d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
51. The Parliament of India consists of:  
 a) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President  
 b) President, Chief Justice and Prime Minister  
 c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Council of Ministers  
 d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Attorney General.
52. The Parliament of India can make laws on subjects mentioned in :  
 a) Union List  
 b) Concurrent List  
 c) State List  
 d) Both Union and Concurrent Lists
53. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha?  
 a) Rajya Sabha  
 b) President  
 c) Prime Minister  
 d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
54. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?  
 a) President  
 b) Parliament  
 c) Lok Sabha  
 d) Prime Minister
55. Who heads the State Executive in India?  
 a) Governor  
 b) Chief Minister  
 c) President  
 d) Prime Minister
56. The State Executive consists of :  
 a) Governor, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers  
 b) President, Chief Minister and Governor  
 c) Chief Justice of the State, Chief Minister and Governor  
 d) President, Council of Ministers and Speaker
57. The Governor of a state is appointed by :  
 a) Chief Minister  
 b) President  
 c) State Legislature  
 d) Lok Sabha
58. The terms of office of a Governor is:  
 a) 5 years  
 b) 6 years  
 c) 3 years  
 d) 4 years
59. In case of a vacancy in the office of the Governor, who is the acting Governor?  
 a) Chief Minister  
 b) President  
 c) Vice President  
 d) President appoints an acting Governor
60. Who is the first Governor-General of Independent India?  
 a) Jawaharlal Nehru  
 b) Lord Mountbatten  
 c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 d) C. Rajagopalachari

61. Which of the following is not a power of the Governor?  
 a) Appointing the Chief Minister  
 b) Dissolving the State Legislative Assembly  
 c) Making laws by ordinance  
 d) Deciding the salary of the Chief Minister
62. The Governor's decision on the dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly can be challenged in :  
 a) High Court  
 b) Supreme Court  
 c) Lok Sabha  
 d) Rajya Sabha
63. The Chief Minister of a state is appointed by :  
 a) Governor  
 b) President  
 c) Chief Justice of India  
 d) Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
64. The Chief Minister is the head of:  
 a) Executive  
 b) Legislature  
 c) Judiciary  
 d) Council of Ministers
65. The Chief Minister's term is :  
 a) 5 years  
 b) 6 years  
 c) 4 years  
 d) No fixed term
66. The resignation of the Chief Minister must be addressed to :  
 a) Governor  
 b) President  
 c) Chief Justice of India  
 d) Speaker of State Legislative Assembly
67. The State Legislature in India consists of which two houses in a bicameral legislature?  
 a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
 b) Rajya Sabha and Legislative Assembly  
 c) Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council  
 d) Lok Sabha and legislative Assembly
68. Which of the following states does not have a Legislative Council?  
 a) Bihar  
 b) Karnataka  
 c) Tamil Nadu  
 d) Uttar Pradesh
69. The State Legislative Assembly is also known as the :  
 a) Upper House  
 b) Lower House  
 c) National Assembly  
 d) Parliament
70. Which article of the Indian Constitution gives the President the power to declare a National Emergency?  
 a) Article 352  
 b) Article 356  
 c) Article 360  
 d) Article 368

71. The proclamation of emergency must be approved by Parliament within:  
 a) 1 month  
 b) 2 months  
 c) 3 months  
 d) 6 months
72. Under which article of the Indian Constitution can the President declare a State Emergency (President's Rule) in a State?  
 a) Article 352  
 b) Article 356  
 c) Article 360  
 d) Article 368
73. In a Financial Emergency, the President can take measures under which article?  
 a) Article 352  
 b) Article 360  
 c) Article 356  
 d) Article 368
74. During a National Emergency, which of the following rights can be suspended?  
 a) Right to Equality  
 b) Right to Freedom  
 c) Right to Property  
 d) Right against Exploitation
75. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution lays down the procedure for its amendment?  
 a) Article 352  
 b) Article 368  
 c) Article 356  
 d) Article 360
76. Which of the following is required for an amendment to the Indian Constitution?  
 a) Only the President's approval  
 b) A resolution by both houses of Parliament  
 c) A referendum of the people  
 d) A decree by the Prime Minister
77. A Constitutional amendment affecting the federal structure requires the ratification of :  
 a) Parliament  
 b) All States  
 c) Half of the States  
 d) President
78. What is the minimum number of states whose consent is required for amending the Constitution under Article 368?  
 a) One-third of the states  
 b) Half of the states  
 c) Majority of the states  
 d) None of these
79. Which of the following cannot be amended by Parliament under Article 368?  
 a) Fundamental Rights  
 b) Directive Principles  
 c) Election of the President  
 d) Creation of new states
80. The First Amendment to the Indian Constitution was passed in:  
 a) 1950  
 b) 1951  
 c) 1952  
 d) 1956
81. Which of the following is a primary principle of professional ethics?  
 a) Profit maximization  
 b) Honesty and integrity  
 c) Personal interests over professional duties  
 d) Avoiding responsibility

82. Which document provides guidelines for ethical conduct in a professional environment?  
a) Code of Conduct  
b) Employee Handbook  
c) Personal Mission Statement  
d) Annual Report
83. A professional must avoid conflicts of interest. This is an example of:  
a) Corporate Social Responsibility  
b) Professional Ethics  
c) Business Marketing  
d) Intellectual Property Law.
84. What is the main goal of professional ethics?  
a) To maximize profits  
b) To ensure fair and just conduct in the profession  
c) To support personal interests  
d) To focus only on clients needs
85. If an employee witnesses unethical behavior by a colleague, they should:  
a) Ignore the behavior  
b) Report the behavior to the appropriate authority  
c) Join in the behavior to avoid conflict  
d) Discuss the behavior with other employees
86. Which of the following is a fundamental aspect of engineering ethics?  
a) Innovation at any cost  
b) Confidentiality and Transparency  
c) Prioritizing the employers needs above public safety  
d) Avoiding safety regulations to save money
87. Which of the following is a responsibility of engineers under ethical guidelines?  
a) Making the maximum profit for their employer  
b) Safeguarding public safety, health, and welfare  
c) Withholding information to benefit their employer  
d) Ignoring environmental regulations for expediency
88. According to the Code of Ethics for engineers, which of the following should an engineer do when they observe a safety hazard in a project?  
a) Ignore it, as long as it does not impact their work directly  
b) Report the hazard to the appropriate authorities and seek corrective measures  
c) Delay reporting until the projects is completed  
d) Keep the safety hazard confidential to avoid embarrassment to the project team
89. What is the main reason engineers are expected to adhere to ethical standards?  
a) To achieve personal career advancement  
b) To avoid legal repercussions  
c) To maintain public trust and ensure safety  
d) To comply with company regulations
90. Which of the following is considered unethical behavior for an engineer?  
a) Reporting a potential risk to public safety  
b) Overstating qualifications or work experience  
c) Offering a better solution for the client  
d) ensuring a project meets environmental standards

91. Who appoints the Chief Election Commissioner of India?  
a) President of India  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Parliament  
d) Vice President
92. Which of the following is a primary function of the Election Commission of India?  
a) Conducting judicial trials  
b) Administering elections for Parliament and State Legislatures  
c) Formulating economic policies  
d) Forming the Union Cabinet
93. How many members are there in the Election commission of India?  
a) One  
b) Three  
c) Five  
d) Seven
94. What is the minimum age for a candidate to contest elections for the Lok Sabha?  
a) 21 years  
b) 25 years  
c) 30 years  
d) 35 years
95. Which of the following is responsible for the allocation of symbols to political parties during elections in India?  
a) Election Commission of India  
b) Parliament  
c) The President of India  
d) The Supreme Court
96. Which of the following is covered under the Information Technology Act, 2000 in India?  
a) Protection of intellectual property rights  
b) Cybercrimes and penalties  
c) Free speech online  
d) Environmental regulations
97. Which of the following is considered a cybercrime under Indian law?  
a) Sending offensive emails  
b) Hacking and unauthorized access to systems  
c) Identify theft  
d) All of these
98. Which section of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with cybercrimes related to hacking?  
a) Section 66  
b) Section 378  
c) Section 420  
d) Section 307
99. The term 'phishing' refers to:  
a) Accessing a network with permission  
b) Sending fraudulent emails to steal personal information  
c) Sending unsolicited advertisements online  
d) Attacking government websites
100. Which of the following is true about data protection under Indian law?  
a) The government has no regulations for protecting personal data  
b) Data can be collected without consent as long as it is for business purposes  
c) Individuals have the right to protect and manage their personal data  
d) There are no penalties for data breaches in India.

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