

# Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020)

Course Name - Constitutional Law of India-I

Course Code - BBALLB204

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Preamble of Indian Constitution declares that

*Mark only one oval.*

- India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
- India is a free country
- India is a Parliamentary Country
- None of these

10. 2. Which article is referred to as "the heart of the Constitution"

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 352
- Article 123
- Article 32
- Article 31

11. 3. Indian Constitution has been drafted by

*Mark only one oval.*

- Parliament
- Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly
- Rajya Sabha
- Lok Sabha

12. 4. "The language of Preamble" of Indian constitution is taken from the constitution of.....

*Mark only one oval.*

- America
- Canada
- Australia
- Ireland

13. 5. What is the meaning of "social equality" in the Indian Constitution?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Lack of opportunities
- Lack of equality
- Equal opportunities for all sections of the societies
- None of these

14. 6. Which statement is not correct in the case of "Sovereign India"?

*Mark only one oval.*

- India is not dependent on any country
- India is not a colony of any other country
- India can give any part of its country to any other country
- India is obliged to obey the UN in its internal affairs

15. 7. Which one of the following statements regarding the preamble is correct?

*Mark only one oval.*

- It is not enforceable in a court of law
- the Supreme Court has recently ruled that is not a part of constitution
- It has been amended twice
- All of the these

16. 8. At the time of its inception, the Indian Constitution has been divided into

*Mark only one oval.*

- 16 Chapters
- 14 Chapters
- 25 Chapters
- 22 Chapters

17. 9. Preamble is the part of Indian Constitution, held in

*Mark only one oval.*

- Golak Nath v/s State of Punjab
- re Berubari case
- Keshavananda Bharati v/s State of Kerala
- Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Nararin

18. 10. The Constitution of India is

*Mark only one oval.*

- Rigid
- Flexible
- Combination of rigidity and flexibility
- nither rigid nor flexible

19. 11. Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with

*Mark only one oval.*

- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- State right
- Armed rebellion

20. 12. Article 19 of the Constitution of India contains

*Mark only one oval.*

- 9 Fundamental Freedoms
- 8 Fundamental Freedoms
- 7 Fundamental Freedoms
- 6 Fundamental Freedoms

21. 13. Fundamental Rights are included in articles

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 1-4
- Article 5-11
- Article 12-35
- Article 36-51

22. 14. "Right to life" under Article 21 of the Constitution does not include "right to die". This observation was made by the Supreme Court in

*Mark only one oval.*

- P. Rathinam V. Union of India
- Gian Kaur V. State of Punjab
- both P. Rathinam V. Union of India and Gian Kaur V. State of Punjab
- None of these



23. 15. Without paying proper remuneration, labour taken from the prisoners is "forced labour" and violation of

*Mark only one oval.*

- Art. 20 of the Constitution of India
- Art. 21 of the Constitution of India
- Art. 22 of the Constitution of India
- Art. 23 of the Constitution of India

24. 16. Which of the following is not a fundamental right in the Constitution of India?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to work
- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right to Freedom of Religion

25. 17. Which among the following authorities decides, how far the fundamental rights can apply to the members of the armed forces in India?

*Mark only one oval.*

- President of India
- Parliament of India
- Armed forces themselves
- Armed forces Tribunal

26. 18. Supreme Court has made Right to Free Education as the part of which among the following rights?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to life
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of speech and expression
- Cultural and educational rights

27. 19. The right to constitutional remedies allows Indian citizens to stand up for their rights against anybody even the government of India. Which article

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 31
- Article 32
- Article 33
- Article 34

28. 20. Right to vote can be placed in which among the following categories?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Fundamental right
- Constitutional right
- Fundamental duty
- Legal obligation

29. 21. Any member of the public or group of people may approach the court , on behalf of the aggrieved persons for protection of his fundamental rights. This

*Mark only one oval.*

- Doctrine of public interest litigation
- Doctrine of severability
- Doctrine of real effect
- None of the these

30. 22. To enforce the fundamental rights, which among the following body has authority to issue writs?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Parliament
- President
- Prime Minister
- Supreme Court

31. 23. The reasonableness of the restrictions placed on Fundamental rights is decided by which of the following?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Parliament
- President
- Courts
- Prime Minister

32. 24. Which among the following fundamental rights has been deleted by 44th amendment bill?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to form association
- Right to property
- Right against exploitation
- Right to freedom of speech and expression

33. 25. Which among the following Fundamental rights has been most controversial?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to Freedom
- Right to property
- Freedom of religion
- Right to cultural and Educational Rights

34. 26. Which among the following statement is correct?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to property is a fundamental right and right to privacy is a implied right.
- Right to property is a legal right and right to privacy is a fundamental right
- Right to property is a implied right while right to privacy is legal right.
- Right to property is a legal right while right to privacy is a implied right

35. 27. Article 25-28 of the Indian Constitution deal with \_\_?

*Mark only one oval.*

- Right to freedom
- Right to Equality
- Freedom of religion
- Constitutional remedies

36. 28. The Supreme court of India has held that “Where Article \_\_\_\_\_ comes in article 14 goes out.”

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 30
- Article 31A
- Article 31B
- Article 32

37. 29. Who among the following has been given the power by the Constitution of India to “Impose Reasonable Restrictions” on the fundamental rights?

*Mark only one oval.*

- President
- Parliament
- Supreme Court
- Both Parliament & Supreme Court

38. 30. Directive Principles of State Policy is contained in

*Mark only one oval.*

- Article 1-4
- Article 5-11
- Article 12-35
- Article 36-51

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