



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Technology in Electronics & Communication Engineering

Course Name – Constitution of India

Course Code - MC-3

Semester / Year - Semester III

Time allotted : 85 Minutes

Full Marks : 70

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 70=70

1. (Answer any Seventy)

(i) Which article is referred to as 'the heart of the Constitution'

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) Article 352 | b) Article 123 |
| c) Article 32 | d) Article 31 |

(ii) Indian Constitution is influenced by

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Government of India Act, 1935 | b) Constitution of USA |
| c) Constitution of UK | d) Constitution of Russia |

(iii) The terms 'socialist' and 'secular' has been inserted in Indian Constitution by

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) 41st Amendment, 1976 | b) 42nd Amendment, 1976 |
| c) 43rd Amendment, 1976 | d) 44th Amendment Act, 1978 |

(iv) At the time of its inception, Indian Constitution consisted of

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 385 Articles | b) 395 Articles |
| c) 405 Articles | d) 415 Articles |

(v) Concept of fundamental rights are contained in

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a) Article 1-4 | b) Article 5-11 |
| c) Article 12-35 | d) Article 36-51 |

(vi) The term 'state' is defined in

- a) Article 11
- b) Article 12
- c) Article 13
- d) Article 14

(vii) Indian Constitution has been adopted on

- a) November 26,1948
- b) November 26,1949
- c) November 26,1950
- d) November 26,1951

(viii) Indian Constitution has been drafted by

- a) Parliament
- b) Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly
- c) Rajya Sabha
- d) None of the above

(ix) Chairman of Drafting Committee was

- a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- b) Pt. Jawaharlal Neharu
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) None of the above

(x) Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitution has been provided under

- a) Part I of Indian Constitution
- b) Part II of Indian Constitution
- c) Part III of Indian Constitution
- d) Part IV of Indian Constitution

(xi) Preamble of Indian Constitution declares that

- a) India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
- b) India is a free country
- c) India is a Parliamentary Country
- d) None of the above

(xii) Concept of Fundamental Duty has been inserted by

- a) 41st Amendment, 1976
- b) 42nd Amendment, 1976
- c) 43rd Amendment, 1976
- d) 44th Amendment, 1978

(xiii) The no of fundamental duty in Indian Constitution is

- a) 11
- b) 12
- c) 13
- d) 14

(xiv) Preamble is the part of Indian Constitution, held in

- a) Golak Nath v/s State of Punjab
- b) re Berubari case
- c) Keshavananda Bharati v/s State of Kerala
- d) Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Nararin

(xv) Concept of citizenship is dealt with by

- a) Article 1-4
- b) Article 5-11
- c) Art 12-35
- d) Article 36-51

(xvi) The Constituent Assembly was set according to the proposals of

- a) The Cripps Mission
- b) the Cabinet Mission
- c) Mountbatten Plan
- d) Rajagopalachari Plan

(xvii) The Constitution of India is

- a) Rigid
- b) flexible
- c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility
- d) Neither rigid nor flexible

(xviii) Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article

- a) 15-18
- b) 23-24
- c) 19-22
- d) 32-35

(xix) Right to Property was included in Article

- a) 29
- b) 30
- c) 31
- d) 32

(xx) Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) State right
- d) Armed rebellion

(xxi) Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by which amendment

- a) 29th
- b) 25th
- c) 44th
- d) 46th

(xxii) The chairman of the National Development Council is the

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Vice President
- d) Governor

(xxiii) Who appoints the chairman of the Finance Commission

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Vice-President
- d) Governor

(xxiv) Who said “the Preamble is the key to the Constitution”

- a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Rajagopalachari

(xxv) Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to Property
- c) Right to Freedom
- d) Right against exploitation

(xxvi) In the Constitution, opportunities for the development of scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform are found in :

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Preamble
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy

(xxvii) An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based on the spirit of

- a) Fundamental Duties
- b) Fundamental Duties
- c) Preamble
- d) Federal System

(xxviii) Equality before law and Equal protection of law have been modelled on

the Constitution of

- a) Britain
- b) America
- c) Russian
- d) Switzerland

(xxix) Grass root democracy is related to

- a) Panchayat system
- b) Interstate council
- c) .Lok Pal
- d) Regionalism

(xxx) The term federal is derived from the Latin word 'foedus' which means

- a) Separation
- b) Distribution
- c) Covenant
- d) None of these

(xxxi) The Constitution of India adopted the federal system from

- a) Government of India Act, 1919
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Government of India Act, 1902
- d) None of the above

(xxxii) The word "procedure established by law" in the constitution of India have been borrowed from

- a) UK
- b) U.S.A.
- c) it is federal
- d) Germany

(xxxiii) "India that is Bharat shall be a union of states". From which Constitution was adopted the words "union of states"?

- a) UK
- b) U.S.A.
- c) France
- d) None of the above

(xxxiv) The makers of the Constitution of India adopted the concept of Judicial Review from

- a) Russia
- b) Germany
- c) US
- d) Australia

(xxxv) To organize village Panchayat as units of self government is an example of

- a) Liberal principle
- b) Economic principle
- c) Gandhian principle
- d) None of these

(xxxvi) The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in

- a) July 1947
- b) January 1947
- c) June 1947
- d) August 1947

(xxxvii) Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of

- a) Religion, race and caste only
- b) Religion, caste and sex only.
- c) Religion, caste, sex and place of birth only.
- d) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(xxxviii) 'Right to life' under Article 21 of the Constitution does not include 'right to die'. This observation was made by the Supreme Court in

- a) P. Rathinam V. Union of India
- b) Gian Kaur V. State of Punjab
- c) Both P. Rathinam V. Union of India and Gian Kaur V. State of Punjab above.
- d) None of the above.

(xxxix) The Democracy and Federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic feature of its structure. This observation was made in S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India by the Judge.

- a) Justice P.B. Sawant
- b) Justice S.R. Pandyan
- c) Justice J.S. Verma
- d) Justice A.M. Ahmadi

(xl) Article 40 of the Constitution of India deals with

- a) Provision for Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- b) Living wages etc. for workers.
- c) Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition.
- d) Organisation of Village Panchayats

(xli) “The new Constitution establishes, indeed a system of Government which is at the most quasi-federal, almost devolutionary in character, a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than the federal state with unitary features” said by

- a) Dr. K.C. Wheare
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

(xlii) Writ of Mandamus cannot be issued, where a fundamental right is infringed by

- a) A Statute
- b) A Statutory Order
- c) An Executive Order
- d) Private Body

(xliii) Social, economic and political Justice is

- a) an idea enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India
- b) guaranteed by Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India
- c) a Directive Principle of State Policy taken into consideration while making enactments
- d) guaranteed to the people by the writs issued by the High Courts and Supreme Court

(xliv) In which one of the following case has the Supreme Court upheld the Constitutional validity of the Constitution (93rd Amendment) introducing Article 15(5)?

- a) TMA Pai Foundation Vs. State of Karnataka
- b) Indra Sawhney Vs. Union of India
- c) M. Nagaraj Vs. Union of India
- d) Ashok Kumar Thakur Vs. Union of India

(xlv) India became a Sovereign, democratic republic on :

- a) Aug 15, 1947
- b) Jan 30, 1948
- c) Jan 26, 1950
- d) Nov 26, 1949

(xlvi) Which of the following is not a fundamental right in the Constitution of India?

- a) Right to work
- b) Right to Equality
- c) Right to Freedom
- d) Right to Freedom of Religion

(xlvi) Indian citizenship can be acquired by?

- a) Birth
- b) Registration
- c) Naturalization
- d) Any of the above

(xlviii) The preamble of the Constitution of India envisages that

- a) It shall stand part of the Constitution
- b) It should be abrogated or wiped out of the Constitution
- c) It does not acknowledge, recognise or proclaim anything about the Indian Constitution.
- d) It has a separate entity in the constitution.

(xlix) Expression 'socialist' has been taken by adding the principle of

- a) Marx and Laski
- b) Rousseau and Gandhi
- c) Marx and Gandhi
- d) Hegel and Gandhi

(l) Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Preamble is a key to the understanding of the mind of the founding fathers
- b) Preamble embodies the ideals, hopes, faith and aspirations of the people
- c) Preamble embodies the intentions of the founding fathers and objectives of the Constitution
- d) Preamble of the Constitution has no importance.

(li) Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) Preamble of the Constitution is the part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368
- b) Preamble of the Constitution is not part of the Constitution and cannot be amended under Article 368
- c) Preamble of the Constitution is the part of the Constitution and can be amended only if there is no change in basic structure.
- d) Preamble can be amended under Article 368 by Parliament.

(lii) The solemn resolution in the preamble of our Constitution is made in the name of

- a) The people of India
- b) Constituent assembly of free India
- c) Constitution of India
- d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

(liii) the preamble of our Constitution proclaims that “We the people of India have established

- a) A sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
- b) A sovereign, democratic, republic
- c) A sovereign, secular, democratic, republic
- d) Justice social, economic and political

(liv) In the case of Golak Nath vs State of Punjab, it was remarked that our ‘our preamble contains in a nutshell its ideals and aspirations’. Who was the judge

- a) Mathew, J.
- b) Krishna Iyer j.
- c) Subba Rao J.
- d) H R Khanna J.

(lv) Fraternity’ means a sense of common brotherhood to all Indians’ and is the principle which gives solidarity to social life’. It was said by

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) Dr. B R Ambedkar
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) C Rajagopalachari

(lvi) Which of the following fundamental rights are available to friendly aliens?

- a) Article 21A
- b) Article 20
- c) Article 21
- d) All of these

(lvii) Which of the following cases are related to the interpretation of the Article 21?

- a) Re Berubari case
- b) Golaknath case (1967)
- c) Menaka case (1978)
- d) Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

(lviii) Which article deals with abolition of titles

- a) Article 15
- c) Article 17

- b) Article 16
- d) Article 18

(lix) Which of the following are criticisms of the Fundamental Rights (FRs)?

- a) Parliament can curtail or abolish them
- c) Complex language
- b) Feature of preventive detention
- d) All of these

(lx) Article 30 grants rights to

- a) Religious minorities
- c) Cultural Minorities
- b) Linguistic minorities
- d) Both (a) or (b)

(lxi) Freedom of speech and expression includes

- a) Right to strike
- c) Freedom of silence
- b) Freedom of commercial advertisements
- d) Both Freedom of commercial advertisements & Freedom of silence

(lxii) As per article 15, discrimination on grounds involves

- a) religion
- c) caste
- b) race
- d) All of these

(lxiii) The scope of Article 29 includes -

- a) Religious minorities
- c) Linguistic minorities
- b) Religious majorities
- d) Majority

(lxiv) The Directive Principles of State Policy aimed at

- a) securing political freedom
- c) executive supremacy
- b) securing social and economic freedom by appropriate action.
- d) judicial supremacy

(lxv) One of the objective of Directive Principles of State Policy is

- a) Total prohibition
- b) Prevention of cow slaughter

c) Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding forests and wild life

d) Prevention of gambling and lotteries

(Ixvi) Article 39 protects and suggests

a) Abolition of Zamindari by the State for public purposes

b) Minimization of the wages by the workers

c) Industrial disputes can be settled by the industrialists themselves

d) Dowry prohibition and its practice is punishable.

(Ixvii) Which of the statement given above is not correct?

a) Directive principle of state policy are contained in Part III of the Indian Constitution in Art. 37-51.

b) The idea of DPSP was borrowed from the constitution of Ireland.

c) Constitution of India declares that DPSPs are “fundamental in the governance of the country” (Art. 37).

d) Both the Legislature and the Executive should apply DPSPs while making and implementing policies in social & economic spheres.

(Ixviii) Which one of the following statement is not correct regarding the Directive principles?

a) DPSPs are the non-justificiable that is they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.

b) DPSPs require legislation for their implementation they are not automatically enforced.

c) DPSPs aim is to establishing political democracy in the country

d) The courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the directive principle as unconstitutional and invalid.

(Ixix) Fundamental duties have been added to the Constitution of India by the recommendation of which committee?

a) Santhanam Committee

b) Sarkaria Commission

c) Swarn Singh Committee

d) Indira Gandhi Committee

(lxx) Provisions relating to fundamental duties cannot be enforced by writs. They can only be promoted by constitutional methods. In which of the cases this principle was enunciated/?

a) Motilal vs State of UP

b) Civil Rights Committee vs UOI

c) Head Masters vs UOI

d) Magan Bhai vs UOI