



## 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 : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[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 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty )

(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) Indian Constitution has been adopted on

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

(vi) Indian Constitution has been enforced on

- a) January 26, 1950
- b) January 26, 1951
- c) January 26, 1952
- d) January 26, 1953

(vii) Chairman of Drafting Committee was

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

(viii) 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

(ix) 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

(x) Concept of Fundamental Duty has been inserted by

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

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

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

(xii) 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 Narain

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

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

(xiv) Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article

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

(xv) Right to Property was included in Article

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

(xvi) Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with

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

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

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

(xviii) Who appoints the chairman of the Finance Commission

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

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

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

(xx) 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

(xxi) The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of Preamble from the

- a) Italian Constitution
- b) Canadian Constitution
- c) French Constitution
- d) Constitution of USA

(xxii) The concept of "Rule of Law" is a special feature of constitutional system of

- a) Britain
- b) USA
- c) France
- d) Switzerland

(xxiii) Concurrent list was adopted from

- a) Russian Constitution
- b) Australian Constitution
- c) Swiss constitution
- d) French Constitution

(xxiv) Equality before law and Equal protection of law have been modelled on the Constitution of

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

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

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

(xxvi) 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

(xxvii) "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

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

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

(xxix) 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

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

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

(xxxi) 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.

(xxxii) '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.

(xxxiii) 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

(xxxiv) Article 16(4A) which gives power to the State to make laws regarding reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was added by the

- a) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
- b) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
- c) 75th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
- d) 78th Amendment to the Constitution of India.

(xxxv) “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

(xxxvi) 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

(xxxvii) 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

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

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

(xxxix) India opted for a federal form of government because of:

- a) vast-territory
- b) cultural integration
- c) linguistic and regional diversity
- d) administrative convenience

(xl) 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

(xli) Indian citizenship can be acquired by?

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

(xlii) 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.

(xliii) 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

(xliv) 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

(xlv) 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

(xlvi) 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.

(xlvii) 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

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

a) Article 21A

b) Article 20

c) Article 21

d) All of these

(xlix) 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)

(l) Which article deals with abolition of titles

a) Article 15

b) Article 16

c) Article 17

d) Article 18

(li) Article 30 grants rights to

a) Religious minorities

b) Linguistic minorities

c) Cultural Minorities

d) Both (a) or (b )



(lii) Which of the following is/are true regarding freedom of religion?

- a) The word Hindus in Article 25 does not include Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists.
- b) Article 26 rights are subject to other provisions relating to the Fundamental Rights.
- c) Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion.
- d) None of these

(liii) Freedom of speech and expression includes

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

(liv) The scope of Article 29 includes -

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

(lv) Article 31C has been inserted by

- a) 25th Amendment Act
- b) 26th Amendment Act
- c) 27th Amendment Act
- d) 28th Amendment Act

(lvi) The Directive Principles of State Policy aimed at

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

(lvii) 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

(lviii) 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.

(lix) 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

(lx) 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