



# BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Media Science & Journalism

Course Name – Indian Constitution and Media Laws

Course Code - GELW201

( Semester II )

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

## Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Indian Constitution has been drafted by
  - a) Parliament.
  - b) Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly
  - c) Rajya Sabha
  - d) None of these
- (2) Which of the following is not a part of the principle of Separation of Powers in India?
  - a) Executive
  - b) Lok Sabha
  - c) Legislature
  - d) Judiciary
- (3) Freedom of expression is included in the article
  - a) 15
  - b) 19
  - c) 21
  - d) 22
- (4) 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
- (5) Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with
  - a) Fundamental Rights
  - b) Directive Principles of State Policy
  - c) State right
  - d) Armed rebellion
- (6) Fundamental Rights are
  - a) Seven
  - b) Six
  - c) Five
  - d) Two
- (7) The officer designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act is known as

- a) Appellate Authority  
c) Public Information Officer (PIO)
- (8) Under RTI Act, Information means  
a) Documents  
c) contracts
- (9) Information is defined under which section of Right to Information Act, 2005?  
a) Section 2 (e)  
c) Section 2 (f)
- (10) Right to Information is defined under which section of Right to Information Act, 2000?  
a) Section 2 (n)  
c) Section 2 (j)
- (11) Which section of RTI Act 2005 deals with 'obligations of public authorities'  
a) Section 6  
c) Section 4(1)
- (12) When is Human Rights Day observed?  
a) 10 December each year  
c) 18 December each year
- (13) Press is subject to the restrictions that are provided under the Article of India constitution  
a) 19(1)  
c) 19(3)
- (14) Press council of India consists of  
a) 18 members  
c) 25 members
- (15) Contempt of Court was enacted for the first time in the year  
a) 1952  
c) 1972
- (16) The most common victims of family violence are:  
a) Women  
c) Children
- (17) To improve the standard of news agencies and Newspapers was reconstituted.  
a) Press Council  
c) Press Forums
- (18) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act came in the year  
a) 1990  
c) 1980
- (19) Advertising Council regulates the mater related to  
a) Advertising  
c) Both advertising & Events
- (20) Prasar Bharati is a regulatory authority for  
a) TV
- b) Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)  
d) Assistant Public Information Officer
- b) advices  
d) All of these
- b) Section 2 (c)  
d) Section 2 (a)
- b) Section 2 (h)  
d) Section 2 (a)
- b) Section 7  
d) Section 8
- b) 12 December each year  
d) 20 December each year
- b) 19(2)  
d) 19(4)
- b) 20 members  
d) 28 members
- b) 1962  
d) 1982
- b) Men  
d) None of these
- b) Wage Boards  
d) None of these
- b) 1992  
d) 1982
- b) Events  
d) None of these
- b) Radio

- c) Both TV & Radio
- (21) Right to free education within certain limits is
- a) Guaranteed as a fundamental right
- c) Outlined in the Preamble of the constitution
- (22) The term 'Intellectual Property Rights' covers
- a) Copyrights
- c) Trade dress
- (23) Concept of fundamental rights have been contained in:
- a) Article 1-4
- c) Article 12-35
- (24) Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?
- a) Right to Equality
- c) Right to Freedom
- (25) An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based on the spirit of
- a) Fundamental Duties
- c) Preamble
- (26) Article 32 stands suspended during an emergency under Article
- a) 352
- c) 360
- (27) The terms 'sovereign', 'republic' and 'democratic' has been inserted in Indian Constitution in
- a) 1976
- c) 1978
- (28) Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article
- a) 15-18
- c) 19-22
- (29) In India Right to Property is a
- a) Moral Right
- c) Fundamental Right
- (30) Quo warranto is
- a) Writ
- c) Treaty
- (31) In which case it was held that "the Preamble is the key to the Constitution"
- a) Golak Nath v/s State of Punjab
- c) Keshavananda Bharati v/s State of Kerala
- (32) Right to privacy is contained in
- a) Article 22
- c) Article 21
- (33) The freedom of expression is guaranteed under \_\_\_\_\_ of Indian Constitution
- a) Article 19(1)(a)
- d) Either TV or Radio
- b) Enshrined in the Directive Principles of State policy
- d) None of these
- b) Know-how
- d) All of these
- b) Article 5-11
- d) Article 36-51
- b) Right to Property
- d) Right against exploitation
- b) Fundamental Rights
- d) Federal System
- b) 356
- d) 359
- b) 1974
- d) 1980
- b) 23-24
- d) 32-35
- b) Legal Right
- d) Personal Right
- b) Statute
- d) Act
- b) re Berubari case
- d) Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Nararin
- b) Article 19
- d) None of these
- b) Article 19

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- c) Article 19 (1)(b)
- (34) India is a
  - a) Communist country
  - b) Capitalist country
  - c) Secular country
  - d) None of these
- (35) Who is the first citizen of India?
  - a) Prime Minister
  - b) Chief Justice of India
  - c) Chief Election commissioner
  - d) President
- (36) Who is the supreme custodian of Justice?
  - a) President of India
  - b) Chief Justice of India
  - c) Supreme court of India
  - d) High courts
- (37) Judiciary is the
  - a) Part of Govt.
  - b) Part of parliament
  - c) Part of Executive
  - d) Independent body
- (38) Which of the following is not included under Article 19 of Indian Constitution?
  - a) Freedom of Speech and Expression.
  - b) Freedom of Movement
  - c) Right to form association
  - d) Directive Principles.
- (39) Right to speedy trial is:
  - a) Legal right
  - b) Constitutional Right
  - c) Fundamental right
  - d) Directive Principles of State.
- (40) What is the time limit to get the information under RTI Act 2005?
  - a) 15 days
  - b) 45 days
  - c) 60 days
  - d) 30 days
- (41) If the interests of a third party are involved in information sought for, the maximum time li mit to get the information will be
  - a) 30 days
  - b) 40 days
  - c) 45 days
  - d) 60 days
- (42) Right to Information Act, 2005 come into force (as a whole) on?
  - a) 21 June 2005
  - b) 15 June 2005
  - c) 31 December 2005
  - d) 12 October 2005
- (43) Public authority defined under
  - a) Section 2(h) of the RTI Act
  - b) Section 2(a) of the RTI Act
  - c) Section 2(c) of the RTI Act
  - d) Section 2(e) of the RTI Act
- (44) The Act extends to the whole of India except the State of.
  - a) Jammu and Kashmir
  - b) Sikkim
  - c) North Eastern area
  - d) Andaman & Nicobar island
- (45) Right to Information includes the right to i. inspect works, documents, records, ii. Take note s extracts or certified copies of documents or records, iii. Take certified samples of material, iv. Obtain information in form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, vedio cassettes or in a ny other electronic made or through printouts
  - a) i, ii & iii
  - b) i, ii & iv
  - c) i, iii & iv
  - d) i, ii, iii & iv
- (46) "The definition of "State Public Information Officer" mentioned under:"

- a) Section 2(m) of RTI Act  
c) Section 2(j) of RTI Act
- b) Section 2(c) of RTI Act  
d) Section 2(i) of RTI Act

(47) "Who receives applications under the 'RTI Act, 2005'?"

- a) Public Information Officer at the administrative unit level.  
c) Any officer of a Public Authority who is available in the Authority's office when the application is made.
- b) Assistant Public Information Officer at the sub-district, sub-divisional levels  
d) Only (a) and (b)

(48) When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted?

- a) 10 December 1948  
c) 10 October 1948
- b) 10 November 1948  
d) 10 September 1948

(49) How many articles does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contain?

- a) 40.  
c) 50.
- b) 30.  
d) 20.

(50) Who can be appointed as the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court  
c) Any person appointed by the President
- b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  
d) Retired Chief Justice of any High Court

(51) Who of the following is not included in the Committee constituted for the appointment of the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) President  
c) Lok Sabha Speaker
- b) Prime Minister  
d) Leader of the main opposition party

(52) Where is the headquarter of the National Human Rights Commission?

- a) Delhi  
c) Ahmedabad
- b) Mumbai  
d) Kolkata

(53) Which one of the followings does not fall under the freedom of press?

- a) Right to print public news and views  
c) Freedom not to publish any news, article, correspondence or other matter
- b) Right to gather news  
d) Publish fake news

(54) Press council of India is specially for

- a) Media  
c) Advertising Agency
- b) Printing Industry  
d) None

(55) Official Secrets Act was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 1923  
c) 1933
- b) 1953  
d) 1963

(56) Element/s which must be present before a libel action that can be brought against a media report:

- a) Publication  
c) Proof of fault
- b) Harm to a person's reputation  
d) All of these

(57) The following is a defense against defamation

- a) If it were for the public good,
- b) To publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of a court of justice

c) To express in good faith any opinion respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions

d) All of these

(58) Rules can be made by Appropriate Governments or Competent Authorities by notifying the rules:

a) in the Official Gazette

b) by publishing them on the website of the Appropriate Government.

c) by publishing them on the websites of Information Commissions - as applicable

d) None of these

(59) Which is the social cause of juvenile delinquency?

a) Broken Homes

b) Poverty

c) Beggary

d) All of these

(60) Child abuse include

a) Physical, sexual, emotional

b) Physical, Sexual, religious

c) Physical, mental, emotional

d) None of these