



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Master of Law

Course Name – Trends in Indian Constitutional Law

Course Code - LLM201

(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) Who among the following had moved the resolution proposing that the National Flag of India be a “horizontal tricolour of saffron, white and dark green in equal proportion”, with a wheel in navy blue at the centre?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru	b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	d) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (2) Who was the Chief Draughtsman of the Constituent Assembly?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru	b) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	d) S. N. Mukherjee
- (3) 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
- (4) Who among the following had moved the crucial “Objectives Resolution”?

a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar	b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) Jawaharlal Nehru	d) Motilal Nehru
- (5) Which among the following is not a scheduled language of India as per the ‘Eighth Schedule’?

a) Bhojpuri	b) Nepali
c) Kashmiri	d) Dogri
- (6) Who among the following had not opposed the ‘Idea of separate electorate’?

a) G. B. Pant	b) B. Pocker
c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel	d) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (7) Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

a) Jawaharlal Nehru	b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar	d) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (8) Which article is referred to as ‘the heart of the Constitution’

- a) Article 352
c) Article 32
- b) Article 123
d) Article 31
- (9) The terms 'socialist' and 'secular' has been inserted in Indian Constitution by
a) 41st Amendment, 1976
c) 43rd Amendment, 1976
- b) 42nd Amendment, 1976
d) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- (10) Chairman of Drafting Committee was
a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- b) Pt. Jawaharlal Neharu
d) None of these
- (11) Who said "the Preamble is the key to the Constitution"
a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
d) Earnest Barker
- (12) "The language of Preamble" of Indian constitution is taken from the constitution of.....
a) America
c) Australia
- b) Canada
d) Ireland
- (13) Who among the following said that the preamble of the Indian Constitution is "The Key note of the Constitution"?
a) Ernest Barker
c) Dr. Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Nelson Mandela
- (14) What is the true meaning of "Secular"?
a) All religions are equal in the eyes of the government
c) One religion is promoted by the government
- b) Special importance to a religion related to minorities
d) None of the following
- (15) Which statement is not correct in the case of "Sovereign India"?
a) India is not dependent on any country
c) India can give any part of its country to any other country
- b) India is not a colony of any other country
d) India is obliged to obey the UN in its internal affairs
- (16) Which of the following is described as the "Soul of the Constitution"?
a) Preamble
c) Fundamental Right
- b) Directive principles for state Policy
d) Fundamental Duties
- (17) 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
c) Justice J.S. Verma
- b) Justice S.R. Pandyan
d) Justice A.M. Ahmadi
- (18) The Constitution of India is
a) Rigid
c) Combination of rigidity and flexibility
- b) flexible
d) Neither rigid nor flexible
- (19) Which of the following is not included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India?
a) Right to adequate means of livelihood
c) Right against Exploitation
- b) Right to Freedom
d) Right to Equality
- (20) Quo Warranto is
a) Writ
c) Treaty
- b) Statute
d) Act
- (21) Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article
a) 15-18
b) 23-24

- c) 19-22
d) 32-35
- (22) The makers of the Constitution of India adopted the concept of Judicial Review from
a) Russia
b) Germany
c) US
d) Australia
- (23) '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 (a) and (b).
d) None of these
- (24) Without paying proper remuneration, labour taken from the prisoners is 'forced labour' and violation of
a) Art. 20 of the Constitution of India
b) Art. 21 of the Constitution of India
c) Art. 22 of the Constitution of India
d) Art. 23 of the Constitution of India
- (25) The Panchayat Raj system came in existence by the ____ ?
a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
b) 52nd Constitutional Amendment
c) 26th Constitutional Amendment
d) 73rd Constitutional Amendment
- (26) Fundamental Rights have no value without?
a) Right to Freedom
b) Right to Freedom of Religion
c) Right to Property
d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (27) The right to constitutional remedies allows Indian citizens to stand up for their rights against anybody even the government of India. Which articles ?
a) Article 31
b) Article 32
c) Article 33
d) Article 34
- (28) Which among the following articles helped the Madarsas in India to remain out of purview of the Right to Education Act?
a) Article 26
b) Article 27
c) Article 27
d) Article 30
- (29) Which of the following provisions of the constitution did not come into force on November 26, 1949?
a) Provisions relating to citizenship
b) Provisions relating to elections
c) Fundamental rights
d) None of these
- (30) A boy of 12 years is employed in a factory with a hazardous job. Which among the following is violated in this case?
a) Right to Equality
b) Right to freedom
c) Abolition of untouchability
d) Right against exploitation
- (31) To enforce the fundamental rights , which among the following body has authority to issue writs?
a) Parliament
b) President
c) Prime Minister
d) Supreme Court
- (32) The right to constitutional remedies in India is available to whom of the following ?
a) Only citizens of India
b) All persons in case of infringement of any fundamental rights
c) Any person for enforcing any of the fundamental rights conferred on all persons
d) None of these
- (33) Which among the following fundamental rights is available to Indian Citizens but not to aliens?
a) Freedom of speech and expression
b) Equality before law
c) Protection of life and liberty
d) None of these

- (34) The " Bill of rights and Judicial Review" are borrowed from which of the following countries constitution ?
- USA
 - UK
 - GERMANY
 - AUSTRALIA
- (35) Sarbajit Roy versus DERC' was a famous case in the later half of 2006. This case is particularly related to which of the following?
- Fundamental rights
 - Fundamental duties
 - Right to information act
 - Income tax
- (36) "All those laws that were in force immediately before the enactment of the constitution shall be void to the extent of inconsistency with the fundamental rights.
- Judicial Activism
 - Judicial Review
 - Discretionary Review
 - Judicial interpretation
- (37) "Test of reasonableness " is a very important consequence under the following articles?
- Article 13
 - Article 14
 - Article 15
 - Article 16
- (38) Directive Principles of State Policy is
- justiciable
 - non-justiciable
 - mandatory
 - None of these
- (39) Part IV A of the Indian Constitution deal with
- Fundamental Duties
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Directive Principles of state Policy
 - Citizenship
- (40) The Directive Principle have been taken from the constitution of..... ?
- Britain
 - Canada
 - America
 - Ireland
- (41) The elements of Directive Principle of State Policy are explained in the articles.....
- From 36 to 51
 - From 12 to 35
 - From 5 to 11
 - None of these
- (42) As a result of the Minerva Mills case, a law will be protected by Art. 31C if
- It has been made to implement the Directives in Art 39 (b) & (c)
 - it has been made to implement any Directive Principle
 - it conflicts with a Fundamental Right
 - None of these
- (43) Which among the following is correct regarding Directive Principles?
- Positive injunction
 - Negetive injunction
 - Justitiable injunction
 - None of these
- (44) Article 36-51 of our constitution are related to which of the following
- Fundamental rights
 - DPSP
 - Fundamental duties
 - Union executive
- (45) A uniform civil code has been recommended in the Directive Principles to ensure
- To control the population growth
 - National security
 - National integration
 - Support for weaker sections of society
- (46) If the State enacts a law to implement a Directive Principle calling for equitable distribution of the material resources of the community, it
- Is put in the Ninth Schedule
 - Shall be considered void even if, it violates the rights in Articles 14 and 19
 - Can be struck down by the Supreme Court on grounds of violating the Fundamental
 - Shall not be considered void if it violates Fundamental Rights under Art. 14 and 19

Rights

- (47) The Directive Principles are in the nature of
- a) judicial injunctions to the Government to enact certain laws
 - b) request to the Government to pay attention to certain subjects
 - c) injunctions to the Government to refrain from doing certain things
 - d) instructions to the Government to do certain things
- (48) Which of the following article was added to Indian Constitution by 25th amendment act , which gives the directive principles in article 39 (b) and (c)
- a) Article 31-C
 - b) Article 51-A
 - c) Article 32-C
 - d) Article 42-C
- (49) Till the 42nd Amendment in 1976, the word secular was nowhere in the constitution except in Article _____?
- a) 25
 - b) 26
 - c) 27
 - d) 28
- (50) Directive principles particularly article 39 (b) and (c) of the constitution of India are many times referred as charters of the following which Liberty?
- a) Liberty of religion
 - b) Social and economic justice
 - c) Liberty to move anywhere in Indian territories.
 - d) Imparting education to school children
- (51) How many topics are currently covered in concurrent list?
- a) 100
 - b) 57
 - c) 61
 - d) 52
- (52) In which Part of the Indian constitution, Central-State relations are mentioned?
- a) Part XI
 - b) Part X
 - c) Part IV
 - d) Part XII
- (53) Which of the following commission was appointed by the Central Government on Union-State relations in 1983?
- a) Sarkariya commission
 - b) Dutt commission
 - c) Setalvad commission
 - d) Rajamannar commission
- (54) Which of the following taxes are imposed and collected by the state government?
- a) Estate duty
 - b) Sales tax
 - c) Land revenue
 - d) All of these
- (55) The Central Government can give directions to the State Governments with regard to subjects in
- a) The Concurrent List
 - b) The Unionist
 - c) The State List
 - d) All the lists
- (56) Which article of the Indian Constitution has the provision of Finance Commission in India?
- a) Article 280
 - b) Article 360
 - c) Article 275
 - d) Article 265
- (57) Which constitutional amendment added the ninth schedule?
- a) 7th, 1956
 - b) 1st, 1951
 - c) 8th, 1960
 - d) 3rd, 1954
- (58) In which Constitutional Amendment Act, Goa was made a full fledged State with a State assembly?
- a) 43rd, 1977
 - b) 44th, 1978
 - c) 56th, 1987
 - d) 57th, 1987

(59) Which Constitutional Amendment Act, provided reservation in admissions in private unaided educational institutions for students belonging to SCs/STs and OBC?

a) 93rd, 2005

b) 92nd, 2003

c) 94th, 2006

d) 95th, 2009

(60) Which of the following amendment was passed during the emergency?

a) 45th

b) 50th

c) 47th

d) 42nd