



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

- c) Article 19 (1)(b) d) None of these
- (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 limit 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 notes extracts or certified copies of documents or records, iii. Take certified samples of material, iv. Obtain information in form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any 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:"

- c) To express in good faith any opinion whatever 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