

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.

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

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

c) A	rticle 19 (1)(b)	d) N	Ione of these
(34) Inc	dia is a		
a)	Communist country	b)	Capitalist country
c)	Secular country	d)	None of these
(35) W	ho is the first citizen of India?		
a)	Prime Minister	b)	Chief Justice of India
c)	Chief Election commissioner	d)	President
(36) W	ho is the supreme custodian of Justice?		
a)	President of India	b)	Chief Justice of India
c)	Supreme court of India	d)	High courts
(37) Ju	diciary is the		
a)	Part of Govt.	b)	Part of parliament
c)	Part of Executive	d)	Independent body
(38) W	hich of the following is not included under A	Article 19	of Indian Constitution?
a)	Freedom of Speech and Expression.	b)	Freedom of Movement
c)	Right to form association	d)	Directive Principles.
(39) Ri	ght to speedy trial is:		
a)	Legal right	b)	Constitutional Right
c)	Fundamental right	d)	Directive Principles of State.
(40) W	hat is the time limit to get the information un	nder RTI A	Act 2005?
a)	15 days	b)	45 days
c)	60 days	d)	30 days
	the interests of a third party are involved in it to get the information will be	informatio	n sought for, the maximum time li
a)	30 days	b)	40 days
c)	45 days	d)	60 days
(42) Ri	ght to Information Act, 2005 come into forc	e (as a who	ole) on?
a)	21 June 2005	b)	15 June 2005
c)	31 December 2005	d)	12 October 2005
(43) Pu	blic 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) Th	e Act extends to the whole of India except t	he State of	•
a)	Jammu and Kashmir	b)	Sikkim
c)	North Eastern area	d)	Andaman & Nicobar island
s e iv.	ght to Information includes the right to i. ins xtracts or certified copies of documents or r Obtain information in form of printouts, dis other electronic made or through printouts	ecords, iii.	Take certified samples of material,
a)	i, ii & iii	b)	i, ii & iv
c)	i, iii & iv	d)	i, ii, iii & iv
(46) "T	he definition of "State Public Information O	fficer" me	ntioned under:"

a)	Section 2(m) of RTI Act	b)	Section 2(c) of RTI Act	
c)	Section 2(j) of RTI Act	d)	Section 2(i) of RTI Act	
(47) "W	Tho receives applications under the `RTI Act, 20	05`?"		
a) ati	Public Information Officer at the administr ive unit level.	b)	Assistant Public Information Officer at the ub-district, sub-divisional levels	
	Any officer of a Public Authority who is a atilable in the Authority's office when the application is made.	d)	Only (a) and (b)	
(48) Wh	nen was the Universal Declaration of Human Ri	ghts a	dopted?	
a)	10 December 1948	b)	10 November 1948	
c)	10 October 1948	d)	10 September 1948	
(49) Ho	w many articles does the Universal Declaration	of Hu	ıman Rights contain?	
a)	40.	b)	30.	
c)	50.	d)	20.	
(50) W	ho can be appointed as the chairman of the Nati	ional H	Human Rights Commission?	
a)	Any sitting judge of the Supreme Court	b) Any retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court		
c)	Any person appointed by the President	d)	Retired Chief Justice of any High Court	
	no of the following is not included in the Comm Chairman of the National Human Rights Commi		<u> </u>	
a)	President	b)	Prime Minister	
c)	Lok Sabha Speaker	d)	Leader of the main opposition party	
(52) Wh	nere is the headquarter of the National Human R	Rights	Commission?	
a)	Delhi	b)	Mumbai	
c)	Ahmedabad	d)	Kolkata	
(53) Wh	nich one of the followings does not fall under th	e free	dom of press?	
a)	Right to print public news and views	b)	Right to gather news	
c) or	Freedom not to publish any news, article, c respondence or other matter	d)	Publish fake news	
(54) Pre	ess council of India is specially for			
a)	Media	b)	Printing Industry	
c)	Advertising Agency	d)	None	
(55) Off	ficial Secrets Act was enacted in			
	a) 1923		953	
c) 19	c) 1933		d) 1963	
(56) Ele por	ement/s which must be present before a libel act	ion th	at can be brought against a media re	
a) Pu	ublication	b) F	Harm to a person's reputation	
	c) Proof of fault		All of these	
,	e following is a defense against defamation	,		
	it were for the public good,		To publish a substantially true report of the pro- eedings of a court of justice	

specting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions (58) Rules can be made by Appropriate Governments or Competent Authorities by notifying the rules: by publishing them on the website of the Ap a) in the Official Gazette propriate Government. by publishing them on the websites of Infor c) d) None of these mation Commissions - as applicable (59) Which is the social cause of juvenile delinquency? **Broken Homes** b) Poverty a) c) Beggary d) All of these (60) Child abuse include

b)

d)

Physical, Sexual, religious

None of these

d) All of these

c) To express in good faith any option whatever re

Physical, sexual, emotional

Physical, mental, emotional

a)

c)