



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Law

Course Name – Constitutional Law of India I

Course Code - BBALLB204

( 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) 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 these
- (2) Indian Constitution has been drafted by
 

a) Parliament	b) Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly
c) Rajya Sabha	d) None of the these
- (3) What is the meaning of "social equality" in the Indian Constitution?
 

a) Lack of opportunities	b) Lack of equality
c) Equal opportunities for all sections of the societies	d) None of these
- (4) Which one of the following statements regarding the preamble is correct ?
 

a) It is not enforceable in a court of law	b) the Supreme Court has recently ruled that is not a part of constitution
c) It has been amended twice	d) All of the these
- (5) 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
- (6) Keshavananda Bharati case was associated with
 

a) Fundamental Rights	b) Directive Principles of State Policy
c) State right	d) Armed rebellion
- (7) Fundamental Rights are included in articles
 

a) Article 1-4	b) Article 5-11
c) Article 12-35	d) Article 36-51



provide opportunities for education to his Child or Ward in the age of

- a) 6 to 14
- b) 6 to 10
- c) 5 to 15
- d) 6 to 16

(21) 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 these

(22) 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

(23) Indian Constitution is influenced by

- a) Government of India Act, 1935
- b) Constitution of USA
- c) Constitution of UK
- d) Constitution of Russia

(24) Who said "the Preamble is the keynote of the Constitution"

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

(25) Which of the following statements is not true?

- a) The date of implementation of Indian Constitution is November 26, 1949
- b) The "Secular" word was added by the 42nd Constitution Amendment
- c) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment was done in 1976
- d) Social, Economic and political justice has been taken from the Russian Revolution in the Indian Constitution

(26) Which of the following statements is true?

- a) In the Berubari case the Supreme Court had said that the preamble of the Constitution is not a part of the Constitution
- b) In the Keshavanand Bharti case, the Supreme Court had said that the preamble of the Constitution is part of the Constitution
- c) "Preamble" of the Indian Constitution has been taken from the Constitution of Canada
- d) None of these

(27) What is the meaning of "social equality" in the Indian Constitution?

- a) Lack of opportunities
- b) Lack of equality
- c) Equal opportunities for all sections of the societies
- d) None of these

(28) Which year is related to Berubari Case?

- a) 1972
- b) 1976
- c) 1970
- d) 1960

(29) Which statement is not correct in the case of "Sovereign India"?

- a) India is not dependent on any country
- b) India is not a colony of any other country
- c) India can give any part of its country to any other country
- d) India is obliged to obey the UN in its internal affairs

(30) The preamble enshrines certain ideals that were first spelt out in

- a) The speech by Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of Ravi when he called for Purna Swaraj
- b) the Nehru Report
- c) resolution adopted at Karachi session of the Indian National Congress
- d) the objectives resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly

(31) The Preamble of our Constitution of India envisage that

- a) it shall stand part of the constitution
- b) It could be abrogated or wiped out from the constitution

- c) it has separate entity in the Constitution      d) None of these
- (32) The Indian Constitution has borrowed the ideas of Preamble from the
- a) Italian Constitution      b) Canadian Constitution  
c) French Constitution      d) Constitution of USA
- (33) 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
- (34) Which writ give the meaning 'we command' in letters
- a) Habeas Corpus      b) Prohibition  
c) Quo Warranto      d) Mandamus
- (35) 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
- (36) Right to Freedom is guaranteed in which article
- a) 15-18      b) 23-24  
c) 19-22      d) 32-35
- (37) 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.
- (38) Inclusion of right to education as fundamental right under Article 21A has been made by
- a) Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act.      b) Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act.  
c) Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act.      d) Constitution (Eighty-eighth Amendment) Act.
- (39) 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
- (40) In the constitution of India, the Freedom of speech and expression:
- a) Is enshrined in part III      b) Is absolute  
c) Cannot be curtailed by legislation      d) Can be suspended in emergency
- (41) Which among the following authorities decides, how far the fundamental rights can apply to the members of the armed forces in India?
- a) President of India      b) Parliament of India  
c) Armed forces themselves      d) Armed forces Tribunal
- (42) Which among the following articles of Constitution of India abolishes the untouchability?
- a) Article 15      b) Article 16  
c) Article 17      d) Article 18
- (43) The right to constitutional remedies allows Indian citizens to stand up for their rights against anybody even the government of India. Which article says....
- a) Article 31      b) Article 32  
c) Article 33      d) Article 34

- (44) 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 28  
d) Article 30
- (45) Right to property was made a Legal right from a Fundamental Right by which among the following amendments to Indian Constitution?
- a) 42nd  
b) 44th  
c) 46th  
d) 48th
- (46) 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
- (47) 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
- (48) Who among the following can suspend the fundamental rights?
- a) Parliament  
b) President  
c) Prime Minister  
d) Supreme Court
- (49) The reasonableness of the restrictions placed on Fundamental rights is decided by which of the following?
- a) Parliament  
b) Courts  
c) President  
d) Prime Minister
- (50) Which among the following fundamental rights has been deleted by 44th amendment bill?
- a) Right to form association  
b) Right to property  
c) Right against exploitation  
d) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- (51) Which among the following Fundamental rights has been most controversial?
- a) Right to Freedom  
b) Right to property  
c) Freedom of religion  
d) Right to Right to cultural and Educational Rights
- (52) Which among the following statement is correct?
- a) Right to property is a fundamental right and right to privacy is a implied right.  
b) Right to property is a legal right and right to privacy is a fundamental right  
c) Right to property is a implied right while right to privacy is legal right.  
d) Right to property is a legal right while right to privacy is a implied right
- (53) 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.
- a) Judicial Activism  
b) Judicial Review  
c) Discretionary Review  
d) Judicial interpretation
- (54) "Test of reasonableness" is a very important consequence under the following articles?
- a) Article 13  
b) Article 14  
c) Article 15  
d) Article 16
- (55) Which of the following fundamental right is also known to have incorporated a "Necessary Evil" of the Constitution of India?
- a) Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.  
b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences.

c) Protection of life and personal liberty

d) Protection against arrest and detention in certain case

(56) In which part of the Indian constitution the Directive Principle of State Policy are mentioned?

a) Part 2

b) Part 3

c) Part 4

d) Part 5

(57) Which of the following is not the specialty of Directive Principle of State Policy?

a) These are constitutional directives are for the State Legislative, executive and administrative matters

b) The Directive Principles are similar to the instructions outlined in the Government of India Act, 1935

c) Directive Principle can be implemented by the court in case of their violation

d) These are made for the creation of a public welfare state

(58) The Directive Principles of State Policy have been adopted from

a) US Constitution

b) Irish Constitution

c) French Constitution

d) Canadian Constitution

(59) Which of the following statements is correct about 'Directive Principle of State Policy'?

a) They are not moral and political

b) Their nature is socialist

c) These are automatically applied on the state

d) They can be legally enforced by the court

(60) The basic difference between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is

a) Fundamental Rights are positive while Directive Principles are negative

b) Directive Principles are given precedence over Fundamental Rights by the Courts in all cases

c) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while Directive Principles are not

d) None of these