

## Instructions:

1. Attempt all the questions.
2. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples and case laws, wherever necessary.
3. Write relevant question numbers before writing the answer.
4. No clarifications can be sought on the question paper. In case of any ambiguity in the question paper, students are expected to rely on the question paper as it is and respond to it.

CO.1]: To explore the meaning, nature and features of Indian Constitution and historical background of the constitution.

CO.2]: To understand emerging complex issues related to equality and social justice.

CO.3]: To examine various theories of secularism, directive principles of state policy and methods of constitutional amendments

CO.4]: To analyze fundamental rights of citizens including legal persons and their scopes and limitations.

## Part-A

Answer the following multiple choice questions (25x2=50marks)

1. The Constitution of India incorporates the 'Rule of Law' in :  
(a) Article 14 (b) Article 19 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 32
2. Article 14 does not encompass :  
(a) Protection of life and liberty  
(b) Equal protection of laws  
(c) Protection against arbitrary action  
(d) Equality before law
3. The Constitution was finally signed by the members of the Constituent assembly on  
(a) 24 January, 1950 (b) 26 November, 1949  
(c) 17 October, 1949 (d) 10 December, 1948
4. Sovereignty under Constitution belong to  
(a) The People (b) the parliament (c) the president

(c) All local and other authority with the territory of or under the control of the Government of India

(d) All the above

13. Right to stand for election to the Parliament:

- (a) is a fundamental right under Article 21
- (b) is a part of Fundamental Right to form associations and unions
- (c) is fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(a) (right to freedom of speech and expression)
- (d) is only a statutory right

14. The Supreme Court of India held that Article 14 of the Constitution of India embodies the principle of non-arbitrariness for the first time in.....

- (a) Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib Sehravardi
- (b) A.K. Roy v. Union of India
- (c) A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India
- (d) E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu

15. Which Article of the Constitution of India guarantees citizens the right to settle in any part of the territory of India ?

- (a) Article 19(1)(a) (b) Article 19(1)(d) (c) Article 19(1)(g) (d) Article 19(1)(e)

16. Which provision of Constitution recognizes right of accused to remain silent ?

- (a) Article 19 (b) Article 20 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 14

17. Which of the following Fundamental Rights can NOT suspended when a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation ?

- (a) Article 19 and Article 21
- (b) Article 32 and Article 226
- (c) Article 20 and Article 21
- (d) Article 19 and Article 20

18. Right to Privacy is a part of the Fundamental Right :

- (a) Under Art. 14 of the Constitution
- (b) Under Art. 23 of the Constitution
- (c) Under Art. 31 of the Constitution
- (d) Under Art. 19 of the Constitution

19. The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine", provides in

- (a) Article 19

D) the executives, judiciary and legislature

5. The words "Socialism" and "Secular" were inserted in the Preamble by the:

- (a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment (b) 39<sup>th</sup> Amendment (c) 41<sup>st</sup> Amendment (d) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment

6. Which of the following words is not a part of the Preamble to the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Freedom (b) Liberty (c) Justice (d) Equality

7. Preamble is part of Basic Structure in which case it was held ?

- (a) Keshavananda Bharti Case (b) Golaknath Case  
(c) Re Berubari Union (d) None of these

8. The Preamble to Constitution of India proclaims that, 'we, the people of India', have established

- (a) A Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic only  
(b) A Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Republic only  
(c) A Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic only  
(d) A Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic, Republic

9. How many freedoms have been enumerated in the 'liberty' clause of the Preamble of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Five (b) Four (c) Three (d) Six

10. The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India aims to secure:

- (a) Dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation  
(b) Fundamental rights to all individuals  
(c) Fundamental duties to citizens of India  
(d) Security of service to the Government servant

11. Which of the following is not the part of the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- (a) Secularism (b) Socialism (c) Democratic Republic (d) Federation

12. The term 'State' as defined in Article 12 of the Constitution includes -

- (a) Government and Parliament of India  
(b) Government and the Legislature of each of the States

(b) Article 20

(c) Article 21A

(d) Article 21

20. Which is the appropriate writ to be issued against a person believed to be holding a public office to which he is not entitled ?

- (a) Habeas Corpus  
(b) Mandamus  
(c) Quo Warranto  
(d) Prohibition

21. In which one of the following cases, it was held for the first time by the Supreme Court of India that Judicial Review is a basic feature of the Constitution ?

- (a) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madra  
(b) Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala  
(c) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India  
(d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

22. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour has been provided under :-

- (a) Article 14 (b) Article 19 (c) Article 23 (d) Article 21

23. In which of the following case, majority judgment of the Supreme Court held that Aadhar not only gave them a unique identity but also a life dignity ?

- (a) B.L. Kapoor v. State of Karnataka  
(b) Joseph v. Union of India  
(c) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India  
(d) None of the above

24. Safeguards against the arrest and detention are provided under which Article of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Article 25 (b) Article 24 (c) Article 22 (d) Article 19

25. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that 'Right to Sleep' is a fundamental right ?

- (a) Naaz Foundation Case  
(b) Anna Hazare case  
(c) In Re Ramlila Maidan Case  
(d) Chameli Singh case  
(e) None of these

- a) Fundamental Duties
  - b) Fundamental Rights
  - c) DPSPs
  - d) None of these
3. Article 16 entails:
- a) Equality before law
  - b) Right against exploitation
  - c) Abolition of untouchability
  - d) Equal opportunity under public employment
4. Article 21A of the constitution provides Right to \_\_\_\_\_?
- a) Work
  - b) Privacy
  - c) Education
  - d) Equality
5. Access to Internet is the fundamental right under which Article of the Constitution?
- a) Article 22
  - b) Article 20
  - c) Article 21
  - d) Article 19
16. Writs under constitution to High Court can be filed under which Article?
- a) Article 32
  - b) Article 23
  - c) Article 226
  - d) Article 220
17. Right to Privacy is a part of the Fundamental Right :
- (a) Under Art. 14 of the Constitution
  - (b) Under Art. 23 of the Constitution
  - (c) Under Art. 31 of the Constitution
  - (d) Under Art. 19 of the Constitution
18. The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the state may, by law, determine", provides in
- (a) Article 19
  - (b) Article 20
  - (c) Article 21A
  - (d) Article 21
19. Which is the appropriate writ to be issued against a person believed to be holding a public office to which he is not entitled ?
- (a) Habeas Corpus
  - (b) Mandamus
  - (c) Quo Warranto
  - (d) Prohibition
20. Which Article is available to non-citizens?
- a) Article 12
  - b) Article 13
  - c) Article 19
  - d) Article 21
21. Writs to Supreme Court can be issued under which article?
- a) Article 21
  - b) Article 19
  - c) Article 226
  - d) Article 32
22. Which part of the constitution is considered as the soul of the constitution?
- a) Fundamental Rights
  - b) DPSP
  - ☒ c) The Preamble
  - d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
23. A writ issued by the judiciary enquiring upon the executive to do what should have been done within its stipulated powers is called?
- a) Habeas Corpus
  - b) Mandamus
  - c) Prohibition
  - ☒ d) Quo Warranto
24. Civil Equality implies:
- a) Equality before Law
  - b) Equality of opportunity
  - c) Equal Distribution of wealth
  - d) Equal Right to participate in the affairs of the State
25. Right to education to all children between the age of 6 to 14 years is:
- a) Included in the DPSP
  - ☒ b) A Fundamental Right
  - c) A Statutory Right
  - d) None of the above