

**SECTION II****[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]****BA DEGREE CBCS PRIVATE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2025****DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN THE  
SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER****PS4CMT05 MCQ - INDIAN CONSTITUTION: SOCIAL ISSUES IN INDIA**

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Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks

Put a tick mark [✓] against the correct answer

1. The Right to freedom of religion granted by the Indian Constitution implies that the Indian citizens
  - (a) Are free to have faith in a religion other than the state religion
  - (b) Have to follow the religion of the state
  - (c) Have the freedom to profess, practise or propagate a religion of their choice
  - (d) Not having faith in some religion shall not be appointed to government offices
2. Right to Cultural and Educational Right implies
  - (a) Provision of free and compulsory education up to High School
  - (b) Special assistance to backward classes educate them
  - (c) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government or receiving aid out of government funds
  - (d) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational infractions of their choice
3. Which one of the following statement is correct?
  - (a) The Fundamental Rights granted by the Indian Constitution are absolute
  - (b) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian Citizens are non-justiciable
  - (c) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens are justiciable
  - (d) The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens protect them against the tyranny of the majority
4. Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a Fundamental duty of the Indian citizens?
  - (a) To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform
  - (b) To work for raising the prestige of the country in the international sphere
  - (c) To protect and improve the natural environment
  - (d) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity
5. Which one of the following rights is vital for the successful working of democracy?
  - (a) Right to property
  - (b) Right to association
  - (c) Right to assemble
  - (d) Right to Criticise
6. The Anti- Defection Law was enacted as early as 1979 in
  - (a) Kerala
  - (b) Jammu & Kashmir
  - (c) West Bengal
  - (d) Tamilnadu

7. The State which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha is  
 (a) Bihar (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh
8. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union list in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.  
 (a) Regulation of Labour and Safety in mines and oil fields (b) Agriculture  
 (c) Fisheries (d) Public health
9. Which Amendment of the Constitution which Conduits provisions regarding disqualifications on grounds of defection?  
 (a) 51st Amendment (b) 52nd Amendment  
 (c) 53rd Amendment (d) None of the above
10. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment processing in India. 1. Majority of the provision of the Constitution can be amended by the Parliament alone either by simple majority or by two third majority? 2. No time-limit has been prescribed by the Constitution for ratification of amendments by the states. 3. Certain amendment can be initiated only by the states 4. There is no provision in the Constitution to resolve the deadlock between the two houses of Parliament over the amendment of the Constitution. Of the above statements  
 (a) 1,2 and 3 are correct (b) 2,3 and 4 are correct  
 (c) 1,3 and 4 are correct (d) 1,2 and 4 are correct
11. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a feature of the basic structure of the Constitution?  
 (a) Sovereignty of the People (b) Supremacy of the Constitution  
 (c) Republication Polity (d) None of the above
12. The candidates for the office of the President must be sponsored by  
 (a) At least 25 electors (b) At least 50 electors  
 (c) At least two ministers (d) None of the above
13. Under the Constitution it is  
 (a) Obligatory for the President to seek the advice of the Council of Ministers but is not obligated to follow it  
 (b) It is obligatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers  
 (c) It is not obligatory for the President to seek or accept the advice of the Council of Ministers  
 (d) It is obligatory for the President to seek the advice of the Council of Ministers if his own party is in power
14. The code of conduct which the candidates are expected to follow during the election is  
 (a) Formulated by the Election Commission and is legally enforceable  
 (b) Formulated by the leaders of National political Parties and enforced by the Election Commission  
 (c) Formulated by the Election Commission in consultation with political parties and is not legally enforceable  
 (d) Formulated by the Election Commission and approved by the Parliament
15. Which one of the following categories of emergency has not been declared so far?  
 (a) National emergency (b) Emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery  
 (c) Financial emergency (d) None of the above

16. The Vice- President of India can be removed from the office before the expiry of his term if:
- (a) The Rajya Sabha passes resolution by a majority of its members and the Lok Sabha agrees with the resolution
- (b) If the Supreme Court of India recommend his removal
- (c) The President so desires
- (d) None of the above
17. A person can be appointed a member of the council of ministers
- (a) Only if he is not a member of either House of parliament
- (b) Only if he is a member of either house of Parliament
- (c) Only if the President recommends his appointment to the Prime minister
- (d) None of the above
18. The allocation of portfolios to the various members of the Council of Ministers is done:
- (a) According to the discretion of the President
- (b) According to the discretion of the Prime Minister
- (c) Through draw of lots
- (d) On the basis of preferences indicated by the ministers
19. Which one of the following powers of the Prime minister in relation to the council of ministers has been wrongly listed?
- (a) The member of the council of ministers are appointed by the President on the recommendation of Prime minister
- (b) He allocates portfolios among the members of the council Ministers
- (c) He presides over the meetings of the council of ministers
- (d) He can dismiss the council of ministers if he finds that the members are not cooperating with him
20. The constitution provided Parliamentary Governments
- (a) Only at the Centre
- (b) Both at the centre as well as States
- (c) Only at the centre but permitted it to introduce the same at the State level
- (d) None of the above

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No. of MCQ's Attempted :

Marks Scored :  
(To be entered by the examiner)

No. of MCQ's not Attempted :

**ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER  
WITH THE MAIN ANSWER BOOK**