

**SECTION II**  
**[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]**  
**BA DEGREE CBCS EXAMINATION, MARCH 2025**  
**DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN THE**  
**SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER**  
**PS2CMT03-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 Preventive Detention Act curtailed the
  - (a) Right to Freedom
  - (b) Right to Equality
  - (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
  - (d) Right to Freedom of Religion
2. Which one of the following writs is issued by the High Court to lower court or a non-judicial public institution to stop proceedings in a particular case?
  - (a) Habeas Corpus
  - (b) Prohibition
  - (c) Quo Warranto
  - (d) Certiorari
3. Which one of the following authorities is authorised by the Constitution to impose reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights?
  - (a) The Parliament
  - (b) The Supreme Court
  - (c) The President
  - (d) None of the above
4. To whom among the following is the Right against exploitation guaranteed by the Indian Constitution? I. Children II. Tribals III. Women IV. Harijans Select the correct answer using the following codes:
  - (a) I and III
  - (b) II and IV
  - (c) III and IV
  - (d) I and II
5. In an emergency the fundamental rights of citizens
  - (a) May be suspended
  - (b) Stand automatically suspended
  - (c) Can be enjoyed only with the approval of the Supreme Court
  - (d) Have no meaning
6. Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a Directive Principle?
  - (a) Provision of adequate means of livelihood for all the citizens
  - (b) Provision of employment facilities to all able-bodied persons

- (c) Protection of workers, especially children (d) Securing of equal pay for equal work to both men and women

7. Which one of the following is not a Principle of 'Panchsheel'?

(a) Non-alignment (b) Peaceful Co-existence

(c) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and Sovereignty (d) Mutual non- interference in each others internal affairs.

8. Which one of the following is part of the electoral college for the election of the President of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment ?

(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha

(c) State Legislative Councils (d) State Legislative Assemblies

9. Which Amendment of the Constitution which Conduits provisions regarding disqualifications on grounds of defection?

(a) 51 st Amendment (b) 52 nd Amendment

(c) 53 rd Amendment (d) None of the above

10. Which one of the following amendment of the constitution abolished the Privy Purses and privileges of the Indian Princes?

(a) 26 th amendment (b) 28 th amendment

(c) 30 th amendment (d) 32 nd amendment

11. The concept of 'basic structure of the Constitution' gained currency flowing Supreme Court's judgement in

(a) Golak Nath case (b) Keshavananda Bharti case

(c) Minerva Mills case (d) None of the above case

12. Under the Indian Constitution no person can hold office of the President for more than

(a) One term (b) Two terms

(c) Three terms (d) There is no such ban under the Constitution

13. The oath of office to the President is conducted by

(a) The Chief Justice of India (b) The Prime Minister

(c) The Vice-President of India (d) None of the above

14. During the recess of the Parliament the President can promulgate ordinances

(a) With the prior approval of the Parliament (b) With the prior approval of the Supreme Court of India

(c) With the consent of the Council of Ministers (d) On his own

15. Which one of the following steps cannot be taken by the president during the Financial Emergency?

(a) He can direct the Union and State Governments to observe such canons of financial property as he deems (b) He can suspend the fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens

desirable

(c) He can order the reduction of the salaries and allowances of all civil servants

(d) He can order the reduction of the salaries of the Supreme Court and High Court judges

16. Which one of the following qualifications for the office of the Vice –President of India has been wrongly listed?

(a) He must be a citizen of India

(b) He must have completed the age of thirty five years

(c) He must be a member of Rajya Sabha

(d) He must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority, subject to the control of said governments

17. The formation of the council of ministers starts with

(a) The ordering of the General election of Parliament

(b) The appointment of the Prime Minister

(c) The appointment of the President

(d) The formal notification of the President

18. The meetings of the Council of Members are presided over by:

(a) The President

(b) The Speaker

(c) The Prime Minister

(d) By all the Ministers in rotation

19. Generally the members of the Council of Ministers are:

(a) Taken from the same political party that support the government.

(b) Taken from the various political parties according to their strength in the Parliament

(c) Taken from amongst persons who are not members of Parliament

(d) Taken from amongst persons with long administrative experience

20. The Government in India is known as Parliamentary because

(a) Parliament is elected by the people

(b) Parliament consist of two Houses

(c) Parliament is a sovereigns body

(d) The executive is accountable to the legislature

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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**