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BBA- II Sem.

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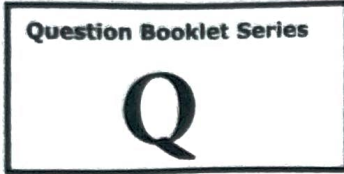
19030

BBA Examination, May-2026

(Under N.E.P.)

Indian Constitution

(BBA - 2006)



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Question Booklet
Number

(To be filled in by the Candidate / निम्न पूर्तियाँ परीक्षार्थी स्वयं भरें)

Roll No. (in figures)

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)

Roll No. (in words)

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

Enrolment No. (in figures)

[Maximum Marks : 100

[अधिकतम अंक : 100

[Time : 2 Hours

[समय : 2 घण्टे

Name of College

कॉलेज का नाम

Signature of Invigilator

कक्ष निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer all 100 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and **not in the question booklet**. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

(Remaining Instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को सभी 100 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Right to Information Act (2005) strengthens which Fundamental Rights?
 - (A) Article 14
 - (B) Article 19(1)(a)
 - (C) Article 19(1)(g)
 - (D) Article 21
2. Competition Law in India is rooted in which Fundamental Right?
 - (A) Article 14 - Equality
 - (B) Article 19(1)(g) - Trade freedom
 - (C) Article 21 - Life
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
3. Can the state nationalize any Trade under Article 19(1)(g)?
 - (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Only with Supreme Court approval
 - (D) Only during Emergencies
4. Article 19(1)(g) is mainly Concerned with:
 - (A) Political Rights
 - (B) Economic Rights
 - (C) Social Rights
 - (D) Cultural Rights
5. The right to open a shop is Protected under:
 - (A) Article 19(1)(a)
 - (B) Article 19(1)(g)
 - (C) Article 19(1)(c)
 - (D) Article 21
6. The right under Article 19(1)(g) is not available to:
 - (A) Citizens
 - (B) Non-Citizens
 - (C) Both citizens and non-citizens
 - (D) Every one
7. The state can regulate professions under Article 19(1)(g) for:
 - (A) Efficiency
 - (B) Public Interest
 - (C) Monopoly
 - (D) All of the above
8. The right to carry on Trade can be restricted for:
 - (A) Protecting Public health
 - (B) Protecting Public safety
 - (C) Protecting Public Morals
 - (D) All of the above

9. The right under Article 19(1)(g) is:
 - (A) Absolute
 - (B) Qualified
 - (C) Unlimited
 - (D) None of above
10. Fundamental Rights are Enforceable by:
 - (A) Parliament
 - (B) President
 - (C) Courts
 - (D) Governor
11. Right to Equality is Covered under Articles:
 - (A) 12-18
 - (B) 19-32
 - (C) 23-24
 - (D) 25-28
12. Freedom of speech includes the rights to:
 - (A) Silence
 - (B) Publish opinions
 - (C) Criticize government
 - (D) All of the above
13. Freedom of speech also covers:
 - (A) Internet Expression
 - (B) Artistic Expression
 - (C) Political speech
 - (D) All of the above
14. Which freedom is considered the 'Mother of all Liberties'?
 - (A) Freedom of religion
 - (B) Freedom of speech and Expression
 - (C) Freedom of Movement
 - (D) Freedom of Association
15. How Many Fundamental Duties are there at Present?
 - (A) 10
 - (B) 11
 - (C) 12
 - (D) 9
16. Fundamental Duties are borrowed from the constitution of:
 - (A) USA
 - (B) USSR
 - (C) UK
 - (D) France
17. Which Article mentions Fundamental Duties?
 - (A) Article 51
 - (B) Article 51A
 - (C) Article 52
 - (D) Article 53

18. The constitution of India is described as:
- (A) Purely Federal
 - (B) Purely unitary
 - (C) Quasi-Federal with unitary bias
 - (D) Confederal
19. Which Tax reform aimed to reduce Fiscal disputes?
- (A) VAT
 - (B) GST
 - (C) Service Tax
 - (D) Property Tax
20. Who Constitutes the Finance Commission under Article 280?
- (A) Prime Minister
 - (B) President
 - (C) Parliament
 - (D) Supreme Court
21. Article 280 belongs to which part of the constitution?
- (A) Part XII (Finance, Property, Contracts and suits)
 - (B) Part XIII (Trade and Commerce)
 - (C) Part XV (Elections)
 - (D) Part XIV (Services)
22. Which type of Cars were banned in some cities due to Pollution Concerns?
- (A) Electric Cars
 - (B) Petrol Cars
 - (C) Diesel Engine Cars
 - (D) Hybrid Cars
23. Telecom Regulations are Mainly about?
- (A) Banking Rules
 - (B) Phone Service
 - (C) Car Emissions
 - (D) Food Safety
24. Who regulates Telecom in India?
- (A) SEBI
 - (B) NITI Aayog
 - (C) TRAI
 - (D) RBI
25. Broad Cast Media ownership rules Prevent?
- (A) Mono Poly
 - (B) Innovation
 - (C) Advertising
 - (D) Competition

26. Which ID system was demonstrated in India?
- (A) Voter ID
 - (B) PAN Card
 - (C) Aadhaar
 - (D) Passport
27. Aadhaar is based on?
- (A) Driving License
 - (B) Bio Metrics
 - (C) School records
 - (D) Bank Account
28. Bitcoin is a Type of?
- (A) Crypto Currency
 - (B) Commodity
 - (C) Bond
 - (D) Stock
29. TRAI Stands for?
- (A) Trade Regulation Authority of India
 - (B) Transport Regulatory Authority of India
 - (C) Television Regulation Authority of India
 - (D) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
30. Broad Cast Media includes?
- (A) Schools
 - (B) Banks
 - (C) TV and Radio
 - (D) Transports
31. Crypto currency is stored in?
- (A) Wallets
 - (B) Lockers
 - (C) Files
 - (D) Banks
32. Telecom regulations Ensure?
- (A) Banking Rules
 - (B) Pollution Control
 - (C) Fair Competition
 - (D) Food Safety
33. Aadhaar helps in?
- (A) Direct Benefit Transfers
 - (B) Crypto currency Trading
 - (C) Telecom Regulation
 - (D) Car bans
34. Which of these is not a Case Study Mentioned?
- (A) Broadcast Media ownership
 - (B) Diesel car ban
 - (C) Food safety laws
 - (D) Telecom regulation

35. Which part of the Indian Constitution Primarily reflects its Economic vision?
- (A) Fundamental Rights
 - (B) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (C) Preamble
 - (D) Schedules
36. Who described the Indian Constitution as both a Political and Economic document?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (C) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (D) Rajendra Prasad
37. The Economic Philosophy of the Constitution is best Described as:
- (A) Pure capitalism
 - (B) Laissez-faire
 - (C) Mixed Economy
 - (D) None of above
38. Which Article directs the state to Minimize inequalities in income and wealth?
- (A) Article 370
 - (B) Article 21
 - (C) Article 14
 - (D) Article 38
39. The Indian constitution Provided the Basis for which major Economic Planning Framework Post-Independence?
- (A) Five-year plans
 - (B) Green Revolution
 - (C) GST Implementation
 - (D) All above
40. Which Article Emphasizes Equal Pay for Equal work for men and woman?
- (A) Article 32
 - (B) Article 21
 - (C) Article 14
 - (D) Article 39(d)
41. The Preamble of the constitution includes which Economic objective?
- (A) Liberty
 - (B) Equality
 - (C) Justice [Social, Economic, Political]
 - (D) Fraternity
42. The Constitution's Economic Provisions were influenced by which global document?
- (A) Magna Carta
 - (B) American Bill of Rights
 - (C) Irish Constitution
 - (D) UN Charter

43. The Economic Philosophy of the Constitution aimed to reduce.
- (A) Political instability
 - (B) Regional disparities
 - (C) Income and wealth inequalities
 - (D) Judicial activism
44. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with the words:
- (A) We the citizens of India
 - (B) We the people of India
 - (C) We the nation of India
 - (D) We the constitution of India
45. The First constitutional Amendment (1951) was mainly about.
- (A) Strengthening Land Reforms
 - (B) Abolishing untouchability
 - (C) Emergency Provisions
 - (D) Judicial appointments
46. Which Article was introduced to protect Land reform Laws from Judicial review?
- (A) Article 368
 - (B) Article 31B
 - (C) Article 32
 - (D) Article 14
47. Which institution imposed a ban on Banking services for crypto currency Transactions in 2018?
- (A) SEBI
 - (B) RBI
 - (C) Ministry of Finance
 - (D) Supreme Court
48. Which case challenged the RBI's ban on crypto currency Transactions?
- (A) Internet and Mobile Association of India v/s RBI
 - (B) Kesavananda Bharti v/s state of Kerala
 - (C) R.C. Cooper v/s Union of India
 - (D) Minerva Mills v/s Union of India
49. In 2020, the Supreme Court held the RBI's ban on crypto currency Transactions as:
- (A) Valid
 - (B) Invalid
 - (C) Partially valid
 - (D) Beyond Jurisdiction

50. The Main aim of Land reforms in India during the 1950s was:
- (A) Industrial Growth
 - (B) Redistribution of Land to reduce inequality
 - (C) Promotion of Foreign Trade
 - (D) Expansion of Airways
51. The Ninth schedule was introduced to Protect:
- (A) Fundamental Rights
 - (B) Directive Principles of state Policy
 - (C) Land Reform Laws from Judicial review
 - (D) Emergency Provisions
52. When did India adopt its Constitution?
- (A) 1947
 - (B) 1950
 - (C) 1952
 - (D) 1960
53. The Planning Commission of India was Established in:
- (A) 1952
 - (B) 1960
 - (C) 1951
 - (D) 1950
54. Who is known as the "Father of Indian Planning"?
- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (B) M. Visvesvaraya
 - (C) B.R. Ambedkar
 - (D) Mahatma Gandhi
55. Nationalization of Banks in India took Place in.
- (A) 1965
 - (B) 1969
 - (C) 1975
 - (D) 1980
56. Which Article Provides for the right to work and Education?
- (A) Article 21
 - (B) Article 39
 - (C) Article 41
 - (D) Article 42
57. The term 'Mixed Economy' in India refers to:
- (A) Only Private Sector
 - (B) Only Public Sector
 - (C) Both Public and Private Sector
 - (D) None of these

58. The New Economic Policy (LPG) was introduced in:
- (A) 1985
 - (B) 1991
 - (C) 1995
 - (D) 2005
59. The Finance Commission is appointed Every:
- (A) 3 years
 - (B) 5 years
 - (C) 7 years
 - (D) 10 years
60. The NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in:
- (A) 2012
 - (B) 2014
 - (C) 2015
 - (D) 2016
61. Which Article of the Indian Constitution directs the state to promote welfare by securing a social order based on Justice.
- (A) Article 14
 - (B) Article 38
 - (C) Article 19
 - (D) Article 20
62. The Zamindari system was abolished Primarily to achieve:
- (A) Industrial growth
 - (B) Agrarian Justice
 - (C) Urban development
 - (D) Trade Liberalization
63. The 1991 reforms in the India were Triggered by:
- (A) Political instability
 - (B) Judicial activism
 - (C) Agricultural Surplus
 - (D) Balance of Payments Crisis
64. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) operationalizes which Directive Principle?
- (A) Article 39(d) (Equal Pay)
 - (B) Article 46 (Weaker Sections)
 - (C) Article 43 (Living wages)
 - (D) Article 41 (Right to work)
65. The concept of "Economic Justice" is Explicitly Mentioned in:
- (A) Fundamental Rights
 - (B) Directive Principles of state Policy
 - (C) Preamble
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)

66. The Principle of distributive Justice is Most Closely linked to:
- (A) Fundamental Rights
 - (B) Directive Principles
 - (C) Judicial Review
 - (D) None of Above
67. Which part of the Indian Constitution Contains Fundamental Rights?
- (A) Part II
 - (B) Part III
 - (C) Part IV
 - (D) Part V
68. Article 19(1)(g) guarantees citizens the Right to:
- (A) Property ownership
 - (B) Trade, Profession or Business
 - (C) Equal Pay to Equal work
 - (D) Education
69. Reasonable restrictions on Article 19(1) (g) can be imposed in the interest of:
- (A) Public order
 - (B) Morality
 - (C) Health
 - (D) All of the above
70. Rights to Equality in Employment is covered under:
- (A) Article 14
 - (B) Article 15
 - (C) Article 16
 - (D) All of the above
71. Reservation in Private sector Jobs Would Primarily affect:
- (A) Article 16
 - (B) Article 19(1)(g)
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Article 14
72. Right to strike is:
- (A) Fundamental Right
 - (B) Legal Right under Industrial Disputes Act
 - (C) Constitutional Duty
 - (D) None of the above
73. The RBI's 2018 ban on crypto currency Trading was challenged under:
- (A) Article 14
 - (B) Article 19(1)(g)
 - (C) Article 21
 - (D) Article 32

74. Fundamental Duties are applicable to:
- (A) Government
 - (B) Citizens
 - (C) Parliament
 - (D) Judiciary
75. One duty is to safe guard:
- (A) Private property
 - (B) Public Property
 - (C) Personal wealth
 - (D) Family Assets
76. Citizens Must respect:
- (A) National Flag and National Anthem
 - (B) Only National Flag
 - (C) Only National Anthem
 - (D) None of these
77. Fundamental Duties are:
- (A) Moral obligations
 - (B) Legal Rights
 - (C) Judicial orders
 - (D) Parliamentary Privileges
78. In India, Fiscal Federalism is Constitutionally anchored in:
- (A) Part III
 - (B) Part XII
 - (C) Part IX
 - (D) Part IV
79. Which body recommends the distribution of Tax revenues between union and states?
- (A) Planning Commission
 - (B) Finance Commission
 - (C) NITI Aayog
 - (D) Comptroller and Auditor General
80. The Introduction of GST in India altered Fiscal Federalism by:
- (A) Enhancing state autonomy
 - (B) Creating a shared tax base
 - (C) Abolishing finance commission
 - (D) Removing Indirect taxes entirely
81. The RBI's ban on crypto currency Transactions (2018) reflected:
- (A) Fiscal Centralization
 - (B) Cooperative Federalism
 - (C) Judicial Supremacy
 - (D) State autonomy in Finance
82. Which of the following best illustrates Cooperative fiscal Federalism in India?
- (A) GST Council
 - (B) Planning Commission
 - (C) NITI Aayog
 - (D) RBI

83. Excessive dependence of state on central Transfers leads to:
- (A) Fiscal autonomy
 - (B) Fiscal discipline
 - (C) Fiscal dependency
 - (D) Fiscal neutrality
84. Article 301 Provides freedom of Trade, commerce, and intercourse Throughout:
- (A) States only
 - (B) Union Territories only
 - (C) The Territory of India
 - (D) International borders
85. The Purpose of Article 301 is to Ensure:
- (A) Political freedom
 - (B) Economic unity
 - (C) Judicial independence
 - (D) Cultural diversity
86. Restrictions under article 302 Must be:
- (A) Arbitrary
 - (B) Reasonable
 - (C) Political
 - (D) Temporary only
87. Article 303 Prohibits laws that give preference to:
- (A) Citizens
 - (B) States
 - (C) Foreign countries
 - (D) Industries
88. State can impose Taxes on imported goods from other states if:
- (A) The discriminate
 - (B) The are Equal to Local Taxes
 - (C) They are Arbitrary
 - (D) They are higher
89. Restriction under Article 304 require:
- (A) Governor's Approval
 - (B) President's Sanction
 - (C) Supreme Court's order
 - (D) Prime Minister's Consent
90. Article 305 Protects:
- (A) Judicial Decisions
 - (B) International Treaties
 - (C) Existing laws
 - (D) New laws only
91. Article 306 originally deal with:
- (A) Trade with foreign nations
 - (B) Special Provisions for certain states
 - (C) Judicial review
 - (D) Taxation of services

92. The Authority under Article 307 is meant to:
- (A) Enforce Trade freedom
 - (B) Collect Taxes
 - (C) Conduct census
 - (D) Manage elections
93. Part XIII of the constitution deals with:
- (A) Elections
 - (B) Trade and commerce
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) Fundamental Rights
94. Articles 301-307 are collectively known as:
- (A) Fundamental Rights
 - (B) Economic Provisions
 - (C) Directive Principles
 - (D) Judicial safe guards
95. Fiscal federalism in India refers to:
- (A) Distribution of Judicial Powers
 - (B) Distribution of Financial Powers
 - (C) Distribution of Military Powers
 - (D) Distribution of Cultural Powers
96. Which Article Establishes the Finance Commission in India?
- (A) Article 370
 - (B) Article 280
 - (C) Article 356
 - (D) Article 368
97. A major Challenge of Fiscal Federalism is:
- (A) Cultural differences
 - (B) Lack of Judiciary Powers
 - (C) Revenue imbalance between centre and states
 - (D) Equal distribution of rain fall
98. States mainly spend on:
- (A) Defence
 - (B) Foreign affairs
 - (C) Health, Education, Welfare
 - (D) Nuclear Energy
99. Vertical Fiscal imbalance Leads to:
- (A) State's dependence on union Transfers
 - (B) Centre's dependence on state
 - (C) Equal independence
 - (D) No imbalance
100. Which body ensures Cooperative Fiscal relations in GST?
- (A) Finance Commission
 - (B) GST Council
 - (C) Supreme Court
 - (D) RBI