

Reg.No :

Name :

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM
MGU-BBA (HONOURS) REGULAR/IMPROVEMENT/REAPPEARANCE
EXAMINATION APRIL 2026
SECOND SEMESTER

Value Addition Course(VAC) - MG2VACBBA100 - INDIAN CONSTITUTION
(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

Duration: 1 Hours**Maximum Marks: 35**

Remember(K), Understand(U), Apply(A), Analyse(An), Evaluate(E), Create(C), Skill(S), Interest(I)
and Appreciation(Ap)

Students should attempt at least one question from each course outcome to enhance their overall
outcome attainability.

Part A

Multiple Choice Questions

Answer all questions

Each question carries **1** marks

1. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right in India? [K] / [CO1]

a). Right to Freedom	b). Right to Equality
c). Right to Education	d). Right to Property

2. What was the primary outcome of the liberalisation and privatisation initiatives under the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1991, followed by the Indian government? [U] / [CO1]

a). Fiscal policy reforms	b). Globalisation
c). Monetary policy reforms	d). None of the above

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy: 1. The principles spell out of the socio-economic democracy in the country. 2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [U] / [CO1]
- a). 1 only b). 2 only c). Both 1 & 2 d). Neither 1 & 2
4. Which of the following words is not mentioned in "PREAMBLE"? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Liberty b). Equality
- c). Fraternity d). Federalism
5. Which of the following Articles mandates the State to secure for all citizens "the right to an adequate means of livelihood"? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Article 38 b). Article 39
- c). Article 41 d). Article 45
6. Which government initiated major financial and tax reforms in India after the Emergency ? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Indira Gandhi Government b). Morarji Desai Government
- c). Rajiv Gandhi Government d). Manmohan Singh Government
7. Which of these is a responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Fixing income tax rates
- b). Managing government expenditure
- c). Regulating the money supply and inflation
- d). Implementing the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
8. India is described as a "SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC." - What does secular means in the context? [U] / [CO1]
- a). The state endorses the religion b). The state treats all religion equally
- c). No religion are allowed d). Only certain religion are recognized

9. What does "FRATERNITY" in the Preamble means.....? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Brotherhood and unity among the citizens b). A monarchy system
- c). Rights for specific Castes d). Division based on religion
10. Judicial Review helps in maintaining the balance between: [U] / [CO1]
- a). The citizens and the government b). The legislature and the executive
- c). The judiciary and the President d). The legislature and the judiciary
11. When was the constituent Assembly Formed? [U] / [CO1]
- a). 1945 b). 1946
- c). 1947 d). 1949
12. Which of the following reforms aimed to simplify the tax system in India? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Introduction of Sales Tax b). Introduction of Income Tax Act 1961
- c). Introduction of Excise Duty d). Introduction of GST
13. Which of the following taxes is indirect? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Property Tax b). Corporate Tax c). Income Tax d). Sales Tax
14. The ideal of welfare state in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its [U] / [CO1]
- a). Preamble b). Seventh Schedule
- c). Directive Principles of State Policy d). Fundamental Rights
15. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution made the Right to Education a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14? [K] / [CO1]
- a). 92nd Amendment b). 86th Amendment c). 94th Amendment d). 100th Amendment
16. Who was the Prime Minister of India when Banking Nationalization was done in 1969? [U] / [CO1]

- a). JawaharLal Nehru b). Indira Gandhi
- c). Rajiv Gandhi d). Narsimha Rao

17. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in which part of the Indian Constitution? [U] / [CO1]

- a). Part IV-A b). Part IV c). Part III d). Part VI

18. Under the GST system, the Centre collects revenue on inter-state transactions through which tax? [K] / [CO2]

- a). CGST
- b). SGST
- c). IGST
- d). VAT

19. In India, which institution recommends the distribution of tax revenue between the Centre and the States? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Planning Commission b). Finance Commission
- c). NITI Aayog d). Reserve Bank of India

20. Who appoints the Finance Commission in India? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Prime Minister b). President of India
- c). Chief Justice of India d). Governor of the Reserve Bank of India

21. Cultural and Educational Rights are covered under which Articles of the Indian Constitution? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Articles 19-22
- b). Articles 25-28
- c). Articles 29-30
- d). Articles 31-32

22. What is the primary purpose of digital payment regulations? [U] / [CO2]

- a). To promote cashless transactions
- b). To protect consumer data
- c). To regulate online payment gateways
- d). All of the above

23. Which form of labor is specifically prohibited under Article 24? [U] / [CO2]

- a). Employment of women in night shifts
- b). Child labor in factories, mines, and hazardous industries
- c). Forced labor in agriculture
- d). Government employment for non-citizens

24. The Indian Constitution is considered to be [U] / [CO2]

- a). Rigid
- b). Flexible
- c). Partly rigid and partly flexible
- d). Neither rigid nor flexible

25. Forest management comes under [K] / [CO2]

- a). Union List
- b). State List
- c). Concurrent list
- d). None of these

26. What is the primary role of SEBI in the stock market? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Printing currency notes
- b). Regulating and protecting the interests of investors
- c). Managing tax collection
- d). Issuing loans to banks

27. GST in India is based on which model? [U] / [CO2]

- a). Single GST model
- b). Dual GST model
- c). Multi-stage GST model
- d). Unified GST model

28. What does Article 16 of the Indian Constitution provide? [U] / [CO2]

- a). Abolition of discrimination in educational institutions
- b). Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment

- c). Right to education for all d). Protection of life and liberty

29. The Right to Freedom of Religion is covered under which Articles of the Indian Constitution? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Articles 19-22
b). Articles 23-24
c). Articles 25-28
d). Articles 29-30

30. Which among the following is described as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Article 21
b). Article 29
c). Article 32
d). Article 45

31. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution deal with the Right to Freedom? [U] / [CO2]

- a). Articles 12 to 15
b). Articles 19 to 22
c). Articles 23 to 25
d). Articles 32 to 35

32. The Right to Information Act, 2005 enables citizens to access information from which type of entities? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Private companies b). Government institutions and public authorities
c). Foreign organizations d). Multinational corporations

33. What is the main purpose of the General Data Protection Regulation(GDPR) in FinTech? [K] / [CO2]

- a). To Protect customer data b). To promote innovation

- c). To reduce costs d). To Increase revenue

34. Which among the following can be considered as economic dimensions of fundamental rights? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Encouragement of human capital development b). Promotion of social justice
- c). Empowerment of marginalised community d). All of the above

35. Under Article 268 of the Indian Constitution, which of the following duties are levied by the Centre but collected by the States? [K] / [CO2]

- a). Customs duty and Income tax b). Stamp duties and excise duty on medicinal and toilet preparations
- c). Corporation tax and Service tax d). Land revenue and Property tax

[1x35 = 35]

Reg.No :

Name :

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM
MGU-BBA (HONOURS) REGULAR/IMPROVEMENT/REAPPEARANCE
EXAMINATION APRIL 2026
SECOND SEMESTER

Value Addition Course(VAC) - MG2VACBBA100 - INDIAN CONSTITUTION
(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

Duration: 1 Hours**Maximum Marks: 35**

Remember(K), Understand(U), Apply(A), Analyse(An), Evaluate(E), Create(C), Skill(S), Interest(I)
and Appreciation(Ap)

Students should attempt at least one question from each course outcome to enhance their overall outcome attainability.

Part A

Multiple Choice Questions

Answer all questions

Each question carries **1** marks

1. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right in India? [K] / [CO1]

a). Right to Freedom	b). Right to Equality
c). Right to Education	d). Right to Property

2. Under Article 268 of the Indian Constitution, which of the following duties are levied by the Centre but collected by the States? [K] / [CO2]

a). Customs duty and Income tax	b). Stamp duties and excise duty on medicinal and toilet preparations
c). Corporation tax and Service tax	d). Land revenue and Property tax

3. Who was the Prime Minister of India when Banking Nationalization was done in 1969? [U] / [CO1]
- a). JawaharLal Nehru b). Indira Gandhi
- c). Rajiv Gandhi d). Narsimha Rao
4. Which of these is a responsibility of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Fixing income tax rates
- b). Managing government expenditure
- c). Regulating the money supply and inflation
- d). Implementing the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
5. What does Article 16 of the Indian Constitution provide? [U] / [CO2]
- a). Abolition of discrimination in educational institutions b). Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- c). Right to education for all d). Protection of life and liberty
6. India is discribed as a "SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REBUBLIC." - What does secular means in the context? [U] / [CO1]
- a). The state endorses the religion b). The state treats all religion equally
- c). No religion are allowed d). Only certain religion are recognized
7. Which form of labor is specifically prohibited under Article 24? [U] / [CO2]
- a). Employment of women in night shifts b). Child labor in factories, mines, and hazardous industries
- c). Forced labor in agriculture d). Government employment for non-citizens
8. Which among the following is described as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'? [K] / [CO2]
- a). Article 21
- b). Article 29
- c). Article 32

- d). Article 45
9. The Right to Freedom of Religion is covered under which Articles of the Indian Constitution? [K] / [CO2]
- a). Articles 19-22
- b). Articles 23-24
- c). Articles 25-28
- d). Articles 29-30
10. What is the main purpose of the General Data Protection Regulation(GDPR) in FinTech? [K] / [CO2]
- a). To Protect customer data b). To promote innovation
- c). To reduce costs d). To Increase revenue
11. Which among the following can be considered as economic dimensions of fundamental rights? [K] / [CO2]
- a). Encouragement of human capital b). Promotion of social justice development
- c). Empowerment of marginalised community d). All of the above
12. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy: 1. The principles spell out of the socio-economic democracy in the country. 2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court. Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [U] / [CO1]
- a). 1 only b). 2 only c). Both 1 & 2 d). Neither 1 & 2
13. Under the GST system, the Centre collects revenue on inter-state transactions through which tax? [K] / [CO2]
- a). CGST
- b). SGST
- c). IGST
- d). VAT

14. Which of the following taxes is indirect? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Property Tax b). Corporate Tax c). Income Tax d). Sales Tax
15. Which of the following reforms aimed to simplify the tax system in India? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Introduction of Sales Tax b). Introduction of Income Tax Act 1961
- c). Introduction of Excise Duty d). Introduction of GST
16. Cultural and Educational Rights are covered under which Articles of the Indian Constitution? [K] / [CO2]
- a). Articles 19-22
- b). Articles 25-28
- c). Articles 29-30
- d). Articles 31-32
17. Forest management comes under [K] / [CO2]
- a). Union List b). State List
- c). Concurrent list d). None of these
18. The Right to Information Act, 2005 enables citizens to access information from which type of entities? [K] / [CO2]
- a). Private companies b). Government institutions and public authorities
- c). Foreign organizations d). Multinational corporations
19. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution made the Right to Education a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14? [K] / [CO1]
- a). 92nd Amendment b). 86th Amendment c). 94th Amendment d). 100th Amendment
20. Which of the following Articles mandates the State to secure for all citizens "the right to an adequate means of livelihood"? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Article 38 b). Article 39

c). Article 41

d). Article 45

21. Which government initiated major financial and tax reforms in India after the Emergency ? [U] / [CO1]

a). Indira Gandhi Government

b). Morarji Desai Government

c). Rajiv Gandhi Government

d). Manmohan Singh Government

22. The Indian Constitution is considered to be [U] / [CO2]

a). Rigid

b). Flexible

c). Partly rigid and partly flexible

d). Neither rigid nor flexible

23. What does "FRATERNITY" in the Preamble means.....? [U] / [CO1]

a). Brotherhood and unity among the citizens

b). A monarchy system

c). Rights for specific Castes

d). Division based on religion

24. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution deal with the Right to Freedom? [U] / [CO2]

a). Articles 12 to 15

b). Articles 19 to 22

c). Articles 23 to 25

d). Articles 32 to 35

25. The ideal of welfare state in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its [U] / [CO1]

a). Preamble

b). Seventh Schedule

c). Directive Principles of State Policy

d). Fundamental Rights

26. Who appoints the Finance Commission in India? [K] / [CO2]

a). Prime Minister

b). President of India

- c). Chief Justice of India d). Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
27. When was the constituent Assembly Formed? [U] / [CO1]
- a). 1945 b). 1946
- c). 1947 d). 1949
28. What was the primary outcome of the liberalisation and privatisation initiatives under the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1991, followed by the Indian government? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Fiscal policy reforms b). Globalisation
- c). Monetary policy reforms d). None of the above
29. In India, which institution recommends the distribution of tax revenue between the Centre and the States? [K] / [CO2]
- a). Planning Commission b). Finance Commission
- c). NITI Aayog d). Reserve Bank of India
30. Judicial Review helps in maintaining the balance between: [U] / [CO1]
- a). The citizens and the government b). The legislature and the executive
- c). The judiciary and the President d). The legislature and the judiciary
31. What is the primary role of SEBI in the stock market? [K] / [CO2]
- a). Printing currency notes b). Regulating and protecting the interests of investors
- c). Managing tax collection d). Issuing loans to banks
32. The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in which part of the Indian Constitution? [U] / [CO1]
- a). Part IV-A b). Part IV c). Part III d). Part VI
33. GST in India is based on which model? [U] / [CO2]
- a). Single GST model b). Dual GST model
- c). Multi-stage GST model d). Unified GST model

34. What is the primary purpose of digital payment regulations?

[U] / [CO2]

- a). To promote cashless transactions
- b). To protect consumer data
- c). To regulate online payment gateways
- d). All of the above

35. Which of the following words is not mentioned in "PREAMBLE"?

[U] / [CO1]

- a). Liberty
- b). Equality
- c). Fraternity
- d). Federalisim

[1x35 = 35]

