

INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND MEDIA LAWS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which part of the Indian Constitution states its objectives such as justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity? (i) Fundamental Rights (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy (iii) Preamble (iv) Fundamental Duties	K1	CO1
	2	Which of the following best explains the significance of the Preamble in interpreting the Indian Constitution? (i) It lists enforceable legal rights of citizens (ii) It serves as a key to understand the ideals and philosophy of the Constitution (iii) It grants powers to the Parliament and Judiciary (iv) It prescribes duties of the State governments	K2	CO1
2	3	Who is the constitutional head of the Executive in the Union Government of India? (i) Prime Minister (ii) Chief Justice of India (iii) President (iv) Speaker of the Lok Sabha	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following best explains the role of the Prime Minister in the Union Executive of India? (i) The Prime Minister acts independently of the President in all matters (ii) The Prime Minister is the real executive authority who advises the President in exercising executive powers (iii) The Prime Minister has only ceremonial powers (iv) The Prime Minister functions under the direct control of the Judiciary	K2	CO2
3	5	Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court of India? (i) Article 124 (ii) Article 32 (iii) Article 19 (iv) Article 368	K1	CO3
	6	Why is the independence of the judiciary considered essential in a democratic system like India? (i) To ensure the judiciary can create laws independently (ii) To allow courts to function without interference from the executive and legislature (iii) To give unlimited powers to judges (iv) To make the judiciary superior to the Constitution	K2	CO3
4	7	Which body is primarily responsible for conducting elections in India? (i) Union Public Service Commission (ii) Election Commission of India (iii) Finance Commission (iv) Planning Commission	K1	CO4
	8	Which situation best demonstrates the constitutional authority of the Election Commission of India during elections? (i) The Election Commission proposing amendments to election laws (ii) The Election Commission issuing the Model Code of Conduct to regulate political behavior during elections (iii) The Election Commission deciding the qualifications of candidates (iv) The Election Commission settling post-election disputes between parties	K2	CO4
5	9	Defamation in India is dealt with under which law? (i) Right to Information Act (ii) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (iii) Indian Contract Act (iv) Representation of the People Act	K1	CO5

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		Which of the following best explains the concept of 'fair dealing' under Indian copyright law in the context of journalism? (i) Using any copyrighted content freely if the source is mentioned (ii) Reproducing copyrighted work only after obtaining written permission (iii) Limited use of copyrighted material for purposes such as reporting current events or criticism (iv) Using copyrighted material only for commercial purposes	K2	CO5
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SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the significance of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution. How do they protect individual liberty and promote equality in a democratic society?	K1	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Explain the concept of Panchayati Raj in India. How does it strengthen grassroots democracy and promote people's participation in governance?		
2	12.a.	Explain the relationship between the President of India and the Council of Ministers in the functioning of the Union Executive.	K2	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Explain the role of the Prime Minister as the real executive authority in India. How does the Prime Minister influence policy-making and administration?		
3	13.a.	A law passed by the legislature is alleged to violate Fundamental Rights. Explain how the judiciary applies the power of judicial review in such a situation.	K3	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	During a high-profile criminal trial, there is intense media coverage that may influence the outcome of the case. Explain how the judiciary balances the right to free speech with the right to a fair trial.		
4	14.a.	Analyze the role of media in influencing voter behavior during elections. How does media coverage impact electoral awareness and democratic participation?	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Analyze the challenges posed by social media and digital platforms to free and fair elections in India. Discuss the role of regulatory bodies in addressing these challenges.		
5	15.a.	Evaluate the effectiveness of existing media laws in India in balancing freedom of the press with accountability. In your opinion, do these laws adequately protect public interest?	K5	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Evaluate the ethical responsibilities of journalists while reporting sensitive issues such as crime, disaster, or national security. How far do legal frameworks guide ethical media practice in India?		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)

Answer **ANY THREE** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Describe the meaning, features, and significance of the Indian Constitution.	K1	CO1
2	17	Explain the role and functions of the Union Executive in India. How does it contribute to effective governance?	K2	CO2
3	18	Apply your understanding of judicial review to explain how the judiciary can check the misuse of legislative or executive power.	K3	CO3
4	19	Analyze the role of the Election Commission of India in conducting free and fair elections. What challenges does it face in the present context?	K4	CO4
5	20	Evaluate the effectiveness of media laws and ethical guidelines in regulating contemporary media practices in India.	K5	CO5

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