

1. Constitutional Law

Q.1 The title of the Constitution of India is laid down in _____.

- (a) Article 1
- (b) Article 5
- (c) Article 390
- (d) **Article 393**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

Article 393 of the Constitution of India states: "This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India." Hence, it lays down the title of the Constitution. It is the last Article in the Constitution and is placed under the heading "Short title."

Q.2 Constitutional provisions of fundamental rights are given under which part of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Part I
- (b) Part II
- (c) **Part III**
- (d) Part IV

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Part III of the Indian Constitution (Articles 12 to 35) deals with Fundamental Rights, which include rights such as the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Q.3 By which of the following Amendment Act of 1985, Anti Defection Law was added in the Constitution of India?

- (a) 51st Constitutional amendment
- (b) **52nd Constitutional amendment**
- (c) 53rd Constitutional amendment
- (d) 54th Constitutional amendment

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

The 52nd Amendment Act, 1985, inserted the Tenth Schedule in the Constitution, which contains provisions related to disqualification of members on the ground of defection, commonly known as the Anti-Defection Law.

Q.4 In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court decided that a constitutional amendment is a 'law' within the meaning of Article 13(2), and therefore if it violates any of the fundamental rights, it may be declared void:

- (a) Sajjan Singh *v.* State of Rajasthan
- (b) Keshavananda Bharati *v.* State of Kerala
- (c) Indra Sawhney *v.* Union of India
- (d) **Golak Nath *v.* State of Punjab**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

In *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab* (1967), the Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution to abridge or take away Fundamental Rights, treating a constitutional amendment as "law" under Article 13(2). However, this was later modified in *Keshavananda Bharati* (1973).

Q.5 Uniform Civil Code in India is _____:

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) **Directive Principles of State Policy**
- (c) Government Policy
- (d) Constitutional Right

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Article 44 of the Constitution, under Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy), directs the State to endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens throughout the territory of India.

Q.6 As per Article 16, no citizen shall, on grounds only of _____ or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

- (a) religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
- (b) religion, age, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
- (c) religion, race, age, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
- (d) religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, age

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 16(2) guarantees equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and explicitly prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or residence.

Q.7 The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution, or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143, shall be ____.

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

As per Article 145(3), any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution shall be heard by a Bench of not less than five Judges of the Supreme Court.

Q.8 According to Article 300A of the Constitution of India, no _____ shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

- (a) person
- (b) citizen

- (c) foreigner
- (d) Indian

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 300A, inserted by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, states: "No person shall be deprived of his property except by authority of law." It replaced the earlier fundamental right to property under Article 31.

Q.9 Which of the following is not 'Law' according to Article 13 of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Rule
- (b) By-laws
- (c) Custom or usage
- (d) None of these

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

Article 13(3)(a) defines 'law' to include any ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage. Hence, all the options mentioned (rule, by-laws, custom or usage) are included in the definition of law. Therefore, the correct answer is "None of these".

Q.10 Which of the following Schedule deals with Union List, State List and Concurrent List in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Schedule 7
- (b) Schedule 10
- (c) Schedule 11
- (d) Schedule 12

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Seventh Schedule of the Constitution contains three lists:

- Union List – for Parliament
- State List – for State Legislatures
- Concurrent List – for both

These lists define the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States under Article 246.

Q.11 What is the leading decision in the case of *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*?

- (a) Right of hearing
- (b) Separation of powers
- (c) Delegated legislation
- (d) Rule of evidence

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978), the Supreme Court held that the right to be heard (*audi alteram partem*) is a part of the procedure established by law under Article 21. The court expanded the scope of personal liberty and laid down that any law affecting personal liberty must be just, fair, and reasonable.

Q.12 Freedom of residence under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution is available in which of the following clauses?

- (a) Clause (1)(E)
- (b) Clause (1)(D)
- (c) Clause (1)(B)
- (d) Clause (1)(C)

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 19(1)(d) guarantees to all citizens the right to move freely throughout the territory of India, and Article 19(1)(e) grants the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. Therefore, the correct clause for freedom of residence is Clause (1)(e).

Q.13 Every person who is a member of a defence service or holds any civil post under the Union holds office during the pleasure of the _____.

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Council of Ministers
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Under Article 310 of the Constitution of India, civil servants and defence personnel serve

at the pleasure of the President, meaning they can be dismissed at any time by the President.

Q.14 According to the provisions of Article 315 of the Indian Constitution:

- I. There shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.
- II. The Public Service Commission for the Union, if requested to do by the Governor of a State may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve all or any of the needs of the State.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) I and II
- (d) None of them

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Both statements I and II are correct as per Article 315, which provides for the establishment of Public Service Commissions for the Union and for each State.

Q.15 The test of reasonableness is not wholly _____ test and its contours are fairly indicated by Constitution.

- (a) Subjective
- (b) Objective
- (c) Descriptive
- (d) Summative

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

The Supreme Court has observed that the test of reasonableness under Articles like 14 and 19 is not wholly subjective, as its contours are indicated by constitutional jurisprudence and are judicially tested.

Q.16 The power to enact a law relating to the citizenship of India is left to _____ under the provisions of article 11 of the Indian Constitution.

- (a) President
- (b) Council of Ministers
- (c) House of people
- (d) Parliament

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

Article 11 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship.

Q.17 A discrimination against a man or a woman, only on the grounds of — would be violative of Article 15(1).

- (a) Sex
- (b) Remuneration
- (c) Place of birth
- (d) Religion

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 15(1) prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

Q.18 The “Objective Resolution” adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947 was drafted by:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) B.N. Rao

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

The Objective Resolution was a seminal document that laid the philosophical foundation for the Indian Constitution. It was introduced and moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 13th December, 1946 and adopted on 22nd January, 1947. The resolution proclaimed India's commitment to democracy, equality, liberty, and sovereignty, and its ideals were later reflected in the Preamble of the Constitution.

Q.19 Right to the property was eliminated from the list of Fundamental Rights during the tenure of:

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Charan Singh
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi
- (d) Morarji Desai

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, passed during the tenure of Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, removed the Right to Property from Part III (Fundamental Rights). It was moved to Article 300A in Part XII, making it a constitutional right but not a fundamental right, thereby preventing direct judicial remedy under Article 32.

Q.20 Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases is mentioned in which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) Article 21A
- (c) Article 22
- (d) Article 22A

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Article 22 provides protection to both citizens and non-citizens against arbitrary arrest and detention. It ensures procedural safeguards such as being informed of the grounds of arrest, the right to consult a lawyer, and being produced before a magistrate within 24 hours. It also includes provisions for preventive detention with specific conditions.

Q.21 Article 300A of Indian Constitution, i.e., Right to Property has been inserted in the Constitution by:

- (a) 44th Amendment Act
- (b) 42nd Amendment Act
- (c) 40th Amendment Act
- (d) 51st Amendment Act

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

After the Right to Property was removed from the list of fundamental rights, the 44th Constitutional Amendment inserted Article 300A into Part XII of the Constitution. It states: "No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law." This made it a constitutional right, enforceable only when a law provides otherwise.

Q.22 The Supreme Court invoked the principle of 'Transformative Constitutionalism' in the case of:

- (a) **Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)**
- (b) Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation (2010)
- (c) Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT of Delhi (2009)
- (d) Aruna Roy v. Union of India (2002)

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

In *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* (2018), the Supreme Court decriminalized consensual homosexual acts by reading down Section 377, IPC. The judgment emphasized 'Transformative Constitutionalism'—a principle that the Constitution must evolve with time and promote inclusivity, dignity, and equality for all citizens.

Q.23 Section 66A of the Information Technology Act was struck down under Art.19(1)(a) read with Art.19(2) in the case of:

- (a) Justice K S Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- (b) Kharak Singh v. State of U. P.
- (c) Govinda v. State of M. P.
- (d) **Shreya Singhal v. Union of India**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015), the Supreme Court declared Section 66A of the IT Act unconstitutional for violating Article 19(1)(a). The Court held that the section was

vague, overbroad, and chilling on free speech as it failed the test of reasonableness under Article 19(2).

Q.24 Article 145(3) of the Indian Constitution states that the minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be:

- (a) One
- (b) Three
- (c) **Five**
- (d) Nine

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Article 145(3) mandates that a Constitution Bench comprising at least five judges must decide any substantial question of constitutional law or any reference under Article 143 made by the President. This ensures a broad and authoritative interpretation of the Constitution.

Q.25 India, that is Bharat, shall be a:

- (a) Federation of States
- (b) Quasi federal
- (c) **Union of States**
- (d) Unitary State of a special type

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states that "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States." The term 'Union' indicates that the Indian federation is indestructible. States cannot secede, and the structure is tilted towards a strong center, although federal in spirit.

Q.26 The Supreme Court has legalized living wills and passive euthanasia subject to certain conditions in the case of:

- (a) **Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug v. Union of India (2011)**

(b) **Common Cause v. Union of India (2018) 5 SCC 1**

- (c) *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab* (1996)
 (d) *Chenna Jagadeeswar v. State of A. P.* (1988)

Explanation:

In *Common Cause v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court recognized the right to die with dignity as a part of Article 21. It allowed passive euthanasia and the execution of a living will (advance directive) by terminally ill patients, subject to procedural safeguards.

Q.27 Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?

- (a) Right to Freedom of Religion
 (b) Right to Equality
 (c) Right to Property
 (d) **Right to Vote**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

While the right to vote is a statutory right under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, it is not a fundamental right. Fundamental rights are enumerated in Part III and do not include voting rights.

Q.28 Article 14 of the Constitution of India guarantees:

- (a) **Equality before law and equal protection of laws**
 (b) Equality of status and opportunity
 (c) Equal pay for equal work
 (d) Right against exploitation

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 14 ensures that all individuals are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection under it. This includes both formal equality (same treatment) and substantive equality (remedial or compensatory measures).

Q.29 "Doctrine of Eclipse" is related to which Article of the Constitution?

- (a) **Article 13(2)**

- (b) Article 14
 (c) Article 368
 (d) **Article 13**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

The Doctrine of Eclipse, under Article 13, states that any law that is inconsistent with fundamental rights becomes inoperative (eclipsed) but not void. If the fundamental rights are amended to remove the inconsistency, the law becomes operative again.

Q.30 Which Article provides for the protection of interests of minorities?

- (a) **Article 29**
 (b) Article 14
 (c) Article 15
 (d) Article 19

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 29 protects the interests of minorities by allowing them to conserve their language, script, and culture. It also prohibits discrimination in admission to educational institutions funded by the State.

Q.31 Article 32 provides the right to:

- (a) Equality before the law
 (b) Freedom of speech
 (c) **Constitutional Remedies**
 (d) Protection in respect of conviction for offenses

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Article 32 is called the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution. It provides the right to move the Supreme Court directly for enforcement of fundamental rights through writs like habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, and quo warranto.

Q.32 Which Article guarantees the Freedom of Press in India?

- (a) Article 18
 (b) Article 16
 (c) **Article 19(1)(a)**

(d) Article 21

Ans.—(c)

Explanation:

Freedom of the press is not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution but is implied under Article 19(1)(a), which guarantees the freedom of speech and expression.

Q.33 “Secularism” as a feature of the Constitution was added by:

- (a) **42nd Amendment**
- (b) 44th Amendment
- (c) 52nd Amendment
- (d) 73rd Amendment

Ans.—(a)

Explanation:

The term “Secular” was added to the Preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976, affirming India’s commitment to religious neutrality and equal respect to all religions.

Q.34 Which part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Part I
- (b) **Part III**
- (c) Part IV
- (d) Part II

Ans.—(b)

Explanation:

Fundamental Rights are enumerated from Article 12 to Article 35 in Part III of the Constitution.

Q.35 What is the minimum age to contest elections for the Lok Sabha?

- (a) **25 years**
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 18 years
- (d) 30 years

Ans.—(a)

Explanation:

As per Article 84(b) and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the minimum age to contest Lok Sabha elections is 25 years.

Q.36 What is the maximum number of members that the President can nominate to the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 10
- (b) **12**
- (c) 14
- (d) 15

Ans.—(b)

Explanation:

Article 80 allows the President to nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha, usually from fields like literature, science, art, and social service.

Q.37 Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with Amendment of the Constitution?

- (a) Article 368(2)
- (b) Article 370
- (c) **Article 368**
- (d) Article 356

Ans.—(c)

Explanation:

Article 368 provides the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution and distinguishes between simple, special, and ratified amendments.

Q.38 Right to Education is a Fundamental Right under which Article?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) **Article 21A**
- (c) Article 45
- (d) Article 19

Ans.—(b)

Explanation:

Article 21A was inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment in 2002 and mandates free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 years.

Q.39 Right to Life is protected under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) **Article 21**

- (c) Article 19
- (d) Article 32

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. It has been interpreted to include rights like privacy, clean environment, health, shelter, and livelihood.

Q.40 Which one of the following Articles is related to the abolition of Untouchability?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) **Article 17**
- (c) Article 19
- (d) Article 21

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Article 17 declares the abolition of untouchability and its practice in any form as a punishable offense. It is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution promoting social justice.

Q.41 Decision under 10th Schedule is taken by:

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) **Presiding officers of Houses**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

The authority to decide on matters of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law) rests with the Speaker or Chairman of the respective House, depending on whether the member belongs to Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

Q.42 Which of the following is not a federal feature of any Constitution?

- (a) Written Constitution
- (b) Double set of Government
- (c) Rigid Constitution
- (d) **Single Citizenship**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

Single citizenship is a unitary feature of the Indian Constitution. Unlike the USA where dual citizenship (national and state) exists, in India, citizens are recognized only as Indian citizens irrespective of the State they belong to.

Q.43 Parliament, in exercise of its power to amend under Article 368, may not amend:

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Fundamental Right
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) **Basic Structure**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

As held in the Kesavananda Bharati case, Parliament cannot alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution even while exercising its amending powers under Article 368.

Q.44 Which article starts with 'Subject to public order, morality & health'?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 28
- (d) **Article 25**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

Article 25 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees freedom of religion, begins with the phrase "Subject to public order, morality and health".

Q.45 The Supreme Court of India issued a number of directions for the prevention of women in various forms of prostitution and to rehabilitate their children through various welfare measures so as to provide them with dignity of person, means of livelihood and socio-economic development in the case of:

- (a) **Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 (SC) 3011**

(b) **Gaurav Jain v. Union of India, AIR 1997 (SC) 3021**

(c) *Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. Union of India* (1998) 1 SCC 14

(d) *Sheela Barse v. Union of India* (1986) 35 SCC 596

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

In *Gaurav Jain v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court emphasized on the need to rehabilitate children of sex workers through education and vocational training, ensuring dignity and socio-economic justice.

Q.46 Right to Free Legal Aid was recognized as a fundamental right under Art.21 of Indian Constitution in the case of:

(a) **Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar, AIR 1979 (SC) 1360**

(b) *MH Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1978 (SC) 1548

(c) *Madhu Mehta v. Union of India* (1989) 4 SCC 1548

(d) *Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar* (1983) 45 SCC 14

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

In the *Hussainara Khatoon* case, the Supreme Court held that free legal aid to poor and indigent persons is an essential ingredient of reasonable, fair and just procedure under Article 21.

Q.47 Joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament may be called by the:

(a) Speaker

(b) Chairman

(c) **President**

(d) Prime Minister

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Article 108 provides that a joint sitting of both Houses can be summoned by the

President to resolve deadlocks between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Q.48 Ex-officio chairman of the Council of State is?

(a) The President

(b) Speaker, Lok Sabha

(c) **Vice President**

(d) None of the above

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) as per Article 64 of the Constitution.

Q.49 Right to Property in India is:

(a) Fundamental right

(b) **Constitutional right**

(c) Statutory right

(d) Legal right

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Right to property was originally a fundamental right but was removed by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978 and is now a constitutional right under Article 300A.

Q.50 Restrictions may not be imposed on freedoms provided under Article 19(1) (a) on this ground:

(a) Defamation

(b) Public Order

(c) Sedition

(d) **Security of the State**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

Restrictions on Article 19(1)(a) can be imposed for public order, defamation, and sovereignty & integrity of India—not directly for “security of the State” which is a ground under Article 19(2) but in a different context.

Q.51 Right guaranteed to Citizen only under:

(a) Article 21

(b) Article 20

(c) Article 19(1)(a)

(d) Article 25

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are available only to citizens and not to foreigners or legal persons.

Q.52 President can be removed on the ground of:

(a) Proved misbehaviour

(b) Incapacity

(c) Violation of Constitution

(d) All of the above

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

The President of India can be impeached for violation of the Constitution, and this process may include charges of incapacity or proven misbehaviour as part of legislative discussion.

Q.53 The First Constitutional amendment was enacted in:

(a) 1950

(b) 1951

(c) 1967

(d) 1975

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

The First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951, introduced changes to the Fundamental Rights to curb misuse of freedom of speech and property rights.

Q.54 Doctrine of 'Pleasure' applies to:

(a) Legislative

(b) Civil Servants

(c) Judges

(d) Cabinet ministers

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

The doctrine of pleasure as per Article 310 states that civil servants of the Union or State hold office during the pleasure of the President or Governor, respectively.

Q.55 Article 361 provides:

(a) Authority to Union Government to dismiss the State Governments

(b) Authority to the State Governments to pass legislation

(c) **Protection and immunities to the President and Governors from being prosecuted in courts**

(d) None of the above

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Article 361 provides immunity to the President and Governors from court proceedings during their term of office.

Q.56 Supreme Court decided in S. R. Bommai v. Union of India:

(a) **Relating to the President Rule in State**

(b) Relating to the illegal detention

(c) Relating to the right to clean environment

(d) None of the above

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

In S. R. Bommai case, the Supreme Court laid down strict guidelines for imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 and emphasized judicial review of such actions.

Q.57 Supreme Court has decided in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala that:

(a) Parliament can amend any provision of the Constitution

(b) Parliament cannot amend any provision of the Constitution

(c) **Parliament can amend any provision of the Constitution but not to alter the basic structure and basic feature of the Constitution**

(d) None of the above

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Kesavananda Bharati case is a landmark case where the Supreme Court introduced

the doctrine of 'Basic Structure', limiting the amending power of Parliament.

Q.58 Which is not the Private Right?

- (a) Rights of property
- (b) Right of freedom**
- (c) Rights to Education
- (d) All of the above

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Right of freedom is a public right under Fundamental Rights whereas private rights are more personal and related to property or contract enforcement.

Q.59 Separation of Judiciary from Executive is guaranteed in Constitution under Article:

- (a) 19
- (b) 21
- (c) 48A
- (d) 50**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

Article 50 of the Directive Principles mandates the State to take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in public services of the State.

Q.60 Article 213 empowers the Governor to promulgate ordinances:

- (a) When the State legislature is not in session**
- (b) During the course of legislature session
- (c) On the recommendation of the State cabinet
- (d) With the permission of the Union Government

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 213 empowers the Governor to issue ordinances when the State legislative assembly is not in session, provided immediate action is required.

Q.61 Financial Relations between the State and Centre are defined in Constitution:

- (a) Between Articles 245-255
- (b) Between Articles 256 -263
- (c) Between Articles 264 to 293**
- (d) None of the above

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Articles 264 to 293 in Part XII of the Indian Constitution deal with the distribution of financial powers between the Union and States, covering taxes, grants, and borrowing.

Q.62 'Rule of Law' is defined by:

- (a) Jeremy Bentham
- (b) Sir John Salmond
- (c) A V Dicey**
- (d) Prof. Aristotle

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

A.V. Dicey popularized the concept of the Rule of Law, which implies equality before law, supremacy of law, and predominance of legal spirit.

Q.63 Control over subordinate courts shall be vested in the:

- (a) High Court**
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Chief Minister
- (d) Governor

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

According to Article 235 of the Constitution, the High Court has control over subordinate courts in matters of posting, promotion, and disciplinary actions.

Q.64 Right to personal liberty includes:

- (a) Right against custodial violence
- (b) Right of under trials to separate them from conviction
- (c) Right against public hanging
- (d) All of the above**

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

The right to personal liberty under Article 21 includes protection against custodial violence, separation of undertrials, and prohibition of inhuman punishments like public hanging.

Q.65 The Supreme Commander of the Defence Force of India is:

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) The Defence Minister
- (d) Chief Marshal

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

As per Article 53, the President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces.

Q.66 Retirement age of Supreme Court Judges is:

- (a) 62 years
- (b) 60 years
- (c) 58 years
- (d) 65 years

Explanation:

Article 124 of the Constitution prescribes the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges as 65 years.

Q.67 The provision of establishing Public Service Commission is made under:

- (a) Article 310
- (b) Article 315
- (c) Article 320
- (d) Article 325

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Article 315 provides for the establishment of Public Service Commissions for the Union and States.

Q.68 Which one is not a fundamental right?

- (a) Right to Freedom of Assembly
- (b) Right to Property

- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Right to Property was a fundamental right under Article 31 but was removed by the 44th Amendment in 1978 and is now a legal right under Article 300A.

Q.69 In Maneka Gandhi case, it was observed that:

- (a) Confiscation of passport was correct
- (b) Right to go abroad is not within the meaning of Article 21
- (c) Right to go abroad is within the ambit of Article 19(1)(a) but the confiscation of passport is not in accordance to the law
- (d) None of the above

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

The Supreme Court in this case broadened the interpretation of Article 21 and held that any procedure must be fair, just, and reasonable.

Q.70 Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the right of free movement:

- (a) In the interest of general public
- (b) In the interest of political leaders
- (c) In the interest of women's safety
- (d) All of the above

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 19(5) allows reasonable restrictions on the freedom of movement in the interest of the general public.

Q.71 Which of the following can claim Article 19 of Constitution?

- (a) A company
- (b) A corporation
- (c) Only citizens

- (d) Citizens and aliens

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are available only to citizens of India and not to foreigners or artificial persons like companies.

Q.72 Clause (3) of Article 20(i) of the Indian Constitution says that no accused person shall be compelled to be:

- (a) An accused
- (b) A witness
- (c) A witness against himself
- (d) Hostile witness

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

This is protection against self-incrimination, a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 20(3).

Q.73 Indra Sawhney v. Union of India is popularly known as:

- (a) Judges Transfer case
- (b) Illegal Detention case
- (c) Mandal Commission case
- (d) Constitutional case

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

This landmark case upheld the reservation policy based on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission and introduced the concept of the creamy layer.

Q.74 Supreme Court in S P Gupta v. Union of India, AIR 1982 (SC) 149 decided on:

- (a) Free legal aid
- (b) Bonded labourers
- (c) Judges transfer
- (d) Illegal detention

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Also known as the Judges' Transfer case, it dealt with the independence of judiciary and appointment of judges.

Q.75 When a bill is passed by the Parliament and the President, what is the status of the same?

- (a) Bill approved
- (b) Law
- (c) Bill exercised for administration
- (d) Government procedures

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

After Presidential assent under Article 111, a bill becomes law.

Q.76 Minto-Morley reform is associated with which Act?

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1912
- (b) Indian Council Act, 1856
- (c) Indian Council Act, 1908
- (d) Indian Council Act, 1909

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

The Indian Councils Act, 1909, also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms, introduced separate electorates for Muslims.

Q.77 In the Government of India Act, 1935, which subjects are included in the concurrent list?

- (a) Marriage
- (b) Divorce & Arbitration
- (c) Criminal Law & Procedure
- (d) All of the above

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

The Act introduced the concept of Federalism and included subjects like marriage, divorce, and criminal law in the Concurrent List.

Q.78 Under which Supreme Court judgement, action of the President to summon, prorogue and dissolve either of the houses of the Parliament, shall be unconstitutional if acted without advice of Council of Ministers?

- (a) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain, AIR 1975 (SC) 2299

- (b) *Anandan v. Chief Secretary*, AIR 1966 (SC) 657
- (c) *Rao v. Indira Gandhi*, AIR 1971 (SC) 1002
- (d) None of the above

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

In this judgment, the Supreme Court upheld that the President must act on the advice of the Council of Ministers under Article 74.

Q.79 What is the special constitutional position of Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) It is above Indian Constitution
- (b) Indian laws are not applicable
- (c) **It has its own constitution**
- (d) It is not the integral parts of Indian Union

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Before abrogation of Article 370 in 2019, J&K had a special status with its own Constitution.

Q. 80 Recently, in which case the Kerala High Court held that a University Grant Commission criterion which allowed certain relaxation in marks to reserved categories as violation of Article 16(1) of the Constitution?

- (a) ***Nair Service Society v. UGC*; WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016**
- (b) *CBSE v. UGC*; WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016
- (c) *UGC v. State of Kerala*; WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016
- (d) *UGC v. Secretary of State*; WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

In this case, the Kerala HC ruled that relaxation in marks to reserved category candidates violated the equality clause under Article 16(1).

Q.81 The Right of Equality before the law under Article 14 is subject to the restriction of:

- (a) Public order and morality
- (b) **Reasonable classification**
- (c) Reasonable restriction
- (d) Reasonable situations

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Article 14 allows classification provided it is reasonable and has a rational nexus with the objective sought.

Q.82 The provision relating to Abolition of Untouchability is given in:

- (a) Article 23
- (b) Article 24
- (c) **Article 17**
- (d) Article 15

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Article 17 abolishes untouchability and makes its practice in any form an offence.

Q.83 The theoretical powers to amend the Constitution have been given to the Members of Parliament and State legislatures by:

- (a) Article 358
- (b) **Article 368**
- (c) Article 378
- (d) No such powers

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

Article 368 lays down the procedure for amending the Constitution, allowing Parliament to initiate and pass constitutional amendments.

Q.84 Directive Principles are:

- (a) Justifiable as fundamental rights
- (b) Justifiable but not as fundamental rights
- (c) **Decorative portions of Indian Constitution**

- (d) Not justifiable yet fundamental in the governance of the country

Ans.—(d)

Explanation:

DPSPs are non-justiciable but are fundamental in governance and guiding State policies.

Q.85 Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Council of Ministers

Ans.—(a)

Explanation:

The President dissolves Lok Sabha under Article 85(2)(b), usually on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Q. 86 An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by introduction of Bill for such purpose in:

- (a) Council of States
- (b) House of People
- (c) Either in Council of States or House of People
- (d) None of the above

Ans.—(c)

Explanation:

As per Article 368, constitutional amendment bills can be introduced in either House of Parliament.

Q.87 Which of the following is true in respect of a government contract which does not confirm to provisions of Article 299 of the Constitution?

- (a) They are not enforceable in court against the parties
- (b) They can be rectified by the Government
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans.—(a)

Explanation:

Article 299 mandates that government contracts must be made in the name of the President or Governor; otherwise, they are not enforceable.

Q.88 Which of the following are included in the concept of 'State' under Article 12?

- (a) Railway Board and Electricity Board
- (b) Judiciary
- (c) University
- (d) All of the above

Ans.—(d)

Explanation:

Article 12 includes Government, Parliament, State Legislatures, and other authorities under the control of the Government of India.

Q.89 The word 'procedure established by law' in Article 21 means:

- (a) That due process of law must be followed
- (b) A procedure laid down or enacted by a competent authority
- (c) The same thing as due process of law
- (d) A law which is reasonable, just and fair

Ans.—(b)

Explanation:

Initially interpreted narrowly, now includes fair and just procedure due to Maneka Gandhi judgment.

Q.90 The entry on forests and protection of wild animals and birds was moved from to the by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India.

- (a) Centre List to State List
- (b) Centre List to Concurrent List
- (c) State List to Concurrent List
- (d) State List to Union List

Ans.—(c)

Explanation:

The 42nd Amendment moved forests and protection of wildlife from the State List to the Concurrent List to ensure uniformity in environmental laws.

Q.91 Entry No.22 of the Concurrent List deals with:

- (a) Social security and insurance, employment and unemployment
- (b) Industrial disputes concerning Union employees
- (c) **Trade unions and industrial and labour disputes**
- (d) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields

Ans.—(c)

Explanation:

Entry 22 of the Concurrent List (List III) specifically addresses "Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes," enabling both the Centre and States to legislate on these matters.

Q.92 Which Article under the Constitution of India talks about the participation of workers in the management of industries?

- (a) 43
- (b) **43A**
- (c) 43B
- (d) 42

Ans.—(b)

Explanation:

Article 43A, inserted by the 42nd Amendment, directs the State to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organizations.

Q.93 Selvi's daughter Kavita had married Shivakumar of a different caste against the wishes of her family. Shivakumar was brutally killed in 2004, and Selvi and two others became the suspects. Since the prosecution's case depended

entirely on circumstantial evidence, it sought the Court's permission to conduct polygraphy and brain-mapping tests on the three persons. The Court granted permission and the tests were conducted. When the results of the polygraphy test indicated signs of deception, the prosecution sought the Court's permission to perform Narco Analysis on the three persons. The Magistrate directed the three to undergo Narco Analysis. All of them challenged this decision in the Karnataka High Court, but failed to get relief. They then went in appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court held:

- (a) **Compulsory Brain-mapping and Polygraph tests and Narco Analysis were in violation of Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution**
- (b) Compulsory Brain-mapping and Polygraph tests and Narco Analysis were valid under Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution
- (c) Compulsory Brain-mapping and Polygraph tests and Narco Analysis were in violation of Articles 20(1) and 21 of the Constitution
- (d) Compulsory Brain-mapping and Polygraph tests and Narco Analysis were in violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution

Ans.—(a)

Explanation:

In *Selvi & Ors. v. State of Karnataka* (2010), the Supreme Court held that involuntary administration of polygraph, narco-analysis, and brain-mapping violates Article 20(3) (right against self-incrimination) and Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty).

Q. 94 According to Article 71, disputes arising in connection with the elections of a President or Vice-President are to be enquired into and decided by:

- (a) **The Supreme Court**

- (b) High Court
- (c) Both by High Court and Supreme Court
- (d) Tribunal established for that purpose

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Article 71 of the Constitution provides exclusive jurisdiction to the Supreme Court to adjudicate disputes related to the election of the President and Vice-President.

Q.95 Article 48A and Article 51A(g) were inserted in the Constitution by:

- (a) The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1978
- (b) The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976
- (c) The Constitution (43rd Amendment) Act, 1978
- (d) The Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978

Ans. — (b)

Explanation:

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 inserted Article 48A (Protection and improvement of environment) and Article 51A(g) (Fundamental duty to protect environment).

Q.96 "If by imposing solitary confinement there is total deprivation of camaraderie (friendship) amongst co-prisoners coming and taking and being talked to, it would offend Article 21 of the Constitution. The liberty to move, mix, mingle, talk, Share Company with co-prisoners if substantially curtailed would be violative of Article 21." - This was held in the case of:

- (a) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration, AIR 1978 (SC) 1675
- (b) Kishor Singh v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1981 (SC) 625
- (c) D K Basu v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1997 (SC) 610

- (d) Parmanand Katara v. Union of India, AIR 1989 (SC) 2039

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

In *Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration*, the Supreme Court ruled that prolonged solitary confinement of prisoners offends Article 21, which guarantees right to life and personal liberty.

Q.97 "Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be 'cribbed, cabined and confined' within traditional and doctrinaire limits. From a positivistic point of view, equality is antithetic to arbitrariness. In fact equality and arbitrariness are sworn enemies." - this was stated in the case of:

- (a) *Jespar I Slang v. State of Meghalaya*, AIR 2004 (SC) 3533
- (b) *Vajravelu Mudaliar v. Special Dty. Collector*, AIR 1965 (SC) 1017
- (c) **E P Royappa v. State of T.N.**, AIR 1974 (SC) 555
- (d) *Punjab Communications Ltd. v. Union of India*, 1999 (4) SCC 727

Ans. — (c)

Explanation

The quote originates from the landmark case of *E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu*, where the Supreme Court broadened the scope of equality under Article 14 by linking it to arbitrariness.

Q.98 Right to freedom to acquire, hold and dispose-off property is abolished by:

- (a) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- (b) 43rd Amendment Act, 1976
- (c) 50th Amendment Act, 1984
- (d) 1st Amendment Act, 1951

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental

Rights and made it a constitutional/legal right under Article 300A.

Q.99 Which one of the following is covered under the definition of State?

- (a) The Indian Statistical Institute
- (b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- (c) Sainik School Society
- (d) NCERT

Ans. — (d)

Explanation:

In the case of NCERT, the courts held that it is an instrumentality of the State under Article 12 due to its administrative and financial control by the government.

Q.100 The question whether the Fundamental Rights can be amended under Art.368 came for consideration first time in:

- (a) *Shankari Prasad v. Union of India*
- (b) *Kesavananda Bharati v. Union of India*
- (c) *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*
- (d) None of the above

Ans. — (a)

Explanation:

Shankari Prasad v. Union of India (1951) was the first case to examine whether Parliament could amend Fundamental Rights using Article 368.

Q.101 The Supreme Court of India has laid down guidelines against Sexual Harassment of Working Women at Workplace in the case of:

- (a) *Nandini Sundar v. State of Chhattisgarh*
- (b) *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India*
- (c) *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan*
- (d) *Pramati Educational Society v. Union of India*

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

In *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan* (1997), the Supreme Court issued landmark guidelines to prevent sexual harassment at the workplace, forming the basis for later legislation.

Q.102 Right to Education under Article 21A is enforceable against:

- (a) Private unaided minority institutions
- (b) Private unaided non-minority institutions
- (c) **All schools except private unaided minority institutions**
- (d) Only Government schools

Ans. — (c)

Explanation:

Article 21A, inserted by the 86th Amendment, provides free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14. It is not enforceable against unaided minority institutions due to Article 30(1).

Q.103 "Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in the Court of Law" - was held in the case of:

- (a) *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan*, AIR 1951 (SC) 226
- (b) *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*
- (c) *Minerva Mills v. Union of India*
- (d) *M. C. Mehta v. Union of India*

Ans. — (a)

Explanation

In *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan*, the Supreme Court held that Directive Principles cannot override Fundamental Rights and are not enforceable by courts.

Q.104 In which case did the Supreme Court lay down the test to determine whether a body is a 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution?

- (a) *Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib*
- (b) *R. D. Shetty v. International Airport Authority*

- (c) Pradeep Kumar Biswas *v.* Indian Institute of Chemical Biology

(d) All of the above

Ans.—(d)

Explanation

All three cases contributed to the development of the “instrumentality or agency of the State” doctrine used to determine if a body is a ‘State’ under Article 12.

Q.105 In which of the following cases was Article 21 of the Constitution of India interpreted to include Right to Clean Environment?

- (a) Bandhua Mukti Morcha *v.* Union of India
 (b) Subhash Kumar *v.* State of Bihar
 (c) Olga Tellis *v.* Bombay Municipal Corporation
 (d) Rudal Shah *v.* State of Bihar

Ans.—(b)

Explanation

In Subhash Kumar *v.* State of Bihar, the Supreme Court held that the right to life under Article 21 includes the right to pollution-free air and water.

Q.106 In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that preamble is a part of the Constitution?

- (a) In Re Berubari Union
 (b) Kesavananda Bharati *v.* State of Kerala
 (c) Golak Nath *v.* State of Punjab
 (d) Sajjan Singh *v.* State of Rajasthan

Ans.—(b)

Explanation

In Kesavananda Bharati *v.* State of Kerala (1973), the Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble is part of the Constitution and can be used to interpret ambiguous areas.

Q.107 Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Article 15 – Right to Freedom

(b) Article 14 – Right to Equality

(c) Article 20 – Right to Education

(d) Article 19 – Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

Ans.—(b)

Explanation

Article 14 guarantees Equality before law and Equal protection of laws. The other pairings are incorrect.

Q.108 Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India provides protection against:

- (a) Arbitrary arrest
 (b) Double jeopardy
 (c) Preventive detention
 (d) Self-incrimination

Ans.—(b)

Explanation

Article 20(2) embodies the doctrine of “Double Jeopardy,” which prevents a person from being prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offence.

Q.109 What does the term ‘State’ under Article 12 of the Constitution include?

- (a) Government and Parliament of India only
 (b) Government and Legislature of States only
 (c) Government and Parliament of India, Government and Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India
 (d) Local authorities only

Ans.—(c)

Explanation

Article 12 provides a comprehensive definition of ‘State,’ including all organs of the government and institutions under its control.

Q.110 Which Article of the Constitution was interpreted by the Supreme Court in Olga Tellis *v.* Bombay Municipal

Corporation as conferring the right to livelihood?

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21**
- (c) Article 23
- (d) Article 41

Ans. — (b)

Explanation

In *Olga Tellis v. BMC*, the Court held that the right to livelihood is part of the right to life under Article 21.

Q.111 The concept of 'Basic Structure of the Constitution' was laid down in:

- (a) *A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras*
- (b) *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala***
- (c) *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*
- (d) *Shankari Prasad v. Union of India*

Ans. — (b)

Explanation

The doctrine of Basic Structure was evolved in the *Kesavananda Bharati* case to ensure that certain fundamental features of the Constitution cannot be amended.

Q.112 Under Article 226, a High Court has the power to issue directions, orders or writs for the enforcement of:

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Legal Rights
- (c) Both Fundamental Rights and Legal Rights**
- (d) Directive Principles

Ans. — (c)

Explanation

High Courts under Article 226 have wider writ jurisdiction than the Supreme Court as they can enforce both Fundamental and legal rights.

Q.113 In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that a law declared by it is binding on all courts within the territory of India under Article 141 of the Constitution?

- (a) *Dhananjay Sharma v. State of Haryana*, AIR 1995 (SC) 1795**
- (b) *Union of India v. Azadi Bachao Andolan*
- (c) *State of Punjab v. Devans Modern Breweries*
- (d) None of the above

Ans. — (a)

Explanation

In *Dhananjay Sharma*, the Supreme Court reinforced that its decisions are binding on all courts under Article 141.

Q.114 Under Article 32, the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is itself a:

- (a) Legal right
- (b) Fundamental Right**
- (c) Constitutional obligation
- (d) Directive Principle

Ans. — (b)

Explanation

Article 32 guarantees the right to constitutional remedies and is considered the "heart and soul" of the Constitution by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Q.115 The Right to Privacy has been declared as a Fundamental Right under Article 21 in the case of:

- (a) *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*
- (b) *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India***
- (c) *R. Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu*
- (d) *State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh*

Ans. — (b)

Explanation

In 2017, the Supreme Court in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India* declared privacy to be a fundamental right under Article 21.

Q.116 Which of the following Directive Principles was inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act?

- (a) To secure opportunities for healthy development of children**