

## **Constitutional Law MCQs (AIBE)**

**1. 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

**2. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha –**

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

**3. Which of the following are included in the concept of “State” under Article 12 of the Constitution of India –**

- (a) Railway board and Electricity board
- (b) Judiciary
- (c) University
- (d) All of the Above

**4. 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 (a) or (c)
- (d) None of the above

**5. 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

- 6. Which Writ is issued by the Court to quash the wrongful order of a lower Court—**
- (a) Mandamus
  - (b) Quo Warranto
  - (c) Prohibition
  - (d) Certiorari
- 7. The Right of Equality before the Law, under Article 14 is subjected to the restriction of—**
- (a) Public Order & Morality
  - (b) Reasonable Classification
  - (c) Reasonable Restrictions
  - (d) Reasonable Situations
- 8. The Provision relating to Abolition of Untouchability is given in —**
- (a) Article 23
  - (b) Article 24
  - (c) Article 17
  - (d) Article 15
- 9. Right to Personal Liberty includes —**
- (a) Right against custodial violence
  - (b) Right of under trials to separate them from the convicted
  - (c) Right against public hanging
  - (d) All of the above
- 10. The Provision of establishing Public Service Commission is made under —**
- (a) Article 310
  - (b) Article 315
  - (c) Article 320
  - (d) Article 325
- 11. 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

**12. 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

**13. Which of the following can claim Article 19 of the Constitution –**

- (a) A Company
- (b) A Corporation
- (c) Only citizens
- (d) Citizens and Aliens

**14. Clause (3) of the 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

**15. 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 confiscation of passport is not in accordance to the Law
- (d) None of the above

**16. The First Constitutional Amendment was enacted in –**

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1967
- (d) 1975

**17. A land mark Habeas Corpus Petition was filed during the emergency, that is –**

- (a) Keshavanand Bharati Vs State of Kerala
- (b) Golaknath Vs State of Punjab
- (c) MC Mehta Vs Union of India

(d) ADM Jabalpur Vs Shivkant Shukla

**18. Article 361 provides –**

- (a) Authority to Union Govt. to dismiss the State Govt.
- (b) Authority to the State Govts. To pass the legislations
- (c) Protection and immunity to the President and Governors from being prosecuted in Courts
- (d) None of the above.

**19. Supreme Court has decided in Keshavanand Bharati Vs State of Kerala, that –**

- (a) Parliament can amend any provision of the Constitution
- (b) Parliament can not 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

**20. Separation of Judiciary from Executive is guaranteed in Constitution under the Article –**

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

**21. 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 Govt.

**22. A Public Interest Litigation can be filed under –**

- (a) Article 226 & Article 32 of the Constitution
- (b) U/S 133 of the Cr.P.C.
- (c) (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

**23. Supreme Court in a PIL known as Kamal Nath Case Evolved –**

- (a) Basic Feature and Basic Structure Doctrine
- (b) Public Trust Doctrine
- (c) Separation of Power Doctrine
- (d) Public Interest Doctrine

**24. In which case it was decided by the Supreme Court that: “Preamble is the Basic Feature of the Constitution” –**

- (a) Golaknath Case
- (b) Maneka Gandhi Case
- (c) Swarn Singh Case
- (d) Keshavananda Bharati Case

**25. In Which Case the Supreme Court held that Preamble is not part of the Constitution –**

- (a) A.K. Gopalan Case
- (b) Berubari Case
- (c) Minerva Mills Case
- (d) A.K. Antony Case

**26. Sovereignty under Constitution belongs to –**

- (a) The President
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The People
- (d) The executives, judiciary, legislature

**27. The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on –**

- (a) 25 August 1949
- (b) 26 November 1949
- (c) 26 January 1950
- (d) 15 August 1947

**28. In the preamble of the Constitution equality of status and opportunity refers to –**

- (a) Public Services and Public Matters only
- (b) Social, Political and Economic Affairs only
- (c) Social and Economic Affairs only
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**29. The solemn resolution in the preamble of the constitution is made in the name of --**

- (a) People of India
- (b) Constituent Assembly of free India
- (c) Constitution of India
- (d) Indian Independence Act ,1947

**30. The term ‘Other Authorities’ as given under Article 12 includes --**

- (a) Such bodies as are functioning as agents of the Executive Govt. only
- (b) All authorities are created by the Constitution or Statute and persons on whom powers are conferred by law
- (c) None of the above
- (d) All of the above

**31. Against which of the following, Writs can not be issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights –**

- (a) High Court
- (b) Income Tax Tribunal
- (c) Delhi Municipal Corporation
- (d) Port Trust

**32. In light of definition of ‘State’ which of the following are not ‘State’ –**

- (a) Indian Statistical Institute
- (b) Institute of Constitution & Parliamentary Affairs
- (c) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research
- (d) None of the above

**33. For the purpose of Fundamental Rights an authority must come within definition of ‘State’, Which of the following is not ‘State’ –**

- (a) ONGC
- (b) Industrial and Finance Corporation

- (c) NCERT
- (d) Kerala Legislative Assembly

**34. 'Right to Life' does not include 'Right to Die'. It has been held in the Case of –**

- (a) R. Rathinam Vs Union of India
- (b) State Vs Sanjay Kumar Bhatia
- (c) Chenna Jagadeshwar Vs State of Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Smt. Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab (**Correct Ans**)

**35. In which land mark judgement has the 'Right to Privacy' been declared as Fundamental Right –**

- (a) Kharak Singh Vs State of UP
- (b) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) Vs UOI (**Correct Ans.**)
- (c) M.P. Sharma Vs Satish Chandra, District Magistrate, Delhi
- (d) Swaraj Abhiyan Vs UOI

**36. In which one of the following Cases it was held that a law made under Art. 368 would be subject to Art. 13(2) like any other law –**

- (a) Shankari Prasad Vs UOI
- (b) Sajjan Singh Vs State of Rajasthan
- (c) Golak Nath Vs State of Punjab (**Correct Ans**)
- (d) Minerva Mills Ltd. Vs UOI

**37. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India –**

- (a) Chief of the Army
- (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Chief of the Air Force

**38. Article 23 & 24 of the Constitution of India talk about which Fundamental Right --**

- (a) Right to Freedom
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right against Exploitation
- (d) Cultural and Educational Rights

**39. Which is a Fundamental Duty as Provided in Article 51-A of the Constitution –**

- (a) To develop Scientific Temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform
- (b) To provide opportunities for education for parents
- (c) To renounce corruption
- (d) To take care of old and infirm parents

**40. Which Article of the Constitution of India Says that law declared by Supreme Court shall be binding on All Courts within the territory of India --**

- (a) Article 141
- (b) Article 139-A
- (c) Article 140
- (d) Article 142

**41. In which provision of Constitution of India Right to Free Education of Children of the age of up to 14 years is stated –**

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 21-A
- (d) Article 20

**42. Under Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court may make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court with the approval of –**

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President
- (c) Government of India
- (d) None of the above

**43. In which one of the following Cases the Supreme Court has held Article 15(5) as Constitutional --**

- (a) Indra Sawhney Vs UOI
- (b) Ashok Kumar Tripathi Vs UOI (Correct Ans)
- (c) State of Madras Vs Champakam Dorairajan
- (d) T.M.A. Pai Foundations Vs State of Karnataka

**44. Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution dealing with 'Fundamental Duties' was added in the Constitution by –**

- (a) 24<sup>th</sup> Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1971
- (b) 25<sup>th</sup> Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1971

(c) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1976

(d) 44<sup>th</sup> Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1978

**45. 'Right to Work' in the Constitution can be traced in –**

(a) Fundamental Rights

(b) Directive Principles of State Policy

(c) Preamble of the Constitution

(d) None of the above

**46. In which list of the Constitution, the subject 'Pilgrimages Places outside India' enumerated –**

(a) Union List

(b) State List

(c) Concurrent List

(d) None of the above

**47. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides that Directive Principles shall not be enforceable by any Court –**

(a) Article 32

(b) Article 36

(c) Article 37

(d) Article 38

**48. Which Article of the Indian Constitution gives the Supreme Court power to review its judgement --**

(a) Article 137

(b) Article 134

(c) Article 129

(d) Article 141

**49. Article 315 of the Constitution of India talks about –**

(a) Public Service Commissions for the Union and States

(b) Relation b/w Union and States

(c) Panchayat

(d) Right to property

**50. Discrimination by Law in the marriageable age of a boy (21 yrs.) and a girl (18 yrs.)**

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- (a) Offends Article 14
- (b) Does not offend Article 14
- (c) Is against Rule of Law
- (d) Violates Human Rights

**51. As per Article 53 of the Constitution of India, the executive power of the Union vested in –**

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) President
- (c) Chief Minister of Delhi
- (d) Chief Justice of Supreme Court

**52. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court with 9 members Constitutional Bench Has Declared that, Right to Privacy is now a Fundamental Right –**

- (a) Justice K S Puttaswamy (Retd.) and another Vs UOI
- (b) ADM Jabalpur Vs Shivakant Shukla
- (c) AK Roy Vs Union of India
- (d) Minerva Mills Vs Union of India

**53. In which Article of the Constitution of India Right to free legal aid is stated --**

- (a) Article 39
- (b) Article 51-A
- (c) Article 39-A
- (d) None of the above

**54. Which of the following amendments of the Constitution is related with GST --**

- (a) 97<sup>th</sup>
- (b) 98<sup>th</sup>
- (c) 100<sup>th</sup>
- (d) 101<sup>st</sup>

**55. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution deals with the Ordinance making power of the President –**

- (a) Article 123
- (b) Article 124
- (c) Article 125

(d) Article 126

**56. In which of the following cases it was held that 'Right to Shelter is a Fundamental Right' --**

(a) State of Punjab Vs Rajaram ,1981

(b) Prabhakaran Nair Vs State of Tamil Nadu ,1987 (**Correct Ans**)

(c) Sukhdev Vs Bhagatram ,1975

(d) Umesh Chandra Vs V.N. Singh ,1968

**57. Which of the following Articles will be automatically suspended on the 'Proclamation of Emergency'—**

(a) Article 19

(b) Article 32

(c) Article 21

(d) All of these

**58. Clause (5) in the Article 15 of the Constitution was added by --**

(a) 91<sup>st</sup> Amendment

(b) 92<sup>nd</sup> Amendment

(c) 93<sup>rd</sup> Amendment

(d) 94<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**59. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court has developed the 'Curative Petition' –**

(a) Article 136

(b) Article 142

(c) Article 141

(d) Article 143

**60. By 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, the Preamble of Indian Constitution has been amended at –**

(a) One place

(b) Two places

(c) Three places

(d) None of the above

**61. Which of the following Doctrines is not related to Article 13 of the Constitution –**

(a) Doctrine of Eclipse

- (b) Doctrine of Waiver (**Correct Ans**)
- (c) Doctrine of Severability
- (d) None of the above

**62. Which of the following is not 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution –**

- (a) Gauhati University Student Union
- (b) C.S.I.R.
- (c) Municipal Corporation, Bhubaneswar
- (d) Union Public Service Commission

**63. Which Article is related to doctrine of Self Incrimination –**

- (a) Article 20(1)
- (b) Article 22
- (c) Article 20(3)
- (d) Article 20(2)

**64. The Constitution (97<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act, 2011 inserted under Article 19(1)(C) –**

- (a) Associations
- (b) Unions
- (c) Co-Operative Societies
- (d) None of the above

**65. Provision of imposing the President's Rule in Case of failure of Constitutional Machinery in the States is provided under –**

- (a) Article 353
- (b) Article 352
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 356

**66. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution provides protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc. –**

- (a) Article 18(2)
- (b) Article 18(1)
- (c) Article 19
- (d) Article 20

**67. In Which of the following Articles is the procedure of impeachment of the President mentioned –**

- (a) Article 61
- (b) Article 60
- (c) Article 59
- (d) Article 58

**68. Which part of the Indian Constitution is associated with Citizenship –**

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

**69. Rights under Article 19 are –**

- (a) Available to all persons in India
- (b) Available only to Citizens of India
- (c) Are Available to persons of foreign origin
- (d) Both [B] and [C]

**70. The Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court of India to adjudicate the disputes between Centre and State through –**

- (a) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (b) Original Jurisdiction
- (c) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (d) Writ Jurisdiction

**71. Which of the following Writs literally means ‘We Command’ –**

- (a) Habeas Corpus
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Quo Warranto
- (d) Certiorari

**72. Legislature of Union which is called ‘Parliament’ consists of –**

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

**73. Right to Know flows from one of these Articles of the Constitution --**

- (a) Article 15
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 20
- (d) Article 23

**74. Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse through the territory of India – is mentioned under --**

- (a) Article 19(1)(g)
- (b) Article 300A
- (c) Article 301
- (d) Article 299

**75. New States are Created under –**

- (a) Art. 3 of the Indian Constitution
- (b) Art. 4 of the Indian Constitution
- (c) Art. 4 of the Indian Constitution
- (d) Art. 370 of the Indian Constitution

**76. Under Article 1 of the Indian Constitution India that is Bharat shall be –**

- (a) Federation of States
- (b) Union of States
- (c) Democratic Republic
- (d) Quasi Federal

**77. A minister ceases to hold office if he does not become a member of the legislature within six months – is mentioned under –**

- (a) Article 164(4)
- (b) Article 164(1)
- (c) Article 164(2)
- (d) Article 164(3)

**78. Equal Pay for Equal Work for both men and women is proclaimed under \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution –**

- (a) Art. 39(a)
- (b) Art. 39(b)
- (c) Art. 39(d)
- (d) Art. 39(c)

**79. 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

**80. According to Art.71 disputes arising in connection with the elections of a President or Vice-President are to be inquired into or decided by –**

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

**81. Article 48-A & Article 51-A(g) were inserted in the Constitution by –**

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

**82. The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws – mentioned under –**

- (a) Art. 352
- (b) Art.256
- (c) Art. 254
- (d) Art. 301

**83. Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is dealt under –**

- (a) Art. 226
- (b) Art. 130
- (c) Art. 131
- (d) Art. 124

**84. Laws declared by Supreme Court shall be binding on all Courts – mentioned under:**

- (a) Art. 142
- (b) Art. 143
- (c) Art. 136

(d) Art. 141

**85. If a Quasi-Judicial Authority violates the Principle of Natural Justice, the appropriate Writ would be –**

- (a) Mandamus
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Quo Warranto
- (d) Certiorari

**86. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India –**

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

**87. Which of the following fundamental rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as ‘The Heart and Soul of the Constitution’ –**

- (a) Rights to Equality
- (b) Rights to Freedom of Religion
- (c) Rights to Constitutional Remedies
- (d) All of the Above

**88. Which of the following Writs is a bulwark of personal freedom –**

- (a) Quo Warranto
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Habeas Corpus
- (d) Certiorari

**89. What is the period of appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India –**

- (a) 6 Years
- (b) Up to 65 Years of Age
- (c) 6 Years or 65 Years of Age whichever is earlier
- (d) Up to 62 Years of Age

**90. PIL is criticized on the ground of –**

- (a) Private motive
- (b) Political ends

(c) Tremendous increase in the litigation

(d) All of the above

**91. When can the Supreme Court refuse to grant remedy under Article 32 –**

(a) Delay

(b) Malicious petition

(c) Infructuous Petition

(d) All of the above

**92. Filing with the Court, to object owns or another's imprisonment is called –**

(a) Writ of Quo Warranto

(b) Habeas Corpus

(c) Writ of Prohibition

(d) None of the above

**93. Which Article is for 'Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases' –**

(a) Article 24

(b) Article 23

(c) Article 22

(d) Article 21

**94. Article 44 is related to –**

(a) Uniform Civil Code for Citizens

(b) The Duty of the State to raise the level of Nutrition

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

**95. In which constitutional amendment Sikkim was made full-fledged State of Union of India –**

(a) 21<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment

(b) 36<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975

(c) 31<sup>st</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1973

(d) None of the above

**96. The Constitution is the Supreme Law of the land, it is protected by –**

(1) The Supreme Court

(2) Parliament

(3) The Constituent Assembly

(4) President

**97. Which of the following is not a Constitutional Body –**

(a) Election Commission

(b) Planning Commission

(c) National Advisory Council

(d) Inter-State Council

**98. The Indian Constitution is regarded as –**

(a) Federal

(b) Unitary

(c) Federal in form and Unitary in Spirit

(d) None of the Above

**99. The part of the Constitution that reflects the mind and ideals of the framers is –**

(a) Directive Principles

(b) Fundamental Rights

(c) Preamble

(d) Citizenship

**100. The Indian Constitution has borrowed the idea of Preamble from the –**

(a) Italian Constitution

(b) Canadian Constitution

(c) French Constitution

(d) Constitution of USA