



**LEGAL VIDHYA PRESENTS:
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
QUESTIONS IN PREVIOUS AIBE
EXAM**



LEGAL VIDHIYA.

AIBE XVIII

1. The concept of freedom of trade and commerce mentioned in the Indian Constitution is motivated from the experience of the following country?

- A. America
- B. Australia**
- C. Ireland
- D. United Kingdom

2. Which of the following writ is issued to enforce the performance of public duties by the authority?

- A. Mandamus**
- B. Quo warranto
- C. Certiorari
- D. Prohibition

3. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act had made the provision for publishing Hindi Translation of the Constitution?

- A. 52nd Amendment
- B. 54th Amendment
- C. 56th Amendment
- D. 58th Amendment**

4. Which of the following is the landmark judgment on the Colourable

legislation?

A. State of Bihar v Kameshwar Singh

- B. M. Karunanidhi v Union of India
- C. State of Karnataka v Union of India

D. Keshavan Madhava Menon v State of Bombay

5. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in light of the advisory opinion received in Re Berubari case?

- A. The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955
- B. The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
- C. The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960**
- D. The Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1961

6. Which of the following provision of the Constitution of India is relevant for solving questions of repugnancy between a Central law and a state law?

- A. Article 248
- B. Article 252
- C. Article 254**
- D. Article 256

7. What transition period was provided in the Constitution of India for changing the official language of Union from English to Hindi?

- A. 5 years
- B. 10 years
- C. 15 years**
- D. 25 years

8. In which of the following case it was held that there could be no reservation on a single post in the cadre?

- A. Chakradhar Paswan v State of Bihar**
- B. K.C. Vasanth Kumar v State of Karnataka
- C. A.B.S.K. Sangh (Rly) v Union of India
- D. State of Kerala v N.M. Thomas

9. Sexual harassment of a working woman at her place of work may also be considered as the violation of which of the following provision of the Constitution of India?

- A. Article 19(1)(b)
- B. Article 19(1)(d)
- C. Article 19(1)(e)
- D. Article 19(1)(g)**

10. Which of the following doctrine has been applied to resolve the conflict between Article 25(2)(b) and 26(b) of the Constitution of India?

- A. Doctrine of Harmonious construction**
- B. Doctrine of Casus Omissus
- C. Doctrine of Liberal interpretation
- D. Doctrine of Pith and substance



1. 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

2. 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) Keshvananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
- (C) Indra Sawhney V. Union of India
- (D) Golak Nath V. State of Punjab**

3. Uniform Civil Code in India is:

(A) Fundamental Rights

(B) **Directive Principles of State Policy**

(C) Government Policy

(D) Constitutional Right

4. As per Article 16, No citizen shall, on grounds only of _____ 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

5. 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**

6. According to the Article 300A of the Constitution of India, No _____ shall

be deprived his property save by authority of law.

(A) **Person**

(B) Citizen

(C) Foreigner

(D) Indian

7. The title of the Constitution of India is laid down in:

(A) Article 1

(B) Article 5

(C) Article 390

(D) **Article 393**

8. Constitutional provisions of Fundamental Rights (FRs) are given under which part of the Constitution of India?

(A) Part I

(B) Part II

(C) **Part III**

(D) Part IV

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

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

AIBE XVI

1. 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)

2. 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

3. 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

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

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) **President**
- (C) Council of Minister
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

5. The test of reasonableness is not wholly test and its contours are Fairley indicated by constitution.

- (A) **Subjective**
- (B) Objective
- (C) Descriptive
- (D) Summative

6. 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**

(D) B.N. Rao

7. A discrimination against a man or a woman, only on grounds of would not be violative of Article 15(1).

(A) Sex

(B) **Remuneration**

(C) Place of birth

(D) Religion

10. 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**

8. 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

AIBE XV

1. Anuradha Bhasin Vs Union Of India on 10 January, 2020 relates to a challenge under Article 32 of the Constitution seeking issuance of an appropriate writ

(A) **for setting aside orders of the Government by which all modes of communication including Internet have been shut down in J&K**

(B) for setting aside orders of the Government by which private property was sought to be acquired in J&K

(C) for setting aside orders of the Government by which J&K was constituted as a UT

(D) for setting aside orders of the Government by which Ladakh was separated.

9. 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

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

(A) **Justice K. S. Puttaswamy Vs Union of India**

(B) Kharak Singh Vs State of U.P.

(C) Govinda Vs State of M.P.

(D) **Shreya Singhal Vs Union of India**

3. 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) Two

(B) Three

(C) Five

(D) **Nine**

4. Parliament may by law establish Administrative Tribunals under of the Constitution

(A) Article 323B

(B) **Article 323A**

(C) Article 233

(D) Article 323

5. The Supreme Court invoked the principle of 'Transformative Constitutionalism' in the case of

(A) **Navtej Singh Johar Vs Union of India (2018)**

(B) Suresh Kumar Koushal Vs Naz Foundation (2010)

(C) Naz Foundation Vs Government of

NCT of Delhi, (2009)

(D) Aruna Roy Vs Union of India, (2002)

6. The petitioner, a professor of political science who had done substantial research and deeply interested in ensuring proper implementation of the constitutional provisions, challenged the practice followed by the state of Bihar in re-promulgating a number of ordinances without getting the approval of the legislature. The court held that the petitioner as a member of public has 'sufficient interest' to maintain a petition under Article 32 - This relates to the case of

(A) Parmanand Katara Vs Union of India - AIR 1989, SC 2039

(B) **D.C.Wadhwa Vs State of Bihar, AIR 1987 SC 579**

(C) Neeraja Choudhari Vs State of Madhya Pradesh AIR 1984 SC 1099

(D) Chameli Singh Vs State of U.P. AIR 1996, SC 1051

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

(A) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug Vs Union of India (2011)

(B) **Common Cause Vs Union of India, (2018) 5 SCC 1.**

(C) Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab (1996)

(D) D Chenna Jagadeeswar Vs State of A.P. (1988)

8. Article 310 of the Constitution

mentions about

(A) Doctrine of Immunities and Instrumentalities with reference to civil servants

(B) Doctrine of legitimate expectation with reference to civil servants

(C) Doctrine of natural justice with reference to civil servants

(D) **Doctrine of pleasure with reference to civil servants**

9. Right to know the antecedents of the candidates in the election flow from

(A) **Article 19 (1)(a)**

(B) Article 20

(C) Article 13

(D) Article 14

10. In the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, the expression 'liberty' is followed by the words

(A) Of status and opportunity

(B) **Of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship**

(C) Assuring the dignity of the individual

(D) Justice, social economic and political

11. 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

AIBE XIV

1. The Purpose of Writ of 'Quo Warranto' is?

(A) To compel public authority to perform the duty

(B) To restrain public authority to do illegal act

(C) **To oust illegal occupant of a public post**

(D) All of the above.

2. Residuary Powers in India may be exercised by

(A) **Parliament**

(B) State Legislatures

(C) President

(D) Both A & B

3. Writ of Certiorari can be issued against

(A) **Judicial and Quasi-Judicial Bodies**

(B) Quasi Judicial and Administrative bodies

(C) Administrative Bodies only

(D) None of the above

4. From which of the following countries, the Constitution of India has borrowed the 'Power of Judicial Review'?

(A) Canada

(B) United Kingdom

(C) **USA**

(D) Ireland

5. Under which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution Parliament is empowered to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in National Interest?

(A) **Article 249**

(B) Article 250

(C) Article 252

(D) Article 253

6. In which of the following cases the court has laid down that 'Right to life' does not include 'Right to die'?

(A) State V/s Sanjay Kr Bhatia

(B) **Smt. Gian Kaur V/s State of Punjab**

(C) R V/s Holiday

(D) P. Rathinam V/s UOI

7. The question whether a bill is a money bill or not is decided by?

(A) The Prime Minister

(B) The Finance Minister

(C) The President

(D) **The Speaker, Lok Sabha**

8. Decision under 10th Schedule is taken by?

(A) President

(B) Chief Justice of India

(C) Prime Minister

(D) **Presiding officers of Houses**

9. Enforcement of which of the following articles of the Constitution of India cannot be suspended even during the proclamation of emergency?

(A) 14 & 19

(B) **20 & 21**

(C) 23 & 24

(D) 21 & 22

10. Right to Fair Legal Aid was recognised as a Fundamental Right under Act 21 of Indian Constitution in the case of:

(A) **Hussainara Khatun V/s State of Bihar, AIR 1979 SC 1360**

(B) M.H. Hoskot V/s State of Maharashtra, AIR 1978 SC 1548

(C) Madhu Mehta V/s Union of India (1989) 4 SC 1548

(D) Rudal Shah V/s State of Bihar (1983) 45 SC 14

AIBE XIII

1. 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
2. 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**
3. 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**
4. Which article starts with "Subject to public order, morality & health"?
- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 15
- (C) Article 28
- (D) **Article 25**
5. Right guaranteed to citizen only is:
- (A) Article 21
- (B) Article 20
- (C) **Article 19 (1) (a)**
- (D) Article 25
6. "Mandamus" may be issued by:
- (A) Supreme court
- (B) High court
- (C) District court
- (D) **Both a & b**
7. Right to property in India is:
- (A) Fundamental Right
- (B) **Constitutional Right**
- (C) Statutory Right
- (D) Legal Right
8. Joint sitting of both Houses of parliament may be called by the:
- (A) Speaker
- (B) Chairman
- (C) **President**
- (D) Prime Minister
9. President can be removed on the ground of?
- (A) Proved Misbehavior
- (B) Incapacity
- (C) **Violation of Constitution**
- (D) All the above
10. Which of the following writs means to produce the body of a person?
- (A) Certiorari
- (B) Quo warranto
- (C) Prohibition

(D) **Habeas Corpus**

AIBE XII

1. The First Constitutional amendment was enacted in
 - (A) 1950
 - (B) **1951**
 - (C) 1967
 - (D) 1975
2. A Landmark Habeas Corpus petition was filed during emergency, that is
 - (A) Keshavanand Bharati V/s State of Kerala
 - (B) Golaknath V/s State of Punjab
 - (C) M C Mehta V/s Union of India
 - (D) **ADM Jabalpur V/s Shivkant Shukla**
3. Supreme Court decided in SR Bommai V/s 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
4. Control over subordinate courts shall be vested in the
 - (A) **High Court**
 - (B) Supreme Court
 - (C) Chief Minister
 - (D) Governor
5. Supreme Court has decided in Keshavanand Bharti V/s 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
6. Separation of judiciary from Executive is guaranteed in constitution under Article
 - (A) 19
 - (B) 21
 - (C) 48-A
 - (D) **50**
7. 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
8. Financial Relations between the state and centre are defined in Constitution

- (A) Between Article 245-255
- (B) Between Article 256-263
- (C) **Between 264 to 293**
- (D) None of the above

9. Doctrine of 'Pleasure' applies to

- (A) Legislative
- (B) **Civil servants**
- (C) Judges
- (D) Cabinet Ministers

10. 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

AIBE XI

1. 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

2. 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 with law.**
- (D) None of the above

3. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the right to 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

4. Which of the following can claim Article 19 of Constitution?

- (A) A Company
- (B) A Corporation
- (C) **Only Citizens**
- (D) Citizens and aliens

5. 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

6. Indra Sawhney V/s Union of India is popularly known as:

- (A) Judges Transfer case
- (B) Illegal Detention Case
- (C) **Mandal Commission Case**
- (D) Constitutional case

7. Due to the outcome of this case slum dwellers were benefitted

- (A) N K Chanda V/s State of Haryana
- (B) **Olga Tellis V/s Bombay Municipal Corporation**
- (C) P V Narashimarao V/s Union of India
- (D) Ratlam Municipal Council V/s Vardichand

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

- (A) Article 310
- (B) **Article 315**
- (C) Article 320
- (D) Article 325

9. Right to Personal Liberty includes

- (A) Right against custodial violence
- (B) Right of under trials to separate them from convicted
- (C) Right against Public Hanging
- (D) **All of the above**

10. The Supreme Commander of the Defence Force of India is

- (A) **President**
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) The Defence Minister
- (D) Chief Marshal

11. Retirement age of Supreme Court Judges is

- (A) 62 years
- (B) 60 years
- (C) 58 Years
- (D) **65 Years**

12. Supreme Court in SP Gupta V/s Union of India AIR 1982 SC 149, decided on

- (A) Free Legal Aid
- (B) Bonded Labourers
- (C) **Judges Transfer**
- (D) Illegal Detention

AIBE X

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

(A) **Nair Service Society V/s UGC: WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)**

(B) CBSE V/s UGC; WP (C) No. 5190 of

- 2016 (W)
- (C) UGC V/s State of Kerala; WP (C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)
- (D) UGC V/s Secretary of State; WP (c) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)
2. The provision relating to Abolition of Untouchability is given in
- (A) Article 23
- (B) Article 24
- (C) **Article 17**
- (D) Article 15
3. The theoretical powers to amend the constitution has been given to the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures by
- (A) Article 358
- (B) **Article 368**
- (C) Article 378
- (D) No such Powers
4. 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 procedure
5. 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
6. Under which Supreme Court judgment, 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/s Raj Narain AIR 1975 SC 2299
- (B) Anandan V/s Chief Secretary AIR 1966 SC 657
- (C) **Rao V/s Indira Gandhi AIR 1971 SC 1002**
- (D) None of the above
7. 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**
8. 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 of the integral parts of Indian Union

AIBE IX

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

- (A) Marriage
- (B) Divorce and Arbitration
- (C) Criminal Law & Procedure
- (D) **All of the above**

10. 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**

11. 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

12. 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**

1. The entry of 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

2. 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**

3. Which of the following is true in respect of a Government Contract which does not conform 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

4. 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**

5. 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

AIBE VIII

1. According to Art. 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

2. If by imposing solitary confinement there is total deprivation of camaraderie (friendship) amongst co-prisoners coming and talking and being talked to, it would offend Art.21 of the Constitution. The Liberty to move, mix, mingle, talk, share company with co-prisoners if substantially curtailed would be violative of Art.21 – This was held in the case of

(A) **Sunil Batra V/s Delhi Administration AIR 1978 SC 1675**

(B) Kishore Singh V/s State of Rajasthan AIR 1981 SC 625

(C) D.K Basu V/s State of West Bengal AIR 1997 SC 610

(D) Parmanand Katara V/s Union of India AIR 1989 SC 2039

3. In State of Karnataka V/s Union of India AIR 1978 SC 68, Appointment of a commission by the Union government under Section 3(1) of the Commission of inquiry act (60 of 1952) to look into the charges of corruption etc against the Chief Minister and other Ministers of a state was challenged. It was held

(A) Arbitrary Under Article 14

(B) Violates Federal Principle

(C) Jurisdiction of the Court is ousted and hence violates the Basic Structure of the Constitution

(D) **Federal Structure is not jeopardized**

4. 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 C Slong V/s State of Meghalaya, AIR 2004 SC 3533

(B) Vajravelu Mudiliar V/s Special Dy Collector, AIR 1965 SC 1017

(C) **E.P. Royappa V/s State of T.N. AIR 1974 SC 55**

(D) In Punjab Communication Ltd V/s

Union of India - 1999 (4) SCC 727

(C) Burden is the subject of election

(D) **Bear the burden**

AIBE VII

1. 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 1950

(D) 1st Amendment Act 1951

2. 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**

3. The Constitution of India has recognized the concept of tribunals as instruments of quasi-judicial administrative adjudication.

(A) Art.39(a) and 39(b)

(B) **Art.323-A and 323-B**

(C) Art. 368

(D) Art. 202A and 202B

4. Doctrine of election is based on the foundation that a person taking the benefit of an instrument must

(A) Not bear the burden

(B) Burden is not the subject of election

5. The question whether the Fundamental Rights can be amended under Article 368 came for consideration first time in

(A) **Shankari Prasad V/s Union of India**

(B) Keshavananda Bharati V/s Union of India

(C) Golak Nath V/s State of Punjab

(D) None of the above

6. A law which violates fundamental rights is not nullity or void-ab-initio but becomes only unenforceable, this doctrine is called as

(A) Doctrine of severability

(B) Doctrine of 3 points

(C) Tornado Doctrine

(D) **Doctrine of eclipse**

7. Equality of opportunity admits discrimination with reasons, it was observed by apex court in

(A) **State of Kerala V/s N.M. Thomas**

(B) Indira Sawhney V/s Union of India

(C) AIR India V/s Nargesh Mirza

(D) All of the above

AIBE VI

1. New States are created under:

- (A) **Art. 3 of the Indian Constitution**
- (B) Art. 4 of the Indian Constitution
- (C) Art. 5 of the Indian Constitution
- (D) Art. 370 of the Indian Constitution
2. Writ of Certiorari is issued against
- (A) **Lower courts or quasi-judicial bodies**
- (B) Public Officials
- (C) Wrongful Confinement
- (D) Usurpation of Public Office
3. Doctrine of pleasure with reference to civil servants is mentioned under:
- (A) Art. 311 of the Indian Constitution
- (B) Art. 308 of the Indian Constitution
- (C) Art. 301 of the Indian Constitution
- (D) **Art. 310 of the Indian Constitution**
4. Right to know flows from one of these Articles of the Constitution
- (A) Art. 15
- (B) **Art. 19**
- (C) Art. 20
- (D) Art. 23
5. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India - is mentioned under
- (A) Art. 19(1)(g)
- (B) Art. 300A
- (C) **Art. 301**
- (D) Art. 299
6. Passive euthanasia under certain circumstance is permissible - held in the case of
- (A) **Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug V/s Union of India**
- (B) Gian Kaur V/s State of Punjab
- (C) State of Maharashtra V/s Maruty Sripaty Dubal
- (D) P. Rathinam V/s Union of India
7. It was held in the Supreme Court that the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive principles of State Policy is the bedrock and the basic structure of the Constitution - in which case?
- (A) Keshavananda Bharathi V/s State of Kerala
- (B) **Minerva Mills V/s UOI**
- (C) Indira Nehru Gandhi V/s Rajnarain
- (D) Kihota Hollohon V/s Zachilhu
8. K.C. Gajapati Narayan Deo V/s State of Orrisa, is often quoted with reference to
- (A) Doctrine of Eclipse
- (B) Doctrine of Severability
- (C) **Doctrine of colourable legislation**
- (D) Doctrine of territorial nexus

9. Raja Ram Pal V/s Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha deals with

- (A) Presidents election
- (B) **Privileges of the Legislature**
- (C) Pardoning power
- (D) Office of profit

10. Under Art.1 of the Constitution, India that is Bharat Shall be

- (A) Federation of States
- (B) **Union of States**
- (C) Democratic republic
- (D) Quasi federal

11. A Minister ceases to hold office if he does not become a member of the Legislature within six months - is mentioned under:

- (A) **Art. 164(4)**
- (B) Art. 164(1)
- (C) Art. 164(2)
- (D) Art. 164(3)

AIBE V

1. It was held by the Supreme Court of India that preamble was not a part of the constitution in the case of _____ and this has been overruled in the case of _____

(A) **In re Berubari Union; Keshavananda Bharati V/s State of Kerala**

- (B) A.K. Gopalan V/s State of Madras;

Maneka Gandhi V/s Union of India

(C) Ajay Hasia V/s Khalid Mujib; Som Prakash V/s Union of India

(D) I.C. Golaknath V/s State of Punjab ; Shankari Prasad V/s Union of India

2. By the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act 2011 the following word has been inserted under Art.19(1)(c)

- (A) Democratic Societies
- (B) Registered Societies
- (C) **Cooperative Societies**
- (D) Cooperative Managements

3. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation was discussed in the following case:

(A) Ramakrishna Dalmia V/s Justice Tendolkar

(B) M.C. Mehta V/s Union of India

(C) State of UP V/s Deoman

(D) **Food Corporation of India V/s M/s. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries**

4. The Supreme Court in Selvi & Ors V/s State of Karnataka held that compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narco analysis were in violation of the following Articles of the Constitution

(A) Art. 23 and 24

(B) Art. 15 and 16

(C) Art. 29 and 30

(D) **Art. 20 and 21**

5. "Passive Euthanasia is permitted in certain cases" held in

(A) **Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug V/s Union of India**

(B) Gian Kaur V/s State of Punjab

(C) P. Rathinam V/s Union of India

(D) State of Maharashtra V/s Chandraben

6. Equal pay for Equal work – can be enforced through

(A) Art. 39

(B) **Art. 14 and 16**

(C) Art. 311

(D) Art. 309

7. 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

8. A Seven member bench of the Supreme Court unanimously struck down clauses 2(d) of Art.323A and Clause 3(d) of Art. 323B of the Constitution relation to tribunals which excluded the Jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court. The

Court held that power of judicial review over legislation action is vested in the High Court under Art. 226 and in the Supreme Court under Article 32. This is an integral part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Name the Case:

(A) **L Chandra Kumar V/s Union of India**

(B) Kihota Hollohon V/s Zachilhu

(C) Nagaraj V/s State of A.P.

(D) Rajendra Singh Rana V/s Swami Prasad Maurya

9. Justice Ramanandan Committee relates to

(A) Union State relations

(B) **Creamy Layer**

(C) Finance Commission

(D) Election

10. Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is dealt under:

(A) Art. 226

(B) Art. 130

(C) **Art. 131**

(D) Art. 124

11. Laws declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts – mentioned under

(A) Art. 142

(B) Art. 143

(C) Art. 136

(D) **Art. 141**

(C) Fundamental Duty

(D) **Both (b) and (c)**

AIBE IV

1. The father of which of the leader has been the Deputy Prime Minister of India?

(A) Kumari Mayawati

(B) **Mrs. Meira Kumar**

(C) Mrs. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil

(D) Mrs. Vasundhara Raje

5. The item 'Education' belongs to the

(A) Union List

(B) State List

(C) **Concurrent List**

(D) Residuary Subjects

2. 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

6. While interpreting the phrase "equality before the law" contained in Article 14 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court constantly maintained that equality means;

(A) Absolute equality among human beings

(B) Equal treatment to all persons;

(C) **Among equals, the law should be equal and should be equally administered**

(D) Both (b) C (c)

3. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in India is based on

(A) Procedure established by law

(B) Due process of law

(C) Rule of Law

(D) **International treaties and Convention**

7. The number of Fundamental Rights available in Constitution of India are:

(A) **Six**

(B) Seven

(C) Eight

(D) Ten

4. Protection of environment is a:

(A) Constitutional Duty

(B) Directive Principle

8. Which one 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 the above

9. 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

10. Which of the following Writs is a bulwark of personal freedom?

- (A) Quo Warranto
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) **Habeas Corpus**
- (D) Certiorari

