

240/240

Points

1.Full Name *

Score / 0 pts

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Score / 0 pts

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Correct4/4 Points4/ 4 pts
Auto-graded**4.Via which of the following amendments, the term “Socialist” was inserted in Preamble of Indian constitution?**

*

[A] 38th Amendment Act

[B] 42nd Amendment Act

[C] 49th Amendment Act

[D] 52nd Amendment Act

Correct4/4 Points4/ 4 pts
Auto-graded**5.Which among the following judges is known for having pioneered the PIL or Public Interest Litigation? ***

[A] Justice R N Mishra

[B] Justice PN Bhagwati

[C] Justice Venkatswami

[D] Justice Mirza Hameedullah Beg

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

6. Which among the following articles of Indian Constitution gives right to the Attorney General of India to speak in Houses of Parliament or their committee? *

- [A] Article 76 ✓
- [B] Article 86
- [C] Article 96
- [D] Article 106

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

7. Which among the following is true about duration of an Emergency under Article 356 and 352? *

- [A] Maximum duration under Article 356 can be of three years while under Article 352 it may continue indefinitely ✓
- [B] Maximum duration under Article 352 can be of three years while under Article 356 it may continue indefinitely
- [C] Maximum duration under Article 356 as well as Article 352, is three years
- [D] None of the above

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

8. Which among the following are considered essential for the realization of the highest good of India's citizens? *

- [A] Fundamental rights ✓
- [B] Fundamental duties
- [C] DPSP
- [D] Preamble

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

9. Who among the following introduced the Preventive Detention Bill in 1950 in the Indian parliament? *

- [A] Baldev Singh
- [B] Narahar Vishnu Gadgil
- [C] Sardar Patel ✓
- [D] Jawahar Lal Nehru

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

10. Which of the following statements regarding Freedom of the Press is/are found to be correct?

I. This freedom cannot be claimed by a newspaper or other publication run by a non-citizen.

II. The freedom of Press, under our Constitution, is not higher than the freedom of an ordinary citizen is subject to the same limitations as are imposed by Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution and to those limitations only.

*

- A. Both are correct ✓
- B. Both are incorrect
- C. Only I
- D. Only II

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

11. Which of the following Amendment Acts empowers the Court to adjudge the reasonableness of a restriction imposed even on the right guaranteed by Article 19(1) A of the Indian Constitution? *

- A. First Amendment Act ✓
- B. Second Amendment Act
- C. Third Amendment Act
- D. Fourth Amendment Act

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

12. Clause (1) B. of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom of citizens to meet with each other in any number provided the assembly is *

- A. Peaceable
- B. Unarmed
- C. Large
- D. Both (A) and (B) ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

13. Which of the following statements regarding Freedom of Association is/are found to be correct?

I. The right guaranteed by 19 (1) C is an ordinary right which is enjoyed by all citizens to form associations.

II. It has no reference to a right which is conferred by a particular statute to act as a member of a body which is the creation of the statute itself.

*

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. Neither I nor II

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

14. Which of the following restrictions on Freedom of Association is/are considered to be unreasonable? *

- A. Government cannot make it obligatory for every employee to become a member of an association sponsored by the Government
- B. A restriction on this freedom which may remain in force for an indefinite period at the pleasure of the executive authorities is an unreasonable restriction
- C. Where those who have a right to form an association will be kept away and the society shall be run by a group of persons nominated by the Government, there is a virtual deprivation of the right to association
- D. All of them ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

15. Surveillance is needed for the legitimate purpose of prevention of crime and its process must necessarily be confidential. In which of the following situations the court may interfere in the police surveillance?

I. Where it is sought to be used for a purpose other than the detection of crime.

II. Where the surveillance is as excessive as to squeeze out the fundamental freedoms of all citizens or to offend the dignity of the individual.

*

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. I and II ✓
- D. Neither I nor II

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

16. Which of the following statements regarding Freedom of Residence is/are found to be correct?

I. Since the rights under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are available only to a citizen, a person cannot complain of the infringement of his right under the sub clause (1) (e) if his citizenship has been terminated by a law made by Parliament, under Article 11.

II. It is not available to a foreigner.

*

- A. Neither I nor II
- B. I and II ✓
- C. Only I
- D. Only II

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

17. Which of the following clauses is/are covered under Article 20 of the Indian Constitution?

- I. No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence.**
II. No person shall be prosecuted and punished (of the same offence more than once.
III. No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

*

- A. Only I
- B. II and III
- C. I and III
- D. I, II and III ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

18. Which of the following statements regarding protection of personal liberty is/are found to be correct?

- I. The object of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is to prevent encroachment upon personal liberty by the Executive save in accordance with law and in conformity with the provisions thereof.**
II. Before a person is deprived of his life or personal liberty the procedure established by law must be strictly followed and must not be departed from to the disadvantage of the person affected.

*

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. None of above

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

19. Which of the following can be included in Right to life under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution?

- I. Right of a person not to be subjected to bonded labour or to unfair conditions of labour.**
II. Right of a bonded labourer to rehabilitation after release.
III. Right to a decent environment and a reasonable accommodation.

*

- A. I, II and III ✓
- B. I and II
- C. II and III
- D. I and III

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

20. In which of the cases, domiciliary visit by the Police without the authority of a law, was held to be violative of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution assuming that a right of privacy was a fundamental right derived from the freedom of movement guaranteed by Article 19 (1) D of the Indian Constitutional as well as personal liberty guaranteed by Article 21? *

- A. Dr. Sudesh Jale v. State of Haryana
- B. Kharak Singh v. State of U.P. ✓
- C. Govind v. State of M.P
- D. Neera Mathur v. L.I.C

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

21. Which of the following statements regarding reasonableness of a penal law is/are found to be correct?

I. A procedure which was 'arbitrary, oppressive or fanciful' was no 'procedure' at all.
II. A procedure which was unreasonable could not be said to be in conformity with Article 14, because the concept of reasonableness permeated that Article in toto.
*

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. None of them

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

22. Which of the following statements is/are found to be correct?

I. The person arrested has a right to consult a legal advisor of his own choice, ever since the moment of his arrest and also to have effective interview with the lawyer out of the hearing of the police, though it may be within their presence.

II. The right extends to any person who is arrested, whether under the general law or under a special statute.
*

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. I and II ✓
- D. None of them

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

23. Which of the following is mentioned in clause (2) of Article 22 of the Indian Constitution? *

- A. The right to consult legal practitioner
- B. Right to be defended by a legal practitioner
- C. Right to be produced before the nearest magistrate ✓
- D. Both (A) and (B)

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

24. The right to make a representation against the order of detention is the most cherished and valuable right conferred upon a detenu under Article _____ of the Indian Constitution and if there has been any infraction of such right the detenu is entitled to be released. *

- A. 22(2)
- B. 22(3)
- C. 22(4)
- D. 22(5) ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

25. Nothing in Article 25 of the Indian Constitution shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the state from making any law:-

I. Regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice.

II. Providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Which of the above statements is/are found to be correct?

*

- A. Both are incorrect
- B. Both are correct ✓
- C. Only I
- D. Only II

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

26. The meetings of the State Legislative Council are presided by the _____ *

- A. Deputy Speaker
- B. Speaker
- C. Chairman ✓
- D. Governor

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

27. Which of the following statements regarding Right of religious denomination under is/are found to be correct?

I. This Article does not take away the right of the State to acquire property belonging to a religious denomination.

II. This Article does not create rights in any denomination or a section which it never had.

III. Article 25(1) states that all persons are entitled to freedom of religion.

*

- A. I and II
- B. II and III
- C. I, II and III ✓
- D. I and III

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

28. Which of the following statements regarding clause C of Article 26 of the Indian Constitution i.e. Right to own property is/are found to be correct?

I. Under this clause every religious denomination has the right to own and acquire property belonging to a religious body but it does prevent such property from being acquired by authority of law or to be assessed to land revenue.

II. The right guaranteed by Article 26 C. cannot be claimed after the ownership of a religious denomination is otherwise validly terminated.

*

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. Neither I nor II

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

29. Which of the following conditions for the applications of clause (1) of Article 30 of the Indian Constitution is/are found to be correct?

I. In order to claim the benefit of Article 30 (1), the community must show (i) that it is a religious or linguistic minority and (ii) that the institution was established by it.

II. If an institution has been brought into being by a minority community it matters not if the funds have been supplied by a single individual or by the community at large, or whether members outside that community are also taking advantage of the institution.

*

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II ✓
- D. None of them

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

30. The right to administrator may be said to consist of which of the following rights?

I. To choose its managing or governing body.

II. Not to be compelled to refuse admission to students.

III. To use its properties and assets for the benefit of the institution.

*

- A. I and II
- B. I and III
- C. I and III
- D. I, II and III ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

31. In which of the following states of India is Article 31 of the Indian Constitution applicable even after its deletion by the 44th Amendment Act? *

- A. Jammu and Kashmir ✓
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Sikkim
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

32. Sub-clause (1) A of Article 31A of the Indian Constitution applies in which of the following contingencies? *

- A. Acquisition of an estate
- B. Extinguishment of rights in an estate
- C. Modification of rights in an estate
- D. All of them ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

33. Which of the following conditions is/are required for the application of sub-clause B of Article 31A of the Indian Constitution?

I. The taking over must be for a limited and not be an indefinite period of time or amount to acquisition
II. It must be either in the public interest or in order to secure the proper management of the property, which must be objectively established.

*

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. Neither I nor II

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

34. Which of the following statements regarding the object of Article 31B of the Indian Constitution is/are found to be correct?

I. Article 31B has been inserted, by way of abundant caution, to save the particular Acts included in the 9th schedule of the constitution, notwithstanding any decision of a court or tribunal that any of those Acts is void for contravention of any fundamental right.
II. Article 31B is not illustrative of the rule contained in Article 31A, but stands independent of it, and validates certain Acts specified in the Ninth schedule, though the compensation provided was not real or adequate.

*

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Neither I nor II
- D. Both I and II ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

35. The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs according to Right to Constitutional Remedies. Which of the following writs can be issued by the Supreme Court for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights? *

- A. Habeas Corpus
- B. Mandamus
- C. Quo Warranto
- D. All of them ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

36. In which of the following situation the Supreme Court will not interfere under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution? *

- A. No question other than relating to a fundamental right will be determined in a proceeding under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution
- B. If the validity of other provisions of the statute is challenged on the grounds other than the contravention of fundamental rights, the court would not entertain that challenge in a proceeding under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution
- C. The court will not interfere with the finding of fact where it was based on just and reasonable satisfaction and was not perverse
- D. All of them ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

37. Which of the following statements regarding 'What the Supreme Court cannot do under Article 32' of the Indian Constitution is/are found to be correct?

- I. The Supreme Court will not give a declaration which will not serve any useful purpose to the petitioner.
- II. The Supreme Court will not issue damages which are available only in a suit.
- III. In the absence of adequate materials, the Court would not enter into a political arena which should be properly dealt with by the Government.
- *

- A. All are incorrect
- B. All are correct ✓
- C. I and III
- D. II and III

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

38. Which of the following sought to change the character of Indian Government from unitary to federal: *

- A. Government of India Act, 1919
- B. Government of India Act, 1935 ✓
- C. Indian Council Act, 1909
- D. Indian Independence Act, 1947.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

39. The main recommendations of the Cabinet Commission include: *

- A. formation of Federal Union consisting of British Indian provinces and Indian States
- B. a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for India
- C. an interim government consisting of representatives of various political parties
- D. all of the above. ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

40. Which one of the following Acts provided for setting up of a Board of Control in Britain through which the British Government could fully control the British East India Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India: *

- A. Regulating Act of 1773
- B. Pitt's India Act, 1784 ✓
- C. Charter Act of 1833
- D. Government of India Act, 1858.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

41. The plan of Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War: *

- A. India should be granted complete independence
- B. India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
- C. India should be made a republic with the condition that she will join the commonwealth
- D. India should be given dominion status. ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

42. Under which one of the following Acts was the Communal Electorate System introduced by the British in India for the first time: *

- A. Government of India Act, 1909 ✓
- B. Government of India Act, 1919
- C. Indian Councils Act, 1861
- D. Indian Council Act, 1892.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

43. In the Federation established by the Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to: *

- A. Federal Legislature
- B. Provincial Legislature
- C. Governor General ✓
- D. Provincial Governors.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

44. Which of the following are the principal features of Government of India Act, 1919:

1. Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces
2. Introduction of separate communal electorate for Muslims
3. Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to the Provinces
4. Expansion and reconstitution of Central and Provincial Legislatures

Codes –

*

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1, 2 and 4
- C. 2, 3 and 4
- D. 1, 3 and 4. ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts

45. First attempt at introducing a representative and popular element in the Governance of India was made through: *

- A. Indian Council Act, 1861
- B. Indian Council Act, 1892
- C. Indian Council Act, 1909
- D. Government of India Act, 1919.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

46. Which of the following proved to be the shortest lived of all the British constitutional experiments in India: *

- A. Government of India Act, 1919
- B. Indian Councils Act, 1909 ✓
- C. Pitt's India Act, 1784
- D. Government of India Act, 1935.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

47. In which case, it was held by the Supreme Court that 'Preamble is the basic feature of the Constitution': *

- A. In re: Golaknath case
- B. In re: Maneka Gandhi
- C. In re: Swam Singh
- D. In re: Keshwananda Bharti. ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

48. Preambleless statute is a rare occurrence. But there are some statutes which do not have a Preamble. Which of the following statutes has no Preamble: *

- A. Government of India Act, 1935 ✓
- B. Government of India Act, 1919
- C. The British North America Act
- D. Constitution of Switzerland.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

49. Sovereignty under Constitution belongs to: *

- A. the President
- B. the Parliament
- C. the People ✓
- D. the Executant, Judiciary and Legislature.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

50. Expression 'socialist' in the Preamble has been added by taking the views of: *

- A. Marx and Laski
- B. Marx and Gandhi ✓
- C. Rousseau and Gandhi
- D. Gandhi and Hegel.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

51. In the case of Golak Nath v. State of Punjab, it was remarked that our 'Preamble contains in a nutshell its ideals and aspirations'. Who was the Judge: *

- A. Mathew, J.
- B. Krishna Iyer, J.
- C. Subba Rao, J. ✓
- D. H.R. Khanna, J.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

52. Though the major part of the Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950, the provision relating to citizenship, elections, provisional Parliament, and temporary and transitional provisions came into force with immediate effect, from: *

- A. 15 August, 1949
- B. 30 June, 1948
- C. 26 November, 1949 ✓
- D. 26 June, 1950.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

53. 'Preamble of our Constitution is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble.' Justice Sikri expressed the above opinion in the case of: *

- A. In re: Beru Bari Union
- B. Keshvananda Bharti v. State of Kerela ✓
- C. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
- D. In re: Kerala Education Bill.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

54. In accordance with the text of the Constitution, a reasonable restriction in the interest of 'sovereignty and integrity' of India can be imposed on the right to: *

- A. freedom of speech and expression ✓
- B. move freely throughout the territory of India
- C. reside and settle in any part of territory of India
- D. carry on any occupation, trade or business.

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

55. Every person who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this Part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen. 'Continuance of the rights of Citizenship' is the content of which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution? *

- A. Article 10 ✓
- B. Article 11
- C. Article 9
- D. Article 9(2)

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

56. Which of the following statements is/are found to be correct?

- I. The fundamental rights cannot be taken away by any legislation.
II. Legislation can only impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right.

*

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Both I and II ✓
- D. None of above

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

57. Which of the following statements is/are found to be correct?

I. All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this part, shall to the extent of such inconsistency, be void. (Article 13(1) Indian Constitution)

II. The state shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.

*

- A. I and II ✓
- B. both are incorrect
- C. only I
- D. only II

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

58. Clause (4) of Article 13 of the Indian Constitution says, "Nothing in this Article shall apply to any amendment of this Constitution made under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution". Clause (4) has been inserted by which of the following Amendment Acts? *

- A. 22nd Amendment Act
- B. 21st Amendment Act
- C. 24th Amendment Act ✓
- D. 23rd Amendment Act

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

59. Who, among the following, can challenge the constitutionality of a law?

I. No one but whose rights is directly affected by a law can raise the question of the constitutionality of the law.**II. A person who is not possessed of a fundamental right cannot challenge the validity of a law on the ground that it is inconsistent with a fundamental right.****III. A person who challenges the constitutionality of a statute must show that he is sustaining some direct injury as the result of enforcement of the statute.**

*

- A. I and II
- B. I, II and III ✓
- C. II and III
- D. I and III

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

60. Clause (4) of Article 13 the Indian Constitution which were inserted by the 24th Amendment Act, 1971, states that a Constitution Amendment Act, passed according to Article 368, Indian Constitution is a law within the meaning of Article 13 and would, accordingly be void if it contravenes a fundamental right. This amendment was declared void in which of the following cases? *

- A. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- B. Edward Mills Co. Ltd. v. State of Ajmer
- C. Minerva Mills v. Union of India ✓
- D. Ghulam Sarwar v. Union of India

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

61. Which of the following equalities is/are included in the Right to Equality? *

- A. Equality before Law
- B. Equal Protection of Laws
- C. Equal Pay for equal work
- D. All of them ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

62. Which of the following statements is/are found to be correct?

I. Discrimination on the ground of residence will be invalid under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution where it is not founded on a reasonable classification.**II. 'Residence' cannot be a ground for disqualifying a person for appointment under a state, unless Parliament so prescribes under Article 16(3).**

*

- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. None of them
- D. Both I and II ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4/4 pts
Auto-graded

63. **The Court can interfere if there is no principle according to which the state has classified a community as 'socially and educationally backward' or the principle adopted is arbitrary thus the court would strike down as discriminatory:**

I. A classification of all communities in a state other than Brahmins as socially and educationally backward.

II. A classification by which communities having a higher percentage of literacy are included as 'backward' while those having a lower percentage are excluded.

Which of the above statements is/are found to be correct?

*

- A. I and II ✓
- B. Only I
- C. Only II
- D. none of them