

Review: 23rd LawFoyer's Quiz on Indian Constitutional Law, 2025

Respondent

107

Anonymous

05:03

Time to complete

232/240

Points

1

Name \*

Score / 0 pts

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3

Contact Number / WhatsApp Number \*

Score / 0 pts

8569321458

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

4

The number of Articles and Schedules in original Indian Constitution was: -

- (a) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules ✓
- (b) 394 Articles and 9 Schedules
- (c) 396Articles and 10 Schedules
- (d) 395Articles and 7 Schedules

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

5

Article 16(4A) which gives power to the State to make laws regarding reservation in favor of Scheduled Castes and Tribes was added by:

- (a) 75th Amendment of the Constitution
- (b) 77th Amendment of the Constitution ✓
- (c) 79th Amendment of the Constitution
- (d) 78th Amendment of the Constitution

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✓ Correct 4/4 Points

6

\*

The recent case of *Apoorva Arora v. State (Govt of N.C.T. of Delhi)* is related to which of the following restrictions to article 19(1) (a)?

- (a) Sovereignty and integrity
- (b) Public order
- (c) Decency or morality ✓
- (d) Contempt of Court

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

7

\*

Article 43B which provides for promotion of co-operative societies was inserted in the Constitution by:

- (a) 18th Constitutional Amendment
- (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment
- (c) 97th Constitutional Amendment ✓
- (d) 91st Constitutional Amendment

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

8

\*

Arrange the following cases on Freedom of Press in the chronological order.

- I. Sakal Papers Ltd v. Union of India**
- II. Indian Express Newspapers v. Union of India**
- III. Bennett Coleman & Co. v. Union of India**
- IV. IV. Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras**

- (a) I, II, IV, III
- (b) IV, I, III, II ✓
- (c) III, II, I, IV
- (d) II, IV, I, III

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

9

\*

The 'catch up rule' in the context of reservation in promotions is contained in Article \_\_\_\_-

- (a) 16(4)
- (b) 16(4) A ✓
- (c) 16(4) B
- (d) 16(5)

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

10

\*

In which of the following cases the court overruled its decision in *T. Devadasan v. Union of India* and held that the 'carry forward rule' is valid provided that the aggregate limit of 50% should not be breached?

- (a) *Union of India v. Virpal Singh*, 1996
- (b) *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India*, 1993 ✓
- (c) *M. Nagraj v. Union of India* 2007
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

11

\*

Consider the following statements and select the appropriate answer:

**I. The Directive Principles of State Policy have been borrowed from the constitution of Ireland.**

**II. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the constitution on the basis of the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.**

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Only II is correct
- (c) Both I and II are correct ✓
- (d) Both I and II are incorrect

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

12

\*

In which of the following cases the court laid down the 'test of instrumentality' to determine whether a body is a state or not as per Article 12?

- (a) Rajasthan State electricity Board v. Mohan Lal 1967
- (b) R.D. Shetty v. International Airport Authority 1979
- (c) Sukhdev v. Bhagatram 1975
- (d) Both (b) and (c) ✓

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

13

\*

In which of the following cases, the Supreme court said that the phrase 'to be witness' under article 20(3) can only mean conveying information based on personal knowledge of the person giving information and it cannot include the mechanical process of producing documents or giving finger impressions or blood samples etc.

- (a) M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra 1954
- (b) Nandani Satpathy v. P.L. Dani 1977
- (c) State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad 1961 ✓
- (d) R.K Dalmia v. Delhi Administration 1962

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

14

\*

Assertion: Judiciary is not 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution.

Reason: Courts while acting on judicial side are not 'State' but they may attract the trappings of 'State' when they act in administrative capacity.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A ✓
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true R is false
- (d) A is false R is true

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

15

\*

Match the following:

List 1	List 2
I. M.H Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra 1978	A. Accused's right to know the material against him in the charge sheet
II. Prem Shankar v. Delhi Administration 1980	B. Right to free legal aid
III. Chameli Singh v. State of U.P. 1996	C. Right against handcuffing
IV. C.B.I. v. Narottam Dhakad and anr 2023	D. Right to shelter

- (a) I → B, II → C, III → D, IV → A ✓
- (b) I → C, II → B, III → A, IV → D
- (c) I → D, II → A, III → B, IV → C
- (d) I → A, II → D, III → C, IV → B

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

16

\*

Arrange the following decisions of the Supreme Court on Fundamental Right relating to personal liberty in the correct chronological sequence:

1. Maneka Gandhi v Union of India
2. A.D.M. Jabalpur v Shiva Kant Shukla
3. A.K. Gopalan v State of Madras

Select the correct answer using the Codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 3,2,1 ✓
- (b) 2,1,3
- (c) 2,3,1
- (d) 1,2,3.

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

17

\*

Which of the following writs can be issued against private individuals as well as public authorities?

- I. Habeas Corpus
- II. Mandamus
- III. Prohibition
- IV. Quo warranto

- (a) I only ✓
- (b) I and II only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, III and IV only

4 / 4 pts  
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✓ Correct 4/4 Points

18

\*

In which of the following cases it was held that the right to life under Article 21 does not mean mere animal existence or continued drudgery throughout life, it implies a right to live with dignity and all that goes along with it.

- (a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India 1978
- (b) Francis Coralie v. Union Territory of Delhi 1981 ✓
- (c) A.K. Gopalan v. Union of India 1950
- (d) Chameli Singh v State of U.P. 1996

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

19

\*

Which of the following statements is NOT correct regarding the election of the President of India?

- a. The President is elected by members of an electoral college
- b. The electoral college consists of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States
- c. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote
- d. The value of the vote of an MLA is uniform across all states ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

20

\*

**Parliament or a State Legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member absents himself without permission from the sessions for:**

- a. 30 days
- b. 60 days ✓
- c. 90 days
- d. 120 days

0 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✗ Incorrect 0/4 Points

21

\*

**Assertion (A): The Constitution vests the executive powers of the Union in the President of India.**

**Reason (R): The President of India is the Constitutional head of the State.**

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) ✓
- c. (A) is true but (R) is false
- d. (A) is false but (R) is true

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

22

\*

**The President can call a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament if:**

- a. the House does not take any decision for six months on a Bill remitted by the other
- b. a Bill passed by one House is rejected by the other
- c. the Amendment proposed to a Bill by one House is not acceptable to the other
- d. all of the above ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

23

\*

The recommendation of the President is required for the introduction of a Bill that imposes or varies any tax, or affects the Consolidated Fund of India. This provision is contained in:

- a. Article 110
- b. Article 113
- c. Article 117 ✓
- d. Article 119

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

24

\*

Parliament has the power to regulate by law any matter relating to the election of the President or the Vice-President. This power is explicitly granted under:

- a. Article 71 ✓
- b. Article 66
- c. Article 62
- d. Article 55

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

25

\*

Who is legally competent to declare war?

- a. Prime Minister of India
- b. President of India ✓
- c. Chief Justice of India
- d. Law Minister of India

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

26

\*

The doctrine of 'Pith and Substance' is primarily used to resolve issues related to:

- a. Violation of Fundamental Rights
- b. Legislative competence between the Union and State Legislatures ✓
- c. Presidential Assent to Bills
- d. None of the above

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

27

\*

Under Article 55 of the Constitution, for the manner of election of the President, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of \_\_\_\_\_ in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly.

- a. One thousand ✓
- b. One Hundred
- c. Ten thousand
- d. One lakh

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

28

\*

The power of the Supreme Court to punish for its contempt is derived from which Article of the Constitution?

- a. Article 129 ✓
- b. Article 130
- c. Article 131
- d. Article 136

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

29

\*

An Ordinance promulgated by the President must be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of: |

- a. Six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament ✓
- b. Six months from the date of its promulgation
- c. One year from the date of its promulgation
- d. Six weeks from the date of its promulgation if not approved by Parliament

4 / 4 pts  
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✓ Correct 4/4 Points

30

\*

In which case did the Supreme Court hold that the pardoning power of the President/Governor under Articles 72 and 161 is subject to judicial review?

- a. Maru Ram v. Union of India
- b. K.M. Nanavati v. State of Bombay
- c. Epuru Sudhakar v. Govt. of A.P.
- d. Both a and c ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

31

\*

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than: |

- a. 25 other judges
- b. 30 other judges
- c. 33 other judges ✓
- d. 34 other judges

✗ Incorrect 0/4 Points

0 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

32

\*

The Supreme Court in which of the following cases held that the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the President is not justiciable?

- a. S.P. Gupta v Union of India
- b. Minerva Mills Ltd. v Union of India
- c. Union of India v S.R. Bommai ✓
- d. Sardarilal v Union of India

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

33

\*

The Attorney General for India has the right of audience in:

- a. Any court in Indian territory ✓
- b. The Supreme Court only
- c. The Supreme Court and High Courts
- d. None of the above

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

34

\*

The case of **N.P. Ponnuswami v. Returning Officer, Namakkal (1952)** is a landmark judgment that primarily dealt with:

- a. The scope of judicial review in electoral matters during the election process. ✓
- b. The powers of the Election Commission regarding voter registration.
- c. The appointment of Election Commissioners.
- d. Disqualification of members of Parliament.

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

35

\*

In **Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner (1978)**, the Supreme Court laid down that:

- a. The Election Commission has wide powers under Article 324 to ensure free and fair elections, including the power to order a repoll. ✓
- b. Delimitation orders are subject to judicial review at any stage.
- c. An election petition is the sole remedy for all election disputes.
- d. Political parties must be registered with the Election Commission.

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

36

\*

The **61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988**, which reduced the voting age for elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years falls under the scope of which Article?

- a. Article 325
- b. Article 326 ✓
- c. Article 327
- d. Article 328

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

37

\*

Originally, the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was for a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. This period has been extended periodically by amendments. Which Article governs this original limitation?

- a. Article 330
- b. Article 331
- c. Article 332
- d. Article 334 ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

38

\*

**The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the:**

- a. Devnagari form of numerals
- b. International form of Indian numerals ✓
- c. Roman numerals
- d. Any of the above

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

39

\*

**The Constitution provides that for a period of how many years from the commencement of the Constitution the English language shall continue to be used all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement?**

- a. 10 years
- b. 15 years ✓
- c. 20 years
- d. 5 years

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

40

\*

**The Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State. However, this authorization does NOT apply to:**

- a. Arguments by the advocates
- b. Recording of evidence
- c. Judgements, decrees, or orders passed by the High Court ✓
- d. Filing of petitions

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

41

\*

A Proclamation of Emergency (National Emergency) can be issued by the President if he is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by:

- a. War, external aggression, or internal disturbance.
- b. War, external aggression, or armed rebellion. ✓
- c. War, external aggression, or financial instability.
- d. Internal disturbance or armed rebellion.

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

42

\*

A Proclamation under Article 356 shall cease to operate at the expiration of \_\_\_\_ unless approved by Parliament.

- a. 6 months
- b. 3 months
- c. 2 months ✓
- d. 1 month

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

43

\*

The landmark case of S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994) significantly curbed the arbitrary use of which Article of the Constitution?

- a. Article 352
- b. Article 356 ✓
- c. Article 360
- d. All of the above

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

44

\*

No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the President, or the Governor of a State, shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office, until the expiration of \_\_\_\_\_ after notice in writing has been delivered to him.

- a. 1 month
- b. 2 months ✓
- c. 3 months
- d. 6 months

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

45

\*

Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts required ratification by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States?

- I. Amendment of the Fourth Schedule
- II. Any lists in the Seventh Schedule
- III. The Representation of States in Parliament
- IV. The provisions of Article 368 itself

- a. I and II only
- b. I, II, and III only
- c. II, III, and IV only ✓
- d. All of the above

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

46

\*

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, inserted clauses (4) and (5) in Article 368, declaring that no constitutional amendment could be questioned in any court and that there would be no limitation on Parliament's constituent power. These clauses were subsequently struck down by the Supreme Court in:

- a. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- b. Minerva Mills v. Union of India ✓
- c. S.P. Sampath v. Union of India
- d. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

47

\*

Article 374(2) provides for the transfer of all appeals, applications, and proceedings pending before His Majesty in Council at the commencement of the Constitution to the:

- a. Supreme Court of India ✓
- b. President of India
- c. High Courts of the State
- d. None of the above

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

48

\*

The authoritative text of the Constitution of India in the Hindi language was provided for by the insertion of Article 394A by the \_\_\_\_ Amendment Act

- a. 44th
- b. 58th ✓
- c. 62nd
- d. 92nd

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

49

\*

Match the following Special Provisions with the relevant State:

I. Article 371A

II. Article 371F

III. Article 371H

IV. Article 371J

P. Sikkim

Q. Nagaland

R. Karnataka

S. Arunachal Pradesh

- a. I-Q, II-P, III-S, IV-R ✓
- b. I-P, II-Q, III-R, IV-S
- c. I-Q, II-S, III-P, IV-R
- d. I-S, II-P, III-Q, IV-R

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

50

\*

In which of the following circumstances can Parliament legislate on a matter in the State List?

I. If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a special majority

II. During a Proclamation of Emergency

III. To implement international treaties

IV. If two or more states consent

- a. I, II, and III
- b. II, III, and IV
- c. I, III, and IV
- d. All of the above ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

51

\*

A law made by Parliament in relation to a matter in the State List, by virtue of a Proclamation of Emergency, shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of \_\_\_\_\_ after the Proclamation has ceased to operate.

- a. Three months
- b. Six months ✓
- c. One year
- d. Two years

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

52

\*

The proviso to Article 254(2) states that if a State law on a Concurrent List matter has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, it shall prevail in that State. However, Parliament is not precluded from enacting any law with respect to the same matter including a law adding to, amending, varying, or repealing the law so made by the Legislature of the State. This reflects the principle of:

- a. Cooperative Federalism
- b. Harmonious Construction
- c. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- d. Parliamentary supremacy in concurrent matters ✓

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

53

\*

Which article provides that the executive power of the Union extends to the giving of directions to a State as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance?

- a. Article 256
- b. Article 257 ✓
- c. Article 258
- d. Article 262

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

54

\*

The Inter-State Council is established under which Article of the Constitution to inquire into and advise upon disputes which may have arisen between States?

- a. Article 261
- b. Article 262
- c. Article 263 ✓
- d. Article 264

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

55

\*

The recommendations of the Finance Commission are:

- a. Legally binding on the Union Government.
- b. Advisory in nature and not legally binding. ✓
- c. Binding only if accepted by Parliament.
- d. Binding on the Union but advisory for the States

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

56

\*

All lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean or other waters within the continental shelf of India shall vest in the:

- a. Concerned coastal state
- b. Union of India ✓
- c. Nearest Union Territory
- d. Jointly in the union and the coastal state

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

57

\*

Contracts made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State shall be expressed to be made by the President, or by the Governor of the State, as the case may be, and all such contracts and assurances of property made in the exercise of that power shall be executed on behalf of the President or the Governor by such persons and in such manner as he may direct or authorize. This is covered by:

- a. Article 300
- b. Article 299 ✓
- c. Article 298
- d. All of the above

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

58

\*

The insertion of Article 300A as a legal/constitutional right to property was done by which Constitutional Amendment Act?

- a. 24th Amendment Act, 1971
- b. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- c. 44th Amendment Act, 1978 ✓
- d. 86th Amendment Act, 2002

4 / 4 pts  
Auto-graded

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

59

\*

The case of *Atiabari Tea Co. Ltd. v. The State of Assam (1961)* primarily dealt with the interpretation of:

- a. Article 265
- b. Article 301 ✓
- c. Article 300A
- d. Article 309

4 / 4 pts  
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✓ Correct 4/4 Points

60

\*

The Automobile Transport (Rajasthan) Ltd. v. State of Rajasthan (1962) case established the 'compensatory or regulatory tax' theory in relation to freedom of trade. This means that:

- a. All taxes on trade are unconstitutional.
- b. Taxes levied to compensate for the use of facilities provided by the State are permissible. ✓
- c. Only direct taxes are allowed on inter-state trade.
- d. Restrictions on trade are valid only if they are for public interest and not revenue generation

4 / 4 pts  
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✓ Correct 4/4 Points

61

\*

The 'Doctrine of Pleasure' of the President or Governor, by which every person holding any civil post under the Union or a State holds office during the pleasure of the President or Governor respectively, is enshrined in:

- a. Article 309
- b. Article 310 ✓
- c. Article 311
- d. Article 312

4 / 4 pts  
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✓ Correct 4/4 Points

62

\*

Part XIVA of the Constitution, dealing with Tribunals, was inserted by which Constitutional Amendment Act?

- a. 24th Amendment Act, 1971
- b. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 ✓
- c. 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- d. 86th Amendment Act, 2002

✓ Correct 4/4 Points

63

\*

Which landmark Supreme Court case struck down the provision in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 that excluded the jurisdiction of High Courts (under Articles 226 and 227) over the decisions of Administrative Tribunals?

- a. S.P. Sampath Kumar v. Union of India (1987)
- b. L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997) ✓
- c. Union of India v. R. Gandhi, President, Madras Bar Association (2010)
- d. Madras Bar Association v. Union of India (2014)