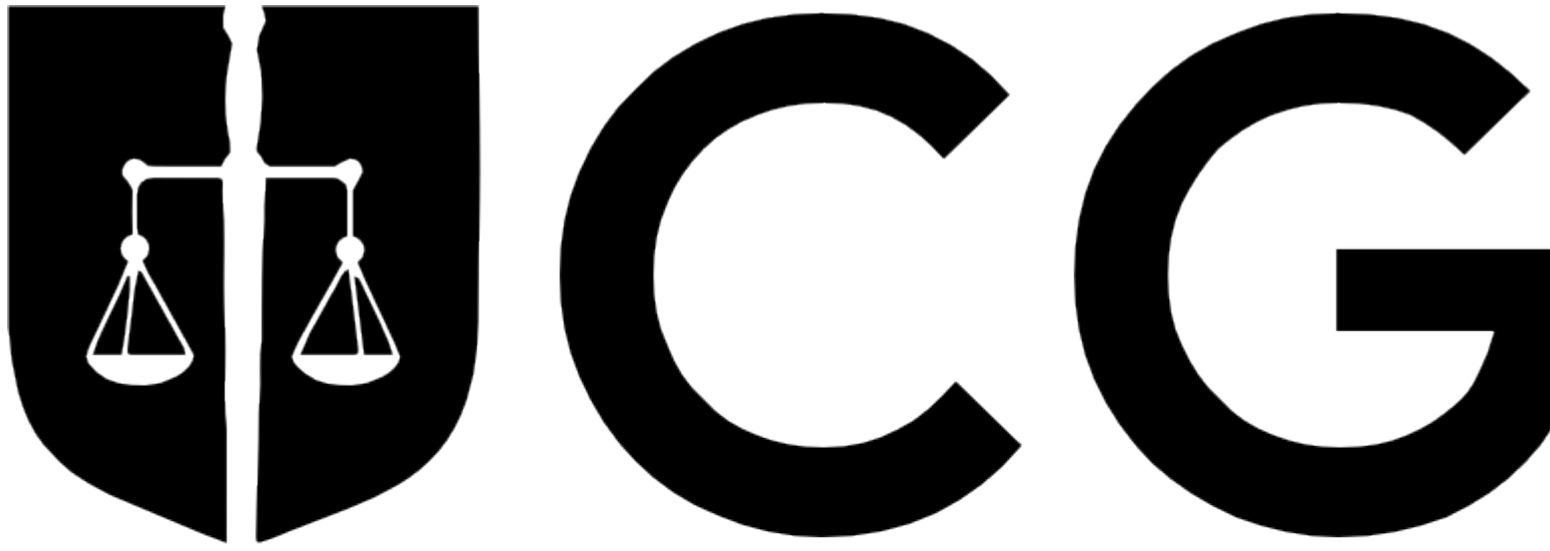




CLAT Gurukul

By Ready For Exa

JUD GURUKUL
Judiciary Prelims MCQ
JUD-PRELIMS · 2026-05-25 · 30 min · +?/?

1.
Which Article of the Constitution of India provides that 'the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India'? [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Article 13
- B. Article 14
- C. Article 15
- D. Article 16

2.
The Right to Constitutional Remedies, described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of the Constitution', is enshrined in: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Article 31
- B. Article 32
- C. Article 33
- D. Article 35

3.
Under Article 21 of the Constitution, 'no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to': [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Due process of law
- B. Procedure established by law
- C. Procedure prescribed by any executive order
- D. Reasonable restrictions imposed by Parliament

NAME: _____

ROLL NO: _____

BATCH: _____

4. Which of the following writs is most appropriate to compel a public authority to perform a statutory duty which it has refused to perform? [doctrinal_definition]
- A. Habeas Corpus
 - B. Mandamus
 - C. Certiorari
 - D. Quo Warranto
5. The doctrine of 'basic structure' of the Constitution was authoritatively laid down in: [case_law_application]
- A. Golaknath v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967 SC 1643
 - B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, (1973) 4 SCC 225
 - C. Minerva Mills v. Union of India, (1980) 3 SCC 625
 - D. Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain, AIR 1975 SC 2299
6. In Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, (1978) 1 SCC 248, the Supreme Court held that the procedure under Article 21 must be: [case_law_application]
- A. Any procedure that Parliament chooses to enact
 - B. Right, just, fair and reasonable — not arbitrary, fanciful or oppressive
 - C. Strictly the same as American 'due process'
 - D. Subject only to the will of the executive
7. Which Schedule of the Constitution contains the list of subjects on which Parliament and State Legislatures have the power to make laws (Union, State and Concurrent Lists)? [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]
- A. Sixth Schedule
 - B. Seventh Schedule
 - C. Eighth Schedule
 - D. Ninth Schedule
8. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. The Parliamentary statute enacted to enforce this Article is: [doctrinal_definition]
- A. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
 - B. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 only
 - C. Civil Rights Restoration Act, 1976
 - D. Equality Enforcement Act, 1950
9. The Forty-Second Amendment to the Constitution (1976) introduced which of the following words into the Preamble? [amendment_or_recent]
- A. Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
 - B. Socialist, Secular, Integrity
 - C. Justice, Liberty, Equality
 - D. Federal, Republican, Welfare
10. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A of the Constitution? [doctrinal_definition]
- A. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions
 - B. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
 - C. To pay taxes honestly and within time
 - D. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife
11. A state law made under Entry 6 of the State List (Public health and sanitation) imposes restrictions which incidentally affect a Union List subject. Under the doctrine of 'pith and substance', the law will be: [hypothetical_problem]
- A. Struck down entirely as it touches a Union List subject
 - B. Valid if its true nature and character is within the State List, the incidental encroachment notwithstanding
 - C. Valid only with the previous assent of the President
 - D. Referred to the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion under Article 143

12.

Under Article 356 of the Constitution, the President's Proclamation imposing President's Rule in a State must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. One month
- B. Two months
- C. Six months
- D. Three months

13.

The landmark case of *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India*, (1994) 3 SCC 1, is principally associated with which of the following propositions? [case_law_application]

- A. Judicial review of Presidential proclamations under Article 356 is permissible; secularism is part of the basic structure
- B. Reservation in promotions is constitutionally permissible
- C. The Ninth Schedule is wholly immune from judicial review
- D. Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights under Article 368 without limits

14.

In *I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu*, (2007) 2 SCC 1, a nine-judge Constitution Bench held that: [case_law_application]

- A. All laws placed in the Ninth Schedule are immune from judicial review
- B. Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after 24 April 1973 (date of *Kesavananda Bharati*) can be challenged on the touchstone of the basic structure doctrine
- C. Article 31B has been impliedly repealed by the 44th Amendment
- D. The Ninth Schedule applies only to land-reform legislation

15.

Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression. The reasonable restrictions on this right under Article 19(2) include all of the following EXCEPT: [doctrinal_definition]

- A. Sovereignty and integrity of India
- B. Public order, decency or morality
- C. Friendly relations with foreign States
- D. Economic interests of the State

16.

The right to privacy was declared a fundamental right intrinsic to Article 21 by a nine-judge Constitution Bench in: [case_law_application]

- A. *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, (2017) 10 SCC 1
- B. *Govind v. State of M.P.*, (1975) 2 SCC 148
- C. *M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra*, AIR 1954 SC 300
- D. *Kharak Singh v. State of U.P.*, AIR 1963 SC 1295

17.

A, a Member of the Legislative Assembly of a State, defects from the party on whose ticket he was elected and joins another party. Under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution (Anti-Defection Law), the question of his disqualification shall be decided by: [hypothetical_problem]

- A. The Governor on the advice of the Council of Ministers
- B. The Speaker (or Chairman) of the House, whose decision is subject to judicial review
- C. The Election Commission of India
- D. The High Court of the State directly

18.

Under Article 226 of the Constitution, the High Court can issue writs: [doctrinal_definition]

- A. Only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- B. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and 'for any other purpose', i.e., for the enforcement of any legal right
- C. Only against the State Government, not against private bodies
- D. Only with the prior permission of the Supreme Court

19.

Which Directive Principle, found in Article 44 of the Constitution, has been the subject of repeated judicial exhortation to Parliament — most recently in *Jose Paulo Coutinho v. Maria Luiza Valentina Pereira*, (2019) 20 SCC 85? [doctrinal_definition]

- A. Free and compulsory education for children
- B. Uniform Civil Code for the citizens throughout the territory of India
- C. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks
- D. Promotion of cottage industries

20.

In *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India*, (1980) 3 SCC 625, the Supreme Court struck down Sections 4 and 55 of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, principally on the ground that: [case_law_application]

- A. Parliament cannot legislate on matters in the State List
- B. The amendment destroyed the harmonious balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, and unlimited amending power was itself a part of the basic structure being violated
- C. The amendment was passed without the President's assent
- D. Article 368 was not properly invoked

21.

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the offence punishable under the section corresponding to the old IPC §300 (murder, where intention/knowledge is fully made out) is now found in: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Section 101 BNS
- B. Section 103 BNS
- C. Section 105 BNS
- D. Section 109 BNS

22.

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the punishment for criminal conspiracy (corresponding to the old IPC §120B) is provided under: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Section 60 BNS
- B. Section 61 BNS
- C. Section 62 BNS
- D. Section 152 BNS

23.

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the general definition of 'culpable homicide' (corresponding to the old IPC §299) is found in: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Section 99 BNS
- B. Section 100 BNS
- C. Section 101 BNS
- D. Section 103 BNS

24.

Z, a public servant, while discharging his duties under colour of office voluntarily causes hurt to A to extort a confession. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the most appropriate offence is: [hypothetical_problem]

- A. Voluntarily causing hurt — Section 115 BNS, simpliciter
- B. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property — Section 120 BNS
- C. Grievous hurt under Section 117 BNS only
- D. Wrongful confinement under Section 127 BNS

25.

Article 20(3) of the Constitution provides that 'no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself'. This protection was held in *Selvi v. State of Karnataka*, (2010) 7 SCC 263, to extend to: [case_law_application]

- A. Narco-analysis, polygraph and BEAP tests conducted without the consent of the accused
- B. Search and seizure under the BNSS (formerly CrPC)
- C. Custodial interrogation generally, even with consent
- D. Only formal in-court testimony, not investigative procedures

26.

Order VII Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 empowers the court to reject a plaint where: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. The plaintiff fails to appear on the date of hearing
- B. It does not disclose a cause of action; or the relief claimed is undervalued; or it is barred by any law; or required stamp is not supplied within time
- C. The defendant has filed a counter-claim
- D. The suit involves a question of constitutional interpretation

27.

Under Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, civil courts have jurisdiction to try: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. Only suits of a religious nature
- B. All suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred
- C. Only suits where the value exceeds Rs. 1 lakh
- D. Only suits brought by a registered company

28.

Under Section 100 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a second appeal to the High Court lies only on: [doctrinal_definition]

- A. A question of fact
- B. A substantial question of law
- C. Any ground the appellant chooses
- D. A mixed question of fact and law, regardless of substantiality

29.

Section 65 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (corresponding to old Indian Evidence Act §27) makes admissible: [bare_act_section_recall_verbatim]

- A. All confessions made to a police officer
- B. So much of the information received from an accused person in custody as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, whether the information amounts to a confession or not
- C. All statements made by witnesses during investigation
- D. Statements made under threat or inducement

30.

In Pulukuri Kottaya v. King-Emperor, AIR 1947 PC 67, the Privy Council, while interpreting Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act (now Section 23(2) read with Section 65 BSA, 2023), held that: [case_law_application]

- A. Section 27 makes admissible the entire confession, including parts not relating to facts discovered
- B. Only that part of the information which 'distinctly' relates to the fact thereby discovered is admissible — confessional surplus is excluded
- C. Section 27 applies only to written confessions
- D. The accused must be in judicial custody, not police custody, for §27 to operate

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