BLOGS

Important Constitutional Law Questions for CLAT 2025

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CONSTITUTIONAL LAW QUESTIONS FOR CLAT 2025

1. Which of the following cases concerns the right to protest in the Shaheen Bagh case?

a. Joseph Shine v. Union of India

b. Amit Sahni v. Commissioner of Police

c. Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar

d. None of These

2. The right to protest may be associated with:

a. Article 19(1)(a)

b. Article 19(1)(b)

c. Article 19(1)(c)

d. All of the above

3. Which of the following cases deal with the right to protest?

a. Himat Lal K. Shah v. Commissioner of Police

b. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan v. Union of India

c. Shayara Bano v. Union of India

d. Both A and B

4. The Court in this judgment:

a. Reiterated the right to protest

b. Dealt with the limits of this right

c. Gave remedy to the petitioners

d. Only A and B

5. Protests at the Shaheen Bagh were directed against:

a. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019

b. The proposed nationwide National Register of Citizens

c. Farm Laws

d. Both A and B

6. Which of the following cases is relevant with respect to CJI and RTI application?

a. Shayara Bano v. Union of India

b. Amit Sahni v. Commissioner of Police

c. Central Public Information Officer, Supreme Court v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal

d. Subhash Chandra Agarwal v. Registrar, Supreme Court of India

7. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court ordered the disclosure of the correspondence between the Chief Justice of India, the Chief Justice of Delhi and the Law- Minister?

a. Central Public Information Officer v. Union of India (2019)

b. S.P. Gupta v. Union of India (1982)

c. Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association v. Union of India (2016)

d. Such a decision has never been made

8. In the judgment including the office of CJI within the scope of RTI, the Court struck a balance between:

a. Right to privacy and right to expression

b. Judicial independence and Judicial Accountability

c. Right to privacy and right to know

d. Both B and C

9. The office of the Chief Justice of India:

a. Not susceptible to RTI

b. Closed to RTI

c. The office of the CJI is a ‘public authority’ under the RTI Act, 2005 and hence open to RTI.

d. None of These

10. The latest Amendment to RTI was effectuated in:

a. 2017

b. 2018

c. 2016

d. 2019

11. Articles 17 and 19 of the ICCPR deal with:

a. Right to privacy and right to opinion/expression, respectively

b. Right to expression and right to privacy, respectively

c. Right to privacy and right to assembly, respectively

d. Right to assembly and right to freedom of speech and expression, respectively

12. Which of the following Supreme Court's landmark decision has assumed significant relevance in this discussion, with respect to chilling effect on free speech?

a. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India

b. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India-I

c. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India-II

d. All of the Above

13. WhatsApp's objections to the IT Rules pertained to:

a. Dilution of its end-to-end encryption policy.

b. Rule 4(2) of the impugned Rules

c. Violation of established standards of protection of Fundamental Rights of its users

d. All of the Above

14. In so far as the Rules apply to digital news outlets, the criticism against the impugned Rules is that they are:

a. Violative of the Constitutional Provisions

b. Ultra vires the Act, as the Act wasn't enacted to regulate news outlets

c. Both A and B

d. None of These

15. What Fundamental Rights can be invoked with respect to this right (right to wear hijab)?

a. Article 19(1)(a)

b. Article 25

c. Article17

d. Both A and B

16. A bona fide practice of conscience is protected under the Indian Constitution. This was held in:

a. Bijoy Emmanuel v. State of Kerela

b. Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala

c. Neither A nor B

d. Both A and B

17. Indirect Discrimination Tests were laid down in the case of:

a. Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala

b. Col. Nitisha & Ors. v Union of India

c. Babita Puniya v. Unio of India

d. None of These

18. The test of essential religious practice was laid down in:

a. Commissioner Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras vs. Shri Lakshmindra Thritha, Sri Shirur Mutt

b. The Sabarimala Case

c. Bijoy Emmanuel v. State of Kerela

d. All of These

19. The test of essential religious practice is generally criticized because:

a. It is improperly laid down.

b. The Court becomes a theological institution, decision on religion is taken by those who might not even be practitioners of that faith.

c. It is difficult to prove.

d. All of These

20. “Clothing can also be a part of one’s expression and identity.” This was held in:

a. NALSA v. Union of India

b. Shayara Bano v. Union of India

c. Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerela

d. Daniel Latifi v. Union of India

21. In which case was the Sabarimala case challenged to review?

a. Kantaru Rajeevaru v. Indian Young Lawyers Association

b. Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerela

c. Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerela

d. None of These

22. There is a supposed conflict between the essential religious tests in which of the two cases:

a. Shirur Mutt Case

b. Durgah Committee, Ajmer Case

c. TMA Pai Foundation Case

a. A and B

b. A and C

c. B and C

d. None of These

23. The dissent in Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala was given by:

a. Indu Malhotra, J.

b. DY Chandrachud, J.

c. RF Nariman, J.

d. Both B and C

24. Judicial Review finds authority in:

a. Article 32

b. Article 226

c. Article 227

d. Both A and B

25. Right to religion under Article 25 is limited on the grounds of:

a. Public Order

b. Morality

c. Health

d. All of These

Answers

1. b

2. d

3. d

4. d

5. d

6. c

7. b

8. d

9. c

10. d

11. a

12. a

13. d

14. b

15. d

17. a

18. b

19. b

20. a

21. a

22. a

23. a

24. d

25. d

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