AILET

Important MCQs on Constitutional Law- PART V

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1. Which Article empowers Parliament to legislate on a matter in the State List in the national interest?

A. Article 249

B. Article 250

C. Article 252

D. Article 253

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Under Article 249, if Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with 2/3rd majority that it is in national interest, Parliament can legislate on State List matters.

2. Which case established that constitutional amendments can be struck down if they violate fundamental rights forming part of the basic structure?

A. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab

B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

C. Minerva Mills v. Union of India

D. I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: *I.R. Coelho* clarified that laws in Ninth Schedule post-1973 can be struck down if they damage basic structure.

3. Which of the following is not a ground for proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352?

A. War

B. External Aggression

C. Armed Rebellion

D. Internal Disturbance

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Originally, “internal disturbance” was included, but the **44th Amendment (1978)** replaced it with “armed rebellion”.

4. The doctrine of proportionality is most closely associated with which Article of the Constitution?

A. Article 14

B. Article 19

C. Article 21

D. Article 32

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Proportionality is used to test restrictions on freedoms under Article 19 — restrictions must be reasonable and proportionate.

5. Which case held that the secular character of the Constitution is part of the basic structure?

A. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India

B. Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain

C. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

D. Minerva Mills v. Union of India

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: *S.R. Bommai (1994)* explicitly recognized secularism as part of the basic structure.

6. Which of the following powers is available to the Rajya Sabha but not the Lok Sabha?

A. Moving a no-confidence motion against the government

B. Introducing Money Bills

C. Authorizing Parliament to legislate on State List matters

D. Electing the Vice-President

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Rajya Sabha alone can authorize Parliament to legislate on State List subjects under Article 249.

7. Which writ can be issued by the court to compel a public authority to perform its duty?

A. Habeas Corpus

B. Mandamus

C. Certiorari

D. Prohibition

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Mandamus literally means “we command”. It directs public authorities to discharge duties.

8. Under Article 110, a Money Bill can be introduced only in:

A. Rajya Sabha, with the consent of the Speaker

B. Lok Sabha, with prior recommendation of the President

C. Either House, with the consent of the Vice-President

D. Either House, with a special majority

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Money Bills can be introduced **only in Lok Sabha**, with President’s recommendation.

9. Which case held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right under Article 21?

A. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras

B. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

C. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India

D. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: In *K.S. Puttaswamy*, a 9-judge bench recognized privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21.

10. Which of the following constitutional provisions deals with the suspension of Fundamental Rights during National Emergency?

A. Article 352

B. Article 356

C. Article 358 & 359

D. Article 360

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Articles 358 and 359 provide for suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency.