

## MCQs for CLAT PG 2026-PART II

Ruchika Mohapatra · 27 Aug 2025

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**Q1. In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)*, the Supreme Court held that “procedure established by law” under Article 21 must be:**

- a) Any procedure enacted by Parliament
- b) Reasonable, fair, and just
- c) Subject only to Article 19
- d) The same as “due process of law” in the US Constitution

**Answer:** b) Reasonable, fair, and just

**Explanation:** The Court expanded Article 21, holding that no person can be deprived of life or liberty by arbitrary or oppressive laws; the procedure must be fair, just, and reasonable.

**Q2. The principle that the President acts on the “aid and advice of the Council of Ministers” was clarified in which case?**

- a) Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab
- b) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
- c) Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab
- d) U.N. Rao v. Indira Gandhi

**Answer:** a) Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab

**Explanation:** The Court held that the President (and Governor) are constitutional heads who must act on ministerial advice except in certain limited discretionary matters.

**Q3. Which of the following doctrines prevents the legislature from enacting laws that nullify judicial decisions?**

- a) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
- b) Doctrine of Eclipse
- c) Doctrine of Separation of Powers
- d) Doctrine of Res Judicata

**Answer:** c) Doctrine of Separation of Powers

**Explanation:** The legislature cannot directly overrule judicial decisions. It can change the basis of law but not nullify judgments, as reaffirmed in cases like *Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain*.

**Q4. In *E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu*, the Court gave a new dimension to:**

- a) Equality under Article 14
- b) Freedom of Speech under Article 19
- c) Preventive detention under Article 22
- d) Federalism under Part XI

**Answer:** a) Equality under Article 14

**Explanation:** The Court held that arbitrariness violates equality. Article 14 is not confined to classification but embodies fairness and non-arbitrariness in state action.

**Q5. Which Article allows the President to refer matters of public importance to the Supreme Court for advisory opinion?**

- a) Article 131
- b) Article 136
- c) Article 143
- d) Article 148

**Answer:** c) Article 143

**Explanation:** Article 143 empowers the President to seek the Court's advisory opinion, though the opinion is not binding.

**Q6. Which of the following is an essential function that cannot be delegated by the legislature?**

- a) Policy-making
- b) Fixing the date of enforcement
- c) Prescribing forms and procedures
- d) Determining technical details

**Answer:** a) Policy-making

**Explanation:** Essential legislative functions like policy determination must remain with the legislature; only subsidiary matters can be delegated.

**Q7. The case of *A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India* (1969) is significant because it:**

- a) Abolished judicial review
- b) Introduced post-decisional hearing
- c) Blurred the line between administrative and quasi-judicial functions
- d) Upheld absolute discretion of administrative authorities

**Answer:** c) Blurred the line between administrative and quasi-judicial functions

**Explanation:** The Court held that principles of natural justice apply to administrative actions affecting rights, not just judicial or quasi-judicial acts.

**Q8. Which case upheld the constitutional validity of preventive detention laws in India?**

- a) *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras*
- b) *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*
- c) *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*
- d) *R.C. Cooper v. Union of India*

**Answer:** a) *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras*

**Explanation:** The Court upheld preventive detention laws, interpreting Fundamental Rights narrowly. This view was later liberalized in *Maneka Gandhi*.

**Q9. The Finance Commission under Article 280 is primarily meant to:**

- a) Audit accounts of the Union and States
- b) Allocate financial resources between Union and States
- c) Supervise taxation policies of the Union
- d) Oversee foreign exchange reserves

**Answer:** b) Allocate financial resources between Union and States

**Explanation:** The Finance Commission recommends distribution of net tax proceeds between Union and States, ensuring fiscal federalism.

**Q10. The doctrine of colourable legislation implies:**

- a) When the legislature exceeds its power directly
- b) When the legislature indirectly transgresses its limits while appearing to act within them
- c) When the judiciary interferes with executive powers
- d) When constitutional amendments violate fundamental rights

**Answer:** b) When the legislature indirectly transgresses its limits while appearing to act within them

**Explanation:** Colourable legislation occurs when the legislature disguises its law-making power to achieve a purpose beyond its competence.