BLOGS

MCQs for CLAT PG 2026- Part I

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Q1. Under Article 32, the Supreme Court can issue writs for:

(A) Enforcement of any legal right

(B) Enforcement of fundamental rights only

(C) Supervision of subordinate courts

(D) Reviewing constitutional amendments

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs such as *Habeas Corpus, Mandamus*, etc., only for enforcing fundamental rights.

Q2. In *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, the Court held:

(A) Parliament's power to amend is unlimited

(B) Basic structure cannot be altered

(C) All fundamental rights are unamendable

(D) Parliament can repeal the Constitution

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: The Court ruled Parliament may amend but not destroy the Constitution's basic structure.

Q3. Judicial review under Articles 32 and 226 is:

(A) Statutory right

(B) Basic structure feature

(C) Executive function

(D) Presidential power

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Judicial review is an essential feature of the Constitution's basic structure.

Q4. Residuary subjects under Article 248 fall under:

(A) States

(B) Parliament

(C) Both Union and States

(D) Supreme Court

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Parliament has exclusive power to legislate on residuary matters.

Q5. After the 44th Amendment, the Right to Property is:

(A) Fundamental right

(B) Legal right under Article 300A

(C) Directive principle

(D) Non-justiciable moral right

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: It is now a constitutional/legal right, not a fundamental right.

Q6. NJAC was struck down because:

(A) It violated separation of powers

(B) It reduced judicial independence

(C) It lacked state ratification

(D) It abolished collegium system entirely

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: The Court held judicial independence is part of the basic structure.

Q7. Governor can pardon:

(A) Death sentences

(B) Offences under state law except death sentences

(C) Military court punishments

(D) Offences under Union law only

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Governor’s pardon excludes death sentences and court-martial cases.

Q8. Who decides if a Bill is a Money Bill?

(A) President

(B) Speaker of Lok Sabha

(C) Finance Minister

(D) Rajya Sabha Chairman

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Speaker's decision is final under Article 110(3).

Q9. *Minerva Mills* emphasized:

(A) Primacy of DPSPs

(B) Harmony between FRs and DPSPs

(C) DPSPs as non-justiciable

(D) FRs above DPSPs

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation: Harmony between fundamental rights and directive principles is part of basic structure.

Q10. During an emergency under Article 352, Article 19 rights:

(A) Automatically suspended

(B) Unaffected

(C) Suspended only by President's order

(D) Can't be suspended at all

Correct Answer: (A)

Explanation: Article 358 suspends Article 19 rights during such emergencies.