

BLOGS

Passage-Based Question on Family Law for CLAT PG

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Passage

“When Constitution was framed with secularism as its ideal and goal, the consensus and conviction to be one, socially, found its expression in Article 44 of the Constitution. But religious freedom, the basic foundation of secularism, was guaranteed by Articles 25 to 28 of the Constitution. Article 25 is very widely worded. It guarantees all persons, not only freedom of conscience but the right to profess, practice and propagate religion.

What is religion? Any faith or belief. The Court has expanded religious liberty in its various phases guaranteed by the Constitution and extended it to practices and even external overt acts of the individual. Religion is more than mere matter of faith.

The Constitution by guaranteeing freedom of conscience ensured inner aspects of religious belief. And , external expression of it were protected by guaranteeing right to freely, practice and propagate religion. Reading and reciting holy scriptures, for instance, Ramayana or Quran or Bible or Guru Granth Sahib is as much a part of religion as offering food to deity by a Hindu or bathing the idol or dressing him and going to a temple, mosque, church or gurudwara.”

Judgement Excerpt from Sarla Mudgal and Ors. vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors. (MANU/SC/0290/19950)

1. Which of the following judge was among the panel of judges who gave the judgment of Sarla Mudgal and Ors .V. Union of India and Ors?

- a) Justice Kuldeep Singh
- b) Justice Abdul Nazeer
- c) Justice Arun Mishra
- d) Justice J.S Verma

2. How many judges did the panel of the Supreme Court comprised while delivering the judgement in the above mentioned case?

- a) 5 judge bench
- b) 7 judge bench
- c) 13 judge bench
- d) 2 judge bench

3. What was established in the above mentioned case?

- a) This case deals with the issue of bigamy in India
- b) Compulsory registration of marriage in India
- c) This case deals with the maintenance claims
- d) None of the Above

4. Which section of Indian Penal Code, 1860 declared bigamy as illegal in India

- a) Section 490
- b) Section 491
- c) Section 494
- d) Section 493

5. Which of the following judges gave a concurring opinion in the above mentioned case?

- a) Justice Abdul Nazeer
- b) Justice Kuldeep Singh
- c) Justice R.M Sahai
- d) Justice Arun Mishra

6. Which articles of the Constitution of India are discussed in the above mentioned case?

- a) Article 25
- b) Article 26
- c) Article 27
- d) All of the Above

7. The goal of secularism in the Constitution of India has found its goal under which article of the Constitution of India?

- a) Article 42
- b) Article 41
- c) Article 44
- d) Article 40

8. Which case reviewed the above mentioned case?

- a) Daniel Latifi .V. Union of India
- b) Indra Sarma .V. V.K.V Sarma
- c) Seema .V. Ashwani Kumar
- d) Lily Thomas .V. Union of India

9. Which law commission report of India recommended a voluntary legal procedure to declare the conversion of the religion by a particular individual?

- a) 231st Law Commission Report
- b) 232nd Law Commission Report
- c) 235th Law Commission Report
- d) 234th Law Commission Report

10. Which law commission report of India deals with the prevention of bigamy?

- a) 227th Law Commission Report
- b) 226th Law Commission Report
- c) 225th Law Commission Report
- d) 224th Law Commission Report

11. Which article of the Constitution of India deals with Uniform Civil Code?

- a) Article 41
- b) Article 44
- c) Article 43
- d) Article 42

12. Under which section of CrPC, 1973 the offence of bigamy can be tried and inquired into the court of law?

- a) Section 180
- b) Section 182 (2)

- c) Section 182 (3)
- d) Section 182 (4)

13. The foundation of secularism is found under which articles of the Constitution of India?

- a) Article 25 to 28
- b) Article 22 to 25
- c) Article 22 to 27
- d) Article 23 to 29

14. What does the Constitution of India ensure by providing freedom of conscience?

- a) Faith in the notion of secularism in India
- b) Ensures inner aspects of religious belief
- c) All of the Above
- d) None of the Above

15. How does the Constitution of India ensure freedom of conscience through external expression?

- a) Free Practice of Religion
- b) Free Propagation of Religion
- c) All of the Above
- d) None of the Above

Answers

- 1. Option a
- 2. Option d
- 3. Option a
- 4. Option c
- 5. Option c
- 6. Option d
- 7. Option c
- 8. Option d

- 9. Option c
- 10. Option a
- 11. Option b
- 12. Option b
- 13. Option a
- 14. Option b
- 15. Option c