



AIBE XXII

1. **In which case the Supreme Court of India ruled that the 'Preamble' of the Constitution is the part of the Constitution?**
 - (a) Inre Berubari
 - (b) Keshvananda Bharati
 - (c) A. K. Gopalan
 - (d) Sajjan Singh
2. **Who amongst the following has said that "Indian Constitution is a federation with strong centralizing tendency"?**
 - (a) K.C. Wheare
 - (b) A.V. Dicey
 - (c) Sir Ivor Jennings
 - (d) None of the above
3. **Under which article of the Constitution Parliament can create a new state?**
 - (a) Art. 3
 - (b) Art. 4
 - (c) Art. 5
 - (d) Art. 368
4. **Power to constitute new states and determination of its boundaries vests in _____?**
 - (a) Parliament
 - (b) President
 - (c) Governor
 - (d) SC of India
5. **Constitution of India- At the commencement of the Constitution of India every person shall be a citizen of India, who has his domicile in the territory of India and.....**
 - (a) who was born in the territory of India.
 - (b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India.
 - (c) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement.
 - (d) All of the above.
6. **A person who or whose father was not born in the territory of India but "who (a) has his domicile 'in the territory of India', and (b) has been ordinarily residing within the territory of India' for not less than 5 years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution" is considered as Indian citizen. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution describes it?**
 - (a) Article 5
 - (b) Article 5(b)
 - (c) Article 5(a)
 - (d) Article 5(c)
7. **Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India guarantees freedom of speech and expression to**
 - (a) all citizens of India
 - (b) all Indians and foreigners
 - (c) only persons above 21 years of age
 - (d) only persons who have attained 60 years of age
8. **The doctrine of 'double jeopardy' in Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India means**
 - (a) one can be prosecuted several times for the same offence
 - (b) no one can be prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offence
 - (c) no person accused of any offence can be compelled to be a witness against himself
 - (d) one can be prosecuted more than once but punished only once
9. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:**

List-I

 - A. Habeas Corpus
 - B. Mandamus
 - C. Qua Warranto
 - D. Certiorari

List-II

 1. Violation of natural justice
 2. Unlawful arrest and detention.
 3. Exercise of power without jurisdiction.
 4. Non-performance of public duty
 - (a) A-1; B-4; C-3; D-2
 - (b) A-1; B-3; C-4; D-2
 - (c) A-2; B-3; C-4; D-1
 - (d) A-2; B-4; C-3; D-1
10. **In which of the following cases, Hon'ble Supreme Court held that there is no unqualified right to marriage and that same sex couple cannot claim this as a fundamental right?**
 - (a) Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty and Anr. Vs. Union of India
 - (b) Subhash Desai Vs. Chief Secretary & Anr.
 - (c) Dr. Jaya Thakur Vs. Union of India
 - (d) Dev Gupta Vs. Union of India
11. **Article 39A of the Constitution of India deals with**
 - (a) Equal Pay for Equal Work
 - (b) Equal Justice and free legal aid
 - (c) Uniform Civil Code for the Citizens
 - (d) Living wage etc. for workers



12. Which one of the following articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the uniform civil code for the citizens?
 - (a) Article 44
 - (b) Article 21
 - (c) Article 37
 - (d) Article 45
13. By which of the following Amendment Acts of the Constitution, Chapter of Fundamental Duties have been added as Chapter IV-A in the Constitution?
 - (a) 40th Amendment Act
 - (b) 42nd Amendment,
 - (c) 45th Amendment Act
 - (d) 49th Amendment Act
14. Clause (k) to Article 51A was added by -
 - (a) the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992
 - (b) the Constitution (85th Amendment) Act, 2001
 - (c) the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002
 - (d) the Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act, 2005
15. Under Indian Constitution, Fundamental duties enshrined under Art. 51A does not includes the duty.
 - (a) To uphold and protect sovereignty of India
 - (b) To defend the country when called upon to do so
 - (c) To value and preserve rich heritage of our composite culture
 - (d) To protect monuments, places and objects of national importance
16. Which of the following methods is adopted for the election of the President of India?
 - (a) Direct
 - (b) Indirect
 - (c) Proportional Representation
 - (d) Both (A) and (C)
17. Under which Article, 'Procedure for impeachment of the President' is provided?

(a) Article 59	(b) Article 60
(c) Article 61	(d) Article 62
18. Constitution of India - Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India provides that "at any sitting of the House of the People, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside"?

(a) Article 94	(b) Article 96
(c) Article 97	(d) Article 98
19. In which House of Parliament does the Attorney-General for India has the right to speak, as well as participate in its proceedings?
 - (a) Council of States
 - (b) House of the People
 - (c) Both Houses of Parliament
 - (d) None of the above
20. Which of the following statement is not correct?
 - (a) A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the council.
 - (b) A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the chairman, resign his office.
 - (c) A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States may be removed from his office by resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council.
 - (d) A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President of India passed after an address by Council of States supported by a majority of the total members on the ground of proved incapacity.
21. Formation of Supreme Court of India was based on the provisions of which out of the following Act?
 - (a) Regulating Act, 1773
 - (b) Charter Act, 1833
 - (c) Regulating Act, 1758
 - (d) Indian High Courts Act, 1861
22. Which of the following statement is correct with regard to the provision regarding submission of resignation by a Judge of Supreme Court of India?
 - (a) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.
 - (b) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chief Justice of India, resign his office.
 - (c) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by announcing the same in the open court during court hours, resign his office.
 - (d) A Judge of Supreme Court, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Central Council of Ministers, resign his office.
23. The jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India may be enlarged by :



- (a) The President of India
(b) The Parliament by resolution
(c) The Parliament by Law
(d) The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- 24. Public Account Committee Consists of:**
(a) Twenty two members of Lok Sabha
(b) Twenty two members of Rajya Sabha
(c) Fifteen members of Lok Sabha and seven member of Rajya Sabha
(d) Seven members of Lok Sabha and fifteen member of Rajya Sabha
- 25. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall submit his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the -**
(a) Public Accounts Committee
(b) Parliament
(c) President
(d) Finance Minister
- 26. Who among the following is known as the guardian of public purse in India?**
(a) Comptroller and Auditor General
(b) Parliament
(c) Finance Commission
(d) Finance Minister
- 27. Who is the present Comptroller and Auditor General of India?**
(a) Vinod Rai
(b) Raghuram Rajan
(c) Shashi Kant Sharma
(d) Nasim Zaidi
- 28. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution the Governor can refer a Bill for the approval of the President?**
(a) Article 200 (b) Article 206
(c) Article 210 (d) Article 212
- 29. If for a period of, a member of a house of the legislature of a State, without permission of the house, is absent from all meetings thereof, the house may declare his seat vacant.**
(a) 120 days (b) 90 days
(c) 60 days (d) 30 days
- 30. The maximum interval between the two sessions of each House of Legislature is :**
(a) Three months (b) Four months
(c) Six months (d) Twelve months
- 31. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly addresses his letter of resignation to :**
(a) Cabinet
(b) Chief Minister
(c) Governor
(d) Deputy Speaker
- 32. Article 213 empowers the Governor to promulgate ordinances:**
(a) When the state legislature is not in session
(b) During the course of legislature session
(c) On the recommendation of the state cabinet
(d) With the permission of the union government
- 33. Which of the following cases, is related to the ambit of judicial review in the matter of appointment of judges to High Courts under Article 217 of the Constitution of India?**
(a) Anna Mathews Vs. Union of India
(b) Anna Mathews Vs. Supreme Court of India
(c) Anna Mathews Vs. President of India
(d) Anna Mathews Vs. State of Kerala
- 34. The High Courts are empowered to issue writs under which Article of Constitution?**
(a) Article-32 (b) Article-136
(c) Article-226 (d) Article-224
- 35. Which committee is related to Panchayati Raj Institution?**
(a) Mudholkar Committee
(b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(c) Malimath Committee
(d) Khullar Committee
- 36. Constitution of Panchayats is given in.....of Constitution of India:**
(a) Article 243- B (b) Article 243- O
(c) Article 243- W (d) Article 243
- 37. Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India provides for**
(a) Municipalities
(b) District Planning Committee
(c) Metropolitan Planning committee
(d) Finance commission
- 38. Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the Audit of Accounts of Cooperative Societies?**
(a) Article 243 ZA (b) Article 243 ZE
(c) Article 243 ZK (d) Article 243 ZM
- 39. A law made by one legislature affects the scope of the other legislature in a related manner, then which of the following doctrine of interpretation is applied?**
(a) Doctrine of Separation
(b) The doctrine of imbibing essence



- (c) Doctrine of colourable legislation
(d) Doctrine of rigidity
40. **The case of State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh is related with which of the following doctrines?**
(a) Doctrine of Basic Structure
(b) Doctrine of Eclipse
(c) Doctrine of pith and substance
(d) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
41. **Article 279 of the Indian Constitution defines-**
(a) taxes on profession
(b) calculation of net proceeds
(c) Finance Commission
(d) grants from the Union to certain States
42. **Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with the finance, property, contract and suits?**
(a) Part-XII (b) Part-XIII
(c) Part-XVII (d) Part-XIX
43. **Under which Article, 'Borrowing by States' is provided?**
(a) Article 292 (b) Article 293
(c) Article 294 (d) Article 295
44. **According to the Article 300A of the Constitution of India, No _____ shall be deprived his property save by authority of law.**
(a) person (b) citizen
(c) foreigner (d) Indian
45. **Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for 'power to extend functions of Public Service Commissions'?**
(a) Article 321 (b) Article 322
(c) Article 323 (d) Article 324
46. **Constitution of India- In which of the following judgments it was held that the jurisdiction conferred upon the High Courts under Article 226 can be supplanted by the Administrative Tribunal if it is not less efficacious than the High Court?**
(a) S.P. Sampath Kumar Vs Union Of India & Ors (1987) 1 SCC 124
(b) L Chandra Kumar Vs Union of India (1997) 3 SCC 261
(c) In re Special Courts Bill (1979) 1 SCC 380
(d) S. R. Bommai Vs Union of India (1994) 3 SCC 1
47. **In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that the Electoral Bond Scheme was unconstitutional for violating the voters' right to information?**
(a) Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India
(b) Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Election Commission of India
(c) Peoples Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India
(d) Election Commission of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms
48. **Constitution of India - Under Article 332 of the Constitution of India, seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of in the Legislative Assembly of every State.**
(a) Assam (b) Nagaland
(c) Mizoram (d) Tripura
49. **"Though the people of this country. differed in a number of ways, they all were proud to regard themselves as participants in a common heritage, and that heritage, emphatically, is the heritage of Sanskrit." It was held in the case of!**
(a) Santosh vs. Ministry of H.R.D., 1994(6) SCC 579
(b) Bommai vs. UOI, AIR 1994 SC 1918
(c) Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments vs. Lakshmindra (1954)
(d) None of these
50. **Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deals with:**
(a) Financial Emergency
(b) Union's Duty to Protect States
(c) National Emergency
(d) State Emergency



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Answer Key

Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.	Q. No.	Ans.
1.	[B]	11.	[B]	21.	[A]	31.	[D]	41.	[B]
2.	[C]	12.	[A]	22.	[A]	32.	[A]	42.	[A]
3.	[A]	13.	[B]	23.	[C]	33.	[B]	43.	[B]
4.	[A]	14.	[C]	24.	[C]	34.	[C]	44.	[A]
5.	[D]	15.	[D]	25.	[C]	35.	[B]	45.	[A]
6.	[D]	16.	[C]	26.	[A]	36.	[A]	46.	[A]
7.	[A]	17.	[C]	27.	[C]	37.	[C]	47.	[A]
8.	[B]	18.	[B]	28.	[A]	38.	[D]	48.	[A]
9.	[D]	19.	[C]	29.	[C]	39.	[B]	49.	[A]
10.	[A]	20.	[D]	30.	[C]	40.	[D]	50.	[C]

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1. Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Preamble of the constitution.

Explanation:

- **CASE TITLE:** Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalvaru & Ors. v. State of Kerala & Anr. (1973)
- **Number Of judges :** 13-judge bench, including CJI S.M. Sikri
- **Judgement Date:** April 24, 1973
- **Majority Ratio:** 7:6
- **Judges' Opinions**
 - **Dissenting Judges:** Six judges dissented, holding different views on the extent of Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.
- **past judgement override:** Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967) was partially overruled, as the Court held that constitutional amendments are subject to fundamental rights review only if they affect the basic structure of the Constitution.
- **past judgement reiterated:** The Court built upon the principles established in earlier cases, such as Shankari Prasad Singh Deo v. Union of India and State of Bihar (1951), and Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan (1965).
- **Key Aspects of the Judgement**
 - **Preamble as Part of the Constitution:** The Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368, but the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be altered.
 - **Basic Structure Doctrine:** The Court introduced the doctrine of basic structure, which limits the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and ensures that certain fundamental principles remain inviolable.

2. Ans. [c]

Explanation: - Sir Ivor Jennings believed India to be a "federation with strong centralising tendencies".

3. Ans. [A]

Linked Provision-

1. **Article 2-** Admission of new states.
2. **Article 4-** Article 368 is not applicable on alteration in schedule 1 and 4 with effect of admission or establishment of new state in article 2 and 3.
3. **Schedule I-** List of States and Union Territories.
4. **Schedule IV-** Allocation of seats in the Council of States.
5. **Article 368-** Procedure for amendment of the CoI.

Explanation- Art.3- Parliament may by law form new states, increase or diminish the area of a state, alter the boundaries, alter the name of the state.

4. Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: - Art.3 COI.

Explanation: Article 3 of the Constitution of India vests the Parliament with the power to form a new State and determination of its boundaries.

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5. Ans. [D]

Linked Provisions- Art.5 L/w Art.6-11 COI.

Explanation- Art.5 deals with citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution. It states that at the commencement of Constitution, every person shall be a citizen of India if-

- (a) he has his domicile in the territory of India; and
- (b) he was born in the territory of India; or
- (c) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or
- (d) he has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement.

6. Ans. [D]

Linked Provision- Art.5 COI.

Explanation- Art.5 deals with Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution. Art.5(c) states that at the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement, shall be a citizen of India.

7. Ans. [A]

Linked Provisions: - The fundamental rights exclusively available to citizens of India are:

1. **Article 15-** Prohibits discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
2. **Article 19:** - Guarantees the six freedoms mentioned above.
3. **Article 29:** - Protects the interests of minorities by ensuring they can conserve their language, script, and culture.
4. **Article 30:** - Allows minorities, whether based on religion or language, to establish and administer educational institutions.

Explanation: - Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India guarantees freedom of speech and expression to all citizens of India. This fundamental right, enshrined in the Indian Constitution, ensures that all citizens have the liberty to express their thoughts, opinions, and beliefs through various means, including speech, writing, and other forms of communication. However, this right is not absolute and is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by the state in the interest of public order, security, and other relevant considerations.

8. Ans. [B]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Section 337 of BNSS** - Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.
2. **Section 26 of the General Clauses Act, 1897** - Provision as to offences punishable under two or more enactments.
3. **Section 11** - Res-judicata. (CPC)

Explanation: - The doctrine of double jeopardy, as enshrined in Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India, means that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offense more than once. This principle prevents individuals from being subjected to multiple trials or punishments for the same crime. It's a fundamental safeguard against the state's arbitrary use of power in the judicial process.

9. Ans. [D]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 32** - Writ jurisdiction of Supreme court.
2. **Article 226** - Writ jurisdiction of High court.

Explanation: -

- **Habeas Corpus:** This writ is issued to ensure that a person who has been detained is brought before a court to determine the legality of the detention.
- **Mandamus:** This writ commands a public authority to perform a public duty that it has failed or refused to do.
- **Quo Warranto:** This writ is issued to inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office.
- **Certiorari:** This writ is issued to a lower court to review its decision, often when the lower court has acted outside its jurisdiction or violated natural justice principles.

10. Ans. [A]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Articles 14,19,20, 21 and 25** of the Constitution of India, 1950
2. **Section 4** of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and Section 4 of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1969



3. Navtez Singh Johar V. UOI.

Explanation: - He Supreme Court of India unanimously held that there was no unqualified fundamental right to marry under the Constitution. The Court also upheld the constitutional validity of Section 4 of the SMA and Section 4 of the FMA that only recognises marriages between heterosexual couples. In a 3:2 split, the majority upheld the 'right to relationship' for queer couples but it also opined that the judiciary cannot confer a right to marry in the absence of a statute. In contrast, the dissenting opinion recognised 'civil unions' formed between queer individuals.

11. **Ans. [B]**

Linked Provisions: - **Article 36-51A** - Directive Principles Of State Policy .

Explanation: - **Art.39A** deals with equal justice and free legal aid. It was added by **42nd Amendment Act, 1976 (w.e.f. 03/01/1977)**. It provides that State shall secure that operation of legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity & shall provide free legal aid to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

12. **Ans. [A]**

Linked Provisions: - **Shah Bano case (1985):** - The Supreme Court ruled in her favour in 1985 under the "maintenance of wives, children and parents" provision (Section 125) of the All India Criminal Code, which applied to all citizens irrespective of religion. Further, It recommended that a uniform civil code be set up. Article 37 of the Constitution itself makes it clear the DPSP "shall not be enforceable by any court". Nevertheless, they are "fundamental in the governance of the country". This indicates that although our constitution itself believes that a Uniform Civil Code should be implemented in some manner, it does not make this implementation mandatory.

Explanation: - The term, 'Uniform Civil Code' is explicitly mentioned in Part 4, Article 44 of the Indian Constitution. Article 44 says, "The State shall endeavor to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India."

13. **Ans. [B]**

Linked provision: -

- Article 51A** - Fundamental Duties - Total 11.
- 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002
- Part IVA** - Inserted on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Source of fundamental duties** - the Constitution of the USSR.

Explanation - Part IVA (Art. 51A) was inserted by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976.

- This amendment inserted a new Part IV-A into the Constitution, titled "Fundamental Duties".
- It added Article 51A, which originally listed 10 Fundamental Duties for every citizen of India.
- Later, the 86th Amendment Act, 2002 added an 11th duty related to education.

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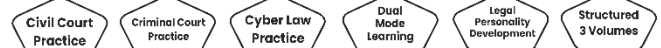
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14. Ans. [C]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 21A** – Provide free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 and 14 years.
Result- Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
2. **Article 45** – Provisions for elementary education for children up to 0-6 years.
3. **Part IVA-** Fundamental Duties were incorporated by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
4. **Part IVA** – Inserted on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
5. **The source of fundamental duties** – the Constitution of the USSR.
6. The total number of fundamental duties under Article 51A is 11.

Explanation – By the Constitution Amendment 86th Act, 2002, a fundamental duty was added by adding Clause (k) to Article 51A, in which the duty of providing opportunities for education to the children of 6-14 years was imposed on the parents.

Note: - This amendment was done to give effect to the Supreme Court's decision Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka 1992 and Unnikrishna v. State of Andhra Pradesh.

15. Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: -

1. **Article 49** – Protection of monuments, places and objects of national importance.
2. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
3. **Part IVA** – Inserted on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
4. **Source of fundamental duties** – the Constitution of the USSR.
5. State Policy is a Directive Principle, which is under Part IV (Articles 36-51).
6. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

Explanation- By Article 51A – Fundamental Duties have been included, the total number of which is 11.

16. Ans. [C]

Linked Provision- Art.54, 55 L/w 52, 53, 56-62, 77, 85-87 COI.

Explanation- Art.54-55 deals with election of President.

- **Art.54** provides that president shall be elected by the members of electoral college consisting of-
 - (1) Elected members of both houses of parliament; and
 - (2) Elected members of Legislative assemblies of state.
- **Art.55(3)** provides that the president election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the means of Single Transferable Vote and the voting is by secret ballot.

17. Ans. [C]

Linked Provisions: - Article 52, 54, 55, 56.

Explanation: - **Article 61** - The president is removed for the violation of the constitution and the process of impeachment is discussed in Article 61 of the Indian constitution. Impeachment of the president can be initiated by either house of the Parliament.

18. Ans. [B]

Linked Provisions- Art.96 L/w Art.79, 81, 83-84, 92, 93-95, 97, 168, 170, 172-173, 178-181, 185-186 COI.

Explanation- Art.96 deals with the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration. It emphasizes that on removal of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker by the passing of a resolution by the majority of the members of the House of the People and that while such resolution is under consideration and a final opinion is not yet arrived at, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker are restrained from presiding over the House. If the resolution under consideration is for the removal of the Speaker and even though he is present in the House, but it shall be the Deputy Speaker who shall preside. However he can present himself in the House and take part in the proceedings.

19. Ans. [C]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Art.19(1)(a)**- Fundamental Right of freedom of speech and expression.
2. **Art.76**- Attorney-General for India.
3. **Art.88**- Rights of Ministers and Attorney-General as respects Houses.
4. **Art.165**- Advocate-General for the State.
5. **Art.177**- Rights of Ministers and Advocate-General as respects the Houses.



Explanation: - Art.88 deals with rights of Ministers and Attorney-General as respects Houses. It provides that the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in and to take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not be entitled to vote.

20. **Ans. [D]**

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 89-98** – officers of Parliament.
2. **Article 107-110**-Legislative Procedure.
3. **Article 183** - Vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Chairman and Deputy Chairman

Explanation: - Above the given statement in the context of A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President of India passed after an address by Council of States supported by a majority of the total members on the ground of proved incapacity.

21. **Ans. [A]**

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Art.124**- Establishment and constitution of the Supreme Court.
2. **Art.125-147**- Other provisions relating to SC.

Explanation: - Formation of Supreme Court of India was based on Sec. 13 of the Regulating Act, 1773. It empowered the Crown to establish a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Calcutta. It was the first parliamentary ratification and authorization defining the powers and authority of the East India Company with respect to its Indian possessions. Supreme Court of India came into existence on 26th January, 1950.

22. **Ans. [A]**

Linked provisions: -

1. **Article 124 (2)** – Resignation of Supreme Court Judge.
2. **Article 56** – Resignation of President.
3. **Article 67** – Resignation of Vice-President.
4. **Article 217** – Resignation of High Court Judge.

Explanation: - a Judge of the Supreme Court can resign from their office by submitting a written resignation to the President of India. This is explicitly stated in Article 124(2)(a) of the Indian Constitution. The resignation must be in writing and addressed to the President.

23. **Ans. [C]**

Linked Provisions: - Article 138,139.

Explanation: - Apart from the jurisdictions enumerated in the Constitution, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be widened by the Parliament by making law in this regard. Article 138 of the Constitution deals with the power of the Parliament for granting extra jurisdiction to the Supreme Court by making law.

24. **Ans. [C]**

Explanation: - The Public Accounts Committee is formed every year with a strength of not more than 22 members of which 15 are from Lok sabha, the lower house the Parliament, and 7 from Rajya sabha, the upper house of the Parliament.

25. **Ans. [C]**

Linked Provision: Art.151 L/w 148,149,150,279, 377.

Explanation- Art.151 provides that-

- (1) the reports of the C&AG of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.
- (2) the reports of the C&AG of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the State Legislature.

26. **Ans. [A]**

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Art.148**-Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
2. **Art. 279** -Net proceeds certified by CAG.
3. **Art. 124(4), (5)** – Removal of CAG in a like manner as a Judge of Supreme Court.



Explanation: - Comptroller and Auditor General of India is the apex authority responsible for external and internal audits of the expenses of the National and state governments. It is popularly known as the CAG of India.

27. **Ans. [C]**

Linked Provision: - L/w Art.148-151 COI.

Explanation: Shashi Kant Sharma is a retired central civil servant of 1976 batch under IAS cadre belonging to Bihar. He was the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. In July 2014 he assumed office as a Member of the United Nations Board of Auditors.

28. **Ans. [A]**

Linked Provisions: - Article 111,200.

Explanation: - Article 200 - gives the power to governors to grant assent/withhold assent or reserve the bill for the president's consideration.

He may return the bill (if it is not a Money Bill) for reconsideration by the House.

If passed again by the House/Houses with/without amendment, the governor shall not withhold assent.

29. **Ans. [C]**

Linked Provisions: - Article 100,101,102, 190, 191, 192.

Explanation: - Article 190 member's post vacant: -

1. If a member of both the houses is appointed - the post of one house will be vacant.
2. Appointed to more than one Legislature - Do not vacate the post in the specified period, the posts of all the Houses will be vacant.
3. Absent for 60 days.
4. Resignation letter.

Article 191,192 Disqualification of a Member of Parliament: -

1. Holds the office of profit.
2. Declared by the court to be of unsound mind.
3. Bankruptcy.
4. Not a citizen.
5. Disqualified by any law.
6. Disqualified by 10th Schedule.

Decision: - The decision of disqualification will be of the President who will take it from the opinion of the Election Commission.

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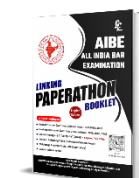
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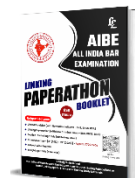


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30. **Ans. [C]**

Linked Provisions: - Article 168,169,170, 79,80,81.

Explanation: - Maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament in India should not be more than 6 months. That means, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.

Sessions in a year-

1. The Budget Session (February To May);
2. The Monsoon Session (July To September); And
3. The Winter Session (November To December).

31. **Ans. [D]**

Linked Provisions: - Art.178, 179, 180,181,93,94,95, 96.

Explanation: - **Article 179** - Speaker of the House of the Legislative Assembly of a state submits his resignation to the governor of the state. The Governor of the state is a body nominated by the president. And the representatives of the house as speaker communicates the decision of the houses to the authorities concerned.

32. **Ans. [A]**

Linked Provisions-

1. **Art.123-** Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament.
2. **Art.213-** Power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.
3. **Art.239B-** Power of administrator to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.

Explanation- Art.213 deals with power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature. It provides that the Government can issue an ordinance if the circumstances compel him to do so, when either houses of the legislative assembly are not in session. However, there are 2 circumstances under which the Governor cannot issue an ordinance. They are:

- a) If the ordinance has certain provisions which the Governor would have reserved for the President in case it were a Bill.
- b) If the State Legislature has an act with similar provisions and the same would be declared invalid without the President's assent.

33. **Ans. [B]**

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 214-237** – The High court in the State.
2. **Article 217** - Appointment and conditions of the office of a Judge of a High Court.

Explanation: - Anna Mathews Vs. Supreme Court of India is related to the ambit of judicial review in the matter of appointment of judges to High Courts under Article 217 of the Constitution of India.

34. **Ans. [C]**

Linked Provision- Art.226 L/w 32, 139, COI.

Explanation- Art.226 deals with power of High Courts to issue certain writs. It states that High Court shall have power throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction to issue to any person or authority including in appropriate cases, any government, within those territories directions, orders, or writs.

Writs which can be issued by HC are-

- (1) Habeas Corpus (you may have the body).
- (2) Mandamus (we command).
- (3) Prohibition (to forbid or Stay order).
- (4) Quo-Warranto (by what authority or warrant).
- (5) Certiorari (to be certified or to be informed).

35. **Ans. [B]**

Linked Provision: Part IX (Art.243-243O), 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 w.e.f. 24-4-1993 COI.

Explanation- Balwant Rai Mehta committee suggested the establishment of a democratic decentralised local government which came to be known as the Panchayati Raj.

Panchayati Raj Institution- Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) is a system of rural local self-government in India. PRI was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to build democracy at the grass roots level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.



36. Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: -

1. Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992
2. Part IX – Articles 243-243O.
3. Article 243Q – Constitution of municipality.

Explanation – Article 243B was not part of the Constitution of India in 1950. The original Part IX, which was related to territories, was omitted in 1956. Article 243B, along with the entire **Part IX (The Panchayats)**, was inserted into the Constitution by the **Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992**. This landmark amendment was enacted to give a constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions, which are the third tier of government in India. The amendment was a significant step towards decentralized governance and empowering local self-government in India.

37. Ans. [C]

Linked Provision: - L/w Art.243ZE COI.

Explanation: Municipalities- Part IXA (Art.243P-243ZG)

District Planning Committee- **Art.243ZD**

Metropolitan Planning committee- **Art.243ZE**

Finance commission- **Art.280**

38. Ans. [D]

Linked Provision: Art.243ZM L/w Part IXB [97th Amendment Act, 2011 w.e.f.15-2-2012] COI.

Explanation- Part IXB was introduced into the Constitution through the 97th Amendment, provided for the co-operative societies. 97th Amendment Act of 2011 gave constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies. As per **Art.243ZM**, the accounts of every co-operative society shall be audited within 6 months of the close of the financial year to which such accounts relate.

39. Ans. [B]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Article 246** - Division of power between the Union and the States.
2. **Schedule 7th** - Union list, state list, and concurrent list.

Explanation: - Doctrine of Pith and Substance is applied when legislation made by of the legislatures is challenged or trespassed by other legislatures. This doctrine says that when there is a question of determining whether a particular law relates to a particular subject the court looks to the substance of the matter. If the substance of the matter lies within one of the 3 lists, then the incidental encroachment by law on another lists, does not make it invalid because they are said to be intra vires.

40. Ans. [D]

Linked Provision-

1. **Article 246-** Power of Parliament and State to make laws.
2. **Article 254-** Procedure on inconsistency between the law made by the Parliament and the State.
3. **Schedule VII-** Classification of the subject matter of making laws.

Explanation- The case of **State of Bihar Vs Kameshwar Singh**, related to doctrine of colourable legislation.

41. Ans. [B]

Linked Provision: Art.279 COI.

Explanation- As per **Art.279**, “net proceeds” means in relation to any tax or duty the proceeds thereof reduced by the cost of collection, and for the purposes of those provisions the net proceeds of any tax or duty, or of any part of any tax or duty, in or attributable to any area shall be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, whose certificate shall be final.

42. Ans. [A]

Linked Provision: Part XII (Art.264-300A) COI.

Explanation- Part XII of the constitution deals with the finance, property, contract and suits. It is divided into 4 parts which are as follows-

- (I) 1st part deals with the finance and further divided into 3 parts-
 - (a) General (Art.264-267)
 - (b) Distribution of Revenues between the Union and the States (Art.268-281).
 - (c) Miscellaneous Financial Provisions (Art.282- 291).



- (II) Borrowings (Art.292-293).
- (III) Property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suit (Art.294-300).
- (IV) Right to Property (Art.300A).

43. Ans. [B]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Borrowing by Centre and the States:** Chapter II in Part XII of the Constitution of India deals with borrowing. Article 292 covers borrowing by the Central Government, and Article 293 covers borrowing by States.
2. **Empowering State Legislatures:** Article 293(1) provides State legislatures with the power by law to enable or limit the State's executive powers of borrowing and giving guarantees.
3. **Consent of the Centre:** Under clauses (3) and (4) of Article 293, State Governments need to obtain the consent of the Centre for raising fresh loans in case they are indebted to the latter, and such consent may be granted subject to conditions.

Explanation: - Article 293 of the Indian constitution talks about how a State can borrow money from the Consolidated Fund Of India.

44. Ans. [A]

Linked Provision- Art. 300A L/w Art.19(1)(f) COI.

Explanation- Art.300A deals with persons not to be deprived of property save by authority of law. It was inserted by 44th Amendment Act, 1978. This amendment eliminated the right to property as a fundamental right and replaced it with Art.300A, which reduced it to a legal right. It provides that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

45. Ans. [A]

Linked Provision- Art.321 L/w Art.315, 316, 320 COI.

Explanation- Art.321 deals with power to extend functions of Public Service Commissions. It provides that Parliament or the Legislature of a State by Act, may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission as respects the services of the Union or the State and also as respects the services of any local authority or other body corporate constituted by law or of any public institution.

46. Ans. [A]

Linked Provisions- Art.226 L/w Art.32, 139, 227, 323A-323B COI.

Explanation- Art.226 deals with power of High Courts to issue certain writs. It states that every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases, any Government, within those territories directions, orders or writs, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose.

Case Law- In **S.P. Sampath Kumar Etc. vs. Union Of India & Ors. (1987)**, the constitutional validity of Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 was challenged on the ground of exclusion of power of judicial review both of Supreme Court under Art.32 and High Courts under Art.226 and 227. The Court did not care to distinguish judicial review or the power to redetermine on merits. The Court assumed that it was the power of judicial review that was excluded. Judicial review was a basic feature of the Constitution. It is the law that power of judicial review cannot be taken away.

47. Ans. [A]

Explanation: - On **15 February 2024**, a five-judge Constitution Bench led by Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud in **Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India (2024 INSC 113)** declared the Electoral Bond Scheme (2018) unconstitutional.

The Court held that non-disclosure of political funding sources violates the voter's right to information, which is part of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a).

Amendments made through the Finance Act, 2017 to the Representation of the People Act, Companies Act, and Income Tax Act were also struck down as arbitrary and violative of Article 14.

The Court directed the State Bank of India (SBI) to disclose details of all electoral bonds purchased and redeemed by political parties.

48. Ans. [A]

Linked Provisions- Art.332 L/w Art.15, 16, 46, 243D, 243T, 243ZJ, 330, 334-335, 338-338A, 341-342, 366(24), 366(25) COI.



Explanation- Art.332 deals with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. It states that Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of every State.

49. Ans. [A]

Linked Provision- Art.351 L/w Art.350-350B, schedule 8 COI.

Explanation- Art.351 deals with directive for development of the Hindi language. It provides the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating and by drawing for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.

Case Law- In Santosh Kumar vs. Secretary, Ministry of H.R.D. (1994), SC held that a secular state is not hostile to religion, but holds itself neutral in matters of religion. SC also refer to what was said by the report of the Sanskrit Commission, which was set up by the Government of India and submitted in 1957. It found that though the people of this country differed in a number of ways, they all were proud to regard themselves as participants in a common heritage; and that heritage emphatically is the heritage of Sanskrit.

50. Ans. [C]

Linked Provisions: -

1. **Part III- Fundamental Rights.**
2. **Art. 352- Proclamation of Emergency.**
3. **Art. 358- Suspension of provisions of article 19 during emergencies.**
4. **Art. 359- Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during emergencies.**
5. **Art.366(18)- "Proclamation of Emergency" defined.**

Explanation: - Art.352 deals with National Emergency. It empowers President to proclaim emergency if he is satisfied that a grave emergency exists due to which the security of India or of any part of the territory is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. For the issue of proclamation under this Art., a written communication by Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers has to be presented before the President.

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