

Constitution of India

Prelims MCQs,
Mains & Interview Questions



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Preface

Hello & नमस्कार,

Since 2011, when I entered in Law field, I have felt that current system of studying law as a Law learner is quite traditional (like 1980's competition times). I strongly believed one thing that if you want to fight in present tough competition war like judiciary exams or any other law exam, you must be equipped with smart techniques to learn with tech support. So, in student life as LL.B. student, I used to start linking with one provision other similar provisions at same time, so that I can recall multiple sections/concepts in one MCQs.

Along with that I do believe in one statement, "वर्तमान को समझने के लिए, अतीत को देखें और फिर भविष्य के बारे में सोचना शुरू करें". This statement is directly linked with every student life. So, I found previous papers helpful to understand previous exam level, source of question asked in those exam etc. But frankly saying, I was not satisfied with traditional way of just solving previous exam papers MCQs, instead I decided that to get better output in preparation, we need to analysis the previous paper subject wise rather year wise.

All these ideas, efforts, and experiences have come together in one powerful initiative—"Paperathon." It's not just a study tool; it's a movement towards smarter, sharper, and Subject wise strategic judiciary preparation. It is featured with the Linking Technique—a modern, game-changing approach that connects concepts, laws, and real-world application like never before.

In **Prelims**, you'll get linked provisions with clear explanations, helping you master the 'why' behind every question. In **Mains**, you'll learn how to write answers that don't just inform but impress—through linking-based structure and analysis. And for the **Interview**, Paperathon brings you exclusive, real-time Questions & Answers straight from those who've cracked it—now proudly serving as Civil Judges across various states.

This is more than preparation—it's transformation. And I truly believe Paperathon will save you time, boost your confidence, and help you walk into every stage of the exam with clarity, strategy, and a winning edge.

"Don't just prepare. Link your preparation with purpose, precision, and power."

With belief in your journey,

- Tansukh Paliwal

Founder of Linking Laws

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Sample Preview



CONSTITUTION OF INDIA PRELIMS PAPERATHON

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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA PRELIMS PAPERATHON

HISTORY & SOURCES OF CONSTITUTION

HISTORY & SOURCES OF CONSTITUTION

1. Which of the following was established by the Government of India Act, 1919?

(a) Council of States
(b) Lower House
(c) Dyarchy
(d) All of these

[UK PSC(J) 2023]
Ans. [d]

Explanation- The Government of India Act 1919 was an act of the British Parliament that sought to increase the participation of Indians in the administration of their country. Dyarchy was introduced by this Act, i.e., there were two classes of administrators i.e. Executive councillors and ministers. Also, a bicameral legislature was set up with two houses i.e. Lok Sabha and the Council of State.

2. Which of the following Article of the United Nations Charter relates to Domestic Jurisdiction?

(a) Article 2(7)
(b) Article 23
(c) Article 3
(d) Article 4

[UK PSC(J) 2023]
Ans [a]

Linked Provision- Art.2 U.N. Charter.

Explanation- Art.2 provides certain principles in accordance with which the Organization and its Members shall act. Art.2(7) states that nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chap.7.

3. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Indian Independence Act
(b) The Indian Council Act
(c) The Communal Award
(d) First meeting of Constituent Assembly

[UK PSC(J) 2023]
Ans [c]

Explanation- The Communal Award (also known as MacDonald Award) was created by the British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932 and was announced after the Round Table Conference (1930-32). The reason behind introduction of Communal Award was that Ramsay MacDonald considered himself as 'a friend of the Indians' and thus wanted to resolve the issues in India.

4. When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?

(a) 8th December

(b) 9th December
(c) 10th December
(d) 12th December

[BJS 2020]
Ans.[b]

Explanation- The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India took place in Constitutional Hall, New Delhi, on 9th December 1946. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the first president of the Constituent Assembly. Later Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected the President of the Constituent Assembly.

5. Which one of the following is considered as a Supreme Source of power :

(a) Supreme Court of India
(b) Parliament of India
(c) President of India
(d) Constitution of India

[UPPCS(J) 2015]
Ans. [d]

Explanation:- The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the Nation. All the organs of the government viz., Legislature, Executive and Judiciary draw their power and domain from the constitution. No one can surpass the constitutional limits and it distributes the power accordingly.

6. The task of making the Constitution was over on?

(a) 26th November, 1949
(b) 26th January, 1950
(c) 15th August, 1947
(d) 25th November, 1949

[BJS 2020]
Ans.[a]

Explanation- The Cabinet Mission that put forth the idea of the Constituent Assembly marked the beginning of formulating the Indian Constitution and thereby creating history. The supreme law of democratic India was drafted by the Assembly from 1946 to 1950 and was finally adopted on **26th November 1949** w.e.f. 26th January 1950 which has been celebrated as the Republic Day of India.

7. The concept of fundamental rights was borrowed from the

(a) British Constitution
(b) US Constitution
(c) Australian Constitution
(d) Canadian Constitution

[BJS 2020]
Ans.[b]

Linked Provision: Part III (Art.12-35) COI.

Explanation- The model for Fundamental Rights in India has been taken from the Constitution of the USA. Part III of Constitution of India, titled as "fundamental rights". There are total 6 Fundamental Rights provides under Part III-

(1) Right to Equality (Art.14-18)

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA PRELIMS PAPERATHON

PREAMBLE

[Raj. JLO 2013-14]
Ans [b]

Linked Provisions:-

1. The first meeting of Constituent Assembly was presided by Dr Sachchidananda Sinha.
2. Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected the President of the Constituent Assembly on December 11, 1946.
3. Dr BR Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
4. Constituent Assembly held 11 sessions and took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame the Constitution.

Explanation:- The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.

26. Who was the the President of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

[Raj. JLO 2019]
Ans [b]

Explanation- The constituent assembly was formed for the creation of Indian constitution. It was formed in July 1946, based on the recommendations of the cabinet mission. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of constituent assembly.

27. Who adopted the Constitution of India?

- (a) Governor General
- (b) British Crown
- (c) Constituent Assembly
- (d) Indian Parliament

[Raj. JLO 2019]
Ans [c]

Explanation- The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on 26th November 1949 which came into force on 26th January 1950.

Drafting Committee

28. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) B. N. Rao
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

[BJS 2020]
Ans.[a]

Linked Provision: Preamble of COI.

Explanation- Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the 'Objectives Resolution' on December 13, 1946. The 'Resolution' highlighted the objectives and laid down the 'national goals'. The 'Objective Resolution' passed by the Constituent Assembly on January 22,

1947, ultimately became the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

29. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) M. K. Gandhi
- (d) Moti Lal Nehru

[Raj. JLO 2013-14]
Ans [b]

Linked Provisions:-

The Drafting Committee of the Constitution was chaired by Dr. B.R Ambedkar. B. R. Ambedkar was a wise constitutional expert, he had studied the constitutions of about 60 countries. He is recognized as the "Father of the Constitution of India".

Explanation:- The drafting committee was set up on 29 August 1947 under the chairmanship of Dr B R Ambedkar. The constituent assembly took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to frame the constitution.

30. The number of the members of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution were

- (a) 7
- (b) 8
- (c) 10
- (d) 5

[Raj. JLO 2019]
Ans [a]

Explanation- On 29th August 1947, the drafting committee of the Indian Constitution was appointed and had seven members i.e. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami, B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman of the drafting committee), K.M Munshi, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter, D.P. Khaitan.

PREAMBLE

31. Preamble of Constitution is a part of Constitution and can be amended under Article-368 declared by Indian Supreme Court in which case of the following?

- (a) Re Berubari case
- (b) Keshvanand Bharti case
- (c) Golaknath case
- (d) S.R. Bommai case

[Raj. JLO 2019]
Ans [b]

Linked Provision- Preamble L/w Art.368 COI.

Explanation- Preamble of COI presents the intention of its framers, the history behind its creation, and the core values and principles of the nation. The preamble being part of the Constitution is discussed several times in the SC. It can be understood by reading the following two cases-

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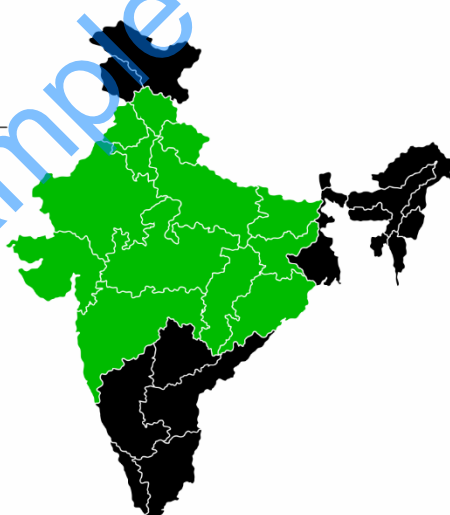
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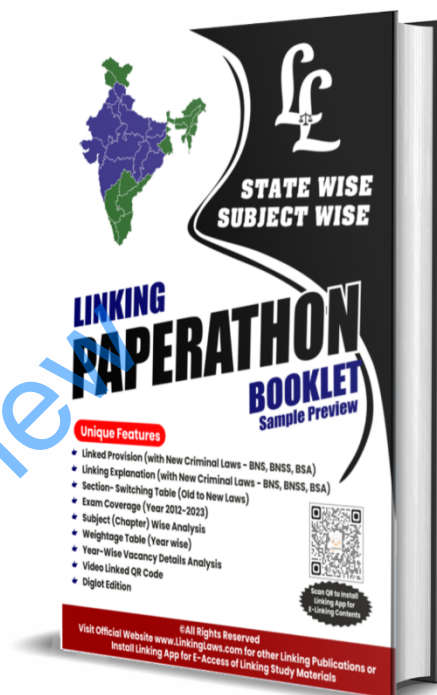
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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Mains Questions – Solved

Sample Preview

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA MAINS PAPERATHON

Constitution of India

Constitution of India

Constitution, Constitutionalism & Historical Background

1. Write a short note on Salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935.

[BJS 1980]

Ans. Salient Features of the Government of India Act, 1935

The Government of India Act, 1935 was a significant piece of legislation that laid the groundwork for the current Constitution of India. It marked a substantial shift from British colonial rule toward a more self-governing structure, although it still fell short of granting full independence. Here are the key features of the Act:

1. Act proposed an All-India Federation consisting of British India provinces and princely states. However, the federation never came into effect as the princely states did not join.
2. The Act introduced provincial autonomy, granting provinces more power and responsibility. Provincial legislatures were given significant control over local affairs, and the governors were required to act according to the advice of ministers, except in certain reserved matters.
3. The Act provided for a bicameral legislature at the center, consisting of the Federal Assembly (lower house) and the Council of States (upper house). Some provinces were also given bicameral legislatures with a legislative assembly and a legislative council.
4. While the dyarchy system (introduced at the provincial level by the Government of India Act, 1919) was abolished in the provinces, it was introduced at the central level under the 1935 Act. Subjects were divided into "Federal" and "Provincial" lists, with certain "Reserved" subjects managed by the Governor-General and "Transferred" subjects managed by ministers responsible to the legislature.
5. The Act expanded the electorate, granting voting rights to about 10% of the Indian population. This was a significant increase, although still a small fraction of the population was allowed to vote.
6. The Act established the Federal Court of India, which was the precursor to the Supreme Court of India. The Federal Court had jurisdiction to resolve disputes between provinces and hear appeals from the high courts.
7. The Act divided powers between the center and the provinces, with separate lists of subjects for each level of government.

2. What extend did the Government of India Act, 1935, Contribute to the present Constitution of India? Discuss, pointing out relevant provisions of each.

[BJS 1986]

Ans. The Government of India Act, 1935 is often regarded as a precursor to the Constitution of India. Many of its provisions laid the groundwork for the principles and structures that are found in the Indian Constitution:

- The Act proposed a federal structure with a clear division of powers between the central government and the provinces. The Constitution adopted a federal structure where powers are divided between the Union and State governments in the Seventh Schedule. The division of powers outlined in the Constitution is similar to the one proposed in the 1935 Act.
- The Act established a bicameral legislature at the central level, with the Federal Assembly and the Council of States. The Indian Constitution also established a bicameral Parliament consisting of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).
- The Governor was the head of the provincial government, with powers to act in his discretion in certain areas. The Governor had significant powers, particularly in emergencies. The role of the Governor as the head of a state's executive branch continues in the Constitution, though with more clearly defined powers and limitations.
- The Governor-General had wide-ranging powers to declare emergencies and take control of provincial administrations in times of crisis. The emergency provisions in the Constitution (Articles 352, 356, and 360) have their roots in the 1935 Act.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA MAINS PAPERATHON

Constitution of India

- The Act established the Federal Court of India, which was the first step toward an independent judiciary at the national level. The Indian Constitution adopted the concept of an independent judiciary and expanded it by establishing the Supreme Court of India.
- The Act provided for the establishment of Public Service Commissions at both the central and provincial levels to oversee recruitment and service conditions of government employees. The Constitution retains the provision for the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Public Service Commissions (SPSCs), ensuring an independent and impartial recruitment process for public services.

3. Write a short note on Indian Independence Act, 1947.

[BJS 1980, 1991]

Ans. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 was a landmark legislation passed by the British Parliament that led to the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, on August 15, 1947. The Act marked the end of British rule in India and laid the foundation for the sovereign nations of India and Pakistan. Here are the key features of the Act:

- The Act provided for the end of British sovereignty over India and the partition of the country into two separate dominions, India and Pakistan. This partition was based on religious lines, with Pakistan being established as a separate nation for Muslims.
- Each dominion was given the right to secede from the British Commonwealth if it so chose.
- Both India and Pakistan were granted full legislative sovereignty. The legislatures of the two dominions were empowered to frame their own constitutions and govern themselves without interference from the British Parliament.
- The Act abolished the office of the Viceroy in India. Instead, each dominion was to have a Governor-General as the representative of the British Crown, but with only ceremonial powers. The Governor-General was appointed by the respective dominion's government.
- The princely states, which were semi-autonomous regions under British suzerainty, were given the option to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.
- The Act provided for the division of the assets and liabilities of British India between the two new dominions. This included the division of the military, civil services, and other administrative machinery.
- Until the new constitutions were framed, the governance of India and Pakistan was to be carried out under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, with necessary modifications as required.
- The Act allowed the existing Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan to function as their respective sovereign legislative bodies. These assemblies were responsible for drafting the constitutions of the two new nations.

Nature of Indian Constitution

1. "The Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in substance". Comment.

[UP PCSJ 2003]

Ans. The Indian Constitution is often described as a unique blend of federal and unitary features, making it difficult to classify it strictly as either a federal or a unitary constitution. The statement "The Indian Constitution is federal in form but unitary in substance" encapsulates this dual nature. It is sometimes called a quasi-federal system, as it contains elements of both federation and union. The Constitution specifies the distribution of legislative, administrative and executive powers between the union government and the state governments. The legislative powers are categorized under a Union List, a State List and a Concurrent List, representing the powers conferred upon the union government, the state governments and the powers shared among them.

Federal Features of the Indian Constitution

1. Division of Powers
2. Bicameral Legislature

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA MAINS PAPERATHON

Constitution of India

3. Written and Rigid Constitution
4. Independent Judiciary
5. Dual Government System

Unitary Features of the Indian Constitution

1. Strong Central Government
2. Single Citizenship
3. Power to Alter State Boundaries
4. Unified Judiciary
5. Emergency Provisions
6. Appointment of Governors

Preamble

1. Write short note on Preamble to the Constitution of India.

[BJS 2000, BJS 2006, M.P. C] 2012]

Ans. The Preamble to the Constitution of India serves as an introductory statement that outlines the fundamental values, objectives, and guiding principles of the Constitution. The Preamble reflects the core values and ideals upon which the Indian Constitution is based. It serves as a guiding light for interpreting the provisions of the Constitution. However, the Preamble itself is not justiciable (i.e., it cannot be enforced in a court of law), it is used by the judiciary to understand and interpret the intent and spirit of the Constitution. The Preamble embodies the aspirations and goals of the nation, serving as a source of inspiration and a reminder of the commitment to the principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Key Features of the Preamble

1. **Sovereign:** India is a sovereign nation with full control over its internal and external affairs. It is not subject to any external authority or interference.
2. **Socialist:** India aims to achieve social equality and justice through the equitable distribution of wealth and resources.
3. **Secular:** India upholds the principle of religious neutrality, treating all religions equally and providing freedom of religion to its citizens.
4. **Democratic:** India is a democracy where power is vested in the people, who exercise it through elected representatives.
5. **Republic:** India is a republic where the head of state is elected, not a hereditary monarch.
6. **Justice:** The Preamble commits to securing justice—social, economic, and political—to all citizens.
7. **Liberty:** The Preamble guarantees individual freedoms including thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship.
8. **Equality:** The Constitution seeks to ensure equality of status and opportunity for all citizens.
9. **Fraternity:** The Preamble promotes a sense of brotherhood and unity among the citizens of India.

2. What are the major commitments of the Constitution of India as incorporated in its preamble?

[M.P.C] 2014, 2022]

Ans. The major commitments of the Constitution of India as incorporated in its Preamble are:

1. **Sovereignty:** India is a sovereign nation with full control over its internal and external affairs. It is not subject to any external authority or interference.
2. **Socialism:** India aims to achieve social equality and justice through the equitable distribution of wealth and resources.
3. **Secularism:** India upholds the principle of religious neutrality, treating all religions equally and providing freedom of religion to its citizens.
4. **Democracy:** India is a democracy where power is vested in the people, who exercise it through elected representatives.
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CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Interview Questions – Solved

Sample Preview

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

1. What is constitutionalism?

Ans. Constitutionalism is the concept of a polity that is within the constitution and in which the powers of the government are limited and under the law.

2. When the Constitution of India was adopted?

Ans. Sir, on 26 November 1949.

3. When the Constitution of India was enforced?

Ans. Sir, on 26 January 1950.

4. When was the first amendment to the preamble?

Ans. Sir, in 1976.

5. By which amendment Act?

Ans. Sir, 42nd Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1976.

6. What was amended?

Ans. Sir, the words 'Socialist' 'Secularism' and 'integrity' were added to the preamble.

7. India is a 'Union of States' in which article it is stated?

Ans. Sir, in Article 1.

8. In which Article, the date of commencement of Constitution has been prescribed?

Ans. Sir, under Article 394 of the Constitution.

9. The name of the Constitution is the Constitution of India. Where is it mentioned?

Ans. Sir, in Article 393.

10. What is the difference between Fundamental Rights and Human Rights?

Ans. The rights given in Part 3 (Articles 12 to 35) of the Constitution are fundamental rights, while human rights are broader than fundamental rights. All fundamental rights are human rights but not all human rights are not fundamental rights.

11. When can the Fundamental Rights be restricted?

Ans. (1) In relation to members of the armed forces (Article 33)
(2) While martial law is in force (Article 34)
(3) By amendment of the Constitution (Article 368)
(4) During emergency proclamation (Article 352)

12. In which article are the definitions of 'State'?

Ans. Sir, in Article 12 and Article 36.

13. What is the meaning of judicial review?

Ans. Judicial review is the power under which the Supreme Court examines the constitutionality of Acts passed by the Legislature. They may refuse to enforce any law which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

14. The power of review of court vested in which article?

Ans. Sir, Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court under Article 32 and 226 respectively.

15. What is included under the word 'law' under Article 13?

Ans. For the purposes of Article 13, the word 'Law' includes any ordinance, order, bye-law, rules, notification, regulation, custom or usage.

16. What is the meaning of Rule of Law?

Ans. Rule of law means-no person is above the law. Every person is subject to the general laws of the country and within the jurisdiction of ordinary courts.

17. You are a resident of Uttar Pradesh (other state) so we do not select you? Is it constitutional?

Ans. Sir No, Article 16 (2) prohibits discrimination on the basis of place of residence.

18. What is provision in Article 16 (6)?

Ans. Sir, 10% reservation has been given on economic ground to upper caste (by 103rd Constitution Amendment Act).

19. In which article is related to reservation?

Ans. Sir, in Articles 16 (4), 16 (6) and 15 (4), 15 (6).

20. What is the basis of backwardness?

Ans. Sir, caste, status, opportunity.

21. When was the case of Indra Sawhney v. Union of India AIR 1993 SC was decided?

Ans. Sir, in 1993.

22. What about Article 20?

Ans. Article 20 provides constitutional safeguard to the accused persons who have been accused of committing the offence. The constitutional protections under this article are as follows -
(i) Protection from ex-post facto law
(ii) Protection from double jeopardy
(iii) Protection from self-incrimination

23. What is 'Nemo debet vis vexari'? Or what is 'Double Jeopardy'?

Ans. Sir, a person cannot be prosecuted and punished twice for the same offence.

24. Where is the provision?

Ans. Yes Sir, under Article 20 (2).

25. There is also a provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure?

Ans. Sir, under Section 300.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Constitution of India

26. What is the difference between Article 20 (2) and Section 300?

Ans. Article 20 (2) uses the phrase 'prosecuted and punished' while under section 300 there is the phrase 'guilty or acquitted'. If the accused is acquitted, Article 20 (2) does not provide protection to him.

27. How is Article 20 (2) and Section 300 of the Criminal Procedure Code different from Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure?

Ans. Article 20 (2) and Section 300 are related to criminal proceedings. Whereas Section 11 is related to civil case.

28. What is the provision in Article 21?

Ans. Article 21 provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except to the procedure established by law.

29. What does 'personal liberty' mean?

Ans. Personal liberty is a wide-ranging terminology and includes many rights that constitute the individual's freedom and some of them have been given the status of specific fundamental rights and given additional protection under Article 19.

30. Which amendment Act has made the right to education a fundamental right?

Ans. 86th Amendment Act of the Constitution, 2002. (Article 21-A)

31. Everyone has the right to be protected by a lawyer of his choice. Where is the provision in the constitution?

Ans. Sir, under Article 22.

32. What is the provision under Article 22?

Ans. Under Article 22, protection from arrest is provided. अनुच्छेद 22 के तहत गिरफ्तारी से सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाती है।

33. What are constitutional protection to accused?

Ans. (1) Cannot be kept in police custody without order of Magistrate for more than 24 hours.
(2) The right to consult a lawyer
(3) The right to defend himself
(4) The right to know the reasons for arrest
(5) Protection from ex post facto laws
(6) Protection against double-jeopardy
(7) Protection against self-prosecution.

34. Who can file a Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

Ans. Any citizen or an institution can file a writ for the enforcement of constitutional or legal rights of a person who is not able to file a writ in the court due to poverty or any other reason.

35. Who is father of PIL?

Ans. Sir, Hon'ble Justice P.N. Bhagwati.

36. What is PIL?

Ans. Public Interest Litigation is the use of the law to advance human rights and equality or raise issues of broader public concern. It helps to advance the cause of disadvantage groups or individuals.

37. What are the advantage of PIL?

जनहित याचिका (पीआईएल) के क्या फायदे हैं?

Ans. It protects our basic rights called fundamental rights through the court. Due to this any section or class of peoples can approach the court with their petition.

38. Who is mother of PIL?

Ans. Sir, Puspa Kapila Hingorani. P.K. Hingorani was an Indian lawyer who is regarded as mother of PIL. As per then prevailing laws, a petition could be filed only by a victim or a relative. Kapila and her husband Nirmal Hingorani wanted to represent the undertrial prisoners in Bihar.

सर, पुष्पा कपिला हिंगोरानी। पीके हिंगोरानी एक भारतीय वकील थी जिन्हें जनहित याचिका की जननी माना जाता है। तत्कालीन प्रचलित कानूनों के अनुसार, याचिका केवल पीड़ित या रिश्तेदार द्वारा दायर की जा सकती है। कपिला और उनके पति निर्मल हिंगोरानी बिहार में विचाराधीन कैदियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना चाहते थे।

39. Where is the provision of PIL in the Constitution?

Ans. In Articles 32 and 226. The concept of PIL has been introduced (evolved) by the Supreme Court Honorable Justice P.N. Bhagwati.

40. What do you understand by Judicial Activism?

Ans. The court is interfering in many public interest matters which are interfering with the executive and legislature's jurisdiction and forcing the government and authorities to perform their duties under the Constitution and other laws. This action of the Supreme Court is called judicial activism.

41. What is mercy petition?

Ans. A mercy petition is the last resort available to a convict having death sentence after all legal and judicial remedies like review and curative petition are exhausted. For seeking mercy petition, the death sentence by a trial court must be confirmed by the High Court.

42. Whether an aggrieved person is entitled to any relief against the final judgment or order of the Supreme Court after the dismissal of review petition?

Ans. Yes Sir, curative petition (in the case of Mutual Consent Divorce, Rupa Ashok Hurra vs Ashok Hurra case (2002 SC). the concept of curative petition first evolved by the Supreme Court.)



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