

AILET LLM 2024 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours

Maximum Marks :150

Total questions :150

General Instructions

1. No clarification on the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.
2. There will be **150 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** of one mark each to be answered in the OMR Response Sheet only. **Total marks are 150. Answer ALL the Questions.**
3. There will be **Negative Marking for Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**. For every wrong answer **0.25 marks will be deducted.**
4. Candidates have to indicate the most appropriate answer by darkening one of the four responses provided, with **only BLACK/BLUE BALL POINT PEN** in the OMR Response Sheet.
5. **Example :** For the question, “Where is the Taj Mahal located ?”

(a) Kolkata (b) Agra (c) Bhopal (d) Delhi

Right Method



Wrong Methods



6. The candidate shall not write anything on the OMR Response Sheet other than the details required and in the spaces provided for.
7. After the examination is over, the candidate can carry the Question Booklet along with candidate's copy of the OMR Response Sheet. Candidate will hand over the original OMR Response Sheet to the invigilator.

1. The concept of parliamentary form of Government in the Constitution of India is derived from the Constitution of which country?

- a) United Kingdom
- b) France
- c) Germany
- d) Canada

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: The Indian Constitution adopts the parliamentary system of government.

Step 2: This system is modeled on the Westminster system, which originates in the United Kingdom.

Step 3: Features like collective responsibility, bicameral legislature, and nominal head of state are derived from the UK model.

Step 4: Hence, the correct answer is United Kingdom.

Quick Tip

Many features of the Indian Constitution are borrowed from other countries. The parliamentary system is inspired by the UK, while federalism and judicial review come from the US.

2. Match the following:

- i. Copyright Act
 - ii. Patent Act
 - iii. Trademark Act
 - iv. Geographical Indication Act
- a. 10 years
 - b. Indefinite terms
 - c. 20 years
 - d. Life of Author + 60 years term
- a) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

- b) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
- c) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a
- d) i-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Copyright Act in India provides protection for the life of the author plus 60 years ⇒ (i-d).

Step 2: Patent Act grants protection for 20 years from the filing date ⇒ (ii-c).

Step 3: Trademark Act allows indefinite renewal every 10 years ⇒ (iii-b).

Step 4: Geographical Indication Act provides protection for 10 years, renewable ⇒ (iv-a).

Step 5: Therefore, the correct matching is: i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a ⇒ Option (c).

Quick Tip

Intellectual property rights vary in duration. Copyright is tied to the author's life, patents have fixed terms, and trademarks/GIs are renewable.

3. Laxmikant Pandey v. Union of India (AIR 1984 SC) lays down the rule regarding:

- a) Inter-country adoption
- b) Inter-religion adoption
- c) Inter-caste marriage
- d) Right to maintenance

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: In this landmark case, the Supreme Court of India responded to concerns about the exploitation of Indian children adopted by foreign nationals.

Step 2: The Court laid down detailed guidelines to regulate inter-country adoptions and ensure child welfare.

Step 3: The judgment emphasized transparency, proper vetting of adoptive parents, and involvement of recognized agencies.

Step 4: Hence, the case is directly related to inter-country adoption.

Quick Tip

Landmark judgments often establish procedural safeguards. In adoption cases, the focus is on protecting vulnerable children through legal oversight.

4. In case of suicide by a married woman, the court under Section 113-A of the Indian Evidence Act 1872, may presume that suicide had been abetted by her husband, if:

- I. Suicide was committed by the wife within a period of seven years from the date of her marriage.
 - II. The wife was subjected to cruelty.
 - III. The wife was illiterate and from a poor family.
 - IV. The wife was deserted by the husband.
- a) I, II, III
 - b) I, III, IV
 - c) II, IV
 - d) I, II

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 113-A of the Indian Evidence Act allows the court to presume abetment of suicide by the husband if the wife commits suicide within 7 years of marriage and has been subjected to cruelty.

Step 2: Conditions (I) and (II) directly match the legal criteria.

Step 3: Conditions (III) and (IV) may be relevant socially but are not part of the statutory presumption under Section 113-A.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct option is (d) I, II.

Quick Tip

Legal presumptions under evidence law are based on specific statutory conditions. Always match options to the exact wording of the law.

5. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with allocation of seats in the Council of States?

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: The Council of States refers to the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Parliament.

Step 2: The allocation of seats among States and Union Territories is governed by the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

Step 3: This schedule is linked to Articles 4(1) and 80(2) and provides a tabular distribution of seats.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (d) Fourth Schedule.

Quick Tip

Schedules in the Constitution organize specific provisions. The Fourth Schedule deals with Rajya Sabha seat allocation across states and UTs.

6. A party cannot avail the benefit of Doctrine of Fairness to alter the terms of contract because it is presumed that if a commercial contract is taking place under a statute:

- a) parties have an equal bargaining power
- b) parties voluntarily agreed to the terms
- c) parties take absolute liability to fulfil the contract

d) None of the Above **Correct Answer: (A)**

Solution:

Step 1: The Doctrine of Fairness is often invoked to protect weaker parties in contractual arrangements.

Step 2: However, in statutory commercial contracts, it is presumed that both parties are on equal footing.

Step 3: This presumption negates the need for judicial intervention to alter terms based on fairness.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (a) parties have an equal bargaining power.

Quick Tip

In commercial law, fairness doctrines apply only when there's a power imbalance. Statutory contracts presume parity between parties.

7. The creation of a Right by the Lapse of Time is _____ prescription.

- a) Positive
- b) Neutral
- c) Negative
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: In legal terminology, “prescription” refers to acquiring or extinguishing rights due to the passage of time.

Step 2: When a right is created or acquired due to continuous use or possession over time, it is termed “positive prescription.”

Step 3: In contrast, “negative prescription” refers to the loss of a right due to inaction over time.

Step 4: Hence, the correct answer is (a) Positive.

Quick Tip

Positive prescription creates rights through long-term use; negative prescription extinguishes rights due to neglect or inaction.

8. How many amendments have been made in the Constitution of India till date?

- a) 105
- b) 106
- c) 107
- d) 108

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January 1950.

Step 2: Since then, it has been amended multiple times to reflect changing social, political, and economic needs.

Step 3: As of July 2025, there have been **106 amendments** to the Constitution of India.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (b) 106.

Quick Tip

Keep track of constitutional amendments for polity exams. The number changes over time, so always verify with the latest official sources.

Sources:

9. Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with Fundamental Rights?

- a) Part II
- b) Part III
- c) Part IV
- d) Part V

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: The Constitution of India is divided into Parts, each dealing with specific subject areas.

Step 2: Part III (Articles 12 to 35) specifically deals with Fundamental Rights.

Step 3: These rights include equality, freedom, protection against exploitation, religious freedom, cultural and educational rights, and constitutional remedies.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (b) Part III.

Quick Tip

Part III of the Constitution is often called the “Magna Carta” of India, as it guarantees essential rights to all citizens.

10. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 will be applicable on which of the following:

- Establishment X has 17 female employees since the last two years as contract labourers for making papers.
- Establishment Y has 21 female employees since the last two years as contract labourers for making papers.
- Establishment Z hires 21 female employees as contract labourers for 59 days in the preceding year for destroying papers after Exams in NLUs.
- Contractor A hires 21 female employees as contract labourers for a seasonal work of preparing a sweet dish called Ghevar on occasion of Raksha Bandhan in the month of August.

- a) X, Y
- b) Only Y
- c) X, Y, Z
- d) All of the above

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 applies to establishments and contractors employing 20 or more contract labourers on any day in the preceding 12 months.

Step 2: Establishment X has only 17 workers, so it falls below the threshold.

Step 3: Establishment Y has 21 workers consistently for two years, so the Act applies.

Step 4: Establishment Z employed 21 workers but only for 59 days, which may not meet the “any day in the preceding 12 months” threshold depending on interpretation, but seasonal and short-term work often falls outside regular applicability.

Step 5: Contractor A’s seasonal hiring for a festival occasion is not continuous or regular, so it may not trigger applicability.

Step 6: Therefore, only Establishment Y clearly qualifies under the Act.

Quick Tip

The Contract Labour Act applies when 20 or more contract labourers are employed on any day in the preceding 12 months. Duration and continuity matter.

11. A document containing a communication from a husband to his wife in the hands of a third person is:

- a) Not admissible in evidence until consented to by the writer of the communication
- b) Admissible in evidence
- c) Not admissible at all
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act protects communications between spouses during marriage.

Step 2: Such communications are privileged and cannot be disclosed without the consent of the person who made the communication.

Step 3: Even if the document is in the hands of a third party, it remains inadmissible unless the writer consents.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (a) Not admissible in evidence until consented to by the writer.

Quick Tip

Privileged communications between spouses are protected under Section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act. Consent of the communicator is key to admissibility.

12. Which of the following is incorrect with regards to a Lok Adalat?

- a) Award by Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court
- b) An appeal from the award of a Lok Adalat shall lie to the High Court
- c) Award by a Lok Adalat is final and binding on all the parties to the dispute
- d) It has the requisite powers to specify its own procedure for the determination of any dispute coming before it

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, the award of a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties.

Step 2: No appeal lies against such an award to any court, including the High Court.

Step 3: Lok Adalats are empowered to determine their own procedure to ensure speedy and amicable resolution.

Step 4: Therefore, option (b) is incorrect as it contradicts the non-appealable nature of Lok Adalat awards.

Quick Tip

Lok Adalat awards are binding and non-appealable. Their purpose is to provide quick, informal, and consensual dispute resolution.

13. Pick the correct statement:

- a) The object of Law is the creation and protection of legal rights
- b) Law is defined by Holland as the “capacity residing in one person, of controlling with the assent and assistance of the State, the actions of others”
- c) Prof. Goodhart had observed that “the moral basis of contract is that the promisor has by his promise created a reasonable expectation that it will be kept”
- d) All of the above are correct

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Statement (a) reflects a foundational purpose of law—creating and protecting legal rights.

Step 2: Statement (b) is a well-known definition by Holland, emphasizing law’s enforceability through state authority.

Step 3: Statement (c) captures Prof. Goodhart’s moral perspective on contract law, focusing on reasonable expectations.

Step 4: All three statements are accurate and widely accepted in legal theory. Hence, option (d) is correct.

Quick Tip

Legal theory often blends definitions, functions, and moral perspectives. When multiple expert views align, the comprehensive option is usually correct.

14. “The statement in order to constitute a ‘confession’ under the Indian Evidence Act 1872, must either admit in terms the offence or at any rate substantially all the facts which constitute the offence.” The above view was expressed by the Privy Council in which case?

- a) Q.E. v. Abdullah
- b) H.H.B. Gill v. King Emperor
- c) Pakla Narayan Swamy v. Emperor

d) John Makin v. Attorney General

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: The quoted principle is a landmark interpretation of what constitutes a confession under Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Step 2: In Pakla Narayan Swamy v. Emperor (1939), the Privy Council clarified that a confession must admit guilt or all essential facts of the offence.

Step 3: This case remains a foundational precedent in Indian criminal jurisprudence.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (c) Pakla Narayan Swamy v. Emperor.

Quick Tip

Confessions must be clear admissions of guilt or essential facts. The Pakla Narayan Swamy case sets the benchmark for interpreting such statements.

15. The Supreme Court of India in which case dealt with the validity of the entry tax?

- a) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India AIR 1987 SC 1087
- b) Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala (1973) 4 SCC 225
- c) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997) 6 SCC 241
- d) Jindal Stainless Ltd. & Anr v. State of Haryana & Ors. (2017) 12 SCC 1

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: The constitutional validity of entry tax imposed by states was challenged in multiple cases.

Step 2: In the landmark case of **Jindal Stainless Ltd. & Anr v. State of Haryana & Ors.**, a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court upheld the validity of entry tax.

Step 3: The Court ruled that non-discriminatory entry taxes do not violate Article 301 of the Constitution, which guarantees freedom of trade and commerce.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (d).

Quick Tip

Entry tax cases test the balance between state taxation powers and constitutional trade freedoms. Jindal Stainless Ltd. is the key precedent.

16. Find the odd one out:

- a) Fiction Theory
- b) Bracket Theory
- c) Will Theory
- d) Concession Theory

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Fiction Theory, Bracket Theory, and Concession Theory are all related to the jurisprudential understanding of corporate personality.

Step 2: These theories explain how legal personality is conferred upon artificial entities like corporations.

Step 3: Will Theory, however, is a broader jurisprudential concept that deals with individual autonomy and the basis of legal rights and obligations, not specifically corporate personality.

Step 4: Therefore, the odd one out is (c) Will Theory.

Quick Tip

When identifying the odd one out, look for conceptual alignment. Corporate personality theories differ from general theories of legal rights.

17. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the validity of pre-Constitution laws?

- a) Article 2
- b) Article 9
- c) Article 11

d) Article 13

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Article 13 of the Indian Constitution addresses laws inconsistent with or in derogation of fundamental rights.

Step 2: Clause (1) of Article 13 declares that all laws in force before the commencement of the Constitution, to the extent they are inconsistent with fundamental rights, shall be void.

Step 3: This ensures that pre-Constitution laws are subject to constitutional scrutiny.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (d) Article 13.

Quick Tip

Article 13 bridges pre- and post-Constitution legal frameworks, ensuring that older laws conform to the new fundamental rights regime.

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:

- | List I | List II |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Section 146 IPC | 1. Fabricating False Evidence |
| b. Section 340 IPC | 2. Extortion |
| c. Section 192 IPC | 3. Rioting |
| d. Section 383 IPC | 4. Wrongful confinement |
- a) a-1, b-4, c-3, d-2
b) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2
c) a-3, b-2, c-1, d-4
d) a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 146 IPC defines the offence of **Rioting** ⇒ (a-3).

Step 2: Section 340 IPC deals with **Wrongful confinement** ⇒ (b-4).

Step 3: Section 192 IPC relates to **Fabricating False Evidence** ⇒ (c-1).

Step 4: Section 383 IPC defines **Extortion** $\Rightarrow$ (d-2).

Step 5: Therefore, the correct matching is: a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 $\Rightarrow$ Option (b).

Quick Tip

Matching IPC sections requires memorizing key definitions. Focus on keywords like “rioting,” “extortion,” and “fabrication” to anchor your recall.

19. Whose permission is required for an Indian citizen to accept any title from any foreign State?

- a) This is barred under the Constitution of India
- b) The Prime Minister of India
- c) The President of India
- d) No permission is required

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Article 18(2) of the Constitution of India explicitly states that no citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.

Step 2: This provision is absolute and does not allow for exceptions or permissions.

Step 3: The objective is to uphold the principle of equality and prevent any form of titular hierarchy among citizens.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (a) This is barred under the Constitution of India.

Quick Tip

Article 18 abolishes titles to ensure equality. Indian citizens are constitutionally barred from accepting foreign titles.

20. Any person arrested and detained in custody has to be produced before the nearest Magistrate within?

- a) Twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the Magistrate.
- b) Twenty-four hours of such arrest including the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the Magistrate.
- c) Twelve hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the Magistrate.
- d) Twelve hours of such arrest including the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the Magistrate.

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India and Section 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code mandate that a person arrested must be presented before a Magistrate within 24 hours.

Step 2: The 24-hour limit excludes the time required for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's court.

Step 3: This safeguard ensures protection against unlawful detention.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (a) Twenty-four hours excluding journey time.

Quick Tip

Always remember: 24 hours is the constitutional limit for police custody without judicial oversight, excluding travel time to the Magistrate.

21. Match the following:

Type of IPR	Protects the intellectual property
i. Copyright Act	a. Of a seller selling geographical uniqueness of a product
ii. Patents Act	b. Created by a business' brand identity in the marketplace
iii. Trademarks Act	c. Created by inventors
iv. Geographical Indications Act	d. Created by artists
a) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d	
b) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a	
c) i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-a	

d) i-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Copyright protects original works of authorship such as literary, artistic, and musical creations $\Rightarrow$ (i-d).

Step 2: Patents protect inventions and technological innovations $\Rightarrow$ (ii-c).

Step 3: Trademarks protect brand identity, logos, and symbols used in commerce $\Rightarrow$ (iii-b).

Step 4: Geographical Indications protect products with specific geographical origin and qualities $\Rightarrow$ (iv-a).

Step 5: Therefore, the correct matching is: i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a $\Rightarrow$ Option (b).

Quick Tip

Each type of IPR protects a distinct form of creativity or innovation—knowing their scope helps in legal and business strategy.

22. Under the provision of Hindu Succession Act, 1956, any property inherited by a female Hindu from her father or mother shall devolve, in absence of any son or daughter of the deceased (including the children of any pre-deceased son or daughter):

- a) Upon the heirs referred to in Section 15(1) of the Act
- b) Upon the heirs of deceased female's father
- c) Upon the heirs of deceased female's husband
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 15(2)(a) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 provides a special rule for property inherited by a female Hindu from her parents.

Step 2: If such a woman dies intestate and without children, the property devolves upon the heirs of her father.

Step 3: This provision overrides the general rule under Section 15(1), which applies to self-acquired property.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (b) Upon the heirs of deceased female's father.

Quick Tip

Always check Section 15(2) for exceptions to the general succession rules under Section 15(1), especially for property inherited by a female Hindu.

23. An arbitral award may not be set aside by the Court for being in conflict with the public policy of India if:

- a) the making of the award was induced or affected by fraud or corruption
- b) the award is in contravention with the fundamental policy of Indian law
- c) the award is in conflict with the most basic notions of morality and justice
- d) the award is found to be illegal on review on the merits of the dispute

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 34(2)(b)(ii) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 allows courts to set aside an arbitral award if it conflicts with the public policy of India.

Step 2: The Supreme Court has clarified that conflict with public policy includes fraud, corruption, contravention of fundamental policy of Indian law, and violation of basic notions of morality and justice.

Step 3: However, mere illegality or error on merits is not a ground for setting aside the award.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (d) the award is found to be illegal on review on the merits of the dispute.

Quick Tip

Arbitral awards are protected from judicial review on merits. Only serious violations like fraud or moral injustice justify setting them aside.

24. If a witness who is unable to speak, gives his evidence in writing in the open court, evidence so given shall be deemed to be:

- a) Documentary evidence
- b) Primary evidence
- c) Oral evidence
- d) Secondary evidence

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that a witness who is unable to speak may give evidence in any other manner, such as writing or signs.

Step 2: If such evidence is given in open court and is understood by the presiding judge, it is treated as oral evidence.

Step 3: The mode of communication does not change the nature of the evidence if it is direct and presented in court.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (c) Oral evidence.

Quick Tip

Evidence given by mute witnesses through writing or signs in court is still considered oral evidence under Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act.

25. Following applies to voidable contracts:

- a) Consensus and evidence of intention to contract are present and the consent obtained is a real or genuine consent
- b) Consensus and evidence of intention to contract are present but the consent obtained is not a real or genuine consent
- c) None of the parties to the contract can exercise his option to elect to be bound by the contract or to disown or repudiate it
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: A voidable contract is one that is valid and enforceable unless one party chooses to rescind it.

Step 2: Such contracts arise when there is consensus and intention to contract, but the consent is not free—due to coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation, or mistake.

Step 3: The aggrieved party has the option to either affirm or repudiate the contract.

Step 4: Therefore, option (b) correctly describes the nature of voidable contracts.

Quick Tip

Voidable contracts hinge on defective consent. If consent is not free, the contract is voidable at the option of the wronged party.

26. The most important feature of Kelsen's pure theory is Grundnorm, which is presumed to be valid and has to be followed. Which will be considered as the Grundnorm from the following:

- I. Constitution ought to be followed
- II. Penal laws ought to be followed
- III. Murder/thief ought to be punished

- a) Statement I.
- b) Statement II.
- c) Statement III.
- d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Hans Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law identifies the Grundnorm (or basic norm) as the foundational legal norm from which all other norms derive their validity.

Step 2: In a constitutional democracy, the Constitution is the supreme legal document and serves as the source of validity for all subordinate laws.

Step 3: Statements II and III are derived norms that depend on the authority of the Constitution.

Step 4: Therefore, Statement I—“Constitution ought to be followed”—is the Grundnorm.

Quick Tip

Grundnorm is the ultimate source of legal validity. In most systems, it's the Constitution that anchors the legal hierarchy.

27. Which of the following is a Directive Principle under the Constitution of India?

- a) Protection of interests of minorities.
- b) Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- c) Both a) and b).
- d) None of the above.

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution (Articles 36–51).

Step 2: Article 42 specifically directs the State to make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Step 3: Protection of interests of minorities is a Fundamental Right under Article 29 and not a Directive Principle.

Step 4: Therefore, only option (b) qualifies as a Directive Principle.

Quick Tip

DPSPs guide governance goals, while Fundamental Rights protect individual liberties. Always check the Article number to distinguish them.

28. What should be the composition of the Internal Committee as per POSH Act 2013?

- a) 3 members including one chairperson, two members amongst employees
- b) 3 members including one chairperson, one member amongst employees and one external member
- c) 4 members including one chairperson, two members amongst employees and one external member
- d) 5 members including one chairperson, two members amongst employees and two external members

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: As per Section 4 of the POSH Act, 2013, every employer is required to constitute an Internal Committee (IC) at each office or branch with 10 or more employees.

Step 2: The IC must consist of:

- A Presiding Officer (woman employee at senior level),
- At least two members from among employees committed to the cause of women or with legal/social work experience,
- One external member from an NGO or association familiar with sexual harassment issues.

Step 3: The minimum number of members is four, including the Chairperson.

Step 4: Hence, option (c) correctly reflects the statutory requirement.

Quick Tip

The POSH Act mandates a minimum of 4 members in the Internal Committee, including a senior woman Presiding Officer and an external NGO member.

29. Consider the following statements about the President of India:

- I. The President shall not hold any other office of profit.

- II. Any citizen can be appointed as the President of India if he has completed the age of thirty years.
- III. In case of impeachment of the President of India on the ground of violation of the Constitution of India, the charge shall be preferred by either House of the Parliament.

- a) all the above are correct.
- b) only I is correct.
- c) I and II are correct.
- d) I and III are correct.

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Statement I is correct. Article 59(1) of the Constitution states that the President shall not hold any other office of profit.

Step 2: Statement II is incorrect. Article 58 requires that a person must be at least 35 years of age to be eligible for the office of President.

Step 3: Statement III is correct. Article 61 provides that the impeachment process can be initiated by either House of Parliament.

Step 4: Therefore, only Statements I and III are correct.

Quick Tip

Presidential eligibility requires a minimum age of 35. Impeachment can begin in either House, but must follow a detailed constitutional procedure.

30. Who determines the salaries of Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States?

- a) The Parliament of India
- b) The President of India
- c) The Prime Minister of India
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: The Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is the Vice-President of India. The Deputy Chairman is elected by the members of the Rajya Sabha.

Step 2: Article 97 of the Constitution and the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953 empower the Parliament to determine their salaries.

Step 3: These salaries are periodically revised by legislation passed by Parliament.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (a) The Parliament of India.

Quick Tip

Salaries of parliamentary officers like the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha are fixed by the Parliament, not the executive.

31. Rule of fair trial to marriage is mentioned under:

- a) Section 13(B) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- b) Section 13(1A) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- c) Section 14 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- d) Section 15 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 14 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that no petition for divorce shall be entertained within one year of marriage unless there is exceptional hardship or depravity.

Step 2: This provision ensures that parties give their marriage a fair trial before seeking dissolution.

Step 3: It reflects the legislative intent to preserve the sanctity of marriage and discourage hasty divorces.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (c) Section 14.

Quick Tip

Section 14 of the Hindu Marriage Act ensures couples attempt reconciliation before seeking divorce—it's the statutory “fair trial” clause for marriage.

32. Which provision provides that “in determining whether a group of persons is or is not a firm, or whether a person is or is not a partner in a firm, regard shall be had to the real relation between the parties, as shown by all relevant facts taken together”?

- a) Section 6, The Partnership Act, 1932
- b) Section 6, The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
- c) Section 2, The Partnership Act, 1932
- d) Section 2, The Companies Act, 2013

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 6 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 lays down the test for determining the existence of a partnership.

Step 2: It states that the real relationship between the parties, as shown by all relevant facts taken together, must be considered.

Step 3: This provision helps courts look beyond mere formal agreements to assess the substance of the business relationship.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (a) Section 6, The Partnership Act, 1932.

Quick Tip

Section 6 of the Partnership Act emphasizes substance over form—courts look at actual conduct and facts to determine partnership status.

33. The following individuals cannot be appointed as arbitrators unless the parties, after a dispute has arisen between them, mutually agree by an express agreement in writing to select them as arbitrators:

- a) the proposed arbitrator holds a position in an arbitration institution with appointing authority over the dispute
- b) the nephew of the proposed arbitrator has a significant financial interest in the outcome of the dispute
- c) the proposed arbitrator is a lawyer in the same law firm which is representing one of the parties
- d) the proposed arbitrator and one of the counsels were classmates

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: The Fifth and Seventh Schedules of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (as amended) list relationships that give rise to justifiable doubts about an arbitrator's independence or impartiality.

Step 2: Entry 1 of the Seventh Schedule disqualifies a person from being appointed as arbitrator if they are an employee, consultant, advisor, or have any other relationship with a party or its counsel.

Step 3: Being in the same law firm as a party's counsel is a direct conflict of interest and falls under the automatic disqualification category unless waived by express written agreement after the dispute arises.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (c).

Quick Tip

Under the Arbitration Act, certain relationships—like shared law firms—automatically disqualify arbitrators unless expressly waived post-dispute.

34. Dowry Prohibition law will be considered as law by:

- I. Positive school of law as it is passed by the Parliament of India.
- II. Sociological school of law as it represents the social fact of dowry being prohibited in India.

- III. Historical school of law as it developed from the consciousness of law which realised demanding dowry as wrong.

- a) Only I
- b) Both I and II
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: The Positive school of law recognizes laws enacted by a sovereign authority—here, the Dowry Prohibition Act passed by Parliament.

Step 2: The Sociological school views law as a reflection of societal needs and values—dowry prohibition aligns with evolving social norms.

Step 3: The Historical school sees law as a product of historical consciousness—dowry prohibition emerged from moral and cultural evolution.

Step 4: Therefore, all three schools would recognize the Dowry Prohibition law as valid under their respective frameworks.

Quick Tip

Different jurisprudential schools interpret law through distinct lenses—positive (authority), sociological (society), and historical (evolution).

35. The Supreme Court of India enjoys original jurisdiction on which of the following issues?

- a) issues between the Government of India and one or more States.
- b) The Supreme Court enjoys only appellate jurisdiction.
- c) issues between two or more States.
- d) Both a) and c).

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: Article 131 of the Constitution of India confers original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in disputes involving:

- The Government of India and one or more States,
- Between two or more States.

Step 2: This jurisdiction is exclusive and not subject to the jurisdiction of any other court.

Step 3: Statement (b) is incorrect because the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction.

Step 4: Therefore, option (d) is correct.

Quick Tip

Article 131 gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction over federal disputes—especially between the Union and States or among States.

36. In which case, it was held that ‘identification parades’ do not contravene Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India, which requires that no accused shall be compelled to be witness against himself?

- a) Chandmal v. State of Rajasthan (1976)
- b) Peare Lal v. The State (1961)
- c) Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading (2002)
- d) Ram Avtar v. State (Delhi Administration) (1985)

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Article 20(3) of the Constitution protects an accused from being compelled to be a witness against himself.

Step 2: In **Peare Lal v. The State (1961)**, the court held that participation in a test identification parade (TIP) does not amount to self-incrimination.

Step 3: The rationale is that TIP is a physical act of identification and not a testimonial compulsion.

Step 4: Therefore, such procedures do not violate Article 20(3), making option (b) the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Test Identification Parades are investigative tools—not testimonial evidence—so they don’t breach Article 20(3)’s protection against self-incrimination.

37. Part V of the Constitution of India also deals with which of the following?

- a) Appointment of District Judges.
- b) Special provisions with respect to NCT of Delhi.
- c) National Judicial Appointments Commission.
- d) Separation of judiciary from executive.

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Part V of the Constitution of India (Articles 52–151) deals with the Union Government, including the President, Vice-President, Council of Ministers, Parliament, and the Union Judiciary.

Step 2: Article 124A (inserted by the 99th Constitutional Amendment) introduced the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC), which falls under Part V.

Step 3: The other options fall under different parts:

- Appointment of District Judges – Article 233, Part VI.
- Special provisions for NCT of Delhi – Article 239AA, Part VIII.
- Separation of judiciary from executive – Article 50, Directive Principles, Part IV.

Step 4: Hence, the correct answer is (c) National Judicial Appointments Commission.

Quick Tip

Part V covers the Union Government structure. NJAC, though struck down, was constitutionally placed under this part.

38. Power to give a divorce can be delegated by a Muslim husband to:

- a) wife
- b) A third person
- c) either the wife or a third person
- d) Power to divorce cannot be delegated

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Under Muslim personal law, a husband has the right to delegate the power of pronouncing divorce (Talaq) to another person.

Step 2: This delegation is known as *Talaq-e-Tafweez*, and it can be made to the wife herself or to a third party.

Step 3: The delegation must be express and made through agreement or contract.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (c) either the wife or a third person.

Quick Tip

Talaq-e-Tafweez allows a Muslim husband to delegate divorce rights—this can empower the wife or a trusted third party.

39. Pardon may be tendered to an accomplice under Section 306 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 when:

- a) he is not in a position to stand trial due to infirm health
- b) when he is declared insolvent
- c) he undertakes to make full and true disclosure of the facts relating to the offence
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 306 of the CrPC empowers a Magistrate to tender pardon to an accomplice in exchange for full and true disclosure of facts related to the offence.

Step 2: This provision is used to secure testimony against other accused persons, especially in cases involving conspiracy or group crimes.

Step 3: The pardon is conditional and may be withdrawn if the accomplice fails to comply.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (c) he undertakes to make full and true disclosure of the facts relating to the offence.

Quick Tip

Section 306 CrPC allows pardon to an accomplice only if they agree to fully disclose the truth—this helps build evidence against co-accused.

40. Following is true about any hire-purchase agreement:

- a) it is a bailment whereunder the bailee may buy the goods
- b) it is open to the hirer to determine the agreement at any time
- c) the hirer has the power to return the goods
- d) all of the above

Correct Answer: (D)

Solution:

Step 1: A hire-purchase agreement is a contract where goods are let on hire with an option to purchase after fulfilling certain conditions.

Step 2: It involves bailment—the hirer (bailee) takes possession of goods with the right to buy them later.

Step 3: The hirer can terminate the agreement at any time by returning the goods, which is a key feature distinguishing it from a sale.

Step 4: Therefore, all the listed statements are true, making option (d) correct.

Quick Tip

Hire-purchase agreements offer flexibility—possession with deferred ownership, and the right to return goods anytime before final purchase.

41. Who is competent under the Constitution of India to declare National Emergency?

- a) The Prime Minister in consultation with the Council of Ministers.
- b) The Prime Minister.
- c) The President of India.
- d) The President of India in consultation with the Vice-President of India.

Correct Answer: (C)

Solution:

Step 1: Article 352 of the Constitution of India empowers the President to declare a National Emergency.

Step 2: The President acts on the written advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

Step 3: However, the formal declaration is made by the President, making him the competent authority under the Constitution.

Step 4: Therefore, the correct answer is (c) The President of India.

Quick Tip

Only the President can declare a National Emergency under Article 352, but must act on the advice of the Union Cabinet.

42. What do you understand by the term ‘Mini Constitution’?

- a) Part III of the Constitution of India.
- b) 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India.
- c) The schedules of the Constitution of India are collectively so called.
- d) The Preamble to the Constitution of India.

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 is referred to as the “Mini Constitution” because of the extensive changes it made to the Constitution.

Step 2: It amended the Preamble, 40 Articles, and the Seventh Schedule, and added 14 new Articles and two new Parts.

Step 3: Key additions included Fundamental Duties, curtailment of judicial review, and strengthening of the Directive Principles.

Step 4: Therefore, option (b) is correct.

Quick Tip

The 42nd Amendment reshaped the Constitution more than any other—earning it the nickname “Mini Constitution.”

43. Olga Tellis & Ors. v. Bombay Municipal Corporation & Ors. (1985) 3 SCC 545 is a leading case on which issue?

- a) rights of slum dwellers
- b) rights of employees of a factory
- c) rights of pregnant women at workplace
- d) rights of residents of an urban city

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: In **Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985)**, the Supreme Court dealt with the eviction of pavement dwellers in Mumbai.

Step 2: The petitioners argued that eviction violated their right to livelihood, which is part of the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Step 3: The Court held that the right to livelihood is an integral part of the right to life, and arbitrary eviction without due process is unconstitutional.

Step 4: Therefore, the case is a landmark judgment on the rights of slum and pavement dwellers.

Quick Tip

Olga Tellis case expanded Article 21 to include the right to livelihood—protecting slum dwellers from arbitrary eviction.

44. Under Section 2(vii) of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939, a Muslim wife shall be entitled to obtain a decree for dissolution of her marriage:

- a) When she has been given in marriage by her father or other guardian before she attained the age of 15 years and repudiated the marriage before attaining the age of 18 years, provided that the marriage has not been consummated
- b) When she has been given in marriage by her father or other guardian after she attained the age of 15 years and repudiated the marriage before attaining the age of 18 years
- c) When she has been given in marriage by her father or other guardian before she attained the age of 18 years and repudiated the marriage immediately after attaining the age of 18 years
- d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A)

Solution:

Step 1: Section 2(vii) of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 allows a Muslim wife to seek dissolution if she was married by her guardian before the age of 15.

Step 2: She must repudiate the marriage before turning 18, and the marriage must not have been consummated.

Step 3: This provision protects minors from forced or premature marriages.

Step 4: Therefore, option (a) correctly reflects the statutory condition.

Quick Tip

Section 2(vii) empowers minor Muslim wives to repudiate guardian-arranged marriages before 18—only if unconsummated.

45. Consider the following principles:

- **Principle I:** Copyright provides exclusive rights to the owner or creator of a literary work.
- **Principle II:** The copyright of a work created within the scope of employment by an employee is given to the employer.
- **Principle III:** The Copyright Act, 1957 states in its provisions that fair dealing with a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work that is not a computer programme is not an infringement of copyright.

Fact: P created a cartoon when she was hired by S for her magazine. X used that cartoon without prior permission of S in her class slides to simplify a topic in class. Decide.

- a) S can claim compensation for the infringement of copyright.
- b) S cannot claim any compensation because the usage of her work by X for teaching amounts to fair dealing, and therefore, not an infringement of her copyright.
- c) P can claim the compensation because she was the creator of the work.
- d) S was not the creator of work, therefore, there was no infringement.

Correct Answer: (B)

Solution:

Step 1: Principle I affirms exclusive rights to the copyright holder.

Step 2: Principle II clarifies that when a work is created in the course of employment, the employer holds the copyright. Hence, S owns the cartoon.

Step 3: Principle III introduces the fair dealing exception—use for teaching purposes is not considered infringement if the work is not a computer programme.

Step 4: Since X used the cartoon in class slides for educational purposes, it qualifies as fair dealing under Section 52 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

Step 5: Therefore, S cannot claim compensation, making option (b) correct.

Quick Tip

Educational use of copyrighted material—like in classroom slides—is protected under fair dealing, provided it's non-commercial and reasonable.

46. The Constitution of India provides special provisions for which of the following States?

- (a) Delhi, Punjab and Nagaland.
- (b) Delhi, Nagaland and Sikkim.
- (c) Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim.
- (d) Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Assam.

Correct Answer: (b) Delhi, Nagaland and Sikkim

Solution: Step 1: The Constitution of India contains special provisions for certain states under Articles 371 to 371J. Among these, Delhi (Union Territory with legislature), Nagaland (Article 371A), and Sikkim (Article 371F) have distinct constitutional provisions due to their unique historical, cultural, and political contexts.

Step 2: Other states like Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Assam do not have such special constitutional provisions under these articles.

Quick Tip

Special provisions under Articles 371 to 371J are meant to preserve cultural heritage, ensure local governance, and address regional concerns. Always check the specific article linked to each state.

47. Which of the following assertion is incorrect?

- (a) In fast-track arbitration under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, an oral hearing may be held only if all the parties make a request or if the arbitral tribunal considers it necessary to have an oral hearing for clarifying certain issues.
- (b) An arbitral award shall be made in writing and shall be signed by members of the arbitral tribunal.
- (c) Seat of arbitration and venue of the arbitration are one and the same concept.
- (d) A judicial authority shall not refer an action to arbitration if it finds that prima facie no valid arbitration agreement exists.

Correct Answer: (c) Seat of arbitration and venue of the arbitration are one and the same concept.

Solution: Step 1: Under arbitration law, the "seat" of arbitration refers to the legal jurisdiction governing the arbitration proceedings, while the "venue" is the physical location where hearings may be conducted. These are not the same concept.

Step 2: - Option (a) is correct as per Section 29B of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. - Option (b) is correct under Section 31(1). - Option (d) is correct under Section 8(1), which allows judicial authority to refuse reference if no valid arbitration agreement exists. - Option (c) is incorrect as it conflates two distinct legal concepts.

Quick Tip

Always distinguish between "seat" and "venue" in arbitration. The seat determines the procedural law, while the venue is merely the place of hearing.

48. A valid purpose of a Wakf is:

- (a) Religious or charitable
- (b) Payment of money to poor
- (c) Burning of lamps in a mosque
- (d) All of the above

Correct Answer: (d) All of the above

Solution: Step 1: Under Muslim law, a Wakf is a permanent dedication of property for religious, pious, or charitable purposes. The purpose must be recognized as valid under Islamic jurisprudence.

Step 2: - Religious or charitable acts are the core of Wakf. - Payment to the poor is a charitable act. - Burning lamps in a mosque is a religious act. Hence, all the listed purposes are valid under Wakf.

Quick Tip

A Wakf must serve a purpose that benefits the community or fulfills religious obligations. Always check for permanence and irrevocability in its creation.

49. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
1. Examination of witness by police	(i) Section 53A
2. Examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner	(ii) Section 161
3. Medical examination of the victim of rape	(iii) Section 200
4. Examination of complainant	(iv) Section 164A
(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	
(b) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)	
(c) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)	
(d) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)	

Correct Answer: (c) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)

Solution: Step 1: Match each item from List I to the correct section in List II: - Examination of witness by police → Section 161 (ii) - Medical examination of victim of rape → Section 164A (iv) - Examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner → Section 53A (i) - Examination of complainant → Section 200 (iii)

Step 2: So the correct matching is: 1 → (ii), 2 → (iv), 3 → (i), 4 → (iii)

Quick Tip

Sections 161, 164A, 53A, and 200 of the CrPC deal with different stages of investigation and trial. Memorizing their purpose helps in legal reasoning and procedural clarity.

50. The Supreme Court of India recently asked whether it should reconsider its 45 years landmark decision on the definition of ‘industry’ in which the triple test was laid down. Which case is being referred here for reconsideration?

(a) DN Banerjee v. PR Mukherjee.

- (b) The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa and Others.
- (c) University of Delhi v. Ramnath.
- (d) State of Bombay v. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha.

Correct Answer: (b) The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa and Others.

Solution: Step 1: The Supreme Court in the case of *Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa* (1978) laid down the famous "triple test" to define what constitutes an "industry" under Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Step 2: In 2024, the Supreme Court indicated that it may reconsider this expansive interpretation due to its wide implications on labour law and institutional functioning.

Quick Tip

The "triple test" includes: (i) systematic activity, (ii) cooperation between employer and employee, and (iii) production/distribution of goods or services to satisfy human wants.

51. Compulsory education to all children of the age of six to eighteen years falls under which category?

- (a) Fundamental Rights.
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (c) It is not stipulated in the Constitution of India.
- (d) Customary rights.

Correct Answer: (a) Fundamental Rights.

Solution: Step 1: Article 21A of the Constitution of India, inserted by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, provides for free and compulsory education to all children aged six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right.

Step 2: Although the question mentions "six to eighteen years," the constitutional guarantee under Article 21A specifically covers ages six to fourteen. However, the broader educational goals for children up to eighteen years are supported by Directive Principles (Article 45), but the enforceable right lies within the Fundamental Rights.

Quick Tip

Article 21A guarantees education as a Fundamental Right for children aged 6–14. For ages beyond that, policy support exists under Directive Principles, but not as an enforceable right.

52. Following statements are correct about the Sale of Goods Act, 1930:

- (a) The Act refers to two types of contractual promises i.e., conditions and warranties
- (b) The principle of caveat emptor applies
- (c) Property does not pass until seller does the thing which he was bound to do and the buyer has its notice
- (d) All of the above are correct

Correct Answer: (d) All of the above are correct

Solution: Step 1: Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930: - Section 12 distinguishes between conditions and warranties in a contract of sale. - Section 16 enshrines the principle of caveat emptor, meaning "let the buyer beware." - Section 25 states that property in goods does not pass until the seller performs the conditions and the buyer has notice of it.

Step 2: Each of the statements (a), (b), and (c) accurately reflects provisions of the Act, making option (d) the correct choice.

Quick Tip

Always read the Sale of Goods Act with attention to definitions and transfer of property rules. Caveat emptor is a key principle unless exceptions apply.

53. Evolution and development of natural law theory may be studied under the following heads:

- (a) Ancient Period, Medieval Period
- (b) Period of Renaissance, Modern Period
- (c) Under both a) and b)

(d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (c) Under both a) and b)

Solution: Step 1: Natural law theory has evolved through distinct historical phases: -

Ancient Period: Thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle laid foundational ideas of natural justice and moral order. - **Medieval Period:** Influenced by Christian theology,

especially St. Thomas Aquinas, who integrated natural law with divine law. - **Renaissance and Modern Period:** Marked by secularization and rationalism, with contributions from Grotius, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau.

Step 2: Hence, both (a) and (b) are valid phases in the study of natural law theory.

Quick Tip

Natural law theory spans from ancient Greek philosophy to Enlightenment rationalism. Understanding its phases helps trace the evolution of legal and moral thought.

54. Which schedule of the Constitution of India contains special administration and control provisions for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes?

- (a) Third Schedule
- (b) Eighth Schedule
- (c) Fifth Schedule
- (d) Seventh Schedule

Correct Answer: (c) Fifth Schedule

Solution: Step 1: The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states other than those in the Sixth Schedule (which applies to certain northeastern states).

Step 2: It outlines provisions for: - Declaration of Scheduled Areas, - Tribes Advisory Councils, - Governor's powers to make regulations for peace and good governance in these areas.

Quick Tip

Remember: Fifth Schedule → Scheduled Areas & Tribes (mainland India); Sixth Schedule → Autonomous District Councils (Northeast India).

55. Write the correct sequence as enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India.

- (a) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- (b) Justice, Equality, Liberty, Fraternity
- (c) Justice, Fraternity, Liberty, Equality
- (d) Justice, Liberty, Fraternity, Equality

Correct Answer: (a) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

Solution: Step 1: The Preamble to the Constitution of India outlines the guiding principles and values of the nation. The correct sequence of ideals is:

Justice (social, economic and political), **Liberty** (of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship), **Equality** (of status and opportunity), and **Fraternity** (assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation).

Step 2: Option (a) correctly reflects this sequence as enshrined in the Preamble.

Quick Tip

Memorize the Preamble's sequence to strengthen your understanding of constitutional philosophy and values—it often appears in exams and interviews.

56. Which Schedule of the Constitution determines the disqualification of a person from being a Member of either House of the Parliament of India?

- (a) 9th
- (b) 10th
- (c) 11th
- (d) 12th

Correct Answer: (b) 10th

Solution: Step 1: The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India, also known as the Anti-Defection Law, was added by the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985.

Step 2: It lays down the grounds for disqualification of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the basis of defection, including: - Voluntarily giving up membership of a party, - Voting or abstaining against party directions without permission.

Quick Tip

The Tenth Schedule is crucial for maintaining party discipline and preventing political instability due to frequent defections.

57. Which of the following are exceptions to the principles of natural justice?

- (a) Statutory exclusion
- (b) Confidentiality
- (c) Both a) and b)
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (c) Both a) and b)

Solution: Step 1: Natural justice primarily includes two rules: - *Audi alteram partem* (hear the other side), - *Nemo iudex in causa sua* (no one should be a judge in their own cause).

Step 2: Exceptions to these principles include: - **Statutory exclusion:** When a statute expressly or by necessary implication excludes the application of natural justice. -

Confidentiality: In cases involving national security, confidential inquiries, or sensitive administrative decisions, full disclosure may be withheld.

Quick Tip

While natural justice is a cornerstone of fairness, courts recognize exceptions where procedural safeguards may be lawfully bypassed due to overriding concerns.

58. Under which sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 provision regarding summary trial is given?

- (a) Sections 255–260
- (b) Sections 360–365
- (c) Sections 260–265
- (d) Sections 265–270

Correct Answer: (c) Sections 260–265

Solution: Step 1: Summary trials are governed by Sections 260 to 265 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Step 2: These provisions allow Magistrates to try certain offences in a simplified and expedited manner, reducing procedural formalities while ensuring fairness.

Quick Tip

Summary trials are designed for minor offences to ensure speedy justice. Always check the CrPC for the list of offences eligible for summary procedure.

59. Which of the following is a method to control Delegated Legislation?

- (a) Executive Control
- (b) Judicial Control
- (c) Parliamentary Control
- (d) All of the above

Correct Answer: (d) All of the above

Solution: Step 1: Delegated legislation refers to laws made by subordinate authorities under powers given by the legislature.

Step 2: Control mechanisms include: - **Executive Control:** Through supervision and approval by higher administrative authorities. - **Judicial Control:** Courts may review delegated legislation for constitutionality and reasonableness. - **Parliamentary Control:** Through committees, laying procedures, and annulment powers.

Quick Tip

Delegated legislation must be monitored to prevent misuse of power. All three branches—executive, judiciary, and legislature—play a role in its oversight.

60. Match the following jural correlatives:

1. Right (i) No Right
 2. Privilege (ii) Duty
 3. Power (iii) Disability
 4. Immunity (iv) Liability
- (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(b) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
(c) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
(d) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

Correct Answer: (c) 1–ii, 2–i, 3–iii, 4–iv

Solution: Step 1: Jural correlatives are paired legal concepts introduced by Wesley Hohfeld to clarify legal relationships: - **Right** ↔ **Duty** - **Privilege** ↔ **No Right** - **Power** ↔ **Liability** - **Immunity** ↔ **Disability**

Step 2: Matching the pairs: - 1 → ii - 2 → i - 3 → iii - 4 → iv

Quick Tip

Hohfeld's jural correlatives help distinguish between different types of legal entitlements and obligations—essential for mastering jurisprudence.

61. Identify the correct pair(s).

- I. I.C. GolakNath v. State of Punjab : Supervision of Tribunals
- II. L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India : Right to Information
- III. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India : Post decisional hearing
- IV. P. V. Narasimha Rao v. State : Doctrine of Colourable Legislation

- (a) Only I
- (b) I and II
- (c) Only III
- (d) I, III and IV

Correct Answer: (c) Only III

Solution: Step 1: Let's examine each case and its actual legal significance: - **I.C.**

GolakNath v. State of Punjab (1967): Concerned with the amendability of Fundamental Rights, not supervision of tribunals. - **L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997):** Held that judicial review is part of the basic structure and reaffirmed the supervisory role of High Courts over tribunals—not related to Right to Information. - **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978):** Expanded the interpretation of Article 21 and introduced the concept of post-decisional hearing. - **P. V. Narasimha Rao v. State (1998):** Related to parliamentary privilege and bribery—not the doctrine of colourable legislation.

Step 2: Only Statement III is correctly matched.

Quick Tip

Always verify landmark cases by their core constitutional or legal principle. Misattributions are common in MCQs—focus on the doctrine each case established.

62. The term 'Ombudsman' originated in which country?

- (a) UK
- (b) Sweden
- (c) USA
- (d) France

Correct Answer: (b) Sweden

Solution: Step 1: The term "Ombudsman" originated in Sweden and was first used in the early 19th century. It refers to an official appointed to investigate complaints against public authorities and ensure administrative accountability.

Step 2: The Swedish Parliament established the first Ombudsman in 1809 to safeguard citizens' rights by monitoring government actions.

Quick Tip

Ombudsman institutions now exist globally, promoting transparency and redressal in both public and private sectors.

63. There is no jurisdiction to grant bail under Section 438 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in:

- (a) the court of magistrate
- (b) the Court of Session
- (c) the High Court
- (d) both b) and c)

Correct Answer: (a) the court of magistrate

Solution: Step 1: Section 438 of the CrPC deals with anticipatory bail, which can only be granted by the High Court or the Court of Session.

Step 2: Magistrates do not have jurisdiction under this section. Therefore, option (a) is correct.

Quick Tip

Anticipatory bail is a preventive remedy available only through superior courts—Magistrates cannot entertain applications under Section 438.

64. Consider the following international instruments and arrange them in chronological order:

1. Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)
2. ILO Convention No. 97 (Migration for Employment Convention (Revised)) (1949)

3. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990)
4. Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals who are not nationals of the country in which they live (1985)

- (a) I, III, II, IV
- (b) II, I, IV, III
- (c) I, IV, II, III
- (d) II, IV, I, III

Correct Answer: (b) II, I, IV, III

Solution: Step 1: Chronological order of the instruments: - ILO Convention No. 97 → 1949
- Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees → 1951 - Declaration on Human Rights of Non-Nationals → 1985 - International Convention on Migrant Workers → 1990

Step 2: Correct sequence: II, I, IV, III

Quick Tip

When arranging international instruments, always check their adoption year. This helps in understanding the evolution of global human rights frameworks.

Sources:

65. Which of the following is not applicable to a registered trade union?

1. The Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860)
2. The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (2 of 1912)
3. The Companies Act, 1956

- (a) Only I is applicable
- (b) Only II is applicable
- (c) Only III is applicable
- (d) None of the legislations are applicable

Correct Answer: (c) Only III is applicable

Solution: Step 1: Registered trade unions are governed by the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Once registered under this Act, they are excluded from the operation of: - The Societies Registration Act, 1860 - The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 - The Companies Act, 1956

Step 2: Hence, none of the three legislations apply to a registered trade union. But since the question asks which is “not applicable,” and only option (c) correctly identifies one that is not applicable (while the others are also not applicable), this is the best fit.

Quick Tip

Registered trade unions enjoy a special legal status and are exempt from registration under other general laws like the Societies or Companies Acts.

66. The writ of Mandamus can be issued against which of the following?

- (a) Any Company which has a statutory or public duty to perform.
- (b) The President of India.
- (c) Legislature to enact a particular law.
- (d) Any private individual.

Correct Answer: (a) Any Company which has a statutory or public duty to perform.

Solution: Step 1: Mandamus is a writ issued by a court to compel a public authority or body to perform a public or statutory duty.

Step 2: - It cannot be issued against the President of India due to constitutional immunity (Article 361). - It cannot compel the legislature to enact a law. - It does not lie against private individuals unless they are discharging a public function.

Step 3: A company performing a statutory or public duty can be subject to mandamus.

Quick Tip

Mandamus ensures accountability of public authorities but respects constitutional immunities and separation of powers.

67. Pick the correct statement about oppression and mismanagement:

- (a) Individual interest may be sacrificed to the economic exigencies of the enterprise and judgment of the directors must prevail.
- (b) No more damage should come to the minority shareholders or individual shareholder than is absolutely necessary for protecting the benefit to the company.
- (c) *Sidebottom v. Kershaw, Lease & Co* is the leading case on this issue.
- (d) All of above are correct.

Correct Answer: (d) All of above are correct

Solution: Step 1: Oppression and mismanagement under company law are addressed to protect minority shareholders from unfair conduct.

Step 2: - Statement (a) reflects the principle that directors may prioritize enterprise interests over individual ones. - Statement (b) emphasizes proportionality in protecting company interests. - Statement (c) refers to the landmark UK case *Sidebottom v. Kershaw, Lease & Co*, which upheld the expulsion of a shareholder acting against company interests.

Quick Tip

Section 241 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with relief against oppression and mismanagement. Case law helps interpret its boundaries.

68. What is not an essential ingredient of ‘Gift’ as defined under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- (a) consideration
- (b) free will
- (c) acceptance by the donee
- (d) property should be in existence

Correct Answer: (a) consideration

Solution: Step 1: Section 122 of the Transfer of Property Act defines a gift as the voluntary transfer of property without consideration.

Step 2: Essential ingredients include: - Voluntariness (free will), - Acceptance by the donee, - Existing property.

Step 3: Consideration is not required—making option (a) the correct answer.

Quick Tip

A gift must be gratuitous, accepted, and relate to existing property. Future property or conditional transfers may not qualify.

69. What is the duration of a lease for an immovable property for agricultural purpose in the absence of any contract or local law?

- (a) The lease shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year, terminable on the part of the lessor by six months' notice.
- (b) The lease shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year, terminable on the part of the lessee by six months' notice.
- (c) The lease shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year, terminable on the part of either the lessor or the lessee by three months' notice.
- (d) The lease shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year, terminable on the part of either the lessor or the lessee by six months' notice.

Correct Answer: (d) The lease shall be deemed to be a lease from year to year, terminable on the part of either the lessor or the lessee by six months' notice.

Solution: Step 1: Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 governs leases in the absence of a contract or local law.

Step 2: For agricultural or manufacturing purposes, the lease is presumed to be from year to year, terminable by six months' notice from either party.

Quick Tip

Always check Section 106 for default lease durations—it distinguishes between agricultural/manufacturing and other purposes.

70. Match the following:

A. Sexual intercourse by husband with minor wife

B. In-camera trial of rape case

C. Sexual harassment of women at workplace

D. In-camera trial of a case under sections 354 and 377, IPC

I. State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh

II. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan

III. Sakshi v. UOI

IV. Independent Thought v. UOI

(a) I II III IV

(b) II III IV I

(c) III II I IV

(d) IV I II III

Correct Answer: (d) A–IV, B–I, C–II, D–III

Solution: Step 1: - A → **Independent Thought v. UOI** (Exception to marital rape struck down for minor wives) - B → **State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh** (In-camera trial in rape cases emphasized) - C → **Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan** (Laid down guidelines for sexual harassment at workplace) - D → **Sakshi v. UOI** (In-camera trial and video testimony in sexual offence cases)

Quick Tip

Match landmark cases with their core legal principles—this helps in mastering constitutional and criminal jurisprudence.

71. Which of the following is true about passing off with respect to trademark?

1. The passing off is providing protection to registered goods and services.

2. The passing off is providing protection to unregistered goods and services.

3. In passing off, it is not essential for the plaintiff to establish that the disputed mark has a distinctive identity for the user of the plaintiff's goods or services.

(a) Only I

(b) Only II

(c) Both I and III

(d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Only II

Solution: Step 1: Passing off protects the goodwill of unregistered trademarks. It is a common law remedy.

Step 2: - Statement I is incorrect: Passing off applies to unregistered marks, not registered ones. - Statement II is correct. - Statement III is incorrect: Distinctiveness is essential in passing off to prove misrepresentation.

Quick Tip

Passing off protects business reputation even without registration—distinctiveness and deception are key elements.

72. Consider the following Statements in relation to Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration:

1. Principle 21 is reiterated in Principle 3 of the Rio Declaration
2. Principle 21 is comprised of two elements
3. Principle 21 reflects Customary International Law

- (a) I
(b) II and III
(c) I and III
(d) I and II

Correct Answer: (c) I and III

Solution: Step 1: Principle 21 of the Stockholm Declaration (1972) affirms: - States have sovereign rights over their natural resources. - They must ensure activities within their jurisdiction do not cause environmental harm to other states.

Step 2: - Statement I is correct: Principle 3 of the Rio Declaration echoes this. - Statement II is incorrect: Though it has two ideas, it is not formally divided. - Statement III is correct: It is widely recognized as customary international law.

Quick Tip

Principle 21 balances state sovereignty with environmental responsibility—core to international environmental law.

73. As per the new Industrial Relations Code 2020, gratuity will be given to fixed term employees if they render service for a minimum of __ unlike the old law which provided minimum criteria for claiming gratuity to be __?

- (a) 5 years, 1 year
- (b) 1 year, 5 years
- (c) 1 year, 3 years
- (d) 3 years, 5 years

Correct Answer: (b) 1 year, 5 years

Solution: Step 1: Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the minimum qualifying period was 5 years.

Step 2: The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 reduces this to 1 year for fixed-term employees, recognizing the nature of short-term contracts.

Quick Tip

The new labour codes aim to extend social security to fixed-term workers—gratuity after 1 year is a key reform.

74. When does a contingent interest become a vested interest under the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- (a) On the happening of the event
- (b) Contingent interest never becomes a vested interest

- (c) As per the contract between the parties
- (d) As per the local usage

Correct Answer: (a) On the happening of the event

Solution: Step 1: Section 21 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 deals with contingent interest. It becomes vested when the specified uncertain event occurs.

Step 2: Until the event happens, the interest remains contingent. Once the condition is fulfilled, it automatically vests.

Quick Tip

Contingent interest depends on the occurrence of a future uncertain event. Once that event occurs, the interest becomes vested.

75. Which of the following statement(s) are correct in relation to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in the context of Article 4 of the 2015 Paris Agreement?

1. State parties to the Paris Agreement are legally obligated to prepare, communicate and maintain NDC and achieve their NDC.
 2. State parties to the Paris Agreement are legally obligated to communicate a NDC every 5 years.
 3. Least Developing Nations are exempt from the mandate to prepare and submit NDC.
- (a) I, II and III
 - (b) Only II
 - (c) I and II
 - (d) None of the above statements are correct

Correct Answer: (c) I and II

Solution: Step 1: Article 4 of the Paris Agreement requires all parties to prepare, communicate, and maintain successive NDCs every 5 years.

Step 2: While achieving NDCs is encouraged, the legal obligation is primarily to communicate and maintain them. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are not exempt but may receive flexibility.

Quick Tip

NDCs are central to climate accountability. All parties must submit them, but LDCs may have flexibility in scope and timelines.

76. Following is true about malicious prosecution:

- (a) Plaintiff has to prove that he was prosecuted by the defendant
- (b) The proceedings terminated in plaintiff's favour
- (c) There was no reasonable or probable cause for the prosecution
- (d) All of the above

Correct Answer: (d) All of the above

Solution: Step 1: To succeed in a claim for malicious prosecution, the plaintiff must prove:
- That the defendant initiated or continued prosecution, - That the proceedings ended in the plaintiff's favour, - That the prosecution lacked reasonable or probable cause, - That it was actuated by malice.

Quick Tip

Malicious prosecution protects individuals from wrongful legal action—each element must be proven for a successful claim.

77. 'Attested' as interpreted under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 implies:

- (a) Attested by at least one witness
- (b) Attested by at least two witnesses
- (c) Attested by two or more witnesses
- (d) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 does not specify the number of witnesses

Correct Answer: (b) Attested by at least two witnesses

Solution: Step 1: Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act defines “attested” as the act of two or more witnesses signing a document in the presence of the executant.

Step 2: This requirement is especially relevant for documents like mortgages and gifts of immovable property.

Quick Tip

Always ensure two witnesses attest documents under TPA to meet legal validity—especially for immovable property transfers.

78. General Practice which is a constituent element of Customary International Law refers to:

1. Practice of States
2. Conduct of NGOs
3. Conduct of Private Individuals
4. Practice of International Organisations

- (a) I, II and IV
(b) Only I
(c) I and IV
(d) I, III and IV

Correct Answer: (c) I and IV

Solution: Step 1: Customary International Law is formed through: - **State practice** (consistent and general practice of states), - **Opinio juris** (belief that such practice is legally obligatory).

Step 2: While NGOs and private individuals may influence norms, only the practice of States and International Organisations is considered for establishing general practice.

Quick Tip

Customary International Law is shaped by state conduct and international institutional behavior—not private or NGO actions.

79. Company N slightly altered an already existing medicine ‘M’ and wants to get it patented. Decide:

- (a) The patent cannot be granted as slight alteration would not amount to novelty.
- (b) The patent can be granted as it includes novelty because of slight alteration.
- (c) The patent cannot be granted as this will also amount to evergreening of patents.
- (d) Both a) and c)

Correct Answer: (d) Both a) and c)

Solution: Step 1: Under Indian Patent Law (Section 3(d) of the Patents Act, 1970), mere discovery of a new form of a known substance without enhanced efficacy is not patentable.

Step 2: Slight alterations that do not result in significant therapeutic efficacy are considered **evergreening**, which is discouraged.

Quick Tip

India’s patent regime prevents evergreening to ensure accessibility and affordability of essential medicines.

80. Pick the correct statement:

- (a) According to Dr. Allen, custom as a legal and social phenomenon grows up partly by forces inherent in society, forces of purity of reason and necessity and partly of suggestions and imitation.
- (b) Professor Holland says that custom is a generally observed course of conduct.
- (c) Professor Keeton defines custom as those rules of human action, established by usage and regarded as legally binding by those to whom the rules are applicable.
- (d) All of the above are correct.

Correct Answer: (d) All of the above are correct

Solution: Step 1: Each scholar provides a unique perspective on the nature of custom: - **Dr. Allen** emphasizes societal forces and imitation. - **Holland** focuses on habitual conduct. - **Keeton** highlights legal recognition and binding nature.

Step 2: All three statements are accurate representations of their respective jurists' views.

Quick Tip

Understanding juristic definitions of custom helps in grasping its dual role as a source of both legal and social norms.

81. Following is not correct about the Board of Directors:

- (a) Only individuals can be appointed as directors.
- (b) Requirement of one-woman director in listed companies & a director who has stayed in India for not less than 182 days in the previous calendar year.
- (c) Public company should have minimum 5 directors and Private company should have minimum 2 directors.
- (d) None of the above are correct.

Correct Answer: (c) Public company should have minimum 5 directors and Private company should have minimum 2 directors.

Solution: Step 1: Section 149(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 states: - Public company → minimum 3 directors - Private company → minimum 2 directors - One Person Company → minimum 1 director

Step 2: Statements (a) and (b) are correct. Statement (c) is incorrect as it overstates the minimum number of directors for a public company.

Quick Tip

Always refer to Section 149 of the Companies Act for director requirements—minimums vary by company type.

82. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 has subsumed how many major labour laws into one Code?

- (a) 10
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 13

Correct Answer: (d) 13

Solution: Step 1: The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 consolidates 13 central labour laws into a single framework.

Step 2: These include laws like the Factories Act, Mines Act, Contract Labour Act, and others related to workplace safety and welfare.

Quick Tip

The 2020 labour codes aim to simplify compliance and improve worker protections by merging multiple laws into unified codes.

83. According to which theory, new states are established by the will and consent of already existing states?

- (a) Declaratory
- (b) Monist
- (c) Constitutive
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (c) Constitutive

Solution: Step 1: In international law, the **Constitutive Theory** holds that a state becomes a subject of international law only when recognized by existing states.

Step 2: This theory emphasizes that recognition by other states is essential for legal personality and participation in international relations.

Step 3: In contrast, the **Declaratory Theory** asserts that a state exists independently of recognition if it meets the criteria of statehood (defined territory, population, government, and capacity to enter into relations).

Quick Tip

Constitutive Theory → recognition creates statehood; Declaratory Theory → recognition confirms existing statehood.

84. A judgement:

- (a) Should not contain the name of the victim in case of sexual offences
- (b) Includes an order of discharge
- (c) Must be written in the English language
- (d) In case of acquittal need not direct the accused to be set free

Correct Answer: (a) Should not contain the name of the victim in case of sexual offences

Solution: Step 1: Section 228A of the Indian Penal Code prohibits disclosure of the identity of victims in sexual offence cases. Judicial pronouncements and procedural norms mandate that judgments must avoid naming such victims.

Step 2: - (b) is incorrect: An order of discharge is not part of a judgment—it is a preliminary order. - (c) is incorrect: Judgments may be written in the language of the court, which could be English or the local language. - (d) is incorrect: In case of acquittal, the judgment must direct that the accused be set free.

Quick Tip

Protecting victim identity in sexual offence cases is a legal and ethical obligation—courts must redact or anonymize such details.

85. A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife. B denies that C is A's wife, but the Court convicts B for adultery. Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was A's wife. The judgement against B is:

- (a) Relevant as against C
- (b) Irrelevant as against C
- (c) Relevant and admissible against C
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (a) Relevant as against C

Solution: Step 1: Under Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act, facts that are relevant to the existence or non-existence of a fact in issue are admissible.

Step 2: The conviction of B for adultery with C implies judicial recognition of C being A's wife. This fact becomes relevant in the subsequent prosecution of C for bigamy.

Step 3: However, the judgment in B's case is not conclusive or binding on C—it is relevant but not necessarily admissible as evidence against her.

Quick Tip

Prior judgments may be relevant in subsequent proceedings but are not automatically admissible against non-parties—context and legal standards matter.

86. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the precautionary principle in international environmental law?

- (a) When an activity, product or technology may cause harm to the environment, precautionary measures should be taken to prevent or mitigate potential damage
- (b) Lack of scientific certainty is no reason to postpone action
- (c) Occurrence of serious and irreversible harm to the environment is a mandatory condition for the operation of this principle
- (d) The principle is applied by States according to their capabilities

Correct Answer: (c) Occurrence of serious and irreversible harm to the environment is a mandatory condition for the operation of this principle

Solution: Step 1: The precautionary principle encourages preventive action in the face of environmental risk, even when scientific certainty is lacking.

Step 2: It does not require the occurrence of serious and irreversible harm as a mandatory condition—potential harm is sufficient to trigger precaution.

Step 3: Statements (a), (b), and (d) correctly reflect the principle’s flexible and proactive nature.

Quick Tip

Precautionary principle is about foresight, not hindsight—action is justified by risk, not certainty or severity.

87. Gaurav, an accused, wants to submit carbon copy of the suicide note as secondary evidence. The original is with the opposite party and he has failed to produce the same in the court. The suicide was not within the knowledge of the accused prior to the receipt of the carbon copy. Which of the following will hold true for the case?

- (a) The evidence can be admitted as it satisfies the requirements of both Section 64 and 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (b) The evidence cannot be admitted due to applicability of Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (c) The evidence cannot be admitted as it fails to satisfy the requirement of Section 64 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- (d) The evidence cannot be admitted as it fails to satisfy the requirement of Section 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Correct Answer: (a) The evidence can be admitted as it satisfies the requirements of both Section 64 and 65 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Solution: Step 1: Section 64 of the Indian Evidence Act mandates that documents must be proved by primary evidence, i.e., the original document.

Step 2: However, Section 65 provides exceptions where secondary evidence is admissible, including: - When the original is in possession of the opposite party and they fail to produce it despite notice. - When the original is lost or destroyed, or cannot be produced for other valid reasons.

Step 3: In this case, since the original suicide note is with the opposite party and they failed to produce it, the carbon copy qualifies as admissible secondary evidence under Section 65.

Quick Tip

Always check Sections 64 and 65 together—secondary evidence is admissible only when primary evidence is unavailable for valid legal reasons.

88. Assertion (A): Article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) provides that the States have the right to make reservation circumscribed by three exceptions.

Reason (R): The making of reservations is incident upon the sovereignty and equality of states.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Correct Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution: Step 1: Article 19 of the Vienna Convention allows states to make reservations to treaties unless: - The reservation is prohibited by the treaty, - The treaty permits only specified reservations not including the one made, - The reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.

Step 2: The rationale behind allowing reservations is rooted in the principle of state sovereignty and equality—each state has the right to consent to treaty obligations on its own terms.

Step 3: Thus, both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

Quick Tip

Reservations balance treaty universality with state autonomy—Article 19 formalizes this balance under international law.

89. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I

- (i) Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra
- (ii) State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini
- (iii) Varendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor
- (iv) State of Maharashtra v. Sukh Deo Singh

List II

- 1. General A.S. Vaidya Case
- 2. Mathura Rape Case
- 3. Post-Master Murder Case
- 4. Rajeev Gandhi Murder Case

- (a) 2 4 3 1
- (b) 1 2 3 4
- (c) 4 3 2 1
- (d) 3 1 2 4

Correct Answer: (a) 2, 4, 3, 1

Solution: Step 1: Match each case with its legal context: - (i) **Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra** → **Mathura Rape Case** (landmark case on custodial rape and consent) - (ii) **State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini** → **Rajeev Gandhi Assassination Case** - (iii) **Varendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor** → **Post-Master Murder Case** (colonial-era case on conspiracy and murder) - (iv) **State of Maharashtra v. Sukh Deo Singh** → **General A.S. Vaidya Assassination Case**

Quick Tip

Matching landmark cases with their factual background is key to mastering criminal law and legal history.

90. The following statement highlighting the Espoo Convention as an “exemplary standard” for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment was made in the:

“In my respectful view, what appears to be missing in this analysis by the Court is what specific obligations arise during stage two of this process. In attempt to fill this lacuna, the present opinion will offer suggestions as to appropriate minimum standards that should be fulfilled by any nation State conducting an EIA. In this

regard, the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (“Espoo Convention”) drafted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (“UNECE”) provides, in my view, an exemplary standard for the process to be followed when conducting an EIA.”

- (a) Separate Opinion by Judge Donoghue in *Certain Activities Carried Out by Nicaragua in the Border Area* (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)
- (b) Separate opinion by Judge Cançado Trindade in *Certain Activities Carried Out by Nicaragua in the Border Area* (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)
- (c) Separate Opinion by Judge Bhandari in *Certain Activities Carried Out by Nicaragua in the Border Area* (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)
- (d) Separate Opinion by Judge Koroma in *Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project* (Hungary v. Slovakia)

Correct Answer: (c) Separate Opinion by Judge Bhandari in *Certain Activities Carried Out by Nicaragua in the Border Area* (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)

Solution: Step 1: The quoted passage is from the **Separate Opinion of Judge Dalveer Bhandari** in the ICJ case *Certain Activities Carried Out by Nicaragua in the Border Area* (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua).

Step 2: Judge Bhandari emphasized the importance of minimum procedural standards for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), and cited the Espoo Convention as a model framework for transboundary environmental obligations.

Quick Tip

Judge Bhandari’s opinion is notable for integrating international environmental standards into judicial reasoning—especially the Espoo Convention.

91. Following principles are considered as settled while interpreting taxation statutes:

- (a) In interpreting a taxation statute, equitable considerations are entirely out of place. Taxation statutes cannot be interpreted on any presumption or assumption.

- (b) Before taxing any person, it must be shown that he falls within the ambit of the charging section by clear words used in the section and the golden rule of interpretation applies.
- (c) If the words are ambiguous and open to two interpretations, the benefit of interpretation is to be given to the State.
- (d) Both a) and b).

Correct Answer: (d) Both a) and b)

Solution: Step 1: Taxation statutes are strictly construed. Courts do not apply equitable principles or presumptions when interpreting them.

Step 2: A person can only be taxed if the statute clearly imposes the liability. The golden rule of interpretation—giving words their ordinary meaning unless it leads to absurdity—applies.

Step 3: Statement (c) is incorrect. If there is ambiguity in a taxing provision, the benefit of doubt goes to the taxpayer—not the State.

Quick Tip

In tax law, clarity and precision are paramount—ambiguity favors the assessee, not the revenue.

92. Following is not included within the ambit of ‘consumer rights’:

- (a) The right to be protected against the marketing of goods, products or services which are hazardous to life and property
- (b) No right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods, products or services so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices
- (c) The right to be assured, wherever possible, access to a variety of goods, products or services at competitive prices
- (d) The right to consumer awareness

Correct Answer: (b) No right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods, products or services so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices

Solution: Step 1: The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 outlines several consumer rights, including: - Right to safety, - Right to be informed, - Right to choose, - Right to be heard, - Right to consumer education.

Step 2: Statement (b) is incorrectly worded—it denies the right to be informed, which is in fact a core consumer right. Hence, it is not included within the ambit of consumer rights.

Quick Tip

Consumer rights empower individuals to make informed choices and seek redress—awareness and information are central to protection.

93. Assertion (A): An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person.

Reason (R): An accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution: Step 1: Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 states that an accomplice is a competent witness against an accused.

Step 2: However, Illustration (b) to Section 114 of the Act advises courts to treat accomplice testimony with caution unless corroborated in material particulars.

Step 3: Thus, while an accomplice is legally competent to testify, their credibility is suspect unless supported by independent evidence—making the reason a valid explanation of the assertion.

Quick Tip

Accomplice evidence is admissible but risky—courts seek corroboration to ensure reliability and fairness.

94. Nemo judex in causa sua implies which of the following?

- (a) No one can be a judge in his own case
- (b) The act of Court shall not prejudice anyone
- (c) Burden of proof lies on the plaintiff
- (d) A delegate cannot further delegate

Correct Answer: (a) No one can be a judge in his own case

Solution: Step 1: “Nemo judex in causa sua” is a Latin maxim meaning “no one should be a judge in their own cause.”

Step 2: It is a fundamental principle of natural justice that ensures impartiality in judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings.

Step 3: This principle prohibits bias and conflict of interest in adjudication.

Quick Tip

Natural justice rests on two pillars: “Nemo judex in causa sua” (no bias) and “Audi alteram partem” (hear the other side).

95. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India identify both Precautionary and Polluter Pays principles as essential features of sustainable development?

- (a) Indian Council for Enviro-legal Action & Ors. v. Union of India & Ors. (1996)
- (b) Vellore Citizen’s Welfare Forum v. Union of India (1996)
- (c) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath & Ors. (1997)
- (d) Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India & Ors. (2000)

Correct Answer: (b) Vellore Citizen’s Welfare Forum v. Union of India (1996)

Solution: Step 1: In **Vellore Citizen’s Welfare Forum v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court explicitly recognized the **Precautionary Principle** and the **Polluter Pays Principle** as integral components of Indian environmental jurisprudence.

Step 2: The Court held that these principles are part of the law of the land under Article 21 (Right to Life), Articles 47, 48A, and 51A(g) of the Constitution.

Step 3: While other cases like *Indian Council for Enviro-legal Action* and *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath* also dealt with environmental issues, the Vellore case is the landmark judgment that formally articulated both principles as essential to sustainable development.

Quick Tip

The Vellore case is a cornerstone of Indian environmental law—memorize it for any question on sustainable development principles.

96. Consider the following principles:

Principle A: International humanitarian law aims to protect the civilian population and civilian objects, and establishes the distinction between combatants and non-combatants. States must never make civilians the object of attack and must consequently never use weapons that are incapable of distinguishing between civilian and military targets.

Principle B: International humanitarian law prohibits causing of unnecessary suffering to combatants; it is accordingly prohibited to use weapons causing them such harm or uselessly aggravating their suffering. Therefore, states do not have unlimited freedom of choice of means in the weapons they use.

- (a) Both Principles A and B are correct
- (b) Only Principle A is correct
- (c) Only Principle B is correct
- (d) Both Principle A and Principle B are incorrect

Correct Answer: (a) Both Principles A and B are correct

Solution: Step 1: Principle A reflects the core rule of distinction under International Humanitarian Law (IHL), which mandates protection of civilians and prohibits indiscriminate attacks.

Step 2: Principle B reflects the rule of proportionality and prohibition of unnecessary suffering, which limits the use of weapons that cause superfluous injury or aggravate

suffering.

Step 3: Both principles are codified in the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, and are considered customary international law.

Quick Tip

Distinction and proportionality are pillars of IHL—protecting civilians and regulating combat methods are legal obligations in armed conflict.

97. Following matters or disputes can be referred to mediation under the Mediation Act 2023:

- (a) Disputes relating to investment matters
- (b) Disputes relating to claims against minors
- (c) Subject matter over which the Tribunal constituted under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 has jurisdiction
- (d) Suits for declaration having effect of right in rem

Correct Answer: (a) Disputes relating to investment matters

Solution: Step 1: Section 6 of the Mediation Act, 2023 outlines disputes that are not fit for mediation. These include: - Disputes involving minors or persons of unsound mind, - Matters involving prosecution for criminal offences, - Disputes affecting rights in rem (except those permitted by courts), - Matters under the jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal.

Step 2: Investment-related disputes are not excluded under the Act and can be referred to mediation, provided they do not fall under any of the barred categories.

Quick Tip

Always check Section 6 of the Mediation Act, 2023 to identify non-compoundable or non-mediable disputes.

98. Following is not correct about the ‘same word same meaning’ rule:

- (a) When the Legislature uses the same word in different parts of the same section or statute, there is a presumption that the word is used in the same sense throughout
- (b) The presumption noted in (a) is a weak presumption and is readily displaced by the context
- (c) When the same word is used at different places in the same clause of the same section, it bears the same meaning at each place having regard to the context of its use
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (d) None of the above

Solution: Step 1: The “same word same meaning” rule is a principle of statutory interpretation that assumes consistency in legislative language.

Step 2: - (a) correctly states the presumption of uniform meaning. - (b) correctly notes that this presumption is rebuttable based on context. - (c) is also correct, emphasizing contextual consistency within the same clause.

Step 3: Since all statements are accurate, the correct answer is (d) None of the above.

Quick Tip

Presumptions in interpretation are tools, not rules—they yield to context, purpose, and legislative intent.

99. “Article 36, paragraph 1(b), of the Vienna Convention provides that if a national of the sending State is arrested or detained, and ‘if he so requests’, the competent authorities of the receiving State must, ‘without delay’, inform the consular post of the sending State.” [Jadhav Case (India v. Pakistan)]

In the context of this case, the International Court of Justice understood the expression ‘without delay’ as:

- (a) Immediately upon arrest
- (b) To be determined on the basis of individual’s circumstances
- (c) Before interrogation
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) To be determined on the basis of individual's circumstances

Solution: Step 1: In the **Jadhav Case (India v. Pakistan)**, the ICJ interpreted “without delay” under Article 36(1)(b) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

Step 2: The Court clarified that “without delay” does not mean “immediately upon arrest” but must be understood in light of the circumstances of the individual case.

Step 3: This interpretation allows for reasonable flexibility while ensuring timely consular access.

Quick Tip

In consular access cases, timing is judged contextually—“without delay” is not absolute but must be reasonable and prompt.

100. Following is true about further issue of share capital:

- (a) Rights shares should be issued to existing equity shareholders of the company, as nearly as circumstances admit, in proportion to the paid-up share capital on those shares
- (b) Should be issued to employees under a scheme of employees' stock option, if the company passes ordinary resolution in this behalf
- (c) To no other person even if authorized by special resolution of the company
- (d) All of the above

Correct Answer: (a) Rights shares should be issued to existing equity shareholders of the company, as nearly as circumstances admit, in proportion to the paid-up share capital on those shares

Solution: Step 1: Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 governs further issue of share capital.

Step 2: - (a) is correct: Rights issue must be offered to existing shareholders in proportion to their shareholding. - (b) is partially incorrect: ESOPs require a **special resolution**, not an ordinary one. - (c) is incorrect: Shares can be issued to other persons if authorized by a **special resolution** and approved by the Board.

Step 3: Hence, only (a) is fully correct.

Quick Tip

Rights issue protects shareholder equity—other modes like ESOPs or private placements require special resolutions.
