

PU LLB Legal Aptitude

Sample Paper – 5

Duration: 36 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions

- This paper contains **40** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Legal Aptitude section of the **PU LLB** (Panjab University 3-Year LLB) entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 marks** are deducted for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- In principle-fact questions, assume the given principle is true and apply it to the facts, even if the principle differs from the actual law.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The actual exam is held **offline** on an OMR sheet in English, Hindi, or Punjabi.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Principle: The owner of property does not lose ownership merely because possession of the property is temporarily handed over to another person. **Facts:** R lends his laptop to S for a week so that S can finish a project. During that week, can S claim to be the owner of the laptop?

- (A) Yes, because S is holding the laptop.
- (B) No, because R remains the owner despite handing over possession.
- (C) Yes, because possession for a week is enough to become owner.
- (D) No, but S becomes a co-owner with R.

Q2. Principle: A person who openly, continuously, and without the owner's permission possesses another's land as if it were his own for the period



fixed by law may acquire title to it by adverse possession. **Facts:** T occupies a vacant plot belonging to U, fences it, farms it openly for the full statutory period, and U never objects. Can T claim title?

- (A) No, because only a registered sale can transfer land.
- (B) No, because U is the recorded owner forever.
- (C) Yes, but only if U had given T permission.
- (D) Yes, because T's open and continuous possession met the legal conditions.

Q3. Principle: A gift is the transfer of property made voluntarily and without consideration, and it is complete only when the donee accepts it during the donor's lifetime. **Facts:** G tells H, "I gift you my gold ring," but H neither replies nor takes the ring before G dies. Is the gift valid?

- (A) No, because H never accepted the gift during G's lifetime.
- (B) Yes, because G clearly intended to give it.
- (C) Yes, because spoken words are enough to complete a gift.
- (D) No, because a gift always requires payment in return.

Q4. Principle: Things permanently attached or fixed to land or a building (fixtures) pass to the buyer along with the ownership of that property. **Facts:** S sells his house to B under a registered sale deed. After the sale, but before handing over, S unscrews and removes the built-in wooden almirahs and the ceiling fans fixed to the walls. Is S entitled to remove them?

- (A) Yes, because S bought and installed them himself.
- (B) Yes, because the sale deed did not mention the fixtures.
- (C) No, the fixtures attached to the house pass to B with the property.
- (D) No, but only if B pays extra for them.

Q5. Principle: An easement is a right one landowner has over the land of another, such as a right of way, and the owner of the land burdened by



the easement cannot lawfully obstruct its reasonable use. **Facts:** M has a long-recognised right of way over a path on N's land to reach the road. N builds a wall blocking the path. Is N's act lawful?

- (A) Yes, because N owns the land on which the path lies.
- (B) No, because N cannot obstruct M's recognised right of way.
- (C) Yes, because an easement ends whenever the owner wishes.
- (D) No, but only if M pays N a fee to keep the path.

Q6. Principle: A person cannot transfer to another a better title to property than he himself possesses. **Facts:** A thief steals C's bicycle and sells it to D, who buys it honestly and for a fair price without knowing it was stolen. Does D become the lawful owner against C?

- (A) Yes, because D paid a fair price for the bicycle.
- (B) Yes, because D bought it honestly and in good faith.
- (C) No, but C must refund the price D paid.
- (D) No, because the thief had no title to pass on to D.

Q7. Principle: A person in lawful possession of property can protect that possession against everyone except the true owner, and cannot be dispossessed by force by a stranger. **Facts:** K is the lawful tenant in possession of a shop. L, a stranger with no claim to the shop, forcibly drives K out and occupies it. Can K recover possession from L?

- (A) Yes, because K's lawful possession is protected against a stranger like L.
- (B) No, because L is now the one in physical possession.
- (C) No, because only the landlord can recover the shop.
- (D) Yes, but only if K proves he is the true owner.

Q8. Principle: A licence merely permits a person to use another's property for a stated purpose; it gives no ownership or interest in the property



and can be withdrawn as agreed. **Facts:** V allows W to park his car in V's compound each evening for a monthly payment. W later claims he has become an owner of part of the compound. Is W's claim correct?

- (A) Yes, because W paid money every month.
- (B) Yes, because long parking creates ownership.
- (C) No, because a licence to use does not create ownership.
- (D) No, but W may demand a share of the compound's value.

Q9. Principle: Property that is attached to or found embedded in land generally belongs to the owner of that land, not to the person who happens to discover it. **Facts:** E, a labourer hired to dig a well on F's plot, unearths an old metal box of coins buried deep in F's land. Who is entitled to the box of coins?

- (A) E, because he physically found the box.
- (B) E, because finders are always keepers.
- (C) No one, because buried items belong to the State alone.
- (D) F, because the box was embedded in F's land.

Q10. Principle: When goods are delivered by one person to another for a specific purpose, on the understanding that they will be returned once the purpose is over, the person receiving the goods must return them and cannot keep them as his own. **Facts:** J gives his watch to a repairer to fix a fault, agreeing to collect it later. After the repair, the repairer refuses to return the watch and claims it as his own. Is the repairer entitled to keep the watch?

- (A) Yes, because the watch is now in his possession.
- (B) No, because he must return the watch once the repair is done.
- (C) Yes, because he did the work of repairing it.
- (D) No, but only if J pays double the repair charges.



- Q11.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution lays down the procedure for amending the Constitution?
- (A) Article 356
 - (B) Article 370
 - (C) Article 368
 - (D) Article 352
- Q12.** Which Constitutional Amendment gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions (local self-government in villages)?
- (A) The 42nd Amendment
 - (B) The 44th Amendment
 - (C) The 73rd Amendment
 - (D) The 86th Amendment
- Q13.** The Right to Education, making free and compulsory education a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14, was added by which Amendment?
- (A) The 73rd Amendment
 - (B) The 86th Amendment
 - (C) The 101st Amendment
 - (D) The 44th Amendment
- Q14.** The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced into the Constitution by which Amendment?
- (A) The 42nd Amendment
 - (B) The 73rd Amendment
 - (C) The 86th Amendment
 - (D) The 101st Amendment



- Q15.** Which Article guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies, allowing a person to move the Supreme Court directly for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
- (A) Article 32
 - (B) Article 21
 - (C) Article 14
 - (D) Article 19
- Q16.** Which Amendment, often called the “Mini-Constitution”, added the words “Socialist”, “Secular”, and “Integrity” to the Preamble?
- (A) The 44th Amendment
 - (B) The 73rd Amendment
 - (C) The 42nd Amendment
 - (D) The 101st Amendment
- Q17.** A “quasi-contract” refers to an obligation that:
- (A) arises only from a written and signed agreement
 - (B) the law imposes even without any actual agreement between the parties
 - (C) can never be enforced in a court of law
 - (D) depends entirely on the free consent of both parties
- Q18.** Under the law of quasi-contracts, if a person supplies necessaries suited to the condition in life of a minor, he is entitled to be reimbursed:
- (A) personally by the minor out of his future earnings
 - (B) not at all, since a minor’s agreement is void
 - (C) only if the minor later ratifies the supply
 - (D) from the property of the minor
- Q19.** The principle of “quantum meruit” allows a person to claim:



- (A) payment for as much as he has reasonably earned or done
- (B) double the agreed price as a penalty
- (C) only the full contract price, never less
- (D) nothing, unless the contract was in writing

Q20. A “contingent contract” is a contract to do or not to do something:

- (A) only when both parties are present in court
- (B) that is always void from the beginning
- (C) if some uncertain future event happens or does not happen
- (D) that can never involve insurance

Q21. A agrees to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B’s house is destroyed by fire during the year. This is an example of a:

- (A) void agreement
- (B) contingent contract
- (C) quasi-contract
- (D) wagering agreement that is always valid

Q22. Which of the following best describes “theft”?

- (A) taking property by putting a person in fear of injury
- (B) taking property by force after threatening death
- (C) committing robbery jointly by five or more persons
- (D) dishonestly taking movable property out of another’s possession without consent

Q23. When a person dishonestly obtains property from another by putting that person in fear of injury, the offence committed is:

- (A) extortion
- (B) theft



- (C) criminal trespass
- (D) cheating

Q24. Robbery is essentially an aggravated form of theft or extortion in which the offender additionally:

- (A) commits the act only at night
- (B) acts together with at least ten persons
- (C) uses or threatens immediate force, hurt, or wrongful restraint
- (D) takes only immovable property

Q25. When robbery is committed jointly by five or more persons, the offence is known as:

- (A) extortion
- (B) dacoity
- (C) theft
- (D) criminal breach of trust

Q26. The key feature that distinguishes robbery from simple theft is the presence of:

- (A) a written demand for money
- (B) only movable property being taken
- (C) the consent of the victim
- (D) force or fear of immediate harm to the victim

Q27. In the law of tort, defamation in a permanent form such as writing, printing, or a published picture is called:

- (A) slander
- (B) nuisance
- (C) libel



(D) negligence

Q28. Defamation made in a transient or spoken form, such as by words of mouth, is known as:

(A) libel

(B) slander

(C) trespass

(D) conversion

Q29. Which of the following is a complete defence to an action for defamation?

(A) that the statement made was true (justification)

(B) that the statement was published widely

(C) that the maker did not like the plaintiff

(D) that the statement was only spoken, not written

Q30. Which of the following is an essential requirement to succeed in an action for defamation?

(A) the statement must be praising the plaintiff

(B) the statement must be kept entirely secret

(C) the plaintiff must have caused the statement himself

(D) the defamatory statement must be published to a third person

Q31. The term “amicus curiae” refers to:

(A) a friend of the court who assists it on a point of law

(B) the lawyer paid by the losing party

(C) a witness who must always tell the truth

(D) the registrar of a court



- Q32.** The expression “de jure” means something existing:
- (A) only in actual practice, regardless of law
 - (B) by force alone
 - (C) by right or according to law
 - (D) only for a temporary period
- Q33.** The expression “de facto” describes a situation that exists:
- (A) only on paper and never in reality
 - (B) strictly according to the written law
 - (C) only after a court has approved it
 - (D) in fact or in actual practice, whether or not by legal right
- Q34.** The phrase “quid pro quo” means:
- (A) a question of fact for the jury
 - (B) something given in return for something else
 - (C) a quick decision by the court
 - (D) a power beyond one’s authority
- Q35.** In which landmark case did the Supreme Court lay down important limits on the use of President’s Rule under Article 356 and affirm federalism and secularism as part of the basic structure?
- (A) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
 - (B) D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
 - (C) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
 - (D) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
- Q36.** Which case is famous for laying down detailed guidelines to be followed by the police during arrest and detention of a person?
- (A) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India



- (B) D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
- (C) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
- (D) A. D. M. Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla

Q37. In which case did the Supreme Court recognise the right to a speedy trial as part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21?

- (A) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
- (B) D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
- (C) State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan
- (D) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar

Q38. The “collegium system” in India relates to the:

- (A) appointment and transfer of judges of the higher judiciary
- (B) collection of taxes by the Union Government
- (C) conduct of general elections
- (D) drafting of new criminal laws

Q39. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is best described as a proceeding in which:

- (A) only the government can file a case in court
- (B) a case can be filed only by the person directly injured
- (C) a person may approach the court for the benefit of the public or a disadvantaged group
- (D) disputes are settled privately without any court

Q40. NALSA (National Legal Services Authority) was established mainly to:

- (A) appoint judges to the Supreme Court
- (B) provide free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of society
- (C) conduct the bar examination for lawyers
- (D) maintain the records of all High Courts



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Ownership v. Possession: Ownership is the ultimate right over property, while possession is only physical control, which can be separated from ownership.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: R only handed over possession of the laptop to S for a week; he never transferred his ownership.

Step 2 — Conclusion: R remains the owner throughout, and S merely holds possession, so S cannot claim ownership.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and C: Mere holding or possession for a week does not make S the owner.
- Option D: Lending for use does not create co-ownership.

Final Answer: R remains the owner despite handing over possession ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Adverse Possession: Long, open, and hostile possession of another's land for the statutory period can ripen into title.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: T occupied U's vacant plot openly and continuously, without permission, for the full statutory period, and U never objected.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Since all the conditions in the principle are satisfied, T may acquire title by adverse possession.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: The principle itself allows title to pass by adverse possession, so a sale is not the only route and U is not owner forever.
- Option C: Permission would defeat the claim; adverse possession requires possession *without* permission.

Final Answer: T's open and continuous possession met the legal conditions ⇒ **D**



Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Gift and Acceptance: A gift is complete only when the donee accepts it during the donor's lifetime.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: H neither replied nor took the ring before G died, so there was no acceptance during G's lifetime.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Without acceptance during the donor's lifetime, the gift is not complete and is therefore not valid.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options B and C: Mere intention or spoken words are not enough without acceptance.
- Option D: A gift is made *without* consideration, so payment is not required.

Final Answer: H never accepted the gift during G's lifetime ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Fixtures Pass with the Land: Things permanently attached to land or a building are fixtures and pass to the buyer with the property.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: The built-in wooden almirahs and the ceiling fans were permanently fixed to the walls of the house, so they are fixtures forming part of the property.

Step 2 — Conclusion: On selling the house under a registered sale deed, the fixtures passed to B along with the property, so S is not entitled to remove them.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: Having bought and installed the fixtures, or the deed's silence about them, does not stop fixtures from passing with the house.
- Option D: The fixtures pass to B as part of the property; B is not required to pay anything extra for them.

Final Answer: The fixtures attached to the house pass to B with the property ⇒



C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Easement / Right of Way: The owner of land burdened by an easement cannot obstruct its reasonable use.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: M has a long-recognised right of way over the path on N's land, which is an easement.

Step 2 — Conclusion: By building a wall that blocks the path, N obstructs M's recognised easement, so N's act is not lawful.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and C: Owning the land does not entitle N to defeat an established easement at will.
- Option D: M is not required to pay a fee to enjoy a right of way he already holds.

Final Answer: N cannot obstruct M's recognised right of way ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — No Better Title Than One Has: A seller cannot pass on a better title than he himself holds.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: The thief had no title to C's bicycle, since theft does not confer ownership.

Step 2 — Conclusion: As the thief had no title to give, D, however honest, cannot become the lawful owner against C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: Paying a fair price or buying in good faith does not cure the thief's lack of title.
- Option C: The principle does not oblige C to refund the price to D.



Final Answer: The thief had no title to pass on to D \Rightarrow

Answer: [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Protection of Possession: Lawful possession is protected against everyone except the true owner and cannot be defeated by force.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: K was the lawful tenant in possession; L is a stranger with no claim who forcibly dispossessed him.

Step 2 — Conclusion: K's lawful possession is protected against a stranger like L, so K can recover possession.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options B and C: forcible occupation by a stranger does not defeat lawful possession, nor is recovery limited to the landlord.
- Option D: K need not prove he is the true owner to protect possession against a mere stranger.

Final Answer: K's lawful possession is protected against a stranger like L \Rightarrow

Answer: [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Licence v. Ownership: A licence only permits use of property and creates no ownership or interest in it.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: V merely allowed W to park his car for a monthly payment, which is a licence to use the compound.

Step 2 — Conclusion: A licence to use does not create ownership, so W's claim to own part of the compound is wrong.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: Monthly payment or long use of a licence does not convert it into ownership.
- Option D: A mere licensee has no right to a share of the property's value.



Final Answer: A licence to use does not create ownership ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Items Embedded in Land: Property attached to or embedded in land belongs to the owner of the land, not the finder.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: The box of coins was buried deep in F's land, so it was embedded in the land.

Step 2 — Conclusion: As the item was embedded in F's land, it belongs to F, the landowner, and not to E who merely dug it up.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and B: Merely finding or digging up the box does not give E ownership of an item embedded in another's land.
- Option C: The principle assigns it to the landowner, not the State.

Final Answer: The box was embedded in F's land, so F is entitled to it ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Return of Goods (Bailment): Goods delivered for a specific purpose must be returned once the purpose is over.

Step 1 — Apply the principle: J gave his watch to the repairer only to fix a fault, on the understanding that it would be returned after the repair.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Once the repair was done, the repairer was bound to return the watch and cannot keep it as his own.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A and C: Mere possession or having done the repair does not let the repairer keep the watch.
- Option D: The duty to return does not depend on J paying double charges.

Final Answer: The repairer must return the watch once the repair is done ⇒



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Amending Power: The Constitution provides its own method of amendment.

Explanation: Article 368 lays down the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and the procedure for doing so.

Why other options are wrong:

- Article 356 deals with President's Rule; Article 370 with the former special status of Jammu and Kashmir; Article 352 with a national emergency.

Final Answer: The amendment procedure is in Article 368 ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Panchayati Raj: A specific amendment gave villages constitutional self-government.

Explanation: The 73rd Amendment (1992) gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions and added Part IX dealing with Panchayats.

Why other options are wrong:

- The 42nd dealt with the Preamble and many provisions; the 44th restored several safeguards; the 86th added the Right to Education.

Final Answer: Panchayati Raj got constitutional status by the 73rd Amendment ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Right to Education: Free schooling for young children became a fundamental right.

Explanation: The **86th Amendment** (2002) inserted Article 21A, making free and compulsory education a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14.

Why other options are wrong:

- The 73rd dealt with Panchayats; the 101st with GST; the 44th with restoring safeguards after the Emergency.

Final Answer: The Right to Education was added by the 86th Amendment ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — GST Amendment: A single tax on goods and services needed a constitutional change.

Explanation: The **101st Amendment** (2016) introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) into the Constitution.

Why other options are wrong:

- The 42nd dealt with the Preamble; the 73rd with Panchayats; the 86th with the Right to Education.

Final Answer: GST was introduced by the 101st Amendment ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Right to Constitutional Remedies: A right is meaningful only if it can be enforced.

Explanation: **Article 32** guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies, allowing a person to move the Supreme Court directly for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Dr. Ambedkar called it the “heart and soul” of the Constitution.



Why other options are wrong:

- Article 21 protects life and liberty; Article 14 guarantees equality; Article 19 protects certain freedoms.

Final Answer: The Right to Constitutional Remedies is in Article 32 ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — The “Mini-Constitution”: One amendment made very wide-ranging changes.

Explanation: The **42nd Amendment** (1976), often called the “Mini-Constitution”, added the words “Socialist”, “Secular”, and “Integrity” to the Preamble and made many other changes.

Why other options are wrong:

- The 44th, 73rd, and 101st Amendments dealt with other matters and are not called the “Mini-Constitution”.

Final Answer: The “Mini-Constitution” is the 42nd Amendment ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Quasi-Contract: Some obligations resemble a contract though no real agreement exists.

Explanation: A quasi-contract is an obligation the **law imposes even without any actual agreement** between the parties, to prevent one person from unjustly benefiting at another’s expense.

Why other options are wrong:

- It does not require a written agreement or free consent, and it is certainly enforceable in court.

Final Answer: A quasi-contract is imposed by law without any actual agreement ⇒



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Necessaries Supplied to a Minor: This is a recognised quasi-contractual claim.

Explanation: A person who supplies necessaries suited to the minor's condition in life is entitled to be reimbursed **from the property of the minor**, not from the minor personally.

Why other options are wrong:

- The minor is not personally liable out of future earnings, the claim is allowed despite the void agreement, and ratification is not required.

Final Answer: Reimbursement is from the property of the minor ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Quantum Meruit: A person should be paid for what he has actually done.

Explanation: “Quantum meruit” means “as much as is earned”. It allows a person to claim **payment for as much as he has reasonably earned or done**, even where the full contract cannot be completed.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not a penalty of double the price, not limited to the full contract price, and it does not require a written contract.

Final Answer: Quantum meruit allows payment for as much as one has reasonably earned ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q19](#)



Q20.

Solution

Concept — Contingent Contract: Its performance depends on an uncertain future event.

Explanation: A contingent contract is a contract to do or not to do something if some uncertain future event happens or does not happen. Contracts of insurance and indemnity are common examples.

Why other options are wrong:

- It does not depend on the parties being in court, is not void from the start, and can certainly involve insurance.

Final Answer: A contingent contract depends on an uncertain future event ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Example of a Contingent Contract: Payment tied to an uncertain event is contingent.

Explanation: A's promise to pay Rs. 10,000 if B's house is destroyed by fire depends on an uncertain future event, so it is a **contingent contract** (here, in the nature of a fire insurance promise).

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not a void agreement or a mere quasi-contract; and it is not a wager, since B has a real interest in his own house.

Final Answer: A promise to pay on the house being destroyed by fire is a contingent contract ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Theft: Theft turns on dishonestly taking movable property without consent.

Explanation: Theft is **dishonestly taking movable property out of another's possession without consent**. No force or fear is involved, which distinguishes it from extortion and robbery.

Why other options are wrong:

- Putting a person in fear is extortion; force after threatening death is robbery; a joint act of five or more is dacoity.

Final Answer: Theft is dishonestly taking movable property without consent ⇒

D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Extortion: Extortion is obtaining property by putting a person in fear.

Explanation: When a person **dishonestly obtains property by putting another in fear of injury**, the offence is extortion. The victim “delivers” the property under fear.

Why other options are wrong:

- Theft involves no fear; criminal trespass is unlawful entry; cheating involves deception, not fear.

Final Answer: Obtaining property by putting a person in fear of injury is extortion

⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q23](#)



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Robbery: Robbery is theft or extortion aggravated by force or fear.

Explanation: In robbery, the offender additionally **uses or threatens immediate force, hurt, or wrongful restraint** while committing theft or extortion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Robbery is not defined by being done at night or with ten persons, and it is not limited to immovable property.

Final Answer: Robbery adds the use or threat of immediate force, hurt, or restraint ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Dacoity: Dacoity is robbery committed by a group of five or more.

Explanation: When robbery is committed jointly by **five or more persons**, the offence is dacoity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Extortion involves fear without the group requirement; theft involves no force; criminal breach of trust involves misappropriating entrusted property.

Final Answer: Robbery by five or more persons jointly is dacoity ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Theft v. Robbery: The dividing line is force or fear.

Explanation: The key feature that makes a theft into robbery is the presence of **force or fear of immediate harm to the victim** during the act.

Why other options are wrong:

- A written demand, taking only movable property, or the victim's consent are



not what distinguish robbery from theft.

Final Answer: Robbery is distinguished by force or fear of immediate harm ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Libel: Defamation in a permanent form is libel.

Explanation: Defamation in a permanent form, such as writing, printing, or a published picture, is called **libel**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Slander is spoken (transient) defamation; nuisance and negligence are different torts altogether.

Final Answer: Defamation in a permanent form is libel ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Slander: Defamation in a spoken or transient form is slander.

Explanation: Defamation made in a transient or spoken form, such as by words of mouth, is known as **slander**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Libel is defamation in a permanent form; trespass and conversion are unrelated torts.

Final Answer: Spoken defamation is slander ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Defences to Defamation: Truth is a complete defence.

Explanation: Truth (justification) is a complete defence to a civil action for defamation; if the statement is true, the action fails even if it harmed the plaintiff.

Why other options are wrong:

- Wide publication actually strengthens the claim; mere dislike is no defence; whether the words were spoken or written does not by itself excuse defamation.

Final Answer: Truth of the statement is a complete defence ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Essentials of Defamation: The statement must reach a third person.

Explanation: To succeed in defamation, the defamatory statement must be **published to a third person**, that is, communicated to someone other than the plaintiff.

Why other options are wrong:

- A statement praising the plaintiff is not defamatory; a wholly secret or self-caused statement cannot be defamation against another.

Final Answer: The defamatory statement must be published to a third person ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q30](#)



Q31.

Solution

Concept — Amicus Curiae: The court can take help from a neutral expert.

Explanation: “Amicus curiae” means a **friend of the court**, a person (often a lawyer) who assists the court on a point of law without being a party to the case.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not the losing party’s lawyer, a witness, or the registrar of the court.

Final Answer: Amicus curiae is a friend of the court who assists on a point of law

⇒

[Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — De Jure: “De jure” refers to what exists by right or in law.

Explanation: “De jure” means existing **by right or according to law**, as opposed to merely in fact.

Why other options are wrong:

- Existing only in practice regardless of law is “de facto”; existence by force alone or for a temporary period does not capture “de jure”.

Final Answer: “De jure” means by right or according to law ⇒

[Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — De Facto: “De facto” refers to what exists in fact.

Explanation: “De facto” describes a situation that exists **in fact or in actual practice**, whether or not it is recognised by legal right.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not something existing only on paper, strictly by written law, or only after court approval; those describe other ideas, including “de jure”.



Final Answer: “De facto” means existing in fact or in actual practice ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Quid Pro Quo: It refers to an exchange of one thing for another.

Explanation: “Quid pro quo” means **something given in return for something else**, that is, one thing in exchange for another.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not a question of fact, a quick decision, or a power beyond one’s authority (which would be ultra vires).

Final Answer: “Quid pro quo” means something given in return for something else ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — President’s Rule and Federalism: Article 356 cannot be used arbitrarily.

Explanation: In **S. R. Bommai v. Union of India** (1994), the Supreme Court placed important limits on the use of President’s Rule under Article 356 and affirmed that federalism and secularism are part of the basic structure.

Why other options are wrong:

- Hussainara Khatoon dealt with speedy trial; D. K. Basu with arrest guidelines; A. K. Gopalan with preventive detention.

Final Answer: The case is S. R. Bommai v. Union of India ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q35](#)



Q36.

Solution

Concept — Arrest and Custody Guidelines: The court framed safeguards against custodial abuse.

Explanation: In **D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal** (1997), the Supreme Court laid down detailed guidelines to be followed by the police during arrest and detention of a person.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bommai dealt with President's Rule; Hussainara Khatoon with speedy trial; A. D. M. Jabalpur concerned the suspension of rights during the Emergency.

Final Answer: Arrest and custody guidelines came from D. K. Basu ⇒

[Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Right to Speedy Trial: Delay in trial violates Article 21.

Explanation: In **Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar** (1979), the Supreme Court recognised the right to a speedy trial as part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bommai dealt with President's Rule; D. K. Basu with arrest guidelines; Champakam Dorairajan concerned reservations in education.

Final Answer: The right to speedy trial was recognised in Hussainara Khatoon ⇒

[Go Back to Q37](#)



Q38.

Solution

Concept — Collegium System: Senior judges decide higher-judiciary appointments.

Explanation: The collegium system relates to the **appointment and transfer of judges** of the Supreme Court and High Courts, headed by the Chief Justice of India along with senior judges.

Why other options are wrong:

- It has nothing to do with tax collection, elections, or the drafting of criminal laws.

Final Answer: The collegium system concerns appointment and transfer of higher-judiciary judges ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Public Interest Litigation: PIL relaxes the usual rule on who may sue.

Explanation: In a PIL, a person may approach the court for the benefit of the public or a disadvantaged group, even if he is not himself the injured party.

Why other options are wrong:

- PIL is not limited to the government or to the directly injured person, and it is decided by a court, not settled privately.

Final Answer: PIL lets a person approach the court for the public good ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q39](#)



Q40.

Solution

Concept — NALSA and Free Legal Aid: Article 39A directs the State to provide free legal aid.

Explanation: NALSA (National Legal Services Authority) was established mainly to **provide free legal aid** to the poor and weaker sections of society, giving effect to the directive in Article 39A.

Why other options are wrong:

- It does not appoint Supreme Court judges, conduct the bar examination, or maintain High Court records.

Final Answer: NALSA provides free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections ⇒

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q40](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	D	3	A	4	C	5	B
6	D	7	A	8	C	9	D	10	B
11	C	12	C	13	B	14	D	15	A
16	C	17	B	18	D	19	A	20	C
21	B	22	D	23	A	24	C	25	B
26	D	27	C	28	B	29	A	30	D
31	A	32	C	33	D	34	B	35	C
36	B	37	D	38	A	39	C	40	B

