

# AIBE XXI

## MOCK TEST – 2

BASED ON – ASSERTION, REASONING,  
ILLUSTRATION AND CASE LAWS

Sakthi Sai Academy

To join Our Classes-9840535748

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Total Questions: 100 | Time Allowed: 3 Hours 30 Minutes

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### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (10 Questions)

#### Q1. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** The power of amendment under Article 368 of the Constitution is not a power to destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.
- **Reason (R):** The Supreme Court of India is the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution.
- **Codes:**

(A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are individually 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.

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Q2. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court explicitly rule that "the right to life includes the right to live with human dignity and all that goes along with it, namely, the bare necessities of life"?

- (A) Kharak Singh v. State of UP
- (B) Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory of Delhi
- (C) AK Gopalan v. State of Madras
- (D) Satwant Singh v. Assistant Passport Officer

Q3. [Illustration] A state legislature passes a law completely banning the migration of workers from other states into its territory to protect local employment. This statute is challenged before a High Court. Which constitutional right is primarily violated here?

- (A) Article 19(1)(g) only
- (B) Article 14 and Article 19(1)(d) throughout the territory of India
- (C) Article 21 only
- (D) Article 300A

Q4. [Case Law] The principle that "the dynamic facets of equality cannot be locked into a cribbed, cabined, and confined

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closet, and that equality is antithetical to arbitrariness" was established in:

- (A) EP Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu
- (B) State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali Sarkar
- (C) Air India v. Nergesh Meerza
- (D) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal

#### Q5. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** A law which violates Fundamental Rights is void *ab initio* under Article 13(2).
- **Reason (R):** The Doctrine of Eclipse applies to post-constitutional laws as well as pre-constitutional laws without exception.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

Q6. [Case Law] The Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 32 by ruling that even a letter addressed to a judge by

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a public-spirited person on behalf of bonded laborers could be treated as a writ petition. This was held in:

- (A) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
- (B) MC Mehta v. Union of India
- (C) State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh
- (D) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration

**Q7. [Illustration]** The President of India returns a non-Money Bill passed by Parliament for reconsideration. The Parliament passes the Bill again without any amendments and sends it back to the President. Under Article 111, the President:

- (A) Can reject the Bill permanently
- (B) Can refer the Bill to the Supreme Court for its opinion
- (C) Shall not withhold assent therefrom
- (D) Can exercise an absolute veto

**Q8. [Case Law]** Which landmark decision established that the satisfaction of the President under Article 356 (President's Rule) is subject to judicial review, and the material on which it is based can be examined by the Court?

- (A) State of Rajasthan v. Union of India

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- (B) S. R. Bommai v. Union of India
- (C) Rameshwar Prasad v. Union of India
- (D) Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India

**Q9. Under Article 254 of the Constitution, if a State law on a subject in the Concurrent List is repugnant to a Central law, the State law may still prevail in that State if:**

- (A) The State Governor signs it with absolute authority
- (B) It has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent
- (C) The State Legislative Assembly passes it by a three-fourths majority
- (D) The Central law is older than ten years

**Q10. [Case Law] In which judgment did the Supreme Court hold that the right to privacy is a fundamental right deeply embedded under Article 21 of the Constitution?**

- (A) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- (B) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
- (C) Joseph Shine v. Union of India
- (D) Shayara Bano v. Union of India

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#### I. P. C. & BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA (8 Questions)

**Q11. [Illustration]** 'A', with the intention of murdering 'Z', instigates 'B' (a child under 7 years of age) to mix poison in 'Z's food. 'B', completely unaware of the nature of the substance, gives the poison to 'Z' in 'A's absence, which causes 'Z's death. What offense has 'A' committed?

- (A) No offense, because 'B' is protected under *doli incapax*
- (B) 'A' is liable for murder through the doctrine of innocent agency
- (C) 'A' is liable for abetment only, not for murder
- (D) 'A' and 'B' are both jointly liable for culpable homicide

**Q12. [Assertion-Reasoning]**

- **Assertion (A):** Under penal law, every member of an unlawful assembly is liable for an offense committed by any member in prosecution of the common object.
- **Reason (R):** Active physical participation in the commission of the crime is mandatory to fasten liability via a common object.
- **Codes:**

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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(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.

**Q13. [Illustration]** 'A' finds a valuable diamond ring on the high road, knowing it belongs to no specific person immediately apparent. He takes it up. He immediately sells it to a jeweler without attempting to discover the owner. Under the BNS/IPC framework, 'A' has committed:

(A) Theft

(B) Extortion

(C) Criminal Misappropriation of Property

(D) Criminal Breach of Trust

**Q14. [Case Law]** The distinction between "Common Intention" (Section 34 IPC / relevant BNS section) and "Similar Intention" was remarkably clarified by the Privy Council in which foundational case?

(A) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor

(B) Mahbub Shah v. Emperor

(C) KM Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra

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(D) Kedar Nath v. State of Bihar

**Q15. [Illustration]** 'A' threatens 'Z' that he will publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Z' unless 'Z' signs and delivers to 'A' a blank stamped paper. 'Z' signs and delivers the paper under the influence of this threat. 'A' has committed:

(A) Cheating

(B) Extortion

(C) Robbery

(D) Criminal Trespass

**Q16. [Case Law]** In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court strike down Section 303 of the IPC (which mandated a compulsory death sentence for murder committed by a life convict) as unconstitutional?

(A) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab

(B) Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab

(C) Mithu v. State of Punjab

(D) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration

**Q17. [Illustration]** 'A' shoots at a tiger in a dense forest, knowing that 'Z' is walking nearby behind some bushes. The bullet ricochets off a rock and accidentally strikes 'Z', causing his death. 'A' had no

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intention or knowledge that his act would likely kill a human being.

'A' can claim defense under:

- (A) Private Defense
- (B) Accident under General Exceptions
- (C) Necessity
- (D) De minimis non curat lex

**Q18. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the newly introduced organized crime provisions target which of the following activities?**

- (A) Casual shoplifting by an individual
  - (B) Kidnapping, extortion, land grabbing, contract killing, or cybercrimes committed systematically as a member of a crime syndicate
  - (C) Simple rash driving on municipal highways
  - (D) Civil breach of commercial contracts
-

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Cr. P. C. & BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA (10 Questions)

Q19. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** An order passed under Section 144 of the criminal procedure code/BNSS is purely administrative and temporary in nature to prevent urgent nuisance or apprehended danger.
- **Reason (R):** Such an order can remain in force indefinitely if issued by an Executive Magistrate.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

Q20. [Case Law] In which landmark case did the Supreme Court lay down exhaustive guidelines to be followed by police officers while arresting and detaining any person to prevent custodial violence?

- (A) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal  
(B) Lalita Kumari v. Government of UP

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(C) Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar

(D) Satender Kumar Antil v. CBI

**Q22. [Illustration]** During an investigation for a theft case, a police officer compels an accused person to give his biological samples and fingerprints for comparison without a judicial order. Under the BNSS, such standard forensic collection:

(A) Violates the right against self-incrimination under Article 20(3) absolutely

(B) Is explicitly permitted and legally valid to assist scientific investigation

(C) Renders the entire trial void

(D) Can only be done after a conviction order is passed

**Q22. [Case Law]** Which Supreme Court judgment made it mandatory for the police to register an FIR under Section 154 if the information discloses the commission of a cognizable offense?

(A) State of Haryana v. Bhajan Lal

(B) Lalita Kumari v. Government of UP

(C) Priyanka Srivastava v. State of UP

(D) Youth Bar Association of India v. Union of India

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**Q23. [Illustration]** A Magistrate wants to issue a summons to an individual who is missing from his residence. The serving officer leaves the summons with an adult male member of the family residing with him, and gets a signature on the back. Is this service valid?

- (A) No, summons must only be served on the individual personally
- (B) Yes, it is a valid service under standard criminal procedural rules
- (C) No, it can only be served on the employer of the person
- (D) Yes, but only if it is served on a neighbor

**Q24. [Assertion-Reasoning]**

- **Assertion (A):** A Court of Session can take direct cognizance of any criminal offense without a formal order of committal by a Magistrate.
- **Reason (R):** The Court of Session is essentially a court of original criminal jurisdiction for major offenses but generally exercises it post-committal.
- **Codes:**

- (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.
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(D) Both A and R are false.

**Q25. [Case Law]** In which case did the Supreme Court layout detailed conditions regarding when an accused can be granted bail, famously stating that "bail is the rule, jail is the exception"?

- (A) State of Rajasthan v. Balchand
- (B) Sanjay Chandra v. CBI
- (C) P. Chidambaram v. Directorate of Enforcement
- (D) Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab

**Q26. [Illustration]** A public prosecutor wants to withdraw from the prosecution of an accused before the judgment is pronounced. Under the procedural law, the public prosecutor:

- (A) Can do so independently without informing anyone
- (B) May do so with the consent of the Court
- (C) Needs the written permission of the Chief Justice of the High Court
- (D) Cannot withdraw once charges are framed

**Q27.** The power of a High Court to quash an FIR or criminal proceedings to prevent the abuse of the process of any court is derived from:

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- (A) Its inherent powers under Section 482 of CrPC / relevant BNSS provision
- (B) The writ of Mandamus under Article 32
- (C) The supervisory jurisdiction under Article 227 only
- (D) The administrative rule-making power

**Q28. Under the procedural provisions, a summary trial can be conducted by which of the following judicial officers?**

- (A) Any Executive Magistrate
- (B) Any Chief Judicial Magistrate or Metropolitan Magistrate
- (C) A Judicial Magistrate Second Class without special empowerment
- (D) Only a Judge of the High Court

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#### **CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (10 Questions)**

**Q29. [Case Law] The test for determining whether a matter is *Res Judicata* under Section 11 of the CPC requires evaluating if the matter was "directly and substantially in issue" in a former suit. This was comprehensively detailed in:**

- (A) Satyadhan Ghosal v. Sm. Deorajin Debi
- (B) State of UP v. Nawab Hussain

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(C) Direct Recruit Class II Engineering Officers' Association v. State of Maharashtra

(D) Workman of Cochin Port Trust v. Cochin Port Trust

**Q30. [Illustration]** 'A' sues 'B' for breach of a contract in 2024 but omits to claim a part of the damages which he was legally entitled to claim at that time. Later, in 2026, 'A' files a fresh suit against 'B' claiming the remaining portion of the damages. 'B' can object to this fresh suit under:

(A) Section 10 of the CPC

(B) Order II, Rule 2 of the CPC

(C) Order VII, Rule 11 of the CPC

(D) Section 115 of the CPC

**Q31. [Assertion-Reasoning]**

- **Assertion (A):** A foreign judgment is conclusive as to any matter thereby directly adjudicated upon between the same parties.
- **Reason (R):** A foreign judgment cannot be challenged in an Indian Court even if it is obtained by fraud or violates International Law.
- **Codes:**

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- (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.

**Q32. [Illustration]** 'A' files a plaint against 'B' but fails to disclose any cause of action in the entire body of the plaint text. On an application filed by 'B', the Court should:

- (A) Dismiss the suit with costs
- (B) Reject the plaint under Order VII, Rule 11
- (C) Return the plaint for presentation to the proper court
- (D) Direct the police to investigate the matter

**Q33. Which of the following statements is mathematically and legally correct regarding the pecuniary jurisdiction of a civil court?**

- (A) A higher court cannot try a suit of a lower pecuniary value.
- (B) Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it.
- (C) Pecuniary valuation depends entirely on the written statement filed by the defendant.

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(D) High Courts have no pecuniary limits whatsoever across any state.

**Q34. [Case Law]** The Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the 1999 and 2002 amendments to the CPC (which introduced strict timelines for filing written statements and introduced ADR methods) in the famous case of:

- (A) Salem Advocate Bar Association v. Union of India
- (B) Dinesh Kumar v. Yusuf Ali
- (C) Morgan Stanley New Funds v. Kartick Das
- (D) Indian Banks' Association v. Devkala Consultancy Service

**Q35. [Illustration]** 'A' obtains a decree for the recovery of Rs. 50,000 against 'B'. During execution proceedings, 'B' dies before the decree is fully satisfied. 'A' can execute the decree against the legal representatives of 'B':

- (A) To an unlimited extent against their personal property
- (B) Only to the extent of the property of the deceased which has come into their hands and has not been duly disposed of
- (C) Not at all, as personal actions die with the person
- (D) Only if the legal representatives give their fresh consent

**Q36. [Assertion-Reasoning]**

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- **Assertion (A):** An interim injunction under Order XXXIX, Rule 1 can be granted by a civil court ex-parte without giving notice to the opposite party.
- **Reason (R):** The court must record its reasons that the purpose of the injunction would be defeated by the delay if notice were given.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

**Q37. A "Letter of Request" issued under Section 77 of the CPC is meant for:**

- (A) Requesting the Supreme Court to expedite a case  
(B) Examining a witness who resides at a place outside India  
(C) Requesting a state government to grant a sanction order  
(D) Demanding documents from an opposite advocate

**Q38. Under Order I, Rule 10 of the CPC, the Court may strike out or add parties if it finds that a party has been wrongly**

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joined or is necessary for complete adjudication. A person whose presence is completely indispensable for passing an effective decree is called a:

- (A) Proforma party
- (B) Proper party
- (C) Necessary party
- (D) Intervener

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#### **EVIDENCE ACT & BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM (8 Questions)**

**Q39. [Illustration]** 'A' is tried for the murder of 'B' by marks of blunt force on his head. The prosecution produces evidence that shortly before the murder, 'A' was seen buying a heavy iron rod matching the dimensions of the weapon used, and 'A' was overheard saying he would "settle scores" with 'B'. This evidence is relevant as:

- (A) Hearsay Evidence
- (B) Motive, preparation, and previous conduct
- (C) Character Evidence
- (D) Res Gestae under Section 6

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Q40. [Case Law] The rule that "facts which though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant" (Res Gestae) was evaluated in which English case?

- (A) R v. Richardson
- (B) Ratten v. R
- (C) R v. Foster
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

Q41. [Illustration] 'A' is accused of a crime. While in police custody, 'A' tells the investigating officer, "I have hidden the stolen gold ornaments under a loose brick in the backyard of my house." The police go to the location and discover the gold. Under the law of evidence:

- (A) The entire confession statement is admissible.
- (B) Only so much of the information as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered is admissible.
- (C) Nothing is admissible because it was made in police custody.
- (D) The statement can be used to convict 'A' without any other corroborative evidence.

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Q42. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** A dying declaration can form the sole basis of a conviction without any corroboration if the court is satisfied that the declarant was in a fit state of mind and spoke the truth.
- **Reason (R):** A dying declaration is an exception to the general rule that hearsay evidence is not admissible.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

Q43. [Case Law] In which landmark case did the Supreme Court lay down structural requirements for the admissibility of electronic evidence, highlighting the necessity of a certificate under Section 65B(4) of the Evidence Act (analogous to the new BSA provisions)?

- (A) Anvar P.V. v. P.K. Basheer
- (B) Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal
- (C) State (NCT of Delhi) v. Navjot Sandhu

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(D) Both (A) and (B)

**Q44. [Illustration]** 'A', a married woman, dies within seven years of her marriage under abnormal circumstances. It is shown that immediately before her death, she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband in connection with any demand for dowry. The Court:

- (A) May presume that the husband caused her death
- (B) Shall presume that the husband caused a dowry death
- (C) Cannot make any presumption without a direct eyewitness
- (D) Must refer the matter to an independent medical board

**Q45. The rule of "Hostile Witness" empowers the party who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party. This is permitted with:**

- (A) The absolute right of the defense counsel
- (B) The permission of the Court
- (C) The consent of the public prosecutor
- (D) The approval of the Bar Council

**Q46. Under the law of evidence, "Primary Evidence" means:**

- (A) A certified photocopy of a document

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- (B) The document itself produced for the inspection of the Court
  - (C) An oral description of a document given by someone who saw it
  - (D) A newspaper report of an event
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#### ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE REDRESSAL INCLUDING ARBITRATION ACT (4 Questions)

**Q47. [Case Law]** In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court rule that Indian courts can grant interim relief under Section 9 of the Arbitration Act even in foreign-seated arbitrations unless excluded by an agreement?

- (A) BALCO v. Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services
- (B) Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading S.A.
- (C) Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings v. Future Retail Ltd.
- (D) Perkins Eastman Architects DPC v. HSCC (India) Ltd.

**Q48. [Illustration]** During an ongoing arbitration proceeding, one of the parties wants to seek an urgent interim measure to protect the disputed goods from spoiling. The party should apply to:

- (A) The local Police Station

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(B) The Arbitral Tribunal under Section 17 or the Court under Section 9

(C) The High Court under Article 226

(D) The Governor of the State

**Q49. Under Section 12 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, a prospective arbitrator must disclose in writing any circumstances:**

(A) Likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his independence or impartiality

(B) Relating to his political voting preferences

(C) Concerning his law school grades

(D) Regarding his personal real estate investments unrelated to the parties

**Q50. A settlement agreement reached by the parties through a formal conciliation or mediation process under the statutory rules shall have:**

(A) The status of an ordinary draft contract open to modifications

(B) The same status and effect as if it were an arbitral award on agreed terms and is enforceable as a civil court decree

(C) No legal value unless approved by a Parliament panel

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(D) Validity for a period of six months only

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#### **FAMILY LAW (8 Questions)**

**Q51. [Case Law]** In which historic judgment did the Supreme Court declare the practice of "Triple Talaq" (Talaq-e-Biddat) as unconstitutional and violative of Article 14?

- (A) Shayara Bano v. Union of India
- (B) Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum
- (C) Danial Latifi v. Union of India
- (D) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India

**Q52. [Illustration]** A Hindu man marries a woman who is his maternal uncle's daughter. In their specific community, there is no established custom or usage that permits a marriage between such close relatives. Under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the marriage is:

- (A) Valid and legal
- (B) Voidable at the option of the wife
- (C) Void, as it falls within the degrees of prohibited relationship
- (D) Presumed valid until a child is born

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Q53. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** A child born out of a void or voidable marriage is deemed to be a legitimate child under Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- **Reason (R):** Such a child is entitled to inherit the separate property of their parents but cannot claim coparcenary rights in ancestral HUF property of persons other than parents.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

Q54. [Case Law] The landmark judgment in *Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India* deals with which of the following crucial legal points?

- (A) Child custody rights after divorce
- (B) Bigamy committed by a Hindu husband by converting to Islam without dissolving his first marriage
- (C) The right of a Muslim wife to claim maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC

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(D) Inter-caste marriage validity

**Q55.** Under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, an application for maintenance *pendente lite* (interim maintenance) can be filed by:

(A) The wife only

(B) The husband only

(C) Either the wife or the husband, whoever has no independent income sufficient for their support

(D) The parents of the wife only

**Q56. [Illustration]** A Muslim man transfers some immovable property to his wife at the time of marriage as an honorarium or mark of respect, which is explicitly quantified in the marriage contract. This payment is legally termed as:

(A) Khula

(B) Mahr (Dower)

(C) Tuhr

(D) Hiba

**Q57.** Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a person who wishes to adopt a child of the opposite sex must

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### BASED ON – ASSERTION, REASONING, ILLUSTRATION AND CASE LAWS

ensure that there is an age difference of at least how many years between the adopter and the child?

- (A) 15 years
- (B) 18 years
- (C) 21 years
- (D) 25 years

Q58. Which of the following is NOT a recognized valid ground for divorce under Section 13(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- (A) Cruelty
- (B) Desertion for a continuous period of not less than two years
- (C) Incurable unsoundness of mind
- (D) Simple incompatibility of tempers or regular domestic arguments lasting less than a month

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#### PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (4 Questions)

Q59. [Case Law] The Supreme Court of India entertained a PIL to address the horrific living conditions of under-trial prisoners

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who had spent more time in jail than the maximum sentence for their alleged offenses. This famous first PIL case is known as:

- (A) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
- (B) MC Mehta v. Union of India
- (C) Sheela Barse v. State of Maharashtra
- (D) Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India

#### Q60. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** The Court can reject a Public Interest Litigation if it finds that the petition is driven by malice, political motives, or personal business rivalry.
- **Reason (R):** PIL is an extraordinary tool designed to secure public justice for vulnerable classes, not for settling private scores.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

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Q61. [Case Law] In which case did the Supreme Court lay down structural rules to regulate the filing of PILs to prevent its misuse as "Publicity Interest Litigation" or "Politics Interest Litigation"?

- (A) State of Uttaranchal v. Balwant Singh Chauhal
- (B) Lilly Thomas v. Union of India
- (C) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
- (D) Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug v. Union of India

Q62. A PIL filed to clean the holy river Ganga from industrial pollution by an activist lawyer was maintained under the name of:

- (A) MC Mehta v. Union of India (Ganga Pollution Case)
- (B) T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India
- (C) Vellore Citizens Forum v. Union of India
- (D) Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India

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#### **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (3 Questions)**

Q63. [Case Law] The doctrine of "Legitimate Expectation" under Administrative Law was comprehensively discussed and adapted into Indian jurisprudence by the Supreme Court in:

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- (A) Food Corporation of India v. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries
- (B) Ram Jawaya Kapur v. State of Punjab
- (C) AK Kraipak v. Union of India
- (D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

**Q64. [Illustration]** A government selection committee evaluates candidates for a public contract. One of the primary members of the selection committee is the real brother of a candidate who wins the contract tender. The selection process can be struck down on the ground of:

- (A) Personal Bias (*Nemo debet esse judex in propria causa*)
- (B) Parliamentary Sovereignty
- (C) Sub-delegation error
- (D) Res Judicata

**Q65. In the famous case of AK Kraipak v. Union of India, the Supreme Court held that:**

- (A) Principles of natural justice apply only to purely judicial bodies.
- (B) Principles of natural justice apply to both quasi-judicial and administrative proceedings if they affect the rights of citizens.

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(C) Administrative bodies are completely free from judicial oversight.

(D) Rules of natural justice are optional provisions in the Constitution.

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#### **PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & CASES OF PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT (4 Questions)**

**Q66. [Case Law]** In which case did the Supreme Court hold an advocate guilty of professional misconduct for striking work and calling for a court boycott, stating that advocates have no right to go on strike?

(A) Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v. Union of India

(B) Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M.V. Dabholkar

(C) Hikmat Ali Khan v. Ishwar Prasad Arya

(D) PD Gupta v. Ram Murti

**Q67. [Illustration]** An advocate receives a sum of money from his client specifically to deposit as court fees for a suit. The advocate misappropriates the amount to pay his office rent and lies to the client that the suit has been filed. This act directly amounts to:

(A) Professional Misconduct under Section 35 of the Advocates Act

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- (B) A minor civil breach of ethics exempt from punishment
- (C) Negligence but not professional misconduct
- (D) A matter outside the purview of the Bar Council Rules

#### Q68. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** An advocate cannot act as a full-time salaried employee of any person, firm, or corporation while practicing law.
- **Reason (R):** The legal profession demands absolute independence, and an advocate cannot compromise their professional autonomy by entering an employment relationship.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

Q69. Under the Bar Council of India rules, an advocate should not advertise or solicit work, directly or indirectly. Which of the following is permitted on an advocate's sign-board or nameplate?

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- (A) Text stating: "Expert in winning criminal bail matters within 24 hours"
- (B) Just the name of the advocate, their qualifications (e.g., B.A. LL.B.), and the designation "Advocate"
- (C) Pictures of scales of justice with text: "Lowest legal fees guaranteed in the city"
- (D) Detailed list of all high-profile political clients handled

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#### COMPANY LAW (2 Questions)

**Q70. [Case Law]** The concept of "Lifting the Corporate Veil" is applied by courts when the corporate personality is used for fraudulent purposes or to evade tax. This was prominently utilized in:

- (A) In re Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit
- (B) Pierce v. Leslie & Anderson Ltd.
- (C) Daimler Co. Ltd. v. Continental Tyre & Rubber Co.
- (D) All of the above

**Q71. [Illustration]** The Articles of Association of a company state that the directors have the power to borrow money up to Rs. 1,00,000 without shareholder approval. The directors borrow Rs.

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80,000 from a bank without verifying internal approvals. The bank can claim protection under which doctrine of Company Law?

- (A) Doctrine of Indoor Management (Turquand's Rule)
- (B) Doctrine of Constructive Notice
- (C) Doctrine of Ultra Vires
- (D) Doctrine of Alter Ego

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL LAW (2 Questions)

**Q72. [Case Law] In which historic judgment did the Supreme Court apply the "Public Trust Doctrine" to environmental protection, holding that natural resources like rivers, forests, and air are held by the government in trust for the public?**

- (A) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
- (B) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Oleum Gas Leak Case)
- (C) Tarun Bharat Sangh v. Union of India
- (D) People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Ministry of Environment

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### BASED ON – ASSERTION, REASONING, ILLUSTRATION AND CASE LAWS

#### Q73. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** The Absolute Liability principle applies to enterprises engaged in inherently dangerous or hazardous activities.
- **Reason (R):** This principle allows the enterprise to claim exceptions like an Act of God or sabotage to escape liability.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

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#### CYBER LAW (2 Questions)

Q74. [Illustration] 'A' creates a fake social media profile using the name, photograph, and credentials of a prominent female doctor, 'B', and sends obscene messages to the public to damage her reputation. 'A' has committed the cyber offense of:

- (A) Cheating by personation using computer resources under Section 66D of the IT Act

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- (B) Civil breach of digital copyright only
- (C) Data breach exempt from penal laws
- (D) Simple software piracy

**Q75. Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, the body corporate handling sensitive personal data or information can be held liable to pay damages or compensation to the affected person under Section 43A if it:**

- (A) Fails to implement reasonable security practices to protect the data
- (B) Charges a service fee for accessing the internet
- (C) Backs up the data on multiple local servers
- (D) Changes its privacy policy with public notification

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#### **LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW (4 Questions)**

**Q76. [Case Law] In which landmark case did the Supreme Court define the term "Industry" under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, layout a triple test, and overrule multiple prior narrow views?**

- (A) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board v. A. Rajappa

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(B) Workman of Dimakuchi Tea Estate v. Management

(C) State of UP v. Jai Bir Singh

(D) Management of Safdarjung Hospital v. Kuldip Singh Sethi

**Q77. [Illustration]** An employer completely closes his industrial unit permanently due to continuous financial losses, giving one month's notice and paying statutory compensation to the workmen. This permanent closing of a place of employment is called:

(A) Lock-out

(B) Retrenchment

(C) Closure

(D) Lay-off

**Q78. According to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, "Retrenchment" explicitly excludes which of the following forms of termination?**

(A) Voluntary retirement of a workman

(B) Termination of service as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment

(C) Termination on the ground of continued ill-health

(D) All of the above

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Q79. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** Registered trade unions enjoy immunity from civil and criminal suits for actions taken in furtherance of a legitimate industrial dispute.
- **Reason (R):** Trade unions have an absolute right to destroy factory properties during a strike under the Trade Unions Act, 1926.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

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#### LAW OF TORT, MOTOR VEHICLE ACT & CONSUMER PROTECTION (5 Questions)

Q80. [Case Law] The principle of "Strict Liability" along with its five exceptions was established by the English Court in which historic case?

- (A) Rylands v. Fletcher

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### BASED ON – ASSERTION, REASONING, ILLUSTRATION AND CASE LAWS

(B) Donoghue v. Stevenson

(C) Ashby v. White

(D) Lumley v. Gye

**Q81. [Illustration]** 'A' leaves a loaded gun on a table in his house where children are playing. 'B', a 6-year-old child, picks up the gun and accidentally pulls the trigger, injuring another child, 'C'. Is 'A' liable in tort?

(A) No, because 'B' pulled the trigger, breaking the chain of causation.

(B) Yes, 'A' is liable for negligence as he failed to take reasonable care of an inherently dangerous object.

(C) No, because 'C' should have exercised caution (*Volenti non fit injuria*).

(D) No, it is an Act of God.

**Q82. [Case Law]** In which case was the famous neighbor principle established, laying down that a manufacturer owes a duty of care to the ultimate consumer of a product (Snail in a ginger beer bottle case)?

(A) Donoghue v. Stevenson

(B) Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwanti

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(C) Cassidy v. Ministry of Health

(D) Lloyd v. Grace, Smith & Co.

**Q83. [Assertion-Reasoning]**

- **Assertion (A):** The defense of *Volenti non fit injuria* applies when a person voluntarily consents to take a known legal risk.
- **Reason (R):** A rescue worker who risks his life to save a person trapped in a burning house cannot claim damages if injured, as his act is voluntary.
- **Codes:**

(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.

**Q84. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, an appeal against an order passed by the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) lies directly to:**

(A) The High Court of Delhi

(B) The Supreme Court of India

(C) The Union Ministry of Consumer Affairs

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(D) No appeal lies, as NCDRC is the final authority

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#### LAW RELATED TO TAXATION (4 Questions)

**Q85. [Illustration]** An individual earns an income of Rs. 10,00,000 from a commercial business in London, but the business is completely controlled and managed from an office located in Mumbai, India. If the individual is a "Resident and Ordinarily Resident" in India, this income is:

- (A) Taxable in India
- (B) Completely exempt from Indian income tax
- (C) Taxable only in the United Kingdom
- (D) Divided equally between both governments for taxing

**Q86. Under the Income Tax Act, 1961, "Capital Asset" under Section 2(14) explicitly excludes which of the following?**

- (A) Stock-in-trade held for the purpose of business
- (B) Personal effects like furniture or apparel held for personal use by the assessee
- (C) Agricultural land in a rural area in India
- (D) All of the above

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### BASED ON – ASSERTION, REASONING, ILLUSTRATION AND CASE LAWS

Q87. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a destination-based consumption tax.
- **Reason (R):** It is levied at all stages right from manufacture up to final consumption, with credit of taxes paid at previous stages available as setoff.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

Q88. Which body is constitutionally mandated under Article 279A to make recommendations to the Union and the States on issues relating to Goods and Services Tax?

- (A) The Finance Commission of India  
(B) The GST Council  
(C) The NITI Aayog  
(D) The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)

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**CONTRACT, SPECIFIC RELIEF, PROPERTY, & NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT (8 Questions)**

**Q89. [Case Law] The principle that "an offer made to the public at large (general offer) can be accepted by anyone who performs the conditions specified in the offer" was established in:**

- (A) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- (B) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt
- (C) Harvey v. Facey
- (D) Felthouse v. Bindley

**Q90. [Illustration] 'A' agrees to sell his house to 'B' for Rs. 20 Lakhs. Later, 'A' discovers that the market value of the house is Rs. 50 Lakhs. 'A' refuses to perform the contract on the ground that the consideration was grossly inadequate. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872:**

- (A) The contract is void due to inadequacy of consideration.
- (B) Inadequacy of consideration does not make the contract void if consent was freely given.
- (C) The contract is voidable at the option of 'A'.
- (D) The court will modify the price automatically.

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**Q91. [Case Law]** The landmark judgment in *Hadley v. Baxendale* is the foundational authority for determining the rules relating to:

- (A) Remoteness of damages and compensation for breach of contract
- (B) Fraudulent misrepresentation
- (C) Anticipatory breach of contract
- (D) Quasi-contractual liability

**Q92. [Illustration]** 'A' gifts his house to 'B' with a condition that 'B' shall not sell or alienate the property to anyone outside the family. Under Section 10 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, this condition restraining alienation is:

- (A) Fully valid and binding on 'B'
- (B) Void, but the transfer/gift of the house remains valid
- (C) Renders the entire transfer void
- (D) Operative only for a period of ten years

**Q93. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the "Doctrine of Part Performance" is enshrined in which section?**

- (A) Section 35

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- (B) Section 41
- (C) Section 53A
- (D) Section 54

#### Q94. [Assertion-Reasoning]

- **Assertion (A):** In a suit for specific performance of a contract, the plaintiff must aver and prove that he has always been ready and willing to perform his part of the contract.
- **Reason (R):** Specific performance is an equitable relief governed by the Specific Relief Act, 1963.
- **Codes:**

- (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.

Q95. [Case Law] In which landmark case did the Supreme Court settle the compounding mechanism for offenses under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, laying down guidelines to reduce the backlog of cheque bounce cases?

- (A) Damodar S. Prabhu v. Sayed Babalal H.

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(B) Meters and Instruments Private Ltd. v. Kanchan Mehta

(C) Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. v. Galaxy Traders

(D) K. Bhaskaran v. Sankaran Vaidhyan Balan

**Q96. [Illustration]** 'A' draws a cheque in favor of 'B' to pay for a illegal gambling debt. The cheque is subsequently dishonored by the bank due to insufficiency of funds. Can 'B' maintain a criminal prosecution against 'A' under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act?

(A) Yes, because any dishonor of a cheque attracts criminal liability.

(B) No, because Section 138 requires the cheque to be drawn for the discharge of a "legally enforceable debt or other liability".

(C) Yes, but only if 'B' pays a fine to the court first.

(D) No, because gambling is a civil dispute.

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#### LAND ACQUISITION ACT (2 Questions)

**Q97.** Under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, the market value of the land is multiplied by a factor of \_\_\_\_\_ in rural areas to calculate compensation.

(A) One

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(B) Between one and two (depending on the distance from urban areas)

(C) Five

(D) Ten

**Q98. If land is acquired urgently by the government invoking the "Urgency Clause" under Section 40 of the Act, which of the following processes can be entirely waived?**

(A) The payment of any monetary compensation

(B) The requirement of passing an award

(C) The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study

(D) Providing alternative resettlement land to Scheduled Tribes

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#### **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS (2 Questions)**

**Q99. [Illustration]** A pharmaceutical company discovers a new, non-obvious, and highly effective chemical process to manufacture a life-saving drug. To protect this industrial process from being copied by competitors, the company should apply for a:

(A) Trademark

(B) Copyright

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(C) Patent

(D) Geographical Indication

Q100. Under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, a registered trademark is valid for an initial period of how many years, and can it be subsequently renewed?

(A) 5 years, cannot be renewed

(B) 10 years, can be renewed from time to time for further periods of 10 years

(C) 20 years, can be renewed only once

(D) Perpetual protection without any renewal requirement

NOTE : QUESTION 1 TO 100 ANSWER  
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