2015 TO 2025

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION WITH
DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

AILET

(ALL INDIA LAW ENTRANCE TEST)

2026

LL.M

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME



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P R E F A C E

This book has been specially prepared for aspirants of the **All India Law Entrance Test (AILET) – LL.M. Postgraduate Programme**, and it contains **11 years of previous year question papers (2015 to 2025) with detailed solutions**. The purpose is to give students a clear understanding of the exam pattern, the nature of questions, and the logical approach required for accurate answers, making this a complete guide for effective preparation.

Alongside the solved papers, the book provides a structured overview of all the **core branches of law**, including **Constitutional Law, Jurisprudence, Criminal Law, International Law, and Contract Law**. Explanations are presented in a simple, analytical style so that even complex concepts become accessible and practical.

By working through these resources, students will gain not only **exam-oriented practice** but also the confidence to approach the **100 MCQ-based test** with clarity and precision. The solutions have been written with a step-by-step method, enabling you to learn not just the answers but the reasoning behind them.

Ultimately, this book aims to serve as both a **preparation tool and a learning companion**, fostering critical thinking while preparing you to excel in one of the most prestigious law entrance exams in India.

Your journey to success begins here—Good luck and shine in your exam!

About AILET LL.M. Exam:

The **All India Law Entrance Test (AILET)** is conducted by the **National Law University, Delhi** for admission into its **LL.M.** Programme. Recognized as one of the most prestigious law entrance examinations in India, AILET provides a highly competitive platform for aspiring legal scholars to secure admission in a premier institution of legal education.

The examination offers candidates across the country an equal opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge of diverse branches of law and to pursue advanced studies in legal research and practice.

AILET LL.M Exam Pattern

Particulars	**Details**
Mode of exam	**Offline** – Pen and Paper Based Test (OMR Sheet)
Time Duration	120 minutes (2 hours)
Type of Questions	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
Frequency of Exam in a Year	Once a Year
Number of Questions	100
Total Marks	100

Marking Scheme

- Each question carries **01 (one) mark**.
- For each correct response, the candidate will get **01 mark**.
- For each incorrect response, **0.25 marks will be deducted** (i.e., four wrong answers = loss of 1 mark).
- Unanswered/un-attempted responses will be given **no marks**.
- All 100 MCQs will be drawn from **different branches of Law**.

Eligibility for One-Year LL.M. Programme
(NLU Delhi – AILET)

1. **Indian Candidates**
   - Must appear for AILET.
   - A candidate should have passed the LL.B. or an equivalent degree from a recognised University with not less than 50% marks in aggregate (45% in case of SC/ST/Persons with Disability category).
   - Candidates awaiting results can apply but must qualify by the notified cut-off date.

2. **Foreign Nationals**
   - No AILET required.
   - Must have LL.B. or equivalent with 55% marks.
   - Selection based on academic record + English communication skills + interview.

3. **OCI/PIO Candidates**
   - Can apply in both categories (Indian & OCI/PIO) with separate forms.
   - If applying as Indian, must take AILET.
   - Merit for OCI/PIO based on qualifying exam marks.

4. **General Rules**
   - Unfilled seats of Foreign/OCI/PIO will shift to General Category (AILET merit).
   - Foreign National = citizen of another country with valid foreign passport.
   - OCI/PIO = as notified by Govt. of India.

Seats

Category	Seats
AILET Merit (General + Reserved)	70
Foreign Nationals	5
OCI/PIO	5
Additional Supernumerary Seats	1(for Kashmiri Migrants)
Total	**81**

Test Cities

AILET-2026 will be conducted at the following cities:

Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Cochin, Dehradun, Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Greater Noida, Gorakhpur, Gurugram, Guwahati, Gwalior, Jamshedpur, Haldwani, Hisar, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jammu, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Raipur, Ranchi, Thiruvananthapuram, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam.

In case the number of the candidates at any test city is less than 100, the test centre will not be created in that city and candidates will be allotted test city as per their 2nd/3rd preference of test city.

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2025 PAPER

AILET – LL.M.

QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTION

1. **What does the Basel Ban amendment address?**
   (a) prohibits use of CFCs in industrial settings
   (b) imposition of strict limitation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks
   (c) prohibits movement of hazardous waste from OCED and non-OECD states
   (d) prohibition of activities that threaten biological diversity by regulating the transportation of invasive species

2. **"The state should focus on factoring in ways through which unequal consequences of sex differences can be eliminated. It is state's duty to ensure circumstances of safety which inspire confidence in women to discharge the duty freely in accordance to the requirements of the profession they choose to follow". The above observation was made in:**
   (a) Anuj Garg v. Hotel Association of India AIR 2008 SC 663
   (b) SR Bommai v. Union of India AIR 1994 SC 1918
   (c) DC Wadhwa v. State of Bihar AIR 1987 SC 579
   (d) E. P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu AIR 1974 SC 555

3. **Which of the following jurists gave the Bad Man theory?**
   (a) HLA Hart (b) Spencer
   (c) Justice OW Holmes (d) Austin

4. **Which of the following is not a core international human rights treaty?**
   (a) International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
   (b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
   (c) International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
   (d) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees

5. **An Anton Piller order is:**
   (a) An order for delivery-up of infringing goods
   (b) An order to arrest the infringer
   (c) An order to carry out search and seizure
   (d) A freezing order

6. **The Supreme Court's judgment in Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. International Airport Authority [1979] 3 S.C.R. 1014 is considered a landmark case for establishing the principle of:**
   (a) Public accountability in administrative actions
   (b) Non-arbitrariness in government contracts
   (c) Application of natural justice in administrative decisions
   (d) Preventing the delegation of essential legislative functions

7. **India adopted its National Competition Law Policy in the year:**
   (a) 2012
   (b) 1991
   (c) It is yet to adopt a National Competition Law Policy
   (d) 2002

8. **Which of the following cases dealt with a challenge to the exclusion of couples from sexual and gender minority communities from marriage laws as being violative of fundamental rights under Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 of the Constitution?**
   (a) Supriyo v. Union of India 2023 INSC 920
   (b) Joseph Shine v. Union of India AIR 2018 SC 4898
   (c) Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi 2010 CRI. L. J. 94, 2009
   (d) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India AIR 2018 SC 4321

9. **Under which Section of BNS 2023, an offence committed by a child of seven years of age is not to be considered a crime?**

(a) Section 22 (b) Section 21
(c) Section 19 (d) Section 20

10. The Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023 was enacted as an upshot of:

(a) Kaushal Kishor v. State of Uttar Pradesh 2023 SCC OnLine SC 6
(b) Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India (2023) 6 SCC 161
(c) Subhash Desai v. Governor of Maharashtra 2023 SCC OnLine SC 607
(d) Priyam v. Union of India 2023 SCC OnLine SC 1348

11. Which of the following statement is correct under the Mediation Act 2023?

(a) terms of the mediated settlement agreement cannot extend beyond the disputes referred to mediation
(b) mediator must necessarily be of a nationality different from that of the parties
(c) a mediated settlement agreement should be signed by the parties and authenticated by the mediator
(d) mediated settlement agreement resulting from online mediation, requires additional approval from the mediation service provider

12. Which of the following is true about Maternity Leave in India?

I. The leave is available to both private as well as government female employees.
II. The leave is available to both private as well as government female employees if they are working in establishments that employ 10 or more people.
III. The leave is not available to females adopting a child.
IV. The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act, 2017 has increased the maximum period of leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.

Select the correct option:

(a) Both I and III (b) Both II and IV
(c) II, III, and IV (d) All of them

13. Match the following

I. Uti possidetis	1. principle in customary international law providing that where there has been a fundamental change of circumstances since an agreement was concluded, a party to that agreement may withdraw from or terminate it
II. Pacta sunt servanda	2. two or more states equally exercise sovereignty with respect to a territory and its inhabitants
III. Condominium	3. doctrine that territory remains with the possessor state at the end of war or occupation unless otherwise determined by a treaty or an agreement
IV. Rebus sic stantibus	4. proposition that treaties are binding upon the parties to them and must be performed in good faith

Select the correct option:

(a) I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4 (b) I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2
(c) I-2, II-1, III-4, IV-3 (d) I-3, II-4, III-2, IV-1

14. Which of the following is an incorrect statement for explaining the condition and warranty under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?

(a) A condition is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to a right to treat the contract as repudiated.
(b) A warranty is a stipulation collateral to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to a claim for damages but not to a right to reject the goods and treat the contract as repudiated.
(c) Whether a stipulation in a contract of sale is a condition or a warranty does not depend on the construction of the contract.
(d) A stipulation may be a condition, though called a warranty in the contract.

15. Which of the following theories relate to the function of rights?

A. Bracket theory
B. Will theory
C. Interest theory
D. Purpose theory

Select the correct option:

(a) Only A and B (b) Only B and C
(c) A, B, C, D (d) None of the above

16. Subrogation under Section 92, Transfer of Property Act, 1882 confers a right upon a person only wherein mortgaged property has been:

(a) Redeemed in full
(b) Consented to be redeemed in full
(c) Redeemed in part
(d) None of the above

17. The following is not true about the Cement Cartelization Case in India:

(a) The Competition Commission of India imposed a penalty of 0.5 times of the net profits of certain cement-producing companies for the year 2009-10 and 2010-2011

(b) Companies were engaging in unfair and not restrictive trade practices by controlling the price of cement by artificially curtailing their output capacity

(c) The market was oligopolistic in nature, with the possibility of collusion between companies

(d) None of the above

18. _____ is concerned with 'is law', and _____ is concerned with 'ought law'.

(a) Expositorial Jurisprudence, Censorial Jurisprudence

(b) Censorial Jurisprudence, Analytical Jurisprudence

(c) Censorial Jurisprudence, Expositorial Jurisprudence

(d) Expositorial Jurisprudence, Philosophical school of law

19. Under which provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is the scope of the resident's 'total income' covered?

(a) Section 5 (b) Section 10

(c) Section 30 (d) Section 8

20. In which of the following cases was it held that "the tribunal has unfettered jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute raised as well as to decide the legality of an order of the Central Government, or even the opinion of TRAI or any other expert body"?

(a) Cellular Operators Association of India v. Union of India 2003 (3) SCC 186

(b) S.P. Gupta v. Union of India Supp SCC 871981

(c) Tata Cellular v. Union of India 6 SCC 651 (1994)

(d) SCAORA v. Union of India 4 SCC 441 (1993)

21. The new definition of employees has been widened under the Code on Social Security but does not include:

(a) International migrant workers

(b) Construction workers

(c) Film industry workers

(d) Platform workers

22. The following is true about pawnor and pawnee under Indian Contract Act, 1872:

(a) The pawnor has the right of possession, enjoyment, and disposition of the property.

(b) The pawnee has a limited right to retain possession till the debt is paid off.

(c) The pawnee's right of disposition is limited to the disposition of the pledge rights only, and the right to sell after giving reasonable notice to the pawnor.

(d) All of the above.

23. Indian Copyright Act, 1957 recognises the Moral rights of authors under _____ as _____

(a) Section 17, Economic Rights

(b) Section 57, Author's Special Rights

(c) Section 69, Non-Economic Rights

(d) Section 14, Non-Economic Rights

24. Which of the following is not a State for the purposes of Article 54 (Election of President)?

(a) National Capital Territory of Delhi

(b) Union Territory of Puducherry

(c) Chandigarh

(d) Punjab

25. Match the following

I. Arbitration of excepted matters	1. A. Ayyasamy v. A. Paramasivam, (2016) 10 SCC 386
II. Conditional Arbitration Clauses	2. In re - Interplay between Arb Agreements and Stamp Act 2023 INSC 1066
III. Separability of Arbitration Agreement - Kompetenz Kompetenz	3. Vulcan Insurance Co Ltd v. Maharaj Singh and Anr (1976) 1 SCC 943
IV. Arbitrability of fraud	4. Mitra Guha Builders (Indi(a) Co v. ONGC (2020) 3 SC 222

Select the correct option

(a) I-1, II-2, III-3, IV-4 (b) I-4, II-3, III-2, IV-1

(c) I-2, II-1, III-3, IV-4 (d) I-4, II-2, III-3, IV-1

26. The following are Members in a company:

(a) The subscriber to the memorandum of the company who shall be deemed to have agreed to become member of the company, and on its registration, shall be entered as member in its register of members

(b) No other person who agrees in writing to become a member of the company and whose name is entered in the register of members of the company

(c) Every person holding shares of the company and whose name is entered as a beneficial owner in the records of a depository

(d) Both (a) and (c) will be members

27. Which Section of BNS 2023, provides Solitary Confinement as a punishment?
(a) Section 10 (b) Section 11
(c) Section 22 (d) Section 14

28. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court observe that an order suspending internet services indefinitely is impermissible under the existing law, and any order suspending internet must adhere to the principle of proportionality and must not extend beyond the necessary duration?
(a) Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India AIR 2020 SC 1308
(b) Subhash Desai v. Governor of Maharashtra 2023 SCC OnLine SC 607
(c) Nabam Rebia & Bamang Felix v. Dy. Speaker, Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (2016) 8 SCC 1
(d) Neeraj Chandra v. Union of India (2023) 5 SCC 1

29. For an agreement without consideration to be valid under S.25 (3) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 it is necessary that
(a) agreement in question must refer to a debt which the creditor might have enforced, but for the limitation
(b) there must be a distinct promise to pay
(c) the promise is in writing, signed by debtor or his agent
(d) All of the above are necessary

30. Arrest by police without a warrant is covered under which Section of BNSS, 2023?
(a) Section 35 (b) Section 36
(c) Section 37 (d) Section 34

31. In Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India (2023) 5 SCC 1, the Supreme Court:
(a) upheld the constitutional validity of the Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019 that empowered the State to enact special provisions for the advancement of economically weaker sections ("EWS") of society.
(b) declared the EWS reservation under The Constitution (Ninety-ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 unconstitutional.
(c) held that the EWS reservation exceeds the 50% cap on reservations and is therefore invalid.
(d) ruled that only socially and educationally backward classes are eligible for reservation, excluding EWS.

32. Paragraph 7 of the X Schedule to the Constitution of India was struck down in which of the following cases?
(a) Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu and Others 1992 SCR (1) 686
(b) Anjum Kadri v. U.O.I. 2024 INSC 831 (Nov. 2024)
(c) Keisham Meghachandra Singh v. Speaker, Manipur Legislative Assembly AIRonline 2020 SC 54
(d) State of U.P. v. M/s Lalta Prasad Vaish and Sons. 2024 INSC 813 (Oct. 2024)

33. The real test of determining distinction between lease and license was laid down by the Supreme Court in which of the following cases?
(a) Nirmal Chandra v. Vimal Chand
(b) Mangilal v. Sugan Chand
(c) Associated Hotel of India v. R.N. Kapoor
(d) None of the above.

34. In A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India AIR 1970 SC 150 the Supreme Court recognised the evolving nature of quasi-judicial powers, holding that certain powers previously deemed administrative could now be quasi-judicial. Which of the following best encapsulates the Court's approach to the application of natural justice in administrative proceedings?
(a) Natural justice is limited to formal quasi-judicial functions where a statute expressly mandates its application, excluding purely administrative decisions.
(b) The procedural requirements of natural justice are irrelevant to administrative functions unless personal rights are specifically affected by a statute.
(c) The distinction between administrative and quasi-judicial powers is no longer determinative, and natural justice principles must be applied whenever individual rights or interests are at stake, regardless of the classification of the power.
(d) Natural justice principles apply to all quasi-judicial decisions, but administrative decisions are exempt unless there is a statutory provision requiring it.

35. Who can be a Certifying Officer under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946?
I. Industrial Tribunal
II. Labour Commissioner
III. A Regional Labour Commissioner
Select the correct option:
(a) Both I and II (b) Only II
(c) Both II and III (d) All of the above

36. Which of the following statement best outlines the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-R(C) in international environmental law?

(a) recognises that while all countries are responsible for addressing environmental degradation, developed countries should take greater responsibility due to their historical contributions to global emissions and their greater capacity to act

(b) all countries must equally share the burden of combating environmental degradation regardless of their development status

(c) mandates only developed countries contribute to global environmental efforts based on their capabilities

(d) emphasises that each country should be allowed to define its own environmental targets without any obligations to collaborate internationally

37. The following is not true about novation of contracts:

(a) Acquiescence is a way of giving consent for the purposes of novation of a contract under S. 62 of the Contract Act.

(b) Acquiescence means tacit or passive acceptance. It is an implied and reluctant consent to an act.

(c) When acquiescence takes place, there is knowledge against a particular act. Based on this knowledge, a new contract comes into existence with renewed terms.

(d) For an acceptance to be legally valid, it is optional for parties to have the knowledge of the terms which they are accepting.

38. First Information related to the commission of a cognisable offence is recorded under which provision of BNSS, 2023?

(a) Section 173 (b) Section 154

(c) Section 155 (d) Section 156

39. Which of the following is not allowed as a deduction for computing profits and gains from business or profession under Section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1961?

(a) Personal expenses

(b) Capital expenditure

(c) Expenses on Corporate Social Responsibility

(d) All of the above

40. Key managerial personnel in relation to a company do not include the following:

(a) the Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager

(b) the Company Secretary

(c) the Whole-time Director

(d) the Chief Financial Officer

41. A fundamental principle of international humanitarian law is the principle of proportionality. Which of the following statement most appropriately describes the principle?

(a) prohibits attacks against military objectives which are expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated

(b) permits measures which are actually essential to accomplish a legitimate military purpose and are not otherwise prohibited by international humanitarian law

(c) requires forces to, at all times, distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives and accordingly direct operations only against military objectives

(d) prohibits use of means and methods of warfare which are of such nature so as to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering

42. Which of the following are the contents of a provisional specification, as provided under Section 10 of the Patent Act, 1970:

(a) Title, Description, Abstract

(b) Title, Description and Claims

(c) Title, Description and Drawings (if any)

(d) Title, Description, Drawing, Claims and Abstract

43. What designs are prohibited from being registered under the Designs Act, 2000?

(a) Designs which are not new and original

(b) Designs which contain scandalous or obscene matter

(c) Design which is significantly distinguishable from known designs or their combination

(d) Only (a) and (b)

44. Which of the following constitutes an offence of Rioting under BNS, 2023?

(a) Use of force or violence by two persons to prosecute a common object.

(b) Use of force or violence by five or more persons to prosecute a common object.

(c) An unlawful gathering of five or more persons.
(d) A single individual causing public disturbance.

45. A class action suit may be filed by prescribed number of members of a company before the Tribunal on behalf of the members or depositors for seeking any of the following orders except:
(a) to restrain the company from committing an act which is ultra vires the articles or memorandum of the company
(b) to restrain the company from committing breach of any provision of the company's memorandum or articles
(c) to declare a resolution following the memorandum or articles of the company as void if the resolution was passed by suppression of material facts or obtained by mis-statement to the members or depositors
(d) to restrain the company and its directors from acting on such resolution

46. Pick the incorrect statement:
(a) If an agreement is signed by a party without reading it, the agreement will not be void under S. 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
(b) The defence of nudum pactum ex quo non oritur actio would not be available to the plaintiff when he signs any agreement without reading it.
(c) The defence of nudum pactum ex quo non oritur actio would be available to the plaintiff when he signs any agreement without reading it.
(d) An agreement without consideration is void.

47. In relation to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 match the following and identify correct answer:

(A) Conditions for a Hindu Marriage	(i) Section 13
(B) Registration of Hindu Marriage	(ii) Section 10
(C) Judicial Separation	(iii) Section 5
(D) Divorce	(iv) Section 8

Select the correct option:
(a) ((A)-(iv), ((B)-(iii), ((C)-(i), ((D)-(ii)
(b) ((A)-(iii), ((B)-(iv), ((C)-(i), ((D)-(ii)
(c) ((A)-(iii), ((B)-(iv), ((C)-(ii), ((D)-(i)
(d) ((A)-(ii), ((B)-(iii), ((C)-(iv), ((D)-(i)

48. A company may issue fully paid bonus shares to its shareholders and use the following funds:
(a) its free reserves
(b) the securities premium account
(c) the capital redemption reserve account
(d) All of the above

49. Which of the following reasonable restrictions, is Article 25 of the Constitution of India subject to?
(a) Public order and morality
(b) Public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of Part III
(c) Public order, morality and decency
(d) Public order, security of the state and decency

50. Doctrine of 'Cypres' means the interference of Courts:
(a) To carry out the purpose of accumulation in certain event
(b) To supervise the event of accumulation
(c) To implement the rules against accumulation
(d) To see that the accumulated interest is properly expended

51. In which of the following cases was the basic structure doctrine applied without a constitutional amendment being challenged?
(a) Supreme Court Advocates-On-Record Association v. Union of India AIR 1994 SC 268
(b) SR Bommai v. Union of India (1994) 3 SCC 1
(c) Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu and Others 1992 SCR (1) 686
(d) Sankari Prasad Singh Deo v. Union of India AIR 1951 SC 458

52. Generally, time is not of the essence in contracts unless specified. Pick the correct option:
(a) If completion of the work, which is the subject matter of the contract, is of essence to the contract, then the parties would not voluntarily extend the time.
(b) The fact that the parties to the contract agreed to extend the time for the completion of the project indicates that the time was not of essence to the contract, as required under S. 55 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
(c) If the party to the contract has clearly and repeatedly stipulated the fact that time is of utmost importance and that the sale consideration needs to be paid on the specified date, it will be established that time is of essence to the contract under S. 55 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
(d) All of the above are correct.

53. A society that has codified its primitive law and cannot have any further modification or growth, will be a _____ society as per Henry Maine.
(a) Stable (b) Strong
(c) Static (d) Stereotypical

95. A transfer of property may be made without writing in every case in which writing is not expressly required by law. Which of the following would be such a case?

(a) Gift of immovable property
(b) Transfer of actionable claim
(c) Sale of immovable property of the value of less than ₹ 100
(d) Simple mortgage irrespective of the amount secured

96. What does the principle of non-regression mean in International environmental law?

(a) measures of environmental protection already achieved should not be reversed or diminished
(b) all environmental laws must be continuously revised to be more lenient
(c) acknowledges inherent flexibility whereby stringent environmental standards may be reversed to accommodate developmental concerns
(d) requires that states moderate their commitments to international environmental agreements over time

97. Which of the following statement best captures the key difference between a Lok Adalat and Permanent Lok Adalat?

(a) Permanent Lok Adalat mediates, while Lok Adalats conciliates
(b) Jurisdiction of Permanent Lok Adalat includes any civil matter, while Lok Adalats is limited to public utility services
(c) Permanent Lok Adalat has the power to adjudicate the matter if the dispute does not relate to any offence, while Lok Adalat has no powers of adjudication
(d) Award of a Permanent Lok Adalat cannot be appealed against, while decision of the Lok Adalat is subject to regular appeal process

98. "Associate company" in relation to another company means a company:

(a) In which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company.
(b) Where control of at least twenty per cent of total voting power, or control of or participation in business decisions is given under an agreement.
(c) Where a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.
(d) All of the above.

99. What is the condition prescribed under Section 6 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for an individual to be classified as a 'Resident' in India for tax purposes?

(a) The individual stays in India for 90 days or more during the relevant financial year.
(b) The individual stays in India for 182 days or more during the relevant financial year.
(c) The individual has stayed in India for at least 150 days in the past 4 years.
(d) The individual must own property in India.

100. Pick the correct statement:

(a) A pure monopoly may be either regulated such as power generation or unregulated having control over natural resources or technology driven firms
(b) Monopolistic competition is characterised by product differentiation, brand loyalty and there is no price competition
(c) In an oligopoly, there are few sellers in the market who are highly sensitive to each other's pricing and marketing strategies
(d) All of the above are correct

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(c)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(b)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(c)	(b)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(a)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(a)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(a)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(*)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(a)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(b)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(c)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(*)	(d)	(b)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**76**	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(d)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(d)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**86**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(b)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(c)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(d)

EXPLANATIONS

1. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- The Basel Ban Amendment to the Basel Convention, adopted in 1995 and entering into force on December 5, 2019, prohibits the export of hazardous wastes from developed countries—those listed in Annex VII of the Convention, which includes OECD members, the European Union, and Liechtenstein—to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. This includes all forms of hazardous waste, whether intended for final disposal or for recycling and recovery operations.

2. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- ***Anuj Garg v. Hotel Association of India AIR 2008 SC 663*****.** In this case, the Supreme Court of India addressed the unconstitutionality of Section 30 of the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, which prohibited the employment of women in places where liquor was consumed. The Court held that the state must ensure safety and create conditions that inspire confidence in women to pursue any profession of their choice without facing discrimination. It emphasized that the state should focus on eliminating the unequal consequences of sex differences and ensure that women can freely discharge their duties in accordance with professional requirements. This ruling reinforced the need to remove gender-based restrictions and promote equality in the workplace.

3. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., in his seminal 1897 essay *The Path of the Law*, introduced the "Bad Man" theory. He posited that to understand the law, one should consider it from the perspective of a "bad man"—someone who is solely concerned with the material consequences of their actions, such as avoiding punishment or financial loss. Holmes argued that this approach provides a clearer understanding of the law's practical application, as it focuses on what the law actually enforces, rather than on moral or ethical considerations. This perspective is central to Holmes's prediction theory of law, which defines law as the prediction of what courts will do in fact.

4. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- While the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is a crucial instrument in international law for the protection of refugees, it is not considered one of the core international human rights treaties. The core human rights treaties, as identified by the United Nations, include the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and others that address civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. These core treaties focus on the protection of fundamental human rights for all individuals, while the Refugee Convention specifically addresses the status and rights of refugees. Therefore, the Refugee Convention is not included in the list of core human rights treaties.

5. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- An Anton Piller order is a legal remedy that allows a party to search the premises of another and seize evidence without prior notice. It is commonly used in cases where there is a risk that evidence may be destroyed before a formal trial can take place. This type of order is typically used in intellectual property disputes, such as in trademark or patent infringement cases. Named after the case ***Anton Piller KG v. Manufacturing Processes Ltd.*** in 1975, it requires the applicant to demonstrate a strong prima facie case, potential damage, and that evidence is likely to be destroyed. The execution of this order is often supervised by an independent solicitor to ensure that legal procedures are followed.

6. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- In the landmark case **Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. International Airport Authority of India (1979)**, the Supreme Court of India addressed the issue of arbitrariness in the awarding of government contracts. The case involved the International Airport Authority of India (IAAI) accepting a tender from a party that did not meet the specified eligibility criteria, leading to a challenge on the grounds of discrimination and arbitrariness. The Court held that when the government or its instrumentalities set eligibility criteria for tenders, they must adhere to those criteria strictly. Any deviation without valid reasons would be considered arbitrary and violative of Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees equality before the law. This judgment established the principle that government actions, including the awarding of contracts, must be non-arbitrary and based on rational and relevant criteria.

7. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- India does not have a formally adopted National Competition Law Policy (NCLP). While the Competition Act, 2002 was enacted to promote and sustain competition in markets, protect consumer interests, and ensure freedom of trade carried on by other participants in markets in India, the NCLP itself remains unadopted. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had drafted the National Competition Policy in 2011, but it has not been implemented as yet. The policy aimed to achieve the highest sustainable levels of economic growth, entrepreneurship, and employment, and to promote economic democracy by restricting rent-seeking practices. However, it has not been formally adopted by the government.

8. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- In the case of **Supriyo v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court of India addressed the exclusion of couples from sexual and gender minority communities from marriage laws, challenging this exclusion as being violative of fundamental rights under Articles 14, 15, 19, and 21 of the Constitution. The petitioners sought legal recognition for same-sex marriages under various marriage laws, including the Special Marriage Act, Hindu Marriage Act, and Foreign Marriage Act. They argued that denying such recognition infringes upon their rights to equality, non-discrimination, personal autonomy, and dignity. The Union Government opposed the petition, asserting that non-recognition of same-sex marriages does not violate these fundamental rights. The case was referred to a five-judge bench for further consideration.

9. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- Under **Section 20 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023**, any act committed by a child under seven years of age is not considered an offence. This section establishes a conclusive presumption of criminal incapacity (doli incapax) for children below this age, recognizing that they lack the maturity to understand the nature and consequences of their actions.

10. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- In the case of **Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court addressed the lack of a law governing the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and other Election Commissioners. The Court held that the existing process, where the President appoints the CEC and other ECs on the advice of the Prime Minister, compromised the independence of the Election Commission. The Court directed the formation of a selection committee for appointments, which led to the enactment of the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023. This Act aimed to establish a new procedure for appointments, although it has been challenged for deviating from the Supreme Court's directions.

11. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Under **Section 19 of the Mediation Act, 2023**, a mediated settlement agreement must be in writing and signed by all the parties involved. It must also be authenticated by the mediator to confirm that it accurately reflects the terms agreed upon during the mediation process. This ensures that the agreement is legally binding and enforceable, just like a court decree. Therefore, option (c) correctly describes the requirements for the mediated settlement agreement under the Act.

12. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- Under **Section 2 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961,** maternity leave is available to female employees in both private and government sectors, but only if they work in establishments with 10 or more employees. Additionally, **Section 5(3) of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017** increased the maximum period of maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks, with up to 8 weeks allowed before the expected delivery date. Statement I is incomplete because it doesn't mention the requirement of 10 or more employees, and Statement III is incorrect because the Act also provides maternity leave for women adopting a child under three months. Therefore, II and IV are correct.

13. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- *Uti possidetis* refers to the doctrine where the possessor state retains territory after war or occupation unless a treaty decides otherwise. *Pacta sunt servanda* means treaties are binding and must be honoured in good faith. *Condominium* is a legal concept where two or more states jointly exercise sovereignty over a territory. *Rebus sic stantibus* allows withdrawal from a treaty if there's a fundamental change in circumstances since its formation. Hence the correct match is I-3, II-4, III-2, IV-1.

14. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, whether a stipulation is a condition or a warranty depends on how the contract is constructed, based on the intent and purpose of the agreement. A condition is essential to the main purpose of the contract, and its breach allows the contract to be repudiated. A warranty, on the other hand, is collateral to the main purpose, and its breach gives rise to a claim for damages but not to a right to reject the goods. Therefore, the classification of a stipulation as a condition or a warranty is determined by the construction of the contract, making statement (c) incorrect.

15. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- The Will Theory and Interest Theory are the theories related to the function of rights. The Will Theory focuses on protecting an individual's autonomy and personal choice, while the Interest Theory emphasizes safeguarding the fundamental interests of individuals, such as their well-being and security. On the other hand, the Bracket Theory and Purpose Theory are not directly related to the function of rights but deal with other aspects of legal and corporate theory. Therefore, the correct answer is (b) Only B and C.

16. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Under **Section 92 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882,** the right of subrogation is conferred upon a person only when the mortgaged property has been redeemed in full. This means that the individual seeking subrogation must have fully paid off the mortgage debt. The section explicitly states that "Nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer a right of subrogation on any person unless the mortgage in respect of which the right is claimed has been redeemed in full." Therefore, partial redemption does not entitle a person to claim subrogation rights.

17. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- In the **Cement Cartelization Case,** the Competition Commission of India (CCI) found that several cement manufacturers were involved in anti-competitive practices, including price-fixing and limiting cement production. These actions were considered restrictive trade practices under the Competition Act, 2002, not just unfair practices. The CCI imposed a penalty of 0.5 times the net profits of the companies for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, and the market was found to be oligopolistic, which facilitated collusion between companies. Therefore, the statement in option (b) is incorrect as the practices were deemed restrictive, not just unfair.

18. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Expositorial Jurisprudence is concerned with understanding "what the law is," focusing on the actual state of the law. It seeks to describe the law as it exists, without evaluating its morality or desirability. On the other hand, Censorial Jurisprudence deals with "what the law ought to be," critiquing and assessing the law based on moral, ethical, and utilitarian standards to suggest improvements or reforms. This distinction, popularized by Jeremy Bentham, emphasizes both understanding the current law and evaluating it for potential changes.

19. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Section 5 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 covers the scope of a resident's total income. It states that for a resident, total income includes all income received or accrued in India, as well as income earned outside India. This section is key to understanding how global income is taxed for individuals who qualify as "residents" under Section 6.

20. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- In the case of **Cellular Operators Association of India v. Union of India (2003) 3 SCC 186**, the Supreme Court held that the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) possesses unfettered jurisdiction to adjudicate disputes and to examine the legality of orders issued by the Central Government, as well as the opinions of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) or any other expert body. The Court emphasized that the Tribunal has the authority to review such matters comprehensively, ensuring that the decisions align with statutory provisions and do not violate legal norms. This principle underscores the Tribunal's role in maintaining accountability and transparency within the telecommunications sector.

21. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Under **Section 2(26) of the Code on Social Security, 2020,** "employee" includes persons employed on wages for various types of work, excluding members of the Armed Forces and apprentices. The definition extends to workers like platform workers, construction workers, and film industry workers, but does not include

international migrant workers. The Seventh Schedule lists aggregators such as ride-sharing services, food delivery, logistics, and e-marketplaces, among others, for the purpose of social security coverage.

22. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- Under the **Indian Contract Act, 1872,** specifically in **Sections 172-176,** the rights of the pawnor and pawnee are clearly defined. The pawnor retains ownership but loses possession of the pledged goods until the debt is repaid. The pawnee has the right to retain possession of the pledged goods until the debt is paid and can sell the goods if the debt is not repaid, after giving reasonable notice to the pawnor. The pawnee's right of disposition is limited to selling the goods to recover the debt. Therefore, all the statements provided in the options are correct.

23. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- Under the **Indian Copyright Act, 1957, Section 57** recognizes the moral rights of authors, which are referred to as Author's Special Rights. These rights include the right to attribution and the right to integrity, ensuring that the author's name is associated with their work and that the work is not distorted or altered in a way that harms the author's reputation. These moral rights are separate from the economic rights (which are covered under other sections) and protect the personal and reputational interests of the author.

24. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Under **Article 54 of the Constitution of India**, the President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories that possess legislative assemblies. Therefore, Punjab qualifies as a State under this Article, and Delhi and Puducherry, despite being Union Territories, are treated as States for this purpose due to their elected Legislative Assemblies. However, Chandigarh, being a Union Territory without a legislative assembly, is not treated as a State for the purpose of Article 54 and hence does not participate in the Presidential election process through its Assembly representation.

25. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- The *Mitra Guha Builders v. ONGC (2020)* judgment clarifies that when a contract excludes specific subjects—like imposition of liquidated damages—from arbitration, such issues are termed "excepted matters" and remain outside the scope of the arbitral tribunal. **The *Vulcan Insurance Co Ltd v. Maharaj Singh (1976)*** case addresses conditional arbitration clauses, where arbitration is contingent upon fulfilling procedural preconditions. Meanwhile, the 2023 ruling on the ***Interplay between Arbitration Agreements and the Stamp Act*** strengthens the principle of separability, confirming that an arbitration agreement stands independent of the underlying contract and that arbitrators can determine their jurisdiction—known as the Kompetenz-Kompetenz doctrine. Lastly, in ***Ayyasamy v. Paramasivam (2016)***, the Supreme Court held that allegations of fraud do not automatically exclude arbitration unless they involve serious public interest or criminal misconduct.

26. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- According to **Section 2(55) of the Companies Act, 2013,** a member of a company includes the subscriber to the memorandum of the company, who automatically becomes a member upon the company's registration. Additionally, any person holding shares of the company and whose name is entered as a beneficial owner in the records of a depository is also considered a member. Therefore, both the subscriber to the memorandum and the beneficial owner of shares are members of the company.

27. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- Under **Section 11 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023,** solitary confinement is prescribed as a punishment. This provision allows courts to impose solitary confinement as part of a sentence when an individual is convicted of an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment. The total duration of solitary confinement cannot exceed three months, with specific limits based on the length of the overall imprisonment term. For instance, if the term of imprisonment is up to six months, solitary confinement may not exceed one month; if the term exceeds six months but does not exceed one year, it may not exceed two months; and if the term exceeds one year, it may not exceed three months.

28. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- In the landmark case of **Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India (2020),** the Supreme Court addressed the legality of internet shutdowns imposed in Jammu and Kashmir following the abrogation of Article 370. The

Court held that an order suspending internet services indefinitely is impermissible under the existing law. It emphasized that any order suspending internet services must adhere to the principle of proportionality and must not extend beyond the necessary duration. This judgment underscored that such restrictions must be temporary, limited, lawful, necessary, and proportionate.

29. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- Under **Section 25(3) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872**, an agreement without consideration can be valid if it relates to a debt that the creditor could have enforced but for the limitation period. For the agreement to be valid, the following conditions must be met: there must be a distinct promise to pay the debt, the promise must be in writing, and it should be signed by the debtor or their agent. Therefore, all of the above conditions are necessary for the agreement to be enforceable under this section.

30. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Under **Section 35 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023,** the police are authorized to arrest individuals without a warrant in certain situations, such as when a cognizable offence is committed in their presence, when there is reasonable suspicion, or when the individual is proclaimed as an offender. The section also outlines specific conditions for such arrests, including the requirement of prior permission from a senior officer in certain cases, like when the offence is punishable with less than three years of imprisonment.

31. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- In Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India [(2023) 5 SCC 1], a 5-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which introduced Articles 15(6) and 16(6) to provide up to 10% reservation for EWS in admissions and public employment. The Court ruled that this amendment does not violate the basic structure of the Constitution, even though it excludes SCs/STs/OBCs from its ambit and allows reservation beyond the 50% ceiling set in Indra Sawhney.

32. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu and Others (1992), In this case, the Supreme Court struck down Paragraph 7 of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which dealt with the anti-defection law. Paragraph 7 had barred judicial review of the Speaker's decision on disqualification matters. The Court ruled that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution and cannot be excluded by legislative provisions. This decision emphasized the importance of judicial oversight over the Speaker's actions, ensuring that such powers remain subject to constitutional scrutiny.

33. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- In the landmark case of **Associated Hotel of India v. R.N. Kapoor (1959)**, the Supreme Court of India laid down the real test to distinguish between a lease and a license. The Court emphasized that the primary distinction lies in the transfer of interest in the property. A lease transfers an interest in the property, granting the lessee exclusive possession, whereas a license merely grants permission to use the property without transferring any interest. The Court further clarified that the intention of the parties, as discerned from the terms of the agreement and the surrounding circumstances, plays a crucial role in determining whether the arrangement constitutes a lease or a license. This decision has since been a guiding precedent in property law for distinguishing between leases and licenses.

34. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- In the landmark case of **A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India (1970),** the Supreme Court of India significantly expanded the application of natural justice principles beyond traditional judicial and quasi-judicial functions. The Court observed that the distinction between administrative and quasi-judicial powers is often thin and increasingly blurred. It emphasized that the principles of natural justice—such as the right to a fair hearing and the rule against bias—are essential to prevent miscarriages of justice and should be applied whenever decisions affect individual rights or interests, irrespective of whether the power exercised is classified as administrative or quasi-judicial.

35. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Under **Section 2(c) of the *Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946*,** a "Certifying Officer" means a Labour Commissioner or a Regional Labour Commissioner, and it also includes any other officer appointed by the appropriate government through an official notification. These officers are legally empowered to examine and certify Standing Orders

2020 PAPER

AILET – LL.M.

QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTION

1. **The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth amendment) Act, 2020, has extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies from:**
   (a) Fifty to Sixty years (b) Sixty to Seventy years
   (c) Seventy to Eighty years (d) Forty to Fifty years

2. **The total number of judges in the Supreme Court of India including the Chief Justice of India at present is:**
   (a) 29 (b) 30
   (c) 32 (d) 34

3. **The exchange of certain enclaves between India and Bangladesh along with the conferment of citizenship was carried out through the:**
   (a) Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015
   (b) Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth amendment) Act, 2020
   (c) Constitution (One Hundred and Second amendment) Act, 2018
   (d) Legislation enacted under article 4 of the Constitution.

4. **For the impeachment of the President, a Resolution can be moved only after giving**
   (a) 10 days' notice (b) 14 days' notice
   (c) 7 days' notice (d) 30 days' notice

5. **How many fundamental duties are there in Part IV A?**
   (a) 8 (b) 10
   (c) 11 (d) 12

6. **When can the joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament be convened?**
   (a) When a bill is rejected by the other House
   (b) When Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the bill
   (c) when more than 6 months have elapsed from the date of the reception of the bill by the other House without the bill being passed by it
   (d) All the above

7. **A bill pending in the Parliament shall not lapse**
   (a) when the Council of States is prorogued
   (b) when the House of the People is prorogued
   (c) when a bill pending in the Council of States which has not been passed by House of People
   (d) All the above

8. **A Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States, the Council of States:**
   (a) Cannot make any recommendations on the Money Bill
   (b) Can keep the Bill only during the duration of the session
   (c) Cannot delay for more than 14 days
   (d) cannot delay for more than 30 days

9. **Who will decide if any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?**
   (a) President (b) Vice President
   (c) Speaker (d) Finance Minister

10. **The minimum number of judges in the Supreme Court required for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 is**
    (a) 2 (b) 3
    (c) 5 (d) 7

11. **Who can be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court?**
    (a) Attorney General
    (b) Comptroller and Auditor General
    (c) Advocate General
    (d) Solicitor General

12. Under Article 200 of the Constitution, when a Bill is passed by the State Legislative Assembly and presented to the Governor, the Governor may
(a) Assent to the Bill
(b) Withhold the Assent
(c) Reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President
(d) (a) or (b) or (c)

13. Which provision of the Constitution of India authorises the Parliament to make a law to remove the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
(a) Article 262 (b) Article 263
(c) Article 144 (d) Article 147

14. The Interstate Council was established under:
(a) Parliamentary Law
(b) the Constitution
(c) Executive Order
(d) Sarkaria Commission recommendation

15. The Constitution of India came into force with effect from 26th January 1950 based on:
(a) Resolution of Constituent Assembly
(b) Article 394
(c) Order of Governor General
(d) Order of President of Constituent Assembly

16. If an amendment to the First Schedule to the Constitution is made to change the name of a State, then the procedure required is:
(a) Two thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament
(b) Two thirds majority in both Houses and ratification by not less than half of the states
(c) Simple majority of both the Houses of Parliament
(d) Simple majority in both Houses and ratification by not less than half of the states

17. For the first time in India, one of the Houses of Parliament passed a resolution for the removal of a judge. Who was the judge?
(a) Justice V. Ramaswamy
(b) Justice Soumitra Sen
(c) Justice Dinakaran
(d) None

18. President can promulgate an Ordinance under Article 123 if,
(a) Council of States is adjourned and House of the People is prorogued
(b) Council of States is prorogued and House of the People is adjourned
(c) Council of States is adjourned and House of the People is dissolved
(d) Both Council of States and House of the People are not in session

19. The presidential election can be challenged only in
(a) High Court of Delhi (b) Supreme Court
(c) Election Commission (d) Special Tribunal

20. The doctrine of eclipse was first used to interpret
(a) Article 13 (1) (b) Article 13 (2)
(c) Article 13 (3) (d) Article 13 (4)

21. The doctrine of Severability was extended to constitutional amendments as well by the Supreme Court in:
(a) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(b) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(c) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(d) Kihoto Hollohon v. Zachilhu

22. 'Proclamation of emergency' means a proclamation issued under:
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356
(c) Article 360 (d) All of them

23. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall not exceed of the total number of members in Legislative Assembly.
(a) One half (b) One fourth
(c) One third (d) No limits

24. The process of 'Proportional representation' by means of 'single transferable vote is not used in the election of:
(a) Vice President (b) Council of States
(c) Legislative Council (d) President

25. Paragraph 3 of the X Schedule was omitted by:
(a) The Constitution (Fifty Second Amendment) Act, 1985
(b) The Constitution (Fifty Eighth Amendment) Act, 1987
(c) The Constitution (Ninety First Amendment) Act, 2003
(d) The Constitution (Ninety Sixth Amendment) Act, 2011

26. The total number of judges in the Supreme Court including the Chief Justice of India was increased to 34 by:
(a) The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018
(b) The Constitution (One Hundred and Third Amendment) Act, 2019
(c) The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2020
(d) The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019

27. The power to prorogue the House of the People is exercised by:
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Speaker (d) Council of Ministers

28. A Member of Parliament disqualified under the Anti defection law, is also disqualified to be appointed as a Minister is provided for by:
(a) X Schedule
(b) Rules of the Houses
(c) Convention
(d) Constitution (Ninety First) Amendment Act, 2003

29. The Council of State enjoys co-equal power with the House of the People in
(a) Constitutional Amendment Bills
(b) Introduction of Money Bills
(c) Creation of All India Services
(d) All of them

30. The Session of the House of the People is adjourned by:
(a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Council of Ministers (d) Speaker

31. 'X' sells a minor, but a married girl to a brothel keeper. Has 'X' committed any offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?
(a) Trafficking of person.
(b) Procuration of a girl by kidnapping or abduction
(c) Selling minor for purposes of prostitution.
(d) Both Trafficking and Selling minor for purposes of prostitution.

32. Identify the offence committed in the following situation:
Y, a butcher selling beef was threatened in the open market by a group of people that if he bought or sold beef, he would be prosecuted and his living in the municipality would be jeopardized.
(a) Extortion (b) Assault
(c) Intentional insult (d) Criminal intimidation.

33. Identify the wrong statements relating to the offence of Waging War against the Government of India under the Indian Penal Code?
(I) The expression "waging war" means an act of war and does not include an act of defiance of Government of India in a like manner and by the like means as a foreign country would do.
(II) The number of perpetrators and the manner in which they are equipped or armed is material to determine the guilt.
(III) The key element in determining the guilt is quo animo of the perpetrators and there is no distinction between principal and accessory.
(IV) The object of the gathering must be to obtain by force or violence an object of public or private nature, thereby striking directly against the authority of the State.
(a) I, II and III (b) II and III
(c) III and IV (d) I, II and IV

34. W is bathing. T pours into the bathwater a solution which he knows is animal urine. Decide the liability of T.
(a) T is guilty of assault
(b) T is guilty of intentional insult
(c) T is guilty of corrupting water
(d) T is guilty of criminal force

35. The principle 'de minimus non curat lex' means
(a) Law would not take action in serious matters
(b) Law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm.
(c) Law would not take actions on small and trivial matters
(d) Law would take action only if it is proved that harm whether small or large has been sustained by a victim.

36. Which out of the following is not a source of Criminal Law?
(a) Legislation (b) Customs
(c) Local laws (d) Constitution of India

37. Which of the following offences is true of the offence of affray under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

(a) The act of affray must be committed by three persons or more done in a public place.
(b) The act of affray must necessarily include violence.
(c) The act of affray should result in the disturbance of peace and tranquillity of the locality.
(d) The act of affray should always be premeditated.

38. Causing the death of a child in the mother's womb amounts to the offence of
(a) Death caused by an act done with the intent to cause miscarriage
(b) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
(c) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt
(d) Attempt to murder.

39. Which of the following offences cannot be made against both moveable and immovable property under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?
(I) Extortion
(II) Theft
(III) Criminal Misappropriation
(IV) Dishonestly receiving stolen property
(a) I and II (b) I and IV
(c) II and III (d) III and IV

40. Which of the following is a principle in relation to the offence of criminal conspiracy under the Indian Penal Code, 1860?
(I) When two or more persons agree to commit a crime of conspiracy, then regardless of hatching of any plans for its commission, a crime has been committed by each one who joins in the agreement.
(II) All conspirators should agree to the common purpose for the commission of the crime at the same time
(III) The offence of criminal conspiracy is complete the moment when there is an agreement between the parties as to the purpose of the commission of an act and how it is to be accomplished
(IV) Criminal conspiracy is an act of mutual agency for the prosecution of a common plan and confers constructive liability on all the parties for any act done in pursuance of the agreement.
(a) I and II (b) I and IV
(c) II and III (d) III and IV

41. Which of the following is true on the current death penalty jurisprudence in India?
(a) The option to impose a sentence of imprisonment for life cannot be conscientiously exercised having regard to the nature and circumstances of the crime and all the relevant circumstances.
(b) The number of death ipso facto will be a relevant aggravating circumstance alone and the mental condition of the accused will be the relevant mitigating circumstance
(c) The discretion in the matter of choosing between the sentences of death and life imprisonment is to be exercised by the judge after balancing all the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the crime
(d) The circumstances and the manner of committing the crime should be such that it pricks the judicial conscience of the Court to the extent that the only and inevitable conclusion should be awarding death penalty.

42. Identify the offence committed in the following situation:
'Y', standing at the gate of a college openly addressed two girls who were strangers to him, in amorous words indicative of illicit sexual relations with them and asked them to come along with him.
(a) Intentional insult
(b) Criminal intimidation
(c) Obscene act
(d) Assault to outrage the modesty of a woman

43. The punishment for trafficking of a person is imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of the natural life of that person is applicable when the offender is
(a) Public official (b) Police officer
(c) Repeated offender (d) Habitual dealer

44. Identify the offence committed in the following situation:
While at a supermarket, 'Z' removed the label of a cheaper hairbrush and stuck it over the label on the hairbrush she intended to buy, thus hoping to pay less than the true price, She paid the lower price at the pay counter but was apprehended while on her way outside.
(a) Criminal Misappropriation of property
(b) Theft
(c) Cheating
(d) Mischief

45. Which of the following is not a guiding rule when the question of justification of an offence arises either due to a mistake of fact or mistake of law?

(a) When an act is in itself criminal and is more severely punishable if certain circumstances co-exist, ignorance of such circumstances is no answer to a charge for the aggravated offence.

(b) When an act is prima facie innocent and proper unless certain circumstances co-exist, ignorance of such circumstances is an answer to the charge

(c) When an act which is in itself wrong is, under certain circumstances, criminal, a person who does the wrong act can take up as a defence, ignorance of facts which turned the wrong into a crime

(d) When the character of the act is changed, the mind of the accused should be in absolute ignorance of the circumstances which altered such character of the act.

46. 'X', a landlord after repeatedly demanding and not getting the rent of his flat from tenant 'H', one day locked the flat in order not to allow 'H' to enter it, till he pays off the rent to 'X'. Which of the following offence has he committed?

(a) Wrongful confinement (b) Assault

(c) Criminal force (d) Wrongful restraint

47. 'Y' gives grave and sudden provocation to 'M'. 'M' on this provocation, fires a pistol at 'Y', intending to kill him but, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill 'S', who is near him but out of his sight. The act of 'M' results in the immediate death of 'S'. The liability of the act is on

(a) Manu is guilty of culpable homicide

(b) Manu and Yojana are guilty of murder

(c) Yojana is guilty of culpable homicide.

(d) Manu and Yojana are guilty of culpable homicide.

48. During a cricket match between 'ML' Sports Club and 'TK' Sports Club, a heated argument commenced between the captains of the two teams in the municipal park. It ensued into a fight between the two teams causing the bystanders to intervene. What offence has been committed?

(a) Affray

(c) Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace

(b) Public Nuisance

(d) Rioting

49. Identify the principle which is not applicable in the case of Mens rea under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

(a) Mens rea is not an essential ingredient in cases where the act is not criminal in any real sense but which in the interests of the public has been prohibited and imposed with a penalty.

(b) Mens rea is not an essential ingredient in acts amounting to public nuisance

(c) Mens rea is an essential ingredient in cases which although are criminal in form, are in reality, only a summary mode of enforcing a civil right

(d) Mens rea is an essential ingredient except in cases where the implementation of the object of the statute would otherwise be defeated.

50. Identify the offence committed in the following situation:

A verbal altercation cropped up between 'P' and 'Q' during which 'P' slapped 'Q' on the face.

As a result of the slap, 'Q' lost the balance of his body and fell hitting his head on the side of a wooden table stationed behind him. 'Q' was taken to the hospital immediately where he was kept under observation. Two days later, he left the hospital without the permission of the doctor treating him. A week after he left the hospital, he died due to septicemia (infection on the wounded area).

(a) Causing grievous hurt by act endangering human life

(b) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt

(c) Causing death by rash or negligent act

(d) Voluntarily causing hurt

51. Non-bailable warrants should be issued to bring in a person to the court when summons of bailable warrants would be likely to have the desired result. In which of the following cases is it not so?

(a) Police authorities are unable to find the person to serve with a summons

(b) Police authorities are unable to find the person to serve with a warrant

(c) It is reasonable to believe that the person will not voluntarily appear in court

(d) It is considered that the person could harm someone if not placed into custody immediately.

52. In which of the following cases can an appeal not be preferred before a Court of Session?

(a) An order made after an inquiry against a person requiring him to give security for keeping peace or for good behaviour

150. The Sustainable Development Goals are to be realised by

(a) 2025 (b) 2030
(c) 2035 (d) 2040

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(c)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(c)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(b)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(b)	(a)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(d)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(d)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(d)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(b)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(c)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(d)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(b)	(c)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(d)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(a)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(b)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**76**	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(b)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**86**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(a)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(b)	(a)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(c)	(b)
101	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**
(c)	(d)	(b)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(a)
111	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**	**116**	**117**	**118**	**119**	**120**
(a)	(a)	(c)	(a)	(c)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(c)	(a)
121	**122**	**123**	**124**	**125**	**126**	**127**	**128**	**129**	**130**
(b)	(a)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(a)
131	**132**	**133**	**134**	**135**	**136**	**137**	**138**	**139**	**140**
(d)	(d)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)
141	**142**	**143**	**144**	**145**	**146**	**147**	**148**	**149**	**150**
(a)	(d)	(c)	(d)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(d)	(c)	(b)

EXPLANATIONS

1. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Act, 2019, which came into effect in January 2020, amended Article 334 of the Constitution. Article 334 originally provided that the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies would cease after 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution (1950). This period has been extended from time to time through successive amendments. The 104th Amendment further extended this reservation from seventy years to eighty years (till 25 January 2030). At the same time, the provision of nomination of Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was discontinued. Thus, the correct option is (c) Seventy to Eighty years.

2. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- The strength of the Supreme Court of India is determined by Article 124(1) of the Constitution, which allows Parliament to fix the number of judges through legislation. Earlier, the sanctioned strength was 31 judges (30 judges plus the Chief Justice of India). However, with the enactment of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019, this number was increased to 34 judges (33 judges plus the Chief Justice of India) in order to address the rising pendency of cases. Thus, the total number of judges in the Supreme Court of India, including the Chief Justice of India, at present is 34.

3. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- The exchange of enclaves between India and Bangladesh along with the conferment of citizenship to the residents was carried out through the Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015. This amendment gave effect to the India–Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974, and its 2011 Protocol. It provided for the transfer of 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh to Bangladesh and 51 Bangladeshi enclaves in India to India, and also conferred citizenship rights on residents of these enclaves.

4. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- For the impeachment of the President of India, the procedure is laid down in **Article 61 of the Constitution**. A resolution to impeach the President can be moved in either House of Parliament, but it can only be introduced after giving a 14 days' notice in writing signed by at least one-fourth of the total members of that House.

5. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- The Fundamental Duties of citizens are incorporated in **Part IV-A of the Constitution under Article 51A**. They were first introduced by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, which added 10 Fundamental Duties. Later, the 86th Constitutional

Amendment Act, 2002 inserted one more duty, making it obligatory for parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to their children between the ages of 6 and 14 years. With this addition, the total number of Fundamental Duties stands at 11 at present. Hence, the correct answer is 11.

6. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- The provision for a joint sitting of Parliament is laid down in **Article 108 of the Constitution**. A joint sitting can be convened by the President when there is a deadlock between the two Houses over an ordinary bill. This situation arises in three specific cases: when a bill passed by one House is rejected by the other, when the two Houses have finally disagreed on the amendments to be made in the bill, or when more than six months have passed without the other House passing the bill. Therefore, a joint sitting can be called in all the above situations.

7. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- As per **Article 107 of the Constitution**, a bill does not lapse merely because either House of Parliament is prorogued. Similarly, if a bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha is dissolved, it does not lapse. Also, if a bill has been passed by one House but is still pending in the other, it will not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Only those bills that are pending in the Lok Sabha and not passed stand lapsed with its dissolution. Hence, in all the situations mentioned—Council of States prorogued, House of the People prorogued, or a bill pending in the Rajya Sabha without being passed by the Lok Sabha—the bill does not lapse. Therefore, the correct answer is all the above.

8. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- A Money Bill, as defined in **Article 110**, can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and after being passed there, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha. Under **Article 109**, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject or amend a Money Bill; it can only make recommendations, which the Lok Sabha may accept or ignore. Importantly, the Rajya Sabha cannot keep the Bill for more than 14 days. If it does not return the Bill within this period, it is deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form approved by the Lok Sabha. Hence, the Council of States cannot delay a Money Bill for more than 14 days.

9. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- As per **Article 110 (3) of the Constitution**, if any question arises as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the matter is decided by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Speaker has the exclusive authority to certify a Bill as a Money Bill, and their decision is final and binding.

10. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Under **Article 143 of the Indian Constitution**, the **President of India** can refer any question of law or fact of public importance to the Supreme Court for its opinion. However, as per **Article 145(3)**, the minimum number of judges required to hear such a reference is five. This provision ensures that a larger bench is constituted to address significant legal or constitutional questions, reflecting the importance of such matters. The decision of the Supreme Court, made by this bench, helps guide the government on constitutional issues. Therefore, the correct number of judges required for such a reference is five.

11. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- Under the Constitution of India, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is the only officer who can be removed from office in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. According to **Article 148 of the Constitution**, the CAG can be removed by the President only after a motion for impeachment is passed by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament. This ensures that the removal of the CAG, who plays a critical role in auditing the accounts of the Union and States, is a serious and accountable process, similar to that for a Supreme Court judge. Therefore, the correct answer is (b) Comptroller and Auditor General.

12. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- Under **Article 200 of the Indian Constitution**, when a Bill passed by the State Legislature is presented to the Governor, the Governor may either give assent to the Bill, withhold assent, or reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President. This provision ensures constitutional scrutiny and allows for central oversight in cases where the Bill may conflict with national laws or raise significant legal concerns.

13. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- The Constitution of India, under Article 262, authorizes Parliament to make laws that remove

the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in specific matters, particularly related to inter-state water disputes. Article 262 allows Parliament to pass legislation to establish tribunals for adjudicating disputes concerning the waters of inter-state rivers or river valleys, thus excluding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This provision empowers Parliament to regulate how water disputes between states are handled, without involving the Supreme Court. Therefore, the correct answer is Article 262, as it provides the legal framework for Parliament to limit or remove the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in these cases.

14. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- The Interstate Council was established under **Article 263 of the Constitution of India**. Article 263 provides that the President of India can establish the Council if it appears that the public interest would be served by such a body. The Council was created to promote cooperation and coordination between the Union and State governments on matters of mutual interest. While the establishment of the Council was suggested by the Sarkaria Commission in its report on Centre-State relations, it was formally constituted in 1990 through a Presidential Order. Thus, the Council was created under the Constitution, not through any parliamentary law, executive order, or the Sarkaria Commission's recommendation alone. Therefore, the correct answer is (b) the Constitution.

15. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950 based on the provisions laid out in **Article 394 of the Constitution**. Article 394 specifies that the Constitution would come into effect on this date, which was chosen to mark India's Republic Day, a symbolic transition from British colonial rule to a sovereign republic. Although the Constituent Assembly had adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949, it was under the provisions of Article 394 that the Constitution officially came into force on 26th January 1950. This date was significant, as it was also the day when India formally adopted a republican form of government, ending the British monarchy's influence. Hence, the commencement of the Constitution was based on Article 394.

16. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- The procedure for amending the First Schedule of the Constitution to change the name of a state is outlined under **Article 3**. When such an amendment is proposed, it requires the simple majority of both Houses of Parliament to pass the Bill. Unlike some other constitutional amendments, this process does not require a two-thirds majority or ratification by a majority of states. Once the Bill is passed by Parliament, it is presented to the President for assent. Therefore, the correct procedure is that a simple majority in both Houses of Parliament is required to change the name of a state. The correct answer is (c) Simple majority of both the Houses of Parliament.

17. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- The first time in India that one of the Houses of Parliament passed a resolution for the removal of a judge was in 2011, when the Rajya Sabha impeached Justice Soumitra Sen of the Calcutta High Court. This marked the first instance of a judge being removed through the impeachment process.

18. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- Under **Article 123 of the Indian Constitution,** the President is empowered to promulgate ordinances when both Houses of Parliament are not in session. This provision allows the President to take immediate legislative action in urgent situations, ensuring that the government can function effectively even during parliamentary recesses. An ordinance issued under this article has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament but must be laid before both Houses and ceases to operate after six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament, unless approved earlier.

19. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- Under **Article 71 of the Indian Constitution**, disputes related to the election of the President or Vice President can only be adjudicated by the Supreme Court of India. This provision grants the Supreme Court exclusive jurisdiction over such matters, making its decision final and binding. This ensures a uniform and authoritative resolution of any issues concerning the election of these high offices.

20. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- The Doctrine of Eclipse was first used to interpret **Article 13(1) of the Indian Constitution**. Article 13(1) states that any law that is inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution is void to the extent of such inconsistency. The Doctrine of Eclipse suggests that such pre-

Constitutional laws do not become entirely void but are rendered dormant or inoperative until the inconsistency is removed, for example, through a constitutional amendment. Once the inconsistency is addressed, the law can be revived. This doctrine only applies to pre-Constitutional laws and is not applicable to post-Constitutional laws, which are completely void if they violate Fundamental Rights.

21. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- The doctrine of severability, which allows unconstitutional parts of a law to be struck down while keeping the valid parts intact, was extended to constitutional amendments by the Supreme Court in **Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu (1993)**. In this case, the Court applied severability by invalidating only Paragraph 7 of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, which barred judicial review, while upholding the rest of the constitutional amendment. This judgment clarified that even constitutional amendments can be partially struck down if only some provisions are unconstitutional, rather than invalidating the whole amendment.

22. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- The 'Proclamation of Emergency' refers to a declaration made by the President of India under **Article 352 of the Constitution**. This provision allows the President to declare a National Emergency if there is a threat to the security of India or any part of it due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.

23. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- As per **Article 171(1) of the Constitution of India**, the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State.

24. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- The process of 'Proportional Representation' by means of 'Single Transferable Vote (STV)' is used in the election of the President and the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). However, it is not used in the election of the Vice President. In the case of the Vice President, a single non-transferable vote system is used, where Members of Parliament cast their votes, and the candidate with the highest number of votes is elected.

25. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Paragraph 3 of the Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which dealt with exemptions from disqualification on grounds of defection in the case of splits within political parties, was omitted by the Constitution (Ninety First Amendment) Act, 2003. This amendment aimed to strengthen the anti-defection law by removing the provision that allowed members to avoid disqualification if their party split, thereby promoting greater party discipline and stability in legislatures.

26. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- The total number of judges in the Supreme Court of India, including the Chief Justice of India, was increased to 34 by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 2019. This amendment raised the sanctioned strength from 30 to 33 judges, excluding the Chief Justice, thereby bringing the total to 34.

27. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Under **Article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution of India**, the President has the authority to prorogue either House of Parliament or both. Prorogation refers to the formal end of a session of Parliament, which is distinct from adjournment or dissolution. While the Speaker of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) have the power to adjourn sittings or sessions of their respective Houses, the power to prorogue the Houses is vested solely in the President.

28. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- The disqualification of a Member of Parliament under the Anti-Defection Law also leads to disqualification from being appointed as a Minister, as provided by the Constitution (Ninety First) Amendment Act, 2003. This amendment inserted Article 75(1B) and Article 164(1B) into the Constitution, stipulating that a member disqualified under the Tenth Schedule (which deals with defection) cannot hold a ministerial position.

29. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha) share co-equal power in the case of Constitutional Amendment Bills. According to **Article 368 of the Indian Constitution**, a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by a special majority in both Houses of Parliament. The Rajya

Sabha, or Council of States, has equal power with the Lok Sabha in this regard.

30. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- The Session of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) is adjourned by the Speaker. The Speaker has the authority to adjourn the House and can do so at the end of a sitting, or for a specified period. The Speaker's role is central in maintaining order during sessions and ensuring the proceedings are conducted smoothly. The President also plays a role in summoning and proroguing the Houses of Parliament, but the Speaker specifically handles adjournments within the House of the People.

31. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- Yes, 'X' has committed offences under both Sections 370 and 372 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Selling a minor girl—even if she is married—to a brothel keeper amounts to *trafficking of a person* under **Section 370 of the IPC**, as it involves transfer for the purpose of exploitation. Simultaneously, it constitutes the offence of *selling a minor for purposes of prostitution* under **Section 372**, which criminalizes the sale of any person under 18 for prostitution or illicit intercourse. The girl's marital status is immaterial; her minority is the determining factor. Hence, 'X' is liable under both provisions.

32. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- The act of threatening Y with prosecution and jeopardizing his residence in the municipality amounts to *criminal intimidation* under **Section 503 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860**. This section defines criminal intimidation as threatening another with injury to person, reputation, or property, with intent to cause alarm or compel them to act against their will. Here, the threat was intended to deter Y from buying or selling beef, thereby interfering with his lawful occupation through fear. Hence, the offence committed is criminal intimidation.

33. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- Statement (I) is incorrect because "waging war" under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code is not limited to acts of war by foreign countries but includes any act of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of India. Statement (II) is incorrect as the number of perpetrators or how they are armed is not relevant in determining guilt; even a single person can be convicted under Section 121. Statement (IV) is also incorrect because the objective of the gathering does not need to be about obtaining an object of public or private nature, but rather, the intent to overthrow or resist the government is what matters. Statement (III) is correct as it emphasizes that the key factor is the intent of the perpetrators, and there is no distinction between principal and accessory in this offense.

34. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- T is guilty of corrupting water under **Section 277 of the Indian Penal Code.** This section makes it an offense to knowingly or willfully corrupt or pollute the water of any public spring or reservoir or any water intended for domestic or other uses. By pouring a solution of animal urine into the bathwater, T is intentionally contaminating the water that W is using for bathing, which constitutes an offense of corrupting water.

35. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- The Latin maxim "de minimis non curat lex" translates to "the law does not concern itself with trifles." This principle suggests that the legal system generally ignores minor violations or insignificant matters that do not warrant judicial intervention. In the context of the **Indian Penal Code (IPC),** this maxim is reflected in **Section 95**, which states "Nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune, and without any criminal intention or knowledge, in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner, by lawful means and with proper care and caution."

36. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- In India, criminal law primarily comes from legislation (such as the Indian Penal Code), local laws (enacted by local authorities), and the Constitution of India. Customs, however, are not a direct source of criminal law unless they are codified into legislation. Therefore, customs do not serve as a recognized source of criminal law.

37. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Under **Section 159 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**, an affray is defined as "When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to commit an affray."

38. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Under **Section 316 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC),** causing the death of a "quick unborn child" by an act amounting to culpable homicide is a punishable offense. A "quick unborn child" refers to a fetus that has reached a stage of development where it can move in the womb, typically around the 20th week of gestation. Section 316 applies when an act, if it caused the death of the woman, would amount to culpable homicide, and that act results in the death of the quick unborn child. The punishment for this offense can extend to 10 years of imprisonment and a fine.

39. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Under the **Indian Penal Code, 1860**, theft (**Section 378**) and **criminal misappropriation** (**Section 403**) apply only to *moveable property*. Theft requires dishonest removal of moveable property from possession, and criminal misappropriation involves wrongful use or conversion of moveable property. These offences cannot be committed against immovable property like land or buildings. In contrast, extortion (**Section 383**) and dishonestly receiving stolen property (**Section 411**) can involve both moveable and immovable property, depending on the nature of the coercion or the property received. Hence, statements II and III are wrong in the context of applicability to both types of property.

40. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- Statement I is correct as the crime of conspiracy is committed when two or more persons agree to commit a crime, regardless of planning. Statement IV is correct because all conspirators are jointly liable for any act done in furtherance of the conspiracy. Statement II is incorrect because conspirators don't need to agree at the same time. Statement III is partially correct but not fully, as the conspiracy is complete with the agreement, not necessarily with detailed plans on execution.

41. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Under Indian law, particularly following the **Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab (1980) case**, the death penalty can only be imposed in the "rarest of rare" cases. The judge must balance aggravating factors (such as the severity of the crime) with mitigating factors (like the accused's mental state or personal circumstances) before deciding between the death penalty and life imprisonment. This ensures that the sentence is not imposed arbitrarily but is based on the specific facts and circumstances of each case. Therefore, option (c) correctly reflects the current jurisprudence regarding the death penalty in India.

42. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- In this scenario, 'Y' addressed two girls with amorous words and invited them to come along with him. Such conduct falls under **Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**, which criminalizes obscene acts in public places. According to this section, performing any obscene act or uttering obscene words in public to the annoyance of others is punishable. 'Y's actions of making inappropriate sexual remarks in a public setting, which could reasonably disturb others, constitute an obscene act under the IPC. Therefore, the correct offense is obscene act.

43. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- Under **Section 370(6) of the Indian Penal Code, 1860,** if the offender is a police officer, the punishment for trafficking of a person is rigorous imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life. This enhanced penalty reflects the gravity of abuse of authority by law enforcement in trafficking offences.

44. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Z's act of intentionally altering the price label to deceive the cashier into accepting less than the actual price constitutes *cheating* under **Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.** Cheating involves dishonestly or fraudulently inducing a person to deliver property or consent to something they wouldn't have otherwise. By misrepresenting the price, Z dishonestly induced the supermarket to part with the hairbrush at a lower value. This is a classic instance of cheating, not theft or misappropriation, as the property was handed over voluntarily—but under deception.

45. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- In Indian law, a mistake of fact can be used as a defense when an act is initially innocent but becomes criminal due to certain circumstances. However, this defense is not available when the act is inherently wrong and the mistake pertains to facts that do not alter the wrongful nature of the act. For example, ignorance of facts that aggravate an offense or change its character is not a valid defense if the act was already criminal. The other options are in line with established

principles: ignorance of certain facts can be a valid defense in cases where the act was initially innocent, or where the circumstances affecting the crime are not known to the accused. Therefore, option (c) is not a guiding rule.

46. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- By locking the flat and preventing tenant H from entering, X has obstructed H's lawful access to the premises. This amounts to *wrongful restraint* under **Section 339 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860**, which involves voluntarily preventing someone from proceeding in a direction in which they have a right to proceed. There is no physical force or confinement within a bounded space, so it does not qualify as criminal force or wrongful confinement. Hence, X is liable for wrongful restraint.

47. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Under **Exception 1 to Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860**, if a person causes death while acting under *grave and sudden provocation*, the offence is reduced from murder to *culpable homicide not amounting to murder*. In this case, M (Manu) intended to kill Y (Yojana) due to provocation, but accidentally caused the death of S, who was not intended or known to be likely harmed. The doctrine of *transferred malice* applies, but the provocation mitigates the offence. Y, having only provoked M, bears no criminal liability for S's death. Therefore, Manu alone is guilty of culpable homicide.

48. The Correct Answer is (a)

Explanation:- Under **Section 159 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860**, *affray* is committed when two or more persons fight in a public place, disturbing public peace. In this case, the fight between the teams in a municipal park—a public space—led to such disturbance that bystanders had to intervene. There was no prior unlawful assembly or common object, so it does not amount to *rioting* under Section 146. Nor is it *public nuisance* or *intentional insult*, as the core element here is the physical fight in public causing alarm. Hence, the offence committed is affray.

49. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Under Indian law, mens rea (guilty mind) is typically required as an essential element for criminal liability. However, there are exceptions to this principle, particularly in cases like public nuisance or regulatory offenses, where mens rea is not necessary. For instance, public nuisance, as defined in **Section 268 of the IPC**, is a strict liability offense, and a person can be convicted even without proving their guilty mind. Additionally, in cases that enforce civil rights through criminal law, such as regulatory offenses, mens rea may not be required. Therefore, option (c) is incorrect, as it incorrectly states that mens rea is always essential in cases of enforcing civil rights through criminal law.

50. The Correct Answer is (d)

Explanation:- P is liable for voluntarily causing hurt under **Section 321 IPC.** While P's slap initiated the chain of events, Q's voluntary decision to leave the hospital against medical advice breaks the causal link to his eventual death from septicemia. P intended only to cause the immediate hurt from the slap, which he accomplished, making this the appropriate charge given the intervening circumstances that led to the more serious consequences. The law recognizes that defendants should only be held responsible for the natural and foreseeable consequences of their actions, not for unforeseeable intervening acts by third parties (including the victim themselves) that break the causal chain.

51. The Correct Answer is (b)

Explanation:- Option (b) represents an incorrect understanding of the legal procedure. When police cannot find someone to serve a bailable warrant, the appropriate next step is proclamation under **Section 82 CrPC**, not immediate issuance of a non-bailable warrant. The Supreme Court guidelines specifically reference inability to serve "summons" as a valid ground, but do not extend this to inability to serve warrants. The correct answer is (b) as it describes a situation that does not justify issuing a non-bailable warrant according to established legal principles and Supreme Court guidance.

52. The Correct Answer is (c)

Explanation:- Option (c) represents the scenario where no appeal lies to the Court of Session because **Section 378 CrPC** restricts Sessions Court jurisdiction over acquittal appeals to cases involving cognizable and non-bailable offences only. An acquittal in a cognizable and bailable offence falls outside this jurisdiction, making it the correct answer to the question.