

# BY BEYONDCLAT/ AIR 100

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## CLAT PG 2027 ADVANCED MOCK PAPER 2

### Instructions:

1. Contains 120 questions across 24 passages (5 questions each).
2. All questions are passage-based MCQs.
3. Answer options are mixed (A/B/C/D) to prevent pattern bias.
4. Marking: +1 (Correct), -0.25 (Incorrect).

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### Passage 1: Constitutional Law (EWS and the Basic Structure)

*In Janhit Abhiyan v. Union of India (2022), the Supreme Court upheld the 103rd Constitutional Amendment, which provided 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). The majority held that economic criteria can be a sole basis for reservation and that the exclusion of SC/ST/OBCs from the EWS quota does not violate the Basic Structure Doctrine. The Court clarified that the 50% ceiling for reservations established in Indra Sawhney is not an "inflexible rule" and applies only to reservations under Articles 15(4), 15(5), and 16(4).<sup>8</sup>*

1. Which amendment to the Constitution of India was challenged in this case?  
(A) 101st Amendment  
(B) 102nd Amendment  
(C) 103rd Amendment  
(D) 105th Amendment
2. The majority in this judgment held that the 50% limit on reservations:  
(A) Is part of the Basic Structure and cannot be breached.  
(B) Applies only to vertical reservations for socially and educationally backward classes.  
(C) Is an absolute cap for all forms of affirmative action.  
(D) Should be reduced to 33% to balance merit.
3. According to the ruling, the exclusion of SCs, STs, and OBCs from EWS reservation is:  
(A) Unconstitutional as it violates the principle of non-discrimination.

- (B) Valid, as they already enjoy benefits under existing reservation categories.
  - (C) Valid only if the State provides a separate 10% for them under EWS.
  - (D) A violation of the equality code under Article 14.
4. Articles 15(6) and 16(6) were inserted to provide reservation for:
- (A) Transgender individuals.
  - (B) Economically weaker sections of citizens other than those mentioned in 15(4) and 15(5).
  - (C) Persons with disabilities in the private sector.
  - (D) Minority linguistic groups in professional colleges.
5. The "Basic Structure Doctrine" as a ground for challenging an amendment was first established in:
- (A) *Minerva Mills v. Union of India*
  - (B) *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*
  - (C) *Golaknath v. State of Punjab*
  - (D) *Waman Rao v. Union of India*

## Passage 2: Constitutional Law (Legislative Immunity and Bribery)

*The seven-judge bench in Sita Soren v. Union of India (2024) overruled the 1998 PV Narasimha Rao judgment. The Court held that legislators do not enjoy immunity under Article 105(2) or 194(2) from prosecution for bribery in connection with their votes or speeches in the House. The Court reasoned that the offense of bribery is complete the moment the bribe is accepted, and it has no "nexus" with the official performance of duties. This ruling reinforces the principle that parliamentary privilege cannot be used as a shield for corruption.*

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6. The Sita Soren judgment overruled which previous landmark decision?
- (A) P.V. Narasimha Rao v. State
  - (B) Raja Ram Pal v. Hon'ble Speaker
  - (C) Amarinder Singh v. Special Committee
  - (D) Jaya Bachchan v. Union of India
7. Under Article 105(2), a Member of Parliament is immune from:
- (A) Civil proceedings for any act done outside the House.
  - (B) Criminal proceedings for any speech made or vote given in Parliament.
  - (C) Arrest in all criminal cases during the session of the House.
  - (D) Prosecution for any crime committed within the precincts of Parliament.
8. According to the 2024 ruling, when is the offense of bribery "complete"?
- (A) Only when the legislator actually votes in favor of the bribe-giver.
  - (B) When the legislator makes a speech in the House as agreed.
  - (C) The moment the illegal gratification is accepted by the legislator.

- (D) When the bribe-giver receives the benefit from the vote.
9. The Court held that bribery is not "essential" to the functioning of a legislator because:
- (A) It subverts the foundation of parliamentary democracy.
  - (B) Legislators are already paid a salary by the State.
  - (C) Bribes are usually paid in cash, which is hard to track.
  - (D) Most legislators are already wealthy.
10. Which Article provides similar privileges and immunities to members of State Legislatures?
- (A) Article 105
  - (B) Article 194
  - (C) Article 212
  - (D) Article 122

### Passage 3: Constitutional Law (Delhi LG and the "Aid and Advice" Rule)

*The Supreme Court in GNCTD v. Office of Lieutenant Governor (2024) clarified the powers of the LG regarding the nomination of aldermen to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). The Court held that the LG has the independent power to nominate members under the DMC Act, 1957, and is not bound by the "aid and advice" of the Council of Ministers in this specific statutory matter. This distinction highlights that while Article 239AA limits the LG's executive powers, specific Central Acts can confer independent discretionary authority.*<sup>8</sup>

11. Under Article 239AA, the Delhi Legislative Assembly has the power to make laws on all subjects in the State List except:
- (A) Public Order, Police, and Land.
  - (B) Health and Education.
  - (C) Taxation and Local Government.
  - (D) Transport and Infrastructure.
12. In the context of "nomination of aldermen," the Court ruled that:
- (A) The LG must act only on the advice of the Delhi Government.
  - (B) The LG has "statutory discretion" conferred by a law made by Parliament.
  - (C) Aldermen must be elected by a popular vote.
  - (D) The President of India must make the final nomination.
13. The "Aid and Advice" of the Council of Ministers is generally binding on the Governor under:
- (A) Article 74
  - (B) Article 163
  - (C) Article 167
  - (D) Article 200
14. If there is a "difference of opinion" between the LG and the Ministers on a matter, the LG

shall:

- (A) Override the decision immediately.
  - (B) Refer it to the President for a decision and act according to the President's direction.
  - (C) Refer it to the High Court of Delhi.
  - (D) Resign from the post.
15. The "Special Status" of Delhi was introduced by which Constitutional Amendment?
- (A) 42nd Amendment
  - (B) 44th Amendment
  - (C) 69th Amendment
  - (D) 73rd Amendment

## Passage 4: Criminal Law (Sedition and Section 150 BNS)

*The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, has replaced the offense of "Sedition" (Section 124A IPC) with a new provision, Section 150 (now Section 152 in the final draft). This provision penalizes "Acts endangering sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India." It avoids the term "disaffection" against the government and instead focuses on armed rebellion, subversive activities, and encouraging feelings of separatist activities. The punishment has been enhanced to life imprisonment or imprisonment up to seven years.*<sup>9</sup>

16. What is the primary difference between Section 124A IPC and the new BNS provision regarding sovereignty?
- (A) The BNS makes the offense bailable.
  - (B) The BNS removes the vague term "disaffection" and focuses on acts against the nation's integrity.
  - (C) The BNS applies only to foreign nationals.
  - (D) The IPC provision was more severe in its punishment.
17. Under the BNS, "Acts endangering sovereignty" includes:
- (A) Criticism of a government policy in a newspaper.
  - (B) Organizing a peaceful protest against a new law.
  - (C) Exciting or attempting to excite armed rebellion or subversive activities.
  - (D) Voting against the ruling party in an election.
18. What is the maximum punishment for this offense under the BNS?
- (A) 3 years of imprisonment.
  - (B) 7 years of imprisonment.
  - (C) Life imprisonment.
  - (D) Death penalty.
19. The Supreme Court in which case put the operation of the IPC sedition law "in abeyance"?
- (A) Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar

- (B) S.G. Vombatkere v. Union of India
  - (C) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
  - (D) Vinod Dua v. Union of India
20. The offense under Section 152 BNS (formerly 150) is:
- (A) Non-cognizable and Bailable.
  - (B) Cognizable and Non-bailable.
  - (C) Non-cognizable and Non-bailable.
  - (D) Compoundable with the permission of the Court.

## Passage 5: Criminal Law (FIR and Preliminary Inquiry)

*The Supreme Court in 2025 clarified the necessity of a "Preliminary Inquiry" before registering an FIR under the Prevention of Corruption Act. Overruling technical objections, the Court held that while a preliminary inquiry is desirable in corruption cases to protect public servants from frivolous litigation, it is not mandatory if the police already possess a "detailed source report" revealing a cognizable offense. This balances the need for accountability with protection against malice.*<sup>11</sup>

21. Is a preliminary inquiry mandatory for registering an FIR in every corruption case?
- (A) Yes, it is a statutory requirement under the CrPC/BNSS.
  - (B) No, it is not mandatory if sufficient material is already available to show a cognizable offense.
  - (C) Yes, but only for Class-I officers.
  - (D) No, the police have absolute discretion to skip it in all cases.
22. The landmark judgment that first provided the categories for mandatory preliminary inquiry is:
- (A) Lalita Kumari v. State of UP
  - (B) Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar
  - (C) P. Sirajuddin v. State of Madras
  - (D) Vineet Narain v. Union of India
23. According to the passage, an FIR cannot be quashed solely on the ground that:
- (A) The police officer was biased.
  - (B) No preliminary inquiry was conducted before registration.
  - (C) The accused is a high-ranking official.
  - (D) The incident occurred 10 years ago.
24. Under Section 17A of the Prevention of Corruption Act, police require "prior approval" for:
- (A) Arresting any citizen for bribery.
  - (B) Conducting an inquiry or investigation into an offense relatable to a recommendation or decision by a public servant.
  - (C) Filing a charge sheet in the Special Court.

- (D) Using digital wiretaps.
25. The purpose of a "Source Report" in corruption cases is to:
- (A) Act as evidence during the trial.
  - (B) Provide a prima facie basis for initiating a formal investigation.
  - (C) Replace the need for a complainant.
  - (D) Notify the media about the investigation.

## Passage 6: Criminal Law (Electronic Evidence and Certification)

*Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), 2023, deals with the admissibility of secondary electronic evidence. It mandates the production of a certificate signed by a person in charge of the computer or device. The Supreme Court in Arjun Panditrao Khotkar (2020) confirmed that this certificate is a "condition precedent." However, if the original device is produced in Court, it is considered "Primary Evidence" under Section 57, and no certificate is required.*<sup>3</sup>

26. Which section of the BSA defines "Primary Evidence" to include electronic records produced simultaneously with their creation?
- (A) Section 61
  - (B) Section 63
  - (C) Section 57
  - (D) Section 65
27. A certificate is NOT required for electronic evidence if:
- (A) The evidence is a printed email.
  - (B) The "original" computer or server is produced directly before the Court.
  - (C) The evidence is provided by a government official.
  - (D) The defense counsel does not object.
28. The requirement for a certificate for secondary electronic evidence was first introduced in which Act?
- (A) Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Original)
  - (B) Information Technology Act, 2000
  - (C) Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023
  - (D) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
29. If a person "in control of the device" refuses to provide a certificate, the Court can:
- (A) Dismiss the evidence immediately.
  - (B) Issue a summons to the person to produce the device or the certificate.
  - (C) Accept oral testimony as a substitute.
  - (D) Order the arrest of the computer manufacturer.
30. In the BSA, "Digital Signature" is treated as:
- (A) Hearsay evidence.

- (B) A valid way to authenticate an electronic record.
- (C) Inadmissible unless confirmed by two witnesses.
- (D) Primary evidence in all circumstances.

## Passage 7: Jurisprudence (Roscoe Pound and Social Engineering)

*Roscoe Pound, a key figure in the Sociological School, viewed law as a tool for "Social Engineering." He argued that the task of law is to balance competing interests in society: individual, public, and social interests. Pound identified a list of "Jural Postulates" of a civilized society—assumptions that people should be able to make, such as the expectation that others will not commit intentional aggressions or that property acquired can be used for one's benefit.* <sup>13</sup>

- 31. Roscoe Pound's theory of "Social Engineering" primarily involves:
  - (A) Creating a perfect code of laws that never changes.
  - (B) Balancing competing interests to achieve maximum satisfaction of wants with minimum friction.
  - (C) Using technology to monitor the behavior of citizens.
  - (D) Abolishing the judiciary in favor of social workers.
- 32. Pound classified "Interests" into how many broad categories?
  - (A) Two (Private and Public)
  - (B) Three (Individual, Public, and Social)
  - (C) Four (Moral, Legal, Social, and Economic)
  - (D) Five (Individual, Family, State, Global, and Divine)
- 33. A "Jural Postulate" according to Pound is:
  - (A) A statutory rule passed by the legislature.
  - (B) An underlying assumption or expectation in a civilized society.
  - (C) A command of the sovereign backed by sanction.
  - (D) A religious commandment.
- 34. Which of the following is NOT one of Pound's jural postulates?
  - (A) Men must be able to assume that others will commit no intentional aggressions upon them.
  - (B) Men must be able to assume that they can control for beneficial purposes what they have discovered and appropriated for their own use.
  - (C) Men must be able to assume that the State will provide them with a guaranteed minimum income.
  - (D) Men must be able to assume that those who are engaged in some course of conduct will act with due care.
- 35. Eugen Ehrlich, another sociological jurist, focused on:
  - (A) The "Grundnorm."

- (B) The "Living Law" (the law that actually governs social life).
- (C) The "Rule of Recognition."
- (D) The "Command of the Sovereign."

## Passage 8: Jurisprudence (Kelsen and the Pure Theory)

*Hans Kelsen's "Pure Theory of Law" seeks to create a science of law free from ethics, sociology, or politics. He defines law as a system of "Norms"—'Ought' statements. For Kelsen, the validity of every norm depends on a higher norm, eventually tracing back to the "Grundnorm" (Basic Norm). The Grundnorm is not a legal rule but a "presupposition" that gives authority to the entire legal system. Kelsen's hierarchy explains why an official's action is "legal" rather than a mere exercise of power.* <sup>13</sup>

- 36. Kelsen's theory is described as "Pure" because:
  - (A) It deals only with the moral purity of the law.
  - (B) it excludes non-legal elements like morality, psychology, and history from the study of law.
  - (C) It was developed by a person of religious background.
  - (D) It only applies to pure democracies.
- 37. A "Norm" in Kelsenian terms is:
  - (A) A factual description of how people behave.
  - (B) An "Ought" statement directing a sanction under certain conditions.
  - (C) A suggestion for better social behavior.
  - (D) A universal moral truth.
- 38. The "Grundnorm" is:
  - (A) The first law passed by a new Parliament.
  - (B) The Constitution of a country (in its physical form).
  - (C) The ultimate presupposition from which the entire legal system derives its validity.
  - (D) The highest court of the land.
- 39. According to Kelsen, if a legal system is overthrown by a revolution and the new system is "efficacious" (effective), then:
  - (A) The old Grundnorm remains valid.
  - (B) A new Grundnorm is presupposed.
  - (C) The system is illegal forever.
  - (D) Only the international community can decide its validity.
- 40. Kelsen's "Static" and "Dynamic" aspects of law refer to:
  - (A) Law in books vs. law in action.
  - (B) The hierarchy of norms vs. the process of creating new norms.
  - (C) Civil law vs. Criminal law.
  - (D) National law vs. International law.

## Passage 9: Jurisprudence (American Realism)

*American Legal Realism, pioneered by Oliver Wendell Holmes and Karl Llewellyn, focuses on what courts "do" rather than what they "say." Holmes famously stated, "The prophecies of what the courts will do in fact, and nothing more pretentious, are what I mean by the law." Realists argue that judicial decisions are influenced by the judge's personal biases, social background, and "hunches" (The Fact-Skeptic and Rule-Skeptic approaches). They emphasize the study of the "Law in Action" over the "Law in Books."* <sup>13</sup>

41. Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. defined law as:
  - (A) A set of rules found in the Bible.
  - (B) Prophecies of what the courts will do in fact.
  - (C) The command of a sovereign.
  - (D) The voice of the people.
42. "Rule-Skeptics" like Karl Llewellyn believe that:
  - (A) Legal rules are the only factor in judicial decisions.
  - (B) Formal legal rules are often "paper rules" that do not predict the actual outcome of a case.
  - (C) All laws should be abolished.
  - (D) Judges should be replaced by computers.
43. "Fact-Skeptics" like Jerome Frank focus on:
  - (A) The difficulty of accurately determining the facts of a case due to witness errors or biases.
  - (B) The historical facts of how a law was passed.
  - (C) The economic facts of the parties involved.
  - (D) The biological facts of the judge.
44. The "Bad Man Test" proposed by Holmes suggests that:
  - (A) We should only hire bad men as lawyers.
  - (B) To understand law, we should look at it through the eyes of a person who cares only about the material consequences (sanctions).
  - (C) Bad men have more rights than good men.
  - (D) Criminals are the best legal theorists.
45. American Realism is often criticized for:
  - (A) Being too focused on the text of the Constitution.
  - (B) Neglecting the normative and stable aspects of the legal system.
  - (C) Over-emphasizing religious values.
  - (D) Being too similar to Natural Law.

## Passage 10: Corporate Law (SEBI and ESG Disclosures)

SEBI has introduced the "BRSR Core" (Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting) framework to enhance ESG compliance. By 2025-26, the top 250 listed companies are required to provide reasonable assurance for their BRSR Core disclosures. This includes disclosures regarding greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and fair treatment of employees in the value chain. SEBI's move aims to prevent "Greenwashing"—where companies make false or misleading claims about their environmental impact.<sup>15</sup>

46. What does "ESG" stand for in corporate regulation?
- (A) Economic, Social, and Governance
  - (B) Environmental, Social, and Governance
  - (C) Environmental, Statutory, and Global
  - (D) Ecological, Sustainable, and Governmental
47. The "BRSR Core" framework is primarily designed to:
- (A) Reduce the tax burden on large companies.
  - (B) Provide a set of "Key Performance Indicators" (KPIs) that require third-party assurance.
  - (C) Allow companies to self-certify their pollution levels.
  - (D) Mandate that every company must have a forest.
48. "Greenwashing" refers to:
- (A) Cleaning a company's offices with eco-friendly products.
  - (B) Making deceptive claims about the environmental benefits of a product or policy.
  - (C) Investing only in renewable energy.
  - (D) Painting a factory green to blend with the landscape.
49. Under SEBI (LODR) Regulations, listed entities must report "Material Events" within:
- (A) 7 days.
  - (B) 48 hours.
  - (C) 24 hours (or as specified for specific events).
  - (D) 30 days.
50. The "Value Chain" disclosure under BRSR Core applies to:
- (A) Only the internal departments of the company.
  - (B) Key suppliers and customers who account for a significant portion of the company's business.
  - (C) Every citizen who buys a single share.
  - (D) Foreign subsidiaries only.

## Passage 11: Corporate Law (IBC and NCLT Jurisdiction)

The Supreme Court in 2025 clarified the limits of the NCLT's jurisdiction under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). In a dispute involving trademark ownership, the Court held that the NCLT cannot decide complex questions of "title" to intellectual property if they are not

directly related to the insolvency proceedings. The Court emphasized that while Section 60(5) gives the NCLT wide powers, it does not transform the Tribunal into a general civil court for all commercial disputes. <sup>11</sup>

51. Section 60(5) of the IBC allows the NCLT to entertain:
- (A) Any application or proceeding by or against the corporate debtor.
  - (B) Only criminal complaints against directors.
  - (C) Disputes related to the personal inheritance of shareholders.
  - (D) Petitions to change the name of the company.
52. According to the Supreme Court, can the NCLT decide a trademark ownership dispute?
- (A) Yes, because everything related to the debtor's assets is under NCLT.
  - (B) No, if the dispute is a complex question of title unrelated to the insolvency process.
  - (C) Yes, but only if the value of the trademark is more than 100 crores.
  - (D) No, trademarks are excluded from the definition of "assets" under IBC.
53. The primary objective of the IBC is:
- (A) To liquidate every company that fails to pay a debt.
  - (B) To maximize the value of assets and ensure the "revival" of the corporate debtor.
  - (C) To imprison defaulting promoters.
  - (D) To provide jobs to insolvency professionals.
54. The "Moratorium" under Section 14 of the IBC prohibits:
- (A) The company from paying its employees.
  - (B) The institution of suits or continuation of pending proceedings against the corporate debtor.
  - (C) The directors from traveling abroad.
  - (D) The shareholders from selling their shares on the stock exchange.
55. A "Resolution Plan" must be approved by the Committee of Creditors (CoC) by a vote of:
- (A) 51%
  - (B) 66%
  - (C) 75%
  - (D) 90%

## Passage 12: Corporate Law (Minority Shareholders and Derivative Action)

*The rule in Foss v. Harbottle (1843) establishes that in the event of a wrong done to a company, the company itself is the proper plaintiff. However, Indian courts recognize "Derivative Action" as an exception. A minority shareholder can sue on behalf of the company if the wrongdoers are in "control" of the company and are using their power to commit a "fraud on the minority." This ensures that directors cannot use the corporate veil to shield themselves from accountability for misappropriation. <sup>19</sup>*

56. The "Proper Plaintiff" rule implies that:
- (A) Every shareholder can sue for any wrong.
  - (B) The company, being a separate legal entity, must sue for wrongs done to it.
  - (C) Only the government can sue a company.
  - (D) The Chairman has the sole right to initiate litigation.
57. A "Derivative Action" is filed by:
- (A) A creditor seeking repayment.
  - (B) A shareholder suing in the name and for the benefit of the company.
  - (C) A director suing another director.
  - (D) The Registrar of Companies.
58. Which of the following is a recognized exception to the rule in Foss v. Harbottle?
- (A) Ultra vires acts.
  - (B) Fraud on the minority.
  - (C) Acts requiring a special resolution passed by a simple majority.
  - (D) Both (A) and (B).
59. To maintain a derivative action, the plaintiff must show that:
- (A) They own at least 50% of the shares.
  - (B) The wrongdoers are in control and the company is being prevented from suing.
  - (C) The company has no bank balance.
  - (D) They have been a shareholder for 20 years.
60. Under the Companies Act, 2013, "Class Action" suits are provided under:
- (A) Section 241
  - (B) Section 245
  - (C) Section 447
  - (D) Section 135

## Passage 13: Law of Contracts (Section 28 and Ouster Clauses)

*Agreements that "absolutely" restrict a party from enforcing their rights through legal proceedings are void under Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act. However, in Rakesh Kumar Verma v. HDFC Bank Ltd (2025), the Court upheld "Exclusive Jurisdiction Clauses." If two courts have jurisdiction, parties can agree to choose one. The Court clarified that this is not a restraint of legal proceedings but a "choice of forum." A clause choosing a court that has NO inherent jurisdiction, however, remains void. <sup>6</sup>*

61. An agreement to "never sue" in case of a breach is:
- (A) Valid as it promotes peace.
  - (B) Void under Section 28 of the Contract Act.
  - (C) Valid if signed before a Magistrate.
  - (D) Voidable at the option of the stronger party.

62. An "Exclusive Jurisdiction Clause" is valid when:
- (A) It chooses a court in a different country with no connection to the contract.
  - (B) It chooses one of the courts that already has concurrent jurisdiction under the law.
  - (C) It excludes the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
  - (D) It is written in a language the defendant does not understand.
63. If a contract for a project in Delhi is signed in Mumbai between two Delhi-based parties, which courts have jurisdiction?
- (A) Only Delhi.
  - (B) Only Mumbai.
  - (C) Both Delhi and Mumbai (Concurrent).
  - (D) Only the High Court of the State.
64. Can parties confer jurisdiction on a court that has no territorial or pecuniary jurisdiction?
- (A) Yes, party autonomy is absolute.
  - (B) No, jurisdiction cannot be created by consent.
  - (C) Yes, if they pay a special fee to the court.
  - (D) No, unless it is a "Small Causes" court.
65. Section 28 also provides an exception for:
- (A) Agreements to refer disputes to Arbitration.
  - (B) Agreements to settle disputes through physical combat.
  - (C) Agreements between husband and wife.
  - (D) Contracts with the President of India.

## Passage 14: Law of Contracts (Frustration and Force Majeure)

*The "Doctrine of Frustration" under Section 56 of the Contract Act applies when an act becomes impossible or unlawful due to an untoward event which the promisor could not prevent. While "Force Majeure" is a contractual term that regulates the consequences of such events, Section 56 is a statutory rule that automatically terminates the contract. A mere increase in the cost of performance or a "commercial hardship" does not amount to frustration.*<sup>21</sup>

66. Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act deals with:
- (A) Anticipatory breach.
  - (B) Agreement to do an impossible act or an act becoming impossible.
  - (C) Misrepresentation by a party.
  - (D) Remoteness of damages.
67. When a contract is frustrated, it becomes:
- (A) Voidable.
  - (B) Illegal.
  - (C) Void.

- (D) Enforceable with modifications.
68. Which of the following would likely amount to frustration?
- (A) A sudden increase in the price of raw materials.
  - (B) A strike by the company's workers.
  - (C) The destruction of the specific subject matter of the contract (e.g., a music hall burning down).
  - (D) The promisor becoming less profitable.
69. In *Satyabrata Ghose v. Mugneeram Bangur*, the Supreme Court held that "impossible" in Section 56 means:
- (A) Physically impossible only.
  - (B) Impracticable from the point of view of the object and purpose of the parties.
  - (C) Impossible for a "reasonable man" to perform.
  - (D) Anything the judge deems impossible.
70. If a party has received a benefit under a frustrated contract, they must:
- (A) Keep it as a gift.
  - (B) Restore it or make compensation to the other party (Section 64/65).
  - (C) Hand it over to the State treasury.
  - (D) Sue the other party for more benefits.

## Passage 15: Law of Torts (Strict and Absolute Liability)

*The principle of "Strict Liability" from Rylands v. Fletcher allows for certain defenses like "Act of God" or "Plaintiff's own fault." However, in the Oleum Gas Leak case (M.C. Mehta v. Union of India), the Supreme Court of India established the rule of "Absolute Liability." An enterprise engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity is "absolutely" liable for any harm caused, and no defenses are available. The compensation awarded in such cases must be "correlated to the magnitude and capacity" of the enterprise. <sup>4</sup>*

71. The rule of "Strict Liability" was established in which English case?
- (A) Donoghue v. Stevenson
  - (B) Rylands v. Fletcher
  - (C) Ashby v. White
  - (D) Wagon Mound No. 1
72. Which of the following is a defense available under "Strict Liability" but NOT under "Absolute Liability"?
- (A) Act of God (Vis Major)
  - (B) Statutory Authority
  - (C) Consent of the Plaintiff
  - (D) All of the above.
73. The "Absolute Liability" rule applies to:
- (A) A small grocery store.

- (B) An enterprise engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous activity.
  - (C) A person keeping a domestic dog.
  - (D) A teacher in a classroom.
74. According to M.C. Mehta, the measure of compensation in absolute liability should be:
- (A) Equal for every victim regardless of the company's size.
  - (B) Nominal (token) amount.
  - (C) Correlated to the magnitude and capacity of the enterprise to act as a deterrent.
  - (D) Determined by the local Panchayat.
75. The "Non-Natural Use" of land is a requirement for:
- (A) Negligence.
  - (B) Strict Liability.
  - (C) Defamation.
  - (D) Vicarious Liability.

## Passage 16: Law of Torts (Digital Defamation and IT Act)

*Defamation in the digital age involves the balancing of Article 19(1)(a) with the right to reputation under Article 21. While Section 499 of the IPC (now BNS) criminalizes defamation, civil remedies are also available. Under the IT Act, "Intermediaries" (like social media platforms) are generally not liable for third-party content provided they follow "due diligence" and remove content upon receiving "actual knowledge" of a court order (Shreya Singhal v. Union of India).<sup>4</sup>*

76. "Defamation" is a violation of which fundamental right?
- (A) Right to Equality.
  - (B) Right to Reputation (as part of Article 21).
  - (C) Right to Property.
  - (D) Right against Exploitation.
77. An "Intermediary" under the IT Act includes:
- (A) A person who writes a defamatory blog.
  - (B) A platform like WhatsApp, Facebook, or an ISP.
  - (C) A newspaper editor.
  - (D) A person who sends a private email.
78. Under the "Safe Harbor" protection (Section 79 IT Act), an intermediary is immune if:
- (A) It does not initiate the transmission or select the receiver.
  - (B) It observes due diligence.
  - (C) It removes content upon "actual knowledge" of a court order.
  - (D) All of the above.
79. In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court struck down which section of the IT Act?

- (A) Section 66A (Punishment for sending offensive messages).
  - (B) Section 69A (Blocking of websites).
  - (C) Section 79 (Intermediary liability).
  - (D) Section 43 (Data protection).
80. The "Two-Step Test" for defamation involves:
- (A) Truth and Public Interest.
  - (B) Publication and Derogatory Nature.
  - (C) Intention and Damage.
  - (D) Malice and Negligence.

## Passage 17: Intellectual Property Law (AI and the "Human-in-the-Loop")

*The authorship of works generated by Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a burgeoning legal issue. Under the Copyright Act, 1957, an author must be a "person." Recent trends suggest that AI-generated works without significant human intervention may not be eligible for copyright. However, if a human uses AI as a "tool" and provides substantial creative direction, the human is the author. This "Human-in-the-loop" model ensures that copyright remains an incentive for human creativity.* <sup>25</sup>

81. Who is the "author" of a literary work under Section 2(d)?
- (A) The person who publishes it.
  - (B) The creator of the work.
  - (C) The person who bought the manuscript.
  - (D) The government.
82. In the context of AI, "Human-in-the-loop" means:
- (A) AI is given human-like rights.
  - (B) A human must approve every line of code.
  - (C) There is a significant creative contribution from a natural person in the generation of the work.
  - (D) AI is used only for data entry.
83. Copyright protection in India for a literary work lasts for:
- (A) 20 years.
  - (B) 60 years from the death of the author.
  - (C) Permanently.
  - (D) 10 years from publication.
84. Can a "sound recording" have an author?
- (A) No, only literary works have authors.
  - (B) Yes, the producer is the author under Section 2(d).
  - (C) Only if there are lyrics.
  - (D) Only if it is recorded in a government studio.

85. "Idea-Expression Dichotomy" means:
- (A) Ideas are protected, but expression is not.
  - (B) Only the specific expression of an idea is protected by copyright, not the idea itself.
  - (C) Ideas and expressions are the same.
  - (D) Expressions are only protected if they are innovative.

## Passage 18: Family Law (Daughters' Rights in Coparcenary)

*The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, brought a revolutionary change by making daughters "coparceners" by birth, equal to sons. In Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma (2020), the Supreme Court held that this right is "absolute" and does not depend on whether the father was alive on the date of the amendment (September 9, 2005). The Court clarified that the right is conferred by "birth" and not by "succession," thereby giving the amendment retrospective effect in its application.* <sup>26</sup>

86. Before 2005, a daughter in a Mitakshara coparcenary:
- (A) Was a coparcener from birth.
  - (B) Had no right to the ancestral property.
  - (C) Was not a coparcener but had a right to a share upon partition as an heir.
  - (D) Could only inherit if she was unmarried.
87. According to *Vineeta Sharma*, the daughter's right as a coparcener is:
- (A) Contingent on the father being alive in 2005.
  - (B) Discretionary for the Karta.
  - (C) Conferred by birth and persists regardless of the father's date of death.
  - (D) Limited to property acquired after 2005.
88. A "Coparcener" has the right to:
- (A) Demand partition of the ancestral property.
  - (B) Manage the family business alone.
  - (C) Sell the property without anyone's consent.
  - (D) Exclude other family members from the house.
89. Which section of the Hindu Succession Act deals with the devolution of interest in coparcenary property?
- (A) Section 4
  - (B) Section 6
  - (C) Section 8
  - (D) Section 14
90. The "Mitakshara" and "Dayabhaga" are:
- (A) Two different types of Hindu marriages.
  - (B) Two major schools of Hindu Law.
  - (C) Names of ancient law-givers.

(D) Chapters in the Bhagavad Gita.

## Passage 19: Family Law (Atypical Families and Adoption)

*The Supreme Court in Supriyo v. Union of India (2023) and Deepika Singh v. CAT (2022) has expanded the understanding of "Family." While the Court declined to recognize a fundamental right to marry for LGBTQ+ individuals (leaving it to Parliament), it recognized the "Right to Relationship" and "Dignity." The Court held that "atypical" structures—like single parents, blended families, or queer couples—must be treated with equal respect. However, adoption rights for unmarried queer couples remain restricted under current CARA guidelines.*<sup>8</sup>

91. In *Supriyo v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court held that:
- (A) Same-sex marriage is a fundamental right under Article 21.
  - (B) The right to marry is a statutory right, and the Court cannot direct Parliament to frame a new law.
  - (C) Queers have no right to form any relationship.
  - (D) Personal laws are subject to fundamental rights.
92. "Atypical Families" include:
- (A) Only married heterosexual couples with biological children.
  - (B) Blended families, domestic partnerships, and single-parent households.
  - (C) Only joint families with three generations.
  - (D) Families living in foreign countries.
93. The CARA (Central Adoption Resource Authority) guidelines currently allow:
- (A) Unmarried queer couples to adopt children jointly.
  - (B) Single individuals to adopt children.
  - (C) Only foreign nationals to adopt Indian children.
  - (D) No one over the age of 40 to adopt.
94. The principle of "Parens Patriae" refers to:
- (A) The power of the father over the family.
  - (B) The duty of the State to act as a guardian for those who cannot care for themselves (like children).
  - (C) The right of parents to punish their children.
  - (D) The inheritance of the mother's property.
95. In matters of child custody, the "Paramount Consideration" is:
- (A) The income of the father.
  - (B) The wishes of the child's grandparents.
  - (C) The welfare and best interests of the child.
  - (D) The religious traditions of the family.

## Passage 20: Cyber Law (DPDP Act and Data Fiduciary Obligations)

*The Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, introduces the concept of "Data Fiduciaries" and "Data Principals." A Fiduciary must process data only for a "lawful purpose" for which the Principal has given "Consent." For children, consent must be obtained from parents. The Act also introduces "Consent Managers"—entities that enable individuals to manage their consent through a single platform. Non-compliance can lead to penalties up to 250 crores. <sup>27</sup>*

96. A "Data Principal" is:
- (A) The company that collects the data.
  - (B) The individual to whom the personal data relates.
  - (C) The government official in charge of cyber security.
  - (D) The hacker who steals data.
97. Consent under the DPDP Act must be:
- (A) Implicit and broad.
  - (B) Free, specific, informed, unconditional, and unambiguous.
  - (C) Given only in writing on a stamp paper.
  - (D) Permanent and irrevocable.
98. A "Consent Manager" is an entity that:
- (A) Decides which data to collect from citizens.
  - (B) Provides a platform for Data Principals to give, manage, and withdraw consent.
  - (C) Sells consent data to marketing firms.
  - (D) Investigates data breaches.
99. For a "Significant Data Fiduciary" (SDF), the Act requires:
- (A) Appointment of a Data Protection Officer.
  - (B) Independent Data Audits.
  - (C) Data Protection Impact Assessments.
  - (D) All of the above.
100. Personal data can be processed without consent for:
- (A) Commercial advertisements.
  - (B) "Legitimate Uses" such as responding to medical emergencies or disasters.
  - (C) Internal training of AI models for private gain.
  - (D) Tracking the political views of employees.

## Passage 21: Public International Law (ICJ Jurisdiction and Treaties)

*The International Court of Justice (ICJ) exercises jurisdiction based on the "Consent" of*

States. This can be through a special agreement (*compromis*), a treaty clause, or a declaration under the "Optional Clause" (Article 36(2)). In interpreting treaties, the ICJ follows the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), focusing on the "ordinary meaning" of words. States must perform treaties in "Good Faith" (*Pacta Sunt Servanda*).<sup>29</sup>

101. The "Optional Clause" in the ICJ Statute relates to:

- (A) The option to hire private lawyers.
- (B) Compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in legal disputes between States that have accepted the same obligation.
- (C) The power of the Court to ignore a treaty.
- (D) The right of a State to withdraw from the UN.

102. "Pacta Sunt Servanda" means:

- (A) Agreements are not binding if circumstances change.
- (B) Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith.
- (C) International law is superior to domestic law in all cases.
- (D) Only powerful States must follow treaties.

103. A "Reservation" to a treaty is:

- (A) A seat kept for a State in the UN.
- (B) A unilateral statement by a State to exclude or modify the legal effect of certain provisions of the treaty.
- (C) A secret agreement between two States.
- (D) A payment made to join an international organization.

104. "Jus Cogens" refers to:

- (A) Normal rules of international trade.
- (B) Peremptory norms of general international law from which no derogation is permitted (e.g., prohibition of genocide).
- (C) The law of the sea.
- (D) Decisions made by the UN Security Council.

105. Can an individual bring a case directly against a State in the ICJ?

- (A) Yes, if their human rights are violated.
- (B) No, only States may be parties in cases before the ICJ.
- (C) Only if the individual is a billionaire.
- (D) Yes, but only with the permission of their own government.

## Passage 22: Environmental Law (EIA and Public Trust)

*The Public Trust Doctrine, derived from Roman law and integrated into Indian law in M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, holds that certain resources like air, sea, and forests are of such great importance to the people as a whole that it would be wholly unjustified to make them a subject of private ownership. The State is the "Trustee" and has a legal duty to protect these*

resources for the enjoyment of the general public. Recent cases emphasize that "Environmental Impact Assessments" (EIA) are mandatory for any project likely to have a significant effect on the environment. <sup>1</sup>

106. The "Public Trust Doctrine" was first applied in India in which case?
- (A) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India.
  - (B) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (Span Motels Case).
  - (C) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of UP.
  - (D) T.N. Godavarman v. Union of India.
107. Under this doctrine, the State acts as a:
- (A) Proprietor (Owner) with absolute power to sell resources.
  - (B) Trustee for the benefit of the public.
  - (C) Passive observer.
  - (D) Business partner with private corporations.
108. An "Environmental Impact Assessment" (EIA) is:
- (A) A tax paid by industries.
  - (B) A study conducted to predict the environmental consequences of a proposed project.
  - (C) A report on the profitability of a company.
  - (D) A speech made by the Environment Minister.
109. The "Sustainable Development" principle requires:
- (A) Stopping all industrial growth to save the earth.
  - (B) Balancing economic development with environmental protection.
  - (C) Focusing only on current needs.
  - (D) Leaving all resources for future generations without using any now.
110. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was established under:
- (A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
  - (B) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
  - (C) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
  - (D) The Water Act, 1974.

## Passage 23: Miscellaneous (Specific Relief and Declaratory Relief)

*A suit for "Specific Performance" of a contract is a discretionary remedy under the Specific Relief Act (SRA), 1963. In 2025, the Supreme Court clarified that if a contract has already been "cancelled" by one party, a plaintiff seeking performance must also pray for "Declaratory Relief" to have the cancellation declared invalid. Failure to do so makes the suit for specific performance non-maintainable. This highlights the procedural rigor required in civil litigation. <sup>21</sup>*

111. Specific performance of a contract is:
- (A) An absolute right of every plaintiff.
  - (B) A remedy where the court directs the party in breach to perform their specific obligation.
  - (C) Only available for contracts involving the sale of groceries.
  - (D) Abolished by the 2018 amendment.
112. "Declaratory Relief" under Section 34 of the SRA is used to:
- (A) Declare a person a criminal.
  - (B) Establish a person's legal character or right to property.
  - (C) Declare a holiday.
  - (D) Force a person to pay a debt.
113. If a buyer wants to enforce a land sale agreement that the seller has already cancelled in writing:
- (A) The buyer can just sue for specific performance.
  - (B) The buyer must specifically challenge the validity of the cancellation.
  - (C) The buyer must wait 12 years.
  - (D) The buyer can only sue for damages.
114. The 2018 Amendment to the SRA made specific performance:
- (A) More discretionary for the judge.
  - (B) Mandatory, unless the contract falls under specific exceptions (Section 10).
  - (C) Valid only for government contracts.
  - (D) Available only to the defendant.
115. A "Mandatory Injunction" is one that:
- (A) Prohibits a person from doing an act.
  - (B) Compels a person to do a certain act to prevent a breach of an obligation.
  - (C) Is granted only during an Emergency.
  - (D) Is given by a police officer.

## Passage 24: Miscellaneous (Limitation and Delay)

*Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963, allows for the "Condonation of Delay" if the applicant shows "Sufficient Cause." The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that a "liberal approach" should be taken to ensure justice is not defeated by technicalities. However, in "Commercial Matters," the Court maintains a stricter standard to ensure speed and certainty. Lack of diligence or "gross negligence" by a party cannot be excused under the guise of sufficient cause.*<sup>5</sup>

116. The "Limitation Act" aims to:
- (A) Punish people who go to court.
  - (B) Ensure that legal disputes are brought to court within a reasonable time (Quieting of titles).

- (C) Increase the number of cases.  
 (D) Limit the power of judges to give heavy sentences.
117. "Sufficient Cause" for condoning delay refers to:  
 (A) Any excuse the lawyer provides.  
 (B) A cause that is beyond the control of the party and shows no negligence or lack of bona fides.  
 (C) The fact that the party was busy with a party.  
 (D) The judge being in a good mood.
118. Does Section 5 of the Limitation Act apply to a "Suit"?  
 (A) Yes, for all suits.  
 (B) No, it applies only to appeals and certain applications.  
 (C) Yes, but only for land suits.  
 (D) No, it only applies to criminal trials.
119. In commercial disputes, the attitude of the court toward delay is:  
 (A) Very liberal.  
 (B) Strict, to ensure the commercial cycle is not disrupted.  
 (C) Indifferent.  
 (D) Based on the turnover of the company.
120. If a law specifies a "non-extendable" time limit (e.g., some provisions of the IBC or Arbitration Act), can Section 5 be used to extend it?  
 (A) Yes, Section 5 overrides all other laws.  
 (B) No, special laws with mandatory time limits exclude the application of Section 5.  
 (C) Only with the permission of the President.  
 (D) Yes, but only for 10 days.

## MOCK 2 ANSWER KEY

Q.N o	Ans										
1	C	21	B	41	B	61	B	81	B	101	B
2	B	22	C	42	B	62	B	82	C	102	B
3	B	23	B	43	A	63	C	83	B	103	B

4	B	24	B	44	B	64	B	84	B	104	B
5	B	25	B	45	B	65	A	85	B	105	B
6	A	26	C	46	B	66	B	86	C	106	B
7	B	27	B	47	B	67	C	87	C	107	B
8	C	28	B	48	B	68	C	88	A	108	B
9	A	29	B	49	C	69	B	89	B	109	B
10	B	30	B	50	B	70	B	90	B	110	B
11	A	31	B	51	A	71	B	91	B	111	B
12	B	32	B	52	B	72	D	92	B	112	B
13	B	33	B	53	B	73	B	93	B	113	B
14	B	34	C	54	B	74	C	94	B	114	B
15	C	35	B	55	B	75	B	95	C	115	B
16	B	36	B	56	B	76	B	96	B	116	B
17	C	37	B	57	B	77	B	97	B	117	B
18	C	38	C	58	D	78	D	98	B	118	B

19	B	39	B	59	B	79	A	99	D	119	B
20	B	40	B	60	B	80	B	100	B	120	B

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