

CLAT 2020 LLM Mock Test 7 by CLATapult and CLATalogue

I. It was submitted by the counsel appearing for the respondent by way of one of the objections that when the present petition was filed by the petitioner, the original agreement for arbitration or a duly certified copy thereof was not produced and since the said document was not produced before this court at the time of filing the petition, the petition cannot be entertained and is required to be dismissed. In support of the said contention, reliance was placed on the provisions of Section 47 of the Act, which according to the counsel was mandatory in nature. There is no dispute in the present case that the award sought to be enforced was made at London and that the United Kingdom is a party to the New York convention. The United Kingdom is also a reciprocating territory and to that extent a notification has been duly issued. But, still the objection which is raised and the question that falls for my consideration is whether the original agreement or a duly authenticated copy thereof having not been filed at the time of presentation of the application, the present petition could be said to be not maintainable. The records placed before me reveal that a duly certified copy thereof was placed on record by the respondent along with the reply filed by it. The petitioner also, at the stage of arguments, filed an application for allowing it to place on record the original Charter Party agreement containing an arbitration clause, which allegedly could not be filed by the petitioner at the time of presentation of the petition as it was misplaced. Therefore, as of now, there is compliance of the provisions but the fact remains that at the stage when the petition was presented in this court, it did not contain either the original arbitration agreement or a duly certified copy thereof. The original award was, however, annexed with the petition and was produced for perusal of the court at the time of filing of the petition.

- 1) **Which of the following is not mandatory evidence, when an award holder makes an application for enforcement of a foreign award?**
 - a. Original copy of the award or a copy thereof, duly certified as per the prevailing laws of the country where it is being enforced.
 - b. Original or copy of the arbitration agreement.
 - c. The original written pleadings or copy thereof of the parties used in the arbitration.
 - d. If award is in a foreign language then it must be produced with a translated copy.

- 2) **Which of these is not a ground for award debtor suffering an award, to not allow enforcement of the award?**
 - a. Copy of the award was not served upon the award debtor.
 - b. The arbitral tribunal was not formed as per the terms of the agreement.

- c. The arbitrator's view or interpretation of the terms of the agreement is only of the possible interpretations of the terms.
- d. The award debtor was not served with a notice when the arbitrator was appointed.

3) The above expert is from which judgment?

- a. P.E.C. Limited v. Austbulk Shipping SDN BHD 2018 SCC Online SC 2549
- b. Shriram EPC Limited v. Rioglass Solar SA 2018 SCC Online SC 1471
- c. Union of India v Reliance Ltd. & Ors. 2018 SCC Online Del 13018
- d. Kandla Export Corporation & Anr. v. M/s OCI Corporation & Anr. 2018 14 SCC 715

4) Supreme Court held that appeals filed under Section 50 of the Arbitration Act would have to follow the drill of Section 50 alone and not Section 13(1) of the Commercial Courts Act. Hence, Foreign Awards cannot be challenged under Section 13(1) of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015.

The above proposition was laid down by the Supreme Court in which judgment?

- a. Himachal Sorang Power Private Limited & Anr. Versus NCC Infrastructure Holdings Ltd. (CS COMM 12/2019)
- b. Union of India v. Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc Civil Appeal No. 4628 of 2018
- c. Union of India v. Vodafone Group Plc United Kingdom & Anr CS (OS) 383/2017
- d. Kandla Export Corporation & Anr. v. M/s OCI Corporation & Anr. 2018 14 SCC 715

II. What is penalised is conversion by force, fraud or by allurement. The other element is that every person has a right to profess his own religion and to act according to it. Any interference with that right of the other person by resorting to conversion by force, fraud or allurement cannot, in our opinion, be said to contravene Article 25(1) of the Constitution of India, as the Article guarantees religious freedom subject to public health. As such, we do not find that the provisions of sections 3, 4 and 5 of the M.P. Dharma Swatantraya Adhiniyam, 1968 are violative of Article 25(1) of the Constitution of India. On the other hand, it guarantees that religious freedom to one and all including those who might be amenable to conversion by force, fraud or allurement. As such, the Act, in our opinion, guarantees equality of religious freedom to all, much less can it be said to encroach upon the religious freedom of any particular individual."

5. The above excerpt is from which judgment?

- a. Rev. Stainislaus vs State Of Madhya Pradesh & Ors; 1977 AIR 908

- b. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras v. Sri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar; 1954 AIR 282
- c. Lilly Thomas v. Union of India, 2000 (2) ALD Cri 686
- d. Mohd Hanif Quareshi v. State of Bihar, 1958 AIR 731

6. Who among the following was a judge in the above referred judgement?

- a. Ray, A.N. (Cj),
- b. Justice Beg
- c. Justice M. Hameedullah
- d. All of the above

7. Vide, which judgment, did the Supreme Court ruled stating that Prohibiting photographs of a woman to be taken for electoral purposes in Islam is not an essential practice of Islam?

- a. Mohd Hanif Quareshi v. State of Bihar; 1958 AIR 731
- b. Nirmal Kumar Sikdar vs Chief Electoral Officer And Ors; AIR 1961 Cal 289
- c. Lilly Thomas v. Union of India, 2000 (2) ALD Cri 686
- d. Kanwal Ram And Ors vs The Himachal Pradesh Admn; 1966 AIR 614

8. In which case did the Supreme Court hold that even though an institution might be receiving fees for affiliation or holding examinations, it may be considered '*wholly maintained out of State funds*' if it is receiving grants for its expenditure.

- a. D. A. V. College Etc vs State Of Punjab & Ors ; 1971 AIR 1737
- b. Kidangazhi Manakkal Narayanan vs State Of Madras; AIR 1954 Mad 385
- c. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras v. Sri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar; 1954 AIR 282
- d. All of the above

III. Many times the question arises that whether an individual can sue the state government or the central government for not following the directive principles enumerated in Part IV. The answer to this question is in negative. The reason for the same lies in Article 37 which states that: "The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws."Therefore by the virtue of this Article no provision of this part can be made enforceable in the court of law thus these principles cannot be used against the central government or the state government. This non-justiciability of DPSPs make the state government or the central government immune from any

action against them for not following these directives. Another question arises that whether Supreme Court or High Court can issue the writ of mandamus if the state does not follow the directive principles. The literal meaning of mandamus is “to command.” It is a writ which is issued to any person or authority who has been prescribed a duty by the law. This writ compels the authority to do its duty. The Writ of mandamus is generally issued in two situations. One is when a person files writ petition or when the Court issues it suo moto i.e. own motion. As per Constitutional Principles, a Court is not authorized to issue the writ of mandamus to the state when the Directive Principles are not followed because the Directive Principle is a yardstick in the hand of people to check the performance of government and not available for the courts. But the Court can take suo moto action when the matter is of utmost public importance and affect the large interest of the public.

9. Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this part in their application to forces etc.’ is the basis of which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?

- a. Article 32
- b. Article 33
- c. Article 33(1)
- d. Article 32(1)

10. Article 36 of the Indian Constitution says “In part IV, unless the context otherwise requires, ‘the State’ has the same meaning as in Part III”. Which of the following statements regarding the definition of ‘the State’ is/are found to be correct?

- i. Since this Article adopts the definition of ‘state* in Article 12, of the Indian Constitution it would include courts and statutory tribunals, so that they cannot overlook the objectives of the Directives.
- ii. Any statutory corporation which answers the tests of a state instrumentality or agency even though it may not be a ‘public utility undertaking’ is bound to act in consonance with the Directive Principles.
 - a. Only I
 - b. Only II
 - c. Both I and II
 - d. None of the above

11. In which of the following respects the Directives differ from the Fundamental Rights?

- a. The Directives are not enforceable in the courts and do not create any justiciable rights in favour of individuals

- b. The Directives require to be implemented by legislation, and so long as there is no law carrying out the policy laid down in a Directive, neither the state nor an individual can violate any existing law or legal right under the colour of following a Directive
- c. The Courts are not competent to compel the Government to carry out any Directive or to make any law for that purpose
- d. All of the above

12. Which of the following interpretations of the Constitution regarding the utility of Directives is/are found to be correct?

- i. Even though the implementation of a Directive Principle may cause hardship to a few individuals, it should be upheld in the larger interests of the community.
- ii. In view of the absolute prohibition of consumption of liquor in Article 47, there cannot be any fundamental right to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquor.
 - a. I and ii
 - b. Only i
 - c. Only ii
 - d. None of the above

IV. Although the court upheld the basic structure doctrine by only the narrowest of margins, it has since gained widespread acceptance and legitimacy due to subsequent cases and judgments. Primary among these was the imposition of the state of emergency by Indira Gandhi in 1975, and the subsequent attempt to suppress her prosecution through the 39th Amendment. When the Kesavananda case was decided, the underlying apprehension of the majority bench that elected representatives could not be trusted to act responsibly was perceived to be unprecedented. However, the passage of the 39th Amendment proved that in fact this apprehension was well-founded. In *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain*, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court used the basic structure doctrine to strike down the 39th amendment and paved the way for restoration of Indian democracy

13. Which kinds of justice have been mentioned in Article 38 in Part IV of the Indian Constitution?

- a. Social
- b. Economic
- c. Political
- d. All of the above

14. According to Article 39 of the Indian Constitution the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:

- i. . That the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.

- ii. That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.
- iii. That there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women
 - a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. Only iii
 - d. I, ii and iii

15. Which of the following directives has been given the Supreme Court for the welfare of the children according to clauses (e), (f) of Article 39 of the Indian Constitution?

- a. The Children should not be employed in hazardous jobs in factories for manufacture of match boxes and fire works
- b. Positive steps should be taken for the welfare of such children as well as for improving the quality of their life
- c. The employer of children below 14 years must comply with the provisions of the child labour Act providing for compensation, employment of their parents/ guardians and their education
- d. All of the above

16. 'Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases' is an essence of which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?

- a. Article 39
- b. Article 40
- c. Article 41
- d. Article 42

V. To what extent we have been successful in achieving the constitutional ideals is a question with a wide spectrum which needs an elaborate debate. Harking back to the question involved in this case, the Framers of the Constitution met and were engaged for months together with the formidable task of drafting the Constitution on the subject of Centre State relationship that would solve all the problems pertaining thereto and frame a system which would enure for a long time to come. During the debates and deliberations, the issues that seemed to crop up at every point was the States' rights vis-a-vis the Central rights. Some of the members seem to have expressed their conflicting opinions and different reasoning and sentiments on every issue influenced and inspired by the political ideology to which they were wedded. The two spinal issues before the Constituent Assembly were (1) what powers were to be taken away from the States; and (2) how could a national supreme Government be formed without completely eviscerating the power of the State. Those favoring the formation of a strong Central Government insisted that the said Government should enjoy supreme power while others supporting States' rights expostulated that view. The two sides took turns making their representations but finally realising that all might be lost, they reached a compromise that

resolved the deadlock on the key issue and consequently the present form of Government, more federal in structure, came into being instead of a unitary Government.

17. Democracy and federalism are essential features of our Constitution and basic feature of its structure. This observation was made in S.R. Bommai case by:

- a. J. A.M. Ahmadi
- b. B. J. J.S. Verma
- c. C. J. P.B. Sawant
- d. D. J. S.R. Pandian

18. The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India aims to secure:

- a. fundamental rights to all individuals
- b. fundamental duties to citizen of India
- c. dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation
- d. security of service to Government Servant.

19. In Tinsukia Electricity Company v. State of Assam, the Supreme Court pointed out that the term ‘Socialist’ used in the Preamble to the Constitution of India, means State whose basic policy is to:

- a. prohibit concentration of wealth and distribute equitably the natural resources
- b. prohibit equitably the natural resources
- c. distribute equitably the natural resources
- d. prohibit concentration of wealth and uplift the living standard of people.

20. The Preamble to the Constitution of India secures “Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity” to:

- a. all persons
- b. those who reside within the territory of India
- c. all citizens
- d. those citizens who reside within the territory of India.

Where any of these acts is committed in circumstances where under the victim of such conduct has a reasonable apprehension that in relation to the victim's employment or work whether she is drawing salary, or honorarium or voluntary, whether in government, public or private

enterprise such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem. It is discriminatory for instance when the woman has reasonable grounds to believe that her objection would disadvantage her in connection with her employment or work including recruiting or promotion or when it creates a hostile work environment. Adverse consequences might be visited if the victim does not consent to the conduct in question or raises any objection thereto.

21. Which judgment has the above passage been taken from?

- a. Visakha and ors v. State of Rajasthan
- b. Dr. Punita K. Sodhi v. Union of India
- c. Common Cause (A registered Society) v. Union of India.
- d. [Delhi Jal Board vs National Campaign Etc.& Ors](#)

22. Who among the following was not a judge in the above referred case?

- a. Verma CJI
- b. Sujata V. Manohar J.
- c. B.N Kripal J.
- d. K.G Balakrishnan J.

23. Which of the following cases were relied upon in the above referred case?

- a. S. Vijayshankar v. State of Tamil Nadu
- b. Eedi Ganiraju v. State of Andhra Pradesh
- c. Nilabati Behra v. State of Orissa
- d. Sanggiya v. State of Tamil Nadu.

24. As per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act 2013, what are the duties of a District officer:

- i. monitor the timely submission of report furnished by the Local Committee.
- ii. Preparation of report of complaints received.
- iii. take such measures as may be necessary for engaging non-governmental organisations for creation of awareness on sexual harassment and the rights of the women

iv. treat sexual harassment as a misconduct under the service rules and initiate action for such misconduct

- a. All of the above
- b. Only iii and iv
- c. Only i and iii
- d. Only ii.

25. For the purpose of determining the sums to be paid to the aggrieved woman, under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act 2013, which of the following are to be taken into consideration:

- i. the mental trauma, pain, suffering and emotional distress caused to the aggrieved woman.
 - ii. the loss in the career opportunity due to the incident of sexual harassment.
 - iii. medical expenses incurred by the victim for physical or psychiatric treatment.
 - iv. the income and financial status of the respondent.
 - v. feasibility of such payment in lump sum or in instalments
- a. i , ii, ii
 - b. ii , iv and v
 - c. i , ii, iii and v
 - d. i, ii, iii, iv and v

There remain to be considered (b) and (3), and it is on a comparison of these two clauses that the decision of doubtful cases like the present must generally depend. The offence is culpable homicide, if the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is likely to cause death; it is murder, if such injury is sufficient in the, ordinary course of nature to cause death. The distinction is fine, but appreciable. It is much the same distinction as that between (c) and (4), already noticed. It is a question of degree of probability. Practically, I think, it will generally resolve itself into a consideration of the nature of the weapon used. A blow from the fist or a stick on a vital part may be likely to cause death; a wound from a sword in a vital part is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death.

26. A person commits culpable homicide, if the act by which the death is caused is done...

Which of the following does not amount to culpable homicide?

- a. With the intention of causing death
- b. With the knowledge that the act is likely to cause death
- c. With the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death
- d. With the knowledge that the act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.

27. A, knowing that Z is labouring under such a disease that a blow is likely to cause his death, strikes him with intention of causing bodily injury. Z dies in consequence of the blow. A is guilty of:

- a. Murder
- b. Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.
- c. Murder only when the blow is strong enough to kill a person of normal health.
- d. None of the above.

28. What was the verdict of the judge in the above referred judgment.

- a. Murder.
- b. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
- c. Accused was acquitted.
- d. None of the above.

29. According to the above referred judgment, how would the element of mens rea be determined in a incident, involving section 299 and 300 of the IPC,

- a. Intention to cause death.
- b. Knowledge as to what is the probability of death by the act.
- c. Motive behind the act
- d. None of the above

30. The above excerpt is from which judgment?

- a. R. v. Govinda.
- b. Virsha Singh v. State

- c. Satish Narayan Sawant v. State of Goa
 - d. None of the above
- I. The effect of these Rules is that a transfer/ gift can be made to an unborn person subject to the following conditions: (i) that the transfer/ gift shall be of the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor/ testator in the thing transferred/ bequeathed and not of a limited interest; and (ii) that the vesting is not postponed beyond the life in being and the minority of the unborn person. In simple terms, while section 13 of TOPA lays down the mechanism for transfer of property for the benefit of unborn person and "*what property*" is required to be ultimately transferred in favour of an unborn person in order to validate such transfer, section 14 of TOPA provides the "*maximum period as to when*" such property can be vested upon such unborn person. Section 14 of TOPA supplements section 13 of TOPA and thus, it is pertinent to note that when an interest in any property is intended to be transferred in favour of an unborn person, sections 13 and 14 of TOPA are required to be read together and the provisions contained thereunder are required to be duly complied with, in order to give effect to the intended transfer in favour of such unborn person.

31. Which of the following can be transferred?

- i) An easement right apart from its dominant heritage.**
- ii) Salary of a Public Officer after it has become payable.**
- iii) The Chance of an heir-apparent succeeding to an estate.**
- iv) A transfer of an immovable property to an unincorporated company.**

- a) i)
- b) iv)
- c) ii) & iii)
- d) none of the above

32. Property has been defined in which section of the Transfer of Property Act?

- a) Section 21
- b) Section 9A
- c) Section 14
- d) None of the above.

33. Which of the following Acts define the term property?

- a) Benami Transactions (Prohibition Act), 1988
- b) Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- c) Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- d) a and b

34. Which of the following is true:

- a) No transfer can be made if opposed to the nature of the interest affected thereby
- b) No transfer can be made if for an unlawful object or consideration as provided in the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- c) anything can be transferred if agreed between the parties.
- d) a and b

35. Which Section defines Lease under the Transfer of property Act, 1882?

- a. Section 104
- b. Section 138
- c. Section 142
- d. Section 105.

IV. “Where one person grants to another, or to a definite number of other persons, a right to do or continue to do, in or upon immovable property of the grantor, something which would, in the absence of such rights, be unlawful, and such right does not amount to an easement or an interest in the property, the right is called a license.”

Decisions of the Supreme Court in *Associated Hotels of India Ltd. vs. R.N. Kapoor* [AIR 1959 SC 1262] summed the concept of License as under:

“... Under the aforesaid section, if a document gives only a right to use the property in particular way or under certain terms while it remains in the possession and control of the owner thereof, it will be a license. The legal possession, thereof, continues to be with the owner of the property, but the licensee is permitted to make use of the premises for a particular purpose. But for the permission, his occupation would be unlawful. It does not create in his favour any estate or interest in the property.”

36. Which of the following propositions for distinguishing between a lease and a licence were made by Hon'ble Justice Subba Rao in *Associated Hotels of India v. RN Kapoor*?

- a. To ascertain whether a document creates a lease or a licence, the form of the document must be preferred to its substance
- b. The real test is the intention of the parties, whether they intended to create a lease or a licence
- c. If the document creates an interest in the property, it is a licence; but, if it only permits another to make use of the property, of which legal possession continues with the owner, it is a lease
- d. both A and B

37. Determination of Lease as defined under section 111 of the Act of 1882, does not determine:

- a) by efflux of time limited thereby
- b) where the interest of the lessor in the property terminates on, or his power to dispose of the same extends only to, the happening of any event-by the happening of such event,
- c) both of the above.
- d) none of the above.

38. "When a mortgagee acquires a portion of the enquiry of redemption, the mortgage is not extinguished completely. There can be only a pro tanto extinguishment of the mortgage right to the extent of the mortgagee acquiring the mortgagor's interest and so far as the other sharer of the equity of redemption is concerned, the mortgage will subsist"

The above mentioned ratio was laid down in which judgment:

- a) Nair v. Ramankutty v. Radhavan Menon, AIR 1994 Ker 75
- b) M.C. Venkateshappa v. K.N. Sadashivia, AIR 2004 Kant 438
- c) McDermott International v. Burn Standard Co. Ltd and ors (2006) 11 SCC181
- d.) Renusagar Power Company Ltd v. General Electric Company and another (1984) 4 SCC 679

39. Which of the following is the correct interpretation of the term 'exchange' as defined under Section 118 the Act of 1882?

- a) When two or more persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only

- b) When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, either thing or both things being money only
- c) When two or more persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, both things being moveable property as defined in the Act of 1882.
- d) b and c

40. Where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is to accrue to such of certain persons as shall be surviving at some period, but the exact period is not specified, the interest shall go to such of them as shall be alive when the intermediate or precedent interest ceases to exist, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of the transfer.

Lucas transfer's property to Andreas for life, and after his death to Nacho and Rodrygo, equally to be divided between them, or to the survivor of them. Nacho dies during the lifetime of Andreas. Rodrygo survives Andreas. At the time of Andreas's death:

- a) Rodrygo becomes the owner of the entire property.
- b) Remains to only hold his 1/2 share of the property.
- c) Rodrygo hold Nacho's 1/2 share as a trustee.
- d) None of the above.

Commitment to free speech involves protecting speech that is palatable as well as speech that we do not want to hear. A declaration attributed to Voltaire: "I despise what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it" encapsulates the essence of the protection of free speech. Protection of the freedom of speech is founded on the belief that speech is worth defending even when certain individuals may not agree with or even despise what is being spoken. This principle is at the heart of democracy, a basic human right, and its protection is a mark of a civilized and tolerant society." The reasons to defend free speech are both moral and instrumental. Moral arguments for the defence of free speech range from a conception of what it is to be a person, to the idea that curtailments of speech and expression are an infringement of an individual's autonomy or dignity—either as a speaker or a listener, or both. These arguments are based on the intrinsic value of free speech for human beings rather than the measurable consequences that might flow from preserving it. The instrumental argument on the other hand is based on the notion that preserving free speech produces tangible benefits, whether in terms of increased personal happiness, a flourishing society, or even economic benefits."

..... A catena of decisions of this Court have emphasised the value of freedom of speech and expression in our democracy. In one of the first constitutional cases concerning the freedom of speech and expression, 1, it was observed:

“Thus, very narrow and stringent limits have been set to permissible legislative abridgment of the right of free speech and expression and this was doubtless due to the realisation that freedom of speech and of the press lay at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for, without free political discussion, no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the processes of popular Government, is possible.”

41. Which Jurist argued that a government without extensive freedom of speech would lack legitimacy and should therefore not be called “democratic”?
- Keeton
 - Allen
 - Dworkin
 - Salmond
42. The name of which judgment has been replaced with ‘1’ in the passage above?
- Railway Board v. Niranjan Singh
 - Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras
 - A.K.Gopalan v. State of Madras
 - F.A. Picture International v. Central Board of Film Certification, Mumbai
43. This excerpt has been taken from which of the following cases?
- Indibility Creative Pvt Ltd & Ors v. Government of West Bengal & Ors.
 - Director General, Directorate General of Doordarshan v. Anand Patwardhan
 - Prakash Jha Productions v. Union of India
 - Viacom 18 Media Pvt Ltd. Versus Union of India
44. Freedom of right and expression does not include which of the following?
- Freedom of Silence
 - Freedom of press
 - Freedom of Commercial Advertisement
 - None of the above
45. Which of the following statements regarding nature of the rights that are guaranteed by Article 19 of the Indian Con-stitution is/are found to be correct?
- Article 19 of the Indian Constitution is confined to what are known as civil rights as distinguished from political rights such as the right to vote or to hold any political office, or the privileges of a chamber of the legislation.
 - Article 19 of the Indian Constitution refers to what are known as natural or common law rights as distinguished from rights which are created by a statute and must be exercised subject to conditions imposed by it.
 - Article 19 of the Indian Constitution does not include the right to life.
- I and II

- b) II and III
- c) I and III
- d) I, II and III

46. Which of the following statements regarding Freedom of the Press is/are found to be correct?

I. This freedom cannot be claimed by a newspaper or other publication run by a non-citizen.

II. The freedom of Press, under our Constitution, is not higher than the freedom of an ordinary citizen is subject to the same limitations as are imposed by Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution and to those limitations only.

- a) Both are Correct
- b) Both are incorrect
- c) Only I
- d) Only II

47. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that the Newsprint Policy of 1972-73 in continuation of the old policy made before the Proclamation of Emergency was not protected during the operation of the proclamation from attack under Article 19?

- a) Bennett Coleman & co. v. Union of India
- b) Nishi Kanta Mondal v. State of W.B
- c) S.R Bommai v. Union of India
- d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

48. Ever since the abrogation of Article 370 in Jammu & Kashmir, internet services have been suspended in the state leading to severe disruption of day-to-day activities. The Supreme Court has observed that freedom of expression and carrying on trade through the internet is protected under Article 19(1) of the Constitution of India under which of the following cases?

- a. Sakal Papers. V. Union Of India
- b. Faheema Shirin v. State of Jammu & Kashmir
- c. Anuradha Bhasin vs Union of India
- d. None of the above

49. Under the Constitution, which of the following is not a specific ground on which the state can place restrictions on freedom of religion?

- a) Public Order
- b) Social justice
- c) Health
- d) Morality

50. The decision delivered by the Apex Court in '1' is still considered to be authoritative. This standard was reinforced and expanded by '2', which drew a distinction between advocacy and incitement to hold that mere advocacy of hatred does not permit the State to curtail free speech. The name of which judgment has been replaced with '2' in the passage above?

- a. Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Private Ltd. v. Union of India
- b. Chavunduka v. Minister of Home Affairs

c. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India

d. Life Insurance Corporation of India v. Manubhai

1.	C
2.	C
3.	A
4.	D
5.	A
6.	D
7.	B
8.	A
9.	B
10.	C
11.	D
12.	A
13.	D
14.	D
15.	D
16.	C
17.	C
18.	C
19.	C
20.	C
21.	A
22.	D
23.	C

24.	C
25.	D
26.	D
27.	A
28.	B
29.	B
30.	A
31.	B
32.	D
33.	D
34.	D
35.	A
36.	D
37.	C
38.	A
39.	A
40.	A
41.	C
42.	B
43.	A
44.	D
45.	D
46.	C
47.	A
48.	C
49.	B

50.

C