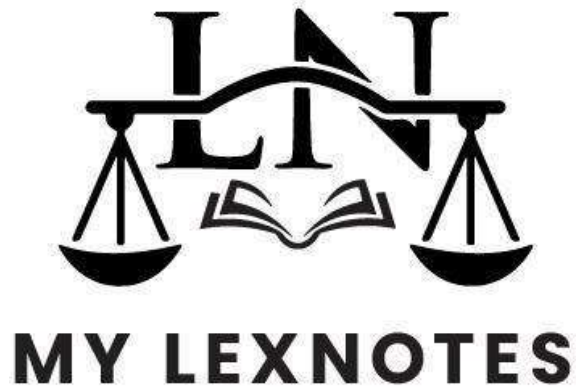


MY LEXNOTES

My LexNotes (may its wisdom grow!) awoke from the calm of study and found itself surrounded by the golden words of law. In its pages dwell Acts, Notes, and Question Papers — each line a key to deeper understanding, each word a light for those who seek truth and justice.

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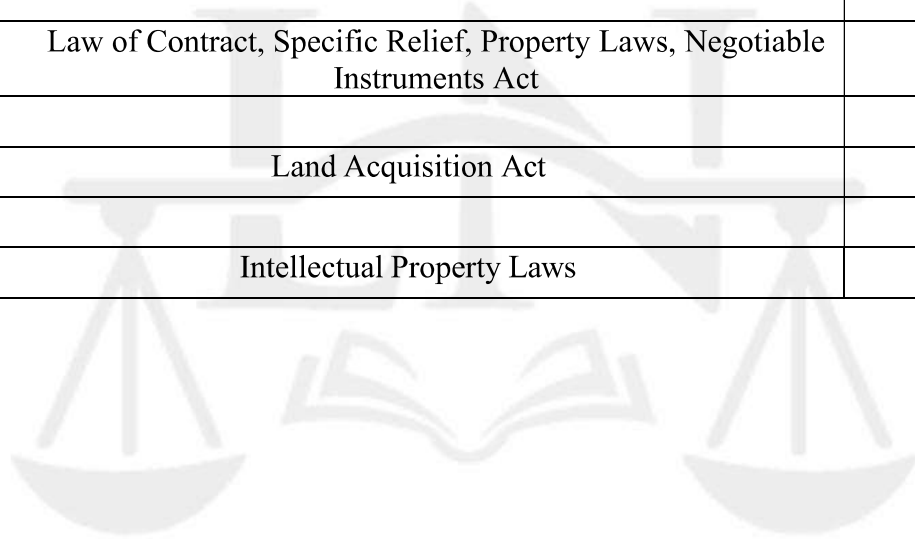
AIBE SUBJECTWISE MCQ'S

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MY LEXNOTES

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Q1. The Preamble declares India to be —

- Sovereign Democratic Republic
- Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- Federal Secular Republic
- Socialist Democratic Republic

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act (1976) inserted “Socialist” and “Secular,” so India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.

Q2. The concept of “Rule of Law” is borrowed from —

- USA
- UK
- France
- Germany

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Propounded by A. V. Dicey in Britain; it signifies equality before law and absence of arbitrariness.

Q3. “Republic” means —

- Popular sovereignty
- Elected head of state
- Federalism
- Separation of powers

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: In a Republic, the head of state is elected and not hereditary.

Q4. The idea of a Preamble was borrowed from —

- USA
- Canada
- France
- Australia

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: The Indian Preamble was inspired by the U.S. Constitution.

Q5. Which Article declares “India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States”?

Article 1

Article 2

Article 3

Article 4

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Article 1(1) of the Constitution uses this phrase to emphasize the indestructible Union.

Q6. Who is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?

B. N. Rau

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Jawaharlal Nehru

Correct Answer: C.

Explanation: He chaired the Drafting Committee and was the principal architect of the Constitution.

Q7. The “Basic Structure Doctrine” was propounded in —

Golaknath v. State of Punjab

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Minerva Mills v. Union of India

Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: The Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot alter the basic structure of the Constitution.

Q8. Which Article provides that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land?

Article 12

Article 13

Article 32

Article 368

Correct Answer: B. Article 13

Explanation: It invalidates laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights, ensuring constitutional supremacy.

Q9. The Constitution of India came into force on —

- 15 August 1947
- 26 November 1949
- 26 January 1950
- 2 October 1950

Correct Answer: C.

Explanation: Although adopted on 26 November 1949, it was enforced on 26 January 1950 to honour the Purna Swaraj Resolution.

Q10. The Objective Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru was adopted on —

- 22 January 1947
- 26 January 1948
- 26 November 1949
- 15 August 1947

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: It outlined the philosophy of the Indian Constitution and became the basis for the Preamble.

Q11. The Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on —

- 26 January 1950
- 26 November 1949
- 15 August 1947
- 2 October 1950

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: That date is now celebrated as Constitution Day.

Q12. “Sovereignty” means —

- Freedom from external control
- Economic independence
- Rule by a king
- Absence of law

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Sovereignty signifies the ultimate power of the State to govern itself.

Q13. “Justice — Social, Economic and Political” is enshrined in —

Preamble

Fundamental Rights

Directive Principles

Fundamental Duties

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: It is the first objective mentioned in the Preamble.

Q14. “Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship” is provided in —

Directive Principles

Fundamental Rights

Preamble

Fundamental Duties

Correct Answer: C.

Explanation: Liberty is one of the five ideals listed in the Preamble.

Q15. “Equality before law” is guaranteed under —

Article 13

Article 14

Article 15

Article 16

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Article 14 ensures both equality before law and equal protection of laws.

Q16. Indian Constitution is called “Federal with Unitary Bias” because —

Rigid structure

Single citizenship

Central dominance during emergency

Judicial review

Correct Answer: C.

Explanation: During emergencies, power concentrates in the Union government.

Q17. “Single Citizenship” is borrowed from —

UK

USA

Canada

Australia

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Unlike the U.S., India provides only single citizenship for all Indians.

Q18. Fundamental Rights are contained in —

- Part II
- Part III
- Part IV
- Part V

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Articles 12–35 constitute the Fundamental Rights.

Q19. Directive Principles of State Policy are found in —

- Part III
- Part IV
- Part V
- Part VI

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Articles 36–51 lay down DPSPs.

Q20. Fundamental Duties were inserted by —

- 42nd Amendment Act 1976
- 44th Amendment Act 1978
- 52nd Amendment Act 1985
- 86th Amendment Act 2002

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: They were added in Part IVA (Article 51A).

Q21. Presently, the number of Fundamental Duties is —

- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: The 86th Amendment added clause (k) making education for children a duty.

Q22. The 42nd Amendment is known as —

- Mini Constitution
- Emergency Act
- Judicial Act
- Constitution of States

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: It made comprehensive changes to the Constitution.
Equal status to all religions

Q23. “Secularism” means —

- No religion for State
- Ban on religious practices
- State religion of majority

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: The State treats all religions with equal respect and distance.

Q24. “Democracy” implies —

- Rule by king
- Rule by military
- Rule by judiciary
- Government by consent of people

Correct Answer: D.

Explanation: Power is derived from the people through elections.

Q25. The power of “Judicial Review” in India is borrowed from —

- UK
- USA
- Canada
- Ireland

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India adopted this concept from the U.S. Supreme Court case *Marbury v. Madison* (1803).

Q26. The Fundamental Rights are enforceable against —

- Private individuals
- The State
- Parliament alone
- Both State and Private individuals

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Article 12 defines “State”; most rights in Part III bind only the State.

Q27. Right to Equality is guaranteed under —

- Articles 12 to 18
- Articles 14 to 18
- Articles 19 to 22
- Articles 23 to 24

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: They cover equality before law, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, abolition of titles & untouchability.

Q28. Untouchability is abolished by —

Article 15

Article 16

Article 17

Article 18

Correct Answer: C.

Explanation: Prohibits practice of untouchability in any form; an offence under Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955.

Q29. Abolition of titles is dealt with under —

Article 17

Article 18

Article 19

Article 21

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Prohibits State from conferring hereditary titles except military or academic distinctions.

Q30. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression is granted under —

Article 18

Article 19(1)(a)

Article 20

Article 21

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Forms part of six freedoms under Article 19(1).

Q31. Reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech may be imposed in the interest of —

Public order, decency, security of State etc.

Political reasons only

Religious matters only

Economic policy

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Under Article 19(2).

Q32. Protection in respect of conviction for offences is covered by —

- Article 19
- Article 20
- Article 21
- Article 22

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Gives protection against ex-post-facto laws, double jeopardy and self-incrimination.

Q33. Right to Life and Personal Liberty is enshrined in —

- Article 19
- Article 20
- Article 21
- Article 22

Correct Answer: C.

Explanation: “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.”

Q34. In which case was “Right to Privacy” declared a Fundamental Right?

- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
- Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
- Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain

Correct Answer: C.

Explanation: Nine-judge Bench held privacy is implicit in Article 21.

Q35. Right to Education became a Fundamental Right under —

- Article 21A
- Article 45
- Article 41
- Article 39

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Inserted by 86th Amendment (2002) for children aged 6–14 years.

Q36. Preventive detention is provided under —

- Article 20
- Article 21
- Article 22
- Article 23

Correct Answer: C.

Explanation: Allows preventive detention with safeguards (max 12 months normally).

Q37. “Right against Exploitation” covers —

Articles 19–20

Articles 23–24

Articles 25–26

Articles 27–28

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Prohibits trafficking and child labour.

Q38. Freedom of religion is enshrined in —

Articles 25–28

Articles 29–30

Articles 31–32

Articles 33–34

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Guarantees freedom of conscience and management of religious affairs.

Q39. Cultural and educational rights are protected by —

Articles 29 and 30

Articles 23 and 24

Articles 27 and 28

Articles 31 and 32

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Protect minorities to conserve culture and establish institutions.

Q40. Right to Constitutional Remedies is found in —

Article 31

Article 32

Article 33

Article 34

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Called the “heart and soul” of the Constitution (Dr. Ambedkar).

Q41. Which Article empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs?

- Article 32
- Article 136
- Article 226
- Article 141

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: SC can issue Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo Warranto.

Q42. High Courts can issue writs under —

- Article 226
- Article 227
- Article 228
- Article 229

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Power to enforce Fundamental Rights and other legal rights within its territory.

Q43. Directive Principles are —

- Justiciable rights
- Non-justiciable guidelines
- Fundamental Duties
- Preamble objectives

Correct Answer: B.

Explanation: Part IV (Arts 36-51) directs State policy towards social and economic justice.

Q44. Which case declared that Fundamental Rights and DPSPs are complementary?

- Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: SC held harmony between FRs and DPSPs forms basic structure.

Q45. The Directive Principle for equal pay for equal work is under —

- Article 39(d)
- Article 41
- Article 42
- Article 43

Correct Answer: A.

Explanation: Ensures gender parity in wages.