



विधि केंद्र - II
LAW CENTRE – II
(विधि संकाय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय)
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Date: 26/09/2024

WRITTEN TEST FOR CORE TEAM SELECTION
LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF LAW CENTRE II

This is in regard to the Notice dated 24/09/2024, which mentioned a written, MCQ test as part of the selection process for the Executive Committee of the Legal Aid Society.

Please refer to the sample paper attached below for the same.

Note: The syllabus for cyber law is limited to cyber bullying, cyber grooming, cyber stalking, cyber defamation, phishing, extortion, pornography.

For further queries, please leave a mail at lc2legalaidsociety@gmail.com :

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1. **In which landmark case did the Supreme Court of India rule that free legal aid is an essential element of fair trial under Article 21 of the Constitution?**
 - a) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar
 - b) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
 - c) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
 - d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
2. **In which case did the Supreme Court of India declare that the State is obligated to provide legal aid to an accused who is unable to afford it, from the point of the arrest to all stages of judicial proceedings?**
 - a) State of Punjab v. Ajaib Singh
 - b) Khatri v. State of Bihar (Bhagalpur Blinding Case)
 - c) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
 - d) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
3. **The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, primarily aims to provide which of the following?**
 - a) Free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of society
 - b) Legal advice to business organizations
 - c) Guidelines for the appointment of judges
 - d) Amendments to the Constitution of India
4. **Under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which authority is responsible for organizing Lok Adalats for the speedy resolution of disputes?**
 - a) Supreme Court Legal Services Committee
 - b) State Legal Services Authorities
 - c) District Legal Services Authorities
 - d) All of the above
5. **In tort law, the principle of "res ipsa loquitur" refers to which of the following?**
 - a) The plaintiff must prove negligence
 - b) The facts speak for themselves, implying negligence
 - c) Intentional harm caused to the plaintiff
 - d) A contract between the parties
6. **Which of the following is a key element to establish the tort of defamation?**
 - a) Physical harm
 - b) False and harmful statement published to a third party
 - c) Breach of contract
 - d) Failure to exercise care
7. **Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, who is considered a "consumer"?**
 - a) A person who purchases goods for resale
 - b) A person who avails services for commercial purposes
 - c) A person who buys goods or avails services for personal use
 - d) A company engaged in manufacturing
8. **What is the maximum pecuniary jurisdiction of a District Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?**
 - a) ₹20 lakh
 - b) ₹1 crore
 - c) ₹50 lakh
 - d) ₹5 crore

9. **Which of the following is the primary function of the Attorney General of India?**
- a) To represent the government in Parliament
 - b) To provide legal advice to the President and the Government of India
 - c) To appoint judges to the Supreme Court
 - d) To oversee the Election Commission
10. **Which of the following institutions is responsible for appointing judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts in India?**
- a) Law Commission of India
 - b) National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)
 - c) National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)
 - d) Collegium system
11. **Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the State obligated to provide free legal aid to ensure access to justice for all citizens?**
- a) Article 14
 - b) Article 21
 - c) Article 39A
 - d) Article 51A
12. **The right to free legal aid has been interpreted as a part of which fundamental right by the Supreme Court of India?**
- a) Right to Equality under Article 14
 - b) Right to Freedom of Speech under Article 19
 - c) Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21
 - d) Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32
13. **Under the Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), which of the following is a requirement for the arrest of a person without a warrant?**
- a) The person must be informed of the reasons for arrest
 - b) The arresting officer must seek permission from a magistrate before arrest
 - c) The person must be given a bail option immediately
 - d) The person must be arrested only in the presence of a lawyer
14. **As per the Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), which category of offenses are generally non-bailable?**
- a) Offenses punishable with imprisonment of less than 3 years
 - b) Offenses punishable with imprisonment of 7 years or more
 - c) Offenses related to civil disputes
 - d) Offenses related to breach of contract
15. **Under the Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita (BNS), what is the punishment for the offense of rape committed against a woman?**
- a) Imprisonment up to 5 years
 - b) Imprisonment for 7 years to life imprisonment
 - c) Fine without imprisonment
 - d) Imprisonment for 3 years
16. **The Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita (BNS) provides enhanced punishment for which of the following offenses committed against a child below 12 years of age?**

- a) Theft
- b) Kidnapping for ransom
- c) Assault with intent to outrage modesty
- d) Defamation

17. Under Indian law, which of the following provisions deals with cyberbullying, including harassment and defamation on social media platforms?

- a) Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000
- b) Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code
- c) Section 67 of the Information Technology Act, 2000
- d) Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code

18. Cyber sextortion, which involves coercing someone into providing explicit content under threat, can be addressed under which section of the Information Technology Act, 2000?

- a) Section 43
- b) Section 66E (Violation of Privacy)
- c) Section 377
- d) Section 34