



November CURRENT

PRELIMS PRACTICE

Time Limit: 120 mins

Total Questions: 100

1. Consider the following statements about the Supreme Court's ruling on Aadhaar as proof of date of birth:

1. The Court ruled that Aadhaar cannot be used as a primary document to establish date of birth.
2. The ruling was given in a case related to a motor accident compensation.
3. The Court upheld that educational certificates hold precedence over Aadhaar for age verification.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

2. Consider the following statements regarding the legal basis of the Supreme Court's ruling on Aadhaar:

1. The Court referenced Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
2. Aadhaar was declared invalid for purposes beyond establishing identity.
3. The ruling overturned all uses of Aadhaar in legal matters.

Which of the above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above



| Clear your doubts now.



3. Consider the following statements regarding the context of the Aadhaar case:

1. The case involved compensation for a motor vehicle accident victim.
2. The deceased's age was initially determined using the Aadhaar card by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT).
3. The Punjab & Haryana High Court used the Aadhaar card to reassess the age of the deceased.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

4. Consider the following statements about the Supreme Court's preference for documents in age determination:

1. The Court considered School Leaving Certificates to be more reliable than Aadhaar.
2. The Court stated that Aadhaar should only be used when other documents are not available.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court ruled that Aadhaar is not a valid proof of date of birth.

Reason (R): Aadhaar's primary purpose is to establish identity, not age verification.

- a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

6. Consider the following statements about the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI):

1. UIDAI issued a circular in 2023 stating that Aadhaar is not proof of date of birth.
2. UIDAI's primary function is to establish the identity of individuals through Aadhaar.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following about the Supreme Court's ruling on Aadhaar in the context of the Puttaswamy case:

1. The Court reiterated that Aadhaar's use is primarily for identity verification.
2. The Puttaswamy judgment established Aadhaar as proof of citizenship.

Which of the above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only





- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the Supreme Court's ruling on Aadhaar and age determination:

1. The ruling strengthens the role of educational documents for legal age determination.
2. The ruling affects the use of Aadhaar across all government services.
3. The ruling aligns with previous High Court judgments on age verification.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

9. Consider the following regarding Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:

1. It lists matriculation certificates as primary evidence for age determination.
2. It mandates the use of Aadhaar for identity and age verification.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

10.

Assertion (A): The Punjab & Haryana High Court used Aadhaar to calculate the age of the deceased in a motor accident compensation case.

Reason (R): Aadhaar was initially intended for use in identity verification, not age verification.

- a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

11. Consider the following about the role of the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal (MACT):

1. MACT initially calculated compensation based on the age recorded in the School Leaving Certificate.
2. MACT ruled that Aadhaar was sufficient for age verification.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

12. Consider the following about Aadhaar and its limitations as per Supreme Court rulings:

1. Aadhaar can only be used as proof of identity, not age.





2. The ruling limits Aadhaar's use in private sector identification as well.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

13. **Assertion (A): The Supreme Court increased the compensation for the motor accident case by recalculating the age of the deceased.**

Reason (R): The Court considered the age recorded in the School Leaving Certificate more accurate than that in Aadhaar.

- a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

14. **Consider the following about the legal standing of Aadhaar after the Puttaswamy judgment:**

- 1. Aadhaar's primary function is to provide identity verification, not other details like age or address.
- 2. The judgment permits the use of Aadhaar for date of birth verification under specific circumstances.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

15. **Consider the following about the Supreme Court's stance on official documents:**

Educational certificates are preferred over Aadhaar for verifying age.

Aadhaar can be used as an alternative when educational certificates are unavailable.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

16.

Assertion (A): The Court referred to UIDAI's 2023 circular in its ruling on Aadhaar and age verification.

Reason (R): The UIDAI circular clarified that Aadhaar is not intended as proof of date of birth.

- a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

17. **Consider the following regarding compensation calculation in motor accident cases:**

- 1. Age plays a crucial role in determining the compensation multiplier.





2. Educational documents like the School Leaving Certificate can affect compensation amounts.
Which of the above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

18. Consider the following about UIDAI's primary functions:

- To establish identity through Aadhaar.
- To verify date of birth for legal and administrative purposes.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

19. Assertion (A): Aadhaar is an acceptable proof of identity for government services.

Reason (R): The Supreme Court ruled that Aadhaar cannot be used for age verification.

- Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- A is incorrect, but R is correct.

20. Consider the following about the purpose of Aadhaar as per Supreme Court rulings:

- Aadhaar is intended primarily for establishing identity.
- Aadhaar can be used as proof of address but not date of birth.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

21. Consider the following about the ruling on age verification documents:

- School Leaving Certificates are preferred for age determination.
- The ruling allows Aadhaar as secondary evidence when other documents are unavailable.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

22. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court ruling on Aadhaar impacts its usage in identification processes.

Reason (R): Aadhaar can still be used as proof of citizenship.

- Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.





c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

23. Consider the following about Aadhaar's purpose after the Puttaswamy judgment:

1. Aadhaar is primarily an identity verification tool.
2. The ruling restricts Aadhaar's use as proof of age.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

24. Consider the following about educational certificates in legal matters:

They are preferred for age verification in compensation cases.

They are only accepted if no other document is available.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

25. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court judgment clarified the limitations of Aadhaar in age determination.

Reason (R): Educational documents are legally preferred for determining age over Aadhaar.

- a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

[CLICK HERE TO GET FULL 100 MCQs PRACTICE SET](#)





ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

1. Answer: (d) All of the above

Explanation: The Supreme Court ruled that Aadhaar cannot be used as proof of date of birth, especially when other documents like the School Leaving Certificate are available. This decision was made in the context of a motor accident compensation case, where the age of the deceased was crucial.

2. Answer: (b) 2 and 3

Explanation: The Supreme Court did cite Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice Act, affirming the reliability of educational certificates over Aadhaar for age verification, but it did not state that Aadhaar was invalid for all uses beyond identity verification. Aadhaar still holds for identity purposes.

3. Answer: (c) 1 and 3

Explanation: The case involved a motor vehicle accident victim, and while MACT initially used the School Leaving Certificate, the Punjab & Haryana High Court used the Aadhaar card to reassess the age. However, the MACT did not originally rely on Aadhaar.

4. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: The Supreme Court found the School Leaving Certificate more reliable than Aadhaar for age determination, specifying that Aadhaar should only be used when more reliable documents are unavailable.

5. Answer: (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The Supreme Court emphasized that Aadhaar's primary purpose is identity verification, not age determination, which supports the reasoning that Aadhaar is unsuitable as proof of date of birth.

6. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: UIDAI issued a 2023 circular clarifying that Aadhaar should not be used for date of birth verification. UIDAI's primary function is to establish identity.

7. Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation: While the Puttaswamy case reaffirmed that Aadhaar's purpose is identity verification, it did not establish Aadhaar as proof of citizenship. Aadhaar is still primarily an identity tool.

8. Answer: (c) 1 and 3

Explanation: The ruling reinforced the role of educational documents in age verification and aligned with prior judgments favoring these over Aadhaar for legal age determination. However, it did not affect Aadhaar's use across all services.

9. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation: Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice Act lists matriculation certificates as primary age evidence, but it does not mandate Aadhaar for identity or age verification.





10. Answer: (b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The High Court did use Aadhaar for age determination, but this was not because Aadhaar was initially intended only for identity verification.

11. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation: MACT initially used the School Leaving Certificate to determine age and did not rely on Aadhaar for age verification.

12. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: Aadhaar is indeed meant for identity verification, not age. The ruling also limits Aadhaar's use in private sector identification beyond its intended purpose.

13. Answer: (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The Supreme Court increased the compensation by recalculating the age using the School Leaving Certificate, viewing it as more reliable than Aadhaar.

14. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation: Aadhaar's primary function is identity verification, not to verify age or address details. The ruling does not allow Aadhaar as proof of date of birth.

15. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation: Educational certificates are preferred for verifying age, but the ruling does not explicitly allow Aadhaar as an alternative when certificates are unavailable.

16. Answer: (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The Supreme Court referred to UIDAI's 2023 circular, which clarified that Aadhaar should not be used as proof of date of birth.

17. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: Age is essential in calculating compensation multipliers in accident cases, and educational documents like the School Leaving Certificate are preferred for accuracy.

18. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation: UIDAI's primary function is identity verification through Aadhaar, not to verify date of birth or other personal details.

19. Answer: (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Aadhaar is widely accepted for identity verification in government services, but the Supreme Court has limited its use in age verification.

20. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: Aadhaar is primarily intended for identity verification, and the ruling does not support its use as proof of date of birth.

21. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation: The ruling preferred the use of School Leaving Certificates for age verification. It did not allow Aadhaar as secondary evidence for age determination.

22. Answer: (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

Explanation: The Supreme Court ruling impacts Aadhaar's use in identification processes, but Aadhaar is not proof of citizenship.

23. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: Aadhaar's primary purpose remains identity verification, with limitations imposed by the ruling for use as proof of age.



**24. Answer: (a) 1 only**

Explanation: Educational certificates are preferred in compensation cases for age verification, and they are not contingent on the availability of other documents.

25. Answer: (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The Supreme Court limited Aadhaar's use in age determination, preferring educational documents for accuracy in legal matters.

[CLICK HERE TO GET FULL 100 MCQs PRACTICE SET](#)

