

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

क्रम संख्या

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परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

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अनुदेश

1. परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्नांश आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा है, तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लें।
2. कृपया ध्यान रखें कि OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में उचित स्थान पर रोल नम्बर और परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D को ध्यान से एवं बिना किसी चूक या विसंगति के भरने और कूटबद्ध करने की जिम्मेदारी उम्मीदवार की है। किसी भी प्रकार की चूक/विसंगति की स्थिति में उत्तर-पत्रक निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।
3. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर साथ में दिए गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिए गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी दोनों में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिए गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें, जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं, तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिए **केवल एक ही** प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिए गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर **ही** अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिए गए निर्देश देखिए।
6. **सभी** प्रश्नांशों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर **केवल उत्तर-पत्रक** अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिए पत्रक, परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. ग़लत उत्तरों के लिए दंड :

सभी प्रश्नों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिए गए ग़लत उत्तरों के लिए दंड दिया जाएगा।

- (i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए दिए गए एक ग़लत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न हेतु नियत किए गए अंकों का एक-तिहाई दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।
- (ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे ग़लत उत्तर माना जाएगा, यद्यपि दिए गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही होता है, फिर भी उस प्रश्न के लिए उपर्युक्तानुसार ही उसी तरह का दंड दिया जाएगा।
- (iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिए कोई दंड नहीं दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

Note : English version of the instructions is printed on the back cover of this Booklet.

1. With reference to reforms in legal institutions in India, consider the following implications:

1. Expansion of the term "legal practitioner" to include corporate and foreign lawyers
2. Empowering the Central Government to nominate members to regulatory bodies
3. Prohibiting strikes by legal professionals

Which of the above could raise concerns about erosion of professional autonomy and federal structure?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

2. In the context of professional regulation, a central authority issuing binding directions to a self-regulatory body could be viewed as:

- a. Strengthening inter-institutional coordination
- b. Violating the principle of checks and balances
- c. Reinforcing vertical accountability in

federalism

d. Ensuring faster disciplinary proceedings

3. The withdrawal of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 2025, indicates that:

- a. Judicial appointments fall outside the legislative domain
- b. Stakeholder feedback mechanisms can override legislative intent
- c. Parliament cannot legislate on concurrent subjects
- d. Legal reforms must be ratified by state bar councils

4. Entry of foreign law firms into Indian legal space is debated mainly due to:

- a. Competition neutrality and regional parity concerns
- b. Conflicts with WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services
- c. Structural asymmetry in professional regulatory regimes
- d. Existing embargo under the Advocates Act, 1961

5. Which of the following situations would most likely weaken the autonomy of State Bar Councils?

- a. Expansion of legal practitioner category
- b. National-level grievance redressal mechanisms
- c. Central nominations to Bar Council of India
- d. Inter-state transfer provisions for lawyers



6. Consider the following statements:

1. Lawyer strikes have historically been used for professional resistance.
2. Prohibiting such strikes may conflict with freedom of association.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

7. A proposal to allow foreign law firms to practice in India was opposed primarily because:

- a. They lacked understanding of Indian constitutional law
- b. Their entry could distort the indigenous dispute resolution ecosystem
- c. It would lead to compulsory nationalization of legal services
- d. Their working hours violated Indian labor codes

8. A regulatory provision that allows central nomination and control over a professional body without state input would violate which key constitutional principle?

- a. Cooperative federalism
- b. Parliamentary sovereignty
- c. Residual powers of legislation
- d. Directive principles of state policy

9. Suppose a country introduces legal reforms without consulting the practitioners' associations. Which of the following effects is most probable?

- a. Judicial activism increases in compensation cases
- b. Law schools lose their accreditation status
- c. Institutional legitimacy of the reforms declines
- d. There is automatic lapse of regulatory provisions

10. Allowing foreign law firms structured entry into India has been compared to the Singapore model. What principle does this reflect?

- a. Precedent-based codification
- b. Regulatory mimicry for economic diplomacy
- c. Harmonization of multilateral trade norms
- d. Contextual benchmarking for legal modernization

11. Consider the following developments:

1. A professional body opposes a bill that centralizes regulatory power.
2. The government withdraws the bill post criticism.

Which of the following conclusions can be best drawn?

- a. Separation of powers overrides legislative supremacy



- b. Stakeholder opposition can act as a veto in democratic processes
- c. Parliamentary committees lack enforcement legitimacy
- d. All professional councils require judicial oversight

12. The conflict over foreign lawyers entering

India indirectly relates to:

- a. The harmonization of legal education
- b. Federalism in professional entry regulation
- c. Judicial control over contract enforcement
- d. Constitutional provisions on right to practice

13. Assertion (A): Recognition of foreign legal firms in India was proposed to align with international standards.

Reason (R): Doing so was seen to attract higher legal FDI into domestic sectors.

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

14. The principle of 'institutional autonomy' in a liberal democracy is most threatened when:

- a. Decision-making shifts from legislature to judiciary
- b. Executive exercises appointment powers

without consultative mechanisms

- c. Financial autonomy is removed from statutory bodies
- d. Internal elections of professional bodies are made optional

15. Consider the following features of a withdrawn legal reform:

1. Expanded regulatory control from Centre
2. Erosion of State-level functional powers
3. Ambiguous grievance redressal mechanisms

Which of the above would most likely result in calls for stakeholder reintegration?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

16. Consider the following consequences of disallowing lawyer strikes:

1. Enhanced access to justice
2. Increased tensions between bar and bench
3. Disempowerment of collective bargaining

Which of the above are possible implications?

- a. 1 and 2 only

b. 2 and 3 only

c. 1 and 3 only

d. 1, 2 and 3

17. Which of the following best explains why future reforms in the legal profession were suggested to be made only after consultation?

- a. Legal profession in India has constitutionally protected status
- b. Past reforms without consultation have led to large-scale boycotts
- c. Judiciary has barred unilateral amendments under Article 245
- d. Trust-based legitimacy is vital for acceptance of professional reforms

18. The Bar Council of India's opposition to central nominations can be interpreted as a demand to protect:

- a. Horizontal equity across professions
- b. Fiscal decentralization
- c. Institutional insulation from executive discretion
- d. Inter-state bar coordination protocols

19. Consider the following pairs:

Provision — Reason for Opposition

- 1. Recognition of corporate lawyers — Fear of privilege erosion
- 2. Central nominations to BCI — Breach of regulatory neutrality

3. Ban on strikes — Violation of procedural natural justice
Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

20. In the context of the Advocates

(Amendment) Bill, 2025, the government promising stakeholder consultation before any future legal reform best exemplifies:

- a. Procedural justice
- b. Judicial restraint
- c. Transparency in adjudication
- d. Executive privilege

21. Allowing central interference in legal disciplinary actions was argued to violate:

- a. Right to legal aid
- b. Natural justice under administrative law
- c. Doctrine of colorable legislation
- d. Independence of the judiciary

22. The attempt to expand the definition of 'legal practitioner' raised questions primarily related to:

- a. Professional ethics in international law
- b. Entry barriers in regulated professions
- c. Separation of powers between courts and councils



d. Exclusive domain of constitutional courts in legal accreditation

23. **If foreign law firms are allowed structured entry into India, which sectoral shift is most likely in the short run?**

- a. Decline in litigation and rise in arbitration
- b. Collapse of legal aid funding
- c. Increase in domestic patent litigation
- d. Surge in commercial law consultancies

24. **The argument that reforms should be “done properly, like Singapore” reflects:**

- a. Importation of global best practices in a culturally neutral way
- b. Constitutional borrowing without structural contextualization
- c. Guided policy transfer based on adaptive governance models
- d. Rule of law implementation under transnational pressure

25. **‘Judicial independence’ was cited repeatedly in opposition to the bill. Which of the following is the most relevant in this context?**

- a. Only judges must interpret the scope of the Advocates Act
- b. Legal regulatory structures must be free from executive influence
- c. Judiciary must approve all legal curricular changes

d. Legislative scrutiny must precede every judicial transfer

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(6-A)

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATION

1. **d**

All three provisions—foreign entry, central nominations, and strike bans—triggered concerns about legal autonomy and federal dilution.

2. **b**

A central body issuing binding directions bypasses the principle of checks and balances and undermines the independence of regulatory bodies.

3. **b**

The Bill's withdrawal shows how significant stakeholder pushback (like from BCI) can override legislative attempts, emphasizing consultative democracy.

4. **c**

The concern was about structural asymmetry in regulation—foreign firms might not be subject to the same accountability as Indian ones.

5. **c**

Central nominations reduce state bar councils' role in governance, affecting decentralization and autonomy.

6. **c**

Strikes were historically used as tools of protest; banning them would curtail collective rights, affecting association freedom.

7. **b**

The argument was that foreign law firms might disturb India's established legal

ecosystem, not just lack constitutional knowledge.

8. **a**

Such control challenges the idea of cooperative federalism, where both Centre and States share responsibility in professional regulation.

9. **c**

Without practitioner consultation, legitimacy erodes, leading to low compliance and protest—a major reason why the Bill was withdrawn.

10. **d**

Using Singapore as a benchmark suggests adopting a locally adaptable, structured, and tested approach, not just copying foreign models.

11. **b**

Stakeholder resistance—here by the BCI and state bar councils—acted as a veto over top-down legislation, showing democratic restraint.

12. **b**

Entry regulation in a federal structure is debated between Centre and State domains—particularly in professions like law.

13. **a**

Both are true and interconnected—alignment with global norms is expected to bring economic/legal FDI opportunities.

14. **b**

Executive appointment without a fair mechanism can undermine autonomous functioning—a key threat to institutional independence.



15. **d**

All these reasons—central overreach, loss of state power, and vague complaint mechanisms—fuelled demand for reintegrated consultation.

16. **d**

Ban on strikes may improve access to justice but at the cost of internal tensions and reduced collective power—making all three valid.

17. **d**

Consultation ensures trust and reduces conflict; reforms affecting professionals need legitimacy from within the system.

18. **c**

BCI's resistance stems from a desire to stay free from executive control, preserving institutional sanctity.

19. **a**

1 is correct (fear of elite capture), 2 is also valid. But 3 is incorrect—ban on strikes was criticized on autonomy grounds, not on procedural fairness.

20. **a**

Promise of consultation shows adherence to procedural justice—a hallmark of good governance, not judicial restraint or executive power.

21. **d**

Allowing the Centre to control disciplinary matters was seen as undermining judicial independence, a key democratic safeguard.

22. **b**

Expanding 'legal practitioner' raised fears of losing the professional integrity of regulated legal entry.

23. **d**

Foreign firms usually drive high-end commercial legal services, especially in M&A, arbitration, and consulting—an expected shift.

24. **c**

Citing Singapore is an example of adaptive borrowing in policymaking—learning from others while ensuring local fit.

25. **b**

Judicial independence isn't just about judges—it also involves ensuring that legal institutions aren't swayed by political or executive influence.

