BLOGS

Legal Reasoning Questions for CLAT UG-Part V

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PASSAGE

The Land Acquisition for Public Purposes Act allows the government to acquire private land for projects serving the public interest, provided it pays fair market compensation. “Public interest” includes infrastructure, schools, and hospitals. Acquisition must be necessary and proportionate to the stated purpose.

A government plans to build a large sports complex and acquires agricultural land from several owners. One owner challenges the acquisition, arguing the project primarily benefits a private sports club that will manage the facility. The government claims it will also be open to the public during certain hours.

The Supreme Court has previously held that for a project to qualify as public interest, the primary and dominant purpose must serve the public, even if some private benefit exists.

QUESTIONS

1. Which fact most strongly supports the owner’s challenge?

A. The facility is managed by a private sports club.
B. The land is fertile.
C. The facility will host national events.
D. The landowners were paid compensation.

Answer: A
Explanation: Private control suggests the dominant purpose may not be public use.

2. If the facility is freely accessible to all citizens at most times, what would be the likely outcome?

A. Stronger case for public interest.
B. Automatic invalidation of the project.

C. Elimination of compensation rights.

D. The private club loses all benefits.

Answer: A

Explanation: Widespread access supports public use.

3. Which principle is applied to determine validity?

A. Dominant purpose test

B. Absolute government discretion

C. Landowners' consent

D. Minimal compensation rule

Answer: A

Explanation: The Court checks whether the main purpose is public interest.

4. Which scenario would most clearly violate the Act?

A. Land taken to build a public hospital.

B. Land taken for a private luxury resort.

C. Land taken for a public school with minor commercial use.

D. Land taken for a public highway with tolls.

Answer: B

Explanation: Purely private projects lack public purpose.

5. If compensation were set below market value, which right is affected?

A. Freedom of speech

B. Right to property

C. Freedom of movement

D. Right to privacy

Answer: B

Explanation: Fair compensation is part of property rights.

PASSAGE

The Employee Privacy and Monitoring Guidelines allow employers to monitor workplace communications for legitimate business purposes, provided employees are informed in advance

and monitoring is proportionate. Personal communications accessed without consent are prohibited unless required by law.

A company installs software tracking all employee emails and messages, including those sent during breaks on personal accounts accessed via office Wi-Fi. Employees argue this is an invasion of privacy. The employer says it is necessary to prevent data leaks.

The Supreme Court has ruled that workplace monitoring must balance business interests with privacy rights, and that monitoring personal communications without cause is disproportionate unless legally mandated.

QUESTIONS

1. Which fact most supports the employees' claim?

A. Monitoring included personal messages during breaks.
B. The company feared data leaks.
C. The employees signed employment contracts.
D. The office uses secure Wi-Fi.

Answer: A
Explanation: Monitoring personal messages without cause is disproportionate.

2. If the monitoring was limited to official email accounts, what would be the likely outcome?

A. It would align with legitimate business purposes.
B. It would still be illegal.
C. It would have no legal impact.
D. It would automatically remove privacy concerns.

Answer: A
Explanation: Monitoring official accounts for business purposes is proportionate.

3. Which principle guides the Court's balancing?

A. Proportionality between privacy and business needs
B. Absolute employer control
C. No expectation of privacy at work

D. Freedom from all monitoring

Answer: A

Explanation: Business purposes must be balanced against privacy rights.

4. Which scenario would most clearly violate the Guidelines?

A. Monitoring for compliance with legal obligations.

B. Tracking personal banking activity without cause.

C. Using access logs for productivity reports.

D. Checking company emails for confidential leaks.

Answer: B

Explanation: Monitoring personal data without cause is prohibited.

5. If the law were amended to allow unrestricted monitoring, what would be the main concern?

A. Reduced business costs

B. Erosion of employee privacy rights

C. Better data security

D. Increased productivity

Answer: B

Explanation: Unlimited monitoring removes privacy safeguards.