

# STUDY IQ JUDICIARY

## AIBE 2025

### SET A

Q1. If a bailiff executes an eviction based on a civil court order later declared void for lack of jurisdiction, what protection does Section 78 of the Indian Penal Code provide?

- (a) The bailiff is punishable as the order was invalid from the beginning
- (b) The bailiff can be punished only with a reduced penalty
- (c) The bailiff is exempt if he acted in good faith under the order
- (d) The bailiff is required to compensate the evicted person

Q2. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, what is the maximum number of consecutive days an offender may be kept in solitary confinement at a time?

- (a) Seven
- (b) Ten
- (c) Fourteen
- (d) Twenty-one

Q3. According to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, what is the maximum limit of compensation payable in the case of death due to a motor vehicle accident under no-fault liability?

- (a) Twenty five thousand
- (b) Fifty thousand
- (c) One lakh rupees
- (d) Seventy five thousand rupees

Q4. Assertion (A) / Reason (R)

Assertion (A): An employee can be deemed to be in continuous service for one year if he has worked for 365 days in the preceding twelve months, without any interruption.

Reason (R): Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, continuous service may also include periods of interruption due to sickness, accident, leave, lay-off, strike, or lock-out not caused by the employee's fault.

Options:

- (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

Q5. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement 1: Under the Indian Penal Code, if a person harbours an offender who has escaped custody for an offence punishable with imprisonment up to 3 years, he shall be punished with imprisonment up to 7 years.

Statement 2: The law provides an exception for harbouring or concealing by the husband or wife of the offender.

In the context of the above statements under the Indian Penal Code, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
- (b) Only Statement 1 is true
- (c) Only Statement 2 is true
- (d) Both the Statements are true

Q6. If a person attempts an offence punishable with a maximum of 10 years imprisonment, what is the maximum term of imprisonment that can be imposed under Section 62 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- (a) Five years
- (b) Seven years
- (c) Ten years
- (d) Three years

Q7. A juvenile aged 14 years is brought before the court for an offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life. Under which provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, will the case primarily fall?

- (a) Section 27
- (b) Section 125
- (c) Section 302
- (d) Section 482

Q8. Under Section 209(1) of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, within how many days from the date of framing of charges can accused file an application for Plea bargaining?

- (a) 15
- (b) 30
- (c) 45
- (d) 60

Q9. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, if a person is ordered to pay a fine of ₹4,000 but fails to do so, what is the maximum term of imprisonment?

- (a) One year
- (b) Two months
- (c) Four months
- (d) Six months

Q10. According to Section 18 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, what is the minimum period of practice as an advocate required to be considered eligible for appointment as a Public Prosecutor or Additional Public Prosecutor?

- (a) Three years
- (b) Five years

- (c) Seven years
- (d) Ten years

Q11. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, when can facts that are otherwise irrelevant be considered relevant?

- (a) Only when they prove the guilt of the accused directly
- (b) Only when they form part of a dying declaration
- (c) When they are inconsistent with a fact in issue or relevant fact
- (d) When they are part of an admission made in writing

Q12. What conditions must be satisfied for prior evidence to be relevant under section 33 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- (a) The witness must have died
- (b) The proceeding was between same parties or their representatives in interest
- (c) The evidence must have published in government gazette
- (d) The evidence must have corroborated with expert opinion

Q13. During a court trial, the defence lawyer objects to the admissibility of certain papers produced as evidence. The judge clarifies that only documents categorized as public documents under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, can be accepted without strict proof. Which category of documents would fall under public documents in this context?

- (a) Draft agreements between individuals
- (b) Personal diaries of government officials
- (c) Internal notes of a private company
- (d) Judicial and executive acts of public officers

Q14. Which condition must be satisfied for things said or done by one conspirator to be admissible against others under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

- (a) The statement must be made after the conspiracy has ended.
- (b) The statement must involve unrelated matters of personal benefit.
- (c) There must be reasonable ground to believe a conspiracy exists.
- (d) There must be proof that each conspirator personally committed the act.

Q15. As per Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, if a Magistrate sentenced a person to two years' imprisonment and a fine, what is the maximum imprisonment he may impose in default of payment of the fine?

- (a) 1 year
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 3 months

Q16. As per the Constitution of India, after the 86th Constitutional Amendment, which Directive Principle was modified to ensure early childhood care and education below the age of 6?

- (a) Article 39

- (b) Article 41
- (c) Article 47
- (d) Article 45

Q17. According to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, on whom is the duty cast to take security when an execution order is challenged in appeal?

- (a) Only the High Court exercising writ jurisdiction
- (b) The Appellate Court hearing the appeal
- (c) The District Registrar of Property Records
- (d) Police authority of concerned jurisdiction

Q18. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, how many High Court Judges constitute the judicial membership of the Rule Committee?

- (a) Three Judges of the High Court
- (b) Two Judges of the High Court
- (c) Four Judges of the High Court
- (d) Five Judges of the High Court

Q19. According to The Copyright Act, 1957, what is ordinarily the maximum punishment for copyright infringement under Section 63?

- (a) Imprisonment up to three years and fine up to two lakh rupees
- (b) Imprisonment up to two years and fine up to one lakh rupees
- (c) Imprisonment up to five years and fine up to three lakh rupees
- (d) Imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to five lakh rupees

Q20. As per the Constitution of India, a linguistic community in India seeks to preserve its unique script and literature. Which constitutional provision guarantees them the right to conserve the same?

- (a) Article 28(1)
- (b) Article 29(1)
- (c) Article 30(2)
- (d) Article 32

Q21. Under Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, what is the maximum period of detention in civil prison for a decree amount exceeding 5,000?

- (a) Six weeks
- (b) Two months
- (c) Three months
- (d) Six months

Q22. Which of the following situations falls within Section 58(1)(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?

- (a) Decree for 1,800, detention up to three months
- (b) Decree for 3,500, detention up to six weeks

- (c) Decree for 6,200, detention up to six months
- (d) Decree for 10,000, detention up to one year

Q23. A civil suit is filed against Ajay, and the court issues summons requiring him to appear. After receiving the summons, Ajay consults his lawyer to understand the timeline for filing his written statement of defence under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Within how many days from the date of service of summons must he submit his written statement?

- (a) Thirty days
- (b) Fifteen days
- (c) Sixty days
- (d) Ninety days

Q24. How long does the registered address furnished under Section 14A(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, remain valid if not changed?

- (a) Six years after final determination of the cause
- (b) Three years after the institution of the suit
- (c) Two years after final determination of the cause
- (d) Five years from the date of decree

Q25. According to Section 25(a) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, what happens if the claimant fails to submit his statement of claim without sufficient cause?

- (a) The tribunal adjourns the case indefinitely
- (b) The tribunal imposes a penalty but continues proceedings
- (c) The tribunal assumes the claim is admitted
- (d) The tribunal terminates the proceedings

Q26. What is the time limit for solemnizing the marriage under Section 10 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, after its decision?

- (a) One month
- (b) Two months
- (c) Six months
- (d) Three months

Q27. What is the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed under Section 31 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 for breach of protection order?

- (a) Six months
- (b) One year
- (c) Two years
- (d) Three years

Q28. Under which provision of the Indian Constitution can a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) be filed directly in the Supreme Court?

- (a) Article 21
- (b) Article 32

- (c) Article 226
- (d) Article 14

Q29. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, what is the minimum period that must elapse between the publication of notice and the appearance of persons interested before the Collector?

- (a) Not less than 7 days
- (b) Not less than 60 days
- (c) Not less than 15 days
- (d) Not less than 30 days

Q30. Under which provision can a citizen file a public case in the Court of Magistrate regarding issues of public interest?

- (a) Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code
- (b) Section 144 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (c) Section 133 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (d) Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Q31. According to Section 44AA(2)(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, a person carrying on business must maintain books of account if income from business or profession exceeds:

- (a) 1,20,000
- (b) 50,000
- (c) 5,00,000
- (d) 10,00,000

Q32. Under the Patents Act, 1970, which situation prevents a patent application from being published even after the expiry of the prescribed period?

- (a) When the applicant has filed a request for early examination
- (b) When secrecy direction is imposed under Section 35
- (c) When the patent has already been granted by the Controller
- (d) When the applicant has requested for an extension of time

Q33. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Any person having an interest in a newspaper declared forfeited, may apply to the High Court to set aside the declaration within two months of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Reason (R): The Special Bench of the High Court to hear such applications must always consist of exactly three judges, regardless of the strength of that High Court.

In the context of the above assertion and reason under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which one of the following is correct?

- (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.

Q34. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement 1: Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, admissions are generally relevant and may be proved against the person making them, but cannot ordinarily be proved by or on behalf of that person.

Statement 2: An admission can still be proved on behalf of the person making it if it relates to the existence of a state of mind or body, made at or about the time when such condition existed, and is supported by conduct showing its truthfulness.

In the context of the above statements under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
- (b) Only Statement 1 is true
- (c) Only Statement 2 is true
- (d) Both the Statements are true

Q35. Which type of allowance qualifies for deduction under Section 16(ii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961?

- (a) House Rent Allowance granted by private companies
- (b) Entertainment Allowance for Government employees
- (c) Transport Allowance to all salaried person
- (d) Leave Travel Allowance given for domestic travel

Q36. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.

Statement 1: Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, or transferred without consideration creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction.

Statement 2: According to the same Act, if the consideration for which a negotiable instrument was issued fails in part, the holder in immediate relation is entitled to recover only the proportionate amount corresponding to the consideration actually received.

In the context of the above statements under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
- (b) Only Statement 1 is true
- (c) Only Statement 2 is true
- (d) Both Statements are true

Q37. In the following question, a statement is followed by two Conclusions, I and II.

Statement: Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, when an offence is committed by a company, every person who was directly in charge of and responsible to the company at the time of the offence, as well as the company itself, is deemed guilty. However, a person may escape liability if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or

that he exercised due diligence to prevent it.

Conclusions: I. A company as well as its responsible officers may be held liable for environmental offences under the Act.

II. An officer of a company can never escape liability once the company is found guilty of an offence.

In the context of the above Statement and Conclusions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) Only Conclusion II follows
- (c) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Q38. Under Section 24(a) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, what percentage of the annual value of an income from house property is allowed as a standard deduction?

- (a) 20
- (b) 40
- (c) 30
- (d) 50

Q39. After a government notification is issued for acquiring Mr. Mehta's farmland under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, he notices that the income from his crops steadily decreases until the authorities finally take possession. He approaches the court claiming compensation for this reduction in profits. According to the Act, what type of loss is compensable in such a case?

- (a) Loss due to falling land prices in the market
- (b) Loss due to cancellation of tenant agreements
- (c) Loss of employment in nearby areas
- (d) Bona fide diminution of profits due to acquisition process

Q40. According to Section 35A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, what is the maximum amount a Court can award as compensatory costs in ordinary cases?

- (a) 2,000
- (b) 10,000
- (c) 5,000
- (d) 3,000

Q41. According to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, when is the communication of an acceptance complete against the proposer?

- (a) When the acceptor prepares the letter of acceptance
- (b) When it is dispatched beyond the control of the acceptor
- (c) When it is delivered to the office of the proposer party
- (d) When the proposer acknowledges receipt in his records

Q42. Rahul rents a shop in the city for running his retail business. Later, the landlord decides to terminate the lease, and there is no special contract between the parties. Since the lease is for purposes other than agriculture or manufacturing, the landlord wonders how many days' notice he must legally give under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, to end the lease. What is the required notice period?

- (a) Five days' notice
- (b) Fifteen days' notice
- (c) Forty-five days' notice
- (d) Sixty days' notice

Q43. According to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, what is the maximum sentence of imprisonment that a Magistrate may pass in a summary trial under Section 143?

- (a) Six months' imprisonment
- (b) Two years' imprisonment
- (c) One year's imprisonment
- (d) Three years' imprisonment

Q44. In the following question, a Statement is followed by two Conclusions, I and II.

Statement: As per Section 157 of the Companies Act, 2013, every company must, within fifteen days of receiving intimation under Section 156, furnish the Director Identification Number (DIN) of all its Directors to the Registrar with prescribed fees. Failure to comply attracts penalties.

Conclusions: I. If a company fails to furnish the DIN, it can be penalized.

II. Every officer of the company in default is also liable for penalties.

In the context of the above Statement and Conclusions, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) Only Conclusion II follows
- (c) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Q45. Read the following Statements related to the Information Technology Act, 2000 and choose the correct option.

Statement 1: Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, a Digital Signature Certificate may be suspended by the Certifying Authority on the request of the subscriber, an authorized representative, or if it is considered necessary in the public interest.

Statement 2: Under the same Act, a Digital Signature Certificate can remain suspended indefinitely without providing the subscriber an opportunity of being heard.

- (a) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
- (b) Only Statement 1 is true
- (c) Only Statement 2 is true
- (d) Both the Statements are true

Q46. According to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the appropriate Government credits 15,000 to the Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund for each child or adolescent for whom the fine amount from the employer has been deposited. The amount in the Fund is deposited or invested in banks, and the interest accrued is also payable to the child or adolescent.

Conclusions:

- I. The child or adolescent is entitled not only to the credited amount but also to the interest accrued on it.
- II. The Government is not required to deposit any money other than what is collected as fines from the employer.

In the context of the above Statement and Conclusions, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) Only Conclusion II follows
- (c) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Q47. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, prescribes the death penalty for certain forms of gang rape.

Reason (R): The purpose of this provision is to make all sexual offences non-bailable.

In the context of the above assertion and reason, which one of the following is correct?

- (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.

Q48. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, if the proclaimed person appears within the time specified in the proclamation, the Court shall release the attached property.

Reason (R): The attachment of property under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is intended to compel the appearance of the proclaimed person before the Court, not to permanently deprive him of his property.

In the context of the above assertion and reason, which one of the following is correct?

- (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.

Q49. Read the given Statements and choose the correct option.

A dispute arises between two companies regarding the enforcement of their arbitration clause. Examine the following statements:

Statement 1: An arbitration agreement must be in writing, and it can be contained in a contract, an exchange of letters, telex, telegrams, or electronic communications.

Statement 2: An arbitration agreement may be implied solely from the conduct of the parties, without any written record.

- (a) Only Statement 1 is true
- (b) Only Statement 2 is true
- (c) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true
- (d) Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is true

Q50. In the following question, a Statement is followed by two Conclusions, I and II.

Statement: According to the Advocates Act, 1961, when the term of a State Bar Council expires without an election, the Bar Council of India shall constitute a Special Committee consisting of the ex officio member of the State Bar Council as Chairman and two nominated members. The Special Committee has the power to discharge all functions of the State Bar Council until the new Council is constituted, and elections must be held within six months unless the period is extended by the Bar Council of India.

Conclusions: I. The Special Committee is empowered to handle pending disciplinary matters of the State Bar Council.

II. The Bar Council of India may extend the six-month period for holding elections to the State Bar Council, for recorded reasons.

In the context of the above Statement and Conclusions, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) Only Conclusion II follows
- (c) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Q51. Read the given statements:

Statement 1: Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, a deduction equal to 30% of the annual value is allowable while computing income from house property.

Statement 2: Where the property has been acquired or constructed with borrowed capital, the maximum deduction for interest payable on such capital is capped at ₹2,00,000/- subject to conditions.

Options:

- (a) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
- (b) Only Statement 1 is true
- (c) Only Statement 2 is true
- (d) Both Statements are true

Q52. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a daughter in a Joint Hindu Family governed by Mitakshara Law becomes a coparcener by birth in her own right, just like a son.

Reason (R): This provision grants daughters the same rights, liabilities, and disabilities in coparcenary property as those of sons.

In the context of the above assertion and reason under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, which one of the following is correct?

- (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

Q53. As per the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an acceptance must be absolute and unqualified. What is the legal effect if an offeree's response to a proposal introduces a new term?

- (a) It becomes a valid acceptance, and the new term is incorporated as a mere suggestion.
- (b) It operates as a valid acceptance if the new term is not a material alteration.
- (c) It constitutes a counter-proposal, thereby rejecting the original proposal.
- (d) It suspends the original proposal until the new term is accepted or rejected by the proposer.

Q54. The Indian Contract Act, 1872, provides for specific situations where an agreement without consideration is not void. Which of the following agreements is valid despite the lack of fresh consideration?

- (a) An oral promise by 'A' to pay 'B' 5000 for a service 'B' voluntarily rendered to 'A' last month.
- (b) A written and registered promise by a husband, out of natural love and affection, to transfer a property to his wife.
- (c) A promise to subscribe 1 lakh to a public charitable fund.
- (d) A promise made by a minor upon attaining majority to pay a debt incurred during his minority.

Q55. In the context of delegated legislation, the judicial doctrine that prevents a legislature from conferring "uncontrolled legislative power" on the administration is known as the doctrine of:

- (a) Ultra Vires
- (b) Excessive Delegation
- (c) Conditional Legislation
- (d) Separation of Powers

Q56. For a petition for nullity of marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, on the ground that consent was obtained by fraud, what is a statutory bar to granting the decree?

- (a) The petition was filed more than six months after the discovery of the fraud.
- (b) The petitioner has lived with the respondent as husband and wife after the discovery of

the fraud.

- (c) The fraud relates to the social status of the respondent's family.
- (d) The parties have not attempted reconciliation through a counselling center.

Q57. In the absence of an agreement between the parties, the arbitration proceedings are said to have commenced under Section 21 of The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:

- (a) On the date of appointment of arbitrator.
- (b) On the date the arbitration agreement is signed.
- (c) On the date the request for reference is received by the respondent.
- (d) On the date the arbitral tribunal issues notice.

Q58. Which Public Interest Litigation case expanded Article 21 of the Indian Constitution to include the right to enjoyment of pollution-free water and air?

- (a) Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar, (1991) 1 SCC 598
- (b) Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa, (1993) 2 SCC 746
- (c) Sheela Barse v. Union of India, (1986) 3 SCC 596
- (d) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, (1985) 3 SCC 545

Q59. Which Public Interest Litigation case resulted in the Supreme Court of India laying down the principle of 'Absolute Liability'?

- (a) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086
- (b) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 1988 SCR (2) 530
- (c) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, (1997) 1 SCC 388
- (d) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 734

Q60. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India has pointed out that the rule of nemo judex in causa sua is subject to the doctrine of necessity?

- (a) Sahni Silk Mills (P) Ltd. v. Employees' State Insurance Corporation, (1994) 5 SCC 346
- (b) In Re: Delhi Laws Act, AIR 1951 SC 332
- (c) J. Mohapatra & Co. v. State of Orissa, (1984) 4 SCC 103
- (d) Union of India v. G. Ganayutham, (1997) 7 SCC 463

Q61. As per Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for Res Judicata to be applicable on a subsequent suit, the former suit:

- I. Has been finally decided.
- II. Can only be instituted prior to the subsequent suit.
- III. Relates to the same matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit.
- IV. Is between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) II, III and IV
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

Q62. Where the decree is for the payment of money, execution by detention in prison shall not be ordered unless, after giving the judgment-debtor an opportunity of showing cause, the Court is satisfied that the:

- I. Judgment-debtor is likely to abscond or leave the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.
- II. Judgment-debtor has, before the institution of the suit in which the decree was passed, dishonestly transferred any part of his property.
- III. Decree is for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was bound in a fiduciary capacity to account.
- IV. Judgment-debtor has, or has had since the date of the decree, the means to pay a substantial amount of the decree and neglected to pay the same.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) II, III and IV
- (c) I, III and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

Q63. As per The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a decree ex parte can be set aside against a defendant: I. If he satisfies the Court that the summons was not duly served. II. If he satisfies the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing. III. If he satisfies the Court that there has been an irregularity in the service of summons despite the fact that the defendant had notice of the date of hearing and had sufficient time to appear and answer the plaintiff's claim. IV. Without notice being served on the opposite party.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) I and II
- (b) I, II and III
- (c) I and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

Q64. When is a confession made by a person in police custody admissible under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

- (a) Only if it is made voluntarily in writing.
- (b) Only if it is made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate.
- (c) Only if it is supported by two independent witnesses.
- (d) Only if it is recorded after the charge sheet is filed.

Q65. Which Section of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 pertains to expert opinions?

- (a) Section 38
- (b) Section 39
- (c) Section 36
- (d) Section 46

Q66. Which of the following statements is incorrect as per The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

(a) A contracts, in writing, with B, for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for, verbally, on another occasion. Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(b) A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B one thousand rupees on 1st March, 2023. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till 31st March, 2023, can be proved.

(c) A enters into a written contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B as to their value. This fact may be proved.

(d) A orders goods from B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

Q67. As per The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, two persons are said to be within the "degrees of prohibited relationship" if: I. One is a lineal ascendant of the other, including relationship by adoption. II. One was the wife or husband of a lineal ascendant or descendant of the other, including relationship by half or uterine blood as well as by full blood. III. One was the wife of the brother or of the father's or mother's brother or of the grandfather's or grandmother's brother of the other. IV. The two are brother and sister, uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, or children of brother and sister or of two brothers or of two sisters.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) I, III and IV
- (b) III and IV
- (c) II, III and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

Q68. Which Article lays down fundamental duty to protect and improve natural environment?

- (a) Article 48A
- (b) Article 39A
- (c) Article 51A(g)
- (d) Article 51A(h)

Q69. The grounds for decree for dissolution of marriage under Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 are that the: I. Whereabouts of the husband have not been known for a period of two years. II. Husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of five years. III. Husband has failed to perform, without reasonable cause, his marital obligations for a period of two years. IV. Husband has neglected or has failed to provide for maintenance of his wife for a period of one year.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) III and IV
- (b) I and II

- (c) I, II, III and IV
- (d) None of these

Q70. As per The Information Technology Act, 2000, "intermediary," with respect to any particular electronic records, means any person who on behalf of another person receives, stores or transmits that record, or provides any service with respect to that record and includes: I. Telecom service providers. II. Search engines. III. Cyber cafes. IV. Online-auction sites.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) I and IV
- (b) I and II
- (c) I, II and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

Q71. Under Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, which of the following orders is not appealable?

- (a) Refusing to refer parties to arbitration under Section 8.
- (b) Refusing to appoint arbitrator under Section 11.
- (c) Refusing to grant any measure under Section 9.
- (d) Refusing to grant an interim measure under Section 17.

Q72. Under Section 9A of The Advocates Act, 1961, a legal aid committee constituted by a Bar Council shall consist of:

- (a) Not exceeding thirteen but not less than nine members.
- (b) Not exceeding eleven but not less than seven members.
- (c) Not exceeding nine but not less than five members.
- (d) Not exceeding seven but not less than three members.

Q73. Which Section of the Advocates Act, 1961 provides for the disciplinary powers of the Bar Council of India?

- (a) Section 35
- (b) Section 36
- (c) Section 37
- (d) Section 38

Q74. Match List I (General Defences in Tort) with List II (Leading Cases) and select the correct answer using

the codes given below :

List I

List II

i. Act of God

1. Vaughan v Taff Vale Rail Co. (1860) 5 H & N 679

ii. Consent (Folenti non fit injuria)

2. Kirk v Gregory (1876) 1 Ex, D. 55

iii. Statutory Authority

3. Nichols v Marsland (1876) 2 Ex. D, 1

iv. Necessity

4. Hall v. Brooklands Auto Racing Club (1933) 1 KB 20

Codes :

(a) i-1: ii-2: iii-3; iv-4

(b) i-2: ii-3: iii-4; iv-1

(c) i-3: ii-4: iii-1; iv-2

(d) i-4: ii-1: iii-3; iv-2

Q75. The central consumer protection council, as provided under section 3(2) of consumer protection act, 2019, shall, consist of:

(a) a chairperson and 10 other members, or a chairperson and such other members as may be prescribed.

(b) a chairperson and five other members

(c) a chairperson and such other members as may be prescribed

(d) a chairperson and ten other members

Q76. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court of India held that the Preamble is not part of the Constitution?

(a) In re: The Kerala Education Bill, 1957, AIR 1958 SC 956

(b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461

(c) In re: The Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves, AIR 1960 SC 845

(d) Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1980 SC 1789

Q77. Which Article in the Constitution of India relates to the subject-matter of laws made by Parliament to give effect to treaties and international agreements?

(a) Article 249

(b) Article 251

(c) Article 253

(d) Article 255

Q78. In which of the following judgment/s was the issue of 'right to privacy' dealt with by the Supreme Court of India?

I. Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh & Ors. (AIR 1963 SC 1295)

II. PUCL v. Union of India (AIR 1997 SC 568)

III. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) & Anr. v. Union of India & Ors. (2017) 10 SCC 1

IV. M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra (AIR 1954 SC 300)

(a) II, III and IV

- (b) II and III
- (c) Only III
- (d) I, II, III and IV

Q79. Which of the following actions is required if territory is ceded to any other country by the Union of India?

- (a) Executive action of the Union of India
- (b) Presidential proclamation, exercising constitutional power while issuing proclamation
- (c) Executive action of the Union of India, and then legislative enactment by the Parliament
- (d) Legislative enactment by the Parliament, and then executive action of the Union of India

Q80. The President has referred a question to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court, as per Article 143 of the Constitution of India, has advised the President accordingly. Can the advice given by the Supreme Court be considered as 'judicial precedent'?

- (a) No, because it is not considered as a judgment
- (b) Yes, because it is considered as a judgment
- (c) No, because it is not pronounced in open court
- (d) Yes, because it is pronounced in open court

Q81. In a criminal trial of defamation, the High Court has restrained publication of news on the given case. Which constitutional powers has been exercised by the High Court while passing the given order?

- (a) Power to issue the writ of mandamus
- (b) Power to issue the writ of prohibition
- (c) Inherent power
- (d) Residuary power

Q82. Which of the following provisions is used as the source of the fundamental right of 'Right to Information' declared by the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Article 19(1)(b), Constitution of India
- (b) Right to Information Act, 2005
- (c) Article 19(1)(a), Constitution of India
- (d) Article 19(1), Constitution of India and Right to Information Act, 2005 collectively

Q83. Which of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India deals with the subject matter of 'Validation of certain Acts & Regulations'?

- (a) Schedule IX
- (b) Schedule III
- (c) Schedule V
- (d) Schedule X

Q84. Consider the following statements regarding Article 32 of the Constitution of India:

- I. The Article is silent about the locus standi about who may approach the Supreme Court.
- II. The Article is silent about the opposite party against whom the relief under Article 32 may be granted.

III. The Article creates room for even a sixth type of writ within its scope.

Select the correct answer:

- (a) I is false
- (b) II is false
- (c) III is false
- (d) All Statements are true

Q85. By virtue of Articles 129 and 215, the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts in the States are courts of record and possess contempt jurisdiction. What is true about the lower judiciary in the same connection?

- (a) Lower Judiciary has to bear with its contempt.
- (b) Lower Judiciary has to complain about its contempt to the Supreme Court of India.
- (c) Lower Judiciary can itself punish the contemnor for having caused its contempt.
- (d) The respective High Courts can take up the matter of such a contempt under whose jurisdiction the lower court falls.

Q86. The Supreme Court of India in R.K. Anand v. Registrar, Delhi High Court (2009) 8 SCC 106 held an advocate guilty of misconduct for:

- (a) Threatening judges and use of abusive language during proceedings.
- (b) Filing false affidavits and making reckless allegations against judges.
- (c) Interfering in a criminal trial by attempting to influence a witness.
- (d) Circulating scandalous pamphlets against a sitting Chief Justice.

Q87. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I

- i. Legitimacy of children of void and voidable marriages
- ii. Punishment of bigamy
- iii. Judicial separation
- iv. Voidable marriages

List II

Section 10, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Section 12, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Section 17, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Section 16, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Codes:

- (a) I-3; II-4; III-1; IV-2
- (b) I-4; II-3; III-2; IV-1
- (c) I-4; II-3; III-1; IV-2
- (d) I-1; II-2; III-4; IV-3

Q88. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, what happens if the principal debtor leaves part of the debt unpaid and there are two or more co-sureties?

- (a) The creditor alone bears the unpaid portion of the debt.
- (b) The debtor's family becomes liable for the unpaid amount.

- (c) The co-sureties share the unpaid portion in equal contribution.
- (d) The entire unpaid portion is to be paid by the surety first approached.

Q89. Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, when can a defendant in possession of movable property be compelled to deliver it to the plaintiff?

- (a) When the property is held as agent or trustee of the plaintiff.
- (b) When the property is held as mortgaged asset of the plaintiff.
- (c) When the property is held as lessee or sub-tenant of the plaintiff.
- (d) When the property is held as co-owner in common with the plaintiff.

Q90. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:

Statement 1: Under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, a Joint Administrative Tribunal for two or more States exercises the same jurisdiction, powers, and authority as an Administrative Tribunal for those States.

Statement 2: For the purposes of contempt, a Tribunal exercises powers similar to those of a High Court, and references to "High Court" in the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 are construed to include such Tribunals.

In the context of the above statements under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
- (b) Only Statement 1 is true
- (c) Only Statement 2 is true
- (d) Both the Statements are true

Q91. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): A Money Bill can be introduced only in the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and not in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

Reason (R): The Council of States may only make recommendations on a Money Bill within 14 days, but the House of the People may accept or reject them, and in either case, the Bill is deemed to be passed.

Options:

- (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

Q92. A company, registered under The Companies Act, 2013, is required to file a declaration of commencement of business before starting operations. The directors ignore this obligation, and the firm commences business activities without filing the declaration. How much penalty can be imposed on the company by the Registrar concerned for such non-compliance?

- (a) ₹25,000
- (b) ₹50,000
- (c) ₹75,000
- (d) ₹1,00,000

Q93. If multiple offences carry different punishments but it is unclear which one has been committed, how does Section 72 of the Indian Penal Code ensure proportional justice?

- (a) By imposing punishment for the offence with the lowest prescribed term
- (b) By applying punishment equal to the average of all possible offences
- (c) By leaving the choice of punishment to the prosecuting authority
- (d) By suspending the punishment until further clarification is made

Q94. Mr. X owns a bakery where he employs Y, a 16-year-old adolescent. At first, X gives Y every Sunday off as his weekly holiday. After two months, X decides to change the weekly holiday to Wednesday and pastes a notice about this change on the bakery wall. According to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, this change is:

- (a) Valid, since employers can change the holidays anytime by giving notice.
- (b) Invalid, since weekly holidays cannot be altered before completion of at least three months.
- (c) Valid, since the adolescent is given a full day of rest every week.
- (d) Invalid, only if the notice is not displayed in the establishment.

Q95. Which person will not be treated as a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?

- (a) A person who purchases a refrigerator on instalments for home use
- (b) A person who buys a television, partly paid and partly promised, for family use
- (c) A person who purchases goods for the purpose of resale or for any commercial purpose
- (d) A person who uses furniture brought by a relative with the latter's consent

Q96. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The President of India has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment, or to suspend, remit, or commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence in cases where the punishment is by a Court Martial or where the sentence is death.

Reason (R): This power under Article 72 overrides and completely nullifies the powers of the Governor to commute or remit a death sentence under State law.

In the context of the above assertion and reason under Article 72 of the Constitution of India, which one of the following is correct?

- (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.

Q97. In the following question, a Statement is followed by two Conclusions, I and II.

Statement: Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, a Magistrate may issue a protection order to prevent the respondent from committing acts of domestic violence, contacting the aggrieved person, alienating assets or stridhan without permission, or causing harm to her dependents.

Conclusions: I. A protection order can cover not just physical violence but also financial and emotional aspects of domestic violence.

II. The Magistrate has wide powers to restrict the respondent's conduct to safeguard the aggrieved person and her dependents.

In the context of the above Statement and Conclusions under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Only Conclusion I follows
- (b) Only Conclusion II follows
- (c) Both Conclusions I and II follow
- (d) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Q98. According to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, which factor determines the jurisdiction of the licensing authority in applying for a driving license?

- (a) The place where the applicant has family ancestral property.
- (b) The place where the applicant has held a bank account for more than a year.
- (c) The place where the applicant votes in local body elections.
- (d) The place where the applicant ordinarily resides or carries on business.

Q99. If a convict sentenced to life imprisonment is being considered for remission fractions under Section 57 of the Indian Penal Code, which equivalent term of years is applied by the court?

- (a) Ten years of imprisonment
- (b) Twenty years of imprisonment
- (c) Forty years of imprisonment
- (d) Fifty years of imprisonment

Q100. According to the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, under what circumstance is the completion of five years of continuous service not mandatory for payment of gratuity to an employee by his employer?

- (a) Voluntary resignation from the post by the employee.
- (b) Dismissal of the employee due to misconduct at work.
- (c) Death or disablement of the employee due to accident or disease.
- (d) Transfer of the employee to another department within the same organization.

Q1. **Answer:** (c) The bailiff is exempt if he acted in good faith under the order.

Section 78 IPC protects a person who performs an act pursuant to a court's judgment or

order which is later found void, provided the person acted in good faith believing the court had jurisdiction.

**Q2. Answer:** (c) Fourteen

Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the limit of solitary confinement in one continuous period is 14 days; rules provide intervals between such periods and further monthly limits when imprisonment exceeds three months. India Code

**Q3. Answer:** (b) Fifty thousand

Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act lays down a no-fault liability for certain motor accident deaths/disablements; the statutory fixed compensation under this chapter is Rs.50,000 for death (and Rs.25,000 for permanent disablement) under the no-fault scheme. India Code+1

**Q4. Answer:** (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

The Assertion as worded — that one must work 365 days in the preceding 12 months without interruption — is false. The Payment of Gratuity Act's definition of "continuous service" allows interruptions (sickness, accident, leave, lay-off, strike, lock-out, etc.) without breaking continuity; thus (R) is true and (A) false. Chief Labour Commissioner

**Q5. Answer:** (c) Only Statement 2 is true.

Statement 1 (as worded) is incorrect in punishment detail; Statement 2 is correct — the IPC creates certain exceptions (e.g., spouse) under harbouring/concealment provisions.

**Q6. Answer:** (a) Five years

Under Section 62 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, where no specific punishment for attempt is provided, an attempt may be punished by up to one-half of the maximum imprisonment prescribed for the substantive offence. For an offence with maximum 10 years, the attempt can attract up to 5 years. India Code

**Q7. Answer:** (a) Section 27

Section 27 CrPC deals with jurisdiction in cases concerning juveniles and related procedure; juvenile matters are also governed by the Juvenile Justice statutes and special procedure. KanoonGPT

**Q8. Answer:** (b) 30

Under the BNSS (Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita) framework as reflected in the question, the time for filing plea bargaining application after framing of charge is 30 days (as given in the solution set).

**Q9. Answer:** (b) Two months

For non-payment of specified fines the statutory conversion to imprisonment is limited and

proportionate; for the fine amount in the question the maximum simple imprisonment permitted is two months (as per the relevant provision cited in the solution set).

**Q10. Answer:** (c) Seven years

Section 18 of BNSS prescribes minimum practice requirements for appointment as Public Prosecutor / Additional Public Prosecutor — seven years' practice is the stated benchmark (answer and explanation formatted accordingly).

**Q11. Answer:** (c) When they are inconsistent with a fact in issue or relevant fact.

Under the Indian Evidence Act, facts otherwise irrelevant may become relevant when they are inconsistent with or have tendency to disprove a fact in issue or a relevant fact, e.g., impeachment of credibility.

**Q12. Answer:** (b) The proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest.

Prior evidence (recorded in earlier proceedings) is admissible when the prior proceeding involved the same parties or their representatives in interest, and the other conditions in Section 33 are met.

**Q13. Answer:** (d) Judicial and executive acts of public officers.

Public documents include official acts, records and orders of public officers, which can be accepted as public documents under the Evidence Act without stricter proof.

**Q14. Answer:** (c) There must be reasonable ground to believe a conspiracy exists.

Statements or acts by a conspirator are admissible against others where there are reasonable grounds to believe a conspiracy existed and the statements were made in furtherance of the conspiracy.

**Q15. Answer:** (c) 6 months

Section 30 CrPC limits imprisonment in default of payment of fine to the statutory maximum allowable by the sentencing Magistrate; where the sentence and fine are as in the question, the maximum default imprisonment formulas limit default to six months (answer provided in cleaned format).

**Q16. Answer:** (d) Article 45

After the 86th Constitutional Amendment the Directive Principle regarding early childhood care and education below age six was reflected in Article 45 (education and related early childhood care emphasis).

**Q17. Answer:** (b) The Appellate Court hearing the appeal.

When execution is stayed or challenged in appeal, the appellate court dealing with the appeal is the authority to direct taking of security, as per CPC execution/appeal provisions.

Q18. **Answer:** (a) Three Judges of the High Court.

The Rule Committee's judicial membership includes three High Court judges (judicial members), as per the relevant rules referred to in the Code of Civil Procedure framework.

Q19. **Answer:** (a) Imprisonment up to three years and fine up to two lakh rupees.

Section 63 Copyright Act ordinarily prescribes imprisonment up to three years and fine up to Rs.2,00,000 for infringement in standard cases.

Q20. **Answer:** (b) Article 29(1).

Article 29(1) protects sections of citizens with distinct language, script or culture and the right to conserve them.

Q21. **Answer:** (c) Three months.

Section 58 CPC provides graduated maximum civil detention periods; for decree amounts exceeding Rs.5,000 the maximum permissible period is three months.

Q22. **Answer:** (b) Decree for 3,500, detention up to six weeks.

For decree amounts not exceeding Rs.5,000 Section 58(1)(b) caps detention at six weeks; Rs.3,500 falls into this bracket.

Q23. **Answer:** (a) Thirty days.

Order VIII Rule 1 CPC provides that the defendant should file the written statement within thirty days from service of summons (subject to court discretion for extension).

Q24. **Answer:** (c) Two years after final determination of the cause.

The registered address for service under the relevant CPC provision (Order VI Rule 14A(1) / related) remains valid for two years after final determination unless changed.

Q25. **Answer:** (d) The tribunal terminates the proceedings.

Section 25(a) Arbitration & Conciliation Act allows termination where claimant fails to submit statement of claim without sufficient cause.

Q26. **Answer:** (d) Three months.

Under Section 10 (and related provisions) of the Special Marriage Act, a marriage must be solemnized within three months of the Central Government's decision where a case is transmitted to it.

Q27. **Answer:** (b) One year.

Section 31 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act prescribes imprisonment up to one year for willful breach of protection orders (or fine, or both).

Q28. **Answer:** (b) Article 32.

A PIL for enforcement of fundamental rights can be filed directly in the Supreme Court under Article 32 (remedy for violation of fundamental rights).

Q29. **Answer:** (c) Not less than 15 days.

Under Section 9(2) Land Acquisition Act, 1894, a minimum of fifteen days is given between publication and appearance before the Collector.

Q30. **Answer:** (c) Section 133 CrPC.

Section 133 CrPC empowers Magistrates to act in cases affecting public nuisance and public interest; citizens may invoke this provision.

Q31. **Answer:** (a) ₹1,20,000.

Section 44AA(2)(i) Income-tax Act requires maintenance of books when gross receipts/income from business exceed Rs.1,20,000 (statutory threshold referred).

Q32. **Answer:** (b) When secrecy direction is imposed under Section 35.

Under the Patents Act the Central Government may impose secrecy directions (national security) which prevent publication of an application even after expiry of the normal period.

Q33. **Answer:** (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

It is true an interested person may apply to High Court within two months to set aside forfeiture of a newspaper; the assertion about a Special Bench always consisting of exactly three judges is false — bench composition depends on High Court rules.

Q34. **Answer:** (d) Both the Statements are true.

Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam admissions are generally relevant and, in limited circumstances (state of mind/body made when condition existed plus supporting conduct), can be proved on behalf of maker.

Q35. **Answer:** (b) Entertainment Allowance for Government employees.

Section 16(ii) Income-tax Act permits deduction for certain entertainment allowances available to government employees (private sector employees do not get that particular deduction).

Q36. **Answer:** (d) Both Statements are true.

Under Negotiable Instruments Act an instrument without consideration creates no obligation (statement 1 true); if consideration fails in part, the holder in immediate relation can recover proportionate amount (statement 2 true).

Q37. **Answer:** (a) Only Conclusion I follows.

Under the Environment (Protection) Act both company and responsible officers may be held liable; however officers can escape liability by proving lack of knowledge or due diligence, so Conclusion II (that an officer can never escape liability) is false.

Q38. **Answer:** (c) 30

Section 24(a) Income-tax Act permits 30% standard deduction on annual value of house property.

Q39. **Answer:** (d) Bona fide diminution of profits due to acquisition process.

Section 23(1)(f) Land Acquisition Act, 1894 compensates bona fide diminution of profits arising between publication of declaration and Collector taking possession.

Q40. **Answer:** (d) 3,000

Section 35A CPC limits ordinary compensatory costs to not exceed Rs.3,000 in ordinary cases.

Q41. **Answer:** (b) When it is dispatched beyond the control of the acceptor.

Under the postal rule and Section 4 Indian Contract Act, acceptance is complete when put into course of transmission so as to be out of acceptor's control.

Q42. **Answer:** (b) Fifteen days' notice.

Transfer of Property Act Section 106 (and relevant rules) requires 15 days' notice to determine lease for purposes other than agriculture/manufacturing; commercial leases fall in this category.

Q43. **Answer:** (c) One year's imprisonment.

In summary trials under Section 143 NI Act and summary procedure constraints, imprisonment for summary trial is capped so that despite substantive maximums the practical cap is 1 year under summary procedure.

Q44. **Answer:** (a) Only Conclusion I follows.

Section 157 Companies Act requires furnishing DINs within 15 days; the company can be penalized (Conclusion I). Liability of officers depends on other provisions and is not automatically concluded by this single provision as framed.

Q45. **Answer:** (b) Only Statement 1 is true.

Statement 1 is correct — Certifying Authorities can suspend DSCs on specified grounds; Statement 2 (suspension indefinitely without hearing) is not consistent with principles of natural justice and the Act/rules ordinarily provide safeguards — so Statement 2 is false.

Q46. **Answer:** (c) Both Conclusions I and II follow.

The Rehabilitation Fund rules credit Rs.15,000 and accrued interest to the child/adolescent (I follows); the Government is also empowered to manage/deposit additional amounts and certain matching contributions can occur — the solution set indicated both conclusions follow as per Act and Rules.

Q47. **Answer:** (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

BNSS prescribes severe punishments for aggravated sexual offences; however the reason that the provision's purpose is to make all sexual offences non-bailable is not an accurate statutory explanation — hence (A) true, (R) false.

Q48. **Answer:** (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Under the BNSS regime attachment of property for a proclaimed person is primarily to compel appearance; if the person appears in time, property is released — the purpose is not permanent deprivation.

Q49. **Answer:** (a) Only Statement 1 is true.

Arbitration agreement must be in writing (contract, letters, emails, pleadings); an arbitration agreement cannot be inferred purely from conduct without a written record in most situations — hence only Statement 1 is true.

Q50. **Answer:** (c) Both Conclusions I and II follow.

The Special Committee constituted by Bar Council of India on expiry without election exercises powers to discharge functions (including disciplinary matters) till new Council is constituted and the BCI may extend the six-month period in specified circumstances.

Q51. **Answer:** (d) Both Statements are true.

Section 24 permits 30% standard deduction on annual value (Statement 1 true). Statement 2 refers to the cap on interest deduction under specified conditions (e.g., self-occupied house interest deduction caps/conditions apply) — the combined explanation aligns with statutory provisions (as framed in this solution set).

Q52. **Answer:** (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

By amendment and interpretation under the Hindu Succession framework daughters became coparceners by birth with the same rights/liabilities as sons; the Reason explains why that status equates to the same coparcenary rights.

Q53. **Answer:** (c) It constitutes a counter-proposal, thereby rejecting the original proposal.

Under the Indian Contract Act an acceptance that introduces a new term is not acceptance but a counter-offer (rejects original offer).

Q54. **Answer:** (b) A written and registered promise by a husband, out of natural love and affection, to transfer a property to his wife.

Section 25 Indian Contract Act recognizes certain exceptions to the requirement of fresh consideration — a written and registered promise out of natural love and affection between near relations is a valid exception if in the required form.

Q55. **Answer:** (b) Excessive Delegation.

The judicial doctrine preventing legislature from conferring uncontrolled law-making power on the executive is commonly described as the doctrine against excessive delegation (judicial review limits unguided delegation).

Q56. **Answer:** (b) The petitioner has lived with the respondent as husband and wife after the discovery of the fraud.

For nullity petitions for fraud under Hindu Marriage Act a bar exists where petitioner cohabited after discovery of fraud — acquiescence/long cohabitation can be a statutory or equitable bar.

Q57. **Answer:** (c) On the date the request for reference is received by the respondent. Section 21 Arbitration Act marks commencement (when no agreement) as the date respondent receives the request for arbitration.

Q58. **Answer:** (a) Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar, (1991) 1 SCC 598. Public interest jurisprudence in Subhash Kumar recognized environmental aspects under Article 21 including right to pollution-free life; it is commonly cited in environment-Article 21 expansion.

Q59. **Answer:** (a) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086. The early M.C. Mehta decisions moved towards the principle of strict/absolute liability for hazardous industries; the cited option corresponds to that foundational M.C. Mehta jurisprudence.

Q60. **Answer:** (c) J. Mohapatra & Co. v. State of Orissa, (1984) 4 SCC 103. This is the option listed in the question set for a case noting the doctrine of necessity as exception to nemo judex; the solution set identifies option (C) as the matching precedent in provided options.

Q61. **Answer:** (c) I, III and IV. Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure lays down the rule of res judicata, which prevents courts from trying a matter that has already been decided in a previous suit. For res judicata to apply, the former suit must have been heard and finally decided, meaning the earlier court must have reached a conclusive decision on the issues involved. It is also necessary that the matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit was the same matter directly and substantially in issue in the former suit. Further, both suits must involve the same parties, or parties claiming under them, litigating under the same title. According to Explanation I of Section 11, the term “former suit” refers to a suit that has been decided prior to the suit in question, whether or not it was instituted before it, meaning that the date of institution is not relevant. Therefore, conditions I, III, and IV are the correct requirements, making option **(C)** the right answer.

Q62. **Answer:** (c) I, III and IV. Section 51 of the Code of Civil Procedure empowers the court to enforce the execution of a decree in various ways, including delivery of property, attachment and sale, or arrest and detention in prison. However, when the decree is for the **payment of money**, the court **cannot order detention in prison** unless specific conditions are satisfied after giving the

judgment-debtor an opportunity to show cause. These conditions include: first, that the judgment-debtor is likely to abscond or leave the local limits of the court's jurisdiction; second, that the decree is for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was bound in a **fiduciary capacity** to account; and third, that the judgment-debtor **has the means to pay the decree or a substantial part thereof and has neglected or refused to do so**. Notably, dishonest transfers of property before the institution of the suit are **not** a condition under Section 51; the law specifically considers only acts of bad faith **after the suit has been instituted**. Therefore, conditions I, III, and IV are applicable, making option **(C)** the correct answer.

Q63. **Answer:** (a) I and II.

Order 9 Rule 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides the procedure for setting aside a **decree passed ex parte against a defendant**. According to this provision, a defendant can apply to the court to set aside such a decree if he can **satisfy the court that the summons was not duly served** or that he was **prevented by sufficient cause from appearing** when the suit was called for hearing. In such cases, the court is required to set aside the ex partedecree and may also fix terms regarding costs or payment into court before proceeding with the suit. However, a decree cannot be set aside merely on the ground of an **irregularity in the service of summons** if the defendant had **notice of the hearing date and sufficient time to appear**, and a decree cannot be set aside **without notice being served on the opposite party**. Therefore, only conditions I and II are sufficient grounds for setting aside an ex partedecree, making option **(A)** correct.

Q64. **Answer:** (b) Only if it is made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate.

Section 23 BSA, 2023: Confession to police officer.

(1) No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

(2) No confession made by any person while he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it is made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate shall be proved against him:

Provided that when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact discovered, may be proved.

Q65. **Answer:** (b) Section 39.

Section 39 BSA, 2023: Opinions of experts.

(1) When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science or art, or any other field, or as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or any other field, or

in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions are relevant facts and such persons are called experts.

#### Illustrations.

(a) The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison. The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died, are relevant.

(b) The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law. The opinions of experts upon the question whether the symptoms exhibited by A commonly show unsoundness of mind, and whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts which they do, or of knowing that what they do is either wrong or contrary to law, are relevant.

(c) The question is, whether a certain document was written by A. Another document is produced which is proved or admitted to have been written by A. The opinions of experts on the question whether the two documents were written by the same person or by different persons, are relevant.

(2) When in a proceeding, the court has to form an opinion on any matter relating to any information transmitted or stored in any computer resource or any other electronic or digital form, the opinion of the Examiner of Electronic Evidence referred to in section 79A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, is a relevant fact.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this sub-section, an Examiner of Electronic Evidence shall be an expert.

Q66. **Answer:** (b) — (The statement listed as option (b) is incorrect).

**Explanation:** Under the BSA / evidence rules, a written absolute promise to pay with a contemporaneous oral agreement postponing payment cannot be proved by oral evidence, that oral postponement cannot be shown; thus (b) as stated in the question (the fact can be proved) is incorrect as per the parole evidence rule under the Act (illustration illustrates the bar).

Q67. **Answer:** (d) I, II, III and IV.

Section 3(g) HMA, 1955: degrees of prohibited relationship" two persons are said to be within the "degrees of prohibited relationship"

(i) if one is a lineal ascendant of the other; or

(ii) if one was the wife or husband of a lineal ascendant or descendant of the other; or

(iii) if one was the wife of the brother or of the father's or mother's brother or of the grandfather's or grandmother's brother of the other; or

(iv) if the two are brother and sister, uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, or children of brother and sister or of two brothers or of two sisters;

**Q68. Answer:** (c) Article 51A(g).

Fundamental duty to protect and improve natural environment is in Article 51A(g) — it is a duty of every citizen to protect environment, forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife.

**Q69. Answer:** (d) None of these.

Section 2 of Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939: Grounds for decree for dissolution of marriage.—

A woman married under Muslim law shall be entitled to obtain a decree for the dissolution of her marriage on any one or more of the following grounds, namely: — (i) that the whereabouts of the husband have not been known for a period of four years; (ii) that the husband has neglected or has failed to provide for her maintenance for a period of two years; (iii) that the husband has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of seven years or upwards; (iv) that the husband has failed to perform, without reasonable cause, his marital obligations for a period of three years; (v) that the husband was impotent at the time of the marriage and continues to be so; (vi) that the husband has been insane for a period of two years or is suffering from a virulent venereal disease; (vii) that she, having been given in marriage by her father or other guardian before she attained the age of fifteen years, repudiated the marriage before attaining the age of eighteen years : Provided that the marriage has not been consummated: (viii) that the husband treats her with cruelty, that is to say, — (a) habitually assaults her or makes her life miserable by cruelty of conduct even if such conduct does not amount to physical ill-treatment, or (b) associates with women of evil repute or leads an infamous life, or (c) attempts to force her to lead an immoral life, or (d) disposes of her property or prevents her exercising her legal rights over it, or (e) obstructs her in the observance of her religious profession or practice, or (f) if he has more wives than one, does not treat her equitably in accordance with the injunctions of the Qoran; (ix) on any other ground which is recognised as valid for the dissolution of marriages under Muslim law : Provided that — (a) no decree shall be passed on ground (iii) until the sentence has become final; (b) a decree passed on ground (i) shall not take effect for a period of six months from the date of such decree, and if the husband appears either in person or through an authorised agent within that period and satisfies the Court that he is prepared to perform his conjugal duties, the Court shall set aside the said decree; and (c) before passing a decree on ground (v) the Court shall, on application by the husband, make an order requiring the husband to satisfy the Court within a period of one year from the date of such order that he has ceased to be impotent, and if the husband so satisfies the Court within such period, no decree shall be passed on the said ground.

**Q70. Answer:** (d) I, II, III and IV.

Section 2(w) IT Act, 2000: “intermediary” with respect to any particular electronic records, means any person who on behalf of another person receives, stores or transmits that record or provides any service with respect to that record and includes telecom service providers, network service providers, internet service providers, web-hosting service providers, search engines, online payment sites, online-auction sites, online-market places and cyber cafes;

**Q71. Answer:** (b) Section 37 Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:

Appealable orders.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the following orders (and from no others) to the Court authorised by law to hear appeals from original decrees of the Court passing the order, namely:— (a) refusing to refer the parties to arbitration under section 8; (b) granting or refusing to grant any measure under section 9; (c) setting aside or refusing to set aside an arbitral award under section 34.

(2) Appeal shall also lie to a court from an order of the arbitral tribunal— (a) accepting the plea referred to in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 16; or (b) granting or refusing to grant an interim measure under section 17.

(3) No second appeal shall lie from an order passed in appeal under this section, but nothing in this section shall affect or take away any right to appeal to the Supreme Court

**Q72. Answer:** (c) Not exceeding nine but not less than five members.

Section 9A(1) of the Advocates Act, 1961 clearly states that a Bar Council may constitute one or more legal aid committees, and each such committee shall consist of a number of members “not exceeding nine but not less than five.” The Act itself specifies this numerical range and leaves the details of qualifications, selection, and tenure to be prescribed by rules. Therefore, the only option that accurately reflects the statutory requirement is (C).

**Q73. Answer:** (b) Section 36.

Section 36. Disciplinary powers of Bar Council of India.—(1) Where on receipt of a complaint or otherwise the Bar Council of India has reason to believe that any advocate whose name is not entered on any State roll has been guilty of professional or other misconduct, it shall refer the case for disposal to its disciplinary committee. (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India may, (a) either of its own motion or on a report by any State Bar Council or on an application made to it by any person interested, withdraw for inquiry before itself any proceedings for disciplinary action against any advocate pending before the disciplinary committee of any State Bar Council and dispose of the same. (3) The disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India, in disposing of any case under this section, shall observe, so far as may be, the procedure laid down in section 35, the references to the Advocate-General in that section being construed as references to the Attorney-General of India. (4) In disposing of any proceedings under this section the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India may

make any order which the disciplinary committee of a State Bar Council can make under sub-section (3) of section 35, and where any proceedings have been withdrawn for inquiry 1 [before the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India], the State Bar Council concerned shall give effect to any such order.

**Q74. Answer:** (c)

Each principle of general defence in tort corresponds to a well-known leading case. The correct matches are:

I. Act of God → *Nichols v. Marsland* (1876) 2 Ex. D. 1

This case established that exceptionally heavy rainfall causing the destruction of artificial lakes was an *Act of God*, since the event was so extraordinary that no reasonable human foresight could prevent it.

II. Consent (*Volenti non fit injuria*) → *Vaughan v. Taff Vale Rail Co.* (1860) 5 H & N 679

This case is often cited to illustrate consent as a defence, where a person voluntarily undertaking a risky activity cannot later claim damages for harm arising from that risk.

III. Statutory Authority → *Hall v. Brooklands Auto Racing Club* (1933) 1 KB 205

This case illustrates statutory authority, where acts done under authorization of a statute are not actionable in tort even if they cause harm, provided due care is exercised.

IV. Necessity → *Kirk v. Gregory* (1876) 1 Ex. D. 55

This case involved moving jewellery to a safer place to prevent theft, which unintentionally caused loss. The court held the act was protected by the defence of necessity, since it was done to prevent greater harm

**Q75. Answer:** (c) a chairperson and such other members as may be prescribed.

Section 3(2) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides for the composition of the Central Consumer Protection Council. Under this provision:

- The Minister-in-charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs in the Central Government is the Chairperson of the Council.
- In addition to the Chairperson, the Council shall consist of “such number of other official or non-official members representing such interests as may be prescribed.”

The Act does not specify a fixed number of members (like ten or five); instead, it leaves the number to be determined by the rules.

Therefore, the only option that matches the language of Section 3(2) is: (C) Chairperson and such other members as may be prescribed.

**Q76. Answer:** (c) In re: The Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves, AIR 1960 SC 845.

In Re: Berubari Union (1960), the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution, and therefore it cannot be used as a source of substantive powers. The Court stated that the Preamble is only a key to the minds of the framers and is not enforceable.

This position was later overruled in Kesavananda Bharati (1973), where the Supreme Court held that the Preamble *is* a part of the Constitution and plays an important role in interpreting constitutional provisions. Minerva Mills (1980) reaffirmed this.

**Q77. Answer:** (c) Article 253.

Article 253. Legislation for giving effect to international agreements.—Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body.

**Q78. Answer:** (d) I, II, III and IV.

All four cases listed in the question dealt with the issue of right to privacy, though in different ways and with different conclusions:

1. M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra (1954)

The Court held that the Indian Constitution does not recognize a fundamental right to privacy. This decision was later overruled by Puttaswamy (2017).

2. Kharak Singh v. State of U.P. (1963)

The Court struck down "domiciliary visits" by police and held that privacy is protected under Article 21, although the majority did not expressly declare privacy as a fundamental right. Still, privacy was directly discussed.

3. PUCL v. Union of India (1997)

The Court dealt with phone tapping and held that the right to privacy is part of Article 21, laying down procedural safeguards.

4. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (2017)

A 9-judge bench unanimously held that right to privacy is a fundamental right under Articles 14, 19, and 21, overruling earlier contrary judgments.

Q79. **Answer:** (d) Legislative enactment by the Parliament, and then executive action of the Union of India.

The Supreme Court clarified the constitutional process for ceding Indian territory in the landmark case *In re: Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves* (1960). The Court held:

- The Union executive cannot cede territory on its own under Article 73.
- A constitutional amendment under Article 368 is required because ceding territory changes the “territory of India” in Article 1 and alters the First Schedule.
- After the constitutional amendment by Parliament, the executive can take follow-up action to implement the transfer.

Thus, the correct legal sequence is:

1. Legislative action (constitutional amendment by Parliament).
2. Executive action (implementation of the cession).

Q80. **Answer:** (a) No, because it is not considered as a judgment.

Under Article 143 of the Constitution, the President may refer questions of law or fact to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion. The Supreme Court’s response in such cases:

- is not a judgment,
- is not binding, and
- does not operate as a judicial precedent,

because it is not the result of a dispute between parties (no lis), and therefore does not have the force of law under Article 141.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that Article 143 opinions are advisory only, not precedents, though they carry great persuasive value.

Q81. **Answer:** (c) Inherent power.

When the High Court of India restrains the publication of news in a pending criminal defamation trial, it exercises its inherent powers as a court of record to ensure the fair administration of justice and to prevent interference with the judicial process. This power flows from its constitutional status under the Constitution of India and is not a writ jurisdiction like mandamus or prohibition, nor a residuary legislative power. Such restraint orders are passed to safeguard the accused’s right to a fair trial and to avoid trial by media.

Q82. **Answer:** (c) Article 19(1)(a), Constitution of India.

The Supreme Court of India has consistently held that the Right to Information is a

fundamental right flowing from freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. The Court clarified that the Right to Information Act, 2005 merely gives statutory form and procedural mechanism to this already existing constitutional right, but the source of the right itself is Article 19(1)(a).

**Q83. Answer:** (a) Schedule IX.

The Ninth Schedule provides validation/protection to certain laws/Acts by sheltering them from challenge on fundamental rights grounds.

**Q84. Answer:** (d)

**Q85. Answer:** (d) The respective High Courts can take up the matter of such a contempt under whose jurisdiction the lower court falls.

Contempt of subordinate courts is within the supervisory jurisdiction of the respective High Courts, which can take up and act upon the matter.

**Q86. Answer:** (c) Interfering in a criminal trial by attempting to influence a witness.

In R.K. Anand (2009) the Court found misconduct and contempt for attempts to influence a witness and subvert the judicial process.

**Q87. Answer:** (c) I-4; II-3; III-1; IV-2.

Matching sections under the Hindu Marriage Act: i → Section 16 (legitimacy), ii → Section 17 (punishment of bigamy), iii → Section 10 (judicial separation), iv → Section 12 (voidable marriages).

**Q88. Answer:** (c) The co-sureties share the unpaid portion in equal contribution.

Under the Contract Act, co-sureties contribute equally to make good any deficiency, subject to any contract to contrary (Section 146 principles).

**Q89. Answer:** (a) When the property is held as agent or trustee of the plaintiff.

Specific Relief Act allows a defendant in possession of movable property to be compelled to deliver it where the defendant holds it as agent/trustee of the plaintiff (fiduciary/representative possession).

**Q90. Answer:** (d) Both the Statements are true.

A Joint Administrative Tribunal exercises same jurisdiction/powers as an Administrative Tribunal and Tribunals are included for certain contempt/High Court-like references under the statutory scheme, so both statements are true.

**Q91. Answer:** (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha; Rajya Sabha can only recommend amendments within 14 days and Lok Sabha may accept or reject them — the Reason correctly explains the procedure.

Q92. **Answer:** (b) ₹50,000.

Companies Act penalty for commencing business without declaration attracts a penalty of Rs.50,000 on the company (with additional officer-level penalties in default).

Q93. **Answer:** (a) By imposing punishment for the offence with the lowest prescribed term. Section 72 IPC applies the rule of lenity where doubt exists between multiple offences — punishment not to exceed the smallest prescribed maximum.

Q94. **Answer:** (b) Invalid, since weekly holidays cannot be altered before completion of at least three months.

Child & Adolescent Labour Rules restrict changing weekly holiday more than once within three months; employer changing holiday before three months violates statutory safeguard.

Q95. **Answer:** (c) A person who purchases goods for the purpose of resale or for any commercial purpose.

Consumer Act excludes purchases for commercial/resale purposes; personal/family use purchases on instalments remain consumer transactions.

Q96. **Answer:** (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Article 72 confers Presidential clemency powers including in death sentence and court martial cases (A true). Reason claiming that Article 72 overrides and nullifies Governor's powers is incorrect as stated (R false).

Q97. **Answer:** (c) Both Conclusions I and II follow.

Protection orders under the Domestic Violence Act cover physical, financial, emotional forms and Magistrates have wide powers to regulate respondent's conduct to protect aggrieved and dependents.

Q98. **Answer:** (d) The place where the applicant ordinarily resides or carries on business.

Motor Vehicles Act determines licensing authority jurisdiction by applicant's ordinary residence or place of business.

Q99. **Answer:** (b) Twenty years of imprisonment.

For purposes such as remission Section 57 IPC treats life imprisonment as equivalent to 20 years for fractional calculations (legal fiction for computation only).

Q100. **Answer:** (c) Death or disablement of the employee due to accident or disease.

Under the Payment of Gratuity Act the five-year continuous service requirement is waived in case of death or incapacitating disablement; gratuity becomes payable notwithstanding length of service.

