

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE**

1. Do not open this Question Booklet until asked to do so.
2. Do not leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Check for the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening. There are 28 pages including the cover pages.
5. The duration of the test is 2 hours. In addition, you are allowed 15 minutes' reading time (from 10.45 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.) before the examination begins, during this time you should read the question paper and, if you wish, highlight and/or make notes on the question paper. **However, you are not allowed, under any circumstances, to mark the answers on the OMR answer sheet during this reading time. Marking of answers on OMR answer sheet shall commence only at 11.00 A.M.**
6. There are 150 objective type questions. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) and (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. **Choose the most appropriate answer out of the options and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.**
9. Use only **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen to darken the oval** for marking your answer.
10. Do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. Once an oval is darkened as answer to a question, it is final. Answer option once darkened cannot be changed. It is not permitted to change the answer option by erasing, using correction fluid, marking cross (X) in the oval or any other method whatsoever.
12. Each question carries one mark. There is 25% Negative Marking for each wrong answer, i.e., for every wrong answer, 0.25 marks shall be deducted.
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided/used for rough work.
14. Calculator, mobile, electronic gadgets, and any suspicious items/materials etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall. Any candidate found with the same would be disqualified.
15. Candidate using unfair means in the test will be disqualified.
16. Candidate may take the Question Booklet after the completion of the test.
17. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.
18. Do not seek clarification on any item in the question booklet from the test invigilator. Use your best judgment.

SEAL**THE ANSWER SHEET IS TO BE RETURNED ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST**

Important: Please refer to your Admit Card while filling in details in this Question Booklet and in the Answer Sheet.

Roll No. :**(Nine Digits)**

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Application No.:**(Six Digits)**

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Name:**Signature:**

1. On which of the following issues, court may call for the opinion of the experts?
 - (1) Foreign law
 - (2) Science or art
 - (3) Handwriting
 - (4) All of the above

2. A Will relied upon by a party shall not stand proved
 - (1) until at least one attesting witness to the Will has been called for proving its execution, if there be any attesting witness alive and capable of giving evidence
 - (2) until all the attesting witnesses have been called for proving its execution, if capable of giving evidence
 - (3) until the same is registered
 - (4) until the propounder of the Will proves the same

3. The terms and conditions contained in a registered lease deed between a landlord and tenant are proved
 - (1) by proving the lease deed
 - (2) by the landlord or the tenant in their deposition/evidence deposing about the same
 - (3) by any one of the witnesses to the lease deed in his or her evidence deposing about the same
 - (4) by examining the registrar who registered the lease deed

4. Fill in the blank-
 When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for _____ years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is shifted to the person who affirms it.
 - (1) 5 years
 - (2) 7 years
 - (3) 15 years
 - (4) 30 years

5. A makes part payment of debt due to B. It can be used to seek extension of period of limitation only where
 - (1) It is made before the expiration of the prescribed period for limitation
 - (2) It is of at least the principal amount due
 - (3) It is made any time before filing of the suit
 - (4) None of the above

6. Limitation period prescribed under residuary Article 58 of the Limitation Act, 1963, governing all those suits for declaration which are not specifically governed by any other Articles in the Limitation Act, is
 - (1) 5 years from the date of cause of action
 - (2) 7 years from the date of cause of action
 - (3) 2 years from the date of cause of action
 - (4) None of the above

7. Under section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963, delay in instituting which of the following proceedings maybe condoned?
 - (1) Suits
 - (2) Appeals
 - (3) Counter claim
 - (4) All of the above

8. Limitation period to set aside an *ex-parte* decree from the date of the decree, or where the summons or notice was not duly served, from the date when the applicant had knowledge of the decree, is
- (1) 90 days
 - (2) 30 days
 - (3) 60 days
 - (4) 3 years
9. Mr. Mohan filed a suit against Mr. Shyam in the Court of Civil Judge, Delhi for recovery of possession of an immovable property at Delhi, in May, 2024 on termination of the Rent Agreement executed between Mr. Mohan and Mr. Shyam. Five months later, Mr. Mohan filed another suit against Mr. Shyam in the Court of Civil Judge, Delhi for damages and use of occupation for an amount of ₹2 Crore, arising out of the same immovable property located at Delhi. In this second suit for recovery of arrears of rent, Mr. Shyam filed an application under Order VII Rule 11(d) of CPC on the ground of bar under Order II Rule 2 of CPC for rejection of the plaint. Choose the correct option :
- (1) The Civil Judge shall allow the application under Order VII Rule 11(d) of CPC filed by Mr. Shyam.
 - (2) The Civil Judge shall dismiss the application under Order VII Rule 11(d) of CPC filed by Mr. Shyam, as the said application could not be filed in this second suit.
 - (3) The Civil Judge shall dismiss the application under Order VII Rule 11(d) of CPC filed by Mr. Shyam, as a separate suit is maintainable on the basis that suit for possession and suit for claiming damages for use and occupation of the property are two different causes of action.
 - (4) The Civil Judge shall allow the application under Order VII Rule 11(d) of CPC filed by Mr. Shyam, as the suit could not be entertained due to the specific bar contained under Order II Rule 2 of CPC.
10. As per Order XV-A Rule 1 of CPC [inserted by the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act, 2015], the Court shall hold the first case management hearing not later than
- (1) four weeks from the date of filing of the written statement by all the defendants to the suit.
 - (2) four weeks from the date of filing of the replication by the plaintiffs to the suit.
 - (3) four weeks from the date of filing of affidavit of admission/denial of documents by all the parties to the suit.
 - (4) four weeks from the date of filing of the affidavit(s) of evidence by all the parties to the suit.
11. As per Order V Rule 24 of CPC, the case where the defendant is confined in a prison, the summons shall be delivered to whom for the purposes of the service on defendant?
- (1) Officer in charge of the prison.
 - (2) Defendant's place of residence.
 - (3) Either (1) or (2).
 - (4) Defendant's counsel, who is representing the defendant in pending criminal proceedings.
12. No suit shall be instituted against the Central Government, where it relates to railway until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of
- (1) Secretary to that Government.
 - (2) General Manager of the railway.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2).
 - (4) None of the above

13. Mr. A and Mr. B entered into an agreement for the sale of a property located in Delhi. Mr. B, the owner of the property, resides and conducts business in Ahmedabad. Mr. A filed a suit for specific performance of the agreement in a Courts at Ahmedabad, arguing that the decree could be enforced through Mr. B's personal obedience since he resides in Ahmedabad. Mr. B, has challenged the jurisdiction of the Courts at Ahmedabad, asserting that the suit must be filed in the court where the property is situated. Decide as per the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, which court will have territorial jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute between Mr. A and Mr. B?
 - (1) Courts in Ahmedabad, since Mr. B resides and carries out business there, and the decree can be enforced through his personal obedience.
 - (2) Courts in Delhi, as the property which is the subject of the agreement is located there.
 - (3) Courts of any jurisdiction mutually convenient to both Mr. A and Mr. B, as jurisdiction can be decided by agreement between parties.
 - (4) Courts in both Ahmedabad and Delhi, as both courts have concurrent territorial jurisdiction in the facts of the present case.

14. Mr. X sues Mr. B for eviction from the suit property before the Rent Controller-I for non-payment of rent. Mr. B disputes the relationship of landlord and tenant. The Rent Controller-I returns a finding that there exists a relationship of landlord and tenant between the parties, however no ground for eviction is made out and dismisses the petition. Mr. X subsequently files a fresh petition for eviction of Mr. Y on the ground of Bonafide requirement. The Rent Controller-II allows this petition and relies upon the finding of the previous judgment as regards existence of landlord tenant relationship. Mr. B challenges the judgment to state that the Rent Controller-II could not have relied upon the finding of the previous judgment and ought to have returned an independent finding:
 - (1) The tenant is correct and the appeal has to be allowed and Rent Controller-II ought to have returned an independent finding.
 - (2) The tenant is incorrect as the finding of the previous Rent Controller-I operates as res judicata and binds the parties.
 - (3) The tenant is incorrect as the Rent Controller-II is not required to return any finding on the issue of existence of relationship of landlord-tenant.
 - (4) The tenant is correct since the previous judgement of Rent Controller-I was a nullity since eviction had not been ordered and therefore the findings therein have no binding effect.

15. Which of the following statements regarding remedy for setting aside a compromise decree is correct?
 - (1) An appeal under Section 96 CPC shall lie from a decree passed by the Court with the consent of parties
 - (2) Second appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court with the consent of parties
 - (3) Filing an independent suit for setting aside a compromise decree on the ground that the compromise was not lawful
 - (4) Approaching the court which recorded the compromise

16. A caveat lodged under Section 148A (1) of CPC is not effective on the expiry of
 - (1) 45 days
 - (2) 30 days
 - (3) 15 days
 - (4) 90 days

17. Subject to contract between the partners, which of the following is not an entitlement of partners under Indian Partnership Act, 1932?
 - (1) To share equally in the profits earned
 - (2) To contribute equally to the losses sustained by the firm
 - (3) To receive remuneration for taking part in the conduct of the business
 - (4) To receive interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on any payment made for the purpose of firm business, beyond the amount of capital he has agreed to subscribe.

18. Out of the following situations, when is a firm not required to be dissolved by the Court, at the suit of a partner, under Section 44 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932?
 - (1) That a partner has become of unsound mind.
 - (2) That a partner, other than the partner suing, has become in any way permanently incapable of performing his duties as partner.
 - (3) That the business of the firm cannot be carried on save at a loss.
 - (4) That a partner has died.

19. In his Will, the Testator, at the commencement of his Will gives his house situated at Defence Colony to his wife, and, at the close of it, directs that his said house shall be sold and the proceeds thereof be invested for the benefit of his children only. During the proceedings for grant of Probate, which one is the appropriate option available to the Court?
 - (1) Dismiss the case, holding grant of probate impossible
 - (2) Recognizing the right of a woman, Probate be issued in her favour
 - (3) Grant Probate in favour of children, in terms of later clause
 - (4) Such bequest shall be void for uncertainty, being not expressive of any definitive intention

20. A bequest where it imposes an obligation on the legatee, he can take nothing by it unless he accepts it fully, is known as:-
 - (1) Onerous Bequest
 - (2) Conditional Bequest
 - (3) Contingent Bequest
 - (4) Void Bequest

21. At what stage, one is required to submit *Administration Bond* under Section 291 of Indian Succession Act?
 - (1) At the time of filing Petition
 - (2) After grant of Letters of Administration
 - (3) At any stage of the pendency of the case
 - (4) At the time of settlement through mediation

22. Hindu Succession Act, 1956 does not apply to:-
 - (1) a Lingayat
 - (2) an illegitimate child born to Hindu Parents
 - (3) a legitimate child, whose mother is Hindu and father is Christian, brought up as Christian
 - (4) a person who is convert to Sikh religion.

23. Which landmark judgment of Supreme Court lays down following propositions of law:-

"The provisions contained in substituted Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, confer status of coparcener on the daughter born before or after the amendment in the same manner as son with same rights and liabilities.

The rights can be claimed by the daughter born earlier with effect from 9-9-2005 with savings as provided in Section 6(1) as to the disposition or alienation, partition or testamentary disposition which had taken place before the 20th day of December, 2004.

Since the right in coparcenary is by birth, it is not necessary that father coparcener should be living as on 9-9-2005."

 - (1) Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma (2020) 9 SCC 1 (Decision Date 11.08.2020)
 - (2) Prakash v. Phulavati, (2016) 2 SCC 36 (Decision Date 30.11.2015)
 - (3) Mangammal v. T.B. Raju, (2018) 15 SCC 662 (Decision Date 19.04.2018)
 - (4) Kattukandi Edathil Krishnan v. Kattukandi Edathil Valsan, (2022) 16 SCC 71 (Decision date 13.06.2022)

24. Section 29 of Hindu Succession Act prescribes that if an intestate has left no heir qualified to succeed to his or her property in accordance with the provisions of this Act, such property shall devolve on the Government; and the Government shall take the property subject to all the obligations and liabilities to which an heir would have been subject.
The above said principle is based on which of the following?
- (1) Doctrine of Codicil
 - (2) Doctrine of Escheat
 - (3) Doctrine of Revival
 - (4) Doctrine of Eclipse
25. Under which provision of Specific Relief Act, 1963, injunction shall not be granted by a Court in a suit, involving a contract relating to an infrastructure project specified in the schedule, where granting injunction would cause impediment or delay in the progress or completion of such infrastructure project?
- (1) Section 19
 - (2) Section 20
 - (3) Section 20A
 - (4) Section 20B
26. In a suit to seek declaration of status or right, which of the following is NOT a requirement under the Specific Relief Act, 1963?
- (1) The plaintiff must have suffered actual damage.
 - (2) The plaintiff must have a legal character or right to the property.
 - (3) The plaintiff must prove that he is rightful owner of the property.
 - (4) The plaintiff must seek further relief consequential to relief of declaration.
27. Under section 32 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, which of the instruments may be partially cancelled?
- (a) Where an instrument is evidence of different rights.
 - (b) Where an instrument is evidence of different obligations.
- (1) Only (a) is correct.
 - (2) Only (b) is correct.
 - (3) Neither (a) nor (b) is correct.
 - (4) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
28. The doctrine of *lis pendens* is deemed to commence from the date of:-
- (1) presentation of plaint
 - (2) service of notice upon defendant(s)
 - (3) appearance of the defendant(s) before the court
 - (4) commencement of trial
29. As per section 12 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, where the property is transferred subject to a condition or limitation making any interest therein, reserved or given to or for the benefit of any person, to cease on his becoming insolvent or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, such condition or limitation is:-
- (1) Valid
 - (2) Void
 - (3) Voidable at the option of transferor
 - (4) Voidable at the option of transferee

30. In terms of Section 65 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee-
- The interest which the mortgagor professes to transfer to the mortgagee subsists, and that the mortgagor has power to transfer the same.
 - The mortgagor will defend, or, if the mortgagee be in possession of the mortgaged property, enable him to defend, the mortgagor's title thereto.
 - The mortgagor will, so long as the mortgagee is not in possession of the mortgaged property, pay all public charges accruing due in respect of the property.
- Choose the correct option(s):
- Only ii
 - i & iii
 - ii & iii
 - i, ii & iii
31. A lease of an immovable property determines:-
- By express surrender; that is to say, in case the lessee yields up his interest under the lease to the lessor, by mutual agreement between them.
 - By efflux of time limited thereby.
 - By implied surrender.
 - All of the above
32. "A" lets a house to "B" for five years. "B" under-lets the house to "C" at a monthly rent of ₹ 1000. The five years expire, but "C" continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to "A". C's lease is-
- Renewed from month to month
 - Renewed from year to year
 - Not renewed being sub-let
 - None of the above
33. When can a seller sue the buyer for price of the goods on a breach of contract under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?
- Where property in goods has passed and buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay according to the terms of contract.
 - Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay the price, which is payable on a day certain, irrespective of delivery although the property in the goods has neither passed nor the same has been appropriated to the contract.
 - Both (1) and (2) are correct.
 - Both (1) and (2) are incorrect.
34. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- A right to bid may be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller and, where such right is expressly so reserved, but not otherwise, the seller or any one person on his behalf may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, bid at the auction.
 - Where the sale is not notified to be subject to a right to bid on behalf of the seller, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid himself or to employ any person to bid at such sale, or for the auctioneer knowingly to take any bid from the seller or any person; and any sale contravening this rule may be treated as fraudulent by the buyer.
 - Both (1) and (2) are correct.
 - Both (1) and (2) are incorrect.

35. In case of a breach of warranty, the buyer can:
 - (1) Repudiate the contract
 - (2) Claim damages only
 - (3) Return the goods
 - (4) Refuse to pay the price

36. What is the time limit prescribed for a person aggrieved by any of the measures referred to in sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act), taken by the secured creditor to make an application to the Debts Recovery Tribunal having jurisdiction in the matter from the date on which such measures had been taken?
 - (1) 30 days
 - (2) 45 days
 - (3) 60 days
 - (4) 90 days

37. Section 19 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act), deals with right of borrower to receive compensation and costs in certain cases. Such an order can be made by:
 - (1) The Debts Recovery Tribunal or the Court of the District Judge, in an application under Section 17 or 17A of the said Act
 - (2) The Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal or the High Court on an appeal under Section 18 or 18A of the Act
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) Neither (1) nor (2)

38. Which of the following case scenarios is exempted from the provisions of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act)?
 - (1) Any case in which the amount due is twenty five percent of the principal amount and interest thereon.
 - (2) Any case in which the amount due is thirty five percent of the principal amount and interest thereon.
 - (3) Any case in which the amount due is less than twenty percent of the principal amount and interest thereon.
 - (4) Any case in which the amount due is less than twenty percent of the principal amount, excluding interest thereon.

39. Can the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal award compensation higher than what is claimed in the Petition?
 - (1) MACT can do so only in property damage cases
 - (2) MACT can never do so
 - (3) MACT can do so only if the quantum of fair compensation arrived at is higher than what was claimed
 - (4) MACT can do so only in death cases

40. What is the prescribed period of Limitation for filing Petition for compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act currently?
 - (1) No limitation period is prescribed
 - (2) 3 years after the death of the victim
 - (3) 12 years after the accident
 - (4) 6 months after the accident

41. What is the time prescribed as Golden Hour for the purposes of benefit of Scheme under Section 162 of the Motor Vehicles Act?
 - (1) One hour after the traumatic injury
 - (2) One hour after hospitalization of the victim
 - (3) One hour after death of victim
 - (4) One hour before death of victim
42. Can a Will signed by the testator and attested by the two witnesses by affixing their respective electronic signatures be held validly executed Will?
 - (1) Yes
 - (2) No
 - (3) Signatures of only testator must be in his own hand
 - (4) Signatures of only witnesses must be in their own hand
43. What is the prescribed period of Limitation for filing an appeal under Section 57 of the Information Technology Act?
 - (1) 3 months from the date of impugned order
 - (2) 45 days from receipt of copy of impugned order
 - (3) 3 months from receipt of copy of impugned order
 - (4) 1 month from the date of impugned order
44. X, residing in Canada transmits computer contaminant through e-mail to Y, a resident of the US. Can X be prosecuted under the Information Technology Act in India?
 - (1) No
 - (2) Yes
 - (3) Yes, if Y opens the e-mail in his computer in India
 - (4) None of the above
45. For unauthorized access by X to the computer of Y, compensation under Section 43 of the Information Technology Act is awarded to Y, to be paid by X. Can Y file a civil suit against X for more compensation?
 - (1) Yes
 - (2) No
 - (3) Both are civil remedies
 - (4) None of the above
46. Under the Recovery of Debts & Bankruptcy Act, 1993, the procedure for the Recovery Officer to recover the debt by distraint and sale of the defendant's movable property is provided in:
 - (1) First Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)
 - (2) Second schedule to the RDB Act
 - (3) Third Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)
 - (4) Fourth Schedule to the Central Excise Act, 1944
47. Which of the following is incorrect in view of the provisions applicable to the Tribunal and Appellate Tribunals under the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act?
 - (1) Subject to the other provisions of The Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993, and of any rules, the Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal shall have the powers to regulate their own procedure including the places at which they shall have their sittings.
 - (2) The Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal shall have, for the purposes of discharging their functions under the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993, the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908), while trying a suit, in respect to the matter of summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath.
 - (3) The Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal shall be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908)
 - (4) The Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908)

48. Choose the offence which was punishable under Indian Penal Code and has not been made punishable in Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- (1) S.376 –B IPC
 - (2) S.377 IPC
 - (3) S.354 C IPC
 - (4) S.354 D IPC
49. Which of the following provisions has not been notified in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 till date?
- (1) S. 105 BNS
 - (2) S.106(2) BNS
 - (3) S.111(4) BNS
 - (4) S.104 BNS
50. Which of the following offences has been introduced in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and was not part of the IPC?
- (1) S. 108 BNS
 - (2) S.109 BNS
 - (3) S.110 BNS
 - (4) S.111 BNS
51. A gives sudden and grave provocation to B. B on this provocation fires a pistol at A. A kills C, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill C who is near him but out of sight. A has committed offence of
- (1) Murder
 - (2) Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder
 - (3) Rash and negligent act
 - (4) No offence as covered under general exception
52. A strikes B. B, by this provocation, is excited to violent rage. Z, a bystander intending to take advantage of B's rage and to cause him to kill A, puts a knife in B's hand for that purpose. B kills A. Now which of the following applies to this case?
- (1) Both B and Z are guilty of murder.
 - (2) Both B and Z committed culpable homicide.
 - (3) Z has committed Culpable homicide.
 - (4) B has committed culpable homicide and Z is guilty of murder.
53. A and B hold Z down and fraudulently take Z's money and jewels from his clothes without his consent. Here, A and B have committed
- (1) Theft
 - (2) Robbery
 - (3) Dacoity
 - (4) Extortion
54. A and Z are friends. A goes to Z's house and in Z's absence take away a book without Z's consent. A was under the impression that he had Z's implied consent to take the book for purpose of reading it. Now A sells the book for his own benefit. A is guilty of
- (1) Theft
 - (2) Dishonest misappropriation of property
 - (3) Criminal breach of trust
 - (4) None of the above

55. A commits criminal trespass into a building used as a human dwelling. A has committed
- (1) House trespass
 - (2) House break
 - (3) Lurking
 - (4) Criminal trespass
56. A commits a mischief by fire intending to cause destruction of a building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship. He is liable to be punished under:-
- (1) Section 326 (c) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
 - (2) Section 326 (d) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
 - (3) Section 326 (g) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
 - (4) Section 327 (1) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
57. A belongs to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity. He is liable to punishment under
- (1) Section 310 (4) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
 - (2) Section 310 (6) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
 - (3) Section 313 Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
 - (4) Section 310 (5) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
58. 'X' signs an instrument in the following terms. Which of the following instruments cannot be considered a promissory note?
- (1) I promise to pay 'Y' or order ₹500
 - (2) I acknowledge myself to be indebted to 'Y' in ₹500, to be paid on demand, for value received
 - (3) I promise to pay 'Y' INR 500 and all other sums which shall be due to him
 - (4) All of the above
59. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (1) When the party to whom notice of dishonour is dispatched is dead, but the party dispatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient.
 - (2) Notice of dishonour is not necessary when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument.
 - (3) Notice of dishonour is not necessary in case of a promissory note which is not negotiable
 - (4) Notice of dishonour is necessary even if the party charged could not suffer damage for want of notice
60. In case a cheque has bounced on 10.03.2020 and intimation of the same is received on the same day from the bank, when will the limitation period for issuing notice under Section 138(b) of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 expire?
- (1) Within 30 days of 10.03.2020
 - (2) 30 days after expiry of the COVID period (i.e. after 28.02.2022)
 - (3) 25 days after expiry of the COVID period (i.e. after 28.02.2022)
 - (4) 90 days after expiry of the COVID period (i.e. after 28.02.2022)
61. 'B' signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments payable to bearer. Which of these indorsements does not exclude the right of further negotiation by 'C'?
- (1) Pay the contents to 'C' only
 - (2) Pay C for my use
 - (3) The within must be credited to C
 - (4) Pay C

62. Which of the following statements is/are untrue?
- (1) The central government cannot appoint any number of special Judges for a certain area to try the offences punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
 - (2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a special Judge under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 unless he is or has been a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge or an Assistant Sessions Judge under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
 - (3) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a special Judge unless he has been an advocate with a minimum standing of 15 years at the bar
 - (4) None of the above
63. The offence under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 is stated to have occurred within the municipal limits of the city of Ahmedabad. The police officer authorised to investigate the offence punishable under the act shall not be below the rank of :
- (1) Inspector of Police
 - (2) Assistant Commissioner of Police
 - (3) Deputy Inspector General of Police
 - (4) Inspector General of Police
64. A habitual offender under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall be :
- (1) Not less than 3 years and may extend upto 7 years
 - (2) Upto 3 years
 - (3) Not less than 5 years which may extend up to 10 years
 - (4) Not less than 14 years and upto life
65. A public servant, 'S' asks a person, 'P' to give him an amount of five thousand rupees to process his routine ration card application on time. 'S' is guilty for offence under what section of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988?
- (1) Section 7
 - (2) Section 7A
 - (3) Section 8
 - (4) Section 9
66. Under the POCSO Act, the statement of a child is to be recorded as far as practical by any woman police officer not below the rank of
- (1) Constable
 - (2) Assistant Sub Inspector
 - (3) Sub Inspector
 - (4) All of the above
67. Which of the following provisions under the POCSO Act allows courts to presume guilt unless proven otherwise when certain facts are established?
- (1) Section 29
 - (2) Section 30
 - (3) Section 17
 - (4) Section 32

68. Consider a case where a healthcare provider delays filing a mandatory report about a suspected case of child sexual abuse. Under the POCSO Act, what is the maximum punishment for such a failure, and what is the legal reasoning behind imposing criminal liability on professionals obligated to report?
 - (1) Six months of imprisonment and/or a fine, as a deterrence against negligence in protecting vulnerable children.
 - (2) One year of imprisonment without fine, to emphasize the gravity of concealment in cases involving minors.
 - (3) No punishment for the first instance of failure, provided it is rectified within 30 days.
 - (4) Three months of community service and a formal warning from the Child Protection Services.
69. Which of the following is the statutory composition of the Child Welfare Committee under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015?
 - (1) One chairperson and four members, including at least one woman and an expert on matters concerning children
 - (2) Two judges and three social workers
 - (3) Three child rights advocates
 - (4) Five members, all from the legal profession
70. What is the upper time limit for completing the preliminary assessment to decide whether a child should be tried as an adult?
 - (1) 15 days
 - (2) 30 days
 - (3) 60 days
 - (4) 90 days
71. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, allows for children aged 16 to 18 years to be tried as adults in heinous offenses. However, what conditions must the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) fulfill before making such a determination, and what key factors are weighed during the preliminary assessment?
 - (1) The JJB must assess the child's psychological maturity, their understanding of the consequences of the offense, and whether the offense involved criminal conspiracy.
 - (2) The JJB must determine whether the crime was premeditated and whether the child's economic background influenced their actions.
 - (3) The JJB must verify if the offense was committed under coercion and assess the family's social standing to determine their support system.
 - (4) The JJB must evaluate evidence of prior offenses by the child and seek input from law enforcement on the child's potential for rehabilitation.
72. Which Section of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 stipulates that 60 days' notice is to be given by an employer who intends to close down an undertaking?
 - (1) Section 25FF
 - (2) Section 25FFF
 - (3) Section 25FFA
 - (4) Section 25F
73. Section 9C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, mandates that every industrial establishment employing twenty or more workmen shall have one or more Grievance Redressal Committee(s) for the resolution of disputes arising out of individual grievances. The grievance redressal committee shall consist of equal number of members from employer and the workmen and shall not exceed how many members?
 - (1) 4
 - (2) 6
 - (3) 8
 - (4) 10

74. Section 24 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, deals with
- (1) Prohibition of financial aid to illegal strikes and lockouts
 - (2) Prohibition of strikes and lockouts
 - (3) General prohibition of strikes and lockouts
 - (4) Illegal strikes and lockouts
75. In the case of any industrial establishment in which _____ workmen are employed or have been employed on any day in the preceding twelve months, the appropriate Government may, by general or special order require the employer to constitute in the prescribed manner a Works Committee.
- (1) 7
 - (2) 25
 - (3) 500 or more
 - (4) 100 or more
76. Section 33C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, lays down condition and procedure for Recovery of money due from an employer. Provided that there is no sufficient cause for any extension and none has been granted, a workman has to make an application for recovery of money against an employer within _____ from the date on which the money became due to the workman from the employer.
- (1) 3 months
 - (2) 6 months
 - (3) 1 year
 - (4) 2 years
77. Under Section 8 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, no fine shall be imposed on any employed person who is under the age of:
- (1) 12 years
 - (2) 15 years
 - (3) 16 years
 - (4) 18 years
78. The wage period, as stipulated under Section 4 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, shall not exceed:
- (1) 2 months
 - (2) 15 days
 - (3) 1 month
 - (4) 45 days
79. Any half-monthly payment may on review under Section 6 under the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, be -
- (1) Continued
 - (2) Increased
 - (3) Decreased
 - (4) All of the above
80. As per Section 10B of the Employee's Compensation Act, 1923, the person required to give the notice shall, within how many days of the death or serious bodily injury, send a report to the Commissioner giving the circumstances attending the death or serious bodily injury?
- (1) 7 days
 - (2) 10 days
 - (3) 15 days
 - (4) 21 days

81. “Child” under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, means a person _____
- (1) Who has not completed his fourteenth year of age
 - (2) Who has not completed his fifteenth year of age
 - (3) Who has not completed his sixteenth year of age
 - (4) Who has not completed his eighteenth year of age
82. Any employer who pays to any employee less than the minimum rates of wages fixed for that employee’s class of work, or less than the amount due to him under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, shall be punishable with -
- (1) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both
 - (2) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both
 - (3) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to nine months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both
 - (4) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both
83. Which provisions regarding health are mentioned under Chapter III (*Sections 11 to 20*) under Factories Act, 1948?
- (1) Artificial humidification
 - (2) Dust and fume
 - (3) Ventilation and Temperature
 - (4) All of the above
84. What is the minimum number of workers required for whom a canteen or canteens shall be provided and maintained by the occupier for the use of the workers where they are ordinarily employed?
- (1) More than two hundred and fifty
 - (2) More than two hundred
 - (3) More than one hundred and fifty
 - (4) More than one hundred
85. As per Section 9 (1) of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, whoever, for the purpose of avoiding any payment to be made by himself knowingly makes any false statement or false representation shall be punishable with
- (1) imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.
 - (2) imprisonment for a term which may extend to nine months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.
 - (3) imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.
 - (4) imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.
86. What is the eligibility condition for payment of gratuity on the termination of employment under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972?
- (1) Rendering continuous service of not less than 2 years
 - (2) Rendering continuous service of not less than 4 years
 - (3) Rendering continuous service of not less than 5 years
 - (4) Rendering continuous service of not less than 3 years

87. A certificate under Section 8 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, for recovery of gratuity not paid by the employer within the prescribed time shall be issued by
- (1) Controlling Authority
 - (2) Disciplinary Authority
 - (3) Owner of the Factory
 - (4) Inspector
88. An author grants a non-exclusive license to one publishing house, to translate and publish a literary work in India. However, it starts exporting copies to a neighboring country without the author's consent. Does the publishing house's action constitute a breach of the license agreement under the Copyright Act, 1957?
- (1) No, because a non-exclusive license also confers ownership.
 - (2) No, because a non-exclusive license permits sale in all jurisdictions.
 - (3) Yes, because export violates the scope of the license unless expressly granted.
 - (4) No, as non-exclusive licenses always allow such use subject to payment of royalty.
89. Two music composers collaborate to create an original musical composition, but one registers the copyright in his name without informing the other. The second music composer files a claim. Who owns the copyright in this case under the Copyright Act, 1957?
- (1) Only the music composer who registered the work.
 - (2) Both music composers jointly, as joint authors.
 - (3) The music composer who initiated the project.
 - (4) Ownership depends only on the registration certificate.
90. When does copyright cease to subsist in a design capable of being registered under the Designs Act, 2000?
- (1) When the design is registered under the Designs Act.
 - (2) When the design is applied to more than 50 articles by an industrial process.
 - (3) When the design is applied to fewer than 50 articles by an industrial process.
 - (4) When the design is registered under the Copyright Act.
91. What is the term of copyright for a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work published during the author's lifetime?
- (1) 50 years from the year of the author's death.
 - (2) 60 years from the year of publication.
 - (3) 60 years from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year of the author's death.
 - (4) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years.
92. In the landmark case of Amar Nath Sehgal vs. Union of India, [2005 (30) PTC 253], the artist sued the government for the mutilation of his mural, claiming a violation of his rights under the Copyright Act. The mural, created in 1962 and displayed at Vigyan Bhawan, was removed during renovations in 1979, with its remnants stored improperly, causing damage. Which statutory provision enabled Amar Nath Sehgal to win the case against the government?
- (1) Section 19 of the Copyright Act, which governs assignment of rights.
 - (2) Section 57 of the Copyright Act, concerning special rights of Authors.
 - (3) Section 14 of the Copyright Act.
 - (4) Section 13 of the Copyright Act, which outlines copyright subsistence.
93. Statement: Architectural drawings may be protected under the Copyright Act, 1957. Choose the most appropriate option.
- (1) Yes, they are classified as literary works.
 - (2) Yes, they are classified as artistic works.
 - (3) No, they are not protected as they are functional designs.
 - (4) Yes, but only if they are registered with the Copyright Office.

94. What is the maximum amount recoverable as a contract debt for every contravention under Section 22(2)(a) of the Designs Act, 2000?
- (1) ₹10,000
 - (2) ₹25,000
 - (3) ₹50,000
 - (4) ₹1,00,000
95. Under Section 4 of the Designs Act, 2000, which of the following is NOT a valid ground for prohibiting the registration of a design?
- (1) The design is not new or original.
 - (2) The design has been disclosed to the public before the priority date of the application.
 - (3) The design has not been commercially used in India.
 - (4) The design contains scandalous or obscene matter.
96. A company registers a design under the Designs Act, 2000, on January 1, 2024. The owner of the design is exploring the duration for which the copyright will remain valid. Based on the provisions of Section 11 of the Designs Act, 2000, what is the total period for which the registration in the design remains valid?
- Choose the correct combination of answers:
- (1) Initial: 5 years; Maximum: 10 years
 - (2) Initial: 10 years; Maximum: 15 years
 - (3) Initial: 10 years; Maximum: 20 years
 - (4) Initial: 15 years; Maximum: 20 years
97. Which of the following is not a commercial dispute?
- (1) A dispute relating to maritime law
 - (2) A dispute relating to premises let out to a doctor for residence as well as to run his clinic
 - (3) A re-insurance agreement
 - (4) A contract of agency in relation to carriage of goods
98. What remedy is available against an order passed by a Commercial Court holding that it has jurisdiction to hear a commercial dispute?
- (1) Appeal under S.96, CPC
 - (2) Revision under S.115, CPC
 - (3) Both appeal and revision
 - (4) Neither appeal nor revision
99. A enters into an Agreement to Sell with B to sell his vintage car for a depressed consideration of ₹1.7 crores, owing to cordial relations between them, though the market value of the car, on that date, is admittedly ₹4 crore. B has paid ₹1 crore, and is ready and willing to pay the remainder. A, however, refuses to continue with the ATS, whereupon B sues him for specific performance of the ATS. Where would the suit lie?
- (1) Before the District Judge (Commercial Court)
 - (2) Before the Commercial Division of the High Court
 - (3) Before both (1) and (2)
 - (4) Data provided is insufficient
100. What does the Supreme Court hold in its judgment in *Yamini Manohar v T.K.D. Keerthi*, (2024) 5 SCC 815?
- (1) That Section 12-A of the Commercial Courts Act is directory.
 - (2) That Section 12-A of the Commercial Courts Act is mandatory, and would depend on whether there is a prayer for urgent interim relief, behind which the Court cannot go, as S 12-A uses the expression 'contemplate any urgent interim relief' and contemplation has to be of the plaintiff.
 - (3) That the words 'contemplate any urgent interim relief' confers power on the Commercial Court to be satisfied that the interim relief sought is actually urgent.
 - (4) None of the above

101. What does the proviso to Order VIII Rule 10 CPC, as amended by the Commercial Courts Act ('CCA'), say?
- (1) That the statutorily provided time for filing written statement, under the CCA, cannot be extended by the Court
 - (2) That the written statement has to be filed within thirty days of serving of summons in the suit
 - (3) That the time for filing written statement is extendable by a maximum period of 90 days beyond the said period of 30 days
 - (4) That every allegation in a plaint, not denied in the manner provided in Order VIII of the CCA, would be treated as admitted, except as against a person suffering from disability
102. At what stage can a plaintiff in a commercial suit filed under Order XXXVII of the CPC, apply for summary judgement under Order XIII A of the CPC as amended by the Commercial Courts Act?
- (1) At any stage after service of summons on the defendant
 - (2) After service of summons on the defendant but before issues are framed
 - (3) After service of summons on the defendant but before commencement of recording of evidence
 - (4) None of the above
103. In an arbitration involving a commercial dispute relating to breach of a construction contract between a Public Sector Undertaking and a contractor, in which there are claims and counter-claims, what would be the basis of determining the Specified Value for the purpose of ascertaining the court which could exercise jurisdiction over the arbitration?
- (1) The value of the counter-claim alone
 - (2) The value of the claim alone
 - (3) The aggregate value of claim and counter-claim
 - (4) None of the above
104. The *kompetenz-kompetenz* principle is
- (1) not applicable in India
 - (2) applicable as part of general law, but finds no place in the Arbitration & Conciliation Act (ACA) 1996
 - (3) applicable, and is contained in Section 31 of the ACA
 - (4) applicable, and is reflected in Section 16 of the ACA 1996
105. The contract between the parties stipulates that the venue of arbitration would be Delhi, but there is no reference to any 'place' or 'seat' of arbitration. By a separate clause, all disputes arising under the agreement have been subjected to the exclusive jurisdiction of courts at Delhi. The parties to the arbitration are at Chennai, the contract was executed at Chennai and the work pertains to construction of a building at Mumbai. Where can a Section 34 petition, challenging the award, be filed?
- (1) At Delhi alone
 - (2) At Mumbai alone
 - (3) At Delhi or Mumbai
 - (4) At Chennai alone
106. An order passed by an arbitral tribunal rejecting the respondent's objection to the claims being barred by time can be challenged under
- (1) Section 37(1) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
 - (2) Section 37(2) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
 - (3) Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, as soon as it is passed, without waiting for the final award.
 - (4) Section 34 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 but only after the final award is passed.

107. During the course of hearing of a Section 34 petition, the Court finds that the arbitral tribunal has held one of the claims to be barred by time, but has not provided any reasons therefor. In exercise of its jurisdiction under Section 34(4) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, the Court suo motu passes an order directing the arbitral tribunal to take such action as it deems fit to remedy the lacuna. The order is challenged in appeal. Which of the following is the correct position?
- (1) The order is sustainable, under Section 34(4)
 - (2) The order is unsustainable, as the Court cannot act suo motu under Section 34(4)
 - (3) The order is unsustainable, as the Court cannot issue directions to the arbitral tribunal under Section 34(4)
 - (4) The order is unsustainable, on both grounds in (2) and (3)
108. When do arbitral proceedings commence, where one party has issued a notice to the other under Section 21 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act and, on the other party not responding within 30 days, the Court has, on being moved under Section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, appointed the arbitrator?
- (1) On receipt of notice, by one party to the other, setting out the disputes and raising claims.
 - (2) On receipt of notice, by one party to the other, proposing reference of the disputes to arbitration.
 - (3) On the issuance of the order, by the Court, referring the dispute to arbitration.
 - (4) On the arbitrator entering on the reference.
109. M/s XYZ, a cellular service provider company, paid a sum of ₹1,00,00,000 as license fee to the Government under an agreement to operate telecom services in a specific geographical area for one year. However, in an official enquiry it was later discovered that officials of M/s XYZ had bribed government officials to obtain the said license, following which the Government canceled the license. M/s XYZ now claims refund of the license fee by way of restitution under Section 65 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Decide.
- (1) M/s XYZ is not entitled to restitution of the license fee paid under Section 65 as it was found to be *in pari delicto*.
 - (2) M/s XYZ is entitled to restitution of the license fee paid because the license was cancelled due to the acts and omissions of officials of government.
 - (3) M/s XYZ is entitled to restitution of the license fee paid, as restitution is always granted to any party when a contract is declared void, regardless of their role in the illegality.
 - (4) M/s XYZ is entitled to restitution of the license fee paid under Section 65 because the cancellation of the license by the Government amounted to frustration of contract under Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act.
110. Mr. A, the Master of Mr. B's ship, signs a bill of lading in favour of Mr. C, cosignor without having received on board the goods mentioned therein. As between Mr. B and Mr. C, the bill of lading is:-
- (1) Voidable at the option of Mr. C.
 - (2) Void as it is beyond the scope of Mr. A's authority.
 - (3) Enforceable by Mr. C against Mr. B.
 - (4) Voidable at the option of Mr. A.
111. Mr. A, a Government employee, made an offer to Mr. B that if Mr. B sells his house having a market value of ₹1,00,000/- to Mr. A for ₹10,000/-, then Mr. A will exercise his influence to get the son of Mr. B appointed in a Government job. Decide whether the contract between Mr. A and Mr. B is valid or not ?
- (1) The agreement is void, because consideration is not adequate.
 - (2) The agreement is valid, because all the prerequisites of contract are fulfilled.
 - (3) The agreement is void, because it is immoral.
 - (4) The agreement is valid, because inadequacy of consideration cannot make a contract void.

112. Hemant pulled a gun pointing it towards his neighbor Sunil and threatened him to sell his brand-new bike to Hemant for ₹1 Lakh, when the actual cost of the bike was ₹2.5 lakh. Sunil agreed to the same. What is the nature of the said contract?
- (1) Voidable at the instance of Sunil.
 - (2) Void-ab-initio.
 - (3) Illegal at the instance of Hemant.
 - (4) None of the above
113. Which of the following statements is correct?
- i. Contract of indemnity is a contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself or by the conduct of any other person.
 - ii. In a contract of indemnity, a promisee acting within the scope of his authority is entitled to recover from the promisor all damages and all costs which he may incur.
 - iii. A contract of guarantee, on the other hand, is a promise whereby the promisor promises to discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default.
- (1) Only (i)
 - (2) Only (iii)
 - (3) Only (ii)
 - (4) All of the above
114. Mohit filed for registration of trademark COMIX before the Trademarks Registry on 20th January, 2000. The opposition to the trademark was rejected on 25th March, 2000. The decision was uploaded on the Trademarks Registry's portal on 1st April, 2000. Registration Certificate was issued by the Registrar on 4th May, 2000. What will be considered as the date of registration of trademark?
- (1) Date of issuance of Registration Certificate
 - (2) Date of filing the application
 - (3) Date of rejection of opposition
 - (4) Date of upload on the Registry's portal
115. Which of these is not an absolute ground for refusal of registration of trademark?
- (1) It contains scandalous and obscene matters
 - (2) Its use is prohibited under Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950
 - (3) It comprises any matter likely to hurt religious susceptibility of any section of citizens of India
 - (4) It is of a phonetic nature incapable of being pronounced
116. Which of these are not considered as patentable inventions under the Patent Act, 1970?
- (1) Method of agriculture or horticulture.
 - (2) Topography of integrated circuits.
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) None of the above
117. A sues B on an agreement and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial, A calls for the document and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. Can B now produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by A?
- (1) B cannot do so as he had refused to produce the said document at the first instance
 - (2) B can do so only with the consent of the other party
 - (3) B can do so with the order of Court or with the consent of the other party
 - (4) None of the above

118. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is based on the maxim – ‘nemomoriturus praesumitur mentire’?

- (1) Section 17
- (2) Section 22
- (3) Section 27
- (4) Section 32

119. The credit of a witness may be impeached by

- (1) Proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted
- (2) Proof that the witness has been bribed.
- (3) Proof that the witness has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence
- (4) All of the above

120. Match the two columns :

A. <i>Dudh Nath Pandey v. State of U.P.</i>	I. Dying Declaration
B. <i>Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal</i>	II. Plea of alibi
C. <i>Pakala Narayana Swami v. Emperor</i>	III. Panchsheel of the proof of a case based on circumstantial evidence
D. <i>Sharad Birdhi Chand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra</i>	IV. Section 65B Certificate is mandatory when original electronic record cannot be produced before Court

- (1) A-I; B-II; C-III; D-IV
- (2) A-II; B-IV; C-I; D-III
- (3) A-III; B-II; C- I; D-IV
- (4) A-IV; B-III; C-II; D-I

121. What is incorrect with respect to a warrant of arrest?

- (1) It may be issued orally
- (2) It shall be a written order
- (3) It shall be by the presiding officer and shall bear the seal of the court issuing it
- (4) It can be directed to any private person for execution

122. The statement under Section 174 of the CrPC :

- (1) Can be used as substantive piece of evidence
- (2) Can be used only as a previous statement to corroborate and contradict the person making it at the trial
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) Cannot be used for any purpose

123. For the purpose of computing limitation under Section 468 of the CrPC, the relevant date is the date

- (1) on which the Magistrate takes cognizance
- (2) of initiation of prosecution
- (3) of filing of the complaint
- (4) Both (2) and (3)

124. Under the provisions of the Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the Judge shall give a judgment of conviction or acquittal in the case within a period of
- (1) thirty days from the date of completion of arguments, which may be extended to a period of forty-five days
 - (2) thirty days from the date of completion of arguments, which may not be extended
 - (3) sixty days from the date of completion of arguments, which may not be extended
 - (4) sixty days from the date of completion of arguments, which may be extended to a period of ninety days for reasons to be recorded in writing
125. In terms of the Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, where the summoned person cannot be found, by the exercise of due diligence, the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates of the summons for him with
- (1) an adult male member of his family
 - (2) any member of his family or with a servant
 - (3) any adult member of his family
 - (4) some adult member of his family residing with him
126. When an order is made by a Court for production of a person confined or detained in a prison to examine such person as a witness, the officer in charge of the prison shall not abstain from carrying out the order, even if the concerned person is under committal for trial, if he is required for giving evidence at a place that is at a distance of
- (1) 20 kilometers from the prison
 - (2) 25 kilometers from the prison
 - (3) 30 kilometers from the prison
 - (4) Options (1) and (2) are correct
127. Four offences of the same kind may be charged together under Section 242 of the Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, if the offences have been committed :
- (1) Within three years from the first to the last of such offences
 - (2) Within two years from the first to the last of such offences
 - (3) Within one year from the first to the last of such offences
 - (4) Within six months from the first to the last of such offences
128. A public servant is accused of having committed the offence under Section 509 of the IPC, 1860. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (1) Police can register an FIR exercising power under Section 154 of the CrPC
 - (2) The Magistrate can direct registration of FIR exercising power under Section 156(3) of the CrPC
 - (3) A Magistrate cannot take cognizance without obtaining prior sanction under Section 197 of the CrPC
 - (4) None of the above
129. A woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (1) The State Government shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, if it thinks fit, commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.
 - (2) The State Government shall commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.
 - (3) The High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may, if it thinks fit, commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.
 - (4) The High Court shall commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

130. If the offence was committed outside the limit of a police station, the officer-in-charge of the police station can transfer the FIR to the police station having such territorial jurisdiction. The statement is
- (1) True
 - (2) False
 - (3) Partly Correct
 - (4) None of the above
131. "Legal scholars have argued that retributive punishment should be replaced with another approach such as restorative justice." In the above context, the word 'retributive' means:
- (1) Rehabilitative
 - (2) Exonerating
 - (3) Exculpating
 - (4) Punishing, proportional to crime
132. The idiom, "the jury is out" means:
- (1) still being debated
 - (2) consensus has been reached
 - (3) verdict being upturned
 - (4) criminal trial is in progress
133. The phrase "cavalier attitude" means:
- (1) Gentlemanly response
 - (2) Disdainful treatment
 - (3) Deferential attitude
 - (4) Acquiescent behaviour
134. A "Sisyphean task" refers to:
- (1) An important voyage
 - (2) A journey to the underworld
 - (3) A ceaseless effort
 - (4) A task done to honour a Greek god
135. Choose the options to fill in the blanks in the correct order:
 One must not indulge in _____ talk.
 My new dresses were ill-fitting and _____.
 One must not _____ sight of one's goals.
- (1) lose, loose, loose
 - (2) loose, lose, loss
 - (3) loose, loose, lose
 - (4) lose, loose, lose
136. What does the phrase "*mea culpa*" mean?
- (1) An expression of gratitude
 - (2) An expression of triumph
 - (3) A claim of innocence
 - (4) An admission of guilt
137. Which of these books is not autobiographical?
- (1) I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
 - (2) Before Memory Fades
 - (3) We do not Part
 - (4) Wings of Fire

138. Which among the following famous works, is by the Surrealist painter Salvador Dali?
- (1) Bowl with Daffodils
 - (2) The Persistence of Memory
 - (3) Girl before a Mirror
 - (4) Through the eyes of a painter
139. Who is the present incumbent of the office of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India?
- (1) Madhavi Puri Buch
 - (2) Sanjay Malhotra
 - (3) Shaktikanta Das
 - (4) T.V. Somanathan
140. Which Chief Justice of India, amongst the following, discharged the functions of the Acting President of India?
- (1) Justice M. Hidayatullah
 - (2) Justice K. Subba Rao
 - (3) Justice K.N. Wanchoo
 - (4) Justice S.R. Das
141. Who is the Director of the movie “All We Imagine As Light” that won the Grand Prix Award at Cannes Film Festival in 2024?
- (1) Chhaya Kadam
 - (2) Divya Prabha
 - (3) Kani Kusruti
 - (4) Payal Kapadia
142. Ustad Zakir Hussain, the renowned tabla player (9 March 1951 – 15 December 2024) was the son of
- (1) Ustad Vilayat Khan
 - (2) Ustad Alla Rakha
 - (3) Ustad Dildar Hussain
 - (4) Ustad Shujaat Khan
143. Who, amongst the following, has not served as the Secretary-General of the United Nations?
- (1) Mr. Dag Hammarskjold
 - (2) Mr. Trygve Lie
 - (3) Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak
 - (4) Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar
144. Which one of the following films was not directed by Shyam Benegal?
- (1) The Making of the Mahatma
 - (2) Suraj Ka Satvan Ghoda
 - (3) Antarnaad
 - (4) Mirch Masala
145. The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India relates to provisions as to
- (1) the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
 - (2) the President and the Governors of States.
 - (3) Languages.
 - (4) division of legislative power under Article 246 of the Constitution.

146. The judgment of the 7-Judges Bench of the Supreme Court of India in the case of “State of Punjab and Others - vs - Davinder Singh and Others” reported as 2024 SCC Online SC 1860 relates to the issue of:
- (1) Whether Sub-classification of the Scheduled Castes for reservation is constitutionally permissible.
 - (2) Compensation in cases involving violations of human rights by Police during course of investigations into terrorism related cases.
 - (3) Rehabilitation measures and medical facilities in the State of Punjab in respect of cases related to drug addiction.
 - (4) Completion of the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal.
147. The 106th Constitution Amendment Act, 2023, provides for the reservation as nearly as may be of _____ seats for women in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
- (1) 1/4th
 - (2) 50%
 - (3) 10%
 - (4) 1/3rd
148. The bench of the Supreme Court, which decided the case of Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) comprised of _____ Judges.
- (1) 5
 - (2) 9
 - (3) 13
 - (4) 17
149. Which of the following offices is/are provided for in the Constitution of India?
- (1) Attorney General of India
 - (2) Comptroller & Auditor General of India
 - (3) Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (4) All of the above
150. Under the Constitution of India, the National Capital Territory of Delhi is a :
- (1) Union Territory without a Legislative Assembly.
 - (2) Union Territory with a Legislative Assembly.
 - (3) State without a Legislative Assembly.
 - (4) State with a Legislative Assembly.



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