



DELHI HIGHER JUDICIARY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024
(Exam Date 26-07-2026)

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Constitution of India

138. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution reserves one-third of the total seats for women in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies?

- (1) 103 Amendment Act
- (2) 104th Amendment Act
- (3) 105th Amendment Act
- (4) 106th Amendment Act

Ans. [4]

145. Fundamental Duties were inserted in the Constitution of India as Article 51A pursuant to the recommendation of which Committee?

- (1) Sarkaria Commission
- (2) Swaran Singh Committee
- (3) Punchhi Committee
- (4) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

Ans. [2]

146. The Constitution Bench judgment in Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India 2024 INSC 113 declared which of the following as unconstitutional?

- (1) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections
- (2) Electoral Bond Scheme
- (3) Abrogation of Article 370
- (4) Demonetization

Ans. [2]

147. Which Article of the Constitution provides that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law?

- (1) Article 256
- (2) Article 265
- (3) Article 266
- (4) Article 300A

Ans. [2]

148. Which constitutional amendment inserted Clause 5 to Article 15 enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions, including private unaided institutions (other than minority educational institutions)?

- (1) 86th Amendment
- (2) 91st Amendment
- (3) 93rd Amendment
- (4) 97th Amendment

Ans. [3]

149. Which Article of the Constitution empowers Parliament to make any law for whole or any

part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with other country or countries?

- (1) Article 253
- (2) Article 251
- (3) Article 248
- (4) Article 254

Ans. [1]

150. Which judgment of the Supreme Court held that even if a law is placed in the Ninth Schedule, the Court may strike it down if it violates the basic structure of the Constitution?

- (1) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461
- (2) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 2007 SC 861
- (3) Waman Rao v. Union of India, AIR 1981 SC 271
- (4) Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1980 SC 1789

Ans. [2]

Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

18. No suit shall be instituted against Central Government, where it relates to Railways, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of:

- (1) Secretary, Ministry of Railways, Central Government
- (2) Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Railways, Central Government
- (3) General Manager of that Railways
- (4) None of the above

Ans. [3]

19. At which stage of the proceeding can a court direct suit be returned to be presented to the Court in which the suit should have been instituted?

- (1) At any stage
- (2) Before framing of issues
- (3) Before beginning of trial
- (4) Before issuance of summons

Ans. [1]

20. Where would a suit for partition of immovable property be instituted if the property is situated within territorial jurisdiction of one court and the defendant resides within the territorial jurisdiction of another court?

- (1) Place where the immovable property is situated
- (2) Place where defendant resides
- (3) Place where the plaintiff resides
- (4) All of the above

Ans. [1]



21. An executing court cannot determine the questions relating to which of the following?

- (1) Discharge of decree
- (2) Satisfaction of decree
- (3) Modification of decree
- (4) Execution of decree

Ans. [3]

22. Against an order of dismissal of suit consequent to rejection of plaint under Order 7 Rule 11 of CPC, 1908

- (1) Revision petition under Section 115 of CPC lies
- (2) Petition under Article 227 of Constitution of India lies
- (3) An appeal under Section 96 of CPC lies
- (4) An appeal under Order 43 of the CPC lies

Ans. [3]

23. Under Order XII Rule 6 CPC, an admission has to be

- (1) In a pleading only
- (2) In a pleading or in a document only
- (3) Either in the pleading or otherwise, whether orally or in writing
- (4) None of the above

Ans. [3]

24. A judgment debtor is arrested in execution of a money decree. Will he be discharged from the debt under the concerned money decree on completion of the period of detention?

- (1) No, even on release after undergoing the period of detention he will still be liable for payment under the money decree
- (2) Yes, he will be discharged from the debt under the concerned money decree
- (3) Yes, he will be discharged from the debt if the money decree is less than Rs. 1 lakh
- (4) Yes, he will be discharged from the debt if the decree pertains to recovery of loan

Ans. [1]

40. Under Order XIII-A of the CPC, at which stage an application for summary judgment in a commercial suit may be filed?

- (1) An application for summary judgment may be filed at any time after institution of the suit even along with the plaint
- (2) An applicant may apply for summary judgment at any time after summons has been served on the defendant but before framing of issues
- (3) An application for summary judgment may be filed only after the first Case Management Hearing

(4) An application for summary judgment may be filed at any stage of the trial.

Ans. [2]

42. Under the substituted Section 35 CPC applicable to commercial disputes, a plaintiff succeeds on its main claim for recovery of a contractual sum. However, the Commercial Court finds the plaintiff's separate claim for punitive damages was frivolous. What is appropriate order for cost that the Court may pass?

- (1) The defendant must pay all costs including those attributable to the frivolous punitive damages claim.
- (2) Since the plaintiff has succeeded overall, no costs can be imposed on the plaintiff.
- (3) The court may impose costs on the plaintiff for the frivolous punitive damages claim, by recording reasons in writing.
- (4) The court may award costs only from the date of filing of the frivolous claim and not for any earlier period.

Ans. [3]

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (IPC, 1860)

72. Which of the following is correct for the offence of cheating under Section 318 and criminal breach of trust under Section 316 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- (1) The offence of criminal breach of trust and cheating may co-exist simultaneously in the same set of facts.
- (2) The offences of cheating and criminal breach of trust are antithetical to each other and cannot co-exist simultaneously.
- (3) While cheating requires criminal intention since inception, proof of entrustment and misappropriation is sufficient to establish criminal breach of trust.
- (4) Both (2) & (3)

Ans. [4]

73. A, a 25 year old woman follows another woman B and attempts to foster personal interaction repeatedly, despite clear indication of disinterest by B. Is B liable for the offence of stalking under Section 78 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

- (1) B cannot be held liable for stalking as she is a woman
- (2) 2B can be held liable for stalking A
- (3) B cannot be held liable as the stalking did not involve monitoring the use of internet/email/any other form of electronic communication by A.
- (4) None of the above



Ans. [1]

74. **How is the fractions of terms of punishment calculated for a punishment of imprisonment for life?**

- (1) Imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for twenty years.
- (2) Imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for fourteen years.
- (3) Imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for thirty years.
- (4) None of the above

Ans. [1]

75. **A. a person of unsound mind attempts to punch B in his face. B, in self defence uses a knife to staff A twice in his abdomen. Decide B's liability**

- (1) Both A and B are guilty of no offence as A is a person of unsound mind and B exercised his right of private defence.
- (2) Both A and B are guilty of separate offences.
- (3) A is guilty of no offence but is guilty as the right of private defence cannot be used to cause excessive harm.
- (4) A is guilty but B is innocent as his action was in exercise of his right of private defence.

Ans. [3]

76. **A. an Indian citizen attempted to murder B in New Zealand. It was later found that A was hiding in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. Can A be tried for attempt to murder in India?**

- (1) No. since the offence was committed outside the Indian borders.
- (2) No, since attempt to murder is not an offence in New Zealand.
- (3) Yes, since Indian Penal law would apply to any offence committed by any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India.
- (4) None of the above

Ans. [3]

77. **Which of the following statements about theft under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is incorrect?**

- (1) Theft is snatching if, in order to commit theft, the offender suddenly or quickly or forcibly seizes or secures or grabs or takes away from any person or from his possession any moveable property
- (2) Theft by way of snatching is not a separate offence under Section 304 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- (3) There can be no theft with consent.

- (4) Dishonest intention and taking away of movable property are essential ingredients of theft.

Ans. [2]

78. **A writes a book on nationalism. B states that A is an anti-national who lacks integrity and character. Can B be held liable for Defamation under Section 356 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?**

- (1) B cannot be held liable since a person who publishes a book, submits that book to the judgment of the public
- (2) B can be held liable since the opinion expressed with respect to A's character is not an opinion founded on A's book.
- (3) B cannot be held liable as A lacked character.
- (4) B can be held liable since A has the right to freedom of speech and expression to write a book on nationalism.

Ans. [2]

79. **In which case did the Supreme Court strike off Section 303 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?**

- (1) Mithu v. State of Punjab, (1983) 2 SCC 277
- (2) Bachchan Singh v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 625
- (3) P. Sirajuddin v. State of Madras, (1970) 1 SCC 595
- (4) Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab, (1983) 3 SCC 470

Ans. [1]

80. **Which of the following is not covered under the definition of organised crime under Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?**

- (1) Kidnapping
- (2) Robbery
- (3) Contract killing
- (4) Unauthorized gambling

Ans. [4]

81. **A person enters a house in the night, and while taking precautions to avoid detection, commits:**

- (1) House breaking
- (2) Mischief
- (3) Criminal trespass
- (4) Lurking house-trespass

Ans. [4]

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (CrPC, 1973)

90. **'Inquiry' as defined in Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is:**

- (1) Inquiry by officer in-charge of a police station
- (2) Inquiry by investigating officer



- (3) Inquiry by a Magistrate or Court
(4) None of the above

Ans. [3]

91. Service of a summon issued by a Criminal Court on a company cannot be effected through its:

- (1) Director
(2) Manager
(3) Secretary
(4) Shareholder

Ans. [4]

92. A is accused of a theft on one occasion and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) A can be charged and tried for both offences together.
(2) A shall be charged and tried separately for each offence
(3) A can be charged either for theft or grievous hurt and not for both the offences.
(4) None of the above statements is correct.

Ans. [2]

93. In light of Section 337 of the BNSS 2023, which contains rule of protection of an accused from double jeopardy, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot be tried again on the same facts for the offence of criminal breach of trust.
(2) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The injured afterwards dies. A may be tried afterwards on the same facts for culpable homicide.
(3) A is charged before Court of Sessions and convicted of culpable homicide of B. A may be tried afterwards on the same facts for murder of B.
(4) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of First Class with, and convicted for robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for Dacoity on the same facts.

Ans. [3]

94. Section 343 of the BNSS deals with tender of pardon to an accomplice. Which out of following is correct category of offences for which such pardon can be tendered?

- (1) To all offences
(2) To any offence triable exclusively by Sessions Court.
(3) To any offence punishable with maximum sentence of three years.
(4) None of the above

Ans. [2]

95. Under Section 344 of BNSS 2023, for the purpose of local inspection, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) A Sessions Judge at any stage of inquiry can visit any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
(2) A Sessions Judge at any stage of trial can visit any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
(3) A Sessions Judge cannot visit any such place during inquiry or trial for local inspection.
(4) A Magistrate can visit any such place for local inspection during trial, inquiry or other proceedings.

Ans. [3]

96. 'Test Identification Parade' is part of:

- (1) Inquiry
(2) Investigation
(3) Judicial proceeding
(4) None of the above

Ans. [2]

97. Autre Fois Acquit principle is related to

- (1) Retrospective operation
(2) Double jeopardy
(3) Ex-post facto law
(4) Self-incrimination

Ans. [2]

98. Which of the following is not a criminal court?

- (1) Court of Sessions
(2) Judicial Magistrate
(3) District Judge
(4) Executive Magistrate

Ans. [3]

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (IEA, 1872)

14. Which of the following has been included within the meaning of 'document' under Section 2(d) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

- (1) Electronic record on emails
(2) Electronic record on server logs
(3) Documents on computers, laptop or smartphone
(4) All of the above

Ans. [4]

15. When a person has not been heard of for seven years by those who would have naturally heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is shifted to:

- (1) The person who affirms that such person is alive
(2) The person who affirms that such person is dead.



- (3) The spouse of the said person
- (4) The Census authority to confirm

Ans. [1]

16. Which of the following cannot be classified as secondary evidence under Section 58 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

- (1) Oral admission
- (2) A number of documents made using a uniform process such as printing. The very first document so printed by the printer is secondary evidence of the contents of the rest.
- (3) Written admission
- (4) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves ensure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies.

Ans. [2]

17. Which of the following statements is incorrect in context of the Supreme Court judgment In Re: Summoning Advocates Who Give Legal Opinion or Represent Parties During Investigation of Cases & Related Issues (2026) 2 SCC 233?

- (1) Any summons issued to an advocate as per the exceptions under Section 132 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 shall be subject to judicial review.
- (2) Any direction by the investigating officer for production of a digital device under Section 94 of the BNSS, 2023 shall only be to produce it before the jurisdictional court.
- (3) In-house counsel will also be entitled to the privilege under Section 132 of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.
- (4) The advocate on whom there is an obligation of non-disclosure as per Section 132 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 shall be one who is engaged in a litigation or in a non-litigious or a pre-litigation matter.

Ans. [3]

68. What is the effect on the admissibility of the testimony of a witness to whom oath was not administered?

- (1) Unreliable
- (2) Inadmissible
- (3) Admissible
- (4) Admissible, if corroborated

Ans. [3]

69. B was robbed on a highway by two unknown offenders. The accused persons were arrested three days after the incident. B is called at the police station to identify the accused persons. B

identifies the accused persons at the police station and later in the court during trial. What is the evidentiary value of such identification?

- (1) The identification of accused persons in police station by B corroborates the evidence of identification in court, and is therefore, substantive evidence.
- (2) Such identification has no value in the eyes of law without prior Test Identification Parade
- (3) Identification of accused persons in court by B on oath can be relied upon, even though there was no Test Identification Parade.
- (4) None of the above

Ans. [2]

70. In which case did the Supreme Court lay down the five golden principles which constitute the "panchsheel" of the proof of a case based on circumstantial evidence?

- (1) Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra, (1984) 4 SCC 116.
- (2) Pooja Pal v. Union of India, (2016) 3 SCC 135
- (3) Krishan Chander v. State of Delhi, (2016) 3 SCC 108
- (4) All of the above

Ans. [1]

71. An FIR of theft from a car showroom was registered on the night of 31 December 2025. A day later, three cars from the said showroom were discovered unaccounted and unregistered from A's garage. A failed to provide any explanation for possession of the said unaccounted cars. In these circumstances, the court may presume that A:

- (1) Is not guilty as there is no eyewitness of the theft.
- (2) Is either the thief or knowingly received stolen property.
- (3) Took the cars in good faith since the owner may be known to him.
- (4) None of the above

Ans. [2]

Indian Contract Act, 1872

49. On March 1, A made an offer to B to sell his car for Rs. 5 lakhs, stating "Please reply by March 10." B received the letter on March 2 but did not reply. On March 15, B sent an acceptance letter. A claims the offer had lapsed. Which of the following is correct?

- (1) The offer is still valid because the prescribed time of 10 days has been calculated from the date of receipt.
- (2) The offer has lapsed because B did not accept within the time specified.



- (3) The offer is valid because B was a reasonable person who could have accepted within a reasonable time.
- (4) None of the above

Ans. [2]

50. A agrees to transport cotton from Mumbai to Delhi by May 10. Due to A's negligence, the cotton arrives on May 15 instead. The cotton was to be sold in Delhi market. On May 10, the market price was high, but by May 15, prices had fallen significantly due to an increased supply from another region. What is the correct measure of damages payable to the buyer for the loss suffered due to the delay?

- (1) The difference between the price that could have been obtained on May 10 and the price actually obtained on May 15, multiplied by the quantity of goods.
- (2) The total loss incurred by the buyer from the date of delay until the goods are actually sold.
- (3) Only the transportation charges, as price fluctuations are independent of the carrier's breach.
- (4) Nominal damages, as the price fall was caused by increased supply, not by the carrier's breach.

Ans. [1]

51. A posted an offer to B on January 1. B received it on January 2 and immediately posted his acceptance. A received the acceptance on January 5. However, A sent a revocation letter on January 3, which B received on January 4. Whether the contract was formed? And if yes, when?

- (1) The contract was never formed because revocation reached B before B posted acceptance.
- (2) The contract was formed on January 2, when B received the offer.
- (3) The contract was formed on January 5, when A received the acceptance.
- (4) The contract was formed on January 2, when B decided to accept (before revocation).

Ans. [3]

52. A sold a used motorcycle to B. A knew the bike had engine problems (internal damage requiring Rs. 50,000 repair). B asked: "Is engine condition satisfactory?" A remained silent. B interpreted silence as affirmation. B discovered the defect after purchase. Which of the following is correct?

- (1) No- seller's silence is not misrepresentation; caveat emptor applies.

- (2) Yes - silence when directly questioned about material fact is misrepresentation.
- (3) Partially - B can rescind but must pay for whatever use B obtained from the bike.
- (4) No- unless A actively concealed the defect.

Ans. [2]

53. A guaranteed B's payment of Rs. 5 lakhs to the creditor C. Later, C agreed to accept Rs. 3.5 lakhs in full settlement from B, without informing A. After B's payment, C sued A for the remaining amount. Can C recover from A?

- (1) C can recover because A agreed to guarantee the full amount.
- (2) C cannot recover because the release or alteration of the principal debt without surety's consent discharges the surety.
- (3) C can recover the additional amount because B agreed to pay Rs. 3.5 lakhs.
- (4) C can recover only if A ratifies the agreement between C and B.

Ans. [2]

54. A and B entered into a contract to buy and sell a painting called "The Blue Room" for Rs. 10 lakhs. Unknown to both, there were two paintings with the identical name by the same artist, created 10 years apart. A thought he was selling the older painting, while B thought he was buying the newer one. Decide.

- (1) The contract is valid because both parties agreed to buy and sell.
- (2) The contract is void due to mutual mistake about the subject matter
- (3) The contract is voidable at A's option.
- (4) The contract is valid; both parties were mistaken equally.

Ans. [2]

Transfer of Property Act, 1882

1. A creates an oral lease of immovable property in favour of B for the running of a textile weaving factory with no stipulation as to duration or notice, and there is no local usage to the contrary. The lease is deemed to be a lease from year to year. By how much notice is it terminable, after the 2002 amendment to the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

- (1) Fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy
- (2) Thirty days' notice on either side
- (3) Six months' notice on the part of either lessor or lessee
- (4) Three months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy

Ans. [3]



2. **A transfers property to an unborn person. For the interest of the unborn person to be valid under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the transfer must satisfy which essential requirement?**

- (1) The unborn person must be conceived at the date of the transfer
- (2) The interest in favour of the unborn person must be preceded by a prior life interest and must comprise the whole of the remaining interest of the transferor.
- (3) The unborn person must attain majority within 18 years of the transfer
- (4) The transfer in favour of the unborn person may be of a limited or life interest only.

Ans. [2]

3. **X, a woman, being in possession of property under a limited (life) estate purports to sell the absolute interest to P, who buys believing he is getting an absolute title. Years later, X dies and the reversioners claim the property. Assuming no consent or estoppel binding the reversioners, what governs the transferee's position regarding the extent of what passed?**

- (1) A transfer of property passes forthwith to the transferee all the interest which the transferor was then capable of passing, and no more.
- (2) A transfer passes the absolute interest, since the transferor was in possession.
- (3) The transfer is wholly void because a limited owner cannot transfer at all
- (4) The transferee takes an absolute interest by virtue of his good faith.

Ans. [1]

4. **A lets property to B. During the lease, the entire building is rendered permanently unfit for the purpose let, by a flood occurring without any fault of B. B wishes to treat the lease as at an end; A insists the lease continues. In the absence of any contract to the contrary, who controls whether the lease subsists?**

- (1) The lease ends automatically by frustration, neither party having a choice
- (2) The lessee B controls: the lease becomes void at the option of the lessee
- (3) The lessor A controls: the lease becomes void only if the lessor so elects
- (4) Neither, the lease continues and B remains bound to pay rent.

Ans. [2]

5. **A sells land to B for value and hands over possession, but part of the price remains unpaid;**

ownership has passed. B gifts the land to his nephew N, who gives no consideration. The unpaid seller A seeks to realise the balance against the land in N's hands. Can A do so?

- (1) No, because the seller's only remedy is a personal action against B
- (2) No, because N took the property by gift and is therefore free of all encumbrances
- (3) Yes, because the seller's charge for unpaid purchase money binds the property in the hands of a transferee without consideration (and a transferee with notice)
- (4) Yes, but only if N had actual notice of the non-payment

Ans. [3]

Limitation Act, 1963

45. **Under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the power to condone delay can be exercised by:**

- (1) All courts, tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies
- (2) Only civil courts, unless the Limitation Act or any other statute expressly extends this power to a tribunal, a quasi-judicial body.
- (3) All quasi-judicial bodies by virtue of their inherent powers, since the absence of express exclusion implies inclusion.
- (4) Only superior courts such as High Courts and the Supreme Court, since Section 5 is a discretionary provision and such discretion vests only in courts of record.

Ans. [2]

46. **For a suit for possession of immovable property based on title governed by Article 65 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963, limitation generally begins to run from:**

- (1) The date of execution of the sale deed in favour of the plaintiff.
- (2) The date on which the plaintiff first became aware of the defendant's hostile assertion of title
- (3) The date when the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
- (4) The date on which the plaintiff issues notice demanding possession.

Ans. [3]

47. **A minor, who also suffers from insanity, sues for partition of joint family property, which accrued during his minority. Under the Limitation Act, 1963, he seeks to file a suit after attaining majority Under Section 6:**

- (1) Period of minority is not excluded and the suit is barred.
- (2) He may institute the suit within the same prescribed period of limitation, computed



from the date when he attains majority and after insanity ceases.

- (3) He must file the suit within one year of attaining majority.
- (4) He may institute the suit within one year from the date when he attains majority and insanity ceases.

Ans. [2]

48. Under Section 21 of the Limitation Act, 1963, when a new defendant is added after the institution of a suit (otherwise than by reason of mistake made in good faith by the plaintiff), the suit as against such defendant, is deemed to have been instituted:

- (1) On the date when the suit was originally filed.
- (2) On the date when the summons is served upon the new defendant.
- (3) On the date when the order adding the new defendant is passed.
- (4) On the date when the plaintiff files the application for addition of the new defendant

Ans. [3]

Specific Relief Act, 1963

27. Father executes a Sale Deed in favour of son. Daughter challenges the Sale Deed. She may challenge the Sale Deed by filing a Suit for:

- (1) Declaration:
- (2) Cancellation:
- (3) Mandatory Injunction:
- (4) All of the above

Ans. [1]

28. A person in possession of Government land, is dispossessed without due process of law. He may seek possession:

- (1) Within 6 months, without establishing title;
- (2) Within 3 years, without establishing title;
- (3) Within 12 years by establishing title;
- (4) No Suit can be filed against the Government.

Ans. [4]

29. An injunction cannot be granted:

- (1) To restrain a person from instituting or prosecuting any proceedings in criminal matter;
- (2) To prevent the breach of a contract, the performance of which would not be specifically enforced.
- (3) To prevent a continuing breach in which the Plaintiff has acquiesced.
- (4) To direct performance of negative agreement, where specific performance to affirm agreement, cannot be compelled.

Ans. [4]

Hindu Succession Act, 1956

33. Under Section 15(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the property of a Hindu female dying intestate devolves in which order?

- (1) First upon husband's heirs, then upon father's heirs
- (2) Firstly upon sons, daughters and husband; secondly upon heirs of the husband; thirdly upon mother and father; fourthly upon heirs of the father; fifthly upon heirs of the mother.
- (3) Equally among all surviving relatives irrespective of category.
- (4) First upon mother and father, then upon sons and daughters

Ans. [2]

34. Under Section 25 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a person is disqualified from inheriting if:

- (1) He has converted to another religion.
- (2) He has been declared insolvent.
- (3) He is domiciled outside India.
- (4) He has committed or abetted the murder of the deceased or any heir.

Ans. [4]

35. Where two or more heirs succeed together to the property of a Hindu male dying intestate under Section 19 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, they take as:

- (1) Joint tenants with right of survivorship.
- (2) Tenants-in-common in shares determined by proximity of relationship.
- (3) Coparceners with undivided interest.
- (4) Tenants-in-common in equal shares, with no right of survivorship

Ans. [4]

Indian Partnership Act, 1932

25. A minor admitted to the benefit of partnership attains majority on 1st January, 2025. He comes to know of his admission to the partnership only on 1st September, 2025. By what date must he give public notice of his election under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

- (1) 30th June, 2025
- (2) 31st December, 2025
- (3) 1st March, 2026
- (4) 28th February, 2026

Ans. [3]

26. A partner's implied authority under the Indian Partnership Act 1932, does not empower him to do which of the following acts, even in the absence of any usage or custom of trade?

- (1) Enter into contract for buying goods on credit for the firm's business



- (2) Open a banking account on behalf of the firm in the firm's name
- (3) Transfer immovable property belonging to the firm
- (4) Hire employees for the firm's business.

Ans. [3]

Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

55. X and Y, being both juristic entities have certain commercial disputes which have arisen under a contract which does not contain any arbitration clause. X wishes to resolve these disputes through arbitration and for this purpose seeks to have an arbitration agreement with Y. Which of the following is a possible option for X for the purpose of bringing about an arbitration agreement?

- (1) Address a letter to Y proposing that the disputes be resolved through arbitration and calling upon Y to agree to the same
- (2) Enter into an oral agreement with Y for referring the disputes to arbitration
- (3) File a civil suit praying that Y be directed to enter into an arbitration agreement with X
- (4) File an application under Section 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, seeking reference of the disputes to arbitration

Ans. [1]

56. A dispute arises between a company incorporated in India and a foreign company incorporated in Singapore. The Indian company has its registered office in Rohini, Delhi and a branch office in Saket, Delhi. The Contract between the Indian company and the Singapore company provides for arbitration in India. Which court would have jurisdiction to entertain a petition under Section 11 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, seeking constitution of the Arbitral Tribunal?

- (1) High Court of Delhi
- (2) Commercial Court, District Saket.
- (3) Supreme Court of India
- (4) Commercial Court, District Rohini

Ans. [3]

57. In an arbitral proceeding with 3 arbitrators, the arbitral award must be signed by:

- (1) All the 3 arbitrators
- (1) Any 2 arbitrators, which must include the presiding arbitrator
- (3) Any other arbitrator so long the reason for any omitted signature is stated
- (4) Any 2 arbitrators so long as the reason for any omitted signature is stated

Ans. [4]

58. An application under Section 33 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, cannot seek:

- (1) Correction of any computation error in the award
- (2) Correction of clerical or typographical error in the award
- (3) Review of the award on the ground of an error apparent on the face of the record
- (4) Interpretation of a specific point of the award

Ans. [3]

59. It is legally impermissible for an arbitral tribunal to comprise of

- (1) 3 arbitrators
- (2) 4 arbitrators
- (3) 9 arbitrators
- (4) 5 arbitrators

Ans. [2]

60. A settlement agreement arrived at during the conciliation proceedings under Part III of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996, stands on the same footing:

- (1) As an order made under Section 9
- (2) As an order made under Section 17
- (3) As a preliminary decree of a civil court of competent jurisdiction
- (4) As an arbitral award rendered under Section 30

Ans. [4]

Indian Succession Act, 1925

6. A testator executes a Will bequeathing his estate to "the children of my brother A". At execution, A has two children X and Y. Before the testator's death, A has a third child, Z. Who takes under the bequest?

- (1) X and Y only - the Will is construed as of the date of execution.
- (2) Only Z-the youngest child has the strongest equitable claim.
- (3) X, Y and Z - but only if A was alive at the testator's death.
- (4) X, Y and Z - since a Will speaks from death, all children of A living at the testator's death take the bequest equally

Ans. [4]

7. There are situations where a property is bequeathed to a person with a bequest in alternative to another person. If a contrary intention does not appear by the Will, which of the following statements would be incorrect as



per the provisions of Indian Succession Act, 1925?

- (1) A bequest is made to A or to B. A survives the testator. B takes nothing.
- (2) A bequest is made to A or to B. A dies after the date of the will, and before the testator. The legacy cannot go to B because primarily it was 'A' to whom bequest was made.
- (3) A bequest is made to A or to B. A is dead at the date of the will. The legacy goes to B.
- (4) Property is bequeathed to A or his heirs. A survives the testator. A takes the property absolutely.

Ans. [2]

8. A Will executed by a person in a state of intoxication as per the Indian Succession Act, 1925 is:

- (1) Valid if attested by two witnesses
- (2) Voidable at the option of the testator on recovery
- (3) Void ab initio
- (4) Valid if subsequently ratified by the testator when unintoxicated

Ans. [3]

Sale of Goods Act, 1930

30. A (Seller of Goods) obtains possession of goods under a contract voidable under section 19 or section 19A of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and sells it to B (Buyer). In this case B;

- (1) Will never acquire a good title.
- (2) Will acquire a good title if the contract had not been rescinded at the time of sale provided, he buys them in good faith and without notice of the seller's defect of title.
- (3) Will acquire a good title even if the contract had been rescinded at the time of sale provided, he buys them in good faith and without notice of the seller's defect of title.
- (4) Will acquire a good title provided he buys them in good faith.

Ans. [2]

31. If there is a contract for the sale of goods by sample and as well as by description, then which of the following statements is correct?

- (1) It will be sufficient that the bulk of goods correspond with the samples.
- (2) It will be sufficient that the bulk of goods correspond with the description.
- (3) It will not be sufficient that the bulk of goods correspond with sample if the goods do not correspond with the description.

- (4) It will be sufficient if the buyer had a reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample

Ans. [3]

32. Unless otherwise agreed, where goods are delivered to the buyer and he refuses to accept them, having the right to do so, he is;

- (A) Bound to return them
- (B) Not bound to return them under intimation to seller that he refuses to accept them.
- (C) Bound to accept them.
- (D) Bound to return them under intimation to the seller.

Which one of the above is correct?

- (1) (A)
- (2) (B)
- (3) (C)
- (4) (D)

Ans. [2]

Commercial Courts Act, 2015

39. Section 8 of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, bars the institution of the civil revision against:

- (1) Only order on jurisdiction
- (2) Only order passed on framing of issues
- (3) All interlocutory orders including order on jurisdiction
- (4) Only order relating to injunction

Ans. [3]

41. Under Section 12A (3) of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, the Mediation Authority must complete mediation within 3 months, extendable by 2 months "with the consent of the parties." If only one party consents for extension after expiry of three months, what would happen?

- (1) The Mediation Authority may extend time by 1 month at its own discretion.
- (2) The mediation stands concluded on expiry of the 3 months and a non-settlement report must be issued.
- (3) The court may grant extension of time on an application filed by the consenting party.
- (4) The time is automatically extended for one month.

Ans. [2]

43. Parties to a commercial dispute successfully complete pre-institution mediation under Section 12A of Commercial Courts Act, 2015 and execute a settlement agreement signed by the parties and the mediator. What is the legal status and enforceability of this settlement?



- (1) It has the same status and effect as an arbitral award on agreed terms under Section 30(4) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, enforceable as an arbitral award.
- (2) It has the status of a consent decree passed by a Civil Court, executable under Section 36 CPC
- (3) It is a binding contract enforceable under the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (4) It has the status of a Lok Adalat award under Section 21 of the Legal Services Authorities Act,

Ans. [1]

44. A raises a claim of Rs.10 crores in arbitration. B raises a counter-claim of Rs.2 crores in the said arbitration. Final award of Rs.7 crores is passed in favour of A. Specified Value' for determining the jurisdiction of the Court shall be:

- (1) Rs. 10 crores.
- (2) Rs.12 crores.
- (3) Rs.6 crores
- (4) Rs.2 crores

Ans. [2]

Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

11. Under Section 199A of the Motor Vehicle Act 1988, where a juvenile is alleged to have committed an offence under this Act, the guardian of such juvenile or the owner of the motor vehicle shall be deemed to be guilty unless?

- (1) The juvenile possessed a learner's license.
- (2) The guardian proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised due diligence to prevent commission of such offence.
- (3) The motor vehicle was insured.
- (4) The offence did not result in bodily injury.

Ans. [2]

12. By which provision of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the Central Government has been empowered to specify life of the motor vehicle to be reckoned from the date of manufacture, on the expiry of which it shall be deemed not compliant with the Act?

- (1) Section 60
- (2) Section 59
- (3) Section 52
- (4) Section 45

Ans. [2]

13. A person wishes to take part in a race or trial of speed between motor vehicles in a public place

Under which provision of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, does the person need to take written consent of State Government without being punishable for an offence for the same?

- (1) Section 192A
- (2) Section 189
- (3) Section 194B
- (4) Section 190

Ans. [2]

Securitisation & Reconstruction of Financial Assets & Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act), 2002

10. With reference to the definition of "property" under the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993, and the SARFAESI Act, 2002, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (1) The term 'property' includes any debt or right to receive payment of money, whether secured or unsecured.
- (2) Receivables are included within the definition only if they are existing receivables and not future receivables.
- (3) Intangible assets such as know-how, patents, copyrights, trademarks, licences, franchises, or other similar business or commercial rights may constitute property.
- (4) Both movable and immovable property are covered within the definition of property.

Ans. [2]

36. 'Default' under SARFAESI Act, 2002 means:

- (1) non-payment of debt of an amount of Rs.10 lacs or more, by a borrower, which is classified as non-performing asset in the books of account of secured creditor;
- (2) non-payment of debt or any amount by the borrower with respect to debt securities, after service of notice of 90 days;
- (3) non-payment of debt of any amount, without declaring it non-performing asset;
- (4) non-payment of debt, despite service of Notice of Demand of 60 days

Ans. [2]

37. An Asset Reconstruction Company for the purpose of asset reconstruction under SARFAESI Act, 2002, can take which of the following measures?

- (1) Take over the management of the business of the borrower
- (2) Can settle dues payable by borrower;
- (3) Take possession of secured assets in accordance with provisions of the SARFESI Act;
- (4) All of the above



Ans. [4]

38. A Secured Creditor may file an Application before the CMM or District Magistrate for taking possession and control of the secured assets under Section 14 of SARFAESI Act, if:
- (1) the borrower has committed default in payment of financial assistance granted, aggregating to a specified amount,
 - (2) consequent to default in repayment of financial assistance, a borrower has been classified as a non-performing asset:
 - (3) the borrower has defaulted in clearing the liability, after a Notice of 60 days;
 - (4) All of the above

Ans. [4]

Employee's Compensation Act, 1923

113. "Basic wages" under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. does not include
- (1) Emoluments earned during leave
 - (2) Dearness Allowance
 - (3) Wages earned during holidays
 - (4) All of the above

Ans. [2]

Recovery of Debts & Bankruptcy Act (DRT Act), 1993

9. Any person aggrieved by an order of the Recovery Officer made under the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993, may appeal before:
- (1) Debt Recovery Tribunal
 - (2) Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal
 - (3) Reserve Bank of India
 - (4) None of the above

Ans. [1]

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

104. Retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(00) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 means termination by the employer of a service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action but does not include;
- A. Voluntary retirement of a workman
 - B. Retirement of the workman on reaching age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf.
 - C. Termination of service of the workman as a result of non renewal of contract of employment between the employer and

the workman concerned or its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein.

- D. Termination of service of a workman on the ground of continuous ill health.
- (1) A & B
 - (2) B & C
 - (3) None of the above
 - (4) All of the above

Ans. [4]

105. Duties of Conciliation Officer under ID Act, 1947 are provided for under:

- (1) Section 12 of ID Act, 1947
- (2) Section 13 of ID Act, 1947
- (3) Section 14 of ID Act, 1947
- (4) Section 15 of ID Act, 1947

Ans. [1]

106. Under Section 14 of the ID Act 1947, a Court shall inquire into a matter referred to it and report thereon to the appropriate government ordinarily within a period of from the commencement of its inquiry.

- (1) three months
- (2) six months
- (3) nine months
- (4) one year

Ans. [2]

107. Which provision of the ID Act 1947 prohibits financial aid to illegal strikes and lockouts?

- (1) Section 22
- (2) Section 23
- (3) Section 24
- (4) Section 25

Ans. [4]

108. Cognizance of any offence under Section 34 of the ID Act, 1947 can be taken by the Court only on:

- (1) Complaint by workman
- (2) Complaint by trade union
- (3) Complaint by or under the authority of the appropriate government
- (4) All of the above

Ans. [3]

Code on Social Security Act, 2020

109. Under Section 138 of the Code on Social Security, 2020, which offence is specifically not compoundable?

- (1) Failure by an employer to register their establishment within the prescribed time



- (2) Failure to pay an employee's contribution which has been deducted by the employer from the employee's wages
- (3) Obstruction of an Inspector-cum-Facilitator during inspection
- (4) Failure to maintain records and registers as required under Section 123

Ans. [2]

110. Under the Code on Social Security, 2020, a woman who has worked for the requisite number of days is entitled to maternity benefit for a maximum period of 26 weeks. In respect of a woman who has two or more surviving children at the time of her claim, what is the maximum period of maternity benefit to which she is entitled, and what is the outer limit of pre-delivery leave within that period?

- (1) 12 weeks in total, of which not more than 6 weeks shall precede the expected date of delivery.
- (2) 26 weeks in total, of which not more than 8 weeks shall precede the expected date of delivery.
- (3) 12 weeks in total, of which not more than 6 weeks shall precede the expected date of delivery, subject to having worked for at least 80 days in the preceding 12 months.
- (4) 12 weeks in total, of which not more than 8 weeks shall precede the expected date of delivery.

Ans. [1]

Factories Act, 1948

111. Under the Factories Act, 1948, what are the maximum hours beyond which an adult worker is not required or allowed to work in a factory?

- (1) 36 hours in any week and 07 hours in any day
- (2) 42 hours in any week and 08 hours in any day
- (3) 48 hours in any week and 09 hours in any day
- (4) 50 hours in any week and 09 hours in any day

Ans. [3]

112. Under Section 2(c) of the Factories Act, 1948 a "child" has been defined to mean a person who has not completed his

- (1) Fifteenth year of age
- (2) Sixteenth year of age
- (3) Seventeenth year of age
- (4) Eighteenth year of age

Ans. [1]

Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

121. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, 'Gratuity' may not be payable wholly or partially in which of the following contingencies?

- (1) Resignation
- (2) Retirement
- (3) Death or disablement
- (4) Termination of services for an act of violence

Ans. [4]

122. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, what is the minimum duration of continuous service required for an employee to qualify for payment of gratuity?

- (1) 3 years of continuous service
- (2) 4 years of continuous service
- (3) 5 years of continuous service
- (4) 10 years of continuous service

Ans. [3]

123. Any person aggrieved by an order passed by controlling authority as to the admissibility of any claim under section 7(4) of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, may prefer an appeal within:

- (1) 30 days from the date of receipt of order
- (2) 60 days from the date of receipt of order
- (3) 45 days from the date of receipt of order
- (4) 90 days from the date of receipt of order

Ans. [2]

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

117. Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, where the employment of any person is terminated by the employer, within how many days from the termination of employment the wages earned by that person have to be paid?

- (1) Before expiry of 7th working day
- (2) Before expiry of 3rd working day
- (3) Before expiry of 5th working day
- (4) Before expiry of 2nd working day

Ans. [4]

118. Which of the following is not included in the definition of "wages" under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936?

- (1) Any additional remuneration payable under the terms of employment
- (2) Remuneration by way of Salary
- (3) Travelling allowance / value of travel concession
- (4) Remuneration payable under any award or settlement between the parties

Ans. [3]

119. As per the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the total amount of fine under Section 8 of the Act, which may be imposed in any one wage-period on any employed person, shall not exceed an amount equal to what percentage of the wages payable



to the said person in respect of that wage-period?

- (1) three percent
- (2) five percent
- (3) seven percent
- (4) nine percent

Ans. [1]

120. Under Section 2(y) of the Code on Wages, 2019, House Rent Allowance is excluded from the definition of 'wages'. However, for which specific statutory purpose is HRA expressly included back in the computation of wages by virtue of the 2nd proviso to Section 2(y)?

- (1) For payment of bonus and for deduction from wages
- (2) For payment of minimum wages and for overtime wages
- (3) For the purpose of equal wages to all genders and for the purpose of payment of wages
- (4) For computation of gratuity and provident fund contributions.

Ans. [3]

Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881

99. Every offence punishable under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 is:

- (1) Non compoundable
- (2) Compoundable
- (3) Compoundable with the permission of the court before which the prosecution is pending
- (4) Compoundable as per the provisions of section 359 of the BNSS

Ans. [2]

100. A person is not liable for prosecution in terms of Section 141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, if he is:

- (A) Nominated as Director by virtue of his holding an office or employment in the Central Government
 - (B) Nominated as Director by virtue of his holding an office or employment in the State Government
 - (C) Nominated as Director by virtue of his holding an office or employment in a financial corporation owned or controlled by the Central Government
 - (D) Nominated as Director by virtue of his holding an office or employment in a financial corporation owned or controlled by the State Government
- (1) (A) or (C)
 - (2) (B) or (D)
 - (3) (D) only

- (4) All of the above

Ans. [4]

101. An offence under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, is punishable with:

- (1) Imprisonment up to two years or with fine equal to the amount of the cheque or with both
- (2) Imprisonment up to one year or with fine equal to the amount of the cheque or with both
- (3) Imprisonment up to two years or with fine which may extend to twice the amount of the cheque or with both
- (4) Imprisonment up to three years or with fine which may extend to twice the amount of the cheque or with both

Ans. [3]

Juvenil Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

87. Under Section 18 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, where the JJB finds a child below 16 years of age to have committed a heinous offence, it may direct that the said child be sent to a special home, for such period, not exceeding:

- (1) One year
- (2) Two years
- (3) Three years
- (4) Four years

Ans. [3]

88. If a child is convicted of having committed an offence and has been dealt with under Section 18 of the JJ Act, 2015 is he/she required to disclose about the factum of such conviction in an application form filed for seeking employment with Central Government, where the form requires disclosure of any previous conviction of a criminal offence?

- (1) Yes, disclose in the application form itself.
- (2) No disclosure is required at all
- (3) Yes, disclose in a sealed cover to be submitted with the application form
- (4) No disclosure required, if consequently there was no direction passed by the Board to send the child to a special home.

Ans. [2]

89. If any person employs or uses any child for the purposes of begging or causes a child to beg, then under JJ Act, 2015:

- (1) Such a person shall be punishable with imprisonment and fine for this offence.



- (2) Such a person shall be punishable with fine only for this offence
- (3) This is not an offence under the JJ Act, 2015.
- (4) If the parent or guardian has consented to the child's begging due to poverty in the family, then such a person will not be guilty of any offence of begging and hence, this person will not be punished.

Ans. [1]

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

61. When an offence under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 is committed by a child, which is the court competent to try the case?

- (1) Special Court under the POCSO Act
- (2) The Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)
- (3) The Children's Court
- (4) The Magistrate Court

Ans. [2]

62. The police during night patrolling, finds a child lying unconscious on the road. The child is taken to the hospital. On examination, the Doctor opines that the child has been raped. As the identity of the child could not be ascertained during investigation, the Police sought permission of the Jurisdictional Magistrate to publish a photograph of the child in the newspapers. The Magistrate allows the request of the Police. Is there any infirmity in the order?

- (1) No, there is no infirmity
- (2) Under no circumstance, can the identity of the child be revealed as it would be an offence under Section 228A IPC
- (3) Only the Special Court under the POCSO Act can order disclosure, if in its opinion, such disclosure is in the interest of the child.
- (4) None of the above

Ans. [3]

63. The accused is charge sheeted for having committed offences under the provisions of POCSO Act as well as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (The SC & ST Act). Which is the appropriate Court to try the accused?

- (1) The Special Court under the POCSO Act
- (2) The Special Court under the SC & ST Act
- (3) Both the Courts can try the case
- (4) The offences under POCSO Act are to be tried by the Special Court constituted under the said Act and the offences under the SC & ST Act are to be tried by the Special Court constituted under the said Act

Ans. [1]

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

82. What would be the minimum sentence for abetment of offence provided under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, when such offence is not committed?

- (1) There is no minimum sentence when offence of abetment is not committed.
- (2) Same as the main offence.
- (3) Half of the maximum sentence provided for the main offence.
- (4) Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years.

Ans. [4]

83. Which of the following statements as per the provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, is correct?

- (1) No offence under Prevention of Corruption Act can be tried summarily.
- (2) An offence specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 committed by a public servant in relation to the contravention of any special order referred to in sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) can be tried summarily
- (3) Special Judge, in its discretion, can try cases related to bribe amount of less than Rs. 500, summarily.
- (4) All offences can be tried summarily and the only requirement is that Special Judge should pass a specific order, giving due reasons.

Ans. [2]

84. Who is 'habitual offender' as per Section 14 of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988?

- (1) A person who has earlier been convicted of an offence committed under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 on one earlier occasion.
- (2) A person who is already facing trial in, at least, three other cases under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 though has yet not been held guilty in any such previous cases.
- (3) A person who is already facing trial in, at least, five other cases under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 though has yet not been held guilty in any such previous cases.
- (4) A person who is facing trial in more than five cases for commission of offences under Indian Penal Code 1860 (Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023) only and convicted in at least two such cases.

Ans. [1]



85. Which of the following statements by virtue of Section 19 of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, is correct?

- (1) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under sections 7, 11, 13 and 15 alleged to have been committed by a public servant, except with the previous sanction.
- (2) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 committed by a public servant, except with the previous sanction.
- (3) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under sections 8, 9, 10 and 12 alleged to have been committed by a public servant, except with the previous sanction.
- (4) No sanction for prosecution is required for a public servant who is habitual offender.

Ans. [1]

86. Which one of the following statements is incorrect in view of the provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988?

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the trial of an offence under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 shall be held, as far as practicable, on day-to-day basis and an endeavour shall be made to ensure that the said trial is concluded within a period of two years.
- (2) A special Judge, while trying an offence punishable under this Act, shall exercise all the powers and functions exercisable by a District Judge under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944 (Ord. 38 of 1944)
- (3) Previous approval under Section 17A of Prevention of Corruption Act shall be necessary for cases involving arrest of a person on the spot on the charge of accepting or attempting to accept any undue advantage for himself or for any other person.
- (4) An attempt to commit an offence of criminal misconduct by a public Servant is also punishable under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Ans. [3]

Information Technology Act, 2000

64. Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, which of the following is a valid electronic signature?

- (1) Clicking an unauthenticated "I Agree" button on a website.

- (2) A digital signature created using an asymmetric cryptosystem and a valid digital signature certificate by Certifying Authority.
- (3) An image of a handwritten signature inserted into a Word document.
- (4) Typing one's name in an email without authentication.

Ans. [2]

65. Section 43 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 pertains primarily to which of the following?

- (1) Publishing or transmitting sexually explicit material involving children in electronic form
- (2) Sending grossly offensive messages through electronic communication
- (3) Unauthorised intrusion into government computer systems affecting national security
- (4) Unauthorised access to, downloading from, or causing damage to a computer, computer system, or computer network

Ans. [4]

66. With reference to Section 10A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, which of the following correctly states its legal effect on the validity of contracts concluded through electronic means?

- (1) It provides that a contract shall not be rendered unenforceable solely by reason of the fact that the communication of offer, acceptance, or revocation was made in electronic form.
- (2) It requires that every electronic contract shall be valid only if executed by means of a digital signature issued by certifying authority.
- (3) It enables minors to enter into binding electronic contracts notwithstanding the rules relating to contractual capacity under the general law of contract.
- (4) It abolishes all formal requirements for contracts, including those related to stamp duty, registration, and signatures.

Ans. [1]

67. When does the Information Technology Act, 2000 extend to acts committed outside India?

- (1) When the act involves a computer, computer system, or network in India.
- (2) When a foreign State seeks application of Indian law.
- (3) When the act involves a computer system outside India, involving Indian company.
- (4) When both the accused and the victim are Indian citizens, regardless of where the systems are located.

Ans. [1]



Copyright Act, 1957

124. A composer composes a musical work. The producer of a film enters into a contract with the composer under which the composer permits the producer of the film to use the musical work in his film, against consideration. The film is released. Subsequently, the musical work is copied, without any permission or licence from the composer or the producer of the film. Who, if any, can sue for infringement of copyright?

- (1) The composer alone
- (2) The producer of the film alone,
- (3) Both the composer and the producer of the film,
- (4) Neither the composer nor the producer of the film.

Ans. [1]

125. X wrote a book in 1970. It was published in 1980. He obtained registration of copyright in the book in 1990. He died in 2000. Copyright in the book subsists till

- (1) 01.01.2031
- (2) 01.01.2041
- (3) 01.01.2051
- (4) 01.01.2061

Ans. [4]

126. At a sangeet ceremony preceding a marriage, a Disc Jockey repeatedly plays songs from a popular Hindi blockbuster movie, without obtaining any rights to do so from anyone including the producer of the film or the composer of the songs. Whose copyright has he infringed, if at all?

- (1) He has not infringed any copyright.
- (2) He has infringed the copyright of the producer of the film.
- (3) He has infringed the copyright of the composer of the song.
- (4) He has infringed the copyright of the producer of the film and the composer of the song.

Ans. [1]

127. For how long does assignment in copyright last, where no term of assignment is specified in the deed of assignment?

- (1) 5 years
- (2) 10 years
- (3) 12 years
- (4) 20 years

Ans. [1]

128. X, a philanthropist, owns a plot of land of which he allows use by persons engaged in public

interest activities. He allows the land to be used by Y, an NGO, for distributing copies of a published work of Z. Y pays X for being allowed to use the land, though, as X is a philanthropist, he makes no profit out of the transaction. X is wholly aware of the fact that distribution of Z's work amounts to infringement of Z's copyright in the work. Z sues X, but not Y, for infringement of copyright. Will he succeed?

- (1) Yes, because allowing space one by oneself to be used by another for communicating of copyrighted work to the public amounts to infringement of copyright.
- (2) Yes, because X is wholly aware of the fact that the distribution of Z's work amounts to infringement of copyright.
- (3) No, he will not succeed.
- (4) Yes, because Y is paying X for being permitted to use the land.

Ans. [3]

129. For how long does a performer's right subsist under the Copyright Act?

- (1) 60 years
- (2) 50 years
- (3) A performer has no independent right under the Copyright Act, unless he is the author or first owner of the performed work.
- (4) 30 years

Ans. [2]

130. Which of the following statements is true?

- (i) Registration of copyright operates as prima facie proof of its validity.
 - (ii) Registration of copyright is prima facie evidence of the particular contained in the register.
- (1) Neither (i) nor (ii)
 - (2) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (3) Only (i)
 - (4) Only (ii)

Ans. [4]

Intellectual Property Rights

115. Which of the following statutes expressly defines infringement/piracy?

- (i) the Trade Marks Act
 - (ii) the Copyright Act
 - (iii) the Designs Act
 - (iv) the Patents Act
- (1) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - (2) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (3) (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (4) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Ans. [1]



Trade Marks Act, 1999

102. Under what circumstances a trademark registered in favour of a person, in breach of Section 9(1) of the Trade Mark Act, 1999, will not be declared invalid:

- (1) If the trade mark has otherwise acquired a distinctive character in relation to the goods/services for which it is registered;
- (2) If there are other identical trade marks registered by other persons;
- (3) If such registered trade mark otherwise does not harm public interest;
- (4) If the registered owner gives an undertaking to rectify the reasons of invalidity

Ans. [1]

Patents Act, 1970

103. Under the Patents Act, 1970, which of the following best reflects the requirement of "inventive step"?

- (1) The invention must involve technical advance or economic significance and not be obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- (2) The invention must be kept secret from the public even after patent grant.
- (3) The invention must be commercialized within one year of filing.
- (4) The invention must be absolutely unprecedented anywhere in the world.

Ans. [1]

Designs Act, 2000

114. For how many years does copyright in a design ordinarily subsist under the Design Act, 2000?

- (1) 10 years
- (2) 30 years
- (3) 40 years
- (4) 60 years

Ans. [1]

116. X fraudulently imitates a design registered in favour of Y. Z enters into a contract with M for displaying the article bearing the registered design, with consent of X but without consent of Y. Y sues Z for infringement. Will he succeed?

- (1) Yes, as allowing an article bearing a registered design to be displayed for sale amounts to design piracy.
- (2) Yes, unless Z can prove that he did not know that the applied design was a fraudulent imitation of the design registered in Y's favour.
- (3) Yes, because knowledge of the fact of fraudulent imitation is not a defence in a case of design piracy.

- (4) No, because Z has obtained the consent of X and has merely contracted with M, who is the one actually displaying the article.

Ans. [2]

General Knowledge & Current Affairs

131. Which country is chairing BRICS in 2026?

- (1) Russia
- (2) China
- (3) Brazil
- (4) India

Ans. [4]

132. Which of the following is considered the highest literary award in India, presented annually to an author in any of the 22 languages recognized by the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (1) Jnanpith Award
- (2) Vyas Samman
- (3) Saraswati Samman
- (4) Sahitya Akademi Award

Ans. [1]

133. In May 2026, India hosted the prestigious Asian Weightlifting Championships for the first time in 44 years. In which city was it held?

- (1) Mumbai
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Gandhinagar
- (4) New Delhi

Ans. [3]

134. In which year was "Jana Gana Mana" adopted as the National Anthem?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1948 | (2) 1949 |
| (3) 1950 | (4) 1951 |

Ans. [3]

135. Which Indian woman has won the prestigious Whitley Award (2026), also known as Green Oscars, for her work on community led preservation of the Indian Skimmer along Ganga?

- (1) Marina Kameni
- (2) Barkha Subba
- (3) Farwiza Farhan
- (4) Parveen Shaikh

Ans. [4]

136. Who among the following legendary vocalists was the first ever musician to be awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour?

- (1) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi
- (2) M.S. Subbulakshmi
- (3) Lata Mangeshkar
- (4) Bismillah Khan



Ans. [2]

137. The prestigious "Palme d'Or" (Golden Palm) is the highest competitive prize awarded at which internationally renowned annual film festival?

- (1) Berlin International Film Festival
- (2) Venice Film Festival
- (3) Toronto International Film Festival
- (4) Cannes Film Festival

Ans. [4]

English Knowledge

139. The phrase "an Orwellian state" would refer to

- (1) a democratic state
- (2) economic decentralization
- (3) a state acquired by military conquest
- (4) a totalitarian state

Ans. [4]

140. He said to us, "Are you going away today?"

The above sentence can be turned into reported speech as:

- (1) He inquired of us whether we were going away that day.
- (2) He asked us if we are going away today.
- (3) He inquired of us if we are going away that day.
- (4) He asked us if we were going away today.

Ans. [1]

141. She is capable..... improvement.

He is very careful..... his appearance.

There is no cause..... anxiety.

The blanks in the above sentences can be filled correctly in the following order:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) for, about, of | (2) in, with, for |
| (3) of, about, for | (4) to, for, of |

Ans. [3]

142. Which of the following sentences does not contain any spelling error?

- (1) The Renaissance transformed European aesthetics.
- (2) The liason between two departments was maintained with meticulous efficiency.
- (3) The bureaucrat demonstrated impeccable consentiousness.
- (4) The connoisseur appreciated chiaroscuro in Baroque art.

Ans. [4]

143. Which of the following word-pairs consists of antonyms?

- (1) Loquacious - garrulous
- (2) Prodigal - extravagant
- (3) Mitigate - aggravate
- (4) Esoteric - arcane

Ans. [3]

144. The witness's testimony was regarded as apocryphal and therefore inadmissible as evidence.

In the above context, the word "apocryphal" means:

- (1) of doubtful authenticity
- (2) not detailed enough
- (3) officially verified
- (4) reprehensible

Ans. [1]