AIBE20 2025 ANSWER KEY PDF

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) The bailiff is exempt if he acted in good faith under the order

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Section 78 IPC.
Section 78 IPC protects any person (including a bailiff) who acts strictly under the authority of a court order that appears valid, even if the court later turns out to have no jurisdiction.

Step 2: Application to the question.
Since the bailiff acted purely on the face of the order and without personal fault, Section 78 shields him from criminal liability.

Step 3: Conclusion.
A bailiff is exempt from punishment if he executes the order in good faith.

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

(1) Seven
(2) Ten
(3) Fourteen
(4) Twenty-one

Correct Answer: (3) Fourteen

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding solitary confinement provisions.
The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 replaces IPC and retains provisions regarding solitary confinement with updated limits.

Step 2: Legal maximum duration.
The law restricts solitary confinement to a maximum of 14 days at a time to prevent physical and mental harm.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, the legally permissible maximum duration is fourteen days.

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3. According to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, what is the fixed amount of compensation payable in the event of death caused by a motor vehicle accident under no-fault liability?

(1) Twenty-five thousand rupees
(2) Fifty thousand rupees
(3) One lakh rupees
(4) Seventy-five thousand rupees

Correct Answer: (3) One lakh rupees

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding no-fault liability.

Under Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, compensation is fixed irrespective of negligence.

Step 2: Fixed compensation amount.
For death, the fixed compensation under no-fault liability was revised to one lakh rupees.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the payable amount in such cases is one lakh rupees.

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4. Assertion (A): An employee can be deemed to be in continuous service for one year only if he has worked for 365 days in the preceding twelve months without any interruption.
Reason (R): Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, continuous service may also include periods of interruption due to sickness, accident, leave, lay-off, strike, or lock-out not caused by the employee's fault.

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer: (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Solution:
Step 1: Evaluate Assertion (A).
Assertion (A) is incorrect because continuous service does not require 365 days of actual work; the Act considers certain interruptions as part of continuous service.

Step 2: Evaluate Reason (R).
Reason (R) is correct — periods such as sickness, accident, leave, lay-off, strike, etc. count as continuous service.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Since (A) is false and (R) is true, option (4) is correct.

5. Statement 1: Under the Indian Penal Code, if a person harbours an offender who has escaped custody for an offence punishable with imprisonment up to 3 years, he shall be punished with imprisonment up to 7 years.
Statement 2: The law provides an exception for harbouring or concealing by the husband or wife of the offender.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
(2) Only Statement 1 is true
(3) Only Statement 2 is true
(4) Both the Statements are true

Correct Answer: (3) Only Statement 2 is true

Solution:
Step 1: Evaluate Statement 1.
Statement 1 is false because harbouring an offender who escaped custody for an offence punishable up to 3 years does not attract 7 years' imprisonment — punishment is much lower.

Step 2: Evaluate Statement 2.
Statement 2 is true — IPC provides a clear exception for spouses harbouring each other.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Hence, only Statement 2 is correct.

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

(1) Five years
(2) Seven years
(3) Ten years
(4) Three years

Correct Answer: (1) Five years

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 62 BNS.
Section 62 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 governs punishment for attempt. The law states that an attempt to commit an offence shall be punished with up to one-half of the max-

imum term of imprisonment provided for that offence.

Step 2: Applying the rule.
The maximum punishment for the completed offence is 10 years. One-half of 10 years is 5 years.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, the maximum imprisonment for attempt is five years.

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

(1) Section 27
(2) Section 125
(3) Section 302
(4) Section 482

Correct Answer: (1) Section 27

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 27 CrPC.
Section 27 applies when a juvenile (below 16 years) is accused of an offence not punishable with death or life imprisonment. The juvenile must be tried by a special court: Juvenile Justice Board or any court empowered under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Step 2: Applying to the scenario.
The accused is 14 years old and the offence is not punishable with death or life imprisonment. Therefore, Section 27 directly applies.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The appropriate provision is Section 27 of the CrPC.

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8. Under Section 290(1) of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, within how many days from the date of framing of charge can an accused file an application

for plea bargaining?

(1) 15
(2) 30
(3) 45
(4) 60

Correct Answer: (4) 60

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 290(1) BNSS.
Section 290(1) provides a clear timeline for filing a plea bargaining application. It states that the accused must apply within 60 days from the date charges are framed.

Step 2: Conclusion.
Thus, the maximum allowable period is 60 days.

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9. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, if a person is ordered to pay a fine of 4,000 but fails to do so, what is the maximum simple imprisonment the court may impose on the defaulter?

(1) One year
(2) Two months
(3) Four months
(4) Six months

Correct Answer: (3) Four months

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding default of fine provisions.
Under BNS, default imprisonment depends on the amount of fine. For fines above 2000 but below 5000, the maximum simple imprisonment is four months.

Step 2: Application.
The fine is 4,000, which falls squarely in this category.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the maximum simple imprisonment is four months.

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

(1) 3 years
(2) 5 years
(3) 7 years
(4) 10 years

Correct Answer: (1) 3 years

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 18 BNSS.
Section 18 lays down the qualifications for appointment of Public Prosecutors and Additional Public Prosecutors. It requires a minimum of three years of practice as an advocate.

Step 2: Analysis.
This is a significant reduction from the earlier CrPC requirement (seven years) and aims to bring more advocates into prosecutorial roles.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the minimum practice period required is 3 years.

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

(1) Only when they prove the guilt of the accused directly
(2) Only when they form part of a dying declaration
(3) When they are inconsistent with a fact in issue or relevant fact
(4) When they are part of an admission made in writing

Correct Answer: (3) When they are inconsistent with a fact in issue or relevant fact

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding relevance under the Evidence Act.
Sections 5 to 11 of the Indian Evidence Act explain when otherwise irrelevant facts may become relevant. Section 11 specifically deals with inconsistent facts.

Step 2: Application.
A fact that contradicts or makes improbable the existence of a fact in issue becomes relevant even if it would normally be irrelevant.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Facts inconsistent with facts in issue or relevant facts gain relevance under Section 11.

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12. What condition must be satisfied for prior evidence to be relevant under Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(1) The evidence must have been recorded in the presence of a jury
(2) The proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest
(3) The evidence must have been published in a government gazette
(4) The evidence must have been corroborated by expert opinion

Correct Answer: (2) The proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 33.
Section 33 allows evidence given in a previous judicial proceeding to be relevant in a subsequent proceeding when certain conditions are met.

Step 2: Key condition.
One essential requirement is that the earlier proceeding must have been between the same parties or their legal representatives. This ensures fairness and prevents prejudice.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the requirement of "same parties or representatives in interest" is mandatory under Section 33.

13. During a court trial, the defence lawyer objects to certain papers being admitted as evidence. The judge states that only public documents under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 can be accepted without strict proof. Which category of documents falls under public documents?

(1) Draft agreements between individuals
(2) Personal diaries of government officials
(3) Internal notes of a private company
(4) Judicial and executive acts of public officers

Correct Answer: (4) Judicial and executive acts of public officers

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 74 of the Evidence Act.
Public documents include acts of public officers, official records, judicial acts, and executive acts of government authorities.

Step 2: Application to options.
Draft agreements, diaries, and private notes are all private documents. Only judicial and executive acts of public officers qualify as official public documents.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct category is judicial and executive acts of public officers.

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

(1) The statement must be made after the conspiracy has ended
(2) The statement must involve unrelated matters of personal benefit
(3) There must be reasonable ground to believe a conspiracy exists
(4) There must be proof that each conspirator personally committed the act

Correct Answer: (3) There must be reasonable ground to believe a conspiracy exists

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding admissibility in conspiracy cases.
Under the new Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (replacing the Evidence Act), acts and statements of co-conspirators are admissible only when a prima facie conspiracy is shown.

Step 2: Key requirement.
The court must be satisfied that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a conspiracy was formed. Only then can statements of one conspirator be used against others.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the essential condition is establishing reasonable grounds for believing that a conspiracy exists.

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

(1) 1 year
(2) 2 years
(3) 6 months
(4) 3 months

Correct Answer: (2) 2 years

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 30 CrPC.
A Magistrate of First Class may award imprisonment in default of fine, but the total imprisonment (substantive + default) cannot exceed the Magistrate's sentencing power of 3 years.

Step 2: Application.
If 2 years of substantive imprisonment has already been imposed, he may impose up to 1 additional year. However, specific default limits allow up to 2 years where permitted, depending on the quantum of fine.

Step 3: Conclusion.
In this factual context, the maximum permissible imprisonment in default is 2 years.

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16. As per the Constitution of India, after the 86th Constitutional Amendment, which directive principle was modified to ensure early childhood care and education below the age of six?

(1) Article 39
(2) Article 41
(3) Article 47
(4) Article 45

Correct Answer: (4) Article 45

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding the 86th Constitutional Amendment.
The 86th Amendment (2002) introduced Article 21A (Right to Education) and simultaneously modified Article 45 in the Directive Principles.

Step 2: What Article 45 now states.
Post amendment, Article 45 directs the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children below six years of age.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, Article 45—not Articles 39, 41, or 47—was amended for early childhood care and education.

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17. According to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, who can direct the Court that passed the decree to take security when an execution order is challenged in appeal?

(1) Only the High Court exercising writ jurisdiction
(2) The Appellate Court hearing the appeal
(3) The District Registrar of Property Records
(4) The Police Authority of the concerned jurisdiction

Correct Answer: (2) The Appellate Court hearing the appeal

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding execution pending appeal.
Order 41 Rule 5 of the CPC empowers the Appellate Court to stay execution of a decree and order security when the judgment-debtor appeals.

Step 2: Applying the rule.

It is only the Appellate Court that has the authority to direct the subordinate court to take security or stay execution of the decree.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the Appellate Court—not the High Court, police, or registrar—can direct security.

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

(1) Three Judges of the High Court
(2) Two Judges of the High Court
(3) Four Judges of the High Court
(4) Five Judges of the High Court

Correct Answer: (1) Three Judges of the High Court

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Rule Committee composition.
Under Section 123 CPC, each High Court must constitute a Rule Committee, which includes three High Court Judges as judicial members.

Step 2: Purpose.
These judges are responsible for framing rules regarding civil procedure in the jurisdiction.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the judicial membership of a Rule Committee consists of three High Court Judges.

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

(1) Imprisonment up to three years and fine up to two lakh rupees
(2) Imprisonment up to two years and fine up to one lakh rupees
(3) Imprisonment up to five years and fine up to five lakh rupees
(4) Imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to five lakh rupees

Correct Answer: (1) Imprisonment up to three years and fine up to two lakh rupees

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 63.
Section 63 prescribes imprisonment of not less than six months (extendable to three years) and a fine of not less than 50,000 (extendable to 2,00,000).

Step 2: Interpretation.
This is the standard punishment unless special circumstances under Section 63A apply.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, the maximum ordinarily allowed punishment is three years and a fine up to two lakh rupees.

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

(1) Article 28(1)
(2) Article 29(1)
(3) Article 30(2)
(4) Article 32

Correct Answer: (2) Article 29(1)

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Article 29(1).
Article 29(1) protects the cultural and educational rights of any section of citizens having a distinct language, script, or culture.

Step 2: Application.
A linguistic community wanting to preserve its script and literature is directly protected under Article 29(1).

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct provision guaranteeing the right is Article 29(1).

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

(1) Six weeks
(2) Two months
(3) Three months
(4) Six months

Correct Answer: (3) Three months

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 58 CPC.
Section 58 differentiates detention limits based on the amount of the decree. For decrees above 5,000 but not exceeding 10,000, the maximum civil imprisonment is three months.

Step 2: Application.
Since the amount exceeds 5,000, the statutory cap of three months applies.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Maximum permissible detention is three months.

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

(1) Decree for 1,800, detention up to three months
(2) Decree for 3,500, detention up to six weeks
(3) Decree for 6,200, detention up to six months
(4) Decree for 10,000, detention up to one year

Correct Answer: (2) Decree for 3,500, detention up to six weeks

Solution:
Step 1: Section 58(1)(b) scope.

This clause applies when the decree amount is between 2,000 and 5,000. For such decrees, detention cannot exceed six weeks.

Step 2: Applying to options.
Only option (2) contains an amount (3,500) within this statutory range.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, decree of 3,500 with detention up to six weeks fits Section 58(1)(b).

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

(1) Thirty days
(2) Fifteen days
(3) Sixty days
(4) Ninety days

Correct Answer: (1) Thirty days

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Order 8 Rule 1 CPC.
The rule mandates that a defendant must file his written statement within 30 days of receiving summons.

Step 2: Extension.
The court may grant an extension up to 90 days, but the ordinary and primary requirement is 30 days.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the statutory period for filing the written statement is thirty days.

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24. How long does the registered address furnished under Section 14A(1) of the

Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, remain valid if not changed?

(1) Six years after final determination of the cause
(2) Three years after the institution of the suit
(3) Two years after final determination of the cause
(4) Five years from the date of decree

Correct Answer: (1) Six years after final determination of the cause

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 14A.
A party must furnish a registered address for service of notice. The address remains effective for six years after final determination unless changed by the party.

Step 2: Importance.
This ensures certainty of communication even after the proceedings end.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Validity continues for six years after disposal of the cause.

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

(1) The tribunal adjourns the case indefinitely
(2) The tribunal imposes a penalty but continues proceedings
(3) The tribunal assumes the claim is admitted
(4) The tribunal terminates the proceedings

Correct Answer: (4) The tribunal terminates the proceedings

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 25(a).
If the claimant fails to file the statement of claim without reasonable cause, the arbitral tribunal is empowered to terminate the proceedings.

Step 2: Rationale.
The purpose is to prevent delay and ensure that arbitration continues efficiently.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, non-filing of the claim results in termination, not adjournment or presumption of admis-

sion.

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26. If a case is transmitted to the Central Government under Section 10 of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, what is the time limit for solemnizing the marriage after its decision?

(1) One month
(2) Two months
(3) Six months
(4) Three months

Correct Answer: (2) Two months

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 10 of the Special Marriage Act.
When objections to a marriage are referred to the Central Government, it conducts an inquiry and issues a decision.

Step 2: Time limit after decision.
The Act specifies that after the Central Government decides on the objection, the marriage must be solemnized within two months.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Hence, the correct time limit is two months.

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

(1) Six months
(2) One year
(3) Two years
(4) Three years

Correct Answer: (2) One year

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 31.
A breach of a protection order or interim protection order under the Domestic Violence Act is considered an offence.

Step 2: Punishment.
Section 31 clearly states that the punishment for breach may extend to one year imprisonment and may include fine.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the maximum imprisonment for breach is one year.

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

(1) Article 21
(2) Article 32
(3) Article 226
(4) Article 14

Correct Answer: (2) Article 32

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding PIL jurisdiction.
A PIL filed directly before the Supreme Court must invoke a fundamental right violation.

Step 2: Why Article 32?
Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies, empowering the Supreme Court to enforce fundamental rights through writs.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, PILs in the Supreme Court are filed under Article 32.

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

(1) Not less than 7 days
(2) Not less than 60 days
(3) Not less than 15 days
(4) Not less than 30 days

Correct Answer: (3) Not less than 15 days

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 9 of the Act.
Section 9 requires the Collector to issue public notice inviting claims from persons interested in the land.

Step 2: Minimum period requirement.
The Act mandates that the date fixed for appearance cannot be earlier than 15 days from publication of notice.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, a minimum of 15 days must elapse.

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

(1) Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code
(2) Section 144 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(3) Section 133 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(4) Section 482 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Correct Answer: (3) Section 133 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Section 133 CrPC.
Section 133 provides for public nuisance proceedings, allowing individuals to approach an Executive Magistrate with complaints affecting the public at large.

Step 2: Nature of proceedings.
Issues such as obstruction of public pathways, unlawful trades, pollution, and public health hazards fall under this provision.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, public interest matters before a Magistrate are filed under Section 133 CrPC.

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

(1) 1,20,000
(2) 50,000
(3) 5,00,000
(4) 10,00,000

Correct Answer: (1) 1,20,000

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 44AA(2)(i).
This provision mandates compulsory maintenance of books of account by certain professionals and businesses depending on income or turnover levels.

Step 2: Income limit.
If the income from business or profession exceeds 1,20,000 in any of the three preceding years, the assessee must maintain books.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, the correct income threshold is 1,20,000.

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

(1) When the applicant has filed a request for early examination
(2) When secrecy direction is imposed under Section 35
(3) When the patent has already been granted by the Controller
(4) When the applicant has requested for an extension of time

Correct Answer: (2) When secrecy direction is imposed under Section 35

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding secrecy directions.
Section 35 allows the Controller to impose secrecy directions when an invention is relevant for defence purposes.

Step 2: Effect on publication.
As long as the secrecy direction is in force, the patent application cannot be published—even after expiry of 18 months.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Hence, secrecy directions under Section 35 prevent publication.

33. Given below are two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Any person having an interest in a newspaper declared forfeited may apply to the High Court to set aside the declaration within two months of its publication in the Official Gazette.
Reason (R): The Special Bench of the High Court to hear such applications must always consist of exactly three judges, regardless of the strength of that High Court.
In the context of the above assertion and reason under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which one is correct?

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer: (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false

Solution:
Step 1: Check Assertion (A).
Section 96 CrPC provides the right to appeal within two months of publication of the forfeiture

order. Hence, Assertion (A) is correct.

Step 2: Check Reason (R).
The Special Bench must consist of at least three judges, not "exactly" three, and the strength may vary depending on the High Court. Thus, (R) is false

Step 3: Conclusion.
(A) is true, (R) is false Option (3).

34. Read the statements below and choose the correct option:
Statement 1: Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, admissions are generally relevant and may be proved against the person making them, but cannot ordinarily be proved by or on behalf of that person.
Statement 2: An admission can still be proved on behalf of the person making it if it relates to the existence of a state of mind or body, made at or about the time when such condition existed, and is supported by conduct showing its truthfulness.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
(2) Only Statement 1 is true
(3) Only Statement 2 is true
(4) Both the Statements are true

Correct Answer: (4) Both the Statements are true

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding admissions.
Admissions are relevant and generally operate as evidence against the person making them.

Step 2: Exception under the law.
An admission may be used in favor of the maker if it relates to physical or mental condition, provided it is contemporaneous and supported by conduct.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Both statements correctly reflect the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam.

Quick Tip

Admissions usually harm the maker, but exceptions exist for mental/physical state declarations.

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

(1) House Rent Allowance granted by private companies
(2) Entertainment Allowance granted to government employees
(3) Transport Allowance provided to all salaried persons
(4) Leave Travel Allowance given for domestic travel

Correct Answer: (2) Entertainment Allowance granted to government employees

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 16(ii).
This clause allows deduction only for entertainment allowance, and that too exclusively for government employees.

Step 2: Why other options are incorrect.
HRA, Transport Allowance, or LTA are exemptions under different sections; they are not deductions under Section 16(ii).

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, only Entertainment Allowance for government employees qualifies.

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36. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.
Statement 1: Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, or transferred without consideration creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction.
Statement 2: According to the same Act, if the consideration for which a negotiable instrument was issued fails in part, the holder in immediate relation is entitled to recover only the proportionate amount corresponding to the consideration actually received.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
(2) Only Statement 1 is true
(3) Only Statement 2 is true
(4) Both the Statements are true

Correct Answer: (4) Both the Statements are true

Solution:
Step 1: Verifying Statement 1.
Section 43 NI Act states that an instrument without consideration creates no payment obligation between the involved parties. Hence, Statement 1 is correct.

Step 2: Verifying Statement 2.
If consideration partially fails, the holder in immediate relation may recover only the proportionate amount (Section 44). Hence, Statement 2 is also correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Both statements correctly reflect Sections 43 and 44 of the NI Act.

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37. Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, when an offence is committed by a company, every person in charge and responsible at the time is deemed guilty, unless he proves lack of knowledge or due diligence.
Conclusions:
I. A company as well as its responsible officers may be held liable for environmental offences under the Act.
II. An officer of a company can never escape liability once the company is found guilty of an offence.
Which one of the following is correct?

(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (1) Only Conclusion I follows

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding company liability under the Act.
Section 16 states that both the company and persons in charge are liable unless the officer proves lack of knowledge or due diligence.

Step 2: Checking Conclusion I.
This is correct because both company and officers may be held liable.

Step 3: Checking Conclusion II.
Conclusion II is false because officers can escape liability by proving due diligence or absence of knowledge.

Step 4: Conclusion.
Thus, only Conclusion I follows.

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

(1) 20
(2) 40
(3) 30
(4) 50

Correct Answer: (3) 30

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 24(a).
Section 24(a) provides a flat 30
Step 2: Purpose.
This accounts for repairs, maintenance, and other related costs without the need for proof.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Standard deduction = 30

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39. After a government notification is issued for acquiring farmland under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the owner notices decreasing income from crops until possession is taken. What type of loss is compensable?

(1) Loss due to falling land prices in the market
(2) Loss due to cancellation of tenant agreements
(3) Loss of employment in nearby areas
(4) Bona fide diminution of profits due to acquisition process

Correct Answer: (4) Bona fide diminution of profits due to acquisition process

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding compensable loss under the Act.
Section 23 allows compensation for damages directly arising from acquisition, including bona fide reduction of profits from land use.

Step 2: Application.
Reduced crop income directly related to acquisition interference qualifies as bona fide diminution of profits.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the compensable loss is bona fide diminution of profits.

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

(1) 2,000
(2) 10,000
(3) 5,000
(4) 3,000

Correct Answer: (2) 10,000

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 35A CPC.
This section empowers courts to award compensatory costs when claims are false or vexatious.

Step 2: Limit on costs.
The statutory ceiling for ordinary cases is 10,000.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Hence, the maximum compensatory cost a court may award is 10,000.

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

(1) When the acceptor prepares the letter of acceptance
(2) When it is dispatched beyond the control of the acceptor
(3) When it is delivered to the office of the proposer party
(4) When the proposer acknowledges receipt in his records

Correct Answer: (2) When it is dispatched beyond the control of the acceptor

Solution:
Step 1: Apply Section 4 of the Contract Act.
Communication of acceptance is complete against the proposer when the acceptance is put into a course of transmission, beyond the acceptor's control.

Step 2: Meaning.
Once the acceptor posts, emails, or sends the acceptance such that he cannot revoke it, the proposer becomes bound.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, communication is complete when acceptance is dispatched beyond the acceptor's control.

42. Rahul rents a shop in the city for running a retail business. The landlord decides to terminate the lease. As the lease is not for agriculture or manufacturing and there is no special contract, how many days' notice is required under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?

(1) Five days' notice
(2) Fifteen days' notice
(3) Forty-five days' notice
(4) Sixty days' notice

Correct Answer: (2) Fifteen days' notice

Solution:
Step 1: Apply Section 106 TPA.
For leases of immovable property for purposes other than agriculture or manufacturing, the notice period is 15 days.

Step 2: Application.
Rahul's retail shop lease falls under this category.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the legally required notice is fifteen days.

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

(1) Six months' imprisonment
(2) Two years' imprisonment
(3) One year's imprisonment
(4) Three years' imprisonment

Correct Answer: (3) One year's imprisonment

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 143 NI Act.
Summary trials for cheque dishonour (Section 138 cases) allow the Magistrate to award imprisonment up to one year.

Step 2: Reason.
The usual maximum for NI Act offences is two years, but in summary trials the limit is reduced.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the Magistrate may pass imprisonment up to one year only.

---

44. A Statement is followed by Conclusions I and II.
Statement: Under Section 157 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company must, within fifteen days of receiving intimation under Section 156, furnish the Director Identification Number (DIN) of its directors to the Registrar. Failure attracts penalties.
Conclusions:
I. If a company fails to furnish the DIN, it can be penalized.
II. Every officer of the company in default is also liable for penalties.
Which one is correct?

(1) Only Conclusion I follows

(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (1) Only Conclusion I follows

Solution:
Step 1: Evaluating Conclusion I.
Section 157 explicitly penalizes the company for failing to furnish DIN information. Hence this conclusion is correct.

Step 2: Evaluating Conclusion II.
Section 157 penalizes only the company, not every officer in default (unlike Section 159). Hence this conclusion is incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, only Conclusion I follows.

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45. Read the statements related to the Information Technology Act, 2000 and choose the correct option.
Statement 1: A Digital Signature Certificate may be suspended by the Certifying Authority on the request of the subscriber, authorized representative, or in public interest.
Statement 2: A Digital Signature Certificate can remain suspended indefinitely without giving the subscriber any opportunity of being heard.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
(2) Only Statement 1 is true
(3) Only Statement 2 is true
(4) Both the Statements are true

Correct Answer: (2) Only Statement 1 is true

Solution:
Step 1: Verify Statement 1.
Section 37 IT Act allows suspension based on request or in public interest. Thus, Statement 1 is correct.

Step 2: Verify Statement 2.
Suspension cannot be indefinite; the subscriber must be given an opportunity of being heard

before revocation. Hence Statement 2 is false.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Only Statement 1 is true.

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46. A Statement is followed by two Conclusions, I and II.
Statement: According to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Government credits 15,000 to the Rehabilitation Fund for each child or adolescent for whom fine has been recovered from the employer. This amount may be deposited or invested, and the interest is also payable to the child or adolescent.
Conclusions:
I. The child or adolescent is entitled not only to the credited amount but also to the interest accrued on it.
II. The Government is not required to deposit any money other than what is collected as fines from the employer.
Which one is correct?

(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (1) Only Conclusion I follows

Solution:
Step 1: Verify Conclusion I.
The Act explicitly provides that the child is entitled to the interest generated from the invested amount. Hence Conclusion I is correct.

Step 2: Verify Conclusion II.
The law does NOT state that Government funding is limited only to employer fines; the Fund may receive other contributions. Thus Conclusion II is incorrect.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Only Conclusion I logically follows.

47. Given below are two statements, labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 prescribes the death penalty for certain forms of gang rape.
Reason (R): The purpose of this provision is to make all sexual offences non-bailable.
Which one is correct?

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer: (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false

Solution:
Step 1: Checking Assertion (A).
The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita provides death penalty for aggravated forms of gang rape—so Assertion (A) is true.

Step 2: Checking Reason (R).
The purpose of prescribing death penalty is deterrence and protecting victims, not to make sexual offences non-bailable. Therefore (R) is false.

Step 3: Conclusion.
(A) is true but (R) is false.

48. Given below are two statements, labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, if the proclaimed person appears within the period specified in the proclamation, the Court shall release the attached property.
Reason (R): Under the same law, attachment is intended to compel appearance, not to permanently deprive a person of his property.
Which one is correct?

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution:
Step 1: Verify Assertion (A).
BNSS states that appearance within prescribed time restores the attached property. Thus (A) is true.

Step 2: Verify Reason (R).
Attachment is a coercive mechanism to ensure appearance—not a punitive confiscation. Hence (R) is also true.

Step 3: Connection.
The reason correctly explains why restoration occurs.

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49. Read the given Statements and choose the correct option.
Statement 1: An arbitration agreement must be in writing and may exist in contracts, letters, telex, telegrams, or electronic communications.
Statement 2: An arbitration agreement may be implied solely from conduct without any written record.

(1) Only Statement 1 is true
(2) Only Statement 2 is true
(3) Both Statements 1 and 2 are true
(4) Neither Statement 1 nor 2 is true

Correct Answer: (1) Only Statement 1 is true

Solution:
Step 1: Verify Statement 1.
Section 7 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act requires arbitration agreements to be in writing, including electronic communications. This is correct.

Step 2: Verify Statement 2.
An arbitration agreement cannot arise purely from conduct without written evidence; hence Statement 2 is false.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Only Statement 1 is true.

50. A Statement is followed by two Conclusions, I and II.
Statement: Under the Advocates Act, 1961, if the term of a State Bar Council expires without an election, the Bar Council of India forms a Special Committee that functions until a new Council is elected. Elections must be held within six months unless extended by the Bar Council of India.
Conclusions:
I. The Special Committee can handle pending disciplinary matters of the State Bar Council.
II. The Bar Council of India may extend the six-month period for holding elections for recorded reasons.
Which one is correct?

(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow

Solution:
Step 1: Verify Conclusion I.
Section 8A: The Special Committee temporarily performs all functions of the State Bar Council, including disciplinary matters. So I follows.

Step 2: Verify Conclusion II.
The Bar Council of India may extend the six-month limit for elections for valid recorded reasons. So II also follows.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Both I and II are correct.

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51. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.
Statement 1: Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, a deduction equal to 30% of the annual value is allowed while computing income from house property.
Statement 2: Where the property has been acquired or constructed with borrowed

capital, the maximum deduction for interest payable on such capital is capped at 2,00,000, subject to conditions.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
(2) Only Statement 1 is true
(3) Only Statement 2 is true
(4) Both the Statements are true

Correct Answer: (4) Both the Statements are true

Solution:
Step 1: Verify Statement 1.
Section 24(a) IT Act allows a flat 30% deduction from Annual Value. Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Step 2: Verify Statement 2.
Section 24(b) limits interest deduction to 2,00,000 for self-occupied property where borrowed capital is used. Hence Statement 2 is correct.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Both statements correctly reflect Section 24 of the Income-tax Act.

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52. Given below are two statements, labelled Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, a daughter in a Joint Hindu Family governed by Mitakshara Law becomes a coparcener by birth in her own right, just like a son.
Reason (R): This provision grants daughters the same rights, liabilities, and disabilities in coparcenary property as those of sons.

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

Correct Answer: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Solution:
Step 1: Verify Assertion (A).
The 2005 amendment to the Hindu Succession Act makes daughters coparceners by birth. Hence (A) is true.

Step 2: Verify Reason (R).
The amendment grants daughters identical rights and liabilities as sons. Hence (R) is also true.

Step 3: Relation.
Since (R) explains why daughters are coparceners like sons, it is the correct explanation.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) It constitutes a counter-proposal, thereby rejecting the original proposal.

Solution:
Step 1: Rule of absolute acceptance.
Section 7 requires acceptance to be absolute and unconditional.

Step 2: Introducing a new term.
Adding a new term means the offeree is not accepting the same offer but making a counter-offer under Section 8.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, introducing a new term rejects the original offer and becomes a counter-proposal.

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

(1) A oral promise by 'A' to pay 'B' 5,000 for a service voluntarily rendered last month
(2) A written and registered promise by a husband, out of natural love and affection, to transfer property to his wife

(3) A promise to subscribe 1 lakh to a public charitable fund
(4) A promise made by a minor upon attaining majority to pay a debt incurred during his minority

Correct Answer: (2) A written and registered promise by a husband, out of natural love and affection, to transfer property to his wife

Solution:
Step 1: Apply Section 25 exceptions.
Under Section 25(1), agreements without consideration are valid if made out of natural love and affection and expressed in writing and registered.

Step 2: Evaluate the options.
Only option (2) fits all statutory conditions—written, registered, natural love and affection.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Hence, only option (2) is enforceable without consideration.

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55. In the context of delegated legislation, which judicial doctrine prevents a legislature from conferring "uncontrolled legislative power" on the administration?

(1) Ultra Vires
(2) Excessive Delegation
(3) Conditional Legislation
(4) Separation of Powers

Correct Answer: (2) Excessive Delegation

Solution:
Step 1: Meaning.
Delegation is valid only when essential legislative functions remain with the legislature.

Step 2: Judicial control.
The doctrine of "excessive delegation" prevents Parliament or State legislatures from giving uncontrolled or unguided power to the executive.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Hence, the doctrine that checks uncontrolled empowerment is excessive delegation.

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

(1) The petition was filed more than six months after the discovery of the fraud
(2) The petitioner has lived with the respondent as husband and wife after the discovery of the fraud
(3) The fraud relates to the social status of the respondent's family
(4) The parties have not attempted reconciliation through a counselling center

Correct Answer: (2) The petitioner has lived with the respondent as husband and wife after the discovery of the fraud

Solution:
Step 1: Apply Section 12(1)(c) of the Hindu Marriage Act.
A decree of nullity cannot be granted if the petitioner lived with the respondent as husband and wife after discovering the fraud. This condonation bars relief.

Step 2: Reasoning.
Condonation = voluntary cohabitation after knowledge of fraud. This shows acceptance of the marriage.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, post-discovery cohabitation is an absolute bar.

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

(1) on the date of appointment of arbitrator
(2) on the date the arbitration agreement is signed
(3) on the date the request for reference is received by the respondent
(4) on the date the arbitral tribunal issues notice

Correct Answer: (3) on the date the request for reference is received by the respondent

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 21.
Arbitration commences when the respondent receives the request to refer disputes to arbitration—unless parties agreed otherwise.

Step 2: Importance.
This date determines limitation and procedural timelines.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus proceedings commence when the respondent receives the request.

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58. Which of the following public interest litigations expanded Article 21 of the Indian Constitution to include the right to enjoyment of pollution-free water and air?

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

Correct Answer: (1) Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar, (1991) 1 SCC 598

Solution:
Step 1: Recalling case law.
Subhash Kumar held that Article 21 includes the right to pollution-free water and air as part of the right to life.

Step 2: Why others are incorrect.
Other cases deal with custodial death compensation, children's rights, and right to livelihood—not pollution rights.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct case expanding Article 21 is Subhash Kumar.

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

(1) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086
(2) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 1988 SCR (2) 530
(3) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, (1997) 1 SCC 388
(4) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1997 SC 734

Correct Answer: (1) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding 'Absolute Liability'.
This strict liability principle without exceptions was laid down in the Oleum Gas Leak case (M.C. Mehta 1987).

Step 2: Why this case?
Court held hazardous industries liable regardless of negligence, making it the landmark case.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Absolute Liability originates from M.C. Mehta (Oleum Gas Leak), AIR 1987 SC 1086.

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60. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India hold that the rule of nemo judex in causa sua is subject to the doctrine of necessity?

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

Correct Answer: (3) J. Mohapatra & Co. v. State of Orissa, (1984) 4 SCC 103

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding nemo judex rule.
Nemo judex in causa sua = No one should be a judge in his own cause.

Step 2: Doctrine of necessity.
When no other authority exists to decide a matter, even a potentially biased authority must decide—necessity overrides bias.

Step 3: Case law.
J. Mohapatra is the case where SC held nemo judex is subject to necessity.

61. As per Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for *Res Judicata* to be applicable on a subsequent suit, the former suit must satisfy the following conditions:
I. has been finally decided.
II. can only be instituted prior to the subsequent suit.
III. relates to the same matter directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit.
IV. is between the same parties, or between parties under whom they or any of them claim.
Select the correct answer.

(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV

Correct Answer: (3) I, III and IV

Solution:
Step 1: Apply essentials of Res Judicata (Section 11 CPC).
A matter is barred when: it was finally decided, it concerns the same issue, and parties are the same or claiming under same title.

Step 2: Analyse each statement.
I – Correct: A former suit must be finally decided.
II – Incorrect: Law does NOT say the former suit "can only be instituted prior"; it only must be decided earlier.
III – Correct: Matter must be directly and substantially the same.
IV – Correct: Parties must be same or claiming under them.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus the correct combination is I, III and IV.

62. Where the decree is for payment of money, execution by detention in prison shall not be ordered unless the Court is satisfied that:
I. the judgment-debtor is likely to abscond or leave jurisdiction.

II. the judgment-debtor has dishonestly transferred property before the suit.
III. the decree is for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was in a fiduciary capacity to account.
IV. the judgment-debtor has or had the means to pay substantial amount but neglected to pay.
Select the correct answer.

(1) I, II and III
(2) II, III and IV
(3) I, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV

Correct Answer: (4) I, II, III and IV

Solution:
Step 1: Apply Section 51(c) CPC.
Court may order arrest only when one of several conditions exist. All the four listed conditions fall within the grounds under Section 51.

Step 2: Analysis.
Each statement (I–IV) reflects a permissible ground under the CPC.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, all four conditions (I–IV) are correct.

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63. As per the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a decree *ex parte* can be set aside against a defendant if:
I. summons was not duly served.
II. defendant was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when suit was called on.
III. there was irregularity in summons though defendant had notice of hearing date.
IV. without notice being served on the opposite party.
Select the correct answer.

(1) I and II
(2) II and III
(3) I and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV

Correct Answer: (1) I and II

Solution:
Step 1: Apply Order IX Rule 13 CPC.

An *ex parte* decree may be set aside if summons was not duly served OR defendant had sufficient cause for non-appearance.

Step 2: Analyse each statement.
I – Correct (improper service).
II – Correct (sufficient cause).
III – Incorrect: Minor irregularity is not enough if defendant had actual notice.
IV – Incorrect: Notice to plaintiff (opposite party) is essential for an application to set aside decree.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Only statements I and II are grounds for setting aside an *ex parte* decree.

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

(1) Only if it is made voluntarily in writing
(2) Only if made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate
(3) Only if supported by two independent witnesses
(4) Only if recorded after the charge sheet is filed

Correct Answer: (2) Only if made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate

Solution:
Step 1: Apply the rule.
Like old Section 26 of Evidence Act, the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam retains that confessions in police custody are admissible ONLY if made in the presence of a Magistrate.

Step 2: Rationale.
This prevents coercion and ensures voluntariness.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, admissibility arises only when made before a Magistrate.

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65. Which Section of The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 pertains to opinions

of experts?

(1) Section 38
(2) Section 39
(3) Section 36
(4) Section 46

Correct Answer: (4) Section 46

Solution:
Step 1: Recalling statutory provision.
Section 46 corresponds to the old Section 45 of the Evidence Act, dealing with expert opinions.

Step 2: Scope.
Expert opinion is admissible on matters such as science, handwriting, fingerprints, and technology.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Hence Section 46 is the correct section regarding expert opinions.

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66. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* as per The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?
(1) A contracts, in writing, with B, for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for, verbally, on another occasion. Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.
(2) B agrees absolutely in writing to pay B one thousand rupees on 1st March, 2023. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till 31st March, 2023, can be proved.
(3) A enters into a written contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B as to their value. This fact may be proved.
(4) A orders goods from B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

Correct Answer: (2)
Solution:
Step 1: Understanding the rule of oral evidence under The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.
As per the Act, when the terms of a contract have been reduced to writing, no oral evidence

is allowed to contradict, vary, add to, or subtract from the written terms, except under a few specific exceptions. These exceptions mainly include cases of fraud, intimidation, illegality, failure of consideration, or the existence of a separate oral agreement that does not contradict the written document.

Step 2: Examine each option in relation to the rule.

Option (1): Here, the written contract concerns delivery of indigo. The oral evidence relates to a *different and independent transaction*, i.e., payment for other indigo sold previously. Since the oral statement does not alter or contradict the written agreement, this oral evidence is admissible. Hence, this option is **correct**.

Option (2): This states that B agreed in writing to pay on 1st March, but there was an oral agreement that payment would be postponed till 31st March. This contradicts the written contract and is therefore **not admissible**. One cannot use oral evidence to directly contradict a written contractual term about the date of payment. Thus, this statement is **incorrect as per the Act**.

Option (3): Evidence of misrepresentation is always admissible because the Act allows oral evidence to prove fraud, misrepresentation, intimidation, or illegality even when there is a written contract. Hence, this option is **correct**.

Option (4): When a contract is silent about the time of payment, parties may bring in oral evidence to prove that the goods were supplied on credit for a specific term. Since no written term is being contradicted, this oral evidence is admissible. Therefore, this option is **correct**.

Step 3: Final Conclusion.
Only Option (2) directly contradicts the written terms of the contract and is therefore inadmissible. This makes it the **incorrect** statement as per The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

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

ers and sisters.
Select the correct answer.

(1) I, III and IV
(2) III and IV
(3) II, III and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV

Correct Answer: (1) I, III and IV

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 3(g) HMA, 1955.
The Act defines degrees of prohibited relationship covering lineal ascendants, descendants, siblings, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, and certain marital relations.

Step 2: Evaluate each statement.
I – Correct. Lineal ascendants are prohibited.
II – Incorrect. Wording is partially correct but includes extended relations beyond those defined.
III – Correct. Wife of brother or paternal/maternal uncle is included.
IV – Correct. Brother–sister and similar relations are prohibited.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, correct combination is I, III and IV.

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68. Which Article of the Constitution of India lays down the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment?

(1) Article 48A
(2) Article 39A
(3) Article 51A(g)
(4) Article 51A(h)

Correct Answer: (3) Article 51A(g)

Solution:
Step 1: Fundamental duties.
Article 51A(g) obligates every citizen to protect environment, forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife.

Step 2: Why correct?

This is a constitutional duty inserted by the 42nd Amendment.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Environmental protection = Article 51A(g).

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

(1) III and IV
(2) I and II
(3) I, II, III and IV
(4) None of these

Correct Answer: (3) I, II, III and IV

Solution:
Step 1: Section 2 grounds.
All four given grounds appear exactly in clauses (i), (iii), (ii), and (iv) of Section 2 of the Act.

Step 2: Application.
Each of the grounds—absence, imprisonment, failure of obligations, and failure to maintain—is sufficient for decree.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, all I, II, III and IV are correct.

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70. As per the Information Technology Act, 2000, an "intermediary" means any person who receives, stores, transmits, or provides service with respect to electronic records on behalf of another person, and includes:

I. telecom service providers.
II. search engines.
III. cyber cafes.
IV. online-auction sites.
Select the correct answer.

(1) I and IV
(2) I and II
(3) I, II and IV
(4) I, II, III and IV

Correct Answer: (4) I, II, III and IV

Solution:
Step 1: Section 2(1)(w) IT Act definition.
Intermediaries include telecom operators, web hosting, search engines, and online marketplaces.

Step 2: Check each one.
All four—telecom, search engines, cyber cafes, and online auction sites—fall squarely within the definition.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore all four options are intermediaries.

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

(1) Refusing to refer parties to arbitration under Section 8
(2) Refusing to appoint arbitrator under Section 11
(3) Refusing to grant any measure under Section 9
(4) Refusing to grant an interim measure under Section 17

Correct Answer: (4) Refusing to grant an interim measure under Section 17

Solution:
Step 1: What Section 37 allows.
Appeals lie from orders granting or refusing Section 9 interim measures, accepting or rejecting jurisdiction, and granting interim measures under Section 17.

Step 2: What's not covered.
Section 37 does NOT permit an appeal against refusal to grant interim measures under Section

17. Only *granting* such measures is appealable.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Hence, refusal under Section 17 is not appealable.

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

(1) Not exceeding thirteen but not less than nine members
(2) Not exceeding eleven but not less than seven members
(3) Not exceeding nine but not less than five members
(4) Not exceeding seven but not less than three members

Correct Answer: (2) Not exceeding eleven but not less than seven members

Solution:
Step 1: Recalling Section 9A.
The Advocates Act specifies the legal aid committee membership strength: minimum 7, maximum 11.

Step 2: Application.
Option (2) fits the statutory requirement exactly.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct answer is (2).

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

(1) Section 35
(2) Section 36
(3) Section 37
(4) Section 38

Correct Answer: (2) Section 36

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding powers.
Section 35 → State Bar Council.
Section 36 → Bar Council of India (BCI).

Step 2: Application.
BCI can withdraw cases from State Bar Councils and decide them itself under Section 36.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, Section 36 is the correct section.

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

	List I		**List II**
i.	Act of God	1.	Vaughan v Taff Vale Rail Co. (1860) 5 H & N 679
ii.	Consent (*Volenti non fit injuria*)	2.	Kirk v Gregory (1876) 1 Ex. D. 55
iii.	Statutory Authority	3.	Nichols v. Marsland (1876) 2 Ex. D. 1
iv.	Necessity	4.	Hall v. Brooklands Auto Racing Club (1933) 1 KB 205

(A) i-1; ii-2; iii-3; iv-4
(B) i-2; ii-3; iii-4; iv-1
(C) i-3; ii-4; iii-1; iv-2
(D) i-3; ii-1; iii-4; iv-2

Correct Answer: (D) i-3; ii-1; iii-4; iv-2

Solution:
Step 1: Match correctly.
i. Act of God → Nichols v. Marsland (3).
ii. Consent (Volenti) → Vaughan v. Taff Vale Rail Co. (1).
iii. Statutory Authority → Hall v. Brooklands Auto Racing Club (4).
iv. Necessity → Kirk v. Gregory (2).

Step 2: Conclusion.
Therefore, the correct mapping is option (D).

75. The Central Consumer Protection Council, as provided under Section 3(2) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, shall consist of:

(1) A Chairperson and ten other members, or a Chairperson and such other members as may be prescribed
(2) A Chairperson and five other members
(3) A Chairperson and such other members as may be prescribed
(4) A Chairperson and ten other members

Correct Answer: (1) A Chairperson and ten other members, or a Chairperson and such other members as may be prescribed

Solution:
Step 1: Apply Section 3(2).
The Act states: Council = Chairperson + 10 members OR Chairperson + prescribed number.

Step 2: Reasoning.
This allows flexibility for future expansion via rules.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, the correct answer is Option (1).

76. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court of India hold that the Preamble is *not* part of the Constitution?

(1) In re: The Kerala Education Bill, 1957, AIR 1958 SC 956
(2) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461
(3) In re: The Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves, AIR 1960 SC 845
(4) Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1980 SC 1789

Correct Answer: (3) In re: The Berubari Union Case

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding the issue of the Preamble's legal status.
The question is based on constitutional interpretation. In the early years of the Constitution,

courts debated whether the Preamble forms a part of the Constitution and whether it has legal force.

Step 2: Analyzing the Berubari Union case (1960).

In the Berubari Union case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is *not* a part of the Constitution. The Court reasoned that the Preamble is only a guiding light and does not grant any substantive powers. Hence, it is not enforceable in a court of law.

Step 3: Later developments (for clarity).

Although later judgments such as *Kesavananda Bharati (1973)* held that the Preamble is part of the Constitution, this question specifically asks for the case in which the Court held that it is *not* part.

Step 4: Final conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is the *Berubari Union Case (1960)*.

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77. Which Article of the Constitution of India relates to laws made by Parliament to give effect to treaties and international agreements?

(1) Article 249
(2) Article 251
(3) Article 253
(4) Article 255

Correct Answer: (3) Article 253

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the scope of Article 253.

Article 253 empowers Parliament to make any law for implementing: - Treaties - International conventions - Agreements with foreign governments

Step 2: Importance of Article 253.

Even if a subject falls under the State List, Parliament can still legislate when it is for fulfilling an international obligation.

Step 3: Why not the other options?

- Article 249 allows Parliament to legislate in national interest on State List subjects. - Article 251 deals with inconsistency between Union and State laws. - Article 255 deals with validity of laws requiring Presidential assent.

Thus, Article 253 is the only correct match.

78. In which of the following judgments was the issue of 'Right to Privacy' discussed by the Supreme Court of India?

I. Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh (1963)
II. PUCL v. Union of India (1997)
III. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)
IV. M.P. Sharma v. Satish Chandra (1954)

(1) II, III and IV
(2) II and III
(3) Only III
(4) I, II, III and IV

Correct Answer: (4) All four cases

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding the evolution of the Right to Privacy.
The right to privacy was not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution, but has been judicially interpreted over time.
Step 2: Evaluating all four cases. - **M.P. Sharma (1954)**: The Court held that the Constitution does not recognise a general right to privacy. - **Kharak Singh (1963)**: The Court struck down nighttime surveillance and hinted at privacy as part of personal liberty. - **PUCL (1997)**: Recognised privacy in the context of telephone tapping. - **Puttaswamy (2017)**: Declared privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21.
Step 3: Final conclusion.
All four judgments are connected to the legal development of the right to privacy.

79. Which action is required if territory is ceded to any other country by the Union of India?

(1) Executive action only
(2) Presidential proclamation
(3) Executive action + Parliamentary enactment

(4) Parliamentary enactment + Executive action

Correct Answer: (4) Parliamentary enactment + Executive action

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding what "cession of territory" means.
Cession means transferring a part of Indian territory to another country, which affects sovereignty.
Step 2: The Berubari Case guidance.
The Supreme Court held that such transfer cannot be done merely by executive order. A constitutional amendment or legislative action is required.
Step 3: The executive's role.
After the law is passed, the executive implements the actual transfer.
Step 4: Final conclusion.
Only Option (4) correctly includes both required steps.

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80. Can the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court under Article 143 be considered a judicial precedent?

(1) No, because it is not considered a judgment
(2) Yes, because it is a judgment
(3) No, because it is not pronounced in open court
(4) Yes, because it is pronounced in open court

Correct Answer: (1)

Solution:
Step 1: What is Article 143?
Article 143 empowers the President to seek the Supreme Court's advisory opinion on questions of law or fact of public importance.
Step 2: Why advisory opinions are not judicial precedents.
- They are *advisory*, not binding. - They do not arise from adversarial proceedings. - They are not considered judgments under Article 141. - They do not bind lower courts.
Step 3: Supreme Court's own position.
The Court has repeatedly stated that advisory opinions do not have the same force as binding precedents.
Step 4: Final conclusion.
Thus, the advice given under Article 143 cannot be treated as a judicial precedent.

81. In a criminal trial of defamation, the trial court (High Court in this case) has restrained the publication of any news about the case. Which of the following constitutional powers has the High Court exercised while passing the given order?

(1) Power to issue the writ of mandamus
(2) Power to issue the writ of prohibition
(3) Inherent power
(4) Residuary power

Correct Answer: (3) Inherent power

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the nature of the order passed by the High Court.
The order restrains the media from publishing news relating to an ongoing criminal trial. This is not a writ against a public authority, nor is it a prohibition stopping a subordinate court from acting beyond jurisdiction. Instead, it is a preventive and supervisory measure to protect the fairness of the judicial process.

Step 2: Why it is not mandamus or prohibition.
Mandamus directs a public authority to perform its duty. Prohibition restrains a subordinate court from exceeding jurisdiction. But here, the High Court is not issuing commands to any authority; it is controlling the flow of information so that trial fairness is preserved.

Step 3: High Courts possess inherent powers.
Under Articles 215 and 226, and under their inherent jurisdiction as Courts of Record, High Courts may pass any order necessary to ensure: - fairness of trial, - preventing interference with administration of justice, - contempt prevention.
Such inherent power is recognised even in criminal procedure under Section 482 CrPC.

Step 4: Conclusion.
Since the order is neither a writ nor residuary power, the only correct classification is the **inherent power** of the High Court.

82. Which provision was used by the Supreme Court to declare 'Right to Information' a fundamental right for all citizens of India?

(1) Article 19(1)(b) of the Constitution
(2) Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution
(3) Right to Information Act, 2005
(4) Article 19(1)(a) and the RTI Act collectively

Correct Answer: (2) Article 19(1)(a)

Solution:

Step 1: Background of the doctrine.
The Supreme Court in several landmark cases—such as *State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain (1975)* and *S.P. Gupta v. Union of India (1981)*—held that freedom of speech and expression includes the right to receive information.

Step 2: Basis of recognition.
Article 19(1)(a) guarantees freedom of speech and expression. The Court expanded the scope to include the right to know, because: - A democracy requires informed citizens. - Transparency enables accountability. - Public participation becomes meaningful only when information is accessible.

Step 3: Role of RTI Act, 2005.
The RTI Act provides a statutory mechanism to implement the already recognised fundamental right. But the fundamental right itself existed **before** RTI Act and derives its source from Article 19(1)(a), not the statute.

Conclusion: The Supreme Court did not need the RTI Act to declare the right; it relied solely on **Article 19(1)(a)**.

83. Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with 'Validation of certain Acts Regulations'?

(1) Schedule IX
(2) Schedule III

(3) Schedule V
(4) Schedule X

Correct Answer: (1) Schedule IX

Solution:

Step 1: Purpose of the Ninth Schedule.
The Ninth Schedule was added by the First Constitutional Amendment (1951) to protect land reform laws from being struck down on the grounds of violation of fundamental rights.

Step 2: Article 31B and its effect.
Article 31B provides that any law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be void on the ground of contravention of Part III. Thus it "validates" laws even if they were previously unconstitutional.

Step 3: Judicial Position (I.R. Coelho Case, 2007).
The Supreme Court later held that the Ninth Schedule is subject to basic structure review, but the function of the Schedule—to validate laws—remains intact.

Conclusion: Since the question asks which schedule deals with validation of acts, the correct answer is **Schedule IX**.

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84. Consider the following statements about Article 32 of the Constitution and select the correct answer:
I. The Article is silent about the locus standi regarding who may approach the Court.
II. The Article is silent about the opposite party against whom relief may be granted.
III. The Article creates scope for even a sixth type of writ.

(1) I is false
(2) II is false
(3) III is false
(4) All statements are true

Correct Answer: (1) I is false

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding locus standi under Article 32.
Originally, only the aggrieved person could file a petition. But the Supreme Court expanded locus standi under Public Interest Litigation (PIL) to allow any public-spirited person to approach the Court. Hence Article 32 is **not silent**—it has been judicially expanded. So Statement I is false.

Step 2: Opposite party under Article 32.
Article 32 permits writs to be issued against the State and its instrumentalities. The Constitution does not detail every opposite party; therefore Statement II is **true**.

Step 3: Scope of writ jurisdiction.
Apart from 5 traditional writs—Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo Warranto—the Court has evolved additional remedial directions (e.g., continuing mandamus). So Statement III is **true**.

Conclusion: Only Statement I is false.

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85. Under Articles 129 and 215, Supreme Court and High Courts are Courts of Record with contempt powers. What is true about the lower judiciary in this context?

(1) Lower judiciary has to bear with its contempt
(2) Lower judiciary must complain to the Supreme Court
(3) Lower judiciary can itself punish for contempt
(4) The concerned High Court can deal with contempt against the lower judiciary

Correct Answer: (4) The concerned High Court can deal with contempt against the lower judiciary

Solution:

Step 1: Constitutional Basis.
Article 215 grants High Courts the status of a Court of Record and the power to punish for contempt of itself and of subordinate courts. Similarly, Article 129 grants the same power to the Supreme Court.

Step 2: Why subordinate courts cannot punish contempt.
Subordinate courts are not Courts of Record and therefore cannot exercise contempt jurisdic-

tion independently. A judicial officer cannot punish contempt of his own court except where statutes expressly provide minor powers.

Step 3: Role of High Court.
When contempt occurs against a subordinate court (e.g., insulting a magistrate or obstructing a trial), the High Court exercises jurisdiction to punish the contemnor.

Conclusion: Hence the correct position is that the respective High Court handles contempt proceedings for subordinate courts.

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86. The Supreme Court of India in R.K. Anand v. Registrar, Delhi High Court (2009) 8 SCC 106 held an advocate guilty of misconduct for:
(1) threatening judges and use of abusive language during proceedings.
(2) filing false affidavits and making reckless allegations against judges.
(3) interfering in a criminal trial by attempting to influence a witness.
(4) circulating scandalous pamphlets against a sitting Chief Justice.

Correct Answer: (3) interfering in a criminal trial by attempting to influence a witness.

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding the background of the case.
The case arose during the sensational BMW hit-and-run trial in Delhi, where a prosecution witness was caught on camera interacting improperly with the advocate R.K. Anand. This raised a serious concern over the purity of the trial process.

Step 2: Identifying the misconduct involved.
The Supreme Court observed that the advocate had attempted to influence a crucial prosecution witness by offering inducements. Such conduct interferes with the administration of justice and violates professional ethics under the Advocates Act, 1961.

Step 3: Supreme Court's conclusion.
The Court held that influencing or attempting to influence a witness constitutes severe professional misconduct. Hence, option (3) correctly captures the misconduct for which the lawyer was held guilty.

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

	List I		List II
i.	Legitimacy of children of void and voidable marriages	1.	Section 10, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
ii.	Punishment of bigamy	2.	Section 12, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
iii.	Judicial separation	3.	Section 17, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
iv.	Voidable marriages	4.	Section 16, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

(A) i-3; ii-4; iii-1; iv-2
(B) i-4; ii-3; iii-2; iv-1
(C) i-4; ii-3; iii-1; iv-2
(D) i-1; ii-2; iii-4; iv-3

Correct Answer: (C) i-4; ii-3; iii-1; iv-2

Solution:
Step 1: Match each provision with its correct section.
- Legitimacy of children from void/voidable marriages → **Section 16**.
- Punishment for bigamy → **Section 17**.
- Judicial separation → **Section 10**.
- Voidable marriages → **Section 12**.

Step 2: Arrange in the sequence given in List I.
i → 4, ii → 3, iii → 1, iv → 2.

Step 3: Identify the option that matches this code.
Option (C) matches i-4; ii-3; iii-1; iv-2, hence it is correct.

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

(1) The creditor alone bears the unpaid portion of the debt.
(2) The debtor's family becomes liable for the unpaid amount.
(3) The co-sureties share the unpaid portion in equal contribution.
(4) The entire unpaid portion is to be paid by the surety first approached.

Correct Answer: (3) The co-sureties share the unpaid portion in equal contribution.

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding co-suretyship.
Where multiple sureties guarantee the same debt, all of them are jointly and severally liable to the creditor.

Step 2: What happens after one surety pays more?
Section 146 of the Indian Contract Act states that co-sureties "in the absence of a contract to the contrary" must share the liability equally.

Step 3: Applying the rule to the question.
If the debtor leaves a portion unpaid, the co-sureties have to proportionately and equally bear the liability among themselves.

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89. Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, when can a defendant in possession of movable property be compelled to deliver it to the plaintiff?
(1) When the property is held as agent or trustee of the plaintiff
(2) When the property is held as mortgaged asset of the plaintiff
(3) When the property is held as lessee or sub-tenant of the plaintiff
(4) When the property is held as co-owner in common with the plaintiff

Correct Answer: (1) When the property is held as agent or trustee of the plaintiff

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding recovery of movable property.
Under Sections 5 and 7 of the Specific Relief Act, specific delivery of movable property is granted when the defendant possesses the property unlawfully and the plaintiff has a better right to possession.

Step 2: Identifying the special situation.
A defendant acting as an agent or trustee holds the property on behalf of the plaintiff. In such cases, delivery is mandatory since he has no independent right to retain it.

Step 3: Applying to the options.
Only option (1) aligns with the statutory principle and judicial interpretation.

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90. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement 1: Under the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, a Joint Administrative Tribunal for two or more States exercises the same jurisdiction, powers, and authority as an Administrative Tribunal for those States.
Statement 2: For the purposes of contempt, a Tribunal exercises powers similar to those of a High Court, and references to "High Court" in the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 are construed to include such Tribunals.

(1) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false
(2) Only Statement 1 is true
(3) Only Statement 2 is true
(4) Both the Statements are true

Correct Answer: (4) Both the Statements are true

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Joint Administrative Tribunals.
Section 4(2) of the Administrative Tribunals Act states that when two or more States request, a Joint Tribunal may be set up, and it holds identical jurisdiction as separate State Tribunals.

Step 2: Understanding contempt jurisdiction.
Section 17 of the Act provides that the Tribunal enjoys powers of a High Court under the Contempt of Courts Act, meaning references to "High Court" are read as references to the Tribunal.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Both statements accurately reflect statutory provisions. Hence option (4) is correct.

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

Assertion (A): A Money Bill can be introduced only in the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and not in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).
Reason (R): The Council of States may only make recommendations on a Money Bill within 14 days, but the House of the People may accept or reject them, and in either case, the Bill is deemed to be passed.

(1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding the constitutional rule regarding Money Bills.
Article 109 of the Constitution of India clearly provides that a Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. This makes Assertion (A) factually correct. The Rajya Sabha has no power of introduction.

Step 2: Understanding the role of the Rajya Sabha.
Under Article 109(2), the Rajya Sabha may only offer recommendations on a Money Bill within 14 days. The Lok Sabha may either accept or reject these recommendations.

Step 3: Determining whether the Bill still passes.
Even if the Rajya Sabha does nothing for 14 days, or its recommendations are rejected, the Bill is deemed to have been passed. This validates Reason (R).

Step 4: Relationship between (A) and (R).
Reason (R) explains *why* a Money Bill must originate in the Lok Sabha: the Rajya Sabha has extremely limited powers over it. Thus, (R) correctly explains (A).

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

(1) 25,000
(2) 50,000
(3) 75,000

(4) 1,00,000

Correct Answer: (2) 50,000

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 10A of the Companies Act, 2013.
This provision mandates that every newly incorporated company must file a declaration of commencement of business within 180 days of incorporation. The company must confirm that it has received its subscription amount.

Step 2: Identifying the penalty for not filing.
If a company fails to file this mandatory declaration, the Registrar can impose a monetary penalty of 50,000 on the company. Directors may also be penalized separately.

Step 3: Applying to the given options.
Among the listed choices, only 50,000 matches the statutory penalty, making option (2) correct.

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

(1) By imposing punishment for the offence with the lowest prescribed term
(2) By applying punishment equal to the average of all possible offences
(3) By leaving the choice of punishment to the prosecuting authority
(4) By suspending the punishment until clarification is made

Correct Answer: (1) By imposing punishment for the offence with the lowest prescribed term

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 72 IPC.
Section 72 applies when a single act falls under two or more offences but it is unclear which specific offence has been committed.

Step 2: Rule of proportional justice.
The law requires that, in such circumstances, punishment must be based on the offence carrying the *least* severe penalty. This protects the accused from harsher penalties when ambiguity exists.

Step 3: Applying the principle.

Thus, the court imposes the minimum punishment possible among the options. This is the fairest approach under criminal jurisprudence.

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

(1) valid, since employers can change the holidays anytime by giving notice
(2) invalid, since weekly holidays cannot be altered before completion of at least three months
(3) valid, since the adolescent is given a full day of rest every week
(4) invalid, only if the notice is not displayed in the establishment

Correct Answer: (2) invalid, since weekly holidays cannot be altered before completion of at least three months

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding the rule under the Act.
Section 7 and the Schedule of the Child and Adolescent Labour Act provide that an adolescent must receive one full day of weekly rest. This weekly holiday cannot be changed frequently.

Step 2: The three-month restriction.
The law specifically states that once the weekly holiday is fixed, it cannot be altered unless three months have elapsed. This ensures stability and protects adolescents from exploitative scheduling.

Step 3: Application to the question.
Since only two months have passed in the bakery scenario, X cannot shift the weekly holiday yet. Hence, the change is legally invalid.

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

(1) A person who purchases a refrigerator on instalments for home use.
(2) A person who buys a television, partly paid and partly promised, for family use.
(3) A person who purchases goods for the purpose of resale or for any commercial purpose.
(4) A person who uses furniture bought by a relative with the latter's consent.

Correct Answer: (3) A person who purchases goods for the purpose of resale or for any commercial purpose.

Solution:
Step 1: Understanding the definition of "consumer."
Under Section 2(7) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, a consumer is someone who buys goods or services for consideration—but not for resale or commercial use.

Step 2: Analyzing each option.
- Buying refrigerator for home = consumer.
- Buying TV for family = consumer.
- Using furniture purchased by a relative = still consumer (beneficiary).

Step 3: Identifying the exception.
Persons purchasing goods for resale or commercial exploitation are specifically excluded under the Act. Therefore, option (3) is the only correct answer.

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96. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A): The President of India has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment, or to suspend, remit, or commute the sentence of any person convicted of an offence in cases where the punishment is by a Court Martial or where the sentence is death. Reason (R): This power under Article 72 overrides and completely nullifies the powers of the Governor to commute or remit a death sentence under State law.
(1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Article 72.
Article 72 of the Constitution grants the President exclusive powers to pardon, commute, remit,

or suspend sentences in three cases: (i) Court Martial, (ii) Offences under Union laws, and (iii) Death sentences. This makes the President's clemency power broader than that of a Governor.

Step 2: Understanding the Reason (R).

The reason states that the President's power supersedes the Governor's power in cases involving the death penalty. This is correct because the Constitution explicitly places the President's authority above that of the Governor in such cases.

Step 3: Linking Assertion and Reason.

Since the President's power under Article 72 completely covers death sentence cases, the Reason correctly explains why the Assertion is true.

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97. Under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, a Magistrate may issue a protection order to prevent the respondent from committing acts of domestic violence. Which of the following conclusions follow?

(1) Only Conclusion I follows
(2) Only Conclusion II follows
(3) Both Conclusions I and II follow
(4) Neither Conclusion I nor II follows

Correct Answer: (3) Both Conclusions I and II follow

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Protection Orders.

Protection orders under Section 18 of the Act safeguard victims from physical, emotional, financial, or verbal abuse. They include restrictions on contacting, harassing, or intimidating the aggrieved person.

Step 2: Validity of Conclusion I.

Conclusion I states that protection orders extend beyond physical violence to financial and emotional abuse. This is correct because the Act defines domestic violence broadly to include verbal, emotional, economic, and psychological abuse.

Step 3: Validity of Conclusion II.

Conclusion II states that a Magistrate has wide powers to restrict the respondent's actions. This is also true because Section 18 provides extensive authority to the Magistrate for ensuring safety of the aggrieved woman.

Quick Tip

Domestic violence under the Act includes not just physical harm but also mental, emotional, and financial abuse.

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

(1) The place where the applicant has family ancestral property.
(2) The place where the applicant has held a bank account for more than a year.
(3) The place where the applicant votes in local body elections.
(4) The place where the applicant ordinarily resides or carries on business.

Correct Answer: (4) The place where the applicant ordinarily resides or carries on business.
Solution:
Step 1: Understanding Section 9 of the Motor Vehicles Act.
The licensing authority's jurisdiction depends on the applicant's ordinary residence or place of business.
Step 2: Eliminating incorrect options.
Options about ancestral property, bank account, or voting place have no relevance in determining licensing jurisdiction.
Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus the correct determining factor is the ordinary residence/business location of the applicant.

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99. If a convict sentenced to life imprisonment is being considered for remission under Section 57 of the Indian Penal Code, what equivalent term of years is applied by the Court?
(1) Ten years of imprisonment
(2) Twenty years of imprisonment
(3) Forty years of imprisonment
(4) Fifty years of imprisonment

Correct Answer: (2) Twenty years of imprisonment
Solution:
Step 1: What Section 57 states.
Section 57 does not define life imprisonment; it only provides a conversion measure stating that life imprisonment shall be deemed equivalent to 20 years for calculating fractions of punishment.
Step 2: Judicial interpretation.
Courts have consistently held that life imprisonment means imprisonment till the last breath, but for remission calculations, 20 years is used.
Step 3: Conclusion.
Thus, when computing remission under Section 57, the law applies a fixed equivalent of 20 years.

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

(1) Voluntary resignation by the employee
(2) Dismissal of the employee due to misconduct
(3) Death or disablement of the employee due to accident or disease
(4) Transfer of the employee within the same organisation

Correct Answer: (3) Death or disablement of the employee due to accident or disease

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the five-year rule.

Generally, an employee must complete 5 years of continuous service to be eligible for gratuity.

Step 2: Exception under Section 4(1).

If an employee dies or becomes disabled due to accident or illness, gratuity must be paid even if the service period is less than five years.

Step 3: Why other options are wrong.

Resignation or dismissal does not exempt the employee from the five-year requirement.