Assam Judicial Service Grade III Prelims 2025: Solution

Gauhati High Court · 26 July 2025 · 100 questions · 2 hours

1. How many Constitution [Amendment] Acts have been enacted till date?

(A) 106
(B) 112
(C) 104
(D) 110

Answer: (A)

At the examination date, 106 constitutional amendment Acts had been enacted. The 106th Amendment Act, 2023, provided for reservation of seats for women in the House of the People and specified legislative assemblies, with commencement of the reservation linked to the prescribed delimitation process.

2. In which of the following Judgments, the Supreme Court has overturned the Asian Resurfacing Judgment which mandated that the interim orders passed by High Courts staying trials in civil and criminal cases would automatically expire after six months from the date of the order, unless extended by the High Courts?

(A) High Court Bar Association Delhi vs. Union of India
(B) High Court Bar Association Allahabad vs. Union of India
(C) High Court Bar Association Jabalpur vs. Union of India
(D) High Court Bar Association Lucknow vs. Union of India

Answer: (B)

Question deleted by the High Court.

The intended case is the Allahabad High Court Bar Association ruling of 29 February 2024. It rejected automatic expiry of stays merely through passage of six months. None of these captions correctly identifies the respondent, which was the State of Uttar Pradesh.

3. In Supriyo vs. Union of India, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that:

(A) Right to marry is a fundamental right
(B) Right to marry is not a fundamental right
(C) Right to marry is not a fundamental right but the right to recognition of a civil union is a fundamental right
(D) [b] and [c]

Answer: (B)

The Court did not hold that there was an unqualified fundamental right to marry or require statutory recognition of civil unions by judicial rewriting of the marriage statute. Individual autonomy and freedom to choose a partner remain distinct from entitlement to a particular statutory marital status.

4. 'X' was accused of a criminal offence by 'Y' and the case has been in trial for 12 years, during which not a single witness was produced by the prosecution. Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India in this case can be alleged by X to have been violated?

(A) Article 12, Constitution of India
(B) Article 15, Constitution of India
(C) Article 21, Constitution of India
(D) Article 25, Constitution of India

Answer: (C)

A fair and reasonably speedy criminal trial is an aspect of the protection of life and personal liberty under Article 21. Whether delay amounts to violation depends on circumstances including its causes and prejudice. Twelve years without a prosecution witness plainly raises that protection.

5. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in the Indian Constitution is inspired by the Constitution of:

(A) USA
(B) UK
(C) Canada
(D) Australia

Answer: (A)

The American constitutional system is conventionally identified with judicial review of legislation for constitutional compatibility. India incorporates judicial review through its own constitutional provisions and structure. It enables competent courts to test state action and laws against constitutional limits, rather than making Parliament sovereign without qualification.

6. The Parliament becomes competent to make law on a matter enumerated in the State list only if the:

(A) Council of States passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds majority of the members present and voting that it is in the national interest that the Parliament should make law on such matter
(B) Council of States and House of the People, both pass a resolution that it is in the national interest that the Parliament should make law on such matter
(C) President gives the prior permission for such legislation
(D) Speaker of the House of the People in consultation with Chairman of the Council of State gives the prior permission for such legislation

Answer: (A)

Article 249 authorises Parliament to legislate on a State List matter upon a national-interest resolution by the Council of States supported by at least two thirds of those present and voting. The question refers to this route; other constitutional routes to State List legislation also exist.

7. Article 15 [1] of the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of -

(A) Religion, race and caste only
(B) Caste, religion, sex and place of birth only
(C) Race, religion, caste and sex only
(D) Religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them only

Answer: (D)

Article 15(1) prohibits the State from discriminating against citizens on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Each other option omits one or more grounds. The Constitution separately permits specified special provisions in subsequent clauses.

8. The concept of Passive Euthanasia has been carved from which Article of the Constitution of India?

(A) Article 21
(B) Article 20
(C) Article 22
(D) Article 23

Answer: (A)

The constitutional protection of life and personal liberty under Article 21 includes dignity at the end of life. The legal recognition of withdrawal or withholding of treatment in carefully safeguarded circumstances is grounded in this protection. It does not establish an unrestricted right to cause death.

9. Articles 19[1][f] and 31 were deleted and Article 300-A was inserted by the following Constitutional [Amendment] Act.

(A) 25th
(B) 44th
(C) 38th
(D) 42nd

Answer: (B)

The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act removed the former fundamental-right property provisions and inserted Article 300A, under which no person may be deprived of property save by authority of law. Property protection continues as a constitutional right outside Part III, subject to lawful deprivation.

10. The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive, in terms of Article:

(A) Article 48
(B) Article 49
(C) Article 50
(D) Article 51

Answer: (C)

Article 50 is a Directive Principle of State Policy directing separation of the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. The objective is independent judicial functioning. The neighbouring provisions concern agricultural organisation, national monuments and international peace respectively.

11. Which among the following is 'tribal areas' according to the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

(A) All tribal areas in India
(B) The territories which immediately before 21.01.1972, were included in the tribal areas of Assam, other than those within the local limits of Shillong Municipality
(C) The tribal areas covered under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India
(D) The tribal areas defined after 1972.

Answer: (B)

The territorial explanation in the Sanhita uses the historical definition based on areas of Assam immediately before 21 January 1972, excluding Shillong Municipality's local limits. It is specific to the legislation's territorial application and does not mean every Scheduled or tribal area nationwide.

12. How has the role of forensic teams changed under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 compared to the old Criminal Procedure Code, 1973?

(A) They are now optional
(B) Their use is now mandatory in certain cases
(C) They are no longer involved
(D) Their role has been completely eliminated

Answer: (B)

The BNSS requires a forensic expert's visit and collection of forensic evidence with videography for the specified serious offences, subject to the notified implementation arrangements. It contemplates phased availability of forensic facilities. This is a statutory requirement in the covered cases, rather than an optional investigation preference.

13. Which of the following provisions has been newly introduced under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 to promote the use of technology in criminal procedure?

(A) Confession to police made admissible
(B) Introduction of plea bargaining
(C) Recording of search and seizure via audio-video electronic means
(D) Arrest without warrant for all cognizable offences

Answer: (C)

The Sanhita provides for audio-video electronic recording of the search and seizure process, including preparation and signing of the list of seized articles. That record is to be forwarded in the prescribed manner. Plea bargaining existed earlier, and ordinary safeguards on confessions and arrest continue.

14. Which of the following statements regarding the provision of 'Zero FIR' under the Bharatiya

Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

(A) It has been abolished to reduce misuse.
(B) It can only be filed at the police station where the offence occurred.
(C) It allows victims to file FIRs at any police station, regardless of jurisdiction.
(D) It applies only to offences against women.

Answer: (C)

Information concerning commission of a cognizable offence may be given to the officer in charge of a police station irrespective of the area where the offence occurred. The jurisdictional question does not justify refusing to record qualifying information. Appropriate transmission and investigation can follow.

15. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, an e-FIR is valid only if:

(A) Signed within 3 days by informant
(B) Signed immediately online
(C) Acknowledged by police within 24hours
(D) Filed in presence of magistrate

Answer: (A)

The BNSS provides that information given by electronic communication is taken on record upon signature by the person giving it within three days. Neither immediate electronic signature in every case nor presence of a Magistrate is prescribed as the condition in the question.

16. Community service under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is available as:

(A) Mandatory for all offenders
(B) An alternative punishment for petty offences
(C) Reserved only for juvenile offenders
(D) Not provided

Answer: (B)

Community service is a recognised punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita for specified offences. The procedural Sanhita recognises the power of competent Magistrates to award it where authorised. It is unpaid work benefiting the community, not a compulsory sentence for every offender or one limited to juveniles.

17. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, if an accused is absconding and cannot be found, what is the maximum period of trial in absentia recording allowed?

(A) 60 days
(B) 90 days
(C) Unlimited if proclamation under Section 84 is complete
(D) Not allowed at all

Answer: (C)

The Sanhita allows trial and judgment in absentia of a proclaimed offender in the specific statutory circumstances and does not set a sixty or ninety day maximum duration. Proclamation alone is insufficient: the trial court must meet the additional requirements and observe the prescribed pretrial safeguards.

18. As per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the maximum period of police custody for a person arrested in a case triable by Sessions Court is:

(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days

Answer: (A)

The BNSS permits police custody for a total of fifteen days, in whole or in parts during the specified initial portion of the remand period. Sixty or ninety days refers to the overall investigation detention limit in the statutory categories, rather than unlimited police custody.

19. As per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, a first-time offender not accused of a heinous crime must be released on bail if he has been in custody for:

(A) 1/2 of the maximum punishment
(B) 1/3 of the punishment
(C) 1/4 of the sentence
(D) 60 days

Answer: (B)

The BNSS undertrial custody provision gives a qualifying first-time offender release on bond after detention for one third of the maximum prescribed imprisonment. The general threshold is one half. Statutory exceptions apply, including specified punishment categories and multiple pending cases; heinous crime is imprecise wording.

20. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 mandates that forensic evidence must be collected with videography in cases punishable with imprisonment of:

(A) 3 years and above
(B) 5 years and above
(C) 7 years and above
(D) All offences

Answer: (C)

The statutory provision addresses offences punishable with imprisonment of seven years or more. It requires the officer in charge to cause a forensic expert to visit the crime scene and arrange videography, subject to the implementation timeline and arrangements for forensic facilities in the relevant State.

21. What is the newly introduced offence under Section 84 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?

(A) Indecent exposure
(B) Misuse of electronic communication
(C) Enticing the wife of another man for illicit intercourse
(D) Causing hurt to public servants

Answer: (C)

Section 84 concerns enticing, taking away, concealing or detaining a married woman with the requisite criminal intention described by the provision. Option C identifies its subject. The offence is not genuinely new in substance, since a corresponding offence appeared in the former penal code.

22. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 'snatching' is:

(A) Covered under theft
(B) A new independent offence
(C) A form of robbery
(D) Not a criminal offence

Answer: (B)

Snatching has received a separate statutory definition and punishment under the BNS. Its definition proceeds from theft accompanied by the specified sudden, quick or forcible taking. Consequently it is a distinct statutory offence despite its relationship to ordinary theft and certain forms of robbery.

23. Which of the following best describes the concept of 'doli incapax' as defined in Section 20 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?

(A) The presumption that a person is incapable of committing a crime due to their young age.
(B) The legal principle that a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs is not criminally liable.
(C) The concept that a person cannot be held liable for an act if they were not aware of its consequences.
(D) The idea that certain actions are not considered criminal offences regardless of intent.

Answer: (A)

Doli incapax concerns incapacity for criminal responsibility owing to childhood. Section 20 provides the absolute exception for a child under seven. The adjacent provision deals with a child above seven and under twelve who has not attained sufficient maturity, a distinct qualified exception.

24. Under Section 28 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, a person under the age of what years cannot give valid consent unless the context suggest otherwise.

(A) 16 years
(B) 12 years
(C) 18 years
(D) 10 years

Answer: (B)

Section 28 states the general rule about consent given by a person below twelve years, unless a contrary intention appears from the context. Specific offences may prescribe a different age or exclude consent entirely, so this general exception cannot be used to displace those special rules.

25. Which of the following is correct?

(A) the burden of proof that the accused was not insane at the time of commission of offence is on the prosecution
(B) the burden of proving that the accused was insane at the time of commission of offence is on the accused
(C) there is a rebuttable presumption of fact that accused was insane at the time of commission of the offence
(D) it is a matter of inference to be drawn by the court on the facts proved by the prosecution.

Answer: (B)

The accused relying on a general exception bears the evidentiary burden of bringing the case within it; the court presumes absence of the exceptional circumstances. The prosecution retains the ultimate burden of proving the offence. In insanity cases the legally relevant capacity is at commission.

26. For a defence of intoxication, to escape criminal liability, as is provided under Section 23 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita or Section 85 of the Indian Penal Code, the intoxication:

(A) can be self-administered
(B) administered against his will or knowledge
(C) should not be self-administered
(D) all the above.

Answer: (B)

The specified defence requires incapacity to know the nature of the act or its wrongfulness or illegality by intoxication and that the intoxicating substance was administered without knowledge or against will. Ordinary voluntary intoxication does not automatically excuse the act, and option B expresses the statutory condition.

27. The term 'grievous hurt' under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita:

(A) Has been redefined to include acid attacks
(B) Excludes mental trauma
(C) Applies only to bodily pain
(D) Covers only physical deformities

Answer: (B)

Section 116 lists particular serious kinds of hurt, including permanent impairment, fractures and endangerment of life.

Mental trauma alone is not a listed kind. Acid-related injury is dealt with separately under section 124, and the predecessor penal code already contained a special acid-attack offence. Option A is inaccurate.

28. 'Z' is carried off by a tiger. 'A' fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z but not intending to kill Z; and in good faith intending Z's benefit. A's bullet gives Z a mortal wound. A shall be guilty of:

(A) Murder
(B) Culpable homicides not amounting to murder
(C) Causing death by accident
(D) No offence.

Answer: (D)

The illustration concerns an act in good faith for a person's benefit without consent where consent cannot practically be obtained, within the general exception. The specified facts negate intent to kill the person and identify a good-faith rescue purpose. The illustration treats the actor as committing no offence.

29. 'A' by falsely pretending to be in the civil service, intentionally deceives 'Z', and thus dishonestly induces 'Z' to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. 'A' has committed:

(A) Cheating by personation
(B) Cheating
(C) Extortion
(D) Bribery

Answer: (B)

This is a statutory illustration of cheating: deception as to status is used to induce delivery of goods with dishonest intention from the outset. The question does not establish pretending to be another particular person, and neither obtaining property by fear nor corrupt payment describes it.

30. General exceptions are contained in:

(A) Chapter III of Indian Penal Code & Chapter II of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
(B) Chapter IV of Indian Penal Code & Chapter IV of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
(C) Chapter IV of Indian Penal Code & Chapter III of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita
(D) Chapter III of Indian Penal Code & Chapter IV of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita

Answer: (C)

Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code contained the general exceptions. Chapter III of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita contains the corresponding framework, dealing with matters such as mistake of fact, childhood, mental incapacity and private defence. These are exceptions to ordinary criminal liability.

31. A is arrested on charges of theft and confesses to the crime while in police custody. Later, in the presence of a Magistrate, A repeats the confession. Is A's confession admissible under Section 23[2] of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam?

(A) Yes, because the confession was made before a Magistrate.
(B) No, because confessions made in police custody are inadmissible.
(C) Yes, but only the confession made before the Magistrate is admissible.
(D) No, because Section 23 does not allow any confessions during custody.

Answer: (A or C)

The custody exclusion does not extend to a confession made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, subject to voluntariness and other legal requirements. A and C describe that exception; C more precisely distinguishes the later statement from the earlier inadmissible confession made in police custody.

32. In which of the following recent cases, the Supreme Court brought officers under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances [NDPS] Act, 1985 within the ambit of 'Police Officers' under Section 25, of the Indian Evidence Act [Now, Section 23 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam]?

(A) Ram Singh vs. Central Bureau of Investigation
(B) Surjit Singh vs. Union of India
(C) Rajaram Jaiswal vs. State of Bihar
(D) Toofan Singh v. State of Tamilnadu

Answer: (D)

The fourth decision concerned officers invested with the specified investigative powers under the narcotics legislation and the bar on a confession to police. The ruling treats officers invested with powers under the relevant provision as police officers for that purpose; a confession cannot bypass the evidentiary exclusion.

33. Under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, which of the following is NOT a ground for admitting secondary evidence of a document?

(A) When the original is in the possession of the party against whom the document is sought to be proved
(B) When the original is lost or destroyed
(C) When the original is a public document
(D) When the original is illegible

Answer: (D)

The specified statutory cases permit secondary evidence where the original is held by the opposing party under the prescribed conditions, lost or destroyed, or a public document. Illegibility by itself is not a separately stated ground; the party must demonstrate the applicable statutory condition and authenticate the alternative evidence.

34. Under the Evidence Act and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, fact means:

(A) factum probandum
(B) factum probans
(C) both factum probandum and factum probans
(D) none of the above.

Answer: (C)

Factum probandum denotes the fact requiring proof, whereas factum probans denotes a fact used to prove it. Evidentiary facts include both the ultimate fact in issue and relevant evidentiary facts. The legislative definition of fact embraces things, states of things and mental conditions perceived or consciously experienced.

35. Propositions under Evidence Act / Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam are: I. Presumptions of facts are always rebuttable. II. Presumption of facts can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable. III. Presumption of law are always irrebuttable. IV. Presumption of law can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable. Which is true of the aforesaid propositions:

(A) I & III are correct but II & IV are incorrect
(B) I & IV are correct but II & III are incorrect
(C) II & III are correct but I & IV are incorrect.
(D) II & IV are correct but I & III are incorrect.

Answer: (B)

Presumptions of fact are discretionary inferences drawn from experience and remain rebuttable. Legal presumptions may be rebuttable, where proof to the contrary is allowed, or conclusive where the law excludes contrary proof. Therefore propositions I and IV express the conventional evidentiary classification and II and III do not.

36. Which of the following section of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam deals with examination-in-chief, cross-examination, re-examination?

(A) Section 145
(B) Section 137
(C) Section 142
(D) Section 146

Answer: (C)

Section 142 of the BSA defines these three forms of witness examination. Examination in chief is by the party calling the witness, cross examination by the adverse party, and re-examination by the calling party after cross examination. The following provision addresses their order and scope.

37. To prove Call Details Record [CDR] of the mobile calls, conditions of which Section of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam are to be fulfilled?

(A) Section 60
(B) Section 65A
(C) Section 70
(D) Section 63

Answer: (D)

Electronic record outputs such as a call details record are governed by the special provisions on admissibility of electronic records under section 63. The statutory conditions and certificate requirements must be met where applicable. Authentication and evidentiary relevance remain distinct from the fact of admission.

38. The question is, whether 'A' committed a crime in Guwahati on a certain day. In answer to this question, which of the following facts is relevant?

(A) That 'A' was out that day at Delhi
(B) That 'A' habitually commits crime of the nature involved in Guwahati?
(C) That 'A' often goes out of Guwahati and often goes to Delhi
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A)

Presence in Delhi at the time of an offence allegedly committed in Guwahati is an alibi and makes the alleged presence inconsistent or improbable. The fact is therefore relevant under the evidentiary rule regarding otherwise irrelevant facts. Habitual travel or propensity alone does not establish an alibi.

39. Oral account of the contents of documents is admissible —

(A) when given by a person who has seen and read the document
(B) when given by a person who has seen but not read the document
(C) when given by a person to whom the document was read over
(D) is not admissible in either of the above cases

Answer: (A)

Secondary evidence includes an oral account of a document's contents by a person who personally saw the document and knows those contents. Merely seeing paper without reading it or hearing someone else read it is insufficient. The applicable ground permitting secondary evidence must also be established.

40. Find out the correct one from the following four choices: The principle of res gestae as a rule

of evidence is embedded in:

(A) Section 6 of the Evidence Act and Section 5 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
(B) Section 5 of the Evidence Act and Section 4 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
(C) Section 4 of the Evidence Act and Section 6 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
(D) Section 6 of the Evidence Act and Section 4 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam

Answer: (D)

Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act and section 4 of the BSA recognise facts connected so closely with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction. Such facts may be relevant even at different times or places when the transactional connection exists.

41. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure can a suit be dismissed for the plaintiff's failure to pay court fees?

(A) Order 7 Rule 11
(B) Order 7 Rule 10
(C) Order 7 Rule 13
(D) Order 33

Answer: (A)

The appropriate procedural provision is Order VII Rule 11, under which a plaint written upon insufficiently stamped paper is rejected after the plaintiff fails to supply the required stamp within the time fixed by the court. Technically the consequence is rejection of plaint, not dismissal on merits.

42. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure can a court review its own order?

(A) Order 47
(B) Order 43
(C) Order 45
(D) Order 41

Answer: (A)

Order XLVII CPC provides the procedure and grounds for review, read with the substantive power under section 114. Review is confined to recognised grounds such as newly discovered material despite diligence or an apparent error on the face of the record, rather than a general rehearing.

43. Which of the following deals with the power of the Supreme Court to transfer suits, etc. in the Code of Civil Procedure?

(A) Section 22
(B) Section 24
(C) Section 25
(D) Section 26

Answer: (C)

Section 25 authorises the Supreme Court, on application and after the required notice and hearing, to transfer a suit, appeal or other proceeding between High Courts or civil courts in different States where expedient for the ends of justice. Section 24 concerns different transfer authority.

44. Where the summons to the defendant[s] is returned unserved and the plaintiff fails to apply for issuance of fresh summons to the defendant[s] within seven days of the return, the suit of the plaintiff is liable to —

(A) Dismissed under Order 9 Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure
(B) Rejected under Order 7 Rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure
(C) Dismissed under Order 9 Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure
(D) Either [a] or [b] or [c]

Answer: (C)

Order IX Rule 5 deals specifically with summons returned unserved and failure to apply for fresh summons within seven days of the return. Dismissal as against the relevant defendant follows subject to the exceptions showing due efforts, avoidance of service or other sufficient cause.

45. Under which provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, a pleader has a duty to inform the court about the death of parties:

(A) Order 22 Rule 1
(B) Order 22 Rule 4A
(C) Order 22 Rule 8
(D) Order 22 Rule 10A

Answer: (D)

Order XXII Rule 10A imposes a duty on the pleader who learns that a party represented by the pleader has died to inform the court. The court then gives notice to the other party. This assists timely steps for representation where the right to sue survives.

46. The time schedule contained Order 8 Rule 1, Code of Civil Procedure is to be —

(A) Followed as a rule and departure therefrom shall also be a rule
(B) Followed as a rule and departure therefrom would be an exception
(C) Followed as a rule and there is no scope for any departure therefrom
(D) Followed as an absolute rule as it imposes an embargo on the power of the court to extend the time

Answer: (B)

In ordinary civil suits the written-statement timetable is to be followed, with departures justified only in exceptional circumstances rather than routinely. A different strict forfeiture regime applies to commercial disputes governed by the special amendments. The question states the general ordinary-suit principle and not the commercial regime.

47. When the communication of a proposal is

complete under the Indian Contract Act:

(A) When it do not comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
(B) When it comes to the knowledge of another person that some communication was made to the concerned person.
(C) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is not made.
(D) When it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.

Answer: (D)

Section 4 of the Contract Act states that communication of a proposal is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made. Dispatch alone does not complete communication of the proposal; the statutory rules for acceptance and revocation differ.

48. Who are competent to contract as per the Indian Contract Act:

(A) Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.
(B) Every person is competent to contract who is of the any age and who is of sound mind and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he is subject.
(C) Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject.
(D) Every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject, and who is of sound mind.

Answer: (A)

Section 11 requires all three conditions: majority under the applicable law, soundness of mind, and absence of legal disqualification. The other alternatives omit one or more requirements. Competency must be established along with the remaining essentials for an enforceable agreement, including free consent and lawful consideration.

49. If new contract is substituted in place of an existing contract, then it is called —

(A) Waiver
(B) Remission
(C) Novation
(D) Alteration

Answer: (C)

Novation is substitution of a new contract for an existing contract, with the consequence that the original need not be performed under section 62. Alteration changes existing contractual terms, while remission involves acceptance of reduced or different performance. Substitution requires the relevant parties' agreement to the new arrangement.

50. If the consent was caused by misrepresentation or by silence, fraudulent within the meaning of section 17, the contract, nevertheless, if the party whose consent was so caused had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence:

(A) may be voidable
(B) may not be not voidable
(C) is voidable
(D) is not voidable

Answer: (D)

The exception to section 19 provides that a contract is not voidable on this ground where consent was caused by misrepresentation or fraudulent silence and the affected party had means of discovering the truth with ordinary diligence. The exception does not extend identically to active fraud.

51. Contingent contracts to do nor not to do anything, if a specified uncertain event happened within a fixed time, become ____ if, at the expiration of the time fixed, such event has not happened, or if, before the time fixed, such event becomes impossible:

(A) Bad
(B) Valid
(C) Void
(D) Voidable

Answer: (C)

Section 35 regulates contingent contracts conditioned upon an event happening within a fixed time. They become void if the time expires without occurrence or occurrence becomes impossible earlier. A contract conditional upon non-occurrence has a different enforceability rule. The distinction turns on the specified collateral event.

52. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, what does the term 'actionable claim' refer to?

(A) A claim to an immovable property.
(B) A claim to a debt or other beneficial interest in movable property, not in the possession of the claimant.
(C) A claim for damages.
(D) A claim for specific performance of a contract.

Answer: (B)

The statutory definition includes a claim to unsecured debt, or a beneficial interest in movable property not in the claimant's actual or constructive possession, recognised by civil courts as affording grounds for relief. Secured debts of the specified kinds are excluded, as is a mere right to sue.

53. The basic ingredients of the doctrine of lis pendens are:

(A) The suit should be collusive
(B) Property should have been transferred or otherwise dealt with
(C) A litigation should be pending in a court of competent jurisdiction
(D) The suit must not be related to a specific immovable property

Answer: (C)

Section 52 applies during pendency in a competent court of a non-collusive proceeding directly and specifically concerning rights in immovable property. Transfer or dealing during that period is subject to the result. C identifies the threshold condition; B also describes the dealing to which the restriction applies.

54. The doctrine of part performance is dealt in:

(A) Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act
(B) Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act
(C) Section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act
(D) Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act

Answer: (D)

Section 53A protects the qualifying transferee in possession who has performed or is willing to perform a written transfer contract meeting the statutory requirements. It restricts enforcement by the transferor inconsistent with the contract, subject to third-party protection and applicable registration requirements. It does not convey title itself.

55. The registration of the gift of immovable property is:

(A) Compulsory
(B) Optional
(C) Compulsory in relation to ancestral property
(D) Depends on the Court

Answer: (A)

Under the general rule in section 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, a gift of immovable property requires a registered instrument signed by or on behalf of the donor and attested by at least two witnesses. The Act preserves specified special personal-law rules, including Muslim gifts.

56. Rule of lis pendens is applicable to suits for specific performance of contracts to transfer immovable property. The statement is:

(A) True
(B) False
(C) Partly true
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A)

A suit seeking specific performance of a contract to convey identified immovable property directly and specifically concerns rights in that property for the purposes of lis pendens. A pendente lite dealing by a party cannot prejudice rights under the eventual decree unless the court authorises it.

57. The principle of 'volenti non fit injuria' in tort law means:

(A) The thing speaks for itself
(B) To a willing person, no injury is done.
(C) Let the master answer.
(D) He who acts through another, acts himself.

Answer: (B)

The maxim concerns voluntary acceptance of a legally relevant risk, which may operate as a defence to tort liability. Mere knowledge of danger does not necessarily establish free consent to the risk. The other choices describe evidentiary inference and principles concerning responsibility for another person's acts.

58. The 'neighbour principle' establishing a duty of care, is most famously defined in which case?

(A) Palsgraf v. Long Island Railroad
(B) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(C) Rylands v. Fletcher
(D) Winterbottom v. Wright

Answer: (B)

The second decision formulated the neighbour principle in negligence, focusing on persons so closely and directly affected by one's conduct that they should reasonably be contemplated. It recognised a duty of care in the manufacturer-consumer context despite absence of a direct contractual relationship between the parties.

59. Which Indian State has the largest forest cover by area?

(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Arunachal Pradesh
(D) Maharashtra

Answer: (A)

Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover measured in absolute area among Indian States in the relevant forest assessment. This differs from percentage forest cover relative to a State's geographical area, for which smaller northeastern States can rank higher. The question asks for area rather than proportion.

60. The 'State of Unity', the world's tallest statue, is located on the banks of which river?

(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Narmada
(D) Godavari

Answer: (C)

The intended name is the Statue of Unity, depicting Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, situated near the Narmada River in Gujarat near the Sardar Sarovar project. The question's printed name is a typographical error. None of the other listed rivers is the river associated with this monument.

61. What is the name of the world's largest active volcano?

(A) Mount Etna
(B) Mount Vesuvius
(C) Mauna Loa
(D) Mount Fuji

Answer: (C)

Mauna Loa in Hawaii is conventionally described as the world's largest active volcano by its great volume and area above the ocean floor. The question concerns overall volcanic size, not height above sea level. Etna and Vesuvius are in Italy, while Mount Fuji is in Japan.

62. Where is the Indira Point, the southernmost tip of India, located?

(A) Great Nicobar Island
(B) Little Andaman
(C) Lakshadweep
(D) Rameswaram

Answer: (A)

Indira Point forms the southern extremity of Great Nicobar Island in the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago. It is India's southernmost point including island territories. The question is distinct from the southernmost point of the Indian mainland, which is in Tamil Nadu.

63. The Keibul Lamjao National Park, a floating national park, is in which state?

(A) Arunachal Pradesh
(B) Nagaland
(C) Manipur
(D) Sikkim

Answer: (C)

Keibul Lamjao National Park is in Manipur on Loktak Lake. Its floating masses of vegetation and organic material, commonly called phumdis, support its distinctive wetland ecosystem. The park is especially associated with conservation of the endangered Sangai deer, a characteristic animal of Manipur.

64. What is the name of India's first indigenously developed aircraft carrier?

(A) INS Vikrant
(B) INS Arihant
(C) INS Virat
(D) INS Chakra

Answer: (A)

INS Vikrant is India's first aircraft carrier designed and built indigenously, commissioned in 2022. It bears the name of an earlier Indian carrier but is a different vessel. INS Arihant and INS Chakra are associated with submarines, while the former Viraat was an acquired aircraft carrier.

65. Which planet has the most moons as of 2025?

(A) Jupiter
(B) Saturn
(C) Uranus
(D) Neptune

Answer: (B)

Saturn led the confirmed natural-satellite count among the planets at the time of the examination. The discovery and confirmation of small distant satellites can change numerical totals over time. The question asks which planet led in 2025 and does not require a particular moon count.

66. Which Indian became the first woman to command a fighter squadron?

(A) Bhawana Kanth
(B) Avani Chaturvedi
(C) Shaliza Dhami
(D) Mohana Singh

Answer: (C)

Group Captain Shaliza Dhami was identified in 2023 as the first woman Air Force officer to receive command of a combat unit. This is the intended milestone. The unit was a missile combat unit; the question's description as a fighter squadron is imprecise.

67. Who was the first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal?

(A) Abhinav Bindra
(B) Leander Paes
(C) Neeraj Chopra
(D) Karnam Malleswari

Answer: (A)

Abhinav Bindra won gold in the men's ten-metre air rifle event at the Beijing Olympics in 2008, becoming India's first individual Olympic gold medallist. India had previously won team gold medals in hockey. Neeraj Chopra won individual gold at the later Tokyo Olympics.

68. Which Indian state is famous for the traditional boat race 'Vallam Kali'?

(A) Karnataka
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala
(D) Odisha

Answer: (C)

Vallam Kali is the traditional boat racing practice associated with Kerala, especially its backwaters and festival celebrations. Snake boat races are a well-known form of this tradition. While other Indian regions also have water festivals, this Malayalam term and associated cultural practice identify Kerala.

69. Which state recently became the first to

implement the Uniform Civil Code [UCC]?

(A) Goa
(B) Gujarat
(C) Himachal Pradesh
(D) Uttarakhand

Answer: (D)

Uttarakhand implemented its newly enacted statewide Uniform Civil Code in January 2025, the contemporary development asked about. Goa's different common civil law framework predates independence and continues historically. The word recently distinguishes the new implementation from Goa's long-standing civil law arrangements.

70. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny?

(A) The Doctrine of Lapse
(B) The introduction of the Enfield rifle
(C) The annexation of Oudh
(D) The establishment of the Indian National Congress

Answer: (D)

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, decades after the uprising of 1857. The other options identify grievances concerning territorial annexation, the Doctrine of Lapse, or the immediate military discontent around the introduction of the Enfield rifle and its cartridges.

71. If someone is 'under the weather,' the person is:

(A) Happy and cheerful
(B) Feeling ill
(C) Experiencing bad weather
(D) Above the clouds

Answer: (B)

Under the weather is an idiomatic way of saying that a person feels unwell or below their usual level of health. It does not literally require poor weather. For example, someone who misses a meeting because of a cold may say they are under the weather.

72. The idiom 'Cost an arm and a leg' means:

(A) Something is very inexpensive.
(B) Something is very expensive.
(C) Something is of poor quality.
(D) Something is a good deal

Answer: (B)

The expression cost an arm and a leg means that obtaining something involves an unusually high price or expense. It is figurative rather than a reference to bodily harm. It is commonly used to describe costly purchases or services, the opposite of something inexpensive.

73. The idiom 'to catch a tartar' means:

(A) To trap wanted criminal with great difficulty
(B) To catch a dangerous person
(C) To meet with disaster
(D) To deal with a person who is more than one's match

Answer: (D)

To catch a tartar means encountering someone unexpectedly formidable or more than one's match, especially when one had expected an easy encounter. The expression describes being confronted with unexpected resistance or difficulty. It does not simply mean capturing a criminal or encountering a disaster.

74. The idiom 'to make clean breast of' means:

(A) To gain prominence
(B) To praise oneself
(C) To confess without reserve
(D) To destroy before it blooms

Answer: (C)

To make a clean breast of something is to confess fully or disclose the truth frankly, without holding back relevant matters. It can refer to acknowledging a mistake or revealing concealed conduct. The expression is unrelated to self-praise, gaining prominence or destroying something.

75. A disease of mind causing an uncontrollable desire to steal

(A) Schizophrenia
(B) Claustrophobia
(C) Kleptemania
(D) Megalomania

Answer: (C)

Kleptomania is the term for a recurrent difficulty resisting impulses to steal, often involving objects unnecessary for personal use or monetary value. The printed spelling is Kleptemania. Claustrophobia concerns enclosed spaces; schizophrenia and megalomania refer to different mental or psychological concepts. A clinical diagnosis requires professional assessment.

76. The custom or practice of having more than one husband at same time:

(A) Polygyny
(B) Polyphony
(C) Polyandry
(D) Polychromy

Answer: (C)

Polyandry refers to a marital arrangement in which a woman has more than one husband at the same time. Polygyny is the converse arrangement of one man having multiple wives. Polyphony refers to multiple simultaneous musical voices and polychromy to the use of multiple colours.

77. One who is fond of fighting:

(A) Bellicose
(B) Aggressive
(C) Belligerent
(D) Militant

Answer: (A)

Bellicose means inclined to fight, quarrel or show a warlike disposition. It is the closest direct vocabulary match to fond of fighting. Belligerent and militant can also describe combative attitudes, so the choices overlap. Bellicose is an adjective, although the stem is phrased as describing a person.

78. Sentence: A lot of travel delay is caused due to the inefficiency and lack of good management on behalf of the railways.

(A) A lot of travel delay is caused
(B) due to the inefficiency and lack of good management
(C) on behalf of the railways.
(D) No error.

Answer: (C)

The expected correction is on the part of the railways, meaning inefficiency attributable to that organisation. On behalf of means acting as representative or in the interests of another, so it is unsuitable in this sentence. The exercise asks the segment containing the idiomatic error.

79. Sentence: An Indian ship laden with merchandise got drowned in the Pacific Ocean.

(A) An Indian ship
(B) laden with merchandise
(C) got drowned in the Pacific Ocean.
(D) No error.

Answer: (C)

A ship sinks, whereas a person or animal may drown through inability to breathe in water. The phrase got drowned is therefore unsuitable for the ship. A natural correction is that an Indian ship laden with merchandise sank in the Pacific Ocean.

80. Sentence: All the furnitures have been sent to the new house located in a village.

(A) All the furnitures have been
(B) sent to the new house
(C) located in a village.
(D) No error

Answer: (A)

Furniture is normally an uncountable noun and takes a singular verb. Thus the segment should read all the furniture has been. Individual objects can be counted as pieces or items of furniture. The remaining parts of the sentence are grammatically consistent with that correction.

81. Choose the word which is the exact OPPOSITE of the word: 'NADIR' -

(A) Modernity
(B) Zenith
(C) Liberty
(D) Progress

Answer: (B)

Nadir originally denotes the point directly below an observer, opposite the zenith, which is directly overhead. In figurative usage it means the lowest point in a person's fortunes or experience, while zenith represents the highest point. The two terms are conventional antonyms.

82. Choose the word which is the exact OPPOSITE of the word: 'EPILOGUE' —

(A) Dialogue
(B) Prelude
(C) Post script
(D) Epigram

Answer: (B)

An epilogue is a concluding section that follows the main work or dramatic action. A prelude is an introductory piece preceding it, making it the closest opposite among the available options. Dialogue is conversation, a postscript is added after a main text, and an epigram is concise.

83. What is the average of the first five prime numbers?

(A) 3
(B) 5.6
(B) 6
(D) 5.8

Answer: (B)

The first five primes are two, three, five, seven and eleven. Their sum is twenty-eight, and division by five gives 5.6. The number one is not prime. The booklet labels the second and third options B; the correct numerical value is the second option.

84. The age of 5 people are in proportion 2:3:4:10:11. If their average age is 18, find the average age of the eldest of them.

(A) 22
(B) 11
(C) 44
(D) 33

Answer: (D)

The total of the five ages is ninety years because their mean is eighteen. The sum of the ratio terms is thirty, so each ratio unit represents three years. The eldest corresponds to eleven units, giving an age of thirty-three years.

85. There are a total of 1236 students in a school. If the boy to girl ratio is 1 : 2, find the difference

between number of girls and boys.

(A) 412
(B) 824
(C) 241
(D) 214

Answer: (A)

The ratio has three parts in total. Dividing 1236 by three gives 412 students per part. There are 412 boys and twice that number, 824 girls. Subtracting 412 from 824 gives 412, the difference requested rather than the total number of girls.

86. Pointing to a photograph Nirmali says, 'He is the son of the only son of my grandfather.' How is the man in the photograph related to Nirmali?

(A) Brother
(B) Uncle
(C) Cousin
(D) Father

Answer: (A)

On the usual paternal-grandfather interpretation, the grandfather's only son is Nirmali's father. His son is therefore her brother. If the grandfather were maternal, the relationship could differ; the question tacitly uses the paternal reading customary in this type of blood-relationship problem.

87. Veena who is the sister-in-law of Ashok, is the daughter-in-law of Kalyani. Dheeraj is the father of Sudeep who is the only brother of Ashok. How Kalyani is related to Ashok?

(A) Mother-in-law
(B) Aunt
(C) Wife
(D) None of these

Answer: (D)

Under the intended family arrangement, Veena is the spouse of Sudeep, Ashok's only brother. Kalyani is consequently the mother of Sudeep and Ashok. Mother is not one of the first three alternatives, so none of these is the most suitable listed answer.

88. A man has Rs. 480 in the denominations of one-rupee notes, five-rupee notes and ten-rupee notes. The number of notes of each denomination is equal. What is the total number of notes that he has?

(A) 45
(B) 60
(C) 75
(D) 90

Answer: (D)

Let the equal number of notes of each denomination be n. Their total value is n plus five n plus ten n, or sixteen n rupees. Therefore sixteen n equals 480, giving thirty notes of each denomination. The total number of notes is ninety.

89. A is 3 years older to B and 3 years younger to C, while B and D are twins. How many years older is C to D?

(A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 6
(D) 12

Answer: (C)

Since A is three years older than B and C is three years older than A, C is six years older than B. D has the same age as B because they are twins. Consequently the difference between C's age and D's age is six years.

90. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence. 1. Probation; 2. Interview; 3. Selection; 4. Appointment; 5. Advertisement; 6. Application.

(A) 5, 6, 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 5, 6, 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 6, 5, 4, 2, 3, 1

Answer: (C)

A recruitment process ordinarily begins with advertisement, followed by applications. Candidates are interviewed, then the candidates are selected. The successful candidate is appointed and thereafter enters a probationary period. This gives numbers five, six, two, three, four, one in their logical chronological order.

91. তলৰ উত্তৰ সমূহৰ পৰা 'আত্মনির্ভৰ' ৰ বিপৰীতার্থক শব্দ বাছি উলিয়াওক:

(A) অপকর্ষ
(B) অনুষ্ঠীয়া
(C) পৰমুখাপেক্ষী
(D) অনৈক্য

Answer: (C)

আত্মনির্ভৰ refers to dependence upon one's own capacity and resources. পৰমুখাপেক্ষী denotes someone dependent on others, hence expresses the opposite idea. The other words do not convey the relevant contrast in independence and dependence. The correct choice is based on meaning rather than similarity of sound.

92. সি এটা ধোদৰ পচলা - এই বাক্য শাৰীৰ অর্থ হৈছে-

(A) সি এটা দুষ্ট লোক।
(B) সি বৰ এলেহুৱা লোক।
(C) সি এটা মহামূর্খ।
(D) সি এটা চোৰ।

Answer: (B)

The Assamese expression ধোদৰ পচলা is used figuratively for a very lazy or idle person. It describes a lack of willingness to apply oneself to work. It does not inherently denote a thief, an evil person or a person whose defining quality is foolishness.

93. তলৰ সন্ধিৰ দ্বাৰা দেখুওৱা কোনটো শুদ্ধ?

(A) তথা + এৰচ = তথৈৰচ
(B) জগৎ + অম্বা = জগদম্বা
(C) যথা + ইচ্ছা = যথেচ্ছা
(D) নদী + অম্বু = নদ্যম্বু

Answer: (A or C or D)

The examples involve vowel sandhi. The joining of a final vowel with the initial vowel can produce a combined vowel or a corresponding semivowel, as in যথেচ্ছা and নদ্যম্বু. The question admits multiple correct constructions; A, C and D are defensible on the indicated readings.

94. তলৰ উত্তৰ সমূহৰ কোনটো 'অহংকাৰ' ৰ সমাৰ্থক শব্দ নহয়?

(A) অহমিকা
(B) গৰ্ব
(C) অধৰ
(D) দৰ্প

Answer: (C)

অহংকাৰ refers to pride or arrogance. অহমিকা, গৰ্ব and দৰ্প can convey associated ideas of ego, pride or conceit. অধৰ denotes a lip or the lower part, and does not share that meaning. The task asks for the exception among the near synonyms.

95. 'কদাকাৰ' শব্দৰ বিপৰীতাৰ্থক শব্দ বাছি উলিয়াওক:

(A) সুন্দৰ
(B) মজবুত
(C) অজলা
(D) চঞ্চল

Answer: (A)

কদাকাৰ describes something ugly or unattractive in appearance. সুন্দৰ expresses beauty or attractiveness and is the direct opposite. মজবুত means strong, অজলা connotes innocence or simplicity, and চঞ্চল means restless or lively. These other qualities do not directly supply the requested antonym.

96. অগস্ত্য যাত্রা - তলৰ উত্তৰ সমূহৰ পৰা শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিয়াওক

(A) সাগৰত জাহাজেৰে যাত্রা
(B) বিদেশলৈ উৰাজাহাজেৰে যাত্রা
(C) উভতি নহাকৈ কৰা যাত্রা
(D) ধৰ্মস্থানলৈ পদব্রজে যাত্রা

Answer: (C)

অগস্ত্য যাত্রা is a traditional idiomatic expression used for a departure from which the traveller does not return. It is a figurative description rather than a specification of transport by ship, aircraft or walking. The third choice supplies the intended meaning of the idiom.

97. ভাৰতীয় সাক্ষ্য অধিনিয়মৰ কোনটো ধাৰাত মৃত্যুকালীন ঘোষণাৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ আছে?

(A) ধাৰা ৩২
(B) ধাৰা ২৮
(C) ধাৰা ২৬
(D) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

Answer: (C)

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam addresses statements by persons unavailable to testify in section 26, including statements concerning the cause or circumstances of death in clause (a). The corresponding earlier Evidence Act provision was section 32. The question names the new enactment, making section 26 appropriate.

98. 'গোট-গৰু' - জতুৰা ঠাঁচৰ অর্থ হৈছে-

(A) মহামূর্খ লোক
(B) এটা গৰু
(C) গৰু পোৱালি
(D) খঙাল

Answer: (A)

The idiom গোট-গৰু is used figuratively to describe a person considered extremely foolish. It is not meant literally to identify an animal or calf and does not primarily mean a person who is angry. Recognising the figurative sense distinguishes the first choice from the others.

99. মানুহজনৰ বৰ হাত দীঘল - এই বাক্য শাৰীৰ অর্থ কি?

(A) মানুহজনৰ হাত দুখন বৰ দীঘল।
(B) মানুহজন বৰ দুষ্ট।
(C) মানুহজনে চকুৰে বহু দূৰলৈ দেখে।
(D) মানুহজন বৰ প্রভাৱশালী।

Answer: (D)

The figurative expression describing someone as having very long hands conveys influence or reach, including the ability to exert influence beyond ordinary limits. The statement does not describe the actual length of the person's arms or eyesight. The fourth alternative captures that idiomatic meaning.

100. তলত দিয়া জতুৰা ঠাঁচৰ কোনটো অর্থ অশুদ্ধ?

(A) লাউপাত কচুপাত : দন্দুৰা
(B) দবা পিটা : বেছি পৰিমাণে
(C) বগলীভকত : সন্ন্যাসীৰ দৰে লোক
(D) মেৰপাক : পাক লগা কথা বা কার্য

Answer: (A or C)

বগলীভকত refers to a hypocritical show of piety rather than simply an ascetic person. The gloss of লাউপাত কচুপাত as দন্দুৰা also fails to clearly express the idiom's meaning. These two alternatives reflect the ambiguity in the printed choices and are both defensible responses.