Gujarat Civil Judge Prelims 2025: Solution

High Court of Gujarat, Sola, Ahmedabad · Preliminary Examination, held 29.06.2025 · 100 questions · Booklet Code 05

1. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act (Section 116 of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023) provides for the presumption regarding Legitimacy of a child born within

(A) 240 days after the dissolution of marriage, the mother remaining unmarried
(B) 260 days after the dissolution of marriage, the mother remaining unmarried
(C) 280 days after the dissolution of marriage, the mother remaining unmarried
(D) 300 days after the dissolution of marriage, the mother remaining unmarried

Answer: (C) 280 days after the dissolution of marriage, the mother remaining unmarried

Section 112 treats birth during a valid marriage, or within 280 days of its dissolution while the mother remains unmarried, as conclusive proof of legitimacy, subject to proof of non-access at the relevant time. The period is measured from dissolution, and the mother's remaining unmarried is a separate condition. The corresponding provision is section 116 BSA.

2. As per section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court may refer the dispute to

(A) Arbitration
(B) Mediation
(C) Lok Adalat
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Section 89 CPC allows referral where the court sees elements of a settlement acceptable to the parties. Its list covers arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat, and mediation. Each of the first three options therefore identifies an available method, although the processes and conditions of referral differ.

3. As per section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, appeal is not maintainable against decree

(A) which is ex parte in nature
(B) which is consent decree
(C) which is preliminary decree and final decree is yet to be passed
(D) where value of subject matter of suit exceeds Ten thousand Rupees

Answer: (B) which is consent decree

Section 96(3) CPC bars an appeal against a decree passed with the consent of the parties. A consent decree gives effect to their agreement. An ex parte decree, by contrast, can be appealed under section 96(2). The fact that the final decree has yet to follow does not by itself bar an appeal against a preliminary decree.

4. Hon'ble Supreme Court in which of the following cases has held that daughter's right to be a coparcener is retroactive?

(A) Shreya Vidyarthi V/s. Ashok Vidhyarthi
(B) Vineeta Sharma V/s. Rakesh Sharma & Anr.
(C) Vinny Parmvir Parmar V/s. Parmvir Parmar
(D) Gurupad V/s. Hira Bai

Answer: (B) Vineeta Sharma V/s. Rakesh Sharma & Anr.

Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma explains the daughter's right by birth in a Mitakshara coparcenary under amended section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act. The right operates from the amendment, using birth as the earlier fact that determines status. The father need not have been alive on the amendment's commencement date.

5. The requirement of pre litigation mediation u/s. 12A of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 is ..... in nature.

(A) arbitrary
(B) directory
(C) mandatory
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) mandatory

Section 12A of the Commercial Courts Act makes pre-institution mediation a condition for filing a commercial suit that does not contemplate urgent interim relief. A plaintiff within that class must exhaust the mediation remedy before institution. The requirement concerns attempting the process. It does not oblige either party to agree to a settlement.

6. A contingent contract to do or not to do anything if an uncertain future event happens:

(A) becomes voidable when the event becomes impossible
(B) remains valid even if the event becomes impossible
(C) is a contract void ab initio
(D) becomes void when the event becomes impossible

Answer: (D) becomes void when the event becomes impossible

Under section 32 of the Indian Contract Act, a promise contingent on a future uncertain event happening cannot be enforced until the event happens. If the event later becomes impossible, the contract becomes void. For example, a promise conditional on one person surviving another cannot be enforced if that person dies first.

7. What is the full form of UNESCO?

(A) United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
(B) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(C) United Nations Educational, Social and Culture Organization
(D) United Nations Economic, Social and Culture Organization

Answer: (B) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. All three descriptive words belong in the expansion. Its work includes cooperation in education, natural and social sciences, and culture. Although social sciences form part of its programme, substituting "Social" for "Scientific" changes the agency's name.

8. Under which of the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the procedure for execution of a warrant forwarded outside jurisdiction is provided?

(A) Section 78
(B) Section 80
(C) Section 81
(D) Section 83

Answer: (A) Section 78

Section 78 CrPC deals with a warrant forwarded outside the issuing court's local jurisdiction. The court can send it to the Executive Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police in the area of execution for endorsement and execution. The corresponding provision is section 80 BNSS. The question asks for the CrPC number.

9. The principle of Res Judicata applies to:

(A) Suit
(B) Execution proceedings
(C) Bail Application
(D) Both (A) & (B)

Answer: (D) Both (A) & (B)

Section 11 CPC bars a fresh adjudication of a matter directly and substantially in issue that a competent court has already finally decided between the parties or their privies. Explanation VII extends the rule to execution proceedings. Thus an issue determined in a former suit or in appropriate earlier execution proceedings can attract the bar.

10. Which provision of the Indian Evidence Act provides for the admissibility of electronic records ?

(A) Section 63
(B) Section 65B
(C) Section 66A
(D) Section 67A

Answer: (B) Section 65B

Section 65B of the Evidence Act deals with the admissibility of electronic records. It sets out the conditions for treating a computer output as a document and provides for certification identifying the record and describing its production. The corresponding provision is section 63 BSA. The question expressly asks for the Evidence Act provision.

11. "Actus Dei Nemini Facit Injuriam" means:

(A) The crime carries the person
(B) An act of God does injury to no one
(C) A person can not be held responsible for act of another
(D) Impossible act

Answer: (B) An act of God does injury to no one

The maxim means that an act of God does legal injury to no one. It concerns an extraordinary natural event that reasonable foresight and care could not guard against. Ordinary rain that damages goods because someone negligently left them exposed is different. Human failure, rather than the exceptional force of nature alone, contributes to that loss.

12. In which of the following mortgages, possession of property is delivered to the mortgagee?

(A) Simple mortgage
(B) Usufructuary mortgage
(C) Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Usufructuary mortgage

In a usufructuary mortgage under section 58(d) of the Transfer of Property Act, the mortgagor delivers possession or binds himself to deliver it. The mortgagee can take rents or profits towards interest, the principal, or both. A simple mortgage leaves possession with the mortgagor. Delivery of title deeds is different from delivery of possession.

13. Specific relief can be granted for-

(A) enforcing individual civil rights
(B) enforcing penal laws
(C) both civil rights and penal laws
(D) neither civil rights nor penal laws

Answer: (A) enforcing individual civil rights

Section 4 of the Specific Relief Act confines specific relief to the enforcement of individual civil rights. Recovering possession or requiring performance of a civil obligation illustrates its purpose. A claimant cannot invoke that Act merely to procure punishment for an offence. Any prosecution must proceed under the applicable penal law.

14. Can a minor draw, endorse, deliver and negotiate instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?

(A) Yes so as to bind all parties including himself
(B) No
(C) Yes so as to bind all parties except himself
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Yes so as to bind all parties except himself

Section 26 of the Negotiable Instruments Act expressly permits a minor to draw, endorse, deliver and negotiate an instrument. The transaction may bind the other parties while leaving the minor personally unbound. A minor's incapacity to incur personal contractual liability therefore does not prevent an instrument from passing through the minor's hands.

15. What does Section 4 of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 deal with?

(A) Penalty for domestic violence
(B) Information to Protection Officer and exclusion of liability of informant
(C) Procedure for obtaining protection orders
(D) Powers of the magistrate

Answer: (B) Information to Protection Officer and exclusion of liability of informant

Section 4 permits a person who reasonably believes domestic violence has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur to inform the Protection Officer. It protects the informant from civil and criminal liability for information supplied in good faith. The provision concerns bringing violence to official attention, before questions about relief and penalties arise.

16. In a valid contract, what from the following, comes first?

(A) enforceability
(B) acceptance
(C) promise
(D) proposal

Answer: (D) proposal

Under section 2 of the Contract Act, a proposal begins when a person signifies willingness to do or abstain from doing something to obtain another's assent. Acceptance turns the proposal into a promise. Whether an agreement is enforceable is a later question. Acceptance necessarily presupposes something that was proposed.

17. Police Officer of which of the following rank can enter, search etc. a gaming-house?

(A) Constable
(B) Head Constable
(C) Assistant Sub-Inspector
(D) Sub-Inspector

Answer: (D) Sub-Inspector

Section 6 of the Gujarat Prevention of Gambling Act specifies officers of at least Sub-Inspector rank for the entry and search powers described there. It also sets territorial and authorisation requirements, including special warrants in the relevant cases. Rank is therefore a threshold. A Sub-Inspector does not acquire an unrestricted power to search any premises.

18. What is meaning of 'lex loci'?

(A) Law of the land
(B) Sovereignty is essential for enacting laws
(C) Law of the forum
(D) Crown has supreme authority

Answer: (A) Law of the land

Lex loci means the law of the place. A more specific expression identifies the connecting event. For instance, lex loci contractus refers to the law of the place where the contract was made. "Law of the land" is the closest option. The distinct expression lex fori refers to the law of the forum.

19. What cannot be transferred as per the Transfer of Property Act?

(A) Ownership of immovable property
(B) Ownership of movable property
(C) Mortgage of immovable property
(D) A mere right to sue

Answer: (D) A mere right to sue

Section 6 of the Transfer of Property Act excludes a mere right to sue from transferable property. An assignment of nothing more than a personal claim for damages illustrates the exclusion. Ownership or a transferable interest in property is different, even if the transferee later needs to sue to enforce that interest.

20. The Company's profits were low and they were forced to _____ staff.

(A) lisp off
(B) lay off
(C) lay on
(D) rely of

Answer: (B) lay off

The phrasal verb "lay off" means to stop employing workers, often because the business has too little work or money. After "were forced to", the sentence requires the base form of the verb. "Lay off staff" fits both the grammar and the reason given, the company's low profits.

21. Sec. 52 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, speaks about .....

(A) transfer lis pendente lite
(B) fraudulent transfer
(C) part-performance
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) transfer lis pendente lite

Section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act embodies lis pendens. During a genuine suit directly concerning rights in immovable property, a party cannot deal with the property so as to defeat the other party's rights under the

eventual decree, except under the court's authority. The purchaser takes subject to the outcome.

22. Who was the first female judge of the Supreme Court of India?

(A) Sujata Manohar
(B) Fathima Beevi
(C) Ruma Pal
(D) Ranjana Desai

Answer: (B) Fathima Beevi

Justice M. Fathima Beevi became the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India in October 1989. She previously served in Kerala's subordinate judiciary and on the Kerala High Court. The question concerns the first appointment to the Supreme Court. An appointment to a state High Court is a different milestone.

23. What is the penalty for tampering with computer source documents under The Information Technology Act, 2000?

(A) Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine or both
(B) Imprisonment up to 5 years or fine or both
(C) Imprisonment up to 7 years or fine or both
(D) Imprisonment for life

Answer: (A) Imprisonment up to 3 years or fine or both

Section 65 of the Information Technology Act punishes knowing or intentional concealment, destruction or alteration of computer source code that the law requires to be kept. The maximum imprisonment is three years, and the court can impose a fine, imprisonment, or both. The statutory duty to preserve the code is part of the offence.

24. Where in a suit for specific performance of a contract, the plaintiff has not claimed compensation in the plaint, the court shall allow him to amend the plaint for including a claim for such compensation-

(A) not after the filing of the written statement
(B) not after the framing of the issues
(C) not after the completion of plaintiff's evidence
(D) at any stage of the proceeding,

Answer: (D) at any stage of the proceeding,

Section 21 of the Specific Relief Act requires a claim for compensation to appear in the plaint before compensation can be awarded. Its proviso directs the court to allow an amendment at any stage on just terms. Framing issues, filing the defence or completing the plaintiff's evidence is therefore not the statutory deadline.

25. Which of the following is not a void marriage under Hindu Marriage Act?

(A) Either party has a spouse living at the time of the marriage
(B) The parties are within the degrees of prohibited relationship
(C) The parties are sapindas of each other
(D) The bride was below eighteen years of age at the time of marriage

Answer: (D) The bride was below eighteen years of age at the time of marriage

Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act refers to the conditions about a subsisting spouse, prohibited relationships and sapinda relationships in section 5. The minimum age condition is outside that list. A bride's being below eighteen does not, by that fact alone, make the marriage void under section 11.

26. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, a witness may be cross-examined to shake his credit?

(A) Section 140
(B) Section 142
(C) Section 144
(D) Section 146

Answer: (D) Section 146

Section 146 of the Evidence Act permits questions in cross-examination to test veracity, establish who the witness is and shake the witness's credit. This may involve questions about character, subject to statutory restrictions. The question concerns the permissible scope of cross-examination. Its corresponding provision is section 149 BSA.

27. Which section of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, deals with the compulsory registration of births and deaths?

(A) Section 8
(B) Section 14
(C) Section 16
(D) Section 21

Answer: (A) Section 8

Section 8 of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act identifies the people responsible for giving the Registrar particulars of a birth or death. The responsible person depends on where the event occurs, such as a house or hospital. This duty to supply information is how the Act secures registration of those events.

28. Which section of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 deals with offence of criminal breach of trust?

(A) Section 314
(B) Section 315
(C) Section 316
(D) Section 317

Answer: (C) Section 316

Section 316 BNS defines criminal breach of trust. The starting point is entrustment of property or dominion over it. The person then dishonestly misappropriates, converts, uses or disposes of it in breach of the relevant legal direction or contract, or wilfully allows another to do so. Mere possession does not establish entrustment.

29. Which section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with the General rules of succession in the case of males?

(A) Section-6
(B) Section-7
(C) Section-8
(D) Section-9

Answer: (C) Section-8

Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act sets out the order for a male Hindu dying intestate. Class I heirs take first. Failing them, the property passes to Class II heirs, then agnates, then cognates. The question asks for the general order of intestate succession, a different issue from coparcenary rights by birth.

30. A transfer of ownership in exchange for a price paid or promised or part-paid and part-promised is called .....

(A) exchange
(B) lease
(C) part-performance
(D) sale

Answer: (D) sale

Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act defines a sale by the transfer of ownership for a price. Payment may already have been made, be promised for the future, or combine the two. A lease transfers a right of enjoyment for its term. It leaves ownership with the lessor.

31. Part IV of the Constitution of India provides -

(A) Citizenship
(B) Fundamental Rights
(C) Fundamental Duties
(D) Directive Principles of State Policy

Answer: (D) Directive Principles of State Policy

Part IV contains the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 37 describes them as fundamental to governance and places a duty on the State to apply them in making laws, although they cannot themselves be enforced in court. Fundamental Rights, by comparison, appear in Part III of the Constitution.

32. Where is the headquarter of NABARD?

(A) New Delhi
(B) Mumbai
(C) Ahmedabad
(D) Chennai

Answer: (B) Mumbai

NABARD, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, has its head office in Mumbai, Maharashtra. Its regional offices serve different parts of India. The question asks where the institution is headquartered, so the presence of a regional office or the location of the national capital does not determine the answer.

33. A, by putting X in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces X to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper and deliver it to A. X signs and delivers the paper to A. Which offence A has committed

(A) Theft
(B) Extortion
(C) Robbery
(D) Snatching

Answer: (B) Extortion

A induces X, by fear of grievous hurt, to sign and deliver a blank paper that can be turned into a valuable security. This is the statutory illustration of extortion. The victim delivers the document because of fear. That induced delivery distinguishes the facts from a taking without the victim's participation.

34. Under The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, who can file a complaint of domestic violence?

(A) Only married women
(B) Only unmarried women
(C) Any woman who is in a domestic relationship
(D) Only women with children

Answer: (C) Any woman who is in a domestic relationship

A woman who is or has been in a domestic relationship and alleges domestic violence can seek relief. Marriage and motherhood are not universal prerequisites. Under section 12 of the Domestic Violence Act, the aggrieved person, a Protection Officer or another person on her behalf may present the application to the Magistrate.

35. Under which section of The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, can a person be released on probation of good conduct?

(A) Section 3
(B) Section 4
(C) Section 5
(D) Section 6

Answer: (B) Section 4

Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act allows a court, in an appropriate case, to release the offender on a bond of good conduct instead of sentencing immediately. It

excludes offences punishable with death or life imprisonment. In deciding whether to grant probation, the court considers the circumstances and the offender's character.

36. What does Section 15 of The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, deal with?

(A) Preliminary assessment into heinous offences by Board
(B) Adoption of children
(C) Constitution of Juvenile Justice Board
(D) Child welfare Committee

Answer: (A) Preliminary assessment into heinous offences by Board

Under section 15 of the Juvenile Justice Act, the Board makes a preliminary assessment where a heinous offence is alleged against a child who has completed sixteen years. It considers capacity, understanding of consequences and the circumstances of the alleged offence. This assessment determines the further procedural route and is distinct from a trial.

37. Which section of The Information Technology Act, 2000, deals with the punishment for identity theft?

(A) Section 66B
(B) Section 66C
(C) Section 66D
(D) Section 66E

Answer: (B) Section 66C

Section 66C of the Information Technology Act punishes fraudulent or dishonest use of another person's electronic signature, password or other unique identification feature. The focus is misuse of another's identity. Section 66D addresses the different offence of cheating by personation through a communication device or computer resource.

38. What does Section 18 of The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, specify?

(A) Power to grant residence orders
(B) Penalty for breaching protection orders
(C) Procedure for counseling
(D) Powers to pass protection orders

Answer: (D) Powers to pass protection orders

Section 18 empowers the Magistrate to make a protection order where domestic violence has occurred or is likely to occur, after giving the parties an opportunity to be heard. The order can prohibit further violence or interference. Residence orders address a different form of relief concerning the shared household.

39. An agreement in restraint of trade is _____.

(A) valid
(B) voidable
(C) void
(D) unenforceable

Answer: (C) void

Section 27 of the Contract Act makes a restraint on a lawful profession, trade or business void to the extent of the restraint. A recognised exception concerns reasonable local limits agreed on the sale of goodwill. The general rule is voidness, so the restrained party need not elect to rescind a voidable agreement.

40. The government can also present its case _____ its departmental officers.

(A) with
(B) through
(C) by
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) through

"Through" identifies the intermediary by which the government presents its case. The departmental officers act as its representatives. "By" could work in a differently constructed passive sentence, such as "the case is presented by the officers". Here the government is already the subject of the active verb "present".

41. Under which section of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 is the definition of a "child in conflict with the law" provided?

(A) Section 2(12)
(B) Section 2(13)
(C) Section 2(14)
(D) Section 2(15)

Answer: (B) Section 2(13)

Section 2(13) of the Juvenile Justice Act defines a child in conflict with law by reference to an alleged or established offence and the child's age on the date it was committed. A person who was under eighteen on that date can meet the definition even if older when the matter comes before the Board.

42. If UNDERSTAND is coded as 1234567823, how will START be coded ?

(A) 67857
(B) 83243
(C) 56781
(D) 73652

Answer: (A) 67857

Map each letter of UNDERSTAND to the digit in the same position. S is the sixth letter and maps to 6, T to 7, A to 8 and R to 5. START repeats T in the final position, so its code reads 6-7-8-5-7.

43. What is the punishment for giving false information under Section 217 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023?

(A) Imprisonment for a term upto 6 months, or fine, or both
(B) Imprisonment for a term upto 1 year, or fine, or both
(C) Imprisonment for a term upto 2 years, or fine, or both
(D) Imprisonment for a term upto 3 years, or fine, or both

Answer: (B) Imprisonment for a term upto 1 year, or fine, or both

Section 217 BNS concerns knowingly false information intended, or known to be likely, to cause a public servant to misuse lawful power or to act or omit to act on a false premise. It allows imprisonment of up to one year, a fine, or both. The punishment is a maximum, not a mandatory term.

44. Which of these is an example of cloud computing service?

(A) Google Drive
(B) Internet Explorer
(C) Notepad
(D) Calculator

Answer: (A) Google Drive

Google Drive stores files on remote infrastructure and lets a user access or share them over a network. That is a cloud storage service. A web browser can be used to reach the service, but the browser itself is not the storage service. A local text editor or calculator performs a different task.

45. When substituted service of summons can be claimed?

(A) Defendant is keeping away to avoid service of summons
(B) Summons can not be served in ordinary way
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Both (A) & (B)

Under Order V rule 20 CPC, substituted service is available if the court is satisfied that the defendant is keeping out of the way to avoid service, or that service in the ordinary manner is otherwise impracticable. Either circumstance can justify the order. A party cannot simply choose another method without the court's direction.

46. What does Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deal with?

(A) Burden of proof
(B) Relevancy of facts
(C) Interpretation clause
(D) Admissions

Answer: (C) Interpretation clause

Section 3 is the interpretation clause of the Evidence Act. It gives terms including “fact”, “evidence” and “document” their statutory meanings and explains when a fact is proved, disproved or not proved. A definition in that section helps apply later rules. It does not itself assign the burden of proof.

47. A woman married under Muslim Law is entitled to obtain a decree for the dissolution of her marriage if the whereabout of her husband have not been known for a period of .....

(A) 2 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 4 years
(D) 7 years

Answer: (C) 4 years

The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act gives a woman a ground for dissolution when her husband's whereabouts have been unknown for four years. This concerns uncertainty about where he is. The Act lists failure to maintain and a long prison sentence as separate grounds with different periods, which explains the distractors.

48. Provision of Closure of Defence and passing of Judgement in case of failure to present written statement within the time permitted or fixed by the Court, is provided in

(A) Order 8 Rule 2 of CPC
(B) Order 8 Rule 8 of CPC
(C) Order 8 Rule 10 of CPC
(D) Order 9 Rule 7 of CPC

Answer: (C) Order 8 Rule 10 of CPC

Order VIII rule 10 CPC applies where a party fails to present a required written statement within the time permitted or fixed. It authorises judgment against that party or another order the court thinks fit. The rule addresses the missing pleading. It does not dispense with the court's responsibility to choose an appropriate order.

49. What does Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure code, 1973 (Section 173 of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023) deal with?

(A) Arrest without a warrant
(B) Information relating to commission of a cognizable offence
(C) Power to grant bail
(D) Powers of the magistrate

Answer: (B) Information relating to commission of a cognizable offence

Section 154 CrPC deals with information about the commission of a cognizable offence given to the officer in charge of a police station. Oral information must be put in writing and read over, and the informant signs it. Section 173 BNSS is the corresponding provision. The question concerns receipt of information, before any question of bail.

50. What does Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Section 183 of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023) deal with?

(A) Recording of confessions and statements
(B) Arrest without a warrant
(C) Procedure for conducting trials
(D) Bail

Answer: (A) Recording of confessions and statements

Section 164 CrPC empowers the designated Magistrate to record confessions and statements connected with an investigation. Before recording a confession, the Magistrate must explain that the person need not confess and satisfy himself of voluntariness. The judicial recording of the account is the relevant function. Section 183 BNSS is the corresponding provision.

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

List-I
A. Habeas Corpus
B. Mandamus
C. Qua Warranto
D. Certiorari
List-II
1. Violation of natural justice
2. Unlawful arrest and detention
3. Exercise of power without jurisdiction
4. Non-performance of public duty

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

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

Habeas corpus addresses unlawful detention. Mandamus compels performance of a public duty. Quo warranto asks by what authority someone occupies a public office, the intended match for the third description. Certiorari can quash a decision reached in breach of natural justice. These pairings give A–2, B–4, C–3 and D–1.

52. Doctrine of adverse possession has been evolved as per mandate of

(A) Section 27 of Limitation Act
(B) Section 29 of Limitation Act
(C) Section 53A of Transfer of Property Act
(D) Section 25 of Limitation Act

Answer: (A) Section 27 of Limitation Act

Section 27 of the Limitation Act extinguishes a person's right to property when the prescribed period for a suit to recover possession expires. This consequence explains the significance of adverse possession. Mere occupation for a time is insufficient. The possession must be adverse to the person with the prior right.

53. What does Section 136 of the Indian Evidence Act (Section 141 of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023) deal with?

(A) Judge to decide as to admissibility of evidence
(B) Cross-examination of a witness
(C) Re-examination of a witness
(D) Leading questions

Answer: (A) Judge to decide as to admissibility of evidence

Section 136 of the Evidence Act gives the judge responsibility for deciding admissibility. The judge can ask how a proposed fact would be relevant if proved, and can require proof of a foundational fact on which admissibility depends. It is a decision about receiving evidence. Section 141 BSA is its counterpart.

54. Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India guarantees freedom of speech and expression to

(A) all citizens of India
(B) all Indians and foreigners
(C) only persons above 21 years of age
(D) only persons who have attained 60 years of age

Answer: (A) all citizens of India

Article 19(1)(a) confers freedom of speech and expression on citizens. The text imposes neither an age threshold of twenty-one nor one of sixty. Article 19(2) permits reasonable restrictions on specified grounds. Such restrictions qualify the exercise of the freedom without changing the class of people to whom Article 19 grants it.

55. X shoots an arrow targeting the left eye of Y, which hits the right eye of Y, due to which Y loses the vision of his right eye. X has committed an offence punishable under section _____ of the Indian Penal Code.

(A) 324
(B) 326
(C) 325
(D) 326 A

Answer: (B) 326

Permanent loss of sight in either eye is grievous hurt. X intends to cause that kind of injury and uses a projectile capable of piercing the body. Hitting the other eye leaves the character of the intended and actual harm the same. Section 326 IPC covers grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon (BNS section 118(2)).

56. The statement made under Section 161 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Section 180 of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023) before the Police Officer ...

(A) need not be reduced into writing by the Police Officer
(B) needs to be signed by the person making the statement
(C) need not be signed by the person making the statement
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) need not be signed by the person making the statement

A person questioned by police in an investigation does not sign the statement recorded from them. Section 162 CrPC prohibits obtaining the maker's signature when it is reduced to writing (BNSS section 181). Note: Section 161(3) also generally leaves recording discretionary, subject to specific mandatory recording requirements, so option A can describe the general position too.

57. International Court of Justice is located at

(A) The Hague, Netherlands
(B) New York, U.S.A.
(C) Washington D.C., U.S.A.
(D) Geneva, Switzerland

Answer: (A) The Hague, Netherlands

The International Court of Justice sits at the Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands. It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The UN's headquarters in New York can make that option tempting, but the Court has its own seat, and the question asks specifically for the Court's location.

58. The concept of 'abetment' is defined under which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code?

(A) Section 107
(B) Section 109
(C) Section 111
(D) Section 113

Answer: (A) Section 107

Section 107 IPC defines abetment through instigation, participation in a conspiracy accompanied by an act or illegal omission in pursuit of it, or intentional aid. The act abetted and the act of abetment are distinct. Section 109 addresses punishment in specified circumstances. Section 45 BNS corresponds to the definition.

59. The reserve fund is _____ in first class securities.

(A) invested
(B) lend
(C) advanced
(D) devoted

Answer: (A) invested

The normal construction is "invest a fund in securities". In this sentence the fund receives the action, so the passive form is "is invested in". "Lend" would require another grammatical form and generally a borrower. "Advanced" and "devoted" would likewise require a different construction to convey their usual meanings.

60. If a cheque is returned with an endorsement "Refer to Drawer" does it attract penal provisions under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?

(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) It attracts provisions of Indian Penal Code
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Yes

"Refer to Drawer" can indicate that the bank cannot pay from the drawer's account. That wording does not by itself defeat a prosecution under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. The remaining ingredients still matter, including a legally enforceable liability, timely presentation and notice, and failure to pay within the statutory period.

61. The presumption under section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act is in favour of _____.

(A) drawer of cheque
(B) drawee of cheque
(C) holder of cheque
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) holder of cheque

Section 139 of the Negotiable Instruments Act presumes, unless the contrary is proved, that the holder received the cheque towards discharge of a debt or liability, wholly or in part. The holder benefits from the presumption. The drawer is the person who issued the cheque and can seek to rebut it.

62. Next number in series 4,9,20,43....

(A) 90
(B) 96
(C) 85
(D) 95

Answer: (A) 90

Each step doubles the preceding term and then adds the next positive integer. Twice 4 plus 1 is 9. Twice 9 plus 2 is 20, and twice 20 plus 3 is 43. The next term therefore comes from doubling 43 and adding 4, giving 90.

63. What does Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Section 187 of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023) deal with?

(A) Bail in non-bailable cases
(B) Power of the police to release on bail
(C) Remand of an accused in police or judicial custody by the magistrate
(D) Execution of a warrant

Answer: (C) Remand of an accused in police or judicial

custody by the magistrate

Section 167 CrPC governs the situation where investigation cannot be completed within twenty-four hours and custody must be justified before a Magistrate. It provides for judicial authorisation of further detention and sets limits on it. The police cannot extend custody simply on their own authority. The corresponding remand provision is section 187 BNSS.

64. What does Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act (Section 6 of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023) deal with?

(A) Estoppel
(B) Admission
(C) Confession
(D) Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct

Answer: (D) Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct

Section 8 of the Evidence Act makes relevant the motive for, or preparation for, a fact in issue or relevant fact. It also admits qualifying conduct before or after the event. Buying a tool for an intended act, for instance, may show preparation. The corresponding provision is section 6 BSA.

65. Which section of The Information Technology Act, 2000, is declared as ultra vires by the Supreme Court in the judgement of Shreya Singhal V/s. Union of India?

(A) 66
(B) 67
(C) 66-A
(D) 67-A

Answer: (C) 66-A

Section 66A of the Information Technology Act was struck down in 2015. Its broad restrictions on online communications swept protected expression within their reach. The ruling concerned that provision. It did not invalidate section 66 on computer-related offences or the separate provisions governing publication of obscene or sexually explicit electronic material.

66. Under which section of The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, is the definition of "prostitution" provided?

(A) Section 2(f)
(B) Section 2(c)
(C) Section 2(d)
(D) Section 2(e)

Answer: (A) Section 2(f)

Section 2(f) of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act defines prostitution in terms of sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for a commercial purpose. That commercial element is part of the definition. The question asks for the definition clause, distinct from provisions creating specific offences or assigning powers of investigation.

67. Under The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, what is the procedure for releasing an offender on probation?

(A) An offender has to apply for probation
(B) An offender has to serve a minimum sentence before being considered for probation
(C) Court may release the offender on probation after considering the case
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Court may release the offender on probation after considering the case

The court can release an eligible offender on a bond of good conduct after considering the offence, the circumstances and the offender's character. Section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act makes this a judicial decision at the sentencing stage. It does not require the offender first to serve a minimum period of imprisonment.

68. As per the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, the maximum amount of fine imposed by the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class shall not exceed:

(A) Rs. 10000
(B) Rs. 25000
(C) Rs. 50000
(D) Rs. 100000

Answer: (C) Rs. 50000

Section 23(2) BNSS authorises a first-class Magistrate to impose a fine of up to ₹50,000. The subsection also describes imprisonment up to three years, both imprisonment and fine, or community service. The ceiling depends on the class of court. The question specifies the ordinary first-class Magistrate.

69. Which of these acts define the expression 'penetrative sexual assault'?

(A) Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(C) The Indecent Representation of Woman (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(D) The Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act, 2012

Answer: (D) The Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act, 2012

Section 3 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act defines penetrative sexual assault. The definition identifies specific acts involving a child. This is distinct from the provision prescribing punishment and from the separate offence of sexual assault without penetration. The question asks which enactment uses the defined expression.

70. No suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 shall be brought after the expiry of …….. from the date of dispossession.

(A) one month
(B) two months
(C) three months
(D) six months

Answer: (D) six months

Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act gives a person dispossessed without consent and otherwise than in due course of law a prompt possessory remedy. The time limit runs for six months from dispossession. This remedy concerns recovery of possession. A separate suit to establish title raises a different issue.

71. Which of the following sections of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 clearly postulates that the judicial authority before which an action was brought in the matter was competent to refer the parties to arbitration?

(A) Section 6
(B) Section 7
(C) Section 8
(D) Section 9

Answer: (C) Section 8

Section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act governs a judicial authority faced with proceedings concerning a matter covered by an arbitration agreement. A party must seek reference within the statutory time. The authority refers the parties unless it finds prima facie that no valid arbitration agreement exists. Section 7 defines the agreement itself.

72. Actionable claim means:

(A) A claim to any debt secured by mortgage of immovable property
(B) A claim to any debt secured by pledge of movable property
(C) A claim to any debt secured by hypothecation of movable property
(D) None of the above

Answer: (D) None of the above

An actionable claim can include a claim to an unsecured debt or a qualifying beneficial interest in movable property outside the claimant's possession. The Transfer of Property Act expressly excludes a debt secured by mortgage of immovable property or by pledge or hypothecation of movables. All three proposed examples fall within those exclusions.

73. The provisions regarding "Interim measures" ordered by Court are found in which of these section of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

(A) Section 16
(B) Section 17
(C) Section 9
(D) Section 34

Answer: (C) Section 9

Section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act permits a party to seek interim protection from a court, for example to preserve disputed property or secure the amount in dispute. Section 17 concerns interim measures ordered by the arbitral tribunal. Identifying which body grants the measure resolves the question.

74. Under what circumstances does provision of Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act apply?

(A) When the person giving information is an accused and is in police custody.
(B) When the person is neither in police custody nor an accused.
(C) When the person giving information is an accused but not in police custody.
(D) When the person giving information is in police custody but not an accused.

Answer: (A) When the person giving information is an accused and is in police custody.

Section 27 of the Evidence Act requires information from an accused in police custody that leads to discovery of a fact. Only the portion distinctly connected with what was discovered may be proved. Disclosure does not make an entire confession admissible. The corresponding discovery proviso appears in section 23 BSA.

75. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India ?

(A) Right to assemble peacefully
(B) Right to property
(C) Right to move freely throughout the country
(D) All of the above

Answer: (B) Right to property

The right to property is constitutionally protected by Article 300A, which requires authority of law for deprivation of property. It sits outside Part III. Peaceable assembly without arms and movement throughout India remain freedoms conferred on citizens by Article 19, subject to the restrictions the Constitution permits.

76. Where in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, any reference is made to a reasonable time, the question what is a reasonable time is .....

(A) a period of one year
(B) a period of six months
(C) a period of 30 days
(D) a question of fact

Answer: (D) a question of fact

Section 63 of the Sale of Goods Act makes reasonable time a question of fact whenever the Act uses that expression. What is reasonable depends on circumstances such as the goods and the transaction. A fixed rule of thirty days, six months or a year would remove the factual inquiry the section requires.

77. Under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, can a magistrate issue a search warrant for persons wrongfully confined?

(A) Section 94
(B) Section 95
(C) Section 96
(D) Section 97

Answer: (D) Section 97

Under section 97 CrPC, a competent Magistrate who has reason to believe a person is confined in circumstances amounting to an offence may issue a search warrant. If found, the person must be taken immediately before a Magistrate for an appropriate order. The corresponding provision is section 100 BNSS.

78. What does RAM stand for?

(A) Read Access Memory
(B) Random Access Memory
(C) Real Application Memory
(D) Remote Access Memory

Answer: (B) Random Access Memory

RAM means Random Access Memory. A processor uses it as working memory for instructions and data in current use. “Random access” refers to addressing a location directly, without reading every earlier location in sequence. Ordinary computer RAM is volatile, so it serves a different purpose from long-term file storage.

79. Section-5 of the Limitation act does not apply to:

(A) Suits
(B) Appeal
(C) Revision
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Suits

Section 5 of the Limitation Act allows extension for a delayed appeal or application when sufficient cause is shown, subject to its exclusion for applications under Order XXI CPC. It does not include suits. A plaintiff cannot use that section to excuse late institution simply by explaining the delay.

80. Any man who monitors the use by a woman of the internet, e-mail or any other form of electronic communication, commits under Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 the offence of

(A) Sexual harassment
(B) Voyeurism
(C) Stalking
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Stalking

Section 78 BNS includes a man monitoring a woman's use of the internet, email or other electronic communications within stalking. This is a distinct limb from repeatedly following or contacting her despite disinterest. The section provides exceptions, including qualifying conduct for crime prevention or conduct required under law.

81. The doctrine of ‘double jeopardy’ in Article 20(2) of the Constitution of India means

(A) one can be prosecuted several times for the same offence
(B) no one can be prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offence
(C) no person accused of any offence can be compelled to be a witness against himself
(D) one can be prosecuted more than once but punished only once

Answer: (B) no one can be prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offence

Article 20(2) protects against a second prosecution and punishment for the same offence after an earlier prosecution and punishment. Identity of the offence matters. Protection against being compelled to testify against oneself appears separately in Article 20(3), so the reference to a person being a witness against himself answers a different question.

82. In the famous case of Keshvananda Bharti v. State of Kerala, the Hon’ble Supreme Court:

(A) held that the Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
(B) upheld the unlimited power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution to any extent.
(C) established the Basic Structure doctrine, limiting the Parliament’s power to amend the Constitution.
(D) declared that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.

Answer: (C) established the Basic Structure doctrine, limiting the Parliament’s power to amend the Constitution.

Parliament may amend the Constitution under Article 368, including provisions concerning Fundamental Rights, but cannot damage or destroy its basic structure. This explains why both an absolute ban on amending Fundamental Rights and unlimited power of amendment are incorrect. The limitation concerns the Constitution’s essential framework.

83. Under section 81 of Gujarat Prohibition Act, penalty for abetment is?

(A) Same as for the principle offence
(B) Imprisonment of up to 2 years and fine
(C) Imprisonment of up to10 years or fine
(D) Imprisonment of up to 5 years or fine

Answer: (A) Same as for the principle offence

Section 81 of the Gujarat Prohibition Act provides the same punishment for an attempt or abetment as for the principal offence. The applicable penalty therefore depends on the underlying offence. There is no single two-year, five-year or ten-year tariff for every instance of abetment under this provision.

84. Which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with restoration of suit?

(A) Order-6
(B) Order-8
(C) Order-9
(D) Section-148

Answer: (C) Order-9

Order IX CPC deals with appearance, non-appearance and their consequences. Where the plaintiff's absence leads to dismissal, its rules govern a request to set the dismissal aside on sufficient cause and restore the suit. This question concerns relief from dismissal for default, rather than amendment of pleadings or filing of a defence.

85. Which one of the following statements does not come under the definition of 'Complaint' under Section 2(d) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 [Section 2(h) of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023]?

(A) Complaint is an oral or a written allegation
(B) It is to be made only to the magistrate
(C) It is related to some person known or unknown who has committed an offence
(D) Police report made after investigation which discloses the commission of a cognizable offence

Answer: (D) Police report made after investigation which discloses the commission of a cognizable offence

A complaint is an oral or written allegation to a Magistrate seeking action concerning an offence. A police report disclosing a cognizable offence is excluded. There is a specific exception for a police report disclosing a non-cognizable offence after investigation, when the report is deemed a complaint and its maker the complainant.

86. Under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, "business" includes .....

(A) every trade
(B) profession
(C) occupation
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Section 2(b) of the Indian Partnership Act gives "business" an inclusive definition covering a trade, occupation or profession. For example, a professional practice can fall within this expression even though it sells no goods. Each of the first three choices states part of the definition, so all are included.

87. Agency gets terminated upon death of Principal or Agent except where -

(A) it is an agency coupled with interest
(B) agent is related with the Principal
(C) agent is residing outside India
(D) Both (B) & (C)

Answer: (A) it is an agency coupled with interest

Under section 202 of the Contract Act, where an agent has an interest in the subject matter, termination cannot ordinarily prejudice that interest. For example, authority to sell property and recover the agent's existing debt from the proceeds is protected. Kinship or residence abroad alone gives the agent no comparable proprietary interest.

88. A lease of immovable property determines .....

(A) by efflux of time limited thereby
(B) by implied surrender
(C) by forfeiture
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Section 111 of the Transfer of Property Act recognises several ways in which a lease ends. Expiry completes the period the parties fixed. Conduct may amount to implied surrender, and specified circumstances can justify forfeiture subject to applicable conditions. These are alternative grounds, so none of the first three options is exclusive.

89. Under section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, any court exercising jurisdiction under the Act may pass order granting permanent alimony in favour of..

(A) wife only
(B) husband only
(C) either the husband or the wife
(D) children of parties

Answer: (C) either the husband or the wife

Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act permits either spouse to apply for permanent alimony when a decree is passed or afterwards. The court may direct the other spouse to make a lump-sum or periodic payment, taking account of income,

property and circumstances. The remedy is available to a wife or a husband.

90. What does Section 113-B of the Indian Evidence Act (Section 118 of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023) deal with?

(A) Presumption as to abetment of suicide
(B) Presumption as to dowry death
(C) Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecutions of rape
(D) Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecutions for kidnapping

Answer: (B) Presumption as to dowry death

Section 113B of the Evidence Act concerns an alleged dowry death. Where it is shown that the woman suffered cruelty or harassment by the person concerned, soon before her death, for or in connection with a dowry demand, the statutory presumption arises. The corresponding provision is section 118 BSA.

91. What is a blockchain used for?

(A) Digital Transactions
(B) File compression
(C) Running software
(D) Sending emails

Answer: (A) Digital Transactions

A blockchain can record digital transactions in a ledger whose blocks are linked by cryptographic references. Participants can check the recorded history under the network's rules. That use explains the first option. Compressing files, executing ordinary desktop software or delivering email does not by itself require a blockchain.

92. Synonym of Alleviate

(A) Relieve
(B) Aggravate
(C) Distribute
(D) Congregate

Answer: (A) Relieve

"Alleviate" means to make something less severe, as when treatment alleviates pain or relief measures alleviate hardship. "Relieve" gives the same meaning in those contexts. "Aggravate" runs in the opposite direction. "Distribute" and "congregate" describe spreading things out or gathering together, neither of which supplies the requested meaning.

93. Antonym of Destitute

(A) Penurious
(B) Depressed
(C) Indigent
(D) Prosperous

Answer: (D) Prosperous

Someone who is destitute lacks the resources needed for ordinary life. "Prosperous" describes someone doing well financially, making it the best opposite in this list. "Indigent" is close in meaning to destitute, while "penurious" can also suggest poverty. "Depressed" describes a different condition and supplies no corresponding contrast in resources.

94. What is the provision under Section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Section 208 of Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023) for?

(A) Offence committed outside India
(B) Procedure for arrest
(C) Custodial interrogation
(D) All of the above

Answer: (A) Offence committed outside India

Section 188 CrPC provides for specified offences committed outside India, including offences by an Indian citizen abroad and by a non-citizen on an Indian-registered ship or aircraft. It addresses territorial reach and the conditions for inquiry or trial in India. The corresponding provision is section 208 BNSS.

95. What is the name of portal recently launched by Ministry of Ayush to boost consumer protection and regulation in traditional medicine?

(A) National Health Portal
(B) Ayush Suraksha Portal
(C) FollowMyHealth Portal
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Ayush Suraksha Portal

The Ministry of Ayush launched the Ayush Suraksha Portal on 30 May 2025, before the June examination. Its functions include reporting suspected adverse drug reactions and misleading advertisements concerning traditional medicines. Those regulatory and safety functions identify the particular portal. A general health-information portal serves a broader purpose.

96. Which of the following is correctly spelt:

(A) Agreggate
(B) Aggregate
(C) Aggregatte
(D) Agregaet

Answer: (B) Aggregate

The spelling is "aggregate". It begins with "agg", followed by "regate", so there are two consecutive g's near the beginning and only one t. It can mean a total or the act of combining items. The other options transpose letters or double a consonant in the wrong position.

97. The trial of an offence punishable under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act has to be _____ trial.

(A) Summons
(B) Warrant
(C) Sessions
(D) Summary

Answer: (D) Summary

Section 143 of the Negotiable Instruments Act provides for summary trial as the ordinary procedure for cheque dishonour offences. The Magistrate can depart from it, after hearing the parties and recording reasons, when a longer sentence may be needed or summary trial is otherwise undesirable. Summary trial is therefore the starting point.

98. Who is the drawer in the case of a bill of exchange?

(A) The person who makes the bill
(B) The person to whom the bill is made payable
(C) The person who endorses the bill
(D) The person who presents the bill for payment

Answer: (A) The person who makes the bill

Section 7 of the Negotiable Instruments Act calls the maker of a bill of exchange the drawer. The drawer directs the drawee to pay, while the payee is the person to whom payment is directed. Someone who later endorses or presents the bill acts in a separate capacity.

99. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, "heinous offences" includes the offences for which the minimum punishment under the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) or any other law for the time being in force is _____

(A) Imprisonment for five years or more
(B) Imprisonment for seven years of more
(C) Capital punishment or imprisonment for life
(D) Imprisonment for ten years or more

Answer: (B) Imprisonment for seven years of more

Section 2(33) of the Juvenile Justice Act uses the minimum punishment prescribed for the offence. To fall in the heinous category, that minimum must be imprisonment for seven years or more. An offence with a high maximum does not meet this particular test merely because the court could impose seven years in an individual case.

100. Under which section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is the procedure for the investigation of non-cognizable cases defined?

(A) Section 154
(B) Section 155
(C) Section 156
(D) Section 157

Answer: (B) Section 155

Section 155 CrPC deals with information about a non-cognizable offence and its investigation. The police record the information and refer the informant to the Magistrate. Investigation generally requires the competent Magistrate's order. Section 154 concerns cognizable offences, which follow a different route. Section 174 BNSS corresponds to section 155 CrPC.