Uttarakhand Civil Judge Prelims 2025 Explained Answers

Uttarakhand Public Service Commission · Preliminary examination held 31.08.2025 · Series A · 200 questions

Part 1 — General Knowledge

1. In the context of Neutrality, which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1. Neutrality is commonly adopted to ensure national security.

2. Neutrality is often declared during war time.

(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C) Both 1 and 2

Both statements describe the ordinary practice of neutrality. A state may stay out of a conflict to protect its security and avoid the risks of taking part. It may declare its neutral position once war arises. Neutrality can also exist on a permanent basis under a separate international arrangement.

2. Which one of the following may be sometimes said as a holder of perpetual neutrality in International Law ?

(a) Neutral State
(b) Neutralised State
(c) Impartial State
(d) Honest State

Answer: (B) Neutralised State

A neutralised state is subject to a standing arrangement of permanent neutrality, rather than merely choosing to stay neutral in a particular war. Its international status affects how it can participate in future conflicts. Neutrality in a single conflict by itself does not create that continuing status.

3. Which of the following is not included under key aspects of neutrality in International Law ?

(a) Territorial Integrity
(b) Abstention
(c) Impartiality
(d) Interference

Answer: (D) Interference

Neutrality involves abstaining from hostilities and complying impartially with the obligations owed to belligerents. The territorial integrity of a neutral state is also protected against belligerent interference. Taking sides by intervening in the fighting is incompatible with the position of neutrality, making interference the exception.

4. What was the status of war under legal norms in traditional International Law before World War-I ?

(a) War was strictly illegal under International Law.
(b) War was a political act, neither legal nor illegal.
(c) War required UN approval.
(d) War automatically obligated all states to join.

Answer: (B) War was a political act, neither legal nor illegal.

Traditional international law before the First World War largely treated resort to war as a political choice open to sovereign states, while regulating parts of its conduct. Later developments progressively restricted resort to war. Because the United Nations came into existence later, the UN approval option is anachronistic.

5. Which one of the following writs is issued by courts to a person directing him to perform his public duty ?

(a) Habeas Corpus
(b) Certiorari
(c) Quo-Warranto
(d) Mandamus

Answer: (D) Mandamus

Mandamus directs performance of a public or statutory duty where the person or authority bound by that duty has failed to act. Habeas corpus tests detention, certiorari can quash certain decisions and quo warranto tests a claim to public office. The question describes enforcement of a duty.

6. Who defines jurisprudence as "the knowledge of things divine and human, the science of just and unjust" ?

(a) J. Bentham
(b) J. Austin
(c) Ulpian
(d) Julius Stone

Answer: (C) Ulpian

Ulpian gave this classical Roman definition of jurisprudence. It places justice within a broad understanding of human and divine affairs. Bentham and Austin are associated with different accounts of legal theory, and Julius Stone's work belongs to a much later period in the development of jurisprudence.

7. Which of the following is referred as 'Magna Carta' of Environment Law ?

(a) Rio-de-Janeiro Conference
(b) Johannesburg Summit
(c) Stockholm Declaration
(d) Convention on climate change

Answer: (C) Stockholm Declaration

The Stockholm Declaration of 1972 is often described as the Magna Carta of environmental law because it articulated a set of principles for protecting the human environment and helped shape later international cooperation. The Rio conference and Johannesburg summit were later stages in that development.

8. The concept of 'Doctrine of Bias' is primarily related to which principle ?

(a) Doctrine of proportionality
(b) Hear the other's side also
(c) No one can be judge in his own case
(d) Doctrine of pleasure

Answer: (C) No one can be judge in his own case

The doctrine of bias requires an impartial decision-maker. A person with an interest in a matter should not sit in judgment on it. The rule that the other side must be heard is a separate principle of natural justice, concerned with a fair opportunity to respond.

9. In the context of the POCSO Act, 2012 (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012), which of the following statements is/are correct ?
1. This Act is to protect children from sexual harassment and Pornography.
2. This Act is a gender-neutral law.

(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C) Both 1 and 2

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act protects children from sexual assault, sexual harassment and offences involving pornography. Its definition of a child focuses on the person being under eighteen years of age. Protection of child victims therefore applies regardless of their gender, which makes both statements correct.

10. The case of 'All India Judges Association and Others v. Union of India', the Judgement delivered by the Supreme Court of India in the month of May, 2025, relates to :

(a) Regularisation of Court Managers
(b) Salary of Judges
(c) Mandatory three years' legal practice for eligibility to appear for judicial examination [Civil Judge (J.D.)]
(d) None of the above

Answer: (C) Mandatory three years' legal practice for eligibility to appear for judicial examination [Civil Judge (J.D.)]

The Supreme Court decision identified in the question concerned entry at the Civil Judge (Junior Division) level. In May 2025, the Court directed that candidates for entry-level judicial office should have at least three years of practice. The question asks what that decision addressed on the exam date.

11. Which amongst the following is/are the duty/duties of Neutral States under International Law ?

(a) Abstention
(b) Prevention
(c) Acquiescence
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Traditional neutrality imposes obligations of abstention, prevention and acquiescence. A neutral state must stay out of the hostilities, take required steps to prevent improper use of its territory and tolerate lawful belligerent measures applicable to neutral commerce. The three terms describe different aspects of the relationship.

12. In which case the Supreme Court of India has observed that Public Trust Doctrine is protected under 'Article 21' of the Indian Constitution ?

(a) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
(b) M.I. Builders v. Radhey Shyam
(c) Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India
(d) Vellore citizen welfare forum v. Union of India

Answer: (A) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath

The case in option A developed the public trust doctrine in Indian environmental law. The doctrine treats the State as holding certain natural resources for public use and welfare. Its protection of resources and ecological interests is linked to the constitutional protection of life under Article 21.

13. Assertion (A) : Article 44 of the Indian Constitution urges the state to secure a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. Reason (R) : The Uniform Civil Code aims to replace personal laws based on scriptures and customs of each major religious community in India with a uniform law governing every citizen.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

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

Article 44 directs the State to endeavour to secure a uniform civil code throughout India. The reason describes the objective of uniform civil rules in fields traditionally

governed by different personal laws. That objective explains the constitutional direction, which forms part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

14. The case of Balaji Raghvan v. Union of India AIR1996SC is related to which Article of the Indian Constitution ?

(a) Article 17
(b) Article 18(1)
(c) Article 19
(d) Article 25

Answer: (B) Article 18(1)

The challenge in the case concerned constitutional limits on conferring titles and the status of national awards. Article 18(1) forbids titles from the State other than military or academic distinctions. The awards were held permissible as honours, provided recipients do not use them as prefixes or suffixes.

15. The remedy of 'Curative Petition' was used by supreme court in which case ?

(a) M. Ismail v. Union of India
(b) Babu Singh v. Union of India
(c) Roopa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra
(d) Lilly Thomas v. Union of India

Answer: (C) Roopa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra

The decision in option C recognised a curative petition as an exceptional remedy available after dismissal of review. The purpose is to prevent a gross miscarriage of justice, including in circumstances involving denial of natural justice or a reasonable apprehension of bias. It is tightly limited.

16. Under which of the following Constitutional Amendment, Part-IX and 11th Schedule were added to the Indian Constitution ?

(a) Constitution (Forty-Eighth Amendment) Act, 1976
(b) Constitution (Fifty-First Amendment) Act, 1978
(c) Constitution (Seventy-First Amendment) Act, 1986
(d) Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992

Answer: (D) Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992

The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992 added Part IX on Panchayats and the Eleventh Schedule. The schedule identifies matters that may be entrusted to Panchayats. The Seventy-Fourth Amendment concerns urban local government and added Part IXA and the Twelfth Schedule.

17. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, it is stated that the quorum to constitute a meeting of a house of legislature of a state shall be ten members or one-tenth of the total number of members of the house, whichever is greater ?

(a) Article 187
(b) Article 188
(c) Article 189
(d) Article 198

Answer: (C) Article 189

Article 189 governs voting and quorum in the Houses of a State Legislature. Until the legislature provides otherwise, the quorum is ten members or one-tenth of the total membership, whichever is greater. Article 188 deals with oaths or affirmations by members and does not prescribe this quorum.

18. Consider the following statements regarding Rajya Sabha :
1. Rajya Sabha is called as Permanent house.
2. Rajya Sabha can be dissolved.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A) Only 1

The Rajya Sabha is a continuing chamber and cannot be dissolved. Article 83 provides for as nearly as possible one-third of its members to retire every second year in accordance with law. The first statement reflects this structure, while the second wrongly attributes a power of dissolution to it.

19. The concept of the 'Concurrent List' included in the Indian Constitution, was adopted from which country ?

(a) Constitution of America
(b) Constitution of Canada
(c) Constitution of Ireland
(d) Constitution of Australia

Answer: (D) Constitution of Australia

The usual constitutional comparison traces the Concurrent List to the Australian model of sharing legislative subjects. India's Concurrent List appears in the Seventh Schedule and permits both Parliament and State Legislatures to legislate on listed subjects subject to the constitutional rules on competence and inconsistency.

20. Which one of the following Judge was not part of the bench decided 'Keshwanand Bharti v. State of Kerala'?

(a) Justice P.J. Reddy
(b) Justice D.G. Palekar
(c) Justice S.N. Dwivedi
(d) Justice P.N. Bhagwati

Answer: (D) Justice P.N. Bhagwati

Justice P.N. Bhagwati was not on the thirteen-judge bench that decided the basic structure case named in the question. Justices P. Jaganmohan Reddy, D.G. Palekar and S.N. Dwivedi were members. The question tests the composition of that particular bench rather than influence on later constitutional cases.

21. Which Section of the Right to Information Act, 2005 provides for the Removal of Chief Information Commissioner ?

(a) Section 12
(b) Section 13
(c) Section 14
(d) Section 15

Answer: (C) Section 14

Section 14 of the Right to Information Act governs removal of the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners. It provides a process for proved misbehaviour or incapacity following an inquiry by the Supreme Court on reference, and also lists grounds for removal in other specified circumstances.

22. Which of the following statements is/are correct in context of India Justice Report – 2025 ?

1. It was first published in the year 2022.
2. This Report evaluates the capacity of Police, Judiciary, Prisons and legal aid.

(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B) Only 2

The India Justice Report first appeared in 2019, which makes the first statement incorrect. The 2025 edition measures the capacity of the police, judiciary, prisons and legal aid systems using indicators such as budgets, personnel and infrastructure. The four institutions in the second statement are therefore correctly identified.

23. Which Article of the Indian Constitution primarily empowers the state to make special provisions for persons with disabilities ?

(a) Article 41
(b) Article 43
(c) Article 14
(d) Article 15(3)

Answer: (A) Article 41

Article 41 directs the State, within its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for public assistance in circumstances including disablement. It is the specific Directive Principle among the options. Article 14 supplies a general equality guarantee and Article 15(3) concerns women and children.

24. Which of the new mode of punishment has been incorporated by Indian Parliament in the year 2023 ?

(a) Forfeiture of Property
(b) Admonition
(c) Probation
(d) Community Service

Answer: (D) Community Service

Community service was introduced as an express punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita in 2023. The Act lists it with other forms of punishment. Forfeiture of property was already recognised under the former Indian Penal Code, and probation and admonition are addressed through other sentencing mechanisms.

25. Who is the author of the book 'The theory of legislation' ?

(a) Julius Stone
(b) Jeremy Bentham
(c) John Rawls
(d) H.L.A. Hart

Answer: (B) Jeremy Bentham

Jeremy Bentham is the thinker associated with The Theory of Legislation. Its approach assesses legislation by its consequences for human welfare and reflects Bentham's utilitarian thought. The other three figures belong to different traditions or periods of legal and political philosophy.

26. Which authority is empowered to oversee data protection compliance under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ?

(a) Supreme Court of India
(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority
(c) Data Protection Board of India
(d) Ministry of Information Technology

Answer: (C) Data Protection Board of India

The Data Protection Board of India is the specialist body provided for under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act. It deals with alleged non-compliance through its statutory inquiry and enforcement functions. The

institutional answer is the Board, rather than the general ministry, a telecom regulator or the Supreme Court.

27. The Competition (Amendment) Act, 2023 is influenced by which international organisation's principles ?

(a) UNESCO
(b) OECD
(c) WTO
(d) IMF

Answer: (B) OECD

The expected body is the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which develops competition-policy recommendations and comparative practices. The 2023 changes address familiar competition-policy concerns such as effective enforcement and negotiated resolution of cases. The other organisations listed are associated primarily with education, trade or monetary cooperation.

28. 'Privacy attaches to the person since it is an essential part of the dignity of human existence and happiness derives from the right to decide for oneself and dignity, which are both essential attributes of Privacy. Whose observations are these ?

(a) Justice Vikram Nath
(b) Justice B.V. Nagratna
(c) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
(d) Justice S. Ravindra Bhat

Answer: (C) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud

The observations are attributed to Justice D.Y. Chandrachud in the constitutional privacy decision. The reasoning treats privacy as central to dignity and personal autonomy, including the capacity to decide for oneself. This accounts for the connection the passage draws between privacy, dignity and individual choice.

29. In which of the following case it was held by the Supreme Court of India that the National Green Tribunal has suo moto powers to take action under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010?

(a) Rajeev Hitendra Pathak v. Achyut Kashinath
(b) Trauscore v. Union of India
(c) Municipal Corporation of Bombay v. Ankita Sinha
(d) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India

Answer: (C) Municipal Corporation of Bombay v. Ankita Sinha

In the case in option C, the Supreme Court held that the National Green Tribunal can initiate proceedings on its own motion. The Tribunal's statutory role includes responding to substantial environmental issues. Requiring a formal application in every case would unduly restrict that protective function.

30. In which of the following case, the supreme court observed that women officers are also having the right to a permanent commission officer in Indian Army ?

(a) Union of India v. Babita Puniya
(b) Union of India v. Saroj Kumari
(c) The Secretary, Ministry of Defence v. Babita Puniya
(d) The Secretary, Ministry of Defence v. Saroj Kumari

Answer: (C) The Secretary, Ministry of Defence v. Babita Puniya

The case in option C concerned the treatment of women serving in the Army on Short Service Commissions and their access to Permanent Commissions. The Court directed consideration without the categorical exclusion at issue. The official party description in the question distinguishes this option from the similar wording of A.

31. Succession of Government is based on :

(a) Principle of perpetuity
(b) Principle of change
(c) Principle of continuity
(d) Theory of succession

Answer: (C) Principle of continuity

Government succession is based on continuity because a change in the governing authorities does not normally terminate the State's international legal personality. The same State generally continues to hold international rights and obligations. State succession involves a different question about a change in sovereignty over territory.

32. What did the International Court of Justice order in Ukrain v. Russia Case (2022) ?

(a) Russia to immediately suspend its military operations in Ukrain
(b) Ukrain to compensate Russia
(c) Dismissal of Case
(d) Formation of Tribunal

Answer: (A) Russia to immediately suspend its military operations in Ukrain

In March 2022 the International Court of Justice indicated provisional measures requiring Russia to immediately suspend the military operations at issue. The ruling was made at an interim stage to deal with the situation pending further proceedings. The order did not award compensation or set up a separate tribunal.

33. To which of the following "Stimson Doctrine" is related to ?

(a) Recognition
(b) Non-Recognition
(c) Intervention
(d) Extradition

Answer: (B) Non-Recognition

The Stimson Doctrine is associated with refusing to recognise territorial or legal changes achieved by force in breach of international obligations. It is an example of non-recognition, not a general duty to intervene or an

extradition rule. The distinction is between recognition of a situation and approval of its unlawful origin.

34. Which boundary dispute was resolved in 'Somalia v. Kenya (2021)' by International Court of Justice ?

(a) Land Border
(b) River Access
(c) Maritime Boundary
(d) Air space

Answer: (C) Maritime Boundary

The dispute decided in 2021 concerned the maritime boundary between Somalia and Kenya in the Indian Ocean. The Court considered whether the parties already had an agreed boundary and determined its course. The issue was delimitation of ocean areas, rather than a land border, river access or airspace.

35. Preventing wars through collective security and disarmament and settling international dispute through negotiation and arbitration was the goal of :

(a) League of Nations
(b) United Nation Organisation
(c) World Bank
(d) World Trade Organisation

Answer: (A) League of Nations

The League of Nations was formed after the First World War to promote collective security, disarmament and peaceful settlement of disputes. Its framework sought to avoid recourse to war through processes such as negotiation and arbitration. The United Nations was formed after the Second World War.

36. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?

(a) SEATO — South East Asian Treaty Organisation
(b) CENTO — Central Treaty Organisation
(c) NATO — North America Treaty Organisation
(d) NAM — Non-Aligned Movement

Answer: (C) NATO — North America Treaty Organisation

NATO stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Option C gives North America instead of North Atlantic, so it is the mismatched expansion. The other items match the intended names of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, the Central Treaty Organization and the Non-Aligned Movement.

37. What did the International Court of Justice rule in the D.R. Congo v. Uganda Case (2022) regarding reparation ?

(a) Non compensation
(b) $ 325 million compensation
(c) $ 1 billion penalty
(d) No violation found

Answer: (B) $ 325 million compensation

In 2022, the International Court of Justice set Uganda's total reparations to the Democratic Republic of the Congo at 325 million US dollars. The award covered harm to persons, property and natural resources. The total was compensation following an earlier finding of responsibility, not a fine.

38. Which statements is/are correct ?
1. League of Nations was constituted after World War I.
2. United Nations was constituted after World War II.
3. The purpose of UN is to develop friendly relation among nations.
4. UN aims at maintaining international peace and security.

(a) All statements are incorrect.
(b) All statements are correct.
(c) Only 2 and 4 are correct.
(d) Only 4 is correct.

Answer: (B) All statements are correct.

All four statements are correct. The League of Nations followed the First World War and the United Nations followed the Second. Developing friendly relations among nations and maintaining international peace and security are both stated purposes of the United Nations, so the two institutional and two purposes statements agree.

39. Consider the following pairs :

Sr. No.	Article (UN Charter)	Provisions
1.	Article (24-26)	Powers & functions of security council
2.	Article (21-22)	Power and functions of General Assembly
3.	Article (62-66)	Powers & functions of ECOSOC

Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched ?

(a) Only 1
(b) Only 1 and 2
(c) Only 1 and 3
(d) Only 2 and 3

Answer: (C) Only 1 and 3

Articles 24 to 26 deal with powers and functions of the Security Council, while Articles 62 to 66 deal with the Economic and Social Council's functions and powers. Articles 21 and 22 concern General Assembly procedure

and subsidiary organs. Pairs 1 and 3 match the charter headings.

40. Expulsion from membership of United Nations may be made by general assembly on which of the following grounds ?

(a) Persistent violation of Principles of UN Charter
(b) Preventive action of state
(c) Enforcement action of state
(d) All of the above

Answer: (A) Persistent violation of Principles of UN Charter

Persistent violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter is the stated ground for expulsion. The General Assembly acts on the Security Council's recommendation. The reference to preventive or enforcement action concerns the separate charter provision on suspension of membership rights and privileges rather than expulsion.

41. Which of the following case is also known as the 'Dehradun Valley Litigation' Case ?

(a) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of Uttar Pradesh & others
(b) Municipal Council Ratlam v. Shri Vardhichand
(c) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(d) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath

Answer: (A) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of Uttar Pradesh & others

The Dehradun Valley litigation arose from limestone quarrying in the Mussoorie and Dehradun area. The case involved protection of the environment and the effects of mining on the valley. Its subject and location distinguish it from the river, forest and municipal matters in the other listed decisions.

42. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the court can grant Police Custody for a maximum period of :

(a) 15 days
(b) 40 days
(c) 60 days
(d) 90 days

Answer: (A) 15 days

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita allows police custody for up to fifteen days in total. Those days may be authorised together or in parts during the applicable initial portion of the remand period. Longer time limits mentioned in the provision govern detention more broadly and do not enlarge the police-custody total.

43. Under the Uniform Civil Code Rules Uttarakhand, 2025, which of the following categories are explicitly excluded from the applicability of the Rules ?

(a) Residents of Uttarakhand living abroad
(b) Person in live-in relationship with a foreign national
(c) Member of schedule tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution of India
(d) Christian couples under Holy union ceremony

Answer: (C) Member of schedule tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution of India

Members of constitutionally recognised Scheduled Tribes are an express exclusion from the Uttarakhand Uniform Civil Code Rules. The exclusion turns on recognised tribal status. Among the options, only C identifies that statutory category, rather than the parties' residence, nationality of a partner, or form of marriage ceremony.

44. In which case the Supreme Court held that "Posting a poem promoting sacrifice and non-violence does not attract offences under criminal laws and registration of FIR in such cases is abuse of law" ?

(a) Imran Pratapgadhi v. State of Gujarat
(b) Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of U.P.
(c) D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal
(d) Joginder Kumar v. State of U.P.

Answer: (A) Imran Pratapgadhi v. State of Gujarat

The judgment in option A dealt with criminal proceedings for sharing a poem. The Court assessed the expression in context and rejected a reading that turned a message about sacrifice and non-violence into a criminal offence. The point is that the words must disclose the legal ingredients of the alleged offence.

45. Who was the first woman judge of the International Court of Justice ?

(a) Fathima Beevi
(b) Neeru Chadha
(c) Dame Rosalyn Higgins
(d) Julia Sebutinde

Answer: (C) Dame Rosalyn Higgins

Dame Rosalyn Higgins became the first woman elected as a member of the International Court of Justice in 1995. She later served as its President. The distinction is election to the Court's standing membership. A woman had previously sat on the Court as a judge ad hoc.

46. Which International Principle ensures that a country does not take side in conflicts ?

(a) Non-Alignment
(b) Peaceful co-existence
(c) Neutrality
(d) Sovereignty

Answer: (C) Neutrality

Neutrality is the international-law position of a state abstaining from participation in a conflict between other

states. Non-alignment generally describes a broader foreign-policy position concerning military blocs. Neutrality is the more precise term when the question asks about taking a side in a particular conflict.

47. Who authored the Book 'Legal Eagles' ?

(a) Soli Sorabjee
(b) D.Y. Chandrachud
(c) Pratap Bhanu Mehta
(d) Indu Bhan

Answer: (D) Indu Bhan

Legal journalist Indu Bhan wrote Legal Eagles. The work profiles seven Indian lawyers and describes their careers alongside significant matters they handled. The other options name a lawyer, a judge and a political scholar, but the question asks who wrote this particular collection of legal profiles.

48. Which country recently supported India's bid for permanent membership in the UN Security Council ?

(a) Bhutan
(b) China
(c) Pakistan
(d) Nepal

Answer: (A) Bhutan

Bhutan supported India's claim to permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council. In its address to the General Assembly in 2024, Bhutan sought reform of the Council to make it more representative and identified India as deserving a permanent seat.

49. Under the Indus Water Treaty, 1960, which body resolves disputes under treaty ?

(a) U.N. Tribunal
(b) International Water Court
(c) Permanent Indus Commission
(d) All of the above

Answer: (C) Permanent Indus Commission

The Permanent Indus Commission is the first body that examines questions arising under the Indus Waters Treaty and seeks resolution by agreement. Unresolved matters can follow the Treaty's separate neutral-expert or arbitration procedures. The Commission is the only listed institution with a role in that process.

50. Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India 2024 INSC 113 relates to :

(a) Strucking down of Electoral Bonds Scheme
(b) Automatic vacation of stay orders
(c) Right to Privacy as fundamental right
(d) Validity of sub-classification within reserved categories

Answer: (A) Strucking down of Electoral Bonds Scheme

The decision struck down the Electoral Bonds Scheme. The Supreme Court linked disclosure about political funding to voters' right to information and considered the implications of anonymous corporate contributions. The other options concern distinct constitutional disputes and do not identify the issue decided in this case.

Part 2 — Act & Laws

51. Which section of Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is related to the maintenance of wife, children and parents ?

(a) Section 137
(b) Section 125
(c) Section 144
(d) Section 148

Answer: (C) Section 144

Section 144 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita provides a summary maintenance remedy where a person with sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain an eligible wife, child, father or mother. The Magistrate may order monthly maintenance once the conditions for the particular claimant are established.

52. How many sections and chapters are contained in the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 ?

(a) Sections 531 and 39 chapters
(b) Sections 511 and 35 chapters
(c) Sections 500 and 30 chapters
(d) Sections 484 and 28 chapters

Answer: (A) Sections 531 and 39 chapters

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita contains 39 chapters and its sections run through Section 531. The chapters organise criminal procedure from the constitution and powers of criminal courts through investigation, trial, appeal and miscellaneous matters. The final section deals with repeal and savings.

53. Which section of Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is related to compounding of offences ?

(a) Section 320
(b) Section 350
(c) Section 360
(d) Section 359

Answer: (D) Section 359

Section 359 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita governs compounding. Its tables identify the offences that may be compounded and the persons entitled to compound them. Some listed offences require the court's permission. Compounding under the section has the effect of an acquittal.

54. Which one of the following section of Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 is related to "Powers of Appellate Court" ?

(a) Section 384
(b) Section 386
(c) Section 390
(d) Section 427

Answer: (D) Section 427

Section 427 sets out the powers of the appellate court under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita. The available order depends on the appeal. In an appeal from acquittal, for instance, the appellate court may reverse the order and direct further inquiry or retrial, or convict and sentence the accused.

55. Under which section of BNSS, 2023 there is provision of identification of person arrested ?

(a) Section 50
(b) Section 51
(c) Section 54
(d) Section 55

Answer: (C) Section 54

Section 54 permits the court with jurisdiction to direct an arrested person to submit to identification when the investigating station officer requests it. If the person making the identification has a mental or physical disability, a Magistrate supervises the process, and it must be recorded by audio-video electronic means.

56. Under Section 129 of Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, which authority can ask for security for good behaviour from habitual offenders ?

(a) Judicial Magistrate-I Class
(b) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(c) Executive Magistrate
(d) District Magistrate

Answer: (C) Executive Magistrate

Section 129 empowers an Executive Magistrate to require a person within the Magistrate's local jurisdiction to show cause why security for good behaviour should not be ordered. The provision concerns habitual offenders and other specified persons. The process begins with information supporting one of the statutory grounds.

57. Under which section of Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, there is provision for legal aid to accused at state expenses in certain cases ?

(a) Section 340
(b) Section 341
(c) Section 342
(d) Section 343

Answer: (B) Section 341

Section 341 requires the court to assign an advocate at State expense where an accused is unrepresented in a trial or appeal and appears unable to afford counsel. Rules can provide for choosing and paying the advocate. Both lack of representation and insufficient means matter.

58. Which chapter of Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 deals with summary trial ?

(a) Chapter 20
(b) Chapter 21
(c) Chapter 22
(d) Chapter 23

Answer: (C) Chapter 22

Chapter XXII of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita governs summary trials. It specifies which magistrates can conduct them, the offences that may be tried summarily and the procedure and record required. The magistrate can move to the ordinary procedure if a summary trial proves unsuitable.

59. No person shall be entitled to claim maintenance under Chapter III of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 if he or she :

(a) has committed an offence
(b) has settled in a foreign country
(c) has ceased to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion
(d) has been terminated from employment

Answer: (C) has ceased to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion

Section 24 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act bars a Chapter III claim by a person who has ceased to be a Hindu through conversion to another religion. The restriction concerns eligibility under this chapter. The other circumstances listed do not by themselves trigger this provision.

60. Which of the following is entitled to enforce partition of the coparcenary property under Dayabhaga Law ?

(a) Every Coparcener, Adult or Minor
(b) Every Coparcener, Male or Female
(c) Every Adult Coparcener, Male or Female
(d) Every Male Adult Coparcener

Answer: (C) Every Adult Coparcener, Male or Female

Under Dayabhaga law, a coparcener holds a defined share and partition separates that existing interest into a distinct holding. An adult coparcener can personally enforce partition. A woman who succeeds to a coparcenary share can also claim partition. A minor acts through an appropriate representative.

61. Which chapter of the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 deals with "Plea Bargaining"

(a) Chapter 20
(b) Chapter 21
(c) Chapter 22
(d) Chapter 23

Answer: (D) Chapter 23

Chapter XXIII of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita deals with plea bargaining. It provides for an application by the accused, a voluntary process for reaching a mutually satisfactory disposition, and the court's disposal of the case. The procedure is available only where the statutory conditions are satisfied.

62. Which section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 deals with rights of a child in the womb to inherit to the intestate ?

(a) Section 19
(b) Section 22
(c) Section 21
(d) Section 20

Answer: (D) Section 20

Under Section 20 of the Hindu Succession Act, a child in the womb when the intestate died inherits if subsequently born alive. The child has the same inheritance right as if born before the death, and the inheritance is deemed to vest on the date of death.

63. What is the maximum age for the marriage of a male under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 at the time of the marriage ?

(a) 18 years
(b) 16 years
(c) 21 years
(d) 25 years

Answer: (C) 21 years

Question deleted by the Commission.

Section 5(iii) of the Hindu Marriage Act requires the bridegroom to have completed twenty-one years at the time of marriage. The Act sets a minimum age and fixes no maximum age for a bridegroom. Option C gives the statutory threshold if the stem is read as asking for the minimum.

64. Which of the following cannot be a ground for Judicial separation under Hindu Law ?

(a) Adultery
(b) Desertion for a continuous period of more than two years
(c) Conversion to another religion
(d) Unsatisfactory behaviour not amounting to cruelty

Answer: (D) Unsatisfactory behaviour not amounting to cruelty

Section 10 of the Hindu Marriage Act permits judicial separation on prescribed divorce grounds including adultery, qualifying desertion and conversion. Ordinary disagreement or behaviour that falls short of cruelty does not independently qualify. The answer turns on whether the facts meet a recognised statutory ground.

65. What is the maximum period of separation required for filing a divorce suit by mutual consent under Section 13B of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?

(a) 1 year
(b) 2 years
(c) 3 months
(d) 6 months

Answer: (A) 1 year

Section 13B(1) requires both spouses to have lived separately for one year or more before they jointly petition for divorce by mutual consent. The period is a minimum, despite the question's use of "maximum." The separate waiting period after presenting the petition concerns the later motion.

66. Under Hindu Law, which of the following debts are not binding on the sons under the doctrine of pious obligations ?

(a) Debt due to gambling
(b) Debt for the family necessity
(c) Debt incurred in a lawful business
(d) Debt incurred for religious ceremonies

Answer: (A) Debt due to gambling

Debts incurred for gambling fall within the traditional exception to the son's pious obligation for immoral or improper debts. Section 6(4) of the Hindu Succession Act also prevents recovery of a post-amendment debt solely on that doctrine. The question asks about the traditional exception.

67. Who may be Karta of the Hindu Joint family ?

(a) Son
(b) Daughter
(c) Father
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

A father or son may serve as karta of a joint Hindu family. After the daughter became a coparcener with the same rights as a son, she may also serve where she is the eligible senior coparcener. The relationship labels alone do not determine priority.

68. Under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 marriage solemonised before attaining the age of marriage is :

(a) Only void
(b) Only voidable
(c) Neither void nor voidable
(d) None of these

Answer: (C) Neither void nor voidable

Under the Hindu Marriage Act alone, breach of the age condition does not make a marriage void under Section 11 or voidable under Section 12. Separately, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act generally makes a child marriage voidable at the child party's option and treats certain aggravated cases as void.

69. After the amendment of the Hindu Succession Act in 2005, which of the following statements is correct regarding the right of a daughter in a Hindu joint family ?

(a) A daughter has the same rights as a son in the coparcenary property.
(b) A daughter can only be claim a share in the father's self-acquired property.
(c) A daughter cannot be coparcener but can inherit as a class I heir.
(d) A daughter's right to coparcenary property is limited to her marriage portion.

Answer: (A) A daughter has the same rights as a son in the coparcenary property.

Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act makes a daughter in a Mitakshara joint family a coparcener by birth in her own right in the same manner as a son. Her rights and liabilities therefore extend to the coparcenary property itself and are not limited to inheritance as a Class I heir.

70. In Hindu law, who is the natural guardian of a minor's property if the father is alive and converted to another religion ?

(a) The Mother
(b) The Paternal grandfather
(c) The Court
(d) The father, despite conversion

Answer: (A) The Mother

Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act identifies the natural guardians of a Hindu minor's person and property, other than the minor's undivided joint family interest. A person who ceases to be Hindu is disqualified. In the circumstances given, the mother is the natural guardian.

71. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 applies on which of the following ?

(a) Only on Hindu by religion
(b) Only on person who is Sikh or Jain by religion
(c) Illegitimate child whose parents are Jain by religion
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Section 2 of the Hindu Marriage Act applies to Hindus by religion, to Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs, and to a child, legitimate or illegitimate, whose parents are Jains. Each of the three descriptions falls within that coverage, so together they describe persons to whom the Act applies. Note: read alone, the word "only" in options (a) and (b) is inaccurate, because the Act covers other groups as well.

72. No prosecution under Section 17 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 shall be instituted without the previous sanctions of the :

(a) Central Government
(b) State Government
(c) District Magistrate
(d) Sub-Divisional Magistrate

Answer: (B) State Government

Section 17 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act prohibits payments or rewards given in consideration of an adoption. Under subsection (3), prosecution requires the prior sanction of the State Government or an officer it authorises for that purpose. The other named authorities have no general sanctioning power under this provision.

73. If the husband drives out his wife and retains her stridhan, then which offence of the following offence has committed ?

(a) Offence of Criminal Breach of Trust
(b) Offence of criminal misappropriation of property
(c) No offence
(d) Offence of mischief

Answer: (A) Offence of Criminal Breach of Trust

Stridhan belongs exclusively to the wife. When the husband holds it on her behalf and dishonestly keeps it from her instead of returning it, the facts can establish criminal

breach of trust. Entrustment and dishonest retention or conversion distinguish this offence from a mere dispute over possession.

74. Within how many days decree be drawn up from the date on which the judgement is pronounced ?

(a) 7 days
(b) 30 days
(c) 15 days
(d) 14 days

Answer: (C) 15 days

Order XX Rule 6A of the Code of Civil Procedure directs the court to make every endeavour to draw up the decree within fifteen days after pronouncing judgment. Before the formal decree is ready, the prescribed part of the judgment may be used for the purpose of an appeal.

75. Power to make up deficiency of court fee is defined under which Section of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 ?

(a) Section 148
(b) Section 148-A
(c) Section 149
(d) Section 150

Answer: (C) Section 149

Section 149 allows a court, in its discretion, to permit a person to make good a deficiency in the court fee on a document. Once the deficiency is paid with the court's permission, the document operates as if the proper fee had been paid in the first place.

76. Which of the following is a leading case on constructive Res-Judicata ?

(a) Satyadhyan Ghoshal v. Deorji Debi
(b) Handerson v. Handerson
(c) Daryao v. State of U.P.
(d) State of U.P. v. Nawab Hussain

Answer: (D) State of U.P. v. Nawab Hussain

Constructive res judicata treats a ground that a party might and ought to have raised in the earlier proceedings as having been in issue there. In the cited Indian case, a dismissed employee could not bring separate proceedings on a ground that should have formed part of his earlier challenge.

77. Where the local limits of the jurisdiction of court are uncertain, then the place of institution of the suit shall be decided according to :

(a) Section 17 of the CPC, 1908
(b) Section 18 of the CPC, 1908
(c) Section 19 of the CPC, 1908
(d) Section 20 of the CPC, 1908

Answer: (B) Section 18 of the CPC, 1908

Section 18 of the Code of Civil Procedure applies where there is a genuine uncertainty about which court's local area contains the immovable property. A competent court may record the uncertainty and hear the suit. Its competence as to the nature and value of the suit is still required.

78. In which of the following writs, the doctrine of res-judicata is not applicable ?

(a) Habeus corpus
(b) Certiorari
(c) Mandamus
(d) Quo warranto

Answer: (A) Habeus corpus

Habeas corpus protects liberty by requiring the authority holding a person to justify the detention. Ordinary res judicata does not close off review of detention in the same way as it bars relitigation in civil proceedings. The issue is the legal basis for keeping the person in custody.

79. The concept of 'Set-off' is dealt under

(a) Order 8 Rule 6
(b) Order 8 Rule 6A
(c) Order 8 Rule 10
(d) Order 8 Rule 11

Answer: (A) Order 8 Rule 6

Order VIII Rule 6 provides for a legal set-off in a suit to recover money. The defendant claims an ascertainable sum legally recoverable from the plaintiff within the court's monetary jurisdiction, with the parties acting in the same capacities. A counterclaim is separately governed by Rule 6A.

80. Which of the following order deals with amendment of pleadings ?

(a) Order 6 Rule 16
(b) Order 6 Rule 17
(c) Order 7 Rule 11
(d) Order 8 Rule 11

Answer: (B) Order 6 Rule 17

Order VI Rule 17 empowers the court to allow an amendment of pleadings where necessary to decide the real questions in controversy. After trial begins, the applicant must also show that due diligence would not have enabled the matter to be raised before commencement of trial.

81. Where a person challenges a decree, he shall challenge the same by filing :

(a) Appeal
(b) Application
(c) Notice for motion
(d) Chamber Summons

Answer: (A) Appeal

A party ordinarily challenges an original decree by appeal under Section 96 of the Code of Civil Procedure, subject to statutory restrictions. The remedy puts the correctness of the adjudication before an appellate court. A motion or chamber summons by itself does not bring such an appeal.

82. Which section of the Code of Civil Procedure allows the settlement of disputes outside the Court ?

(a) Section 90
(b) Section 91
(c) Section 89
(d) Section 92

Answer: (C) Section 89

Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides for referral of suitable disputes to alternative dispute resolution. Its framework includes arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement including Lok Adalat, and mediation. Where the court identifies elements of a possible settlement, it follows the process applicable to the chosen method.

83. Which section of the following includes the concept of Notional Partition ?

(a) Section 21-A of Special Marriage Act, 1954
(b) Section 36 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925
(c) Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
(d) All of the above

Answer: (C) Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956

Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act uses a deemed partition immediately before a coparcener's death to calculate the share that passes by succession. The exercise determines that person's interest for devolution. It does not depend on there having been an actual distribution of the property during life.

84. Which one of the following is not a particular to be contained in a plaint ?

(a) Facts regarding cause of action
(b) Relief claimed by the plaintiff
(c) Money claimed by the defendant
(d) None of the above

Answer: (C) Money claimed by the defendant

Order VII Rule 1 prescribes what the plaintiff must include in a plaint, including facts that make up the cause of action and the relief sought. A sum claimed by the defendant is a matter for the defence or an appropriate counterclaim, not a required particular of the plaint.

85. Which of the following words has not been defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?

(a) Foreign Court
(b) Suit
(c) Rules
(d) Prescribed

Answer: (B) Suit

The Code of Civil Procedure defines "foreign Court," "prescribed," and "rules" in Section 2. It does not give a general statutory definition of "suit" in that section. The institution and conduct of a suit are dealt with in the procedural provisions, including the rule on presentation of a plaint.

86. Notice to Garnishee has been given under which provision of CPC, 1908 ?

(a) Rule 46-A of the Order 21
(b) Rule 46-B of the Order 21
(c) Rule 46-C of the Order 21
(d) Rule 46-D of the Order 21

Answer: (A) Rule 46-A of the Order 21

Order XXI Rule 46A applies to a debt attached in execution. The court may issue notice to the garnishee, who owes that debt to the judgment debtor, requiring payment into court or an explanation why payment should not be made. Later rules deal with further steps after notice.

87. Under Section 115 of the CPC, 1908 which one of the following is not a ground to consider revision by High Court ?

(a) Where Subordinate Court has exceeded the jurisdiction.
(b) Where Subordinate Court has failed to exercise jurisdiction.
(c) Where there is material irregularity.
(d) Where appeal may lie.

Answer: (D) Where appeal may lie.

Section 115 provides a revisional remedy where no appeal lies and the subordinate court exceeded jurisdiction, failed to exercise it, or acted illegally or with material irregularity while exercising it. Availability of an appeal excludes revision under this provision. Revision is not a substitute for the ordinary appeal.

88. Which one of the following sections of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is related to Interpleader Suit ?

(a) Section 88
(b) Section 89
(c) Section 90
(d) Section 91

Answer: (A) Section 88

Section 88 permits a neutral holder of money or property to bring an interpleader suit when rival claimants assert adverse claims to it. The holder may claim charges or costs, must be ready to deliver the disputed subject, and asks the court to determine the person entitled.

89. Which one is not a power of Appellate Court under Section 107 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?

(a) Power of make rules.
(b) To determine a case finally.
(c) To remand a case.
(d) To frame issues and refer them for trial.

Answer: (A) Power of make rules.

Section 107 gives the appellate court power to decide the case finally, remand it, frame issues and refer them for trial, and take or require additional evidence. Rulemaking is not included in these powers for disposing of an appeal. The provision addresses adjudication of cases.

90. Which order of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 empowers the indigent person to institute a suit ?

(a) Order XXXIII
(b) Order XXXII
(c) Order XXXI
(d) Order XXXIV

Answer: (A) Order XXXIII

Order XXXIII permits an indigent person to institute a suit without paying the prescribed court fee at the outset, subject to the prescribed procedure and inquiry into means. The applicant must provide the information required for a plaint and disclose property for the court's assessment.

91. The court can award the percentage of interest from the date of decree to the date of payment or such earlier date as the court thinks fit. What will be the amount of percentage ?

(a) Nine percent
(b) Six percent
(c) Ten percent
(d) Twelve percent

Answer: (B) Six percent

Section 34 ordinarily caps post-decree interest at six percent per annum on the principal sum adjudged, subject to the court's assessment of the reasonable rate. A commercial transaction can justify a higher rate within the statutory limit. The question describes post-decree interest rather than interest during the suit.

92. Which of the following is matched correctly ?

(a) Pecuniary Jurisdiction - Section 6 of CPC 1908.
(b) Resjudicata – Section 11 of CPC 1908.
(c) Release on the ground of illness - Section 59 of CPC 1908.
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

The provisions tested in the three pairs are Section 6 on pecuniary jurisdiction, Section 11 on res judicata and Section 59 on release on grounds of illness. All three subject-to-section matches are correct under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Each provision addresses the subject indicated in its corresponding option.

93. Which one of the following sections of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 is related to "Liability of ancestral property" ?

(a) Section 51
(b) Section 52
(c) Section 53
(d) Section 54

Answer: (C) Section 53

Section 53 treats ancestral property in a son's or other descendant's hands as property of a deceased judgment debtor for the relevant execution provisions, if Hindu law makes it liable for the debt. The section applies to property already liable under the substantive law and concerns enforcement of the decree.

94. Which of the following case deals with preliminary decree ?

(a) Moolchand vs. Director, Consolidation only.
(b) Shankar vs. Chandrakant only.
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Dhirendra Nath vs. Sudhir Chaudhry only.

Answer: (C) Both (a) and (b) above

Both cases referred to in A and B deal with preliminary decrees. A preliminary decree decides rights or shares while leaving further proceedings needed to dispose of the suit. In a partition suit the preliminary decree declares the shares, and a final decree gives effect to the actual division.

95. Which of the following includes in secondary evidence under Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 ?

(a) Oral admission
(b) Written admission
(c) Certified copy
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Section 58 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam lists several forms of secondary evidence. Certified copies, oral admissions and written admissions are included. A particular item still has to be admissible in the circumstances of the case. The question asks which categories are included in the definition.

96. Which section of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 has provision for exclusion of evidence of oral agreement ?

(a) Section 91
(b) Section 92
(c) Section 95
(d) Section 97

Answer: (C) Section 95

Section 95 bars proof of an oral agreement or statement between the parties to contradict, vary, add to or subtract from the terms of the written instrument once they are proved. The section has provisos, including for facts that would invalidate the document and certain separate oral agreements.

97. The term "Conclusive proof" is defined under which of the following section of BSA, 2023 ?

(a) Section 2(a)
(b) Section 2(b)
(c) Section 2(c)
(d) Section 2(d)

Answer: (B) Section 2(b)

Section 2(1)(b) defines conclusive proof. When the law declares one fact conclusive proof of another, the court must treat the second fact as proved once the first is

proved. The court does not allow evidence to disprove the second fact, unlike a rebuttable presumption.

98. 'Facts forming part of same transaction' are also called—

(a) Alibi
(b) Locus standi
(c) Res gestae
(d) Ejusdem generis

Answer: (C) Res gestae

Facts forming part of the same transaction are traditionally described as res gestae. Section 4 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam makes facts relevant where their connection to a fact in issue or relevant fact is close enough to form part of the same transaction, even across different times or places.

99. Which of the following section of BSA, 2023 ensures the admissibility of an electronic or digital record ?

(a) Section 60
(b) Section 61
(c) Section 62
(d) Section 69

Answer: (B) Section 61

Section 61 says that an electronic or digital record cannot be denied admissibility merely because of its form. It is subject to Section 63, which contains conditions for admitting electronic records. Section 61 therefore states the rule against excluding a record simply for being electronic.

100. Which section of BSA, 2023 provides Burden of proof as to ownership ?

(a) Section 114
(b) Section 113
(c) Section 110
(d) Section 111

Answer: (B) Section 113

Section 113 applies when the question is whether a person owns something in their possession. The burden of proving that the person is not the owner falls on the party who asserts non-ownership. Possession supplies an initial basis for ownership, but the inference can be displaced by proof.

101. Oral Evidence shall in all cases whatever, be direct, if it refers to;

(a) a fact which could be seen.
(b) a fact which could be heard.
(c) a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or manner.
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Section 55 requires direct oral evidence. Where a fact could be seen, the witness must say they saw it. Where it could be heard, the witness must say they heard it. The same rule applies to a fact that could be perceived through another sense or manner.

102. Under Section 22 of the BSA, 2023 confession to be relevant in criminal proceedings must not be caused by

(a) Inducement or coercion only.
(b) Inducement, concealment, or promise only.
(c) Inducement, threat, coercion, or promise only.
(d) Inducement, threat, fraud and promise only.

Answer: (C) Inducement, threat, coercion, or promise only.

Section 22 excludes a confession caused by an inducement, threat, coercion or promise when the statutory conditions are met. The influence must relate to the charge, proceed from a person in authority and be sufficient to create a reasonable expectation of an advantage or avoidance of a temporal evil.

103. Match the following :

Section of BSA, 2023	Subject-matter
A. Section 38	1. Entries in the Book of account
B. Section 34	2. Previous Judgement
C. Section 28	3. Existence of Course of Business
D. Section 14	4. Incompetency of Court

Select the correct option from the following :
A B C D

(a) 4 3 2 1
(b) 4 2 1 3
(c) 3 2 1 4
(d) 3 4 2 1

Answer: (B) 4 2 1 3

Section 38 concerns showing incompetency of the court or fraud or collusion in obtaining a judgment. Section 34 addresses previous judgments relevant to barring a second suit or trial. Section 28 concerns entries in books of account, and Section 14 concerns the existence of a course of business.

104. Which section of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 gives legitimacy to the child born within 280 days after dissolution of marriage ?

(a) Section 112
(b) Section 113
(c) Section 114
(d) Section 116

Answer: (D) Section 116

Section 116 governs the presumption of legitimacy for a child born during a valid marriage or within 280 days after its dissolution while the mother remains unmarried. The provision treats legitimacy as conclusively proved, subject to the statutory exception for proof of non-access at the relevant time.

105. Provision relating to 'Estoppel' is provided under which section of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 ?

(a) Section 121
(b) Section 115
(c) Section 116
(d) Section 117

Answer: (A) Section 121

Section 121 states the general rule of estoppel. A person who intentionally causes or permits another to believe a fact and act on that belief cannot deny the fact in a proceeding between them or their representatives. The rule depends on the representation and action in reliance on it.

106. Which of the following sections of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 deals with 'Accomplice' ?

(a) Section 136
(b) Section 133
(c) Section 138
(d) Section 139

Answer: (C) Section 138

Section 138 makes an accomplice a competent witness against an accused person. The provision addresses both the ability of an accomplice to give evidence and the significance of corroborated testimony. Competence to testify does not require the court to treat the witness as reliable without examining the evidence.

107. Under Section 127 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 privilege is available to :

(a) Advocates
(b) Accomplice
(c) Husband and wife
(d) Judges and Magistrates

Answer: (D) Judges and Magistrates

Section 127 protects judges and magistrates against being compelled to answer questions about their conduct in court in those capacities or matters they learned there. A superior court may specially order answers. The provision distinguishes that judicial knowledge from other events that occurred in their presence.

108. Which one of the following is not competent to testify ?

(a) A child of tender age.
(b) A man of extreme old age.
(c) Who is unable to communicate verbally.
(d) Who is prevented from understanding questions put to him.

Answer: (D) Who is prevented from understanding questions put to him.

Under Section 124, competence turns on the ability to understand the questions and give rational answers. Youth and advanced age do not automatically disqualify a person. Section 125 permits a witness unable to speak to give intelligible evidence in another manner, including writing or signs.

109. Which one of the following is not an immovable property under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ?

(a) A Right to Jagir Income
(b) A Right to use water of stream
(c) A Right of Easement
(d) Royalty

Answer: (D) Royalty

A right to receive royalty as a payment is the intended movable interest in the question. Rights of easement or to use water may be benefits arising out of land. A grant that instead confers a right to enter land and take natural produce calls for separate legal analysis.

110. The case of Arif vs. Jadunath, 58 Cal. 1235 (Privy Council) relates to which one of following ?

(a) Election
(b) Mortgage
(c) Part-performance
(d) Lease

Answer: (C) Part-performance

The issue in the case cited in option C was part-performance of a transfer. The doctrine addresses the extent to which a transferee in possession, who has acted on a qualifying contract and is ready to perform, can resist a claim inconsistent with that contract. It is distinct from a lease or mortgage.

111. Under Section 118 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 which one of the given options fall under the meaning of 'exchange' ?

(a) Transfer of ownership without consideration.
(b) Transfer of ownership for consideration of price.
(c) Transfer of possession for money.
(d) Transfer of house ownership in consideration of ownership of agricultural land.

Answer: (D) Transfer of house ownership in consideration of ownership of agricultural land.

Section 118 treats a mutual transfer of ownership of one thing for ownership of another as an exchange, subject to its qualification concerning money. Ownership of a house given for ownership of agricultural land satisfies that description. A gratuitous transfer or a transfer of possession alone does not.

112. Attestation is stated in Section 3 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. In order to constitute valid attestation one of the essential condition is :

(a) There must be at least one attesting witness.
(b) There must be two or more than two attesting witnesses.
(c) There must be three or more than three attesting witnesses.
(d) There is no need of any attesting witness.

Answer: (B) There must be two or more than two attesting witnesses.

Section 3 requires at least two attesting witnesses. Each must have seen the execution or received the executant's personal acknowledgment and must sign in the executant's presence. The witnesses do not have to be present together, and the Act does not prescribe a particular form of attestation.

113. Match the following according to Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 :

Subject-matter	Section of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
A. Presumption as to dowry death	1. Section - 106
B. Refreshing Memory	2. Section - 105
C. Burden of proof as to particular fact	3. Section - 118
D. On whom Burden of proof lies.	4. Section - 162

A B C D

(a) 2 3 4 1
(b) 2 4 1 3
(c) 3 4 1 2
(d) 3 2 4 1

Answer: (C) 3 4 1 2

The BSA places the dowry death presumption in Section 118 and refreshing memory in Section 162. The burden of proving a particular fact is addressed by Section 106, while Section 105 specifies on whom the overall burden lies. That produces the sequence 3, 4, 1, 2.

114. Aldrich vs. Cooper is leading case on which of the following topics ?

(a) Marshalling
(b) Election
(c) Part-performance
(d) Discharge of Encumbrances on sale

Answer: (A) Marshalling

Marshalling is the equitable principle that can protect a claimant with access to only one fund when another claimant can resort to two. The latter may be required to use the other fund where that can be done without prejudicing entitled parties. The leading case in the question concerns that principle.

115. Which section of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 provides for "Universal Donee" ?

(a) Section 126
(b) Section 127
(c) Section 128
(d) Section 129

Answer: (C) Section 128

Section 128 deals with a gift of the donor's whole property. Subject to Section 127, the universal donee is personally liable for debts and liabilities due from the donor at the time of the gift, but only to the extent of the property received.

116. Which was the first famous case for announcing the elements of the Rule against Perpetuity ?

(a) Moreshwar vs. Duttu
(b) Berrick and Co. vs. Prince
(c) The Duke of Norfolk case
(d) Whitby vs. Mitchell

Answer: (C) The Duke of Norfolk case

The Duke of Norfolk case was an early statement of the policy against remotely vesting future interests. The rule limits how far into the future an interest may be made to vest. It keeps property from being tied up indefinitely by conditions created by an earlier owner.

117. On which of the following, second chapter of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is not applicable ?

(a) Rule of Hindu Law
(b) Rule of Christian Law
(c) Rule of Parsi Law
(d) Rule of Mohammaden Law

Answer: (D) Rule of Mohammaden Law

Section 2 of the Transfer of Property Act preserves rules of Muslim law from the operation of its second chapter. That chapter sets out rules on transfers by act of parties. The saving in the question is specific to Muslim law and does not state a general exemption for other personal laws.

118. Match the following :

Section 'A'	Section 'B'
i. Sale	a. Section 58 of TPA
ii. Mortgage	b. Section 3 of TPA
iii. Actionable claim	c. Section 116 of TPA
iv. Effect of Holding over	d. Section 54 of TPA

Choose correct answer :
i ii iii iv

(a) b c d a
(b) d a b c
(c) d a c b
(d) a d c b

Answer: (B) d a b c

Section 54 defines a sale, and Section 58 defines a mortgage. The interpretation clause in Section 3 defines

actionable claim. Section 116 addresses the effect of holding over where the lessee remains in possession after determination and the lessor accepts rent or otherwise assents. The correct sequence is d, a, b, c.

119. Who among the following is entitled to claim maintenance from a Muslim man under Muslim Law ?

(a) Wife
(b) Divorced wife until she remarries
(c) Minor Children
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

A wife and eligible minor children may claim maintenance when the legal conditions are met. A divorced woman who has not remarried can also invoke applicable statutory maintenance remedies. The time and conditions attached to a divorced woman's entitlement must be determined under the relevant provision, rather than inferred from the marital duty alone.

120. Which of the following is an essential condition for a valid Waqf under Muslim Law ?

(a) The waqf must be created by a Muslim.
(b) The property must be dedicated in perpetuity.
(c) The waqf must be for charitable purposes.
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

The statutory definition in force on the exam date required permanent dedication of eligible property by an owner who met the amended requirement of practising Islam. The purpose had to be recognised as pious, religious or charitable under Muslim law. Charitable purposes are included alongside religious and pious purposes.

121. The right of pre-emption can be exercised in which of the following situations ?

(a) Sale of property to a stranger.
(b) Gift of property to a family member.
(c) Inheritance of property by legal heirs.
(d) All of the above

Answer: (A) Sale of property to a stranger.

A right of pre-emption permits a qualified claimant to substitute themselves for a buyer after a sale of immovable property. The sale to a stranger is the transaction that can trigger the right. Acquisition through a genuine gift or inheritance generally does not amount to such a sale.

122. The case of Prabodh Kumar vs. Dantmara Tea Company (AIR, 1940 PC 1) related to which section of the Transfer of the Property Act, 1882 ?

(a) Section 43
(b) Section 42
(c) Section 53
(d) Section 53A

Answer: (D) Section 53A

The case concerned Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act. Part-performance can protect possession when the statutory conditions are met, but does not itself confer title. The provision operates defensively against an inconsistent assertion of rights by the transferor or a person claiming under the transferor.

123. On which of the following Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 does not apply ?

(a) Waqf
(b) Will
(c) Hiba (Gift)
(d) All of the above

Answer: (B) Will

Section 2 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act brings gifts and specified waqfs within the general rule of decision. Wills are dealt with separately under Section 3, which provides a declaration procedure for extending the rule to specified subjects. Thus a will is not automatically covered in the same way.

124. Which one of the following does not fall under the categories of the Sunni Law of inheritance ?

(a) Mother
(b) Father
(c) Son
(d) Grandson

Answer: (D) Grandson

The son, mother and father are recognised heirs under Sunni inheritance law. A grandson's position depends on the line of descent and the surviving relatives, including whether a nearer descendant excludes him. The item treats grandson as the intended exception, but a grandson through a son can inherit in suitable circumstances.

125. Who is Mutwalli under Muslim Law ?

(a) Person who performs the marriage
(b) Person who offer Namaz
(c) Who dissolves marriage
(d) None of the above

Answer: (D) None of the above

A mutawalli manages a waqf and is responsible for administering it in accordance with the dedication and applicable law. The position does not describe a person performing a marriage, offering prayers or dissolving a

marriage. Because the listed roles do not fit, the correct choice is none of the above.

126. Triple Talak belongs to which of the following sub-schools of Shia and Sunni ?

(a) Hanafi and Maliki
(b) Ithna Ashairia
(c) Hanafi
(d) Maliki

Answer: (C) Hanafi

The question points to the Hanafi position traditionally associated with triple talaq in one sitting. It asks for a historical classification. Under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019, a pronouncement having the effect of instantaneous and irrevocable divorce is void and illegal.

127. On which grounds of following a Muslim wife may take divorce from her husband under Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 ?

(a) Non payment of Maintenance
(b) Impotency of husband
(c) Cruelty by husband
(d) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act lists multiple grounds on which a Muslim wife may obtain a decree. They include failure to provide maintenance for the statutory period, the husband's impotence at marriage continuing at the relevant time, and cruelty. Each ground must meet its own requirements.

128. What is the maximum portion of a Muslim's property that can be bequeathed by will under Sunni Law ?

(a) 1/2
(b) 2/3
(c) 1/3
(d) Entire property

Answer: (C) 1/3

A Muslim can ordinarily dispose of up to one-third of the net estate by will without the heirs' consent. The net amount is assessed after the prior expenses and debts are met. A disposition exceeding that limit ordinarily depends on consent from heirs whose shares would be affected.

129. The marriage under Muslim Law contracted without witness is :

(a) Void but not irregular
(b) Irregular, but not void
(c) Valid but not void
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (B) Irregular, but not void

Question deleted by the Commission.

Under Sunni law the absence of the required witnesses generally makes a marriage irregular. That defect is distinct from a permanent bar that makes a marriage void. Shia law does not require witnesses for a valid marriage in the same way, so the unspecified school makes the question ambiguous.

130. A donor 'A' desires to make a gift of his immovable property to a minor 'M'. In this case 'A' must handover the possession of the property to :

(a) 'M' himself
(b) 'M's father
(c) 'M's brother
(d) 'M's mother

Answer: (B) 'M's father

A Muslim gift to a minor generally requires delivery of possession to the person entitled to receive it for the minor. Where the donor is an outsider and the father is available as guardian, delivery to him satisfies that requirement. The position can differ when the guardian himself makes the gift.

131. If a Muslim dies leaving behind a mother, 'M', a son, 'S' and a daughter's son, 'DS'. Then his property will be distributed among them by share

(a) 1/6th to 'M', 5/6th to 'S' and 'DS' will be excluded.
(b) 2/6th to 'M', 4/6th to 'S' and 'DS' will be excluded.
(c) Half to 'M', Half to 'S' and 'DS' will excluded.
(d) 1/6th to 'M', 4/6th to 'S' and 1/6th to 'DS'.

Answer: (A) 1/6th to 'M', 5/6th to 'S' and 'DS' will be excluded.

In Sunni inheritance, a surviving son reduces the mother's fixed share to one-sixth and takes the remainder as residuary. A daughter's son is a more remote relative and is excluded in this combination. The mother therefore receives one-sixth and the son takes the remaining five-sixths.

132. On which of the following grounds a woman married under Muslim Law shall be entitled to obtain a decree for the dissolution of her marriage ?

(a) Whereabouts of the husband have not been known for a period of four years.
(b) The husband has failed to provide for her maintenance for a period four years.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

Answer: (A) Whereabouts of the husband have not been known for a period of four years.

Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act specifies four years of unknown whereabouts as a ground. Its specified period for failure to maintain is two years. Four years of non-maintenance would exceed that threshold, but four years is the statutory period stated for unknown whereabouts.

133. Which of the following is a leading case related to Dower ?

(a) Abdul Kadir vs. Salima
(b) Gohar Begum vs. Suggi alias Nazma
(c) Immambandi vs. Mussaddi
(d) None of the above

Answer: (A) Abdul Kadir vs. Salima

Option A is the case associated with the legal nature of dower. Dower is a sum of money or property the wife is entitled to from the husband by reason of the marriage. Her entitlement can exist even when its amount was not fixed at the wedding.

134. Under Sunni Law, which of the following is an essential for a valid Nikah ?

(a) The presence of two male witnesses.
(b) Absence of absolute prohibition.
(c) The payment of Dower (Mehr).
(d) All of the above

Answer: (B) Absence of absolute prohibition.

A valid Sunni nikah must be free from an absolute prohibition, such as marriage within the permanently prohibited degrees. The witness requirement is not invariably limited to two men, and payment of dower at the time of marriage is not essential to the validity of the marriage itself.

135. Right of private defense of the body extends to causing death on the act of throwing acid. By which of the following amendment this right was added in the Section 100 of I.P.C. ?

(a) Criminal Law amendment Act, 2000
(b) Criminal Law amendment Act, 2012
(c) Criminal Law amendment Act, 2010
(d) Criminal Law amendment Act, 2013

Answer: (D) Criminal Law amendment Act, 2013

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 added the acid-attack clause to Section 100 of the Indian Penal Code. It concerns an act or attempt causing reasonable apprehension of grievous hurt. The right remains subject to the general restrictions on the exercise of private defence.

136. 'X' for the purpose inducing 'Y' to desist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn 'Y's house. 'X' is guilty of which of the following offence ?

(a) Mischief
(b) Criminal Intimidation
(c) Criminal Breach of Trust
(d) None of the above

Answer: (B) Criminal Intimidation

Section 503 of the Indian Penal Code covers an intentional threat of injury used to cause alarm or make someone omit an act they are legally entitled to do. Threatening harm to Y's house in order to stop Y from pursuing the suit fits criminal intimidation.

137. Maximum punishment for collecting arms etc. with intention of waging war against the Government of India under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is

(a) 7 years
(b) 10 years
(c) 20 years
(d) Life imprisonment

Answer: (D) Life imprisonment

Section 122 of the Indian Penal Code covers collecting people, arms or ammunition, or otherwise preparing to wage war, with the required intention. It permits imprisonment for life, or imprisonment up to ten years, and a fine. The maximum of the listed options is life imprisonment.

138. Under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, offences relating to Coins and Government Stamps are provided under which of the following chapters ?

(a) Chapter X
(b) Chapter XI
(c) Chapter XII
(d) Chapter XIV

Answer: (C) Chapter XII

Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code deals with offences relating to coin and Government stamps. It includes offences concerning counterfeiting and related dealings, as well as provisions concerning Government stamps. The question asks for the chapter in the former Code, rather than its equivalent under the new enactment.

139. Dishonesty has been defined under _____ of Indian Penal Code, 1860.

(a) Section 23
(b) Section 24
(c) Section 25
(d) Section 19

Answer: (B) Section 24

Section 24 of the Indian Penal Code defines acting dishonestly by reference to an intention to cause wrongful gain or wrongful loss. Section 23 supplies the meanings of wrongful gain and loss. Section 25, by contrast, concerns acting fraudulently with an intent to defraud.

140. Which of the following sections of Indian Penal Code, 1860 has a provision related to solitary confinement ?

(a) Sections 73, 74
(b) Sections 74, 75
(c) Sections 68, 69
(d) Sections 69, 70

Answer: (A) Sections 73, 74

Section 73 of the Indian Penal Code authorises solitary confinement in a qualifying sentence of rigorous imprisonment and sets total limits by length of sentence. Section 74 imposes additional limits on how it is carried

out, including the length of individual periods and intervals between them.

141. Match the following :

Subject-matter	Section under IPC, 1860
A. Solitary confinement	1. Section - 54
B. Commutation of death sentence	2. Section - 73
C. Things done in private defense	3. Section - 95
D. Act causing slight harm	4. Section - 96

A B C D

(a) 2 3 4 1
(b) 2 3 1 4
(c) 2 1 4 3
(d) 2 4 3 1

Answer: (C) 2 1 4 3

The Indian Penal Code places solitary confinement in Section 73 and commutation of a death sentence in Section 54. It states the general private defence exception in Section 96 and the exception for slight harm in Section 95. The corresponding sequence is therefore 2, 1, 4, 3.

142. 'A' threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning 'Z' unless 'Z' gives him money. Which offence has been committed by 'A' under I.P.C., 1860 ?

(a) Defamation
(b) Theft
(c) Unnatural offence
(d) Extortion

Answer: (D) Extortion

A threat to damage reputation in order to obtain money is characteristic of extortion under Section 383 of the Indian Penal Code. Completion requires the victim to deliver property because of the fear. If the threat has been made without delivery, the law instead penalises putting the victim in fear to commit extortion.

143. "Unlawful Assembly" is defined in which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?

(a) Section 142
(b) Section 152
(c) Section 141
(d) Section 153

Answer: (C) Section 141

Section 141 of the Indian Penal Code defines unlawful assembly. There must be at least five persons with one of the common objects specified in the section. Section 142 deals separately with membership of such an assembly by a person who knows the facts that make it unlawful.

144. Which of the following sections of Indian Penal Code, 1860 relates to "Grievous hurt" ?

(a) Section 346
(b) Section 341
(c) Section 353
(d) Section 320

Answer: (D) Section 320

Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code lists the categories of hurt designated grievous, including certain permanent impairments and fractures or dislocations. The injury must come within one of the listed categories. The related punishment provisions operate separately once the necessary ingredients of the offence are proved.

145. Rahul entered into the house of Rajesh by making hole through the wall of Rajesh and putting his head through the aperture. Rahul has committed an offence of

(a) Criminal trespass
(b) House trespass
(c) House breaking
(d) All of the above

Answer: (C) House breaking

The specific offence is housebreaking under Section 445 of the Indian Penal Code. The illustration to the provision treats entry through an aperture made in the wall as housebreaking. Introducing a part of the body through it supplies the entry required for the more specific description.

146. In which group of sections of Indian Penal Code, 1860 death penalty has been prescribed as one of the punishment ?

(a) Sections : 302, 194, 121, 132
(b) Sections : 121, 132, 124-A, 125
(c) Sections : 125, 132, 194, 302
(d) Sections : 125, 132, 238, 302

Answer: (A) Sections : 302, 194, 121, 132

The Indian Penal Code prescribes death as a possible punishment under Section 302 for murder and Section 121 for waging war. It also permits it under Section 132 for the specified abetment of mutiny, and under Section 194 in the aggravated case where an innocent person is executed.

147. Attempt of which of the following offence is not provided separate as an offence under I.P.C. 1860 ?

(a) Murder
(b) Culpable Homicide
(c) Suicide
(d) Theft

Answer: (D) Theft

The Indian Penal Code has separate provisions for attempt to murder, attempt to commit culpable homicide, and attempt to commit suicide in Sections 307, 308 and 309. An attempt to commit theft is dealt with by the general

attempt provision in Section 511, since theft has no separately designated attempt provision.

148. How many exceptions have been provided under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 for the offence of Defamation ?

(a) 7
(b) 8
(c) 9
(d) 10

Answer: (D) 10

Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code contains ten exceptions to defamation. They cover qualified situations such as truth for the public good, certain good-faith opinions, reports of court proceedings and certain accusations made to lawful authorities. A person invoking one must satisfy its conditions.

149. Section 80 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is related to —

(a) Presumption to genuineness of certified copies
(b) Presumption as to documents produced as records of evidence.
(c) Presumption as to power of attorney.
(d) None of the above

Answer: (B) Presumption as to documents produced as records of evidence.

Section 80 of the Indian Evidence Act concerns documents produced as records or memoranda of evidence, and certain statements or confessions. If the document meets the provision's conditions, the court presumes its genuineness and that the evidence, statement or confession was duly taken in the circumstances indicated.

150. For presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman to arise, it must be shown that –

(a) She committed suicide after 7 years of marriage.
(b) Her husband and his relatives subjected her to cruelty.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Answer: (D) Neither (a) nor (b)

Question deleted by the High Court.

Section 113A allows the court to presume abetment after considering all the circumstances if the woman died by suicide within seven years of marriage and her husband or a relative subjected her to cruelty. A says after seven years, and B wrongly makes both husband and relatives necessary.

151. In which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 leading question has been defined ?

(a) Section 139
(b) Section 140
(c) Section 141
(d) Section 142

Answer: (C) Section 141

Section 141 of the Indian Evidence Act defines a leading question as one that suggests the answer the questioner wishes or expects to receive. Sections 142 and 143 then regulate when such questions may be asked, distinguishing examination-in-chief and re-examination from cross-examination.

152. Which of the following is related with the case of Robins vs. National Trust Co. ?

(a) Doctrine of Estoppel
(b) Burden of proof
(c) Doctrine of Res gestae
(d) Hostile witness

Answer: (B) Burden of proof

The case mentioned in the question concerns the burden of proof. Where the evidence leaves the court unable to decide a material fact, the outcome depends on which party was obliged to establish that fact. The allocation of the burden is thus distinct from the admissibility of particular evidence.

153. The affidavit given to the court is —

(a) Not an evidence
(b) An evidence
(c) A written statement
(d) A proof

Answer: (A) Not an evidence

Section 1 of the Indian Evidence Act excludes affidavits presented to a court or officer from its operation. An affidavit is therefore not evidence by itself under that Act. A procedural provision or court order can nevertheless authorise proof by affidavit in an appropriate case.

154. Dying declaration is admissible under which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?

(a) Section 20
(b) Section 25
(c) Section 32
(d) Section 35

Answer: (C) Section 32

Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act makes a deceased person's statements relevant when they concern the cause of their death or the circumstances of the transaction that resulted in it, where the cause comes into question. The maker need not have expected to die when making the statement.

155. Secondary Evidence is defined under which section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

(a) Section 61
(b) Section 63
(c) Section 64
(d) Section 65

Answer: (B) Section 63

Section 63 of the Indian Evidence Act defines secondary evidence by identifying categories such as certified copies, certain copies made from or compared with originals, counterparts and accounts of contents by a person who has seen the original. Section 65 deals with when secondary evidence may be given.

156. No question can be asked from the victims of sexual offences during cross-examination, which are immoral in nature to prove consent.

(a) Section 53A
(b) Section 114A
(c) Section 146
(d) Section 119

Answer: (C) Section 146

The proviso to Section 146 of the Indian Evidence Act prevents evidence or cross-examination about the victim's general immoral character or previous sexual experience to prove consent in the specified prosecutions. Its purpose is to prevent irrelevant character material being used to infer consent to the act in issue.

157. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is related to "Attempt to commit suicide" ?

(a) Section 310
(b) Section 309
(c) Section 308
(d) Section 311

Answer: (B) Section 309

Section 309 is the former Indian Penal Code provision titled attempt to commit suicide. The question asks for the section of that Code. The operation of the old provision was qualified by the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, and it should not be treated as the general position in the successor legislation.

158. Which of the following case deals with the admissibility of electronic evidence in the Court of Law ?

(a) A.P. Khotkar vs. K.K. Gorantayal
(b) Roop Kumari vs. Mohan Thedani
(c) Bodha vs. State of J & K
(d) Anvar P.V. vs. P.K. Basheer

Answer: (D) Anvar P.V. vs. P.K. Basheer

Question deleted by the High Court.

Both A and D concern the admissibility of electronic evidence under the Indian Evidence Act. The cases discuss proving electronic records and the role of the Section 65B certificate when a party relies on a computer output. Because the question asks merely which case deals with the issue, both options fit.

159. According to Indian Evidence Act, 1872 a leading question may be asked at which stage of the Judicial process ?

(a) At the time of re-examination
(b) At the time of cross-examination
(c) At the time of inspection
(d) At the time of examination in chief.

Answer: (B) At the time of cross-examination

Section 143 of the Indian Evidence Act allows leading questions in cross-examination. In examination-in-chief and re-examination, Section 142 generally bars them if objected to unless the court permits them. The court must allow them on preliminary, undisputed or sufficiently proved matters in the situations prescribed.

160. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was drafted by:

(a) Lord Macaulay
(b) Huxley
(c) Sir Henery Sumner Maine
(d) Sir James F. Stephen

Answer: (D) Sir James F. Stephen

Sir James Fitzjames Stephen prepared the draft that led to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The enactment brought rules on relevant facts, proof and witnesses into a general statutory framework. The question asks for the person associated with the final draft, rather than the authorship of the Penal Code.

161. Under Section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 privilege is available to :

(a) Advocates
(b) Judges & Magistrate
(c) Husband and wife
(d) Accomplice

Answer: (C) Husband and wife

Section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act protects communications made during marriage. It limits compelling or permitting disclosure without the maker's consent or that of the representative in interest. The Act makes exceptions for suits between spouses and proceedings for an offence by one against the other.

162. Who among the following does not come within the preview of term 'Court' as given under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?

(a) Judge
(b) Magistrate
(c) Arbitrator
(d) Tribunal

Answer: (C) Arbitrator

Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act includes judges, magistrates and all other persons legally authorised to take evidence within the meaning of "Court," except arbitrators.

Which bodies can take evidence depends on their enabling law. Arbitrators are the category expressly excluded in the statutory definition.

163. Provision relating to accomplice is provided under which section of Indian Evidence Act ?

(a) Section 132
(b) Section 133
(c) Section 134
(d) Section 135

Answer: (B) Section 133

Section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act makes an accomplice a competent witness against an accused person. It does not make a conviction illegal merely because it rests on uncorroborated accomplice testimony. The court ordinarily looks for material corroboration as a matter of prudence under Section 114.

164. Under BNS, 2023, the act of demanding sexual favours or making sexually coloured remark is known as an offence of

(a) Voyeurism
(b) Sexual harassment
(c) Outraging modesty of a woman
(d) Sexual assault

Answer: (B) Sexual harassment

Section 75 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita includes a demand or request for sexual favours and making sexually coloured remarks among the acts constituting sexual harassment. The alternatives concern different offences. The conduct expressly listed in the question falls within this specific category.

165. Which section of BNS, 2023 define and provide punishment for organised crime ?

(a) Section 112
(b) Section 110
(c) Section 127
(d) Section 111

Answer: (D) Section 111

Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita defines and punishes organised crime. The offence concerns continuing unlawful activity by a person or group acting in connection with an organised crime syndicate, by the means and for the benefit described. Section 112 separately addresses petty organised crime.

166. The offence of Bribery is defined and punished under BNS, 2023 in:

(a) Sections 171 and 172 respectively.
(b) Sections 170 and 173 respectively.
(c) Sections 177 and 178 respectively.
(d) Sections 169 and 171 respectively.

Answer: (B) Sections 170 and 173 respectively.

Section 170 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita defines electoral bribery to cover forms of giving or accepting gratification linked to exercise of an electoral right. Section 173 prescribes its punishment and a separate treatment for bribery by treating. The definition and penalty appear in different sections.

167. Section 152 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 replaced which controversial provision of Indian Penal Code, 1860 among the following ?

(a) Defamation Law
(b) Double Jeopardy
(c) Self-incrimination
(d) Sedition Law

Answer: (D) Sedition Law

Section 152 addresses acts endangering the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. It occupies the place in the new penal framework associated with the former offence of sedition under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Its language and elements differ from the former provision.

168. The principle of "Presumption of Survivorship" has been incorporated in which section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?

(a) Section 107
(b) Section 108
(c) Section 109
(d) Section 110

Answer: (A) Section 107

Section 107 of the Indian Evidence Act places the burden of proving death on the person who asserts it if the person was known to be alive within thirty years. Section 108 provides a separate burden-shifting rule where the person has not been heard of for seven years.

169. Section 47 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 provides about, which of the following ?

(a) Abetment of a thing
(b) Abettor
(c) Abetment outside India for offence in India
(d) Abetment in India of offences outside India

Answer: (D) Abetment in India of offences outside India

Section 47 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita covers abetment in India of conduct outside India that would amount to an offence if committed in India. The location of the abetment distinguishes it from Section 48, which deals with abetment outside India for an offence in India.

170. How many explanations are given along with Section 100 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 ?

(a) Five
(b) Four
(c) Two
(d) Three

Answer: (D) Three

Section 100 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita contains three explanations. They deal with acceleration of death where the victim already had an infirmity, injuries causing death even if treatment might have prevented it, and the

circumstances in which harm to a child partly brought forth can constitute homicide.

171. Which pair is correctly matched as per the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 ?

(a) Criminal Breach of Trust — Section 316
(b) Stolen Property – Section 318
(c) Cheating — Section 319
(d) Mischief – Section 325

Answer: (A) Criminal Breach of Trust — Section 316

Section 316 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita deals with criminal breach of trust. It requires entrustment of property or dominion over it and a specified dishonest dealing or use contrary to the obligation. Sections 318 and 319 deal with cheating and cheating by personation respectively.

172. Which one of the following sections of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 relates to 'Gang Rape' ?

(a) Section 68
(b) Section 70
(c) Section 71
(d) Section 72

Answer: (B) Section 70

Section 70 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita concerns gang rape. It addresses the liability of each person in a group acting with a common intention and contains a separate aggravated provision where the victim is under eighteen years of age. The other sections concern distinct matters.

173. Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is related to –

(a) Terrorist act
(b) Organised crimes
(c) Petty organised crimes
(d) Force

Answer: (B) Organised crimes

Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita concerns organised crime. It covers continuing unlawful activities within the provision's definition and separates the principal offence from participation or assistance in specified forms. Petty organised crime and terrorist acts are treated in Sections 112 and 113 respectively.

174. Section 61 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is related to –

(a) Abettor
(b) Punishment
(c) Solitary confinement
(d) Criminal conspiracy

Answer: (D) Criminal conspiracy

Section 61 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita addresses criminal conspiracy. It requires agreement between two or more persons to do an illegal act or a lawful act by illegal means. Unless the agreement is to commit an offence, the provision generally requires an additional act in pursuance of it.

175. Which one of the following is correctly matched according to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 ?

Offences — Section of BNS, 2023

(a) Giving false evidence – Section 227
(b) Public nuisance – Section 246
(c) Defamation – Section 350
(d) Forgery – Section 330

Answer: (A) Giving false evidence – Section 227

Section 227 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita defines giving false evidence by a person legally bound to state the truth or make a declaration. The statement must be false and made with the specified awareness or belief. The remaining offence-to-section pairings do not match the Act.

176. Which one of the following sections of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita is related to stalking ?

(a) Section 79
(b) Section 76
(c) Section 78
(d) Section 71

Answer: (C) Section 78

Section 78 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita addresses stalking, including repeated contact despite a clear indication of disinterest and certain monitoring of electronic communications. The section recognises specific exceptions. The offence and its limits are therefore to be identified from Section 78 itself.

177. Which of the following sections of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 defines 'Dowry death' ?

(a) Section 79
(b) Section 81
(c) Section 80
(d) Section 82

Answer: (C) Section 80

Section 80 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita defines dowry death. It requires a death in the specified circumstances within seven years of marriage and dowry-linked cruelty or harassment soon before death. Where those conditions are established, the husband or relative concerned is deemed to have caused the death.

178. Section 103 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is related to :

(a) Murder
(b) Culpable homicide
(c) Causing miscarriage
(d) Punishment of murder

Answer: (D) Punishment of murder

Section 103 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita prescribes punishment for murder, including death or imprisonment for life and liability to a fine. The definition of murder is in

Section 101. The question asks what Section 103 relates to, which is the punishment rather than the definition.

179. When did the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 receive the assent of the President of India ?

(a) 23rd December, 2023
(b) 24th December, 2023
(c) 25th December, 2023
(d) 26th December, 2023

Answer: (C) 25th December, 2023

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita received presidential assent on 25 December 2023, as recorded in the publication of the Act. Assent is the event the question asks about. The date the statute received assent is distinct from the later date on which its provisions were brought into force.

180. Under the Criminal Procedure Code 1973, what is the maximum period for which a person can be detained in police custody without the order of magistrate ?

(a) 24 hours
(b) 48 hours
(c) 72 hours
(d) 96 hours

Answer: (A) 24 hours

Section 57 of the Code of Criminal Procedure limits detention without a Magistrate's special order to twenty-four hours, excluding the time needed to travel from the place of arrest to the Magistrate. In all cases, the period of police detention must be reasonable in the circumstances.

181. What is the limit for filing an appeal to the Supreme Court against a High Court judgement under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 ?

(a) 30 days
(b) 60 days
(c) 90 days
(d) No time limit

Answer: (D) No time limit

Section 379 of the Code of Criminal Procedure grants a right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the High Court reverses acquittal and imposes a specified sentence. The section itself gives no time limit. Applicable limitation provisions or court rules can still govern an actual filing.

182. Who can record the statements and confessions under Section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 ?

(a) Only the High Court
(b) Police officer not less than the rank of sub-inspector
(c) Only metropolitan magistrate or judicial magistrate
(d) Executive magistrate

Answer: (C) Only metropolitan magistrate or judicial magistrate

Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives the power to record confessions and statements to a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate. The Magistrate must warn a person that a confession is not obligatory and satisfy themselves that it is voluntary before recording it.

183. What is the limitation period for taking cognizance under the Sec. 468 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, offence punishable with imprisonment for the term exceeding one year ?

(a) Six months
(b) One year
(c) Three years
(d) Five years

Answer: (C) Three years

Section 468(2)(c) of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives a three-year limitation period for offences punishable by more than one year but no more than three years. The question omits the upper end of the band. Its intended answer is the three-year period within that band.

184. Which section of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, provides about reference to High Court ?

(a) Section 394
(b) Section 395
(c) Section 396
(d) Section 397

Answer: (B) Section 395

Section 395 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for a reference to the High Court. It includes a mandatory reference on a necessary validity question in the circumstances stated in subsection (1), and a separate power of reference on other questions of law in specified cases.

185. Under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 Bail Jurisdiction can be exercised by

(a) Only High Court
(b) Only Session Court
(c) Only Magisterial Court
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (D) Both (a) and (b)

Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives special bail powers to the High Court and the Court of Session. Either may direct release of an accused in custody and

exercise the other powers described by the section. The powers of Magistrates are dealt with elsewhere.

186. Under the Chapters XXIX and XXX of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, which of the following have been provided ?

(a) Appeals, Reference, Review & Revision
(b) Appeals, Reference and Review
(c) Appeals, Reference and Revision
(d) Appeals, Review and Revision

Answer: (C) Appeals, Reference and Revision

Chapter XXIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure deals with appeals. Chapter XXX deals with reference and revision. Those headings correspond to option C. General review of a concluded criminal judgment is not a remedy created by these chapters, and it is distinct from statutory revision.

187. Arrange the following in ascending order according to Sections of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 :
1. Cognizable offence
2. Bailable offence
3. Complaint
4. Charge

(a) 1, 2, 4, 3
(b) 2, 4, 1, 3
(c) 2, 3, 4, 1
(d) 3, 2, 4, 1

Answer: (B) 2, 4, 1, 3

Section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure defines these terms in alphabetical order. Bailable offence is in clause (a), charge in clause (b), cognizable offence in clause (c), and complaint in clause (d). Using the question's numbering, the order is therefore 2, 4, 1, 3.

188. Which one of the following is not correctly matched according to Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 ?
Subject Matter — Section of Cr. P.C. 1973

(a) Session Court - Section 9
(b) Special Judicial Magistrate – Section 13
(c) Executive Magistrate – Section 20
(d) Special Executive Magistrate – Section 19

Answer: (D) Special Executive Magistrate – Section 19

Section 9 concerns the Court of Session, Section 13 Special Judicial Magistrates and Section 20 Executive Magistrates. The Code provides for Special Executive Magistrates under Section 21 rather than Section 19. Section 19 addresses the subordination of Metropolitan Magistrates, so the fourth pairing is incorrect.

189. Which section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 empowers a magistrate to issue a Search warrant ?

(a) Section 91
(b) Section 92
(c) Section 93
(d) Section 94

Answer: (C) Section 93

Section 93 of the Code of Criminal Procedure supplies the general power to issue a search warrant, including where production by summons is unlikely or a general search is required. The other provisions deal with other processes or particular kinds of search, rather than this general provision.

190. Which one of the following Section of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 relates to the service of summons on witness by the post ?

(a) Section 62
(b) Section 64
(c) Section 69
(d) Section 70

Answer: (C) Section 69

Section 69 of the Code of Criminal Procedure permits a court issuing a summons to a witness to direct an additional copy to be served by registered post. In the situations specified, the acknowledgment or refusal endorsement can permit the court to treat the summons as duly served.

191. Under which section of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, Police may arrest without warrant ?

(a) Section 42
(b) Section 47
(c) Section 48
(d) Section 41

Answer: (D) Section 41

Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure states the circumstances in which a police officer may arrest without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant. Its conditions vary with the grounds of arrest. The officer must comply with statutory safeguards applicable to the case.

192. Which section of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 deals with "Remarks respecting demeanour of witness" ?

(a) Section 278
(b) Section 279
(c) Section 280
(d) Section 281

Answer: (C) Section 280

Section 280 of the Code of Criminal Procedure permits the presiding judge or Magistrate, after recording a witness's evidence, to add such remarks about the witness's demeanour as are material. The remarks form part of the record and are distinct from the record of the testimony itself.

193. Which one of the following section of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 related to "dismissal of complaint" ?

(a) Section 200
(b) Section 201
(c) Section 202
(d) Section 203

Answer: (D) Section 203

Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for dismissal of a complaint where there is no sufficient ground for proceeding. Before deciding, the Magistrate considers the relevant statements and any inquiry or investigation under Section 202. The Magistrate must briefly record reasons for dismissal.

194. Who shall be eligible to be appointed as a director of prosecution under Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 ?

(a) Practice as an advocate for 10 years
(b) Practice as an advocate for 15 years
(c) Practice as an advocate for 20 years
(d) Chief Judicial Magistrate

Answer: (B) Practice as an advocate for 15 years

Section 20(2)(a) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita permits appointment as Director or Deputy Director of Prosecution after at least fifteen years of practice as an advocate. Being or having been a Sessions Judge is the statutory alternative. The Chief Judicial Magistrate title alone is not that alternative.

195. Which section of the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 says that no arrest shall be made except in accordance with the provisions of this Sanhita ?

(a) Section 59
(b) Section 60
(c) Section 62
(d) Section 61

Answer: (C) Section 62

Section 62 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita requires arrest to be made in accordance with that legislation or another law in force providing for arrest. It expresses the need for legal authority and compliance with the applicable procedure. The surrounding sections deal with other aspects of arrest.

196. Under the provisions of BNSS, 2023, what is the maximum time for framing of charge against the accused from the first hearing on charge in the case of offence exclusively enable by session court ?

(a) 120 days
(b) 45 days
(c) 60 days
(d) 90 days

Answer: (C) 60 days

Under Section 251(1)(b) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, a Sessions Judge who finds grounds for proceeding on an offence exclusively triable by that court must frame the charge in writing within sixty days from the first hearing on charge. The triggering date is specified by the provision.

197. Under Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 anticipatory bail cannot be granted in which of following situations ?

(a) False implications
(b) Political vendetta
(c) Fear of custodial torture
(d) Apprehension of arrest in a bailable offence

Answer: (D) Apprehension of arrest in a bailable offence

Section 482 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita provides anticipatory bail where a person reasonably apprehends arrest on an accusation of a non-bailable offence. A bailable offence therefore falls outside this remedy. The person accused of a bailable offence instead falls within the ordinary statutory bail framework.

198. Which section of the Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 have provision providing for video recording of search and seizure preferably mobile phone also ?

(a) Section 104
(b) Section 105
(c) Section 142
(d) Section 109

Answer: (B) Section 105

Section 105 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita requires audio-video recording of the process of conducting a search or taking possession in the situations covered. It expresses a preference for using a mobile phone. The recording is to be forwarded without delay to the designated Magistrate.

199. Under the BNSS, 2023, who can file an appeal against an order of acquittal passed by a magistrate ?

(a) Only the state government
(b) Complainant of the case with special permission of the High Court
(c) Any other person aggrieved by the order
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (D) Both (a) and (b)

Section 419 of the BNSS lets the State Government direct the Public Prosecutor to appeal against an acquittal, and in a case instituted on complaint it lets the complainant appeal after obtaining special leave from the High Court. Option (D) combines these two routes. Note: the word "only" in option (a) is inaccurate read alone, since in some cases the District Magistrate may also direct an appeal.

200. Which section of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 makes provision for the attachment of property of the person absconding ?

(a) Section 83
(b) Section 84
(c) Section 85
(d) Section 86

Answer: (A) Section 83

Section 83 of the Code of Criminal Procedure empowers the court issuing a proclamation to order attachment of property belonging to the proclaimed person, subject to the statutory conditions. Section 84 deals with claims and objections to the attachment. The power to attach is therefore in Section 83.