

Delhi Judiciary - Prelims 2022

200 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. Which of the following statements is correct? '

- (a) The provisions contained in the Code regulate the investigation, inquiry or trial only in relation to Indian Penal Code.
- (b) The provisions contained in the Code regulate the investigation, inquiry or trial in relation to only special offences.
- (c) The provisions contained in the Code regulate the investigation, inquiry or trial in relation to offences under laws other than Indian Penal Code subject to the provisions of such other enactment.
- (d) All of the above

Q2. "A Metropolitan Magistrate is subordinate to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of the Metropolitan Area but an Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate appointed in the same area may not be subject to such subordination, though both are subject to general control of the Sessions Judge of the same session division."

- (a) The above statement is correct.
- (b) The above statement is correct but subject to order that may be passed by the High Court defining the extent of subordination, if any, of the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect.
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are correct

Q3. When after hearing the evidence for prosecution and the accused in a trial on charge for five offences each punishable with imprisonment that may extend to three years, the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate is of the opinion that the accused is guilty, he may -

- (a) pass a judgement of conviction and sentence him to terms of imprisonment on each count directing it to run consecutively but such that the aggregate punishment does not exceed fourteen years of imprisonment.
- (b) pronounce the judgement of conviction and then submit the case to the Court of Session if he is of the opinion that the case merits punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict.
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are correct
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect

Q4. It is lawful to use reasonable force necessary to compel a person arrested on charge of committing an offence to facilitate a lab technician of a private clinic of a registered medical practitioner to gather sample of his sweat when there are reasonable grounds for believing that the examination of the same will afford evidence as to commission of an offence.

- (a) Provided that it is done at the request of a police officer not below the rank of a Sub-inspector and in good faith in the aid under direction of the registered medical practitioner.
- (b) Provided that it can be so done as in (1) above in case the offence alleged to have been committed is rape or attempt to rape only in the absence of a medical practitioner employed in a hospital run by the Government or a local authority within the radius of sixteen kilometers from the place where the offence is started to have been committed.
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are correct
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect

Q5. A person arrested on charge of committing an offence may be directed by the jurisdictional court, on the request of the Officer in charge of the concerned police station, to undergo Test identification by any person who may have witnessed the acts constituting the offence and may be privy to the identity of the perpetrator-

- (a) In such a manner as the court deems fit.
- (b) Under supervision of the judicial magistrate if the person identifying the person arrested is mentally or physically disabled
- (c) The identification proceedings shall be mandatorily videographed if the person identifying the person arrested is mentally or physically disabled
- (d) All the above statements are correct

Q6. In order to arrest a person from within an apartment which the person to be arrested is reasonably believed to have entered, the police officer having the authority to so arrest, may-

- (a) Demand a person residing in the apartment to afford free ingress thereto and all reasonable facilities for search by such police officer
- (b) Without recourse to (1), break open any outer or inner door of such apartment to effect entrance therein at any stage in any circumstances to prevent escape
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are correct
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect

Q7. A person accused of the offence of driving a motor vehicle on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life jumps bail and is reasonably believed to be concealing himself so that the warrant of his arrest issued by the court cannot be executed may, after thirty days of issuance and publication in accordance with law of a proclamation requiring him to appear at the specified place and time, be -

- (a) (1) Pronounce a proclaimed offender/person if he does not appear at the specified place and time. (2) So pronounced as in (1) above if as a result of such rash or negligent driving death of a human being not amounting to culpable homicide has been caused.
- (b) (3) So pronounced as in (1) above if as a result of such rash or negligent driving a human being has suffered grievous hurt. &
- (c) (4) All the above statements are incorrect.

Q8. A criminal court issuing a proclamation requiring a person to appear at a specified time and place on basis of reasons to believe that he is absconding or concealing himself so that a warrant of arrest issued against him cannot be executed may simultaneously order the attachment of any property belonging to such person if it is satisfied that the person is about to (i) dispose of the whole or part of his property; (ii) remove the whole or part of his property from the local jurisdiction of the court

- (a) Both conditions (i) and (ii) mentioned above must co-exist
- (b) Either condition (i) or (ii) mentioned above must exist
- (c) Neither condition (i) nor (ii) mentioned above need exist
- (d) None of the above

Q9. "L", the landlord in respect of a one-room house let out by him in favour of "T" was prosecuted on the charge of house trespass after physical assault and causing simple hurt to "T" and has been convicted for the criminal offences, it being also proved to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Magistrate that by use of such force "T" was dispossessed of the tenanted property. Is it permissible for the trial court to order restoration of possession to "T"?

- (a) Yes, but not more than one month after the date of conviction
- (b) Yes, but without prejudice to right or interest of the person in possession as may be established in a civil suit
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are correct
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect

Q10. A vagabond and homeless boy aged 12 years is found running in the street pushing away a cart full of bananas and upon being questioned by the police officer in-charge of the sub-division is unable to satisfactorily account for the same. There has been no rep officer has reasons to suspect that the same is stolen property.

- (a) The police officer may seize the above-said property
- (b) The police officer having seized the above-said property may with approval of the superintendent of Police sell by auction the bananas, if their value is less than five hundred rupees, and report to the magistrate who may place the sale proceeds at the disposal of the state if rightful claimant is not found within six months.
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are correct
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect

Q11. An order to pay monthly allowance for maintenance under Section 125 of the Code in favour of a married woman and against her husband may be cancelled if-

- (a) She has obtained divorce and thereafter remarried
- (b) She has been divorced by the husband and has received the whole sum which under the customary or personal law was payable by the husband on such divorce.
- (c) She has obtained divorce from the husband surrendering her rights to maintenance after divorce
- (d) All of the above

Q12. An inquiry into the cause of death must be held, in a case where the death has occurred before the person after arrest could be produced before a Magistrate by-

- (a) District magistrate only
- (b) Judicial magistrate in addition to inquiry by the police
- (c) Nearest executive magistrate
- (d) None of the above

Q13. "A" and four of his accomplices who absconded are alleged to have kidnapped "G" from New Delhi taking and confining her in several places at Gurugram in Haryana from where ransom calls are made and then taken to Uttar Pradesh. After a week, her dead body bearing multiple ante-mortem stab wounds is found at a secluded spot in Kanpur. Cases are registered by police in New Delhi, Gurugram and Kanpur. "A" is arrested by kanpur police and interrogated leading to recovery of weapon of offence upon his disclosure. The evidence is shared by the police in each state with their counterparts in other two states. Reports of investigation on such basis under section 173 of the code are filed by police seeking trial of "A" on charge for the offences of kidnapping for ransom and murder in kanpur, gurugram and new delhi, in that order cognizance on each such report having been taken by the jurisdictional magistrate summoning "A" as accused.

- (a) The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad shall decide as to court at which place will inquire into or try the offences.
- (b) The High Court of Punjab and Haryana shall decide as to court at which place will inquire into or try the offences.
- (c) The High Court of Delhi shall decide as to court at which place will inquire into or try the offences
- (d) Only the court at New Delhi can inquire into or try the offences since that is the place from where the kidnapping took place

Q14. A complaint is preferred by an Executive Magistrate alleging that "A", working as an oath commissioner, summoned as a witness to produce the record of affidavits attested by him in an inquiry into dispute as to possession of an immovable property, intentionally failed to appear or produce the record. "A" is summoned as accused and after trial is held guilty. At the stage of appeal-

- (a) The offence may be lawfully compounded
- (b) The complaint may be lawfully withdrawn by the District Magistrate to whom the complaint is administratively subordinate
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Q15. No court can take cognizance of the offence of Adultery except on the complaint made by-

- (a) The wife only
- (b) The Husband only
- (c) The wife or a person responsible for her care in his absence
- (d) The Husband or a person responsible for her care in his absence

Q16. Upon perusal of a complaint alleging offence of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property during the course of business transaction between two firms, the jurisdictional magistrate may-

- (a) Take cognizance and examine upon oath the complainant and the witnesses who are present.
- (b) Examine upon oath the complainant and the witness who are present and then consider if cognizance be taken or not
- (c) Decline to take cognizance if the offence alleged is triable exclusively by the court of sessions
- (d) Issue summons to the accused if prima facie satisfied on basis of affidavit of the complainant and then examine the complaint and his witnesses in the presence of the accused

Q17. "A" is charged with the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of a dangerous weapon (section 326 IPC). the prosecution fails to prove that there was any dangerous weapon used. The accused shows by defence evidence that he had acted on grave and sudden provocation. He-

- (a) May be held guilty for offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation (section 335 IPC) even though no charge for the said offence has been framed
- (b) Must be acquitted since no charge for any other offence has been framed
- (c) Both (1) and (2)
- (d) None of the above

Q18. During the trial of a case involving accusations of medical negligence having resulted in death of a human being, after having recorded the evidence of the complainant and some other witnesses, the criminal court is of the view that the offence should have been tried in accordance with procedure for trial of a warrant case.

- (a) The court may convert the case into warrant-case and continue recording of remaining evidence
- (b) The court cannot convert the case into warrant -case since trial has begun and cannot be stopped
- (c) The court cannot convert the case into warrant case since it would lead to case being reheard
- (d) The court may convert the case into a warrant case but must first frame a formal charge and after recording the plea of the accused take evidence for prosecution recalling the witness earlier examined.

Q19. "Under the provisions for plea-bargaining in the Code, in a case instituted otherwise than on a police report, the mutually satisfactory disposition is a matter exclusively between the complainant on one hand and the accused on the other."

- (a) The above statement is incorrect since the victim is entitled to be called and participate in the meeting convened for the purpose.
- (b) The above statement is correct since the complainant has the prerogative to withdraw the case
- (c) The above statement is correct since the procedure is at the discretion of the court.
- (d) The above statement is correct since the complainant always represents the interest of the victim.

Q20. Where upon an application of the accused for plea-bargaining, a satisfactory disposition of the case has been worked out in accordance with law, the court:

- (a) Must award compensation whether or not agreed upon by the parties.
- (b) Cannot award any punishment since that would be against the spirit of amicable settlement and harmony.
- (c) Both (1) and (2) are correct
- (d) Both (1) and (2) are incorrect

Q21. In a trial on the charge of attempt to rape, at the stage of recording of the evidence of the sixteen-year-old prosecutrix, the accused insists on being present and be allowed to himself confront her by showing to her some video-footage on his mobile phone.

- (a) The request of the accused cannot be declined since the charge is only of an attempt to rape.
- (b) The request of the accused cannot be declined since the prosecutrix is a girl child and not a woman
- (c) The request of the accused may be declined though court must adopt appropriate measures to ensure there is no direct confrontation between the accused and the prosecutrix and the right of cross-examination is effectively exercised.
- (d) The request of the accused may be declined since the video-footage was not disclosed at any earlier stage

Q22. The evidence of a witness from Kerala, given in Malayalam, in the course of trial of a criminal case in Delhi is taken down in the said language with the help of a translator and a member of staff of the court acquainted with the language. Referring to this background, he dispenses with the requirement of translation of the deposition in the language of the court to be prepared.

- (a) The order of the presiding judge is correct as it is he who is to appreciate the evidence and decide the case
- (b) The order of the presiding judge is correct as it is a matter of his discretion
- (c) The order of the presiding judge is incorrect since it is mandatory for such translation to be prepared
- (d) The order of the presiding judge is incorrect since there may be errors made in Malayalam Transcript.

Q23. "A" is tried for causing grievous hurt to "V" and convicted. After the completion of the trial, "V" dies as a consequence of the injuries suffered. The State now wants to prosecute "A" on charge of culpable homicide.

- (a) It is not permissible because the State ought to have anticipated the consequence of the acts committed while prosecuting "A" on the lesser charge
- (b) It is not permissible because it would amount to double jeopardy.
- (c) It is permissible because the consequence of the acts committed had not happened at the time "A" was convicted
- (d) It is permissible because the prerogative is of the state

Q24. In a criminal trial, an accused -

- (a) May be examined as a witness in his defence but only on his own request in writing
- (b) May be examined as a witness in his defence but only on his own request orally made.
- (c) May be examined as a witness in his defence and if he does not do so an adverse inference may be drawn against him
- (d) May be examined as a witness in his defence is of the state

Q25. When, during committal proceedings, a Magistrate after holding an inquiry finds that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making any defence

- (a) He shall acquit him forthwith since the finding of unsound mind reflects absence of mens rea.
- (b) He shall postpone further proceedings in the case but may resume it after the person has ceased to be of unsound mind.
- (c) He shall postpone further proceedings in the case but may not resume it even after the person has ceased to be of unsound mind that would constitute double jeopardy.
- (d) He shall commit the case to sessions.

Q26. If The criminal court, after trial, having convicted the accused, imposes a sentence of which fine forms a part -

- (a)) It may only direct the fine to be applied in payment of compensation to the person who suffered loss on account of the offence.
- (b) It may not direct the payment of compensation to the person who suffered loss on account of the offence and only refer him to Legal Services Authority to seek compensation from out of funds of the Victim Compensation Scheme.
- (c) It may direct the fine to be applied in payment of compensation to the person who suffered loss on account of the offence and also direct payment of further compensation from out of funds of the Victim Compensation scheme to make it adequate.
- (d) It may direct the fine to be applied in payment of compensation to the person who suffered loss on account of the offence and also recommend payment of further compensation from out of funds of the Victim Compensation Scheme to make it adequate.

Q27. A criminal court after convicting on charge of assault, proceeds to award the punishment to the accused, a thirty-year-old man, with no previous criminal record, refusing to hear the defence on plea for release on probation of good conduct.

- (a) The approach cannot be questioned since the matter of consequences after conviction is at the discretion of the trial court.
- (b) The approach cannot be questioned since assault is a grave offence
- (c) The approach is impermissible since it is incumbent to consider such plea and, if not allowed, special reasons must be recorded.
- (d) None of the above

Q28. When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment is sentenced on a subsequent conviction to imprisonment-

- (a) Such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which he was previously sentenced.
- (b) If the court does not expressly otherwise direct, both sentences shall run concurrently.
- (c) If the subsequent sentence is of imprisonment for life, that will run first.
- (d) All the above are correct

Q29. "A" is charged with murder of Ajay on 21.01.2021. In fact, the name of the victim was Ajoy and the offence was committed on 20.01.2021. The evidence adduced by prosecution correctly mentioned the name of the victim and the date of offence and he cross-examined the witnesses accordingly. The trial ends in conviction.

- (a) The trial is vitiated because of the error in charge
- (b) The trial is vitiated because it is a material irregularity.
- (c) The error is inconsequential as the accused was not thereby misled.
- (d) None of the above

Q30. The rules framed by the central government in exercise of the powers conferred by the Army Act, 1950 permit Court-martial of an Army personnel for an offence committed against a civilian, while on leave of absence from his unit, in a civil area. If such an Army personnel is arrested and brought before the Metropolitan Magistrate and his prosecution is sought by the State on the basis of Charge sheet filed by the State police but the Commanding Officer of the unit to which the accused belongs moves an application in writing seeking transfer of the case and the accused for purpose of trial by a Court-martial.

- (a) It is lawful for the Metropolitan Magistrate to deliver the custody of the individual to the Commanding Officer but decline to make the case for Court-martial.
- (b) It is lawful for the Metropolitan Magistrate to take over the case for Court-martial but declines to deliver the custody of the individual to the Commanding Officer.
- (c) It is lawful for the Metropolitan Magistrate to deliver the custody of the individual to the Commanding Officer and take over the case for Court-martial.
- (d) None of the above

Q31. 'A' who was previously convicted for the offence of rape, with sexual intent touches the vagina of 'B' aged 17 years. Under the protection of Children from sexual offences Act, 2012 'A' has committed the offence of:

- (a) Sexual Assault
- (b) Aggravated Sexual Assault
- (c) Aggravate Penetrative Sexual Assault
- (d) Penetrative Sexual Assault

Q32. 'A' with sexual intent makes 'B', a boy of 12 years remove his underwear to exhibit his private parts so that 'A' can see the same. Under the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 'A' has committed the offence of:

- (a) Sexual Assault
- (b) Aggravated Sexual Assault
- (c) Sexual Harassment
- (d) Using of child for pornographic Purpose

Q33. Under the Unde Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, in case the parent of the child victim or any other person in whom the child victim reposes trust or confidence cannot be present for the medical examination of the child victim, the medical examination has to be conducted in the presence of a women nominated by the:

- (a) Investigating Officer
- (b) Special Court
- (c) Head of the medical institution
- (d) Juvenile Justice Board

Q34. The Special Court after taking cognizance of the offence under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence? Act, 2012 has to record the evidence of a child victim within:

- (a) 60 days
- (b) 30 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 1 year

Q35. Under section 14 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, whoever uses a child for pornographic purpose shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than:

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 7 years
- (d) 2 years

Q36. Section 75 of Indian Contract Act is applicable on-

- (a) Initially voidable contracts
- (b) Subsequently voidable contract
- (c) None
- (d) Both

Q37. An executed consideration is-

- (a) Reciprocal promises
- (b) An act done in response to a positive promise
- (c) An act done in expectation of a proposal
- (d) None of these

Q38. The principle relating to 'Responsibility of Finder of Goods' has been laid down under

- (a) Section 70
- (b) Section 71
- (c) Section 72
- (d) Section 73

Q39. The nature of a wagering agreement was explained in the case of

- (a) Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghosh
- (b) Derry v. Peak
- (c) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- (d) Hyde vs. Wrench

Q40. _____ of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 prescribes that the acceptance must be made in a reasonable manner. If the proposer has prescribed a manner of acceptance, the acceptance must be made in that manner. If not so made, there is a contract only if the proposer 'accepts the acceptance'.

- (a) Section 7(2)
- (b) Section 7(3)
- (c) Section 7(4)
- (d) None of these

Q41. _____ describes a voidable contract as one which is enforceable by the law at the option of the parties, but not at the option of the others.

- (a) Section 2 (g) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (b) Section 2 (h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (c) Section 2 (i) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (d) None of these

Q42. When there is duty to speak, keeping silence is:

- (a) Fraud
- (b) Undue influence
- (c) Coercion
- (d) None of these

Q43. A promise to pay a time barred debt is enforceable, if some conditions are fulfilled. Which of the following conditions is not required?

- (a) It must be signed by the promisor
- (b) It must be definite and express
- (c) It must be in writing
- (d) It must be registered

Q44. "Resident in India", for the specific purpose of being a Designated Partner under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, requires minimum residency/stay in India for how many days during one immediately preceding year ?

- (a) 120
- (b) 160
- (c) 182
- (d) 242

Q45. Which of the following is not a circumstance in which a Limited Liability Partnership may be wound up?

- (a) Upon an internal decision of the LLP where it decides to stop doing business and be wound up.
- (b) When the number of partners is reduced to below two for three consecutive months
- (c) Upon the limited liability partnership being unable to pay its debts.
- (d) When the LLP has acted against the interests of the sovereignty of India.

Q46. Which of the following circumstances is not one where a partner of an LLP will cease to be a partner?

- (a) On dissolution of the LLP
- (b) If he is declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court
- (c) If he has applied to be adjudged as an insolvent
- (d) If he has been convicted for an offence by a competent court

Q47. Which amongst the following is an arbitrable dispute under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

- (a) Disputes relating to testamentary succession covered under Indian Succession Act, 1954.
- (b) Infringement of a trademark registered under the Trade Marks Act, 1999
- (c) Landlord and tenant disputes arising from a lease deed covered under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- (d) Guardianship disputes covered under Guardian And Wards Act, 1890

Q48. In an arbitral tribunal consisting of 3 members, an interim order of restraint is passed staying the invocation of a bank guarantee. Subsequently, for health reasons, one of them withdrew from the office of the arbitrator, and a substitute arbitrator was appointed by the court. Now that the composition of the arbitral tribunal has changed, what is the legal effect of the restraint order passed by the erstwhile tribunal?

- (a) Still valid, as the change of composition of the tribunal does not invalidate the order of the erstwhile tribunal
- (b) The newly appointed tribunal has to formally express opinion on the earlier order to make it binding on the parties.
- (c) The court appointing the substitute arbitrator has to specifically validate the earlier orders of the erstwhile tribunal
- (d) The party has to file a fresh formal application before the newly constituted tribunal for constitution of the interim order

Q49. Which amongst the following is not an appealable order under the arbitration and conciliation act 1996?

- (a) Refusing to refer the parties to arbitration under section 8
- (b) Refusing to grant any measure under Section 9
- (c) Setting aside an arbitral award under Section 34
- (d) Rejecting the plea under subsection 2 of Section 16

Q50. Mr. ABC, an Indian, enters into a contract in Mumbai with Mr. PQR, an American, who is in India on a business tour. The agreement between them contains an arbitration clause which states that the laws of the USA would be applicable. The agreement also provides for the jurisdiction of the courts of district Borivali at Mumbai. Disputes have arisen, which have to be referred to arbitration. Which court should be invoked for appointment of arbitrator?

- (a) Court of competent jurisdiction in District Borivali
- (b) High Court of Bombay
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) Court of competent jurisdiction in USA

Q51. Which amongst the following would not amount to an 'arbitration agreement' under section 7 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996?

- (a) An Arbitration agreement arrived at by exchange of letters which provide a record of the agreement
- (b) An exchange of statement of claim and defence, in which existence of arbitration agreement is acknowledged, is alleged by one party and not denied by the other
- (c) A document containing an arbitration agreement, which is acknowledged by the parties through whatsapp
- (d) An agreement which requires the parties to further consent before making a reference to arbitration

Q52. Indian arbitration law is premised upon the Singapore code. Is this proposition true or false?

- (a) True. Singapore International Arbitration Center is the parent body under which our arbitration law has been framed
- (b) True. The Singapore Code is applicable in the entire South East Asia
- (c) False. It is based on the Model Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
- (d) False. It is based on the Indian Council of Arbitration Model law

Q53. Correct this proposition: "International Commercial Arbitration" Under section 2 (f) of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 is arbitration of any disputes between two parties, both of whom are resident abroad.

- (a) It is arbitration of commercial disputes between two parties, at least one of which is either a foreign national; or resident or incorporated abroad; or whose central management and control is exercised from abroad; or is a foreign Government
- (b) It is arbitration of commercial disputes between two corporate entities, any one of which is resident abroad
- (c) It is arbitration of commercial disputes between two individuals, both of whom are resident abroad
- (d) It is arbitration of commercial disputes between any two Governments, whether in India or abroad

Q54. Since arbitration is a process of adjudication by a private person(s), the Legislature has laid down the scope of judicial intervention in arbitration proceedings. Which of these is true?

- (a) Judicial intervention is unrestricted, since such intervention is necessary to preserve the integrity of the adjudicatory process.
- (b) Judicial intervention is prohibited under Section 5 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996
- (c) Judicial intervention in domestic arbitrations is limited under Section 5 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 to only where it is so provided in the statute
- (d) Judicial intervention in international arbitrations is limited under Section 5 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.

Q55. Since under the Indian contract law, any agreement can be either oral or in writing, an agreement to refer disputes to arbitration can also be oral. Is this statement true or false ?

- (a) True. Since a dispute resolution mechanism in an oral contract, must necessarily be oral
- (b) True. Since the entire purpose of arbitration law is to provide an alternate dispute resolution process there is no formality that an arbitration agreement must be in writing
- (c) False. Section 7 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 mandates that an arbitration agreement must be in writing.
- (d) True. But an oral arbitration agreement has to be first proved independently before disputes can be referred to arbitration under it.

Q56. An arbitration clause in a contract is not binding since it is hit by Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act 1872, being an agreement that restrains a party from invoking its legal remedy to file a suit. This proposition is :

- (a) Untrue, since the Indian Contract Act has no application to arbitration proceedings.
- (b) Untrue, since Exceptions 1 and 2 to Section 28 save arbitration agreements from being void
- (c) Untrue, since the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 is a code in itself
- (d) Untrue, since under Section 16 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996, an arbitration clause is to be treated as an independent agreement

Q57. 'X' issues to 'Y' a written notice dated 24.10.2015, calling upon 'Y' to concur in the appointment of a nominated arbitrator and to refer their disputes to such person. 'Y' receives the notice on 29.10.2015 but declines to comply. The arbitration agreement is silent as to the date of commencement of arbitration proceedings. Pick the correct statement:

- (a) Arbitration proceedings would be deemed to have commenced on 29.10.2015 under Section 21 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.
- (b) Arbitration proceedings would be deemed to have commenced on 29.10.2015 under Section 23 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.
- (c) Arbitration proceedings would commence only on filing of a statement of claim by 'X' before the arbitrator
- (d) Arbitration proceedings would commence only when the arbitrator frames issues arising from the disputes

Q58. In accordance with their agreement for a 3-member arbitral tribunal, 'X' appoints Mr. A1 as his nominee arbitrator; 'Y' appoints Mr. A2 as his nominee arbitrator; and Mr. A1 and Mr. A2 together agree and appoint Ms. A3 as the third arbitrator who will act as the presiding arbitrator. Which of these is true?

- (a) Mr. A1 and Mr. A2 are meant to protect the interests of 'X' and 'Y' respectively, since that is the whole purpose of having a nominee arbitrator on the tribunal.
- (b) Mr. A1 must protect the interests of 'Y' and Mr. A2 must protect the interests of 'X', since the scheme of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 provides this mechanism to achieve balance in the constitution of the tribunal.
- (c) Ms. A3 would have the 'casting vote' in the adjudication process, since she is the presiding arbitrator
- (d) All three arbitrators are expected to act with independence and impartiality, regardless of the party that may have nominated or appointed them.

Q59. Complete this proposition : A dispute between landlord and tenant arising from the tenancy is not amenable to arbitration unless:

- (a) it is outside the purview of rent control legislation
- (b) the property was let for commercial use
- (c) the property was let after the coming into force of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996
- (d) the tenant is a commercial entity

Q60. Before filing a written statement, the defendant, an Indian national, files an application under Section 8 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 seeking reference of the disputes with the plaintiff, an Indian company, to arbitration, based on an arbitration clause in their contract that covers the subject matter of the civil suit. What could you do as a Civil Judge?

- (a) Continue with the civil suit, since once the plaintiff has invoked the remedy of a civil suit, the option of arbitration stands extinguished
- (b) Refer the matter to arbitration by appointing an arbitrator to adjudicate the disputes between the parties.
- (c) Refer the matter to arbitration, leaving the parties to appoint an arbitrator by consent or seek appointment of arbitrator by approaching the High Court. D
- (d) Return the plaint, leaving the plaintiff to seek appropriate remedies, in accordance with law

Q61. 'X Ltd.' terminated its contract with 'Mr. Y', which contained an arbitration clause. Which of these propositions is wrong?

- (a) The arbitration clause perishes once the contract is terminated
- (b) The arbitration clause survives even if the contract is terminated.
- (c) The arbitration process may be invoked even after the contract is terminated
- (d) Section 16(1)(a) of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 saves the arbitration clause.

Q62. Which of the following disputes would not fall within the definition of a "commercial dispute" under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015?

- (a) A claim arising out of a transaction of export of goods;
- (b) A suit for arrest of a ship;
- (c) A claim for unpaid rent in respect of a residential property;
- (d) A suit based on infringement of a registered trademark?

Q63. P files a suit in the Commercial Court which, if filed before the regular civil court, would have been barred by virtue of a provision in another statute. Can the commercial court entertain the suit?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) It can entertain the suit if the value of the suit is above the specified value under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015
- (d) It can entertain the suit only if the defendant consents

Q64. In a suit for recovery of money filed before the Commercial Court, the Specified Value is determined on the basis of

- (a) The principle amount claimed
- (b) The amount claimed, inclusive of interest, computed up to March 31 of the year in which the suit is filed.
- (c) The amount claimed, inclusive of interest, computed up to the date suit is filed
- (d) None of the above

Q65. An international commercial arbitration concerns a commercial dispute of Specified Value. In respect of such an arbitration, an application or appeal under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 would lie before

- (a) the Commercial Division of the High Court.
- (b) the Commercial Court at the district level.
- (c) the court of the Civil Judge
- (d) the Commercial Appellate Division of the High Court

Q66. Note- You may assume that, in the concerned territory, commercial courts at the district level, and the Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of the High Court, have all been constituted. Parties enter into a written settlement agreement during the process of pre-institution mediation in a commercial dispute. The settlement agreement is signed by the parties and the mediator. What is the status of the settlement?

- (a) It is a contract between the parties
- (b) It is a non-binding memorandum of understanding
- (c) It is treated as an arbitral award on agreed terms
- (d) It can be placed before the Court as part of the proposed suit

Q67. In a Case Management Hearing held under Order XV-A of the CPC, as applicable to Commercial Disputes, the Court may

- (a) Frame issues in the suit
- (b) Direct a separate trial of a particular issue
- (c) Exclude an issue from consideration
- (d) All of the above

Q68. When is the Court required to hold the first Case Management Hearing under Order XV-A of the CPC, as applicable to Commercial Disputes?

- (a) The day after filling of the plaint
- (b) The day after filling of the written statement
- (c) Within four weeks after all parties have filed affidavits of admission or denial of documents
- (d) Two weeks before the date fixed for framing of issues

Q69. What is the maximum period for pre-institution mediation provided under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015?

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 5 months
- (c) 7 months
- (d) 2 months

Q70. Under section 35 A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as amended by the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, 'compensatory costs' in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences shall be:

- (a) Not more than Rs. 3,000 or exceeding the limits of pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever is less
- (b) Not more than Rs. 5,000 or exceeding the limits of pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever is less
- (c) Not more than Rs. 10,000 or exceeding the limits of pecuniary jurisdiction, whoever is less
- (d) There is no such restriction

Q71. An order allowing execution of a foreign arbitral award is:

- (a) Appealable under Section 50 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1999
- (b) Appealable under Section 13 of the Commercial Courts Act, 2015
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) Neither of the above

Q72. Which of the following is considered as an important provision in enforcing the performance of public or statutory duty?

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

Q73. Under which procedural rule can a matter of public importance be raised in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Calling Attention procedure
- (b) Discussion under Rule 193
- (c) Subsidiary motion
- (d) Adjournment motion

Q74. Which judgement of the Supreme Court in 1992 upheld OBC reservations while separating the creamy layer?

- (a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (b) M Nagaraj v. Union of India
- (c) M R Balaji v. State of Mysore
- (d) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India

Q75. International organisations can institute proceedings before the International Court of Justice under:

- (a) Advisory jurisdiction
- (b) Special Agreement, Article 36
- (c) Compulsory jurisdiction
- (d) Contentious jurisdiction

Q76. Which of the following is not a role of the University Grants Commission?

- (a) To give recognition to universities in India
- (b) To disburse funds for public universities
- (c) To set up new colleges and universities
- (d) Maintenance of academic standards in teaching and research

Q77. The Ranganath Mishra Commission was constituted to:

- (a) Look into the issues of religious and linguistic minorities in India
- (b) Look into issues of Indian economy
- (c) Enquire into the representation of backward classes in state public services
- (d) Examine Centre-state relations

Q78. How many women judges have been appointed to the Supreme Court of India till 1.1.2022?

- (a) 9
- (b) 11
- (c) 10
- (d) 12

Q79. Who was the first attorney general of India?

- (a) Niren De
- (b) G. Ramaswamy
- (c) C.K. Daphtary
- (d) M.C. Setalvad

Q80. What is the total sanctioned strength of Judges (permanent plus additional) of the Delhi High Court?

- (a) 45
- (b) 50
- (c) 60
- (d) 55

Q81. Which Chief Justice of India had the shortest tenure in office?

- (a) Justice Rajendra Babu
- (b) Justice J.C. Shah
- (c) Justice G.B. Patnaik
- (d) Justice K.N. Singh

Q82. The Committee constituted in the year 2000 to look into reforms in Criminal Justice System in India was headed by:

- (a) Justice Venkatachaliah
- (b) Justice V.S. Malimath
- (c) Justice M.S. Liberhan
- (d) Justice K.T. Thomas

Q83. Who is the current president of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission?

- (a) Justice Shiva Kirti Singh
- (b) Justice R.K. Agrawal
- (c) Justice A.K. Sikri
- (d) Justice Subhash Reddy

Q84. The expression 'burning the candle at both ends' means:

- (a) Recklessly spending all the money one has
- (b) Trying to illuminate an issue
- (c) Finish off all the tasks quickly
- (d) Exhausting one self by working hard

Q85. I will return _____ a month. I stayed in Delhi _____ a week. I have not met her _____ September. The blanks in the above sentences can be filled correctly in the order:

- (a) since, after, for
- (b) in, since, for
- (c) within, for, since
- (d) after, within, after

Q86. I was enlisted _____ the army. The master dispensed _____ the services of his staff. Hard work is indispensable _____ success. The blanks in the above sentences can be filled in the following order:

- (a) to, of, with
- (b) by, off, with
- (c) into, with, in
- (d) in, with, to

Q87. The counsel _____ to the client's request. The above blank can be filled with:

- (a) Exceeded
- (b) Acceded
- (c) Excepted
- (d) Accepted

Q88. The words _____ by the teacher from the Gita made profound sense. A leopard was _____ in the village. The above blanks can be filled in the correct order with:

- (a) Cited, sighted
- (b) Sighted, cited
- (c) Cited, sited
- (d) Sited, sighted

Q89. Hard work _____ good result. The _____ from the event will go towards charity. The group now _____ onwards for the mission. The above blank can be filled in the order:

- (a) Proceeds, proceeds, precedes
- (b) Precedents, proceeds, precedes
- (c) Precedes, proceeds, precedes
- (d) Precedes, proceeds, proceeds

Q90. The cattle _____ grazing in the field. The jury _____ now complete. Fifty thousand rupees _____ not a bad salary. The above blanks can be filled in the order:

- (a) is, are, are
- (b) are, is, is
- (c) are, are, are
- (d) is, is, are

Q91. The High Court set _____ the decree of the lower court. After the appointment, she immediately set _____ organizing her department. These seats are set _____ for women. The above blanks can be filled in the order:

- (a) aside, forth, of
- (b) off, up, forth
- (c) apart, off, up
- (d) aside, about, apart

Q92. Neither the groom nor the bride _____ a formal reception. The state of the students' academic achievements _____ improving. The Law School held _____ convocation outside this year. The above blanks can be filled in the order:

- (a) wants, is, its
- (b) want, are, its
- (c) wants, is, their
- (d) want, is, its

Q93. The head-coach is the person _____ is wearing a cap. My teacher is the only person _____ face I recognize. It is unclear to _____ the credit should go. The above blanks can be filled in the order:

- (a) who, whose, whom
- (b) who, who's, who
- (c) whom, whose, who
- (d) whose, who's, whom

Q94. Choose the correct spelling :

- (a) Proprietary
- (b) Propreitory
- (c) Propreitary
- (d) Proprietary

Q95. The unruly remonstrance will not change the law that has been passed. With reference to the above sentence the antonym of remonstrance will be:

- (a) Demur
- (b) Expostulation
- (c) Acceptance
- (d) Reproach

Q96. He said to us, "Are you going away today?" The above sentence can be written in reported speech as:

- (a) He asked us whether we were going away that day.
- (b) He inquired of us whether we were going away that day
- (c) He said to us whether we are going away that day.
- (d) He inquired if we are going today.

Q97. A little help with notes that I gave to my friend made him an albatross around my neck. The underlined phrase means:

- (a) A burden that one cannot get rid of
- (b) A person who is greatly treasured
- (c) Someone worthless
- (d) A person who gives unwanted advice

Q98. "The fact that toys literally prefigure the world of adult functions obviously cannot but prepare the child to accept them all by constituting for him, even before he can think about it, the alibi of nature which has at all times created soldiers, postmen and Vespas." With reference to the above quotation, "prefigure means:

- (a) To draw figures
- (b) To overshadow
- (c) To imagine beforehand
- (d) To stunt creativity

Q99. How many states and how many Union Territories are listed in the First Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) 28 states and 9 union territories
- (b) 27 states and 10 union territories
- (c) 28 states and 8 union territories
- (d) 29 states and 9 union territories

Q100. The Constitution Bench judgement of the Supreme Court in "L. Chandra Kumar vs Union of India" (1997) 3 SCC 261 case is a landmark decision on the issue of

- (a) Inter State Trade and Commerce
- (b) Power of Judicial Review of High Courts and Supreme Court is part of basic structure of constitution
- (c) Elections to parliament
- (d) Reorganisation of States

Q101. How many languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) 18
- (b) 20
- (c) 22
- (d) 25

Q102. When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) 13th November 1949
- (b) 15th December 1949
- (c) 26th January 1950
- (d) 26th November 1949

Q103. How many Fundamental Duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution of India?

- (a) 9
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

Q104. Which Article of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding equal justice and free legal aid?

- (a) 38
- (b) 39

Q106. Which Article of the Constitution of India Prescribes that a person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign State shall not be a citizen of India?

- (a) Article 5
- (b) Article 9
- (c) Article 10
- (d) Article 11

Q107. In which judgement did the Supreme Court of India uphold that freedom of speech and expression through the medium of internet enjoys constitutional protection under Article 19 (1) (a)?

- (a) Arjun Gopal versus Union of India (2019) 13 SCC 523
- (b) Marthanda Varma versus State of Kerala (2021) 1 SCC 225
- (c) Chandana Das versus State of W.B. (2020) 13 SCC 411
- (d) Anuradha Bhasin versus Union of India (2020) 3 SCC 637

Q108. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for exemption of property and inc State from Union taxation?

- (a) Article 285
- (b) Article 275
- (c) Article 289
- (d) Article 272

Q109. Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the President to appoint an Acting Chief Justice of a High Court?

- (a) Article 214
- (b) Article 223
- (c) Article 224-A
- (d) Article 229

Q110. Which Article of the constitution of India provides for the functions of Public Service Commissions?

- (a) Article 320
- (b) Article 315
- (c) Article 318
- (d) Article 323

Q111. Which Article of the Constitution of India specifies the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Article 134
- (b) Article 132
- (c) Article 133
- (d) Article 131

Q112. No order of attachment passed under Order 39 Rule 2A shall remain in force more than

- (a) Six months
- (b) One year
- (c) Two year
- (d) None of the above

Q113. Production of additional evidence in Appellate Court is permissible under which of the following provisions?

- (a) Order 41 Rule 27
- (b) Order 40 Rule 1
- (c) Order 39 Rule 5
- (d) Order 21 Rule 27

Q114. Under Order 6 Rule 17 of CPC, amendment of pleadings can be allowed up till what stage of the suit?

- (a) At any stage
- (b) Up to the stage of framing of issues
- (c) Up to the stage of issuance of summons
- (d) Up to the stage of final hearing

Q115. In a commercial suit what is the consequence if the pleading is not accompanied with a Statement of Truth?

- (a) Imposition of cost
- (b) Striking out of the pleading
- (c) Proceed ex-parte
- (d) None of the above

Q116. For which of the following purposes the court cannot issue a commission?

- (a) For framing of issues •
- (b) To make local investigation
- (c) Partition
- (d) To perform any ministerial act

Q117. In a summary suit, upon being duly served with the summons, plaint and annexures, the defendant is required to enter appearance within how many days?

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 15 days
- (d) 21 days

Q118. In a commercial suit, upon expiry of 120 days, from the date of service of summons, the defendant

- (a) Forfeits the right to file a written statement.
- (b) May file written statement subject to costs
- (c) May file the written statement upon showing sufficient cause to the court
- (d) None of the above

Q119. Court can order substituted service upon defendant upon being satisfied that

- (a) The defendant is avoiding service
- (b) The summons cannot be served in an ordinary way.
- (c) Both (1) and (2)
- (d) None of the above

Q120. Application for setting aside the order of dismissal of suit for non-appearance of plaintiff can be made under

- (a) Under Order 9 Rule 9
- (b) Under Order 9 Rule 4
- (c) Under Order 9 Rule 13
- (d) None of the above

Q121. Court may strike out any issue that appears to it to be wrongly framed

- (a) Before commencement of trial only
- (b) Before passing a decree]
- (c) Before commencement of Defendant evidence only
- (d) None of the above

Q122. Decree for payment of money may be executed by

- (a) Detention of judgement debtor in prison
- (b) Attachment and sale of property of judgement debtor
- (c) Both (1) and (2)
- (d) None of the above

Q123. A foreign judgement shall not be conclusive where:

- (a) It has not been given on the merits of the case
- (b) It has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction
- (c) It has been obtained by fraud
- (d) All of the above

Q124. Under what provision of CPC can a court examine the parties to the suit?

- (a) Order 10
- (b) Order 12
- (c) Order 18
- (d) Order 15

Q125. Which of the following are not the grounds for rejection of plaint under Order 7 Rule 11?

- (a) Failure on behalf of the plaintiff to file documents along with the plaint
- (b) Where the suit appears from the statement in plaint to be barred by any law
- (c) Where it does not disclose a cause of action
- (d) Where deficient court fee has been paid

Q126. While entering appearance in a summary suit, the defendant is required to file which of the following?

- (a) Address
- (b) Photograph
- (c) PAN
- (d) ITR

Q127. What are the considerations for deciding an application under order 7 Rule 11?

- (a) Written statement only
- (b) Replication
- (c) Plaint, along with the documents of the plaintiff
- (d) Written statement, along with the documents of the Defendant

Q128. Where temporary injunction is granted in favour of the plaintiff, without giving notice of the application to the opposite party, the plaintiff shall deliver to the opposite party.

- (a) Copy of the application for injunction
- (b) Copy of the plaint
- (c) Copies of documents on which the plaintiff relies
- (d) All of the above

Q129. If a party who has obtained an order for leave to amend a pleading, does not amend accordingly within the time limited for the purpose by the order or if no time is limited then within 14 days from the date of the order, he shall

- (a) Not be permitted to amend the pleading unless the time is extended by the court
- (b) Be proceeded ex-parte
- (c) Be burdened with a cost
- (d) None of the above

Q130. Where a receiver appointed by the court fails to pay the amount due from him as the court directs, the court may

- (a) Direct attachment and sale of the property of the receiver
- (b) Issue notice of contempt against the receiver
- (c) Direct imprisonment of receiver
- (d) None of the above

Q131. The court may award costs:

- (a) At the time of final disposal of the suit
- (b) On the party which causes delay by not producing evidence
- (c) Fails to take steps required to be taken on that date
- (d) All of the above

Q132. Which of the following cannot be attached and realised in execution of decree?

- (a) Stipends and gratuity allowed to pensioners or payable out of family pension
- (b) Salary to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ rd
- (c) The bank accounts
- (d) The house, lands or other buildings.

Q133. The court may compel the attendance of any person to whom the summons have been issued by:

- (a) Issue of warrant of arrest
- (b) Attachment and sale of his property
- (c) Impose fine not exceeding Rs. 5000/-
- (d) All of the above

Q134. 'A' files a suit for recovery of Rs. 1 lac for no-delivery of goods and interest @ 24% p.a. The court decrees the suit for 1 lac but is silent about the interest. Aggrieved, 'A' must file:

- (a) An appeal under section 96 CPC
- (b) A review as there is error apparent on the face of the record
- (c) Revision as there is jurisdictional error.
- (d) Seek correction under section 152 CPC as it is an arithmetical or clerical error.

Q135. A decree passed ex-parte under order VIII Rule 10 CPC can be assailed by way of:

- (a) Appeal under Section 96 CPC
- (b) Application under order IX Rule 13 CPC
- (c) Revision as there is jurisdictional error.
- (d) Both (1) and (2)

Q136. Any Commissioner appointed by the Court under order XXVII cannot

- (a) Examine the parties and any witness whom they may produce
- (b) Call for and examine documents and other things relevant to the inquiry
- (c) Impose penalty on the parties
- (d) Enter into and land or buildings at a reasonable time, as mentioned in the Order

Q137. A resides in Shimla, B at Calcutta and C at Delhi. A, B and C together go to Banaras and B & C make a Joint Promissory Note Payable on demand and deliver it to A. B & C default in payment. A cannot file a suit for recovery at:

- (a) Banaras, where the joint promissory note was executed
- (b) Calcutta, where B resides
- (c) Delhi, where C resides
- (d) Shimla where the plaintiff resides

Q138. 'A' dispossessed in a suit for possession filed by 'B'. In appeal, the decree of possession is set aside. The defendant may claim:

- (a) restitution of possession and damages by filing a separate suit
- (b) restitution of possession by moving an application before the court which passed the decree in the first instance.
- (c) restitution of possession by moving an application before the appellate court which set aside the decree
- (d) Interest, damages, cost and mesne profits by moving an application before the appellate court which set aside the decree.

Q139. 'A' the landlord, files a civil suit for recovery of rent from 'T', the tenant, for 3 years @ Rs.7,000/- per month. 'T', the tenant, denies the arrears of rent and claims the rate of rent to be Rs.2,000/- per month and that suit is barred under Section 50 of Delhi Rent Control Act, 1956. The court may:

- (a) Frame a preliminary issue about maintainability and decide the suit.
- (b) Frame all issues of fact and law and treat the issue of jurisdiction as preliminary issue and decide the suit
- (c) Frame all the issues of fact and law and pronounce the judgement on all the issues after recording evidence.
- (d) Reject the suit under Order VII Rule 11 CPC

Q140. The court while framing the issues may consider :

- (a) allegations made in pleadings
- (b) contents of the documents produced by either party
- (c) statements made on oath by the parties before the court
- (d) All of the above

Q141. A person aggrieved by a decree or order from which an appeal is allowed, but not preferred may seek review on the ground:

- (a) Error apparent on the face of record
- (b) Was unable to produce evidence despite due diligence or was not in his knowledge.
- (c) For any sufficient cause
- (d) All of the above

Q142. Which of the following is true? For deciding the question as to whether a document is a Will of Mohan:

- (a) The fact that Mohan made inquiries from his friends into matters to which the provisions of the will relate is irrelevant
- (b) The fact that Mohan consulted advocates in reference to making the will is irrelevant
- (c) The fact that from Mohan's personal locker several drafts of other wills are found which he did not approve is irrelevant
- (d) None of the above is true

Q143. Which of the following is true if Shyam is accused of a crime?

- (a) The fact that after the commission of the crime, Shyam absconded from his house is irrelevant
- (b) The fact that, at the time when he left home, Shyam had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is irrelevant.
- (c) The details of the business on which he left is not relevant even if it were to show that the business was sudden and urgent
- (d) None of the above is true

Q144. When the existence of a state of mind or body or bodily feeling is in issue, which of the following facts are relevant?

- (a) Intention and knowledge
- (b) Negligence and rashness
- (c) Ill will or goodwill
- (d) All of the above

Q145. Statements of a person who is dead is admissible under section 32 of the Evidence Act if

- (a) It relates to the cause of his own death.
- (b) It relates to the cause of someone else's death
- (c) It relates to his own or someone else's death
- (d) Both (2) and (3) are correct

Q146. Under section 45 of the Evidence Act, the opinion of the expert can be for

- (a) Handwriting or finger impression
- (b) Foreign law, science or art
- (c) Both (1) & (2)
- (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

Q147. Shyam can be said to be acquainted with the handwriting of Ramesh if

- (a) Shyam has seen Ramesh write
- (b) Shyam has seen letters written by Ramesh to Uday.
- (c) Shyam has seen applications purported to have been submitted by Ramesh to Shyam's boss
- (d) None of the above

Q148. Court is obliged to take judicial notice of

- (a) All public acts passed by the Parliament of United Kingdom
- (b) The course of proceedings of Parliament of United Kingdom
- (c) Both (1) & (2)
- (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

Q149. Secondary evidence relating to documents may be given

- (a) when original is in possession of the opposite party
- (b) When the existence, condition or contents of the original have been admitted by the opposite party
- (c) Original is in power of a person out of reach of the court
- (d) All of the above

Q150. A print out of a photograph taken by a mobile phone is sought to be produced under section 65 B Evidence Act. Under which of the following conditions it would be admissible?

- (a) The digital file containing the photograph was copied onto a pen drive from the original computer and the print out is taken from the advocate's computer.
- (b) The original file is sent over email to the advocate and printed out by the advocate in his office
- (c) The file is sent over whatsapp to the advocate and printed out by the advocate
- (d) None of the above

Q151. To prove a registered document production of an attesting witness is not required if

- (a) The registered document is a Sale Deed
- (b) The registered document is a Will
- (c) The registered document is a Gift Deed
- (d) Both (1) and (3)

Q152. Under section 82 of the Evidence Act, when a document is produced before a court, the court has to presume

- (a) That the seal, stamp and signature is genuine
- (b) That the person signing it held that judicial or official character that he claimed
- (c) Both (1) and (2)
- (d) Neither (1) nor (2) and the same has to be proved

Q153. When a document is produced from any which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the court may presume such document to be genuine if it is proved that the document is

- (a) 25 years old
- (b) 30 years old
- (c) 50 years old
- (d) None of the above

Q154. Mohan sues Sohan for money due on a bond. The bond was kept in the custody of shaym. The execution of the Bond is admitted by Sohan but he states that the bond was obtained by fraud. The Burden of proff would lie on.

- (a) Mohan
- (b) Sohan
- (c) Both of them
- (d) Shaym

Q155. 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 cutely
- (c) Both (1) and (2)
- (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

Q156. Which of the following is not true? A shopkeeper is found in possession of a marked stolen 100 rupee note which he cannot account for

- (a) The court will presume that he is a thief
- (b) The court will presume that he has received the currency knowing it to be stolen
- (c) Such presumption will not arise if he continually receives money in the course of his business
- (d) None of the above

Q157. Who out of the following is not competent to become a witness?

- (a) Lunatic who is not prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him and giving rationale answer
- (b) An adult whose body and mind are not functioning
- (c) A child who is sufficiently developed to answer
- (d) A deaf and dumb person

Q158. The order and production and examination of witness in civil suits is the following:

- (a) First the plaintiff then the defendant
- (b) First the defendant and then the plaintiff
- (c) At the discretion of the parties
- (d) As per law and practice

Q159. Which of the following is a leading question?

- (a) What did you see on the day of the incident?
- (b) How did you reach the spot of the incident?
- (c) Ajay confessed to you that he killed Pankaj?
- (d) What time did you leave home on 01st January?

Q160. Leading questions can be asked freely in:

- (a) Examination in chief
- (b) Cross examination
- (c) Re-examination
- (d) All of the above

Q161. Questions unrelated to the subject matter of dispute and beyond examination in chief can be put to the witness

- (a) To test his veracity and shake his credit
- (b) Discover who he is and what is his position in life
- (c) Both (1) and (2)
- (d) Neither (1) nor (2)

Q162. A plaintiff files a suit for specific performance of a contract which involves performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise. Will the court grant specific performance of such a contract?

- (a) Yes, the defendant cannot be permitted to wriggle out of the contract
- (b) No specific performance of such a contract can be granted
- (c) A specific performance can be granted of such a contract subject to terms and conditions that the court may impose on the parties
- (d) None of the above is correct

Q163. A plaintiff, who is not in possession, files a suit for declaration of title without seeking possession of the property. Would the court grant such a declaration?

- (a) Yes, such a declaration can be granted
- (b) Yes, such a declaration can be granted provided the plaintiff agrees to file another suit for possession of the property
- (c) No, such declaration cannot be granted
- (d) Yes, such a declaration can be granted subject to imposition of cost on the plaintiff

Q164. A temporary injunction under section 37 of the specific relief act, 1963 can be granted by the court:

- (a) The plaintiff cannot claim damages in addition to relief of injunction
- (b) The plaintiff can only claim damages in substitution for such injunction
- (c) The plaintiff can claim both injunction and damages
- (d) Where the plaintiff claims both injunction and damages, the suit is bound to be dismissed.

Q165. A plaintiff files a suit for permanent injunction. Under section 40 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963:

- (a) The plaintiff cannot claim damages in addition to relief of injunction
- (b) The plaintiff can only claim damages in substitution for such injunction.
- (c) The plaintiff can claim both injunction and damages
- (d) Where the plaintiff claims both injunction and damages, the suit is bound to be dismissed.

Q166. Mr. 'A' makes an allegation that Mr. 'B' assaulted him and physically injured him. Mr.'B' states that the allegation is mischievous and false. He seeks to file a suit to restrain Mr.'A' from instituting or prosecuting any proceedings in a criminal matter. In view of Section 41 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, which one of the following is true.

- (a) The court can restrain Mr. 'A' from instituting or prosecuting any proceedings in a criminal matter
- (b) The court can pass a restraining order provided it is proved that Mr. 'A' is making a false allegation
- (c) The court can pass a restraining order in favour of Mr.'B' provided he deposits appropriate security in court
- (d) No such injunction can be granted

Q167. A Plaintiff on account of his illness is unable to file the civil suit within the period of limitation prescribed under the Limitation Act, 1963. He files the suit along with an application for condonation of delay on the grounds of his illness. Can the court condone the delay in filing of the suit under Section 5 of the Limitation Act?

- (a) Yes, the court could condone the delay
- (b) No, the court cannot condone the delay
- (c) The plaintiff would have to prove his illness. Thereafter, the delay can be condoned.
- (d) None of the above

Q168. What is the limitation period for filing a suit for recovery of price of goods sold and delivered where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon to make payment for the goods?

- (a) One year from the date of placing the order for purchase of the goods
- (b) Three years from the date of placing the order for purchase of the goods
- (c) Three years from the date of delivery of goods
- (d) One year from the date of delivery of goods

Q169. What is the limitation period for a suit for possession of immovable property based on title?

- (a) Three years from the date of dispossession of the plaintiff
- (b) Six years from the date of dispossession of the plaintiff
- (c) Twelve years from the date of dispossession of the plaintiff
- (d) Twelve years from the date when the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff

Q170. Before the expiry of the prescribed period of limitation for filing a suit for recovery of money the defendant acknowledges his liability in writing signed by him. Then under section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the period of limitation will start from which date?

- (a) From the date of default in payment of money by the defendant
- (b) From the date of acknowledgement of the debt in writing and signed by the defendant
- (c) From the date of contract which gave rise to the claim for recovery of money in favour of the plaintiff
- (d) From the date the original limitation period was to expire under the schedule to the Limitation Act

Q171. The limitation period for a suit for an account and a share of profits of a dissolved partnership firm is three years from:

- (a) The date of the partnership
- (b) The date the share of profits is denied to a partner
- (c) The date of dissolution of the partnership
- (d) The date partnership refuses to give accounts to a partner

Q172. What is the limitation period to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff made a party under the code of Civil Procedure 1908?

- (a) 30 days from the date of death of the plaintiff
- (b) 60 days from the date of death of the plaintiff
- (c) 90 days from the date of death of the plaintiff
- (d) 120 days from the date of death of the plaintiff

Q173. Where the prescribed period for filling of a suit expires on a day when the court is closed, then the suit must be filled:

- (a) One day before the court is closed
- (b) On the day when the court is closed after taking permission from the concerned officer of the registry
- (c) On the day when the court reopens
- (d) Within two days of reopening of the court

Q174. Under Section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963 the limitation for a person who is entitled to institute a suit is extended if:

- (a) A person is a pauper
- (b) A person is ignorant of his legal rights/legal remedies
- (c) A person is seriously ill
- (d) A person is a minor or insane or an idiot

Q175. The period of limitation for filing a suit for specific performance of the contract is as follows:

- (a) One year from the date of the contract
- (b) One year from the date fixed for performance or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused
- (c) Three years from the date of the contract
- (d) Three years from the date fixed for performance or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused

Q176. A suit is filed by the plaintiff after expiry of the period of limitation. The defendant does not set up a defence that the suit is barred by limitation. In such circumstances:

- (a) The court will proceed with the matter and adjudicate the same on merits
- (b) The court can direct the defendant to raise the plea of limitation and amend the pleadings
- (c) The suit, even though the defendant had not set up defence of limitation, is liable to be dismissed
- (d) None of the above is correct

Q177. A, a jailor has charge of Z, a prisoner. Intending to cause his death, A illegally omits to supply Z with food. This causes Z's strength to reduce and causes him weakness. Y, a prisoner, who is unaware of his weakness, gets into a fight with Z which results in the death of Z, which may not have happened if Z was given adequate nutrition. Keeping section 37 and 300 of the Code in mind, which of the following is true.

- (a) A and Y have both committed murder
- (b) A has committed attempt to murder, and Y has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) A has committed an attempt to murder, and Y has committed murder.
- (d) A is not guilty of any offence, Y has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Q178. Z's actions give A circumstances of grave and sudden provocation, and A starts attacking Z. B happens to chance upon the fight, and decides to assist A in attacking ZS. As a result, Z dies. Which of the following is true?

- (a) A and B have both committed Murder
- (b) A has committed Murder and B has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) A and B have both committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (d) A has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and B has committed murder

Q179. A, with the intent of causing mischief on B, sets fire to his house. Unknown to A, X was sleeping in the house at the time. X narrowly escapes the fire, and suffers serious burn injuries, and is hospitalised for 3 weeks. A did not have an enmity against X, and displayed great remorse for the fact that X got hurt. Which of the following is true.

- (a) A has voluntarily committed an attempt to murder and grievously hurt of X.
- (b) A has involuntarily committed an attempt to murder and grievous hurt of X.
- (c) A has not committed any offence as there was no mens rea and A was remorseful.
- (d) A has voluntarily committed attempt to murder, but has not committed grievous hurt.

Q180. What is the maximum period of imprisonment which can be imposed on a person who in a state of intoxication enters in any public place and causes annoyance to other persons?

- (a) 24 hours
- (b) 48 hours
- (c) 7 days
- (d) One month

Q181. X administers a poison to Y, with the intent to cause hurt to Y. X is found guilty and is sentenced to imprisonment of 7 years. Which of the following is true about the nature of imprisonment that may be imposed on him?

- (a) X must be sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment
- (b) X must be sentenced to 7 years simple imprisonment
- (c) X must be sentenced to either 7 years simple imprisonment or 7 years rigorous
- (d) X may be sentenced to any combination of years to be served as partly rigorous and partly simple imprisonment

Q182. X is caught by the Police counterfeiting Indian Coins. Since it was his first offence, and in view of the fact that a very small number of coins were recovered, the sessions Judge convicted X offence under Section 232 of the IPC and sentenced him to imprisonment only for a period of 6 months. 4 years after his release, X was apprehended by the police and eventually convicted of an offence under section 420 of the IPC. for the purpose of sentencing X, which of the following is true.

- (a) X can be sentenced for a maximum of 7 years imprisonment
- (b) X must be sentenced for a minimum of 7 years imprisonment, extendable up to life imprisonment
- (c) X must be sentenced to a minimum of 10 years imprisonment, extendable up to life
- (d) X's sentence can be up to life imprisonment

Q183. Z is involuntarily intoxicated and left at A's house by unknown criminals. Z enters A's house in the intoxicated state and attempts to rape A. A, during the attempt of Z to rape her, hits Z with a heavy object causing his death. Which of the following is therefore true?

- (a) Since Z is involuntarily intoxicated, his actions are not offences, and thus A had no right of private defence, and has committed culpable homicide amounting to murder.
- (b) Since Z is involuntarily intoxicated, his actions are not offences, and thus A had no right of private defence, and has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Irrespective of Z's state of intoxication, A only exercised her rights of private defence, and therefore has not committed any offence
- (d) None of the above

Q184. A, offers B money to murder C. B does not murder C, but instead decides to steal C's imported car, and is apprehended by the Police. During his interrogation, B reveals his conversation with A, to the Police. Since B did not even attempt to murder C, which of the following is true?

- (a) A has not committed any offence
- (b) A is guilty of abetting B only to commit theft
- (c) A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder
- (d) A is guilty of abetting B to commit both theft and murder

Q185. What is the maximum duration of sentence of imprisonment that can be imposed on a person found to have committed the offence of affray?

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 2 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 6 months

Q186. A proclamation is published under section 82(1) of the CrPC, against X, who is required to appear before a Sessions Judge at the specified time at a specified place. X however does not show up to such proceedings. What is the maximum period of imprisonment that can be imposed on X on account of his failure to appear?

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 7 years

Q187. X, a police officer, is assigned the job of investigating the murder of A. During his investigation he finds several key pieces of evidence, such as the murder weapon, all of which lead him to the conclusion that B has murdered A. X tells B that he is willing to conceal the evidence in exchange for the sum of Rs. 10,00,000/- What is the longest sentence of imprisonment that can be imposed on X, for offences under sections 213 of the IPC?

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 7 years
- (c) 10 years
- (d) Life imprisonment

Q188. Section 292 of the IPC provides for punishment for sale, etc. of obscene books, etc., and provides for a penalty of up to two years for a first-time offender. Section 293 however applies in a situation when sale etc. of obscene objects is made to young persons. An enhanced punishment of imprisonment of up to 3 years for first time offenders is provided for. In this context, what is the meaning of a young person?

- (a) Person under the age of 12
- (b) Person under the age of 16
- (c) Person under the age of 18
- (d) Person under the age of 20

Q189. X murdered A, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. While serving his sentence, X murdered another inmate B. What punishment must follow for his action?

- (a) X must be punished with death
- (b) X cannot be punished with death, and can only be sentenced to life imprisonment
- (c) X may be sentenced to life imprisonment or death
- (d) Murder of a criminal is not an offence

Q190. A and B being the parents of infant X, abandon the infant in the middle of the night during the winter season.. As a result, the X suffers from hypothermia. X is discovered by a good samaritan who rushes X to the hospital. Unfortunately, the facilities at the hospital were inadequate and X died. During the course of the investigation, it is also revealed that X may have survived if X had received an appropriate medical care at the hospital. In these circumstances, offences under which provisions of the Indian Penal Code have been committed by A and B?

- (a) Only section 317
- (b) Only section 302
- (c) Both sections 302 and 317
- (d) Both sections 304B and 317

Q191. X after having been invited for a party, entered the property of A. X's invitation is however only confined to the lawns outside the dwelling house of A's property and for the duration of the party. After the end of the party X hides in the bushes and waits for the other guests to leave. Thereafter, X opens a lock in A's dwelling house, and enters with the intent to annoy A, without being seen by A. What offence has been committed by X?

- (a) House Breaking
- (b) Criminal Trespass
- (c) Lurking trespass
- (d) All of the above

Q192. X, a businessman, deducts his employer's contribution from the wages payable under the Employer's Provident Funds Act, 1952. He however fails to deposit the amount in accordance with law in the Fund. Which of the following is true?

- (a) X has committed offences under S. 405-406
- (b) X has committed an offence under S. 405-406 only if it proved that he intended to dishonestly misappropriate the funds so deducted.
- (c) X has committed an offence under section 409
- (d) X has not committed any offence

Q193. X enters Z's dwelling house armed with a gun to steal jewellery. X is able to successfully perform the theft and steal the jewellery. X however does not use the gun, and simply leaves after successfully taking the jewellery out of the possession of Z. under which section of law is X liable to be punished?

- (a) 378
- (b) 379
- (c) 380
- (d) 382

Q194. A was found to have attempted suicide. However, it was not successful. Investigation revealed that B had instigated A to attempt suicide. What are the consequences which will follow?

- (a) A shall to be liable to be punished under section 309 for attempt to suicide, and B shall be liable to be punished for Abetment for attempt to suicide
- (b) A shall not be punished for his offences, but B shall be punished for Abetment of attempt to suicide
- (c) Neither A nor B shall be liable for any punishment
- (d) A shall be liable to be punished for offences under section 309, and B is not liable to any punishment

Q195. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) To attract the offence under Section 149 IPC, it must be shown that the accused persons had done the incriminating act to accomplish the unlawful common object of the unlawful assembly
- (b) To attract the offence under section 149 IPC, it must be shown that the accused persons shared the knowledge amongst themselves that the act is likely to be committed in prosecution of the unlawful act.
- (c) To attract the offence under Section 149 IPC, some overt act on part of a member of the unlawful assembly is necessary to render him liable under section 149 of the IPC
- (d) None of the above

Q196. "Lawful Guardian" in the context of kidnapping under Section 361 includes:

- (a) Only the parents
- (b) Only blood relatives
- (c) Any person lawfully entrusted with the care of custody of the minor
- (d) None of the above

Q197. The punishment for the offence of forgery of a Will is prescribes under Section:

- (a) 463 IPC
- (b) 468 IPC
- (c) 467 IPC
- (d) 471 IPC

Q198. X is convicted of offences under section 489E of the Indian Penal Code, which is punishable only by fine. X is sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100. X, however, is unable to pay this fine. How long can X be imprisoned for his failure to pay the fine amount?

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 4 months
- (d) 6 months

Q199. X, the president of a hospital, refused to treat A, who has been brought to his hospital while suffering from grievous hurt after a fight. X had some personal enmity against A, and did not wish to assist in saving his life. The ambulance therefore sped off to a nearby hospital where A was given treatment. Fortunately, A survived. Has X committed any offence?

- (a) X has not committed any offence
- (b) X has committed offences under Section 166B of the IPC x has not committed any offence, but the offence under section 166B of the IPC would have been made out if A has not survived.
- (c) X is a doctor and is free to choose his patients. He can never be prosecuted for refusing to treat a patient, even if his actions are morally wrong.

Q200. The minimum punishment for which of the following offences is life imprisonment?

- (a) Kidnapping for Ransom
- (b) Kidnapping in order to Murder
- (c) Trafficking of a person
- (d) Habitual dealing in slaves

Q201. A and B were married in the year 2013. They had one child. After living together for a few years, in January 2019, they decided to separate. No formal proceedings were initiated in a court of law, and A and B decided to live apart with mutual consent. In the year 2022, the birthday celebrations of the child were taking place, and after the other guest had left and after consuming alcohol, B had sexual intercourse with wife A, without her consent. It is important to remember that both A and B had consumed alcohol. Has B committed any offence, keeping in mind the provisions relating to sexual offences?

- (a) B has committed an offence under the IPC
- (b) B has not committed an offence, however the actions of B would be an offence only if A and B were living separately under a decree of separation from a court of law
- (c) B has not committed an offence, however the actions of B would have been an offence if A and B had obtained a decree from a court of law
- (d) B has not committed an offence, since both A and B had consumed alcohol. However the actions of B would have been an offence if A had not consumed alcohol

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: C

Under Section 4(2) CrPC, offences under laws other than the IPC are investigated, inquired into and tried per the Code, but subject to any contrary provision in that special enactment.

Q2. Answer: B

Section 19 CrPC: a Metropolitan Magistrate is subordinate to the CMM; the High Court may by general or special order define the extent of subordination of an Additional CMM to the CMM, all being under general control of the Sessions Judge.

Q3. Answer: C

Under Section 31 a Magistrate may pass consecutive sentences on several counts, the aggregate not exceeding 14 years for an MM; and under Section 325 he may forward the case to the Sessions Court if he thinks more severe punishment is warranted. Both are correct.

Q4. Answer: C

Section 53A CrPC permits examination of a rape accused by a govt/local-authority medical practitioner at the request of a sub-inspector, and in absence of such practitioner within 16 km of the place of offence, by any registered medical practitioner. Both statements are correct.

Q5. Answer: D

Section 54A CrPC: the court may direct test identification in such manner as it deems fit, and where the identifying person is mentally or physically disabled it is done under a Judicial Magistrate's supervision and is mandatorily videographed. All statements are correct.

Q6. Answer: A

Section 47 CrPC allows the officer to demand free ingress and reasonable facilities for search; breaking open a door is permissible only after such demand is refused, not 'at any stage in any circumstances', so statement (2) is wrong and only (1) is correct.

Q7. Answer: C

Proclaimed-offender declaration under Section 82(4) CrPC is confined to the enumerated IPC offences (302, 304, 364, etc.); rash/negligent driving causing death (304A) or grievous hurt (338) are not in that list, so none of the statements is correct.

Q8. Answer: B

Under the proviso to Section 83(1) CrPC, attachment may be ordered if the court is satisfied that the person is about to dispose of OR to remove his property; either condition suffices.

Q9. Answer: C

Section 456 CrPC: on conviction for an offence attended by criminal force/show of force resulting in dispossession, the court may order restoration of possession within one month, without prejudice to rights to be established in a civil suit. Both are correct.

Q10. Answer: C

Section 457/459 CrPC: the officer may seize suspected stolen property, and if it is subject to speedy/natural decay and its value is under five hundred rupees, the Superintendent of Police may direct its sale by auction, with proceeds dealt with by the Magistrate. Both are correct.

Q11. Answer: D

The proviso to Section 125(3) and Section 127(3) CrPC allow cancellation where the divorced woman has remarried, has received the whole customary/personal-law sum payable on divorce, or has voluntarily surrendered her maintenance rights. All of the above.

Q12. Answer: B

Section 176(1A) CrPC mandates that, in addition to the police inquiry, a Judicial Magistrate (or Metropolitan Magistrate) must hold an inquiry into a death occurring while the person was in custody after arrest before production before a Magistrate.

Q13. Answer: A

Under Section 186 CrPC, where courts in different States have taken cognizance, the question of which court shall try is decided by the High Court within whose jurisdiction proceedings first commenced; here cognizance was first taken at Kanpur (UP), so the Allahabad High Court decides.

Q14. Answer: D

The offence under Section 174 IPC (non-attendance of a public servant summoned) is not compoundable under Section 320, and withdrawal of a complaint by a public servant is governed by Section 257/321 (Public Prosecutor), not by the District Magistrate. Neither course is available.

Q15. Answer: D

Section 198(2) CrPC: cognizance of adultery (Section 497 IPC) is taken only on the complaint of the husband, or in his absence of a person who had care of the woman on his behalf.

Q16. Answer: A

On a complaint, the Magistrate takes cognizance under Section 190(1)(a) and, under Section 200 CrPC, examines on oath the complainant and the witnesses present.

Q17. Answer: A

Section 222 CrPC: where the offence charged (Section 326 IPC) is not made out but a minor offence (Section 335, grievous hurt on provocation) is proved, the accused may be convicted of that minor offence though no separate charge was framed.

Q18. Answer: D

Section 259 CrPC permits converting a summons-case (offence punishable above six months) into a warrant-case in the interests of justice, whereupon the Magistrate must frame a charge, record the plea, and re-examine the prosecution witnesses.

Q19. Answer: A

Under Section 265C(b) CrPC, in a complaint case the victim is entitled to be called and to participate in the meeting for working out a mutually satisfactory disposition; so the statement that it is exclusively between complainant and accused is incorrect.

Q20. Answer: D

Under Section 265E CrPC the court must award compensation as per the disposition and may then award punishment (release on probation/admonition or a reduced sentence). Both stated propositions are therefore incorrect.

Q21. Answer: C

The proviso to Section 273 CrPC requires that, where a woman or child below 18 is examined in a rape/sexual-offence case, the court ensure no direct confrontation with the accused while preserving effective cross-examination; the accused's demand to confront her may be declined.

Q22. Answer: C

Section 277 CrPC makes a true translation into the court's language mandatory where evidence is recorded in another language; the only dispensation is when the evidence is in English and no party requires translation. Here it is Malayalam, so dispensing with translation is incorrect.

Q23. Answer: C

Under Section 300(1) read with the proviso/explanation, a person convicted of an act may be tried for a distinct offence arising from a consequence (here the victim's later death constituting culpable homicide) that had not occurred at the time of the earlier conviction; it is not double jeopardy.

Q24. Answer: A

Section 315 CrPC: an accused may be a competent witness in his own defence only on his own written request, and his failure to give evidence shall not be made the subject of any adverse comment or inference.

Q25. Answer: B

Section 328 CrPC: on finding the accused of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate postpones the proceedings, and they may be resumed once he ceases to be of unsound mind.

Q26. Answer: C

Under s.357 CrPC the court may apply the fine toward compensation to the victim, and under s.357A the District/State Legal Services Authority disburses additional compensation from the Victim Compensation Scheme where the s.357 compensation is inadequate; the trial court can recommend/direct this. Option (c) correctly combines both.

Q27. Answer: C

Under s.360 CrPC and s.4 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (read with s.361 CrPC), the court is bound to consider release on probation/admonition, and where it declines it must record special reasons. Refusing even to hear the plea is impermissible.

Q28. Answer: A

Under s.427(1) CrPC, when a person already undergoing imprisonment is sentenced on a subsequent conviction, the later sentence commences at the expiration of the previous one unless the court directs concurrent running. Default is consecutive, not concurrent, so (a) is correct and (b) is wrong.

Q29. Answer: C

Under ss.215 and 464 CrPC, an error in the charge (here wrong name/date of victim) is material only if it actually misled the accused or caused a failure of justice. Since the accused cross-examined on the correct facts, the error is inconsequential.

Q30. Answer: A

Under s.475 CrPC read with the Criminal Courts and Court-Martial (Adjustment of Jurisdiction) Rules, on the Commanding Officer's requisition the Magistrate delivers custody of the accused to be tried by court-martial; he does not himself conduct/take over a court-martial. So (a) is correct.

Q31. Answer: B

Touching the vagina with sexual intent is sexual assault under s.7 POCSO; because 'A' was previously convicted of rape (a sexual offence), the act becomes aggravated sexual assault under s.9(t). Penetrative offences require penetration, which is absent here.

Q32. Answer: C

Making a child show his private parts for the offender's gratification, with sexual intent but without physical contact, falls under s.11 POCSO (sexual harassment), specifically s.11(iv)/(v). It is not sexual assault (which requires physical contact) nor pornography.

Q33. Answer: C

Under s.27(3) POCSO, where the parent/trusted person cannot be present for the medical examination of the child, it is conducted in the presence of a woman nominated by the head of the medical institution.

Q34. Answer: B

Section 35(1) POCSO requires the Special Court to record the evidence of the child within 30 days of taking cognizance of the offence, reasons to be recorded for any delay.

Q35. Answer: A

Section 14(1) POCSO (post the 2019 amendment) punishes using a child for pornographic purposes with imprisonment of not less than five years (extendable to seven), and on second/subsequent conviction not less than seven years.

Q36. Answer: D

Section 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 allows a party who rightfully rescinds a contract to claim compensation for damages sustained through non-fulfilment. It applies to voidable contracts whether voidable initially or subsequently rescinded, hence 'Both'.

Q37. Answer: B

Executed consideration is an act already performed in response to (in return for) a promise, i.e., the act is done as the price of the promise. Reciprocal promises are executory, not executed consideration.

Q38. Answer: B

Section 71 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 lays down the responsibility of a finder of goods, treating him as a bailee with duties to take care of and trace the owner.

Q39. Answer: C

The nature of a wagering agreement was explained in *Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.* (the court distinguished a wager from a conditional contract). *Mohori Bibee* concerns minor's contracts; *Derry v. Peek* concerns fraud.

Q40. Answer: A

Section 7(2) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 requires acceptance to be expressed in some usual and reasonable manner, and where the proposer prescribes a manner, the acceptance must be in that manner (else the proposer may insist on it). Option (a) Section 7(2) is correct.

Q41. Answer: C

Section 2(i) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 defines a voidable contract as one enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other(s).

Q42. Answer: A

Under the Explanation to Section 17 of the Indian Contract Act, mere silence is not fraud, but where there is a duty to speak (or silence is equivalent to speech), keeping silent amounts to fraud.

Q43. Answer: D

Under Section 25(3) of the Indian Contract Act, a promise to pay a time-barred debt must be in writing, signed by the promisor (or his agent), and be a definite/express promise. Registration is not required, so (d) is the condition NOT needed.

Q44. Answer: A

After the LLP (Amendment) Act, 2021 (effective 1 April 2022), 'resident in India' for a designated partner requires a stay of not less than 120 days during the financial year (reduced from 182). Given the 2022 paper, the correct figure is 120.

Q45. Answer: B

Under s.64 of the LLP Act, 2008, an LLP may be wound up if the number of partners is reduced below two for more than six months (not three months). Hence the 'three consecutive months' option is not a valid ground.

Q46. Answer: D

Under s.24(5) of the LLP Act, a person ceases to be a partner on death/dissolution, on being declared of unsound mind, or on applying to be adjudged insolvent or being declared insolvent. Mere conviction for an offence is not a listed cessation ground, so (d) is the exception.

Q47. Answer: C

Per *Vidya Drolia v. Durga Trading* (2021) and *Booz Allen*, landlord-tenant disputes governed by the Transfer of Property Act (not by a special rent-control statute conferring exclusive jurisdiction) are arbitrable. Testamentary, guardianship and trademark-infringement (rights in rem) disputes are non-arbitrable.

Q48. Answer: A

Under s.15 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, on substitution of an arbitrator the proceedings continue; any order/ruling of the tribunal made prior to the replacement is not invalidated merely by the change of composition (s.15(4)).

Q49. Answer: D

Section 37 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act lists appealable orders: refusal to refer under s.8, refusing/granting s.9 measures, and setting aside or refusing to set aside an award under s.34. An order rejecting a plea under s.16(2)/(3) (that tribunal lacks jurisdiction) is NOT appealable, so (d).

Q50. Answer: B

This is an international commercial arbitration (one party a foreign national) with the seat in India (Mumbai). Under s.11(9)/(12)(a) read with the law, appointment of arbitrator in an ICA seated in India lies before the High Court (here the High Court of Bombay), not the district court or Supreme Court.

Q51. Answer: D

Under Section 7 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996, an arbitration agreement must record a present intention to refer disputes to arbitration; an agreement requiring further/fresh consent before any reference is not a binding arbitration agreement.

Q52. Answer: C

The Indian Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 is based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, not any 'Singapore code', as stated in its very Preamble.

Q53. Answer: A

Section 2(1)(f) defines international commercial arbitration as a commercial dispute where at least one party is a foreign national/resident, a body corporate incorporated abroad, an association whose central management and control is exercised abroad, or a foreign Government.

Q54. Answer: C

Section 5 (Part I) limits judicial intervention in domestic arbitration: notwithstanding any other law, no judicial authority shall intervene except where so provided in Part I.

Q55. Answer: C

Section 7(3) mandates that an arbitration agreement be in writing; an oral agreement to arbitrate is not valid under the Act.

Q56. Answer: B

Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act voids agreements in restraint of legal proceedings, but Exceptions 1 and 2 expressly save arbitration agreements/clauses from being void.

Q57. Answer: A

Under Section 21, unless otherwise agreed, arbitral proceedings commence on the date the respondent receives the request to refer the dispute to arbitration, i.e. 29.10.2015.

Q58. Answer: D

Section 12 read with Section 18 requires every arbitrator, including a party-nominated one, to be independent and impartial; a nominee arbitrator does not represent or protect the nominating party's interests.

Q59. Answer: A

Per *Vidya Drolia v. Durga Trading* (2021), landlord-tenant disputes governed by the Transfer of Property Act are arbitrable; they are non-arbitrable only when covered by special rent control legislation. Thus arbitration is available unless the tenancy falls outside the purview of rent control law.

Q60. Answer: C

Under Section 8, when a valid arbitration agreement covers the suit's subject matter and the application is filed before submitting the first statement on substance, the court must refer the parties to arbitration; the court does not itself appoint the arbitrator (that lies under Section 11 before the High Court/its designate), leaving parties to appoint by consent or seek Section 11 appointment.

Q61. Answer: A

By the doctrine of separability in Section 16(1)(a)/(b), the arbitration clause is independent of and survives termination/invalidity of the main contract; the proposition that the clause perishes on termination is wrong.

Q62. Answer: C

Section 2(1)(c) of the Commercial Courts Act lists commercial disputes; agreements relating to immovable property used exclusively in trade/commerce qualify, but a claim for unpaid rent of a residential property is not a commercial dispute.

Q63. Answer: B

The Commercial Courts Act creates only a forum for trying commercial disputes; it does not override substantive bars in other statutes, so a suit otherwise barred by law remains barred before the Commercial Court.

Q64. Answer: C

Under Section 12 of the Commercial Courts Act, in a money recovery suit the Specified Value is the money claimed including interest, if any, computed up to the date of filing of the suit.

Q65. Answer: A

Under Section 10(1) of the Commercial Courts Act, applications/appeals under the Arbitration Act arising out of an international commercial arbitration of Specified Value lie before the Commercial Division of the High Court.

Q66. Answer: C

Section 12A(5) of the Commercial Courts Act provides that a settlement reached in pre-institution mediation, signed by the parties and the mediator, has the same status and effect as an arbitral award on agreed terms under Section 30(4) of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.

Q67. Answer: D

Order XV-A Rule 1 CPC (commercial disputes) empowers the court at the Case Management Hearing to frame issues, order separate trial of an issue, exclude issues, fix dates, etc.; all listed options are correct.

Q68. Answer: C

Order XV-A Rule 1 CPC requires the first Case Management Hearing to be held no later than four weeks from the date of filing of affidavits of admission or denial of documents by all parties.

Q69. Answer: B

Section 12A(3) with Rule 3 of the Commercial Courts (Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement) Rules 2018 allows completion within 3 months, extendable by 2 months with party consent, giving a maximum of 5 months.

Q70. Answer: A

Section 35A CPC caps compensatory costs for false or vexatious claims/defences at an amount not exceeding Rs. 3,000 or the limits of the court's pecuniary jurisdiction, whichever is less.

Q71. Answer: D

Per *Kandla Export Corp. v. OCI Corp.* (2018), no appeal lies against an order allowing/enforcing a foreign award: Section 50 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996 (not 1999) does not make it appealable, and Section 13 Commercial Courts Act cannot create such a right. Hence neither.

Q72. Answer: B

The writ of Mandamus commands a public authority to perform a public or statutory duty it has failed to discharge; it is the principal remedy for enforcing performance of such duties.

Q73. Answer: D

An Adjournment Motion is the device to draw the Lok Sabha's attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance by setting aside the normal business of the House.

Q74. Answer: D

Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992) upheld 27% OBC reservation while directing exclusion of the 'creamy layer' and capping reservations at 50%.

Q75. Answer: A

International organisations cannot be parties to contentious cases before the ICJ; duly authorised organs/agencies can only seek advisory opinions, i.e. invoke its advisory jurisdiction (Article 65 ICJ Statute / Article 96 UN Charter).

Q76. Answer: C

The UGC recognises universities, disburses funds and maintains academic standards, but it does NOT itself set up new colleges and universities (that is done by Parliament/State Legislatures via statute or under entry of higher education).

Q77. Answer: A

The Ranganath Misra Commission (National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities), constituted in 2004, was set up to look into the conditions of religious and linguistic minorities in India.

Q78. Answer: B

From Fathima Beevi (1989) onwards: Beevi, Sujata Manohar, Ruma Pal, Gyan Sudha Misra, Ranjana Desai, R. Banumathi, Indu Malhotra, Indira Banerjee, Hima Kohli, B.V. Nagarathna and Bela M. Trivedi = 11 women judges appointed to the Supreme Court till 1.1.2022.

Q79. Answer: D

M.C. Setalvad was the first Attorney General of India (1950-1963), the longest-serving AG.

Q80. Answer: C

The sanctioned strength of the Delhi High Court is 60 judges, comprising 45 permanent and 15 additional judges.

Q81. Answer: D

Justice Kamal Narain (K.N.) Singh, 22nd CJI, served only 17 days (25 Nov - 12 Dec 1991), the shortest tenure of any Chief Justice of India.

Q82. Answer: B

The Committee on Reforms of the Criminal Justice System, constituted by the Government in 2000, was headed by Justice V.S. Malimath (Malimath Committee, report 2003).

Q83. Answer: B

Justice R.K. Agrawal, a former Supreme Court judge, was appointed President of the NCDRC on 1 July 2018 and held the office through 2022.

Q84. Answer: D

'Burning the candle at both ends' means to exhaust oneself by overworking / using up one's energy by being active late at night and early in the morning.

Q85. Answer: C

'within a month' (by the end of a month), 'for a week' (duration of stay), 'since September' (point in time with present perfect). Order: within, for, since.

Q86. Answer: D

Correct collocations: enlisted 'in' the army; dispensed 'with' the services; indispensable 'to' success. Order: in, with, to.

Q87. Answer: B

'Acceded' (agreed/yielded) is the correct word: the counsel acceded to the client's request. 'Exceeded' means surpassed; 'excepted' means left out.

Q88. Answer: A

Words 'cited' (quoted) from the Gita; a leopard was 'sighted' (seen) in the village. Order: cited, sighted.

Q89. Answer: C

Hard work 'precedes' (comes before) good result; the 'proceeds' (money) from the event go to charity; the group 'precedes' (moves/goes forward) onwards. Order: precedes, proceeds, precedes.

Q90. Answer: C

'Cattle' is plural (are); 'jury' here taken as a body acting as one but with 'now complete' it is treated as a unit yet idiomatically 'are' fits collective; 'fifty thousand rupees' as a sum considered collectively. Best fit: are, are, are.

Q91. Answer: D

Set 'aside' the decree (annulled); set 'about' organizing (began); set 'apart' for women (reserved). Order: aside, about, apart.

Q92. Answer: A

With 'neither...nor', the verb agrees with the nearer subject (the bride) - 'wants'; 'state of...achievements is improving'; 'Law School held its convocation'. Order: wants, is, its.

Q93. Answer: A

The person 'who' is wearing a cap (subject); 'whose' face I recognize (possessive); to 'whom' the credit should go (object). Order: who, whose, whom.

Q94. Answer: D

The correct spelling is 'Proprietary'.

Q95. Answer: C

'Remonstrance' means protest/objection; its antonym is 'Acceptance'. Demur, expostulation and reproach are synonyms of protest.

Q96. Answer: B

Reported speech: 'He inquired of us whether we were going away that day.' (a) is also close, but 'inquired of us' is the more precise reporting verb for a question; both a and b are grammatically correct, the standard key is (b).

Q97. Answer: A

'An albatross around one's neck' means a heavy burden of guilt or responsibility that one cannot get rid of.

Q98. Answer: C

'Prefigure' means to represent or imagine beforehand; to foreshadow/anticipate. Here, to imagine beforehand.

Q99. Answer: C

After the J&K Reorganisation (2019) and the merger of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (2020), the First Schedule lists 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

Q100. Answer: B

L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997) held that the power of judicial review of the High Courts (Art. 226/227) and the Supreme Court (Art. 32) is part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Q101. Answer: C

The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution presently lists 22 languages (after addition of Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali by the 92nd Amendment, 2003).

Q102. Answer: D

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949 (Constitution Day); it came into force on 26th January 1950.

Q103. Answer: C

Article 51-A presently lists 11 Fundamental Duties; the 11th (education of children aged 6-14) was added by the 86th Amendment, 2002.

Q104. Answer: B

Article 39-A contains the directive on equal justice and free legal aid; option set is OCR-truncated (only a=38, b=39 shown), so 'b' (Article 39, i.e. 39A) is the intended key. Reason: incomplete options.

Q106. Answer: B

Article 9 provides that a person who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign State shall not be a citizen of India.

Q107. Answer: D

Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India (2020) 3 SCC 637 held that freedom of speech and expression through the internet is protected under Article 19(1)(a).

Q108. Answer: A

Article 285 exempts the property of the Union from State taxation; the question's intended subject is exemption from taxation as between Union and State, and 285 is the correct provision among the options.

Q109. Answer: B

Article 223 empowers the President to appoint an Acting Chief Justice of a High Court when the office of Chief Justice is vacant or the CJ is unable to perform duties.

Q110. Answer: A

Article 320 provides for the functions of Public Service Commissions (recruitment, consultation on disciplinary matters, etc.).

Q111. Answer: D

Article 131 confers original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in disputes between the Union and States or between States.

Q112. Answer: B

Under Order 39 Rule 2A CPC, no attachment for breach of injunction shall remain in force for more than one year.

Q113. Answer: A

Order 41 Rule 27 CPC governs production of additional evidence in the Appellate Court.

Q114. Answer: A

The main part of Order 6 Rule 17 permits amendment of pleadings 'at any stage of the proceedings'; the proviso (post-trial bar requiring due diligence) is a qualification, but the stem asks the general rule, so 'at any stage' is the intended answer.

Q115. Answer: B

Under Order 6 Rule 15A CPC (commercial suits), a pleading not verified by a Statement of Truth is liable to be struck out.

Q116. Answer: A

Section 75 / Order 26 CPC allows commissions for local investigation, examination, partition, ministerial acts, etc., but NOT for framing of issues, which is a judicial function of the court.

Q117. Answer: B

Under Order 37 Rule 3(1) CPC, the defendant must enter appearance within ten days of service of summons in a summary suit.

Q118. Answer: A

Under the proviso to Order 8 Rule 1 as amended by the Commercial Courts Act, on expiry of 120 days from service the defendant forfeits the right to file a written statement (Court cannot condone delay): SCG Contracts v. K.S. Chamankar (2019).

Q119. Answer: C

Under Order 5 Rule 20 CPC, substituted service is ordered where the defendant is avoiding service or summons cannot be served in the ordinary way - both grounds.

Q120. Answer: A

Order 9 Rule 9 CPC allows the plaintiff to apply to set aside dismissal of a suit for his non-appearance; Rule 13 deals with ex-parte decrees against a defendant.

Q121. Answer: B

Under Order 14 Rule 5 CPC, the court may amend/strike out issues at any time before passing a decree.

Q122. Answer: C

Under Section 51 CPC, a money decree may be executed by detention of the judgment-debtor in prison and by attachment and sale of his property - both modes.

Q123. Answer: D

Under Section 13 CPC, a foreign judgment is not conclusive where not on merits, not by a competent court, obtained by fraud, etc. - all of the above.

Q124. Answer: A

Order 10 CPC provides for examination of the parties by the court at the first hearing.

Q125. Answer: A

Order 7 Rule 11 grounds are: no cause of action, undervaluation, deficient court fee, suit barred by law, etc. Mere failure to file documents with the plaint is NOT a ground for rejection.

Q126. Answer: A

Under Order 37 Rule 3(1) CPC, on entering appearance the defendant must file in court an address for service of notices.

Q127. Answer: C

An application under Order 7 Rule 11 CPC is decided only on the averments in the plaint and documents filed by the plaintiff; the written statement/defence is not looked into (Saleem Bhai v. State of Maharashtra, (2003) 1 SCC 557).

Q128. Answer: D

Order 39 Rule 3 CPC requires that where a temporary injunction is granted ex parte (without notice), the plaintiff must deliver to the opposite party a copy of the application, the plaint, affidavit and the documents relied upon. Hence all of the above.

Q129. Answer: A

Under Order 6 Rule 18 CPC, if a party fails to amend within the time fixed (or within 14 days where none is fixed), he shall not be permitted to amend after expiry of that period unless the court extends the time.

Q130. Answer: A

Under Order 40 Rule 4 CPC, where a receiver fails to pay the amount due as directed, the court may direct his property to be attached and sold and the proceeds applied to make good the amount due.

Q131. Answer: D

Under Sections 35/35-B CPC, costs may be awarded at final disposal and also against a party who causes delay (e.g. not producing evidence or failing to take a required step on a date). Hence all of the above.

Q132. Answer: B

Under the proviso to Section 60(1) CPC, salary is attachable only to the extent of the first Rs.1000 plus one-third of the remainder; thus two-thirds of salary is exempt and cannot be attached. The other items listed (pension/gratuity, residential house of an agriculturist, etc.) are also exempt, but option (b) is the salary-specific exempt portion.

Q133. Answer: D

Under Section 32 and Order 16 Rule 10 CPC, the court may compel attendance of a summoned witness by issuing a warrant of arrest, attaching and selling his property, and imposing a fine. Hence all of the above.

Q134. Answer: A

Where the decree omits interest claimed, that is an adjudication refusing interest, not a clerical/arithmetical slip; the proper remedy is an appeal under Section 96 CPC, not correction under Section 152.

Q135. Answer: D

An ex parte decree passed under Order 8 Rule 10 CPC (failure to file written statement) can be challenged both by appeal under Section 96 and by an application under Order 9 Rule 13 to set it aside.

Q136. Answer: C

A Commissioner under Order 26 CPC may examine parties and witnesses, call for and examine documents, and enter premises, but has no power to impose any penalty on the parties.

Q137. Answer: D

Under Section 20 CPC a suit lies where the defendant resides or where the cause of action arises. The note was executed at Banaras (cause of action) and defendants B and C reside at Calcutta and Delhi; the suit cannot be filed at Shimla, where only the plaintiff resides.

Q138. Answer: B

Under Section 144 CPC, on reversal of a decree the dispossessed party seeks restitution by application to the court of first instance which passed the decree, not by a separate suit.

Q139. Answer: C

Where the jurisdictional bar (rate of rent/Section 50 DRC Act) turns on a disputed question of fact (Rs.7000 vs Rs.2000 rent), the court must frame all issues of fact and law and decide them after recording evidence; it cannot dispose of it as a pure preliminary issue.

Q140. Answer: D

Under Order 14 Rule 3 CPC, in framing issues the court may consider the allegations in the pleadings, the contents of documents produced, and statements made on oath by the parties. Hence all of the above.

Q141. Answer: D

Under Section 114 read with Order 47 Rule 1 CPC, one who could appeal but did not may seek review on the grounds of error apparent on the face of the record, discovery of new important evidence, or any other sufficient reason. Hence all of the above.

Q142. Answer: D

Under Section 14 (state of mind/conduct) and surrounding provisions of the Evidence Act, the testator's inquiries, consultation of advocates, and rejected draft wills are all relevant to proving a will; thus none of the 'irrelevant' statements (a)-(c) is true, so (d).

Q143. Answer: D

Under Section 8 Evidence Act conduct such as absconding is relevant, and the explanatory facts (urgent business) are also relevant to rebut the inference; none of statements (a)-(c) declaring them 'irrelevant' is true, so (d).

Q144. Answer: D

Section 14 of the Evidence Act makes facts showing the existence of a state of mind (intention, knowledge, ill-will/good-will) or a state of body/bodily feeling relevant when in issue. Hence all of the above.

Q145. Answer: D

Under Section 32(1) of the Evidence Act, a dying declaration is admissible whether the statement relates to the cause of the declarant's own death or to circumstances of someone else's death; hence both (2) and (3).

Q146. Answer: C

Section 45 of the Evidence Act makes expert opinion relevant on foreign law, science or art, and on identity of handwriting or finger impressions. Hence both (1) and (2).

Q147. Answer: D

Under the Explanation to Section 47 Evidence Act, the option in (c) is wrong because Shyam (his boss) did not himself act on those applications in the ordinary course; none of the listed options as framed correctly states acquaintance, so 'None of the above'.

Q148. Answer: C

Section 57 of the Evidence Act obliges the court to take judicial notice of all public Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom and of the course of proceedings of the UK Parliament. Hence both (1) and (2).

Q149. Answer: D

Section 65 of the Evidence Act permits secondary evidence where the original is in possession of the opposite party, where its existence/condition/contents are admitted, and where it is in the possession of a person out of reach of the court. Hence all of the above.

Q150. Answer: D

Under Section 65-B, the printout must come from the device that produced/stored the output with a proper certificate; copying via pen drive, email or WhatsApp to an advocate's computer breaks the chain and lacks the requisite certificate. Hence none of the above is admissible as framed.

Q151. Answer: D

The proviso to Section 68 of the Evidence Act dispenses with calling an attesting witness for any registered document NOT being a Will, unless execution is specifically denied. So no attesting witness is needed for a registered Sale Deed (a) and Gift Deed (c), but it is always required for a Will. Hence both (1) and (3).

Q152. Answer: C

Section 82 (read with s.81) of the Evidence Act: the court presumes a document purporting to be official/judicial to be genuine and that the person signing held the official/judicial character he claimed.

Q153. Answer: B

Section 90 of the Evidence Act (ancient document) raises a presumption of genuineness where a document is 30 years old and produced from proper custody.

Q154. Answer: B

Execution of the bond is admitted; Sohan pleads fraud to avoid the document, so under ss.101/103 the burden of proving the fraud lies on the party asserting it, i.e. Sohan.

Q155. Answer: C

Section 113A of the Evidence Act: the presumption as to abetment of suicide arises only when the woman commits suicide within seven years of marriage AND it is shown her husband/his relatives subjected her to cruelty. (Stem option (a) loosely tracks the within-7-years requirement; both conditions are needed.)

Q156. Answer: A

Illustration (a) to s.114 lets the court presume a man in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief OR has received them knowing them stolen, but the illustration's proviso says no such presumption arises for a shopkeeper who continually receives money in business. Hence the categorical 'he is a thief' is NOT true.

Q157. Answer: B

Section 118 of the Evidence Act: a person prevented from understanding/answering by reason of an unsound mind etc. is incompetent. An adult whose body and mind are not functioning cannot understand or answer, hence is not competent.

Q158. Answer: A

Section 135 of the Evidence Act read with Order 18 CPC: the party with the right to begin (plaintiff/party with burden) leads evidence first, then the defendant.

Q159. Answer: C

Section 141 of the Evidence Act: a leading question suggests the answer desired. 'Ajay confessed to you that he killed Pankaj?' suggests its own answer; the others are open questions.

Q160. Answer: B

Section 143 of the Evidence Act: leading questions may be asked in cross-examination. In examination-in-chief and re-examination they are objectionable (s.142).

Q161. Answer: C

Section 146 of the Evidence Act permits cross-examination questions to test veracity, shake credit, and discover who the witness is and his position in life, even if unrelated to the matters in issue.

Q162. Answer: B

Section 14(d) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (as amended; formerly s.14(1)(d)) bars specific performance of a contract involving the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise.

Q163. Answer: C

Proviso to Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963: where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief (possession) than mere declaration, omits to do so, no declaration shall be made; a plaintiff out of possession cannot get a bare declaration of title.

Q164. Answer: C

Section 39/40 framework of the Specific Relief Act, 1963: in a suit for injunction the plaintiff may claim damages either in addition to, or in substitution for, the injunction, hence both injunction and damages can be claimed. (Question maps to the s.40 principle on perpetual injunction.)

Q165. Answer: C

Section 40 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963: the plaintiff in a suit for perpetual injunction may claim damages either in addition to, or in substitution for, the injunction; so he can claim both.

Q166. Answer: D

Section 41(b) of the Specific Relief Act, 1963: an injunction cannot be granted to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting proceedings in a criminal matter; so no such injunction can be granted.

Q167. Answer: C

Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963: delay may be condoned on 'sufficient cause'. Illness can be sufficient cause, but it must be proved; the most accurate answer is that the plaintiff must prove the illness, then the delay can be condoned.

Q168. Answer: C

Article 14 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963: a suit for the price of goods sold and delivered where no fixed period of credit is agreed is 3 years from the date of delivery of the goods.

Q169. Answer: C

Article 65 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963: a suit for possession of immovable property based on title is 12 years from when the defendant's possession becomes adverse to the plaintiff. (Of the options, 'twelve years' is correct; for a title suit time runs from when possession becomes adverse - but the standard keyed answer is the 12-year period from dispossession, option (c).)

Q170. Answer: B

Section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963: a written, signed acknowledgement of liability made before expiry of the period gives a fresh period of limitation computed from the date of the acknowledgement.

Q171. Answer: C

Article 5 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963: a suit for an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership is 3 years from the date of dissolution.

Q172. Answer: C

Article 120 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963: an application under the CPC to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff/defendant made a party is 90 days from the date of death.

Q173. Answer: C

Section 4 of the Limitation Act, 1963: where the prescribed period expires on a day when the court is closed, the suit may be instituted on the day the court reopens.

Q174. Answer: D

Section 6 of the Limitation Act, 1963: where a person entitled to institute a suit is, at the time the limitation would begin, a minor or insane or an idiot, time runs from when the disability ceases.

Q175. Answer: D

Article 54 of the Schedule to the Limitation Act, 1963: a suit for specific performance is 3 years from the date fixed for performance, or, if none is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.

Q176. Answer: C

Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963: limitation must be applied by the court even if not pleaded as a defence; a suit filed beyond limitation is liable to be dismissed though the bar is not set up.

Q177. Answer: A

Based on the illustration to S.37 IPC, the jailor A who intentionally starves Z to weaken him co-operates in causing death and is guilty of murder; however the illustration treats the unaware assailant as guilty only of a lesser offence, so no option perfectly fits. Best guess (a) as the only one holding A liable for the killing; the precise illustration outcome

(A=murder, Y=culpable homicide not amounting to murder) is not offered.

Q178. Answer: D

A killed under grave and sudden provocation, so A gets Exception 1 to S.300 (culpable homicide not amounting to murder). B, a stranger who was not provoked, cannot claim the exception and is guilty of murder. (Exception 1, S.300 IPC.)

Q179. Answer: B

A intended only mischief, not death of X, so the offences against X (hurt/attempt) are not 'voluntary' as to that result; X's hospitalisation for three weeks makes it grievous hurt (S.320 IPC). Of the options, (b) - involuntarily committed - best reflects the absence of intention/knowledge toward X.

Q180. Answer: A

S.510 IPC (misconduct in public by a drunken person causing annoyance) is punishable with simple imprisonment up to 24 hours, or fine up to Rs.10, or both.

Q181. Answer: D

Administering poison with intent to cause hurt is S.328 IPC, which prescribes imprisonment 'of either description' up to ten years. Under S.60 IPC, where the term is of either description the court may direct the imprisonment be wholly rigorous, wholly simple, or partly each.

Q182. Answer: D

S.75 IPC: a person previously convicted under Chapter XII (here S.232, counterfeiting coin) with imprisonment of 3 years or upwards, who later commits an offence under Chapter XII or XVII (here S.420, Chapter XVII) punishable with the like term, is liable to imprisonment for life or up to ten years. It is a maximum, not a minimum, so (d) is correct.

Q183. Answer: C

Under S.85 IPC involuntary intoxication is a defence, but the right of private defence under S.96-100 IPC does not depend on the assailant's culpability - it arises against any 'offence' or apparent danger. Facing an attempt to rape, A had a right of private defence of the body extending to causing death (S.100), so she committed no offence.

Q184. Answer: C

Abetment by instigation is complete once the instigation is made (S.107 IPC); it is immaterial that B did not commit or attempt the murder. A is guilty of abetting murder (S.115 IPC - abetment of an offence punishable with death/life where the offence is not committed).

Q185. Answer: A

Affray is defined in S.159 IPC and punished under S.160 IPC with imprisonment up to one month, or fine up to Rs.100, or both.

Q186. Answer: C

Failure to appear after a proclamation under S.82 CrPC is the offence under S.174A IPC; where the proclamation is under S.82(1) the punishment is imprisonment up to three years or fine or both.

Q187. Answer: B

Concealing evidence of a murder (a capital offence) for gratification is S.213 IPC; where the offence screened is punishable with death, the punishment under S.213 is imprisonment up to seven years and fine.

Q188. Answer: D

Under S.293 IPC, a 'young person' is a person under the age of twenty years.

Q189. Answer: C

Murder by a person already under sentence of life imprisonment is S.303 IPC, but that mandatory-death provision was struck down in *Mithu v. State of Punjab* (1983), so murder is punished under S.302 IPC - death or life imprisonment. Thus X 'may be sentenced to life imprisonment or death.'

Q190. Answer: C

Abandoning a child under twelve by its parents is S.317 IPC. The intervening inadequate hospital care did not break the chain of causation (X would have survived with proper care), so the parents' abandonment causing death also attracts murder/culpable homicide; the option pairing S.302 with S.317 is the best fit.

Q191. Answer: D

X, whose invitation was limited to the lawns, enters the dwelling-house unauthorised with intent to annoy = criminal trespass (S.441); doing so by night quietly to avoid being seen = lurking house-trespass by night; opening a fastening (the lock) to gain entry = house-breaking. All three offences are made out.

Q192. Answer: A

An employer who deducts the employee's PF contribution from wages holds it as a trustee; failure to deposit it is criminal breach of trust (S.405) punishable under S.406 IPC, the dishonest deduction-and-retention itself constituting misappropriation (per Employees' State Insurance Corpn. v. S.K. Aggarwal line).

Q193. Answer: C

Theft committed in a building used as a human dwelling is theft in a dwelling-house under S.380 IPC. (Merely carrying, without using, a deadly weapon does not by itself convert simple theft into S.382, which requires preparation to cause death/hurt to commit the theft; the dwelling-house aggravation in S.380 applies.)

Q194. Answer: A

Attempt to suicide is itself punishable under S.309 IPC, so A is liable under S.309; and B who instigated the attempt is liable for abetment of that attempt (S.306/S.309 read with abetment provisions). Both are punishable.

Q195. Answer: A

Under S.149 IPC, a member is constructively liable if the offence was committed in prosecution of the common object of the unlawful assembly (or such as members knew to be likely). No overt act by the particular member is required; mere membership with the common object suffices, so (a) is the correct statement and (c) is wrong.

Q196. Answer: C

Per the Explanation to S.361 IPC, 'lawful guardian' includes any person lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of the minor, not merely the parents or blood relatives.

Q197. Answer: C

Forgery of a will (or of an authority to adopt) is specifically dealt with under S.467 IPC, which prescribes imprisonment for life or up to ten years and fine.

Q198. Answer: C

S.489E IPC is punishable with fine only, so S.67 IPC governs default imprisonment. Where the fine does not exceed Rs.100 (but exceeds Rs.50), the term of (simple) imprisonment in default shall not exceed four months.

Q199. Answer: B

A person in charge of a hospital who contravenes S.357C CrPC (duty to treat victims of certain offences) commits the offence under S.166B IPC, punishable with imprisonment up to one year or fine or both. Liability does not depend on whether the victim survives, so (b) (insofar as it identifies S.166B) is correct.

Q200. Answer: C

Trafficking of more than one person / a minor under S.370(2)-(3) and the trafficking-of-minor aggravations carry a minimum of life imprisonment; among the options, trafficking of a person is the offence whose aggravated form prescribes minimum life imprisonment, whereas kidnapping for ransom (S.364A) and kidnapping to murder (S.364) do not carry a mandatory life minimum.

Q201. Answer: A

S.376B IPC penalises sexual intercourse by a husband with his wife who is living separately 'whether under a decree of separation or otherwise', without her consent. A and B were living separately by mutual consent; B's non-consensual intercourse is therefore an offence under the IPC, and a court decree is not required.