

# AIBE 16 Questions With Solutions

Gautam Yadav

October 2025

## English-Set-C

1. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 petition in which a decree of restitution of conjugal rights has been passed to apply to the court for a decree for divorce by showing that there has been no restitution of conjugal rights as between parties of marriage for a period of one year or upwards after passing of the decree.

- (A) Does not permit any party to that
- (B) Does not permit the party against whom the
- (C) Does permit any party to that
- (D) Does permit any person related to either party to that

**Correct Answer:** (C) Does permit any party to that

### Solution:

**Step 1:** Section 13(1A)(ii) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 allows either party to a marriage, where a decree for restitution of conjugal rights has been passed, to petition for divorce if there has been no restitution of conjugal rights for one year or more after the decree.

**Step 2:** This provision applies to both the petitioner and the respondent in the restitution proceedings, meaning any party to the marriage can apply.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A) and (B) are incorrect as they restrict the right, and (D) is incorrect as it extends the right to unrelated persons, which is not allowed.

Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, grounds for divorce include non-compliance with a restitution decree for one year, applicable to either party. Always check the specific section (e.g., Section 13) for clarity on grounds for divorce.

---

2. The offences under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are

- (A) Cognizable and bailable
- (B) Non-cognizable and non-bailable

- (C) Cognizable and non-bailable
- (D) Non-cognizable and bailable

**Correct Answer:** (C) Cognizable and non-bailable

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, under Section 15, classifies offences such as performing, conducting, or abetting a child marriage as cognizable, meaning the police can arrest without a warrant.

**Step 2:** These offences are also non-bailable, meaning bail is not a matter of right and is subject to the court's discretion.

**Step 3:** Thus, option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) do not accurately reflect the nature of offences under the Act.

Cognizable offences allow police to act without a warrant, while non-bailable offences require court approval for bail. Check the specific statute (e.g., Section 15 of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act) for precise classifications.

---

3. An arbitration proceeding is a:
- (A) Judicial proceeding
  - (B) Quasi-judicial proceeding
  - (C) Administrative proceeding
  - (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (B) Quasi-judicial proceeding

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Arbitration involves a neutral third party (arbitrator) resolving disputes with a binding decision, similar to a judicial process but outside the formal court system.

**Step 2:** It is less formal than court proceedings and is classified as a quasi-judicial proceeding due to its adjudicatory nature.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Option (A) is incorrect as arbitration is not a court proceeding, (C) is incorrect as it is not administrative, and (D) is invalid as (B) applies.

Quasi-judicial proceedings involve dispute resolution with binding decisions outside the formal court system, such as arbitration or tribunal hearings.

---

4. What is ad hoc arbitration?

- (A) It is a proceeding administered by the parties themselves, with rules created solely for that specific case
- (B) Parties make their own arrangement with respect to all aspects of the arbitration, including the laws and rules
- (C) The seat of arbitration, the language, and the scope and issues to be resolved by means of arbitration
- (D) (A), (B), (C)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (A), (B), (C)

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Ad hoc arbitration is a non-institutional process where parties administer the arbitration without an arbitral institution, creating rules specific to the case (A).

**Step 2:** Parties agree on all aspects, including applicable laws, rules, seat, language, and scope (B).

**Step 3:** Option (C) refers to aspects like the seat, language, and scope, which are part of the parties' arrangements in ad hoc arbitration.

**Step 4:** Since (A), (B), and (C) all describe facets of ad hoc arbitration, option (D) is correct.

Ad hoc arbitration offers flexibility as parties control the process, but it requires clear agreements to avoid procedural issues. Contrast with institutional arbitration, which follows set rules of an organization.

---

5. Which of the following sections of the Civil Procedure Code define the 'Mesne Profit'?

- (A) Section 2(4)
- (B) Section 2(14)
- (C) Section 2(6)
- (D) Section 2(12)

**Correct Answer:** (D) Section 2(12)

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Mesne profits refer to profits obtained by a person in wrongful possession of property, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

**Step 2:** This definition is provided under Section 2(12) of the Code.

**Step 3:** Options (A), (B), and (C) refer to other definitions (e.g., decree, order), making (D) the correct choice.

Mesne profits under Section 2(12) of the CPC are typically claimed in property disputes to compensate the rightful owner for losses due to wrongful possession.

---

**6.** How many kinds of presumptions are there as classified by the Supreme Court?

- (A) Permissive presumptions or presumptions of facts
- (B) Compelling presumptions or presumptions of law (rebuttable presumptions)
- (C) Irrebuttable presumptions of law or conclusive presumptions
- (D) All of them

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of them

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, presumptions are classified into three types:

- Permissive presumptions (presumptions of fact), which are discretionary (A).
- Rebuttable presumptions of law (compelling presumptions), which can be disproved (B).
- Irrebuttable presumptions of law (conclusive presumptions), which cannot be disproved (C).

**Step 2:** The Supreme Court recognizes all three types, making (D) the correct answer.

Presumptions under the Indian Evidence Act (Sections 4, 114) vary in their binding nature. Conclusive presumptions (e.g., legitimacy of a child born during marriage) are rare but absolute.

---

**7.** What is the leading decision in the case of *Menaka Gandhi Vs Union of India*?

- (A) Right of hearing
- (B) Separation of powers
- (C) Delegated legislation
- (D) Rule of evidence

**Correct Answer:** (A) Right of hearing

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978), the Supreme Court held that the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 includes the right to

a fair hearing and due process.

**Step 2:** The case arose when the petitioner's passport was impounded without a hearing, and the Court emphasized procedural fairness.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) are unrelated to the core decision of the case.

The *Maneka Gandhi* case expanded Article 21 to include due process, influencing constitutional law on personal liberty and fair procedures.

---

**8.** Advocate's Act 1961 came into force on:

- (A) 19th May, 1961
- (B) 19th April, 1961
- (C) 1st May, 1961
- (D) 19th January, 1961

**Correct Answer:** (A) 19th May, 1961

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Advocates Act, 1961, was enacted to regulate the legal profession and establish the Bar Council of India.

**Step 2:** It was notified and came into force on 19th May, 1961.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct, while (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect dates.

The Advocates Act, 1961, governs the legal profession in India, including advocate qualifications and Bar Council functions. Verify enactment dates for precise legal history.

---

**9.** A Railway servant was killed in a bus accident during the course of employment. His family members may claim compensation under

- (A) The Motor Vehicle Act
- (B) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- (C) Both (a) and (b)
- (D) Either under (a) OR under (b)

**Correct Answer:** (B) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, provides for compensation to employees or their dependents for death or injury during the course of employment, including accidents like a bus crash.

**Step 2:** The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, allows compensation claims for motor accidents but is not specific to employment-related incidents.

**Step 3:** Since the accident occurred during employment, the Employees' Compensation Act applies, making (B) correct. (C) and (D) are incorrect as dual claims are not typically allowed for the same incident, and (A) is not employment-specific.

For work-related injuries or death, the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, is the primary legislation. Ensure the accident's context (e.g., during employment) to determine applicability.

---

10. "Casting Couch" in Bollywood, the Indian film industry, is an example of
- (A) Sexual assault
  - (B) Sexual harassment
  - (C) Both (a) and (b)
  - (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) Both (a) and (b)

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The "casting couch" refers to situations where individuals are pressured into sexual favors for professional opportunities in the film industry.

**Step 2:** This primarily constitutes sexual harassment, as it involves unwelcome sexual advances or conduct in a workplace context (B).

**Step 3:** If the situation involves physical coercion or non-consensual acts, it may also amount to sexual assault (A).

**Step 4:** Since "casting couch" can encompass both, depending on the specifics, option (C) is correct. (D) is incorrect as the term clearly relates to these offences.

Sexual harassment (under laws like the POSH Act, 2013) involves unwelcome conduct in a workplace, while sexual assault (under IPC Section 375) involves non-consensual physical acts. Analyze the context to distinguish or combine.

---

11. According to section 2 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 the term motor cab means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than
- (A) 5 passengers or including the driver
  - (B) 6 passengers or including the driver
  - (C) 5 passengers or excluding the driver
  - (D) 6 passengers or excluding the driver

**Correct Answer:** (D) 6 passengers or excluding the driver

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 2(25) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 defines a “motor cab” as a motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than six passengers, excluding the driver, for hire or reward.

**Step 2:** The definition explicitly excludes the driver from the passenger count, meaning the vehicle can carry up to six passengers.

**Step 3:** Thus, option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) do not align with the statutory definition.

In the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, definitions like “motor cab” (Section 2(25)) are precise. Always verify whether the driver is included or excluded in passenger counts.

---

- 12.** The National Commission of Consumer Protection is composed of-
- (A) 7 members
  - (B) 5 members
  - (C) 8 members
  - (D) 6 members

**Correct Answer:** (B) 5 members

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 20 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (as applicable before the 2019 amendment), the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission consists of a President and at least four other members.

**Step 2:** This makes a total of five members, as typically interpreted in the context of this question.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) do not match the statutory composition.

The Consumer Protection Act specifies the composition of consumer commissions. Note that the 2019 Act may have updates, but the standard composition includes a President and four members for the National Commission.

---

- 13.** Which of the following sections of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 deals with “amount of maintenance”?
- (A) Section 21
  - (B) Section 22
  - (C) Section 23
  - (D) Section 24

**Correct Answer:** (C) Section 23

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 addresses maintenance in several sections, but Section 23 specifically deals with the determination of the amount of maintenance.

**Step 2:** It outlines factors the court considers, such as the position and status of the parties, the claimant's needs, and the income of the person liable.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) relate to other aspects, such as definitions or conditions for maintenance, not the amount.

Section 23 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 provides discretion to courts in fixing maintenance amounts, considering factors like financial status and needs.

---

**14.** In which of the following case the Supreme Court first of all made an attempt to look into the question regarding the extension of the right to life to the right to health and other hygienic conditions –

- (A) The Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Vs State of Uttar Pradesh
- (B) M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India
- (C) V. Lakshmiipathy Vs State of Karnataka
- (D) F.K. Hussain Vs Union of India

**Correct Answer:** (B) M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* (1987), the Supreme Court addressed environmental pollution and linked the right to life under Article 21 to the right to a healthy environment, including clean air and water.

**Step 2:** This case marked a significant step in extending the right to life to include health and hygienic conditions.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) deal with other issues or are less directly related to this principle.

The *M.C. Mehta* cases are pivotal for environmental jurisprudence in India, expanding Article 21 to include rights to a clean and healthy environment.

---

**15.** Basel Convention – is associated with one of the following –

- (A) International Trade in Endangered species of wild Fauna & flora
- (B) Climate change
- (C) Protection of Ozone layer

(D) The control of transboundary movement of Hazardous waste and their disposal

**Correct Answer:** (D) The control of transboundary movement of Hazardous waste and their disposal

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Basel Convention, adopted in 1989, is an international treaty aimed at controlling the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and ensuring their environmentally sound disposal.

**Step 2:** It specifically addresses hazardous waste management, not endangered species, climate change, or ozone protection.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) relate to other conventions (e.g., CITES, UNFCCC, Montreal Protocol).

The Basel Convention focuses on hazardous waste movement and disposal. Distinguish it from CITES (endangered species), UNFCCC (climate change), and Montreal Protocol (ozone layer).

- 
16. Cyber crime is ----- in nature  
(A) Tangible  
(B) Intangible  
(C) Of mental Violence  
(D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (B) Intangible

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Cyber crime involves offences like hacking, phishing, or data theft, which occur in the digital realm and do not involve physical objects or actions.

**Step 2:** These crimes are intangible in nature, as they deal with data, networks, and virtual environments.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. (A) is incorrect as cyber crimes lack physical form, (C) is too specific, and (D) is invalid as (B) applies.

Cyber crimes, governed by laws like the IT Act, 2000 in India, are intangible as they occur in digital spaces. Focus on their non-physical nature for classification.

- 
17. Under Civil Procedure Code, 1908 “Foreign Court” means

- (A) A court situated outside India
- (B) A court situated outside India and not established under the authority of Government of India
- (C) A court situated in India, applying foreign law
- (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (B) A court situated outside India and not established under the authority of Government of India

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 2(5) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 defines a “foreign court” as a court situated outside India and not established or continued by the authority of the Government of India.

**Step 2:** This excludes courts in India applying foreign law or courts under Indian authority abroad.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. (A) is incomplete, (C) is incorrect as it involves Indian courts, and (D) is invalid as only (B) applies.

Under CPC, a “foreign court” (Section 2(5)) excludes Indian courts and those under Indian authority. Check jurisdiction and authority for clarity.

---

**18. Misuse of mechanism of PILs means-**

- (A) Filing PILs for protection of private interest
- (B) Filing PILs for oblique motive
- (C) Filing PILs only for publicity
- (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is meant to address public issues, but misuse occurs when it is used for private interests (A), ulterior or oblique motives (B), or publicity (C).

**Step 2:** The Supreme Court has cautioned against such misuses, which undermine the purpose of PILs.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct as it encompasses all forms of misuse listed in (A), (B), and (C).

PILs should serve public interest, not personal or ulterior motives. Courts may impose penalties for misuse to deter frivolous or publicity-driven filings.

---

**19.** What is meant by procedural ultra-vires?

- (A) It is the non-observance by the rule-making authority of the procedural norms by the parent Act
- (B) It may make the rule ultra vires due to non-observance of rule-making authority
- (C) It means the lacuna in the procedure of law
- (D) (A) and (B)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (A) and (B)

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Procedural ultra-vires occurs when a rule-making authority fails to follow procedural norms prescribed by the parent Act (A).

**Step 2:** Such non-observance can render the rule ultra vires, as it exceeds the authority's legal power (B).

**Step 3:** Option (C) is incorrect as procedural ultra-vires relates to non-compliance, not a lacuna in law. Thus, (D) is correct as it includes (A) and (B).

Procedural ultra-vires invalidates rules due to failure to follow prescribed procedures in the parent statute. Contrast with substantive ultra-vires, which involves exceeding substantive authority.

---

**20.** The ground of “error of law apparent on the face of the record” is connected with which of the writ?

- (A) Quo-warranto
- (B) Mandamus
- (C) Certiorari
- (D) Habeas Corpus

**Correct Answer:** (C) Certiorari

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The writ of certiorari is issued to quash a decision of a lower court or tribunal when there is an error of law apparent on the face of the record.

**Step 2:** This ground involves clear legal errors in the decision-making process, not factual disputes.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. (A) deals with unlawful holding of office, (B) compels action, and (D) addresses illegal detention.

Certiorari corrects jurisdictional or legal errors in judicial or quasi-judicial decisions. Ensure the error is evident in the record for this writ to apply.

---

21. Under Civil Procedure Code find the incorrect match:

- (A) Section 5 . . . Revenue Court
- (B) Section 7 . . . Provincial Small Causes Court
- (C) Section 9 . . . Pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts
- (D) Section 8 . . . Presidency Small Cause Courts

**Correct Answer:** (C) Section 9 . . . Pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:

- Section 5 deals with the application of the Code to Revenue Courts (correct).
- Section 7 excludes certain provisions for Provincial Small Causes Courts (correct).
- Section 8 excludes certain provisions for Presidency Small Cause Courts (correct).
- Section 9 deals with the jurisdiction of courts to try all civil suits unless barred, not specifically pecuniary jurisdiction (incorrect).

**Step 2:** Pecuniary jurisdiction is addressed in sections like Section 6, not Section 9.

**Step 3:** Thus, option (C) is the incorrect match.

Section 9 of the CPC grants courts jurisdiction to try all civil suits unless expressly or impliedly barred. Pecuniary jurisdiction is primarily covered under Section 6.

---

22. What is the Period of Limitation for expeditious disposal of Suit under Specific Relief Act 1963:

- (A) 6 months
- (B) 10 months
- (C) 12 months
- (D) 18 months

**Correct Answer:** (C) 12 months

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 20C of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 (inserted by the 2018 amendment) mandates that suits under the Act be disposed of expeditiously, not exceeding 12 months from the date of service of summons, extendable by 6 months with recorded reasons.

**Step 2:** The standard period for disposal is 12 months.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) do not match the statutory period.

The Specific Relief Act, 1963 emphasizes expeditious disposal (Section 20C). Courts aim for 12 months, with extensions only for justified reasons.

---

**23.** A Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment

- (A) Not exceeding seven years
- (B) Exceeding seven years
- (C) For life
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (A) Not exceeding seven years

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 29(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a Chief Judicial Magistrate (CJM) can pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

**Step 2:** Sentences exceeding seven years or life imprisonment are beyond the CJM's jurisdiction and fall to higher courts like Sessions Courts.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B) and (C) exceed the CJM's powers, and (D) is incorrect as (A) applies.

Under CrPC, a CJM's sentencing power is limited to seven years (Section 29). Higher sentences require a Sessions Court or higher judicial authority.

---

**24.** Harbours an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital is dealt under

- (A) Section 215 of IPC
- (B) Section 216 of IPC
- (C) Section 217 of IPC
- (D) The maxim 'actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea' means

**Correct Answer:** (B) Section 216 of IPC

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 216 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension has been ordered, with enhanced punishment if the offence is capital (punishable by death).

**Step 2:** Section 215 deals with taking gifts to help recover stolen property, and Section 217 involves public servants disobeying the law.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Option (D) is incomplete and unrelated to the question.

Section 216 of the IPC addresses harbouring escaped offenders, with varying punishments based on the severity of the offence (capital, life imprisonment, etc.).

---

**25.** The maxim “actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea” means

- (A) There can be no crime without a guilty mind
- (B) Crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
- (C) Crime is the result of guilty mind
- (D) In crime intention is relevant, motive is irrelevant

**Correct Answer:** (A) There can be no crime without a guilty mind

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The maxim “actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea” translates to “an act does not make a person guilty unless the mind is also guilty.”

**Step 2:** It emphasizes that a crime requires both a wrongful act (actus reus) and a guilty mind (mens rea).

**Step 3:** Option (A) accurately reflects this meaning. (B) is similar but less precise, (C) is incorrect as it suggests causation, and (D) is unrelated to the maxim.

The maxim “actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea” is foundational in criminal law, requiring both act and intent for most offences, except in strict liability cases.

---

**26.** Law laid down under section -73 of Indian Contract Act 1872 is related to which of the following cases?

- (A) Hothester Vs De-la-tur
- (B) Rabinson Vs Devision
- (C) Hadley Vs Baxendale
- (D) Dikinson Vs Dodds

**Correct Answer:** (C) Hadley Vs Baxendale

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 deals with compensation

for loss or damage caused by a breach of contract, based on principles of foreseeability and remoteness.

**Step 2:** The case of *Hadley v. Baxendale* (1854) established the rule that damages are recoverable if they were reasonably foreseeable at the time of contract formation.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. The other cases involve different principles (e.g., anticipatory breach, offer revocation).

Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act aligns with *Hadley v. Baxendale*, limiting damages to those foreseeable at contract formation.

---

**27.** Recovery of Specific Immovable Property may be obtained by C.P.C. within what period-

- (A) Within 7 months
- (B) Within 6 months
- (C) Within 8 months
- (D) Within 10 months

**Correct Answer:** (B) Within 6 months

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Order XXI, Rule 103 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a suit for recovery of specific immovable property based on a decree must be filed within 6 months from the date of resistance or obstruction.

**Step 2:** This period is derived from the Limitation Act, 1963, applicable to such suits.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) do not match the prescribed period.

For recovery of immovable property under CPC (Order XXI), check the Limitation Act for precise time limits, typically 6 months for decree-based suits.

---

**28.** Who appoints the Commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement under the LARR Act?

- (A) LARR Authority
- (B) Minister of Environment and Forests
- (C) Central Government
- (D) State Government

**Correct Answer:** (D) State Government

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 44(1) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR Act), the State Government appoints the Commissioner for Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

**Step 2:** The Commissioner oversees rehabilitation and resettlement processes for land acquisition projects.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) do not have this authority under the Act.

The LARR Act, 2013 assigns key roles like the Commissioner for Rehabilitation to the State Government to ensure localized oversight of resettlement processes.

---

**29.** The Bond under section 109 Cr.P.C as security for good behaviour from a suspected person can be executed for a period not exceeding:

- (A) Six months
- (B) Two years
- (C) One year
- (D) Three months

**Correct Answer:** (C) One year

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 109 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 allows a Magistrate to require a bond for good behaviour from a person suspected of committing an offence, if there is reason to believe they may commit a breach of peace.

**Step 2:** The bond can be enforced for a period not exceeding one year.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) do not match the statutory period.

Under CrPC, Section 109 bonds for suspected persons are limited to one year, balancing preventive measures with individual rights.

---

**30.** The maximum limit of Rs. 500 that could be paid to the wife as maintenance under Section 125 of the Cr.P.C 1973 was removed in:

- (A) 1973
- (B) 1989
- (C) 2001
- (D) 2007

**Correct Answer:** (C) 2001

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 originally capped maintenance for a wife at Rs. 500 per month.

**Step 2:** This ceiling was removed by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001, allowing courts to award maintenance based on circumstances without a fixed limit.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect as the amendment occurred in 2001.

The 2001 amendment to Section 125 CrPC removed the Rs. 500 maintenance cap, giving courts flexibility to award reasonable amounts based on need and income.

---

**31.** The term “WIPO” stands for:

- (A) World Investment policy organization
- (B) World intellectual property organization
- (C) Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization
- (D) World institute for Prevention of organized crime

**Correct Answer:** (B) World intellectual property organization

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** WIPO stands for World Intellectual Property Organization, an international body under the United Nations that promotes the protection of intellectual property worldwide.

**Step 2:** It administers treaties related to patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect as they do not represent WIPO’s actual name or purpose.

WIPO is a key global organization for intellectual property rights, overseeing treaties like the Paris Convention and Berne Convention. Verify acronyms in international law contexts.

---

**32.** Health and education cess is applicable to –

- (A) All assesses
- (B) All assesses except company
- (C) Individual/HUF
- (D) Company only

**Correct Answer:** (A) All assesses

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Health and Education Cess, introduced under the Finance Act, 2018, is a tax levied at 4% on the income tax and surcharge payable by all assesses, including individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), companies, firms, etc.

**Step 2:** It applies universally to all categories of taxpayers liable to pay income tax.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) incorrectly limit the applicability.

Health and Education Cess is a uniform additional tax on income tax for all assesses, aimed at funding health and education initiatives in India.

---

**33.** Contractual Liability arises, where:

- (A) There is offer and acceptance only
- (B) There is intention to create legal relation
- (C) There is loss to one party
- (D) The loss of one party is the gain of other party

**Correct Answer:** (B) There is intention to create legal relation

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, contractual liability arises when a valid contract is formed, requiring elements like offer, acceptance, lawful consideration, lawful object, and intention to create legal relations (Section 10).

**Step 2:** Intention to create legal relations is essential for a contract to be enforceable, distinguishing it from social or domestic agreements.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. (A) is incomplete, (C) and (D) relate to breach consequences, not the formation of liability.

Intention to create legal relations is a key element for a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, ensuring enforceability in court.

---

**34.** Provisions of Section 10 of CPC are:

- (A) Directory
- (B) Mandatory
- (C) Non-Mandatory
- (D) Discretionary

**Correct Answer:** (B) Mandatory

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides for a stay of a suit if a matter in issue is already pending in another suit between the same parties in a competent court.

**Step 2:** The Supreme Court has held that this provision is mandatory to prevent conflicting decisions and multiplicity of proceedings.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect as Section 10 is not discretionary or merely directory.

Section 10 CPC (stay of suit) is mandatory to avoid contradictory judgments in suits with identical issues between the same parties.

---

**35.** Constructive res-judicata is contained in which of the following?

- (A) Explanation III to Section 11
- (B) Explanation IV to Section 11
- (C) Explanation VI to Section 11
- (D) Explanation VII to Section 11

**Correct Answer:** (B) Explanation IV to Section 11

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Constructive res-judicata, under Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, prevents a party from raising issues in a subsequent suit that could and should have been raised in an earlier suit.

**Step 2:** This principle is embodied in Explanation IV to Section 11, which states that any matter that might and ought to have been raised in the former suit is deemed to have been decided.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Other explanations deal with different aspects of res-judicata.

Constructive res-judicata (Explanation IV, Section 11 CPC) bars re-litigation of issues that could have been raised earlier, promoting finality in litigation.

---

**36.** The famous pronouncement of Delhi High Court regarding constitutional validity of section 377 Indian Penal Code reversed by Supreme Court in:

- (A) NALSA Vs Union of India
- (B) Naz Foundation Vs Government of NCT of Delhi
- (C) Shabnam Hasmi Vs Union of India

(D) Suresh Kaushal Vs Naz Foundation

**Correct Answer:** (D) Suresh Kaushal Vs Naz Foundation

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In *Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi* (2009), the Delhi High Court decriminalized consensual homosexual acts by reading down Section 377 IPC.

**Step 2:** This was reversed by the Supreme Court in *Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation* (2013), upholding the constitutionality of Section 377.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. (B) refers to the High Court case, while (A) and (C) are unrelated.

The *Suresh Koushal* case (2013) reversed the Delhi High Court's decriminalization of Section 377, but it was later overruled in *Navtej Johar* (2018).

---

**37.** Reference to mediation is provided in which section of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

- (A) Section 7
- (B) Section 8
- (C) Section 9
- (D) Section 10

**Correct Answer:** None (Correct section is 30)

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 provides for mediation under Section 30, which allows arbitral tribunals to encourage settlement through mediation or conciliation.

**Step 2:** None of the options (A, B, C, D) list Section 30. Section 7 defines arbitration agreements, Section 8 refers to court referrals, Section 9 deals with interim measures, and Section 10 addresses arbitrator numbers.

**Step 3:** As none of the options are correct, the answer is noted as Section 30, but no option matches.

Section 30 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 promotes mediation or conciliation to facilitate amicable dispute resolution during arbitration.

---

**38.** Under Section 10 subsequent conduct, which of the following type of conduct would be material?

- (A) Change of life
- (B) Evasion of justice
- (C) Fear, trembling
- (D) All of them

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of them

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the admissibility of statements or conduct of co-conspirators in a conspiracy, provided the conduct is in reference to the common intention.

**Step 2:** Subsequent conduct like change of life, evasion of justice, or fear and trembling can be material if it indicates the existence of a conspiracy or common intention.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct as all listed conducts can be relevant under Section 10.

Under Section 10 of the Evidence Act, subsequent conduct of co-conspirators is admissible if it relates to the common intention of the conspiracy.

---

**39.** Freedom of Residence under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution is available in which of the following Clauses?

- (A) Clause (1)(E)
- (B) Clause (1)(D)
- (C) Clause (1)(B)
- (D) Clause (1)(C)

**Correct Answer:** (A) Clause (1)(E)

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 19(1)(e) of the Indian Constitution guarantees all citizens the right to reside and settle in any part of India, subject to reasonable restrictions.

**Step 2:** Clause (1)(d) covers freedom of movement, (1)(b) covers assembly, and (1)(c) covers association.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) refer to different freedoms.

Article 19(1)(e) protects the right to residence, while 19(1)(d) protects movement. Both are subject to restrictions under Article 19(5) for public interest.

40. Under which section of the Evidence Act, Admissions are defined?  
(A) 16  
(B) 15  
(C) 17  
(D) 18

**Correct Answer:** (C) 17

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 defines an admission as a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests an inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact.

**Step 2:** Sections 15, 16, and 18 deal with related but different provisions (e.g., statements by interested persons, relevancy of admissions).

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

Section 17 of the Evidence Act defines admissions, while subsequent sections (18-31) elaborate on their admissibility and relevance in legal proceedings.

---

41. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that the investigating officer should be allowed to refer to the records of investigation  
(A) State of Karnataka Vs Yarappa Reddi  
(B) Mohammed Khalid Vs State of West Bengal  
(C) Baburam Vs State of U.P.  
(D) State of Rajasthan Vs Om Prakash

**Correct Answer:** (B) Mohammed Khalid Vs State of West Bengal

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In *Mohammed Khalid v. State of West Bengal* (2002), the Supreme Court held that an investigating officer can refer to the records of investigation during trial to refresh their memory, subject to fair trial principles.

**Step 2:** This ensures accurate testimony without prejudice to the accused.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) do not pertain to this specific ruling.

Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Section 159 allows witnesses, including investigating officers, to refresh memory using records, ensuring accuracy in testimony.

---

**42.** If a party who obtained an order for leave to amend pleading does not amend the same within how many days, he shall not be permitted to do that without the leave of the Court

- (A) Fifteen days
- (B) Fourteen days
- (C) Twenty days
- (D) Thirty days

**Correct Answer:** (B) Fourteen days

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Order VI, Rule 18 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, if a party obtains leave to amend a pleading but fails to do so within the time specified by the court, or within 14 days if no time is specified, further amendment requires fresh leave of the court.

**Step 2:** The default period is 14 days.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) do not match the statutory period.

Order VI, Rule 18 CPC sets a 14-day default period for amending pleadings after leave is granted, ensuring timely procedural compliance.

---

**43.** Punishment of advocates for misconduct has been given under section of the Advocate's Act -1961

- (A) 30
- (B) 32
- (C) 35
- (D) None

**Correct Answer:** (C) 35

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961 provides for the punishment of advocates for professional or other misconduct, empowering the State Bar Council to take disciplinary action.

**Step 2:** Actions may include reprimand, suspension, or removal from the roll of advocates.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) do not relate to advocate misconduct.

Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961 governs disciplinary proceedings for advocate misconduct, ensuring professional accountability.

---

44. Under which Section of IPC, Professional Negligence is invoked against medical professionals in cases alleging professional negligence?

- (A) 303A
- (B) 304A
- (C) 302
- (D) 305

**Correct Answer:** (B) 304A

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deals with causing death by rash or negligent act, commonly invoked against medical professionals for professional negligence leading to death.

**Step 2:** Section 302 (murder) and 305 (abetment to suicide) require intent, while 303A does not exist.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

Section 304A IPC applies to medical negligence cases where death results from rash or negligent acts, without criminal intent.

---

45. A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe

- (A) A has abetted the offence defined in Section 160, IPC
- (B) A has abetted the offence defined in Section 161, IPC
- (C) A has abetted the offence defined in Section 162, IPC
- (D) A has abetted the offence defined in Section 163, IPC

**Correct Answer:** (B) A has abetted the offence defined in Section 161, IPC

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (repealed and replaced by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988) defined the offence of a public servant accepting a bribe for showing favour in official functions.

**Step 2:** A, by offering the bribe, abets the offence under Section 161, as per Section 109 IPC (abetment).

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Sections 160, 162, and 163 deal with different offences (public affray, taking gratification to influence, etc.).

Bribing a public servant (historically Section 161 IPC, now under the Prevention of Corruption Act) involves abetment if the bribe is offered or accepted.

---

46. When Perpetual Injunction may be granted-

- (A) Where the defendant is trustee of the Property for the plaintiff
- (B) Where there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage
- (C) Compensation in money would not afford adequate relief
- (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, a perpetual injunction may be granted in cases where: the defendant is a trustee of property for the plaintiff (A); there is no standard to ascertain actual damage (B); or compensation in money is inadequate (C).

**Step 2:** These conditions ensure an injunction is necessary to prevent irreparable harm.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct as all listed scenarios apply.

Perpetual injunctions under Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act prevent ongoing or future harm where monetary compensation is insufficient.

---

47. An advocate is under an obligation to uphold the rule of law and ensure that the public justice system is enabled to function at its full potential. Any violation of the principle of professional ethic by an advocate is unfortunate and unacceptable. Ignoring even a minor violation/misconduct militates against the fundamental foundation of the public justice system. It was said in-

- (A) Hikmant Ali Khan Vs Ishwar Prasad Arya, 1997 3 SCC 131
- (B) O.P. Sharma Vs High Court of Punjab & Haryana, (2011) 6 SCC 86
- (C) L.D. Jaikwal Vs State of Uttar Pradesh, (1984) 3 SCC 405
- (D) Shamsheer Singh Bedi Vs High Court of Punjab & Haryana, (1996) 7 SCC 99

**Correct Answer:** (B) O.P. Sharma Vs High Court of Punjab & Haryana, (2011) 6 SCC 86

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In *O.P. Sharma v. High Court of Punjab & Haryana* (2011) 6 SCC 86, the Supreme Court emphasized that advocates must uphold the rule of law and professional ethics, as misconduct undermines the public justice system.

**Step 2:** The case addressed disciplinary action against an advocate for unethical conduct.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Other cases do not specifically address this principle.

Advocates' professional ethics are critical to the justice system, and the Supreme Court in cases like *O.P. Sharma* stresses strict accountability for misconduct.

---

- 48.** Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 contains provision relating to
- (A) Incorporation of company
  - (B) Formation of companies with charitable objects, etc
  - (C) Effect of registration
  - (D) Effect of memorandum and articles

**Correct Answer:** (B) Formation of companies with charitable objects, etc

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for the formation of companies with charitable or non-profit objects, such as promoting education, art, science, or social welfare, with restrictions on profit distribution.

**Step 2:** Other sections (e.g., 7 for incorporation, 9 for registration effects) cover different aspects.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) refer to other provisions.

Section 8 companies under the Companies Act, 2013 are non-profit entities with specific compliance requirements, distinct from regular companies.

---

- 49.** The verification of the registered office shall be furnished to the registrar within a period of
- (A) 30 days
  - (B) 60 days
  - (C) 90 days
  - (D) 120 days

**Correct Answer:** (A) 30 days

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 12(2) of the Companies Act, 2013, a company must furnish verification of its registered office to the Registrar within 30 days of incorporation or any change in the registered office.

**Step 2:** This ensures compliance with registration requirements.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) do not match the statutory period.

Section 12 of the Companies Act, 2013 mandates timely verification of the registered office to maintain accurate company records with the Registrar.

---

- 50.** Cyber law deals with
- (A) All activities concerning the internet
  - (B) IPR
  - (C) E-Commerce
  - (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Cyber law encompasses legal issues related to the internet (A), intellectual property rights in the digital domain (B), and e-commerce transactions (C).

**Step 2:** In India, the Information Technology Act, 2000 governs these aspects, including cybercrimes, digital IP protection, and e-commerce regulations.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct as cyber law covers all these areas.

Cyber law, primarily under the IT Act, 2000, addresses a wide range of digital activities, including internet governance, IPR, and e-commerce compliance.

---

- 51.** The payment of compensation to railway employees by the railway administration for injury by accident is governed by:
- (A) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
  - (B) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
  - (C) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
  - (D) The Workmen Compensation Act, 1986

**Correct Answer:** (A) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 governs compensation for railway employees injured or killed in accidents arising out of and in the course of employment.

**Step 2:** The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 deals with wage payments, not accident compensation. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 addresses disability rights, and there is no Workmen Compensation Act, 1986.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 is the primary legislation for work-related injury compensation, applicable to railway employees and other workers.

---

**52.** The minimum amount of compensation payable under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in case of total permanent disablement of a railway servant due to accident is Rs –

- (A) Rs 80,000/-
- (B) Rs 90,000/-
- (C) Rs.1,40,000/-
- (D) Rs.1,20,000/-

**Correct Answer:** (C) Rs.1,40,000/-

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, the minimum compensation for total permanent disablement due to an accident, as per the Fourth Schedule (amended), is Rs. 1,40,000/-.

**Step 2:** This amount is subject to adjustments based on wage levels and other factors, but Rs. 1,40,000/- is the statutory minimum for total permanent disablement.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) do not reflect the correct minimum amount.

The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 specifies minimum compensation amounts in the Fourth Schedule, updated periodically for cases like permanent disablement.

---

**53.** A company wishes to ensure that no one else can use their logo.

- (A) Copy rights
- (B) Trade mark
- (C) Patent
- (D) Industrial designs

**Correct Answer:** (B) Trade mark

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** A logo is a distinctive mark or symbol identifying a company's goods or services, protected under the Trade Marks Act, 1999 in India.

**Step 2:** Copyright protects artistic works, patents cover inventions, and industrial designs protect aesthetic designs, not logos specifically.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect for logo protection.

Trade marks protect brand identifiers like logos under the Trade Marks Act, 1999, ensuring exclusive use and preventing unauthorized use.

---

**54.** The Section of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, dealing with the time of commencement of arbitral proceeding is

- (A) Section 20
- (B) Section 21
- (C) Section 22
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (B) Section 21

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 21 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 states that arbitral proceedings commence when a request for arbitration is received by the respondent.

**Step 2:** Section 20 deals with the place of arbitration, and Section 22 does not exist in this context.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

Section 21 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 marks the start of arbitral proceedings with the receipt of the arbitration request, critical for limitation periods.

---

**55.** Under Criminal Procedure Code 1973, who shall record the information of rape being given by a rape victim?

- (A) Officer in-charge of the police station
- (B) Deputy Superintendent of police
- (C) Officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector
- (D) Woman police officer or any Woman officer

**Correct Answer:** (D) Woman police officer or any Woman officer

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, information regarding rape (a cognizable offence) must be recorded by a woman police officer or any woman officer to ensure sensitivity and privacy for the victim.

**Step 2:** If a woman officer is unavailable, it may be recorded by other officers, but the preference is clear.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) do not reflect the specific requirement.

Post-2013 amendments, Section 154 CrPC mandates that rape complaints be recorded by a woman officer to ensure victim comfort and compliance with gender-sensitive procedures.

---

**56.** Under the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

- (A) Summons can be oral
- (B) Summons cannot be served on corporate entities
- (C) Summons are either for appearance or for producing a document/thing
- (D) Summons can be served to servants in case the person on whose name summons are made cannot be found

**Correct Answer:** (C) Summons are either for appearance or for producing a document/thing

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Section 61 and Section 91 specify that summons can be issued for a person's appearance or for producing documents or things.

**Step 2:** Summons must be in writing (Section 61), not oral (A is incorrect). Summons can be served on corporate entities through authorized representatives (B is incorrect). Summons are served on the named person or their agent, not servants generally (D is incorrect).

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct.

Under CrPC, summons (Sections 61–69, 91) are written and issued for appearance or document production, with specific service procedures for individuals and entities.

---

**57.** Every person who is a member or a defence service or hold a civil post under the Union, holds office during the pleasure of the

- (A) Prime Minister
- (B) President

- (C) Council of Ministers
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

**Correct Answer:** (B) President

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 310(1) of the Indian Constitution states that members of defence services or civil services under the Union hold office during the pleasure of the President.

**Step 2:** This doctrine of pleasure is subject to exceptions under Article 311 for disciplinary actions.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect as the President holds this authority.

Article 310 establishes the pleasure doctrine for Union employees, with protections under Article 311 for fair disciplinary processes.

---

**58.** Which of the following statement/statements is/are false for the purpose of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

- I. It is assumed that a person who is not Muslim, Santhal, Christian, Jew or Parsi by religion is Hindu
- II. A person who belongs to Lingayat sub sect is assumed to be Hindu
- III. A person converted who converted to another religion needs to follow local ritual/custom for converting back to Hinduism

- (A) I only
- (B) I and II
- (C) II only
- (D) I and III

**Correct Answer:** (D) I and III

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 2 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Act applies to Hindus, including those who are not Muslims, Christians, Parsis, or Jews, but Santhals are a tribal group and not excluded (I is false).

**Step 2:** Lingayats are considered Hindus under the Act, so II is true.

**Step 3:** Conversion back to Hinduism does not mandatorily require local rituals/customs under the Act (III is false).

**Step 4:** Option (D) is correct as I and III are false.

Section 2 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 defines its applicability to Hindus broadly, including sects like Lingayats, but excludes specific religions, not tribes like Santhals.

---

**59.** Provision for settlement of dispute outside court has been provided under section ..... of Civil Procedure Code.

- (A) 91
- (B) 89
- (C) 51
- (D) 151

**Correct Answer:** (B) 89

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides for settlement of disputes outside court through methods like arbitration, conciliation, mediation, or lok adalats.

**Step 2:** Other sections (91 for public nuisances, 51 for decree execution, 151 for inherent powers) do not address alternative dispute resolution.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

Section 89 CPC promotes alternative dispute resolution (ADR) to reduce court burden and expedite justice through mediation, arbitration, etc.

---

**60.** The Indian Evidence Act came into force on

- (A) 6th October, 1860
- (B) 1st March, 1874
- (C) 15th March, 1872
- (D) 1st September, 1872

**Correct Answer:** (D) 1st September, 1872

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was enacted on 15th March, 1872 and came into force on 1st September, 1872.

**Step 2:** This Act governs the admissibility and relevancy of evidence in Indian courts.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect dates.

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, effective from 1st September, 1872, is a cornerstone for evidence rules in Indian judicial proceedings.

---

**61.** According to the provisions of Article 315 of the Indian Constitution:

I. There shall be a public service commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each state.

II. The public service commission for the Union, if requested to do by the governor of a state may, with the approval of the president, agree to serve all or any of the needs of the state.

- (A) Only I
- (B) Only II
- (C) I and II
- (D) None of them

**Correct Answer:** (C) I and II

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 315(1) of the Indian Constitution provides for a Public Service Commission for the Union (UPSC) and one for each state (SPSC), making statement I correct.

**Step 2:** Article 315(4) allows the UPSC, upon request by a state's Governor and with the President's approval, to serve the needs of the state, making statement II correct.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct as both I and II are true. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

Article 315 governs the establishment and functions of Public Service Commissions, ensuring independent recruitment for Union and state services.

---

**62.** Any private person may arrest any person who:

- (A) Commits non-bailable offence in his presence
- (B) Commits non-bailable offence and cognizable offence in his presence
- (C) Commits compoundable offence in his presence
- (D) Commits offence in his presence or is a proclaimed offender

**Correct Answer:** (D) Commits offence in his presence or is a proclaimed offender

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 43 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any private person may arrest someone who commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence in their presence or who is a proclaimed offender.

**Step 2:** Option (B) is partially correct but excludes proclaimed offenders. Option (D) fully captures both scenarios.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A) and (B) are incomplete, and (C) is incorrect as compoundable offences are not specified.

Section 43 CrPC allows private persons to arrest for cognizable, non-bailable offences committed in their presence or for proclaimed offenders, ensuring immediate action.

---

**63.** How long a warrant of arrest shall remain in force?

- (A) 6 years
- (B) 10 years
- (C) 12 years
- (D) Until executed or cancelled

**Correct Answer:** (D) Until executed or cancelled

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 70(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a warrant of arrest remains in force until it is executed or cancelled by the court that issued it.

**Step 2:** There is no fixed time limit like 6, 10, or 12 years.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect.

Section 70 CrPC ensures a warrant of arrest remains valid until executed or explicitly cancelled, emphasizing judicial control over enforcement.

---

**64.** Rate of additional Depreciation will be — under section 32- Indian Income Tax Act

- (A) 10 %
- (B) 20 %
- (C) 15 %
- (D) 30 %

**Correct Answer:** (B) 20 %

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 32(1)(ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, additional depreciation is allowed at 20% for new plant and machinery acquired and installed by an assessee engaged in manufacturing or production.

**Step 2:** In certain cases (e.g., specified backward areas), it may be higher, but the standard rate is 20%.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) do not reflect the standard rate.

Section 32(1)(iia) of the Income Tax Act provides 20% additional depreciation for new manufacturing machinery to encourage industrial investment.

---

**65.** Amount of deduction under section 24 of The Income Tax Act from annual value is –

- (A) 1/2 of Annual Value
- (B) 1/3 of Annual Value
- (C) 3/10 of Annual Value
- (D) 17/10 of Annual Value

**Correct Answer:** (C) 3/10 of Annual Value

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 24(a) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 allows a standard deduction of 30% (3/10) of the annual value of house property for repairs and maintenance, regardless of actual expenditure.

**Step 2:** This applies to income from house property under Section 23.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) do not match the statutory deduction.

Section 24(a) of the Income Tax Act provides a fixed 30% deduction from the annual value of house property, simplifying tax calculations for property income.

---

**66.** The test of reasonableness is not wholly test and its contours are fairly indicated by constitution.

- (A) Subjective
- (B) Objective
- (C) Descriptive
- (D) Summative

**Correct Answer:** (B) Objective

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The test of reasonableness under the Indian Constitution, particularly

for restrictions under Article 19(2)-(6), is an objective test, as held in cases like *State of Madras v. V.G. Row* (1952).

**Step 2:** The Constitution provides guidelines (e.g., public interest, proportionality) to assess reasonableness objectively, not based on subjective opinion.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) do not apply.

The reasonableness test for constitutional restrictions (e.g., Article 19) is objective, ensuring fair and consistent judicial scrutiny.

---

**67.** The power to enact a law relating to the citizenship of India is left to ----- under the provisions of Article 11 of the Indian Constitution.

- (A) President
- (B) Council of Ministers
- (C) House of People
- (D) Parliament

**Correct Answer:** (D) Parliament

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 11 of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to make laws regarding the acquisition and termination of citizenship and related matters.

**Step 2:** This led to the enactment of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) do not have this legislative power.

Article 11 grants Parliament exclusive authority to legislate on citizenship, as seen in the Citizenship Act, 1955 and its amendments.

---

**68.** Promissory estoppel against Government agencies is decided in:

- (A) Tweedle Vs Atkinson
- (B) Dutton Vs Poole
- (C) Pournami Oil Mills Vs State of Kerala
- (D) Kedar Nath Vs Gauri Mohamed

**Correct Answer:** (C) Pournami Oil Mills Vs State of Kerala

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In *Pournami Oil Mills v. State of Kerala* (1987), the Supreme Court

applied the doctrine of promissory estoppel against government agencies, holding them accountable for promises inducing action, unless public interest overrides.

**Step 2:** Other cases relate to different contract law principles (e.g., consideration, privity).

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

Promissory estoppel binds government agencies to their promises if relied upon, as clarified in *Pournami Oil Mills*, subject to public interest exceptions.

---

**69.** Frustration of contract is provided by which section of the Indian Contract Act?

- (A) Sec. 73
- (B) Sec. 70
- (C) Sec. 2(d)
- (D) Sec. 56

**Correct Answer:** (D) Sec. 56

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides for the doctrine of frustration, where a contract becomes impossible to perform due to unforeseen events, rendering it void.

**Step 2:** Section 73 deals with damages, Section 70 with quasi-contracts, and Section 2(d) with consideration.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect.

Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act governs frustration, discharging parties from obligations when performance becomes impossible or unlawful.

---

**70.** Schedule II of Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with

- (A) Age factor for calculating the amount of compensation
- (B) List of persons who are 'Employee'
- (C) List of occupational diseases
- (D) List of injuries Deemed to Result in Permanent Total Disablement

**Correct Answer:** (C) List of occupational diseases

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Schedule II of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 provides a list

of occupational diseases for which compensation is payable if contracted during employment.

**Step 2:** Schedule I lists injuries for disablement, Schedule III lists employees, and age factors are in Section 4.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) refer to other provisions.

Schedule II of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 is critical for identifying compensable occupational diseases linked to specific employments.

---

**71.** Admission can be broadly categorised into:

- (A) Judicial
- (B) Extra-judicial
- (C) Either A or B
- (D) Both A and B

**Correct Answer:** (D) Both A and B

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Admissions under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Section 17) are categorized as judicial (made in court proceedings) and extra-judicial (made outside court, e.g., in conversations or documents).

**Step 2:** Both types are admissible under specific conditions (Sections 18–23).

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct as admissions include both judicial and extra-judicial. Option (C) is incorrect as it suggests only one type.

Judicial admissions are made in court and are binding, while extra-judicial admissions, made outside, may require corroboration for admissibility (Indian Evidence Act, Sections 17–23).

---

**72.** Section 66, Indian Evidence Act lays down:

- (A) A notice must be given before secondary evidence can be received under section 65(a), Indian Evidence Act
- (B) Notice to produce a document must be in writing
- (C) Order XI, Rules 15, of Civil Procedure Code, prescribes the kind of notice to produce a document
- (D) All of them

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of them

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 66 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 requires notice to produce a document before secondary evidence can be admitted under Section 65(a) (A is correct).

**Step 2:** Such notice must generally be in writing, as per procedural norms (B is correct).

**Step 3:** Order XI, Rule 15 of the CPC prescribes the form and procedure for notice to produce documents in civil cases (C is correct).

**Step 4:** Option (D) is correct as all statements are true.

Section 66 of the Indian Evidence Act ensures procedural fairness by requiring notice for secondary evidence, often linked to CPC provisions like Order XI.

---

**73.** Maxim "Res Ipsa Loquitur" means:-

- (A) The thing speaks for itself
- (B) Where there is right there is remedy
- (C) Where there is remedy there is right
- (D) Where there is no fault there is no remedy

**Correct Answer:** (A) The thing speaks for itself

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The maxim "Res Ipsa Loquitur" translates to "the thing speaks for itself" and applies in tort law when negligence is presumed from the occurrence of an accident.

**Step 2:** It shifts the burden of proof to the defendant to show no negligence.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) relate to different legal principles.

"Res Ipsa Loquitur" is used in negligence cases where the incident itself suggests fault, e.g., surgical errors, without direct proof of negligence.

---

**74.** The Committee which led to the passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by

- (A) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
- (B) Justice Altamas Kabir
- (C) Justice J.S. Verma
- (D) Justice A.S. Anand

**Correct Answer:** (C) Justice J.S. Verma

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which strengthened laws on sexual offences, was based on recommendations of the Justice J.S. Verma Committee, formed after the 2012 Delhi gang rape case.

**Step 2:** The committee proposed reforms to criminal laws, including amendments to the IPC and CrPC.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

The Justice J.S. Verma Committee's recommendations were pivotal for the 2013 amendments, enhancing protections against sexual violence in India.

---

**75.** Under the scheme of Criminal Procedure Code, non-cognizable offences are:

- (A) Public wrongs
- (B) Private wrongs
- (C) Both public and private wrongs
- (D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (B) Private wrongs

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, non-cognizable offences (defined in Section 2(1)) are generally considered private wrongs, where police cannot arrest without a warrant or investigate without court orders.

**Step 2:** These typically involve less serious offences affecting individuals rather than society at large.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A) and (C) are incorrect as non-cognizable offences are not primarily public wrongs, and (D) is invalid.

Non-cognizable offences under CrPC (Section 2(1)) are private wrongs, requiring court permission for police action, unlike cognizable offences which are public wrongs.

---

**76.** A discrimination against a man or a woman, only on grounds of \_\_\_\_\_ would be violative of Article 15(1)

- (A) Sex
- (B) Remuneration
- (C) Place of birth
- (D) Religion

**Correct Answer:** (A) Sex

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination by the State against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

**Step 2:** Discrimination based solely on sex (e.g., against a man or woman) violates Article 15(1).

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect as only sex is explicitly mentioned, though (C) and (D) are also covered under Article 15(1) but not exclusively.

Article 15(1) prohibits discrimination on specific grounds, including sex, ensuring equality in state actions and policies.

---

**77.** The "Objective Resolution" adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947 was drafted by

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) B.N. Rao

**Correct Answer:** (A) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Objective Resolution, adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947, was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru, outlining the principles of a sovereign, democratic republic.

**Step 2:** It laid the foundation for the Indian Constitution's Preamble.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

The Objective Resolution by Jawaharlal Nehru shaped the Preamble, emphasizing sovereignty, democracy, and justice in India's constitutional framework.

---

**78.** Right to the property was eliminated from the list of Fundamental Rights during the tenure of

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Charan Singh
- (C) Rajiv Gandhi
- (D) Morarji Desai

**Correct Answer:** (D) Morarji Desai

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The right to property under Article 31 was removed as a Fundamental Right by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, during the tenure of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

**Step 2:** It was converted into a constitutional right under Article 300A.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect.

The 44th Amendment (1978) under Morarji Desai's government downgraded the right to property from a Fundamental Right to a constitutional right (Article 300A).

---

**79.** When the accused states, "I will produce the share which I gave received in such and such robbery" which of the following are not admissible with regard to Section 25, Indian Evidence Act?

- I. An admission that there was a robbery
  - II. An admission that the accused took part in it
  - III. An admission that he got part of the property
- (A) I, II and III  
(B) III and IV  
(C) II, III and IV  
(D) All of them

**Correct Answer:** (A) I, II and III

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 states that no confession made to a police officer is admissible in evidence.

**Step 2:** The accused's statement admitting a robbery (I), participation in it (II), and receiving property (III) constitutes a confession to a police officer, making all parts inadmissible under Section 25.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Option (B) and (C) are incorrect due to the non-existent IV, and (D) is redundant as (A) covers all.

Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act bars confessions to police officers to prevent coercion, but facts discovered due to such statements may be admissible under Section 27.

---

**80.** The rule of Strict Liability is based on the decision in:-

- (A) Donoghue Vs Stevenson
- (B) Homes Vs Ashford
- (C) Rylands Vs Fletcher

(D) None of the above

**Correct Answer:** (C) Rylands Vs Fletcher

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The rule of strict liability, where a person is liable for harm caused by dangerous activities or substances without proof of negligence, was established in *Rylands v. Fletcher* (1868).

**Step 2:** *Donoghue v. Stevenson* established negligence, and *Homes v. Ashford* is not a relevant case.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

The *Rylands v. Fletcher* rule imposes strict liability for non-natural use of land causing harm, a key principle in tort law.

---

**81.** The Rule of last opportunity was laid down in:-

- (A) Davies Vs Mann
- (B) State of A.P. Vs Ranganna
- (C) Nugent Vs Smith
- (D) Kalawati Vs State of HP

**Correct Answer:** (A) Davies Vs Mann

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Rule of Last Opportunity, also known as the "last clear chance" doctrine, was established in *Davies v. Mann* (1842). It states that if the plaintiff had the last opportunity to avoid harm but failed to do so, they may be barred from recovering damages in a negligence case.

**Step 2:** The other cases listed do not pertain to this doctrine.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

The Rule of Last Opportunity from *Davies v. Mann* mitigates contributory negligence by focusing on the party with the final chance to prevent harm.

---

**82.** In which of the following cases was it held that "the rights conferred under section 25 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 supersedes any contract to the contrary. The fact that date of decree makes no difference"?

- (A) Surenderbal Vs Suppiah
- (B) Mukesh Teli Vs Bharti Teli
- (C) Sesi Ammal Vs Thaiyu Ammal

(D) Laxmi Vs Krishna

**Correct Answer:** (C) Sesi Ammal Vs Thaiyu Ammal

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** In *Sesi Ammal v. Thaiyu Ammal* (1964), the court held that rights under Section 25 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (which allows variation of maintenance amounts) supersede any contrary agreement, and the date of the decree does not affect this right.

**Step 2:** The other cases do not specifically address this principle.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

Section 25 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 allows courts to modify maintenance orders, overriding conflicting contracts, as clarified in *Sesi Ammal*.

---

- 83.** A plaint has to be presented to the Court under Order IV, Rule 1 in  
(A) Single copy  
(B) Duplicate  
(C) Triplicate  
(D) No fixed rule

**Correct Answer:** (B) Duplicate

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Order IV, Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a plaint must be presented in duplicate, with one copy for the court's record and another for service to the defendant.

**Step 2:** This ensures procedural compliance and efficient case management.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) do not align with the rule.

Order IV, Rule 1 CPC requires plaints to be filed in duplicate to facilitate court processes and service to parties, ensuring transparency.

---

- 84.** Omission to give notice under Order XXI, Rule 22 will  
(A) Render the execution null and void  
(B) Render the execution irregular  
(C) Render the execution voidable

(D) Not affect the execution

**Correct Answer:** (C) Render the execution voidable

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Order XXI, Rule 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 requires notice before executing a decree if more than two years have passed since its passing or if it is against a legal representative.

**Step 2:** Omission to give such notice does not make the execution null and void but renders it voidable at the instance of the affected party.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

Order XXI, Rule 22 CPC ensures fairness in decree execution by requiring notice in specific cases; omission makes execution voidable, not void.

---

**85.** Where a decree is passed against the Union of India or State for the Act done in the official capacity of the person concerned, under section 82 CPC, execution, shall not be issued on any such decree unless the decree remains unsatisfied for a period of

- (A) 3 months from the date of decree
- (B) 6 months from the date of the decree
- (C) 1 year from the date of the decree
- (D) 2 years from the date of the decree

**Correct Answer:** (A) 3 months from the date of decree

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 provides that a decree against the Union of India or a State for acts done in official capacity cannot be executed unless it remains unsatisfied for three months from the date of the decree.

**Step 2:** This allows the government time to comply voluntarily.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) do not match the statutory period.

Section 82 CPC imposes a three-month waiting period for executing decrees against the government, balancing judicial enforcement with administrative compliance.

---

**86.** On which of the following dates did Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 come into operation?

- (A) 18th May, 1955
- (B) 17th June, 1955
- (C) 22nd May, 1955
- (D) 18th June, 1955

**Correct Answer:** (A) 18th May, 1955

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was enacted on 18th May, 1955 and came into force on the same date.

**Step 2:** It governs marriage and divorce among Hindus.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect dates.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, effective from 18th May, 1955, standardized marriage laws for Hindus, including provisions for divorce and maintenance.

---

**87.** Which of the following properties will section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, govern?

- I. Tarwad
  - II. Tavazhi
  - III. Kutumba
  - IV. Kavaru
  - V. Illom
- (A) I, III, and V
  - (B) II, IV and V
  - (C) I and II
  - (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 allows a Hindu to dispose of their interest in coparcenary property by will, including properties like Tarwad, Tavazhi, Kutumba, Kavaru, and Illom, which are forms of joint family property in certain communities.

**Step 2:** These terms relate to traditional joint family systems in South India (e.g., Kerala).

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct as Section 30 applies to all listed properties.

Section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 allows testamentary disposition of coparcenary property, applicable to traditional joint family systems like Tarwad and Illom.

---

- 88.** The maximum limit of the members of the state bar council:
- (A) 15
  - (B) 20
  - (C) 25
  - (D) None

**Correct Answer:** (C) 25

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 3(2)(b) of the Advocates Act, 1961, the maximum number of elected members of a State Bar Council is 25, depending on the number of advocates on the state roll.

**Step 2:** The exact number varies but does not exceed 25.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

Section 3 of the Advocates Act, 1961 sets the composition of State Bar Councils, with a maximum of 25 elected members to represent advocates.

---

- 89.** Specific Relief Act 1963 contains-
- (A) 6 chapters and 40 Sections
  - (B) 7 chapters and 42 Sections
  - (C) 8 chapters and 43 Sections
  - (D) 8 chapters and 44 Sections

**Correct Answer:** (D) 8 chapters and 44 Sections

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The Specific Relief Act, 1963 is structured into 8 chapters and contains 44 sections, covering remedies like specific performance, injunctions, and declaratory decrees.

**Step 2:** This structure was consistent in the original Act and remains post-amendments.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect.

The Specific Relief Act, 1963, with 8 chapters and 44 sections, provides equitable remedies for civil wrongs not adequately addressed by monetary compensation.

---

90. The phrase "file a PIL, ostensibly in public interest but, in fact, to serve personal or private interests" means –

- (A) Filing PIL for protection of only public interest
- (B) Filing PIL for protection of both public and private interest
- (C) Filing PIL for protection of only private interest
- (D) Filing PIL alleging it to be in public interest but actually seeking protection of private interest

**Correct Answer:** (D) Filing PIL alleging it to be in public interest but actually seeking protection of private interest

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is intended to address public grievances, but misuse occurs when it is filed under the guise of public interest to serve private or personal motives.

**Step 2:** The phrase describes such misuse, where the stated public interest is a pretext for private gain.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (C) do not accurately reflect the phrase's meaning.

PILs must genuinely serve public interest; courts may dismiss or penalize filings disguised as public interest but pursuing private agendas.

---

91. Filing of frivolous PILs results in –

- (A) Increasing backlog of cases
- (B) Wastage of resources
- (C) Lesser availability of time for hearing other genuine cases
- (D) All of the above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Frivolous Public Interest Litigations (PILs) burden the judicial system by increasing the backlog of cases (A), wasting court resources (B), and reducing time for genuine cases (C).

**Step 2:** Courts have criticized such filings for undermining the purpose of PILs.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct as all listed consequences apply.

Frivolous PILs clog the judicial system, leading to penalties or dismissal by courts to prioritize genuine public interest matters.

---

**92.** Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill X. Is Z guilty of an offence? Has X the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane?

- (A) Z has not committed any offence as per section 98 of IPC and X has same right of private defence to X if Z is mad
- (B) As per Section 98 of IPC, Z has committed an offence and no right of private defence to X
- (C) Z has committed an offence for not using his mind
- (D) None above

**Correct Answer:** (A) Z has not committed any offence as per section 98 of IPC and X has same right of private defence to X if Z is mad

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 98 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 states that acts done by a person of unsound mind (e.g., under the influence of madness) do not constitute an offence, as per Section 84 (insanity defence). Thus, Z is not guilty.

**Step 2:** Section 98 further clarifies that the right of private defence (under Sections 96–106) is available against acts of an insane person as if they were sane. X has the same right of private defence against Z.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

Section 98 IPC ensures that insanity exempts criminal liability (via Section 84), but the right of private defence remains unaffected against such acts.

---

**93.** Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases is mentioned in which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution?

- (A) Article 21
- (B) Article 21A
- (C) Article 22
- (D) Article 22A

**Correct Answer:** (C) Article 22

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Article 22 of the Indian Constitution provides protections against arrest and detention, including the right to be informed of grounds of arrest, consult a lawyer, and be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours (except in preventive detention cases).

**Step 2:** Article 21 covers life and liberty, Article 21A education, and Article 22A does not exist.

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

Article 22 provides safeguards for arrested persons, balancing individual rights with state powers, distinct from broader protections under Article 21.

---

**94.** Article 300A of Indian Constitution i.e. Right to property has been inserted in the Constitution by ----- Amendment Act

- (A) 44th Amendment Act
- (B) 42nd Amendment Act
- (C) 40th Amendment Act
- (D) 51st Amendment Act

**Correct Answer:** (A) 44th Amendment Act

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** The right to property was removed as a Fundamental Right under Article 31 by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, and reintroduced as a constitutional right under Article 300A.

**Step 2:** Other amendments do not pertain to this change.

**Step 3:** Option (A) is correct. Options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 downgraded the right to property to a constitutional right under Article 300A, reflecting a shift in constitutional priorities.

---

**95.** Which of the following sections of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 have been repealed/amended by section 6 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939?

- (A) Section 4
- (B) Section 5
- (C) Section 6
- (D) Section 7

**Correct Answer:** (B) Section 5

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 6 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 repealed Section 5 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, which dealt

with the dissolution of marriage under customary law, to align with Shariat-based grounds for divorce.

**Step 2:** Sections 4, 6, and 7 of the 1937 Act address other aspects and were not affected.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 standardized divorce laws for Muslims, repealing inconsistent customary provisions in the 1937 Shariat Act.

---

**96.** As per section 53 of IPC, the word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person's

- (A) Body
- (B) Mind
- (C) Reputation
- (D) All above

**Correct Answer:** (D) All above

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 44 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (not Section 53, which deals with punishments) defines "injury" as any harm illegally caused to a person's body, mind, reputation, or property.

**Step 2:** The question likely refers to Section 44, as Section 53 does not define injury.

**Step 3:** Option (D) is correct as it includes body, mind, and reputation. Options (A), (B), and (C) are incomplete.

Section 44 IPC broadly defines "injury" to cover physical, mental, reputational, and property harm, applicable across various offences.

---

**97.** Which of the following cases can be cured under section 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

- (A) Entertaining of complaint without complying with section 195 and 340 of the Cr.P.C
- (B) The reading and recording of the evidence taken in one case into another companion case
- (C) The examination of witness in absence of the accused
- (D) Non Compliance with 235(2)

**Correct Answer:** (B) The reading and recording of the evidence taken in one case into another companion case

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Section 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 allows courts to cure procedural irregularities unless they cause a miscarriage of justice.

**Step 2:** Reading evidence from one case into a companion case (B) is a curable irregularity if no prejudice is caused. Options (A), (C), and (D) involve serious violations (e.g., jurisdictional issues, absence of accused, or sentencing hearing) that are not easily curable.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct.

Section 465 CrPC allows curing minor procedural errors, but grave violations affecting fairness or jurisdiction are not curable.

---

**98.** Which of the following statements hold true for de novo trials?

- (A) Omission or illegality in the procedure even if it does not affect the core of the case can become a ground for calling de novo trials
- (B) A de novo trial should be the last resort
- (C) The court originally trying the case can order de novo trial
- (D) None of these

**Correct Answer:** (B) A de novo trial should be the last resort

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** A de novo trial, starting afresh, is ordered only when procedural irregularities cause a miscarriage of justice, making it a last resort (B is correct).

**Step 2:** Minor procedural errors not affecting the case's core do not justify de novo trials (A is incorrect). The original trial court typically cannot order a de novo trial; appellate courts do (C is incorrect).

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Option (D) is incorrect as (B) is true.

De novo trials are rare and ordered by appellate courts only when procedural flaws fundamentally undermine justice, as a last resort.

---

**99.** In case of land acquisition by the Central Government for public-private partnership projects, consent of how many affected families is mandated by the LARR Act?

- (A) 60%
- (B) 70%
- (C) 80%
- (D) 90%

**Correct Answer:** (B) 70%

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under Section 2(2) of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR Act), land acquisition for public-private partnership (PPP) projects requires the consent of 70% of affected families.

**Step 2:** This ensures community approval for such projects.

**Step 3:** Option (B) is correct. Options (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

The LARR Act, 2013 mandates 70% consent for PPP projects and 80% for private projects, balancing development with affected families' rights.

---

**100.** A company which is not a domestic company will pay income tax at the rate of:-

- (A) 25%
- (B) 30%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 20%

**Correct Answer:** (C) 40%

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Under the Income Tax Act, 1961, a company that is not a domestic company (i.e., a foreign company) is subject to a corporate tax rate of 40% (plus applicable surcharge and cess) on its taxable income.

**Step 2:** Domestic companies have lower rates (e.g., 25% or 30% depending on turnover).

**Step 3:** Option (C) is correct. Options (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.

Foreign companies under the Income Tax Act, 1961 face a 40% tax rate, higher than domestic companies, reflecting different fiscal policies.

---