

PART-I

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I. ENGLISH COMPREHENSION

Directions (Questions 1-5): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

189. It must, therefore, be held as beyond the pale of all doubts that neither Parliament nor the State Legislatures in India can assert power to provide for or regulate their own constitution in the manner claimed by the House of Commons in the United Kingdom. Having regard to the elaborate provisions made elsewhere in the Constitution, this power cannot be claimed, even, or least of all, through the channel of Article 105(3) or 194(3).

190. The question that immediately arises is as to whether the power of expulsion is referable exclusively, or solely, to the power of the House of Commons to determine its own composition including the fitness of elected Members to remain Members.

[...]

203. It is the argument of the petitioners that Anson treats expulsion exclusively as a facet of the privilege of the House of determining its own composition, and under no other head. Anson explains (5th Edn., p. 188) the nature and character of this power, under the heading "Power of inflicting punishment for breach of privilege" in the following words:

"But expulsion is a matter which concerns the House itself and its composition, and mounts to no more than an expression of opinion that the person expelled is unfit to be a Member of the House of Commons. The imposition of a fine would be an idle process unless backed by the power of commitment. It is, then the right of commitment which becomes, in the words of Sir E. May, 'the keystone of parliamentary privilege'. It remains to consider how it is exercised and by what right."

204. What Anson seems to indicate here is that expulsion is a sanction that goes beyond mere imposition of fine backed by the power of commitment in case of default and also that expulsion undoubtedly affects the composition of the House. He does not state that expulsion only concerns the composition of the House. He is talking of possible sanctions for gross misdemeanour against Members and not the qualifications requisite to become a Member. [...]

206. At the same time, one cannot lose sight of the fact that the power of inflicting punishment for breach of privilege has been separately dealt with even by Anson (5th Edn., p. 177 onwards). The punishments which are awarded to Members or non-Members are dealt with by Anson under separate headings such as "admonition", "reprimand", "commitment", "fine", and "expulsion". The discussion under the last-mentioned item in Anson starts with the following passage (5th Edn., p.187):

"In the case of its own Members the House has a stronger mode of expression its displeasure. It can by resolution expel a Member."

207. The resolution of expulsion as an expression of displeasure takes it beyond the realm of power of self-constitution. These paragraphs unmistakably show that expulsion is not considered by Anson as exclusively arising from the privilege of the House to provide for its constitution.

[...]

235. The right to enforce its privileges either by imposition of fine or by commitment to prison (both of which punishments can be awarded against the Members of the House as well as outsiders) or by expulsion (possible in case of Members only) is not part of any other privilege but is by itself a separate and independent power of privilege. To enforce a privilege against a Member by expelling him for breach of such privilege is not a way of expression the power of the House of Commons to constitute itself.

236. Though expulsion can be, and may have been resorted to by the House of Commons with a view to preserve or change its constitution, it would not exclude or impinge upon its independent privilege to punish a Member for breach of privilege or for contempt by expelling him from the House. Expulsion concerns the House itself as the punishment of expulsion cannot be inflicted on a person who is not a Member of the House. As a necessary and direct consequence, the composition of the House may be affected by the expulsion of a Member. That would not, however, necessarily mean that

the power of expulsion is exercised only with a view, or for the purpose of regulating the composition of the House. One of the three ways of exercising the privilege of the Commons to constitute itself as mentioned by May (in 20th Edn.) can undoubtedly, in certain circumstances, be expressed by expelling a Member of the House. But this does not mean that the existence and exercise of the privilege of expelling a Member by way of punishment for misconduct or contempt of the House stands ruled out. The power of self-composition of the is materially distinct and meant for purposes other than those which the House has the competence to resort to expulsion of its Members for acts of high misdemeanour. The existence of the former power on which expulsion can be ordered by the House of Commons cannot by itself exclude or abrogate the independent power of the House to punish a Member by expelling him, a punishment which cannot be inflicted on a non-Member.

(Extract from *Raja Ram Pal v. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha* (2007 INSC 22)).

1. Which of the following best describes the question posed and answered by the Supreme Court in the extracted section of the judgement above?
 - (1) Whether Parliament and the State Legislatures in India have the power to punish Members for misdemeanours like the House of Commons did.
 - (2) Whether the power of expulsion affects the composition of the House.
 - (3) Whether the power of expulsion exercised by the House of Commons was traceable to its power to determine its own composition.
 - (4) Whether the punishment of expulsion is only applicable to Members of the House.

2. In the extracted paragraphs, the word "commitment" means:
 - (1) Recovery Proceedings.
 - (2) Rendered Ineligible to be a Member.
 - (3) Imprisonment.
 - (4) Capital Punishment.

3. Why does the Court find that the quotation from Anson at Paragraph 203 does not support the Petitioner's argument?
 - (i) Because May (20th Edn.) states that one of the three ways the House of Commons can exercise its power of self-composition is by expelling members.
 - (ii) Because Anson does not limit the power of expulsion to an exercise of the House's power of self-composition.
 - (iii) Because Anson refers to expulsion while discussing other disciplinary measures that may be taken against Members.
 - (iv) Because Anson did not recognise that the power of expulsion affects the composition of the House.
 - (1) Both (ii) and (iii).
 - (2) Only (iii).
 - (3) Both (i) and (iii).
 - (4) Both (iii) and (iv).

4. Based on the above extract, which one of the following statements is correct?
 - (1) The power of self-composition is not a pre-requisite to possess the power of expulsion.
 - (2) Because the power of expulsion affects the composition of the House, the power of self-composition is a pre-requisite to possess the power of expulsion.
 - (3) The power of expulsion is a disciplinary measure that cannot be exercised absent the power of self-composition.
 - (4) None of the above.

5. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (1) Because the House of Commons expels Members for misconduct, it has lost the power of self-composition.
 - (2) Merely because the House of Commons expels Members to regulate its own composition does not mean it cannot expel Members for misconduct.
 - (3) The House of Commons only expels Members to regulate its own composition.
 - (4) None of the above.

Directions (Questions 6-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

For the purpose of competition policy, one of the most relevant factors of online platform markets is that they are winner-take-all. This is due largely to network effects and control over data, both of which mean that early advantages become self-reinforcing. The result is that technology platform markets will yield to dominance by a small number of firms. [...]

Network effects arise when a user's utility from a product increases as others use the product. Since popularity compounds and is reinforcing, markets with network effects often tip towards oligopoly or monopoly. Amazon's user reviews, for example, serve as a form of network effect: the more users that have purchased and reviewed items on the platform, the more useful information other users can glean from its site. [...] In this way, network effects act as form of entry barrier.

A platform's control over data, meanwhile, can also entrench its position. Access to consumer data enables platforms to better tailor services and gauge demand. Involvement across markets, meanwhile, may permit a company to use data gleaned from one market to benefit another business line. Amazon's use of Marketplace data to advantage its retail sales, as described in Section IV.D, is an example of this dynamic. Control over data may also make it easier for dominant platforms to enter new markets with greater ease. For example, reports now suggest that Amazon may dramatically expand its footprint in the ad business, "leveraging its rich supply of shopping data culled from years of operating a massive e-commerce business." In other words, control over data, too, acts as an entry barrier.

Given that online platforms operate in markets where network effects and control over data solidify early dominance, a company looking to compete in these markets must seek to capture them. The most effective way is to chase market share and drive out one's rivals – even if doing so comes at the expense of short-term profits, since the best guarantee of long-term profits is immediate growth. Due to this dynamic, striving to maximize market share at the expense of one's rivals makes predation highly rational; indeed, it would be irrational for a business *not* to frontload losses in order to capture the market. Recognizing that enduring early losses while aggressively expanding can lock up a monopoly, investors seem willing to back this strategy. [...]

Although platforms form the backbone of the internet economy, the way that platform economics implicates existing laws is relatively undertheorized. Amazon's conduct suggests that predatory pricing and integration across related business lines are emerging as key paths to establishing dominance – aided by the control over data that dominant platforms enjoy. But because current predatory pricing doctrine defines recoupment in overly narrow terms, competitors generally have not been able to make an effective legal case. Similarly, because current doctrine largely discounts entry barriers, the anticompetitive effects of vertical integration are difficult to cognize under the existing framework. Roadblocks to these claims persist even as Amazon's valuation and share price point to a strong market expectation of recoupment and profits.

(Extract from "Amazon's Antitrust Paradox" by Lina M. Khan 126 Yale Law Journal 2017).

6. Which one of the following illustrations is an example of “network effects” as set out in the extract above?
- (1) A website that allows users to use the service for free but also offers a “Premium” paid service.
 - (2) Google has a high market share because it has the largest, oldest, and best optimised search engine.
 - (3) Users refuse to switch from Social Media 1 to Social Media 2 because all their friends are on Social Media 1.
 - (4) A government regulation that states only one company shall have a monopoly over a particular type of service, creating a legal barrier to entry.
7. Based on the extract, how does a dominant platform’s access to user data act as a barrier to entry for new market participants?
- (1) If a platform collects user data, new market participants cannot collect the same data and are thus at a disadvantage.
 - (2) When a platform has access to lots of user data, it can optimise its services to consumer needs better than new market participants who do not have access to user data.
 - (3) A platform with access to user data can more easily enter new markets.
 - (4) Access to user data only entrenches an incumbent platform’s market position but does not act as a barrier to entry.
8. Which one of the following statements is not part of the author’s arguments concerning platform behaviour?
- (1) Platforms are incentivised to capture the market because once they do, entry barriers make it very hard for competitors to re-capture market share.
 - (2) It is irrational for platforms to offer low prices initially and then increase their prices to recoup lost revenue.
 - (3) Platforms are incentivised to forgo short-term profits because long-term profits are best ensured by ensuring a high market share.
 - (4) Investors are tolerant of platforms that do not make money but are capturing a high market share.
9. The word “oligopoly” in the above extract refers to which of the following?
- (1) A market where the government has licensed a small number of companies.
 - (2) A market with fewer than eight companies.
 - (3) A market with a small number of companies.
 - (4) A market where one company’s share price is significantly higher than other companies.
10. Which one of the following statements most accurately describes the author’s argument concerning online platforms in the above extract.
- (1) The law on predatory pricing has not evolved because competitors to dominant platforms have not initiated lawsuits.
 - (2) The current law does not effectively regulate predatory pricing because it fails to recognise how platforms make money after capturing market share.
 - (3) Integration across market sectors allows dominant platforms to engage in predatory pricing.
 - (4) The Government must bring in a new competition policy to tackle the risks posed by dominant platforms.

Directions (Questions 11-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: Now, Sir, to come to the other question which has been agitating the members of this House, viz., the use of the word “backward” in clause (3) of article 10, I should like to begin by making some general observations so that members might be in a position to understand the exact import, the significance and the necessity for using the word “backward” in this particular clause. If members were to try and exchange their views on this subject, they will find that there are three points of view which it is necessary for us to reconcile if we are to produce a workable proposition which will be accepted by all.

Of the three points of view, the first is that there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens. It is the desire of many Members of this House that every individual who is qualified for a particular post should be free to apply for that post, to sit for examinations and to have his qualifications tested so as to determine whether he is fit for the post or not and that there ought to be no limitations, there ought to be no hindrance in the operation of this principle of equality of opportunity.

Another view mostly shared by a section of the House is that, if this principle is to be operative—and it ought to be operative in their judgment to its fullest extent—there ought to be no reservations of any sort for any class or community at all, that all citizens, if they are qualified, should be placed on the same footing of equality so far as the public services are concerned. That is the second point of view we have.

Then we have quite a massive opinion which insists that, although theoretically it is good to have the principle that there shall be equality of opportunity, there must at the same time be a provision made for the entry of certain communities which have so far been outside the administration.

As I said, the Drafting Committee had to produce a formula which would reconcile these three points of view, firstly, that there shall be equality of opportunity, secondly that there shall be reservations in favour of certain communities which have not so far had a ‘proper look-in’ so to say into the administration. If honourable Members will bear these facts in mind—the three principles, we had to reconcile,—they will see that no better formula could be produced than the one that is embodied in sub-clause (3) of article 10 of the Constitution; they will find that the view of those who believe and hold that there shall be equality of opportunity, has been embodied in sub-clause (1) of Article 10. It is a generic principle. At the same time, as I said, we had to reconcile this formula with the demand made by certain communities that the administration which has now—for historical reasons—been controlled by one community or a few communities, that situation should disappear and that the others also must have an opportunity of getting into the public services.

Supposing, for instance, we were to concede in full the demand of those communities who have not been so far employed in the public services to the fullest extent, what would really happen is, we shall be completely destroying the first proposition upon which we are all agreed, namely, that there shall be an equality of opportunity. Let me give an illustration. Supposing, for instance, reservations were made for a community or a collection of communities, the total of which came to something like 70 per cent. of the total posts under the State and only 30 per cent. are retained as the unreserved. Could anybody say that the reservation of 30 per cent as open to general competition would be satisfactory from the point of view of giving effect to the first principle, namely, that there shall be equality of opportunity? It cannot be in my judgment. Therefore the seats to be reserved, if the reservation is to be consistent with sub-clause (1) of Article 10, must be confined to a minority of seats. It is then only that the first principle could find its place in the Constitution and effective in operation.

If honourable Members understand this position that we have to safeguard two things namely, the principle of equality of opportunity and at the same time satisfy the demand of communities which have not had so far representation in the State, then, I am sure they will agree that unless you use some such qualifying phrase as “backward” the exception made in favour of reservation will ultimately eat up the rule altogether. Nothing of the rule will remain. That I think, if I may say so, is the justification why the Drafting Committee undertook on its own shoulders the responsibility of introducing the word

'backward' which, I admit, did not originally find a place in the fundamental right in the way in which it was passed by this Assembly. But I think honourable Members will realise that the Drafting Committee which has been ridiculed on more than one ground for producing sometimes a loose draft, sometimes something which is not appropriate and so on, might have opened itself to further attack that they produced a Draft Constitution in which the exception was so large, that it left no room for the rule to operate. I think this is sufficient to justify why the word 'backward' has been used.
(Extract from Constitutional Assembly Debates on 30 November 1948)

11. In the above extract, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is:
 - (1) Criticising the use of the word "backward" in the draft article.
 - (2) Advocating for the addition of the word "backward" in the draft article.
 - (3) Explaining the inclusion of the word "backward" in the draft article.
 - (4) Offering alternatives to the word "backward" in the draft article.

12. Which of the following is not a view concerning equality discussed in the above extract?
 - (1) Equality of opportunity means that the State should not irrationally prevent any qualified candidate from applying to a post they are eligible for.
 - (2) Equality of opportunity will automatically ensure the participation of communities who have previously not been a part of administration.
 - (3) Equality of opportunity demands that there cannot be any reservations for any class of society.
 - (4) Reconciling equality of opportunity with the need to ensure participation of communities who have previously not been part of the administration requires reservations.

13. Which one of the following statements would be consistent with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's statements in the above extract?
 - (1) If the percentage of reserved seats was very high, this would lead to the principle of participation and reservation eclipsing the principle of equality of opportunity.
 - (2) A reservation of 70% would reconcile the principle of equality of opportunity and the principle of participation and reservation.
 - (3) For the principle of equality of opportunity to be effective, there cannot be any reservation for minorities.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2).

14. In the phrase, "*a Draft Constitution in which the exception was so large, that it left no room for the rule to operate*", what is the exception and what is the rule?
 - (1) The rule is reservations, and the exception is equality of opportunity.
 - (2) The principle is participation and the exception is equality of opportunity.
 - (3) The principle is equality of opportunity, and the exception is reservations.
 - (4) The principle is participation and the exception is reservations.

15. Which one of the following terms most accurately describes how the word "backward" was used in the draft article.
 - (1) The word "backward" was used as an exception to the idea of equality of opportunity.
 - (2) The word "backward" was used as a qualifier to the scope of reservations.
 - (3) The word "backward" was used to explain the idea of equality of opportunity.
 - (4) None of the above.

II. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Directions (Questions 16-21): Read the following hypothetical fact situation and answer the questions that follow.

Meghnad and Archana were married in 2020 in a Hindu religious ceremony and the marriage was registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The couple resided in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The marriage was initially cordial but beginning in June 2021, Meghnad's parents began visiting regularly and pressurising Archana to have children. When Meghnad's parents were not around, Meghnad would regularly call his friends over to the marital house, consume alcohol, and loudly berate Archana in front of his friends about her inability to bear children. Archana repeatedly told Meghnad that such behaviour was unacceptable, but he refused to stop.

In June 2021, the Parliament passes the Prohibition of Fake News Act. Section 3 of the Fake News Act allows an individual to apply to the Union Ministry of Home Affairs to remove any piece of online content on the grounds that it is "*intentionally false or misleading*". In September 2021, Archana secretly filmed an incident where Meghnad was berating her and uploaded it onto a social media website with a caption explaining how women suffer in marriages. The video gained several million views, and the couple began quarrelling almost every day. In December 2021, Archana left the marital home and went to live with her parents in Chennai. In response, Meghnad filed an application for the restitution of conjugal rights under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Meghnad also filed an application under Section 3 of the Fake News Act and successfully got the video of him berating Archana removed from the social media website. Archana filed a writ petition in the High Court of Madras challenging the constitutionality of Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Section 3 of the Prohibition of Fake News Act as violating her fundamental rights.

16. A similar petition challenging the constitutionality of Section 3 of the Prohibition of Fake News Act is already pending before the High Court of Karnataka. Can the High Court of Madras hear Archana's writ petition concerning Section 3?
- (1) The High Court of Madras cannot hear the writ petition because the petition challenges a Central law.
 - (2) The High Court of Madras cannot hear the writ petition because the High Court of Karnataka is already seized of the challenge.
 - (3) The High Court of Madras can hear the petition and its decision would have persuasive value before the High Court of Karnataka.
 - (4) The High Court of Madras can hear the petition and its decision would be binding on the High Court of Karnataka because it concerns a Central law.
17. In *Saroj Rani v. Sudharshan Kumar Chadha* (1984 INSC 134), the Supreme Court rejected a constitutional challenge to Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and held: "*we are therefore unable to accept the position that Section 9 of the said Act is violative of Article 14 or Article 21 of the Constitution.*" In light of this decision, which of the following statements concerning Archana's challenge to Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is correct?
- (1) Archana's writ petition is not maintainable because it challenges a Central law.
 - (2) Archana's writ petition is not maintainable because the Supreme Court has already rejected a challenge to the provision and the issue of law is no longer *res integra*.

- (3) Archana's writ petition is maintainable but on the merits of the case, High Court of Madras must either follow or distinguish the decision of the Supreme Court in *Saroj Rani v. Sudharshan Kumar Chadha*.
- (4) Archana's writ petition is maintainable and on the merits of the case, the High Court of Madras can disregard the decision in *Saroj Rani v. Sudharshan Kumar Chadha* because of the passage of time.
18. The Union of India files an application in the Supreme Court of India seeking the transfer of all constitutional challenges concerning the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Prohibition of Fake News Act to the Supreme Court. Can the Supreme Court transfer these cases to itself?
- (1) Yes, under Article 142 of the Constitution.
 - (2) Yes, under Article 139-A of the Constitution.
 - (3) Yes, under Article 136 of the Constitution.
 - (4) Yes, because the issues concern a substantial question of law concerning the interpretation of the Constitution.
19. The Supreme Court transfers Archana's challenges to itself. While the case is pending, Archana and Meghnad decide that they both want a divorce. As the Supreme Court is already seized of Archana's case, they file an application asking the Supreme Court asking the Court to grant divorce under Article 142 of the Constitution. Can the Court do so?
- (1) Yes, because in *Shilpa Sailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan* the Supreme Court held that the Supreme Court can grant divorce under Article 142.
 - (2) No, because in this case no divorce proceedings have been filed and *Shilpa Sailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan* held that the Supreme Court cannot be approached directly for a divorce.
 - (3) No, because in *Shilpa Sailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan* the Supreme Court held that the Supreme Court cannot grant divorce under Article 142.
 - (4) Yes, because in *Shilpa Sailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan* the Supreme Court held that parties can directly approach the Supreme Court in extraordinary circumstances to avoid the long delays faced by couples in securing the divorce.
20. In her writ petition, Archana argues that "intentionally false and misleading speech" cannot be restricted under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India. Which of the following only includes valid grounds to reasonably restrict the freedom of expression under Article 19(2) of the Constitution?
- (1) Law and order, misleading, decency or morality, and the security of the State.
 - (2) Incitement to an offence, public interest, and decency or morality.
 - (3) Decency or morality, incitement to an offence, and public order.
 - (4) Public order, misleading, the defence of India, and decency or morality.
21. In her writ petition, Archana alleges that both Section 3 of the Prohibition of Fake News Act and Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 violate the test of proportionality laid down by precedents of the Supreme Court. Which one of the following statements correctly sets out the test of proportionality.
- (1) The law must: (i) pursue a legitimate aim; (ii) advance the legitimate aim; (iii) not be manifestly invasive; and (iv) be in the public interest.

- (2) The law must: (i) pursue a legitimate aim; (ii) advance the legitimate aim; (iii) be necessary; and (iv) balance the legitimate aim against the infringement of the right.
- (3) The law must: (i) pursue a legitimate aim; (ii); not be manifestly arbitrary; (iii) be reasonable; and (iv) balance the legitimate aim against the infringement of the right.
- (4) The law must: (i) pursue a legitimate aim; (ii) not be manifestly arbitrary; (iii) be necessary; and (iv) be in the public interest.

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

157. The second facet on the scope of fundamental rights is now cemented in Indian constitutional jurisprudence. Fundamental rights consist of both negative and positive postulates preventing the State from interfering with the rights of the citizens and creating conditions for the exercise of such rights respectively. This understanding of fundamental rights is unique to Indian constitutional jurisprudence. Fundamental rights have been construed in this wide manner by Indian Courts because of the constitutional conception of the role of the State. Viewing fundamental rights purely as negative rights runs the risk of undermining the role of the State.

158. Fundamental rights are not merely a restraint on the power of the State but provisions which promote and safeguard the interests of the citizens. They require the State to restrain its exercise of power and create conducive conditions for the exercise of rights. If such a positive obligation is not read into the State's power, then the rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution would become a dead letter. This is because the question of whether the State is curtailing the rights of citizens would only arise if the citizens have the capacity and capability to exercise such rights in the first place.

159. Thus, if the Constitution guarantees a fundamental right to marry then a corresponding positive obligation is placed on the State to establish the institution of marriage if the legal regime does not provide for it. This warrants us to inquire if the institution of marriage is in itself so crucial that it must be elevated to the status of a fundamental right. As elucidated in the previous section of this judgment, marriage as an institution has attained social and legal significance because of its expressive and material benefits. This Court while determining if the Constitution guarantees the right to marry must account for these considerations as well.

(Extract from *Supriyo v. Union of India* 2023 INSC 920, Chandrachud J.)

22. Which of the following would not constitute a "positive postulate" of the State as referred to in Para 157 of the above extract?
 - (1) Setting up of schools for primary education.
 - (2) Providing access to public infrastructure for persons with disabilities.
 - (3) Providing safe drinking water in cities.
 - (4) Grant of land to places of religious worship.

23. The recognition of marriage by the process of legislation was at the heart of the judgement from which the extract is taken. The interpretation of which of the following statutes were sought to be expanded by the Petitioners.
 - (1) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
 - (2) The Special Marriage Act, 1954.
 - (3) The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969.
 - (4) All of the above.

24. Which three judgements are understood to have expanded the scope of fundamental rights, particularly with reference to Article 21?
- (1) *A.K.Gopalan v. State of Madras, State of West Bengal v. Anwar Ali Sarkar, and Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India.*
 - (2) *R.C. Cooper v. Union of India, Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, and Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India.*
 - (3) *E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu, Indra Sawhney v. Union of India, and Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India.*
 - (4) *ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, Vasanth Kumar v. State of Karnataka, and Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India.*
25. The majority judgement in *Supriyo v. Union of India* (marriage equality) relied on the judgement in *State of Gujarat v. Ambica Mills* for which of the following propositions?
- (1) The limited obligation of the State under Part III of the Constitution.
 - (2) Impermissibility of judicial legislation.
 - (3) Under-inclusive classification not being a violation of Article 14.
 - (4) Illegality of waiver of fundamental rights.
26. Which of the following was not a precedent that the petitioners in *Supriyo v. Union of India* (marriage equality) relied on in their attempts to persuade the Court to recognise the right of same sex couples to marry?
- (1) *Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu* (1991).
 - (2) *Shafin Jahan v. Asokan K.M* (2018).
 - (3) *National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India* (2014).
 - (4) *Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India* (2017).
27. The doctrine of repugnancy arises in which of the following situations:
- (1) Conflicting laws enacted by the State Legislature under List 2 and Parliament under List 1 of Schedule 7 of the Constitution of India.
 - (2) Conflicting laws legislated by two different States under List 2 of Schedule 7 of the Constitution of India.
 - (3) Conflicting laws legislated by the Union and the State under an Entry in List 3 of Schedule 7 of the Constitution of India.
 - (4) None of the above.
28. Of the options provided below please choose the incorrect option:
- (1) A was tried for the murder of B. The Trial Court acquitted A. In appeal, the order of acquittal was reversed by the High Court, and A was sentenced to death. An appeal will lie to the Supreme Court from the judgment of the High Court.
 - (2) A is aggrieved by a judgment of the High Court. However, the High Court does not certify that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance that needs to be decided by the Supreme Court. A can file a Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court against the judgment.
 - (3) After the passing of a judgment by the High Court, even if no application for a certificate is received by the party aggrieved. In such a situation the High Court can determine on its own motion, if it deems fit, that a certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court may be given in the case.
 - (4) A party cannot, in an appeal filed pursuant to a certificate given by the High Court under Article 134 A, urge that a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution has been wrongly decided.

29. On 5 January 2024, the State Legislature of Rajasthan passes the 'Protection of Water Table Act, 2024'. Section 6 of the Act authorises the state police to "*prohibit the drilling of borewells in areas to be designated by notifications under this Act*". Section 8 of the Act empowers the State Government to make "*rules notifying designated areas where drilling is prohibited and concerning the enforcement of Section 6.*" On 10 February 2024, the concerned government department issues the 'Protection of Water Table Rules, 2024'. Rule 3 identifies certain designated areas where drilling of borewells is prohibited. Rule 4 empowers the police to conduct routine inspections for borewells on properties in designated areas. Rule 5 empowers the police to impose a fine of ₹10,000 on any borewells that violate Section 6 of the Protection of Water Table Act, 2024. Rule 6 allows the fine to be reduced to ₹5,000 if the property owner can demonstrate that the borewell was drilled prior to 5 January 2024. Rule 7 states that the imposition of the fine may be appealed before the Secretary of the Department, but their decision shall be final. There are no other relevant provisions.

The Protection of Water Table Rules, 2024 is challenged in Court. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

- (1) Rule 4 is invalid because it exceeds the rule-making power set out under Section 8 of the Act.
 - (2) Rule 6 is invalid because delegated legislation cannot have retrospective effect unless the statute expressly provides for this power.
 - (3) Rule 7 is invalid because it excludes the jurisdiction of courts.
 - (4) All the Rules are valid.
30. Both Houses of Parliament adopt by a 2/3rds majority, a constitutional amendment repealing Articles 15(4), 15(5), 16(4), and 16(4A). The constitutional amendment is challenged in the Supreme Court on the grounds of violating the basic structure doctrine. The petitioners contend that the 'eradication of historic inequalities' is part of the Constitution's basic structure. Which of the following statements are correct?
- (i) The Court can examine the validity of the constitutional amendment with respect to all articles except Article 16(4) which is an original article of the Constitution.
 - (ii) The Court can examine the validity of the constitution amendment with respect to all articles.
 - (iii) The Court has already exhaustively laid out those features of the Constitution which constitute the basic structure and the 'eradication of historic inequalities' is not part of the basic structure.
 - (iv) The basic structure of the Constitution is determined on a case-by-case basis and therefore the Court must examine whether the 'eradication of historic inequalities' is part of the Constitution's basic structure.
- (1) (ii) and (iii).
 - (2) (i) and (iii).
 - (3) (ii) and (iv).
 - (4) (i) and (iv).

31. Under Article 360 of the Constitution, the President is empowered to make a proclamation of financial emergency. The President can do so after being satisfied "that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened". Which of the following is the most accurate statement regarding proclamation of financial emergency:
- (1) During the operation of the financial emergency, the Union Government becomes competent to give any directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as specified in the direction.
 - (2) The proclamation of financial emergency is required to be laid only before the *Lok Sabha* and remains in force for a period of three months unless revoked earlier.
 - (3) In case the *Lok Sabha* is under dissolution at the time of the proclamation or it is dissolved during the period of the operation of the proclamation of financial emergency without having ratified the proclamation, the proclamation shall not cease to operate if the *Rajya Sabha* has approved it within the required period with a three-fourth majority.
 - (4) Proclamation of financial emergency shall not entail reduction of the salary or allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court or the High Courts.
32. Based on the following assertion and reason, choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A):** The Supreme Court sometimes makes observations in judgements which, strictly speaking, were not necessary for the decision in the case.
- Assertion (B):** Even the *obiter dicta* of the Supreme Court is binding on the High Courts.
- (1) Both (A) and (B) are true. (B) is the reason for (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (B) are true. (B) is not the only reason for (A).
 - (3) (A) is true and (B) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false and (B) is true.
33. Based on the following assertion and reason, choose the correct option:
- Assertion (A):** If the State law is later in time and had been reserved for Presidential consideration and has received President's assent, the State law in that State will prevail over the Union law.
- Reason (R):** This allows room for flexibility, experimentation and mutual cooperation between the Union and the States.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) is the correct reason for (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) is not the correct reason for (A).
 - (3) (A) is true and (R) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false and (R) is true.

III. CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

34. Which of the statements provided below is incorrect?
- (1) Pleadings should contain only a statement, in a concise form of the material facts on which a party relies, but not the evidence by which the facts are to be proved.
 - (2) When alleging malice, it will be sufficient to allege it without setting out the circumstances from which it is to be inferred.
 - (3) When the contents of any documents are material, the entire document or the relevant part thereof is required to be extracted in the pleadings.
 - (4) A party need not allege any matter of fact that the law presumes in his favor, unless it has first been specifically denied.
35. Of the options provided below, choose the statement which is inaccurate with respect to the rejection of plaints under Order 7, Rule 11.
- (1) A plaint shall be rejected if the relief claimed is undervalued and the plaintiff fails to correct the valuation within the time fixed by the court.
 - (2) A plaint shall be rejected if, from the statement in the plaint, the suit appears to be barred by any law.
 - (3) The time fixed by the Court for correction of the valuation of the suit can be extended from time to time, but not more than 60 days at a time.
 - (4) A plaint shall be rejected if it fails to disclose a cause of action.
36. An application for rejection of a plaint under Order 7 Rule 11 has to be decided:
- (1) Prior to registering the suit.
 - (2) Prior to issuing notice on the suit.
 - (3) Prior to framing issues.
 - (4) At any stage of the suit before completion of Trial.
37. C files a partition suit against G, H, I, and J. All respondents other than J appear and contest the suit. The Court passes a preliminary decree in favour of C against G. Subsequently, C and J settle their differences and the Court passes a second preliminary decree based on the consent of C and J. The Court then passes a final decree in favour of C against G, H, and I. After the final decree, J decides that he is unhappy with the settlement and wishes to contest the second preliminary decree. Which of the following respondents can appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
- (1) G, H, and I can appeal against the final decree, but G cannot contest the correctness of the preliminary decree.
 - (2) G, H, and I can appeal against the final decree, and G can contest the correctness of the preliminary decree.
 - (3) G, H, I, and J can appeal against the final decree, but G cannot contest the correctness of the preliminary decree and J can only contest the correctness of the second preliminary decree.
 - (4) G, H, I, and J can appeal against the final decree. G can contest the correctness of the preliminary decree but J can only contest the correctness of the second preliminary decree.

38. Monty wishes to sue as an indigent person. In which scenario will Monty's application to sue as an indigent person not be rejected?
- (1) Monty's cousin Richie has entered into an agreement with Monty in order to finance the litigation.
 - (2) Nine months before the presentation of his application to sue as an indigent person, he has disposed of some property, which if it were taken into account would disentitle him to sue as an indigent person.
 - (3) Looking at the allegations made by Monty in his application, it would appear that the suit is barred by any law for the time being in force.
 - (4) Monty has entered into an agreement with his cousin Riche, under which Richie has obtained an interest in the subject matter of the suit.
39. A housing board simultaneously issues individual notices to thirty tenants informing them of a 30% increase in the rent. None of the tenants paid the increased rent and the housing board began eviction proceedings. One tenant seeks to represent all thirty tenants. Can one tenant represent all thirty tenants under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
- (1) No, because Order 1, Rule 8 only permits a person to sue on behalf of others, but not defend a suit on behalf of others.
 - (2) Yes, but only with the permission of the Court under Order 1, Rule 8.
 - (3) No, because there is no commonality of interest under Order 1, Rule 8 as each tenant is only concerned with their own eviction.
 - (4) Yes, as long as all thirty tenants agree in writing to be represented by the one tenant.
40. In *M. Nagabhushana v. State of Karnataka*, the Supreme Court held as follows:
- "12. The principles of res judicata are of universal application as they are based on two age-old principles, namely, *interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium* which means that it is in the interest of the State that there should be an end to litigation and the other principle is *nemo debet bis vexari, si constat curiae quod sit pro una et eadem causa* meaning thereby that no one ought to be vexed twice in a litigation if it appears to the court that it is for one and the same cause. This doctrine of res judicata is common to all civilised system of jurisprudence to the extent that a judgment after a proper trial by a court of competent jurisdiction should be regarded as final and conclusive determination of the questions litigated and should for ever set the controversy at rest.
13. That principle of finality of litigation is based on high principle of public policy. In the absence of such a principle great oppression might result under the colour and pretence of law inasmuch as there will be no end of litigation and a rich and malicious litigant will succeed in infinitely vexing his opponent by repetitive suits and actions. This may compel the weaker party to relinquish his right. The doctrine of res judicata has been evolved to prevent such an anarchy. That is why it is perceived that the plea of res judicata is not a technical doctrine but a fundamental principle which sustains the rule of law in ensuring finality in litigation. This principle seeks to promote honesty and a fair administration of justice and to prevent abuse in the matter of accessing court for agitating on issues which have become final between the parties."
- On a reading of the above extract, which of the following statements are true?
- (i) Res Judicata can be invoked where it is specifically provided for in a statute.
 - (ii) Res Judicata can be invoked if the *lis* is between the same parties and same cause of action even if the statute does not provide for application of principles of res judicata.
 - (iii) Res Judicata can be invoked even where an issue hasn't been decided but could have been raised in an earlier proceeding between the same parties.
- (1) Only (i).
 - (2) (i) and (ii).
 - (3) (i) and (iii).
 - (4) All of the above.

41. Company A is based in Mumbai, Maharashtra and is transporting goods from Pune, Maharashtra to Chennai, Tamil Nadu to be received by Company B. Company B's registered office is in Bangalore, Karnataka. Company A and B have entered into a contract which states that "Any legal actions arising from this contract shall be only be instituted before the courts in Chennai, Tamil Nadu." A dispute arises between the two companies concerning broken goods at the time of delivery and Company A wants to file suit. Which of the following options is true concerning the quoted clause in the contract?
- (1) The clause is void because parties cannot oust the jurisdiction of all other civil courts that may have jurisdiction by conferring exclusive jurisdiction on a single court.
 - (2) The clause is valid because parties are free to confer exclusive jurisdiction on any court.
 - (3) The clause is void because parties can only confer exclusive jurisdiction on a court that already has jurisdiction and the courts in Chennai have no jurisdiction in this case.
 - (4) The clause is valid because even though parties can only confer exclusive jurisdiction on a court that already has jurisdiction, the courts in Chennai have jurisdiction in this case.
42. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about supplemental proceedings under Section 94 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908?
- (1) A supplemental proceeding is initiated with a view to prevent the ends of justice from being defeated.
 - (2) The supplemental proceedings may not be taken recourse to in a routine manner.
 - (3) So far as the supplemental proceedings are concerned, the court shall not pass a fresh order.
 - (4) The supplemental proceedings are taken recourse to in aid of the ultimate decision of the suit.
43. P successfully sues S for civil defamation over S's article alleging that P committed massive tax fraud. The Civil Judge renders their decision on 23.10.2023. S appeals against the decision. After S has filed their appeal, a leak of internal documents from an accounting firm reveals that P was committing tax fraud. S wants to apply for a review of the decision dated 23.10.2023 under Order 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Which one of the following options correctly reflects S's situation.
- (1) S can apply for a review of the decision under Order 47 because new evidence has been discovered that could not have been discovered with due diligence at the time of the original decision.
 - (2) S cannot apply for a review of the decision under Order 47 because S has already filed an appeal against the decision.
 - (3) S cannot apply for a review of the decision under Order 47 because a review is only permitted against an order from which no appeal is allowed.
 - (4) S cannot apply for a review of the decision under Order 47 because the only ground to apply for a review is an error apparent on the face of the record, and the discovery of new evidence does not satisfy that threshold.
44. X secures a decree for possession of a property against Y. X subsequently filed execution proceedings to secure possession against judgement-debtor Y. X secured warrants for the delivery of possession but when X and the police arrived at the property, they found that Y is in possession of half of the property and Z is in possession of the other half of the property. Both Y and Z resist the attempt to secure possession. Which one of the following represents the correct legal outcome?
- (1) X can file an application for possession under Order 21, Rule 97 against Y but must file a fresh suit against Z because Z was not a party to the decree.
 - (2) X and Z can both file applications and the court can decide the issue of Z's resistance under Order 21, Rule 101 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
 - (3) X, Y, and Z can all file applications and the court can decide the issue of Y and Z's resistance under Order 21, Rule 101 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
 - (4) X's only recourse is to file a contempt petition against both Y and Z.

IV. CONTRACT LAW

45. Meghna enters into a Contract (which has standard clauses on dispute resolution, force majeure, liquidated damages etc.) with Prabha to supply furniture worth Rs. 20 lacs. Under the Contract Meghna was to deliver the furniture within 4 weeks of the Contract. In case of delay attributable to Meghna, she is to pay Prabha Rs. 5 lacs for each day of delay. While the goods were in transit, from Delhi to Bangalore by road, due to Cyclone Greta in Madhya Pradesh, the truck carrying the goods was delayed by one week and reached Bangalore 5 weeks after the date of the contract. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (1) Prabha will be entitled to sue for damages for delay in delivery of the furniture.
 - (2) Prabha will be entitled to Rs. 5 lacs a day and will be awarded Rs. 35 lacs in all as damages.
 - (3) Prabha can refuse to take delivery of the furniture and repudiate the contract due to delay.
 - (4) All of the above.
46. Which of the following agreements is void for uncertainty?
- (1) Parul, who makes pearl necklaces, agrees to deliver 10 necklaces to Reema for the price of ₹1,00,000/-.
 - (2) Farhan's establishment sells organic honey of a single variety. He agrees to deliver 10 bottles of honey to Ramesh for ₹2,000/-.
 - (3) Aastha agrees to sell a silver brooch to Jocelyn which she expects to win in a lottery to be held in the following month.
 - (4) Pankaj agrees to sell to Dhiraj, 100 kilos of cement of a particular variety, at a price that would be determined by Rakesh.
47. Which of the following statements is incorrect? Injunction against breach of a contract will not be granted if:
- (1) The contract is not specifically enforceable.
 - (2) Where there will be no irreparable loss.
 - (3) Where the contract doesn't specifically state that contract is specifically enforceable.
 - (4) Where only damages is claimed in the main relief.
48. X sells his house to Y and clause 10 in the Sale Deed provides that, in case of any statutory dues is claimed against Y for the period prior to the sale, X will compensate for the same. This clause is:
- (1) An indemnity.
 - (2) A guarantee.
 - (3) A surety.
 - (4) A personal guarantee.

49. Which of the following does not amount to fraud?
- (1) Amit sells a fridge to Pawan, knowing that its compressor is broken. Pawan says to Amit 'I assume the compressor is working fine.' Amit remains silent.
 - (2) Amit sells a second-hand car to Pawan, which Amit knows gives poor milage. Amit does not say anything to Pawan about the milage.
 - (3) Amit sells a painting holding it out to be by a particular famous painter, knowing that it is, in fact, a fake and of little to no value.
 - (4) Amit a storekeeper, when asked by Pawan, where the genuine leather bags in the store are kept, gestures at a particular aisle, despite knowing that there are no genuine leather bags sold in his store. Pawan is thereby induced to buy two bags.
50. A public corporation floats a Tender for supply of Telecommunications Cable. In response to the same, Company R submits its Bid. The Bid will be:
- (1) An invitation to Offer.
 - (2) An Offer.
 - (3) An acceptance.
 - (4) None of the above.
51. Binita has taken a loan of ₹2,00,000 (rupees two lakh) from Chitra and Ananya is surety for the debt. Chitra demands payment from Ananya and on her refusal sues her for the amount. Ananya defends the suit, having reasonable grounds for doing so, but she is compelled to pay the amount of debt with costs. Ananya can recover from Binita:
- (1) The principal debt of ₹2,00,000 (rupees two lakh).
 - (2) The amount paid by her for costs.
 - (3) The amount paid by her for costs as well as the principal debt of ₹2,00,000 (rupees two lakh).
 - (4) None of the above.
52. Amina, an old lady, by a deed of gift, transferred certain immovable property to her daughter Samina with a direction that Samina should pay an annuity to Amina's brother Rauf. Samina promised to pay Rauf an annuity by entering into an agreement with Rauf. Samina, however, did not pay the annuity and Rauf sued her. In the light of the above facts, which of the following statements is correct?
- (1) Samina's promise to pay annuity to Rauf is without consideration and this agreement not supported by consideration is void.
 - (2) Consideration moved from Amina, the donor of the estate though not from Rauf and that was sufficient consideration.
 - (3) Samina's promise to pay annuity to Rauf is a gratuitous promise and therefore enforceable without consideration.
 - (4) None of the above.

53. Which of the following is not a contract?
- (1) Sumit promises to give Vimal, his nephew, a stipend of ₹5,000 a month for one year, out of natural love and affection.
 - (2) Tina owes Mina a debt of ₹10,000 that is barred by limitation. She however promises in writing to pay the time barred debt.
 - (3) Ramesh finds and returns Piku's lost dog. Piku promises to pay him ₹5,000/-.
 - (4) Arpan freely agrees to sell a gold necklace to Shreya for ₹1,000.
54. Aarti enters into an agreement with a well-known cosmetics brand to act as their brand ambassador and spokesperson for ₹25,00,000/- (Twenty-Five Lakh) per month for 3 years. The agreement details Aarti's duties, including number of appearances a month at various events. In which of the following scenarios would the agreement be void?
- (i) If the agreement stipulates that during the term of the contract Aarti cannot get married.
 - (ii) That during and after the term of the contract, Aarti cannot ever take up any assignment with any other cosmetics brand, within India or abroad.
 - (iii) In the event of any disputes that arise between the cosmetic's brand and Aarti has to any terms of the contract, the brand's interpretation of the terms of the contract would be absolute, and not subject to any kind of litigation or arbitration.
- (1) The agreement would be void only in Scenario (i).
 - (2) The agreement would be void only in Scenario (i) and (ii).
 - (3) The agreement would be void only in Scenario (ii) and (iii).
 - (4) The agreement would be void in Scenario (i), (ii), and (iii).
55. Which of the following statements is false?
- (1) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
 - (2) The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the acceptor, when it is put in a course of transmission so as to be out of the power of the acceptor.
 - (3) Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an agreement.
 - (4) Promises which form the consideration or part of the consideration for each other are called reciprocal promises.
56. Based on the following assertion and reason, choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A):** Whenever the object of an agreement is opposed to public policy, it becomes a void agreement.
- Reason (R):** Public policy or the policy of the law is an elusive concept, it has been described as an 'untrustworthy guide' and an 'unruly horse'.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) is the correct reason for (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) is not the correct reason for (A).
 - (3) (A) is true and (R) is false.
 - (4) (A) is false and (R) is true.

V. INDIAN PENAL CODE

57. Which of the following statements is the most inaccurate?
- (1) Shyamal is being chased by a mob that is threatening to murder him. Shyamal has a revolver, and can fire on the mob to disperse it, but runs the risk of shooting certain bystanders who have mingled with the mob. He will not have committed any offence in the event that he harms the bystanders.
 - (2) Shyamal awakens to hear noises in the middle of the night and finds that an intruder has entered into his home to rob him. Shyamal fires a gun at the intruder and causes his death. Shyamal has not committed any offence.
 - (3) Shyamal meets his business partner, Partho, on the balcony of their office. Shyamal and Partho have recently decided to part ways in acrimonious circumstances. Partho brandishes a knife at Shyamal, but backs away when he hears Shyamal's fearful pleas. Shyamal still lunges forward and pushes Partho off the balcony. Shyamal has not committed any offence.
 - (4) Shyamal hears noises in his house at noon and finds that a stranger has walked into his open door. Fearful and apprehending harm Shyamal shoots the stranger multiple times in the head, face and chest, with a gun he keeps at home. Shyamal's actions do not fall within the purview of lawful exercise of private defence.
58. Which of the following does not fall within one of the exceptions to criminal defamation?
- (1) Y who works for a small firm, has felt very uncomfortable with her supervisor M making unwanted overtures at her in the past. When Z, a young woman, joins the firm at a junior position, Y cautions her by saying: '*Maintain your distance from M, he doesn't have a good character*'.
 - (2) X publishes a novel, that has been getting rave reviews. On being asked his opinion about it at a party Z says, '*I couldn't get past the first chapter. The author (X) seems obsessed with appearing clever.*'
 - (3) B a public servant has had a difficult past as far as his personal relationships are concerned. Z says in a editorial column about B, '*a person like this ... who doesn't have a stable relationship and has been married multiple times cannot be expected to maintain probity in the discharge of his public duties*'
 - (4) F a doctor at a well-known private clinic has been engaging in detecting the sex of the foetus and offering to inform prospective parents about the same for a consideration. Z, having learnt of it writes a letter to the Department of health, accusing F and asking that strictest action be taken against him.
59. In which of the following cases has an offence not been committed?
- (1) A and B were married in 1979. In 2009 B left home, never to return again. In 2013, B met C and fell in love. In 2014 they got married.
 - (2) A and B were married in 1980. In 2009 B left home never to return. He did, however, periodically send postcards home, informing everyone that he was well, and where he was. In 2019 B met C and fell in love. In 2020 they were married.
 - (3) A and B were married in 1980. In 2009 B left home never to return, and was not heard from again. In 2019 B met C and fell in love. In 2020 they decided to get married. C asked B if they had been married before, to which C replied '*no, never*'.
 - (4) While on a holiday in Shimla in 2020, C has intercourse with B who he knows is the wife of A, without the knowledge or consent of A.

60. In which of the following cases has an offence been committed?
- (1) A learns that the children of B have been in an accident, and that B's daughter D has passed away and S his son is critical. A informs B about the same so B can make arrangements to go and meet his son. B on hearing the news has a heart attack and passes away.
 - (2) Z is in a building that has caught fire. P a child is in the same building. In order to save the child, Z drops P from the balcony of the building on to a blanket held by onlookers. The child still falls and dies.
 - (3) B a doctor is called to attend to a child who has taken ill on an airplane. The child being under 12 is seriously ill, and B administers a medicine on him to stabilize his condition with his parents' consent. The medicine causes a rare allergic reaction and kills the child.
 - (4) A, a public servant, is threatened by B that unless he allows a prisoner of war to escape by the following Sunday, his family will not be spared. As a result of this threat, A helps the PoW escape.
61. Of the following statements, please select the option that most accurately reflects the position contained in Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code (General Exceptions):
- (1) Nothing is an offence that is done by a child under twelve years of age.
 - (2) A child between seven to twelve years of age is presumed to have attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct in a particular occasion.
 - (3) Intoxication is not a valid defence, if the thing which intoxicated the offender was knowingly and willingly taken by him.
 - (4) Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is of unsound mind, irrespective of whether they were able to know the nature of the act or whether what they were doing is either wrong or contrary to law.
62. In which of the following circumstances has A committed an offence which is not punishable by death?
- (1) A having previously been convicted for rape, under Section 376, is subsequently convicted for a separate offence of gang rape on a woman under sixteen years of age.
 - (2) A is convicted of abetment of suicide by B, who at the time of his death by suicide was 19 years of age and in a state of intoxication.
 - (3) A is convicted of abducting B and threatening B in order to compel B's family to pay a ransom of ₹1 crore
 - (4) A is convicted of rape on B during the course of sectarian violence.
63. Promila was married to Mohun, a practicing doctor, in 2020. Promila's family, despite being of modest means, had given dowry to Mohun's family. However, Mohun and his mother Komla continued to demand more from Promila's family. Mohun would often tell Promila that he needs money to refurbish and expand his clinic and she should ask her parents for that. Mohun and Komla would subject Promila to constant verbal abuse, physical torture, and emotional blackmail. Promila tried to endure the situation for the sake of her marriage and her family's reputation, but the harassment intensified over time. In 2022, Promila's mother gifted her a gold necklace and a pair of earrings on her birthday. Mohun and Komla immediately demanded that Promila hand over the jewellery to them which they planned to sell. Promila curtly refused to do so. Her refusal triggered a violent outburst from Mohun and Komla. They locked Promila in the kitchen and set her on fire. Promila died from her injuries in the hospital a few days later. Mohun and Komla shall be prosecuted for the offence under:
- (1) Section 304B, IPC; Section 302, IPC, and Section 498A, IPC as the essential ingredients of all these offences are present.
 - (2) Section 302, IPC and Section 498A, IPC, as demand for money for refurbishing and expanding the clinic is not a demand for dowry.
 - (3) Section 304, IPC and Section 498A, IPC as the offence is not of murder but culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
 - (4) Section 304B, IPC and Section 498A, IPC as the offence of dowry death includes all forms of culpable homicide.

64. Hem and his wife Tem entered into a sale agreement with Pem for selling their house, a joint property and received ₹50,000 as down payment. Subsequently, Hem told Tem that he has been approached by another buyer with a better price offer and they should return the amount of ₹50,000 to Pem and sell their house to the other buyer. Tem agreed to this and returned the amount to Pem who objected to the unlawful repudiation of the sale agreement. What offence, if any, has been committed by Hem and Tem?
- (1) Criminal conspiracy.
 - (2) Criminal breach of trust.
 - (3) Cheating.
 - (4) None of these.
65. Gawri, 20, was in a romantic relationship with Binoy, 24, who came from a well-respected family from a different community. They had first met online but started dating soon thereafter. Gawri and Binoy would often discuss their future life together and also feared that their alliance would not be acceptable to their respective families. However, Binoy would often reiterate his commitment to marry Gawri, come what may. Gawri, deeply in love with Binoy, engaged in sexual relations with him on several occasions, believing that they were eventually going to get married. Few months into the relationship Binoy, under intense pressure from his family which disapproved of his relationship, suddenly disappeared from Gawri's life and few weeks after this, Gawri learnt that Binoy had married another girl chosen by his mother. Devastated and betrayed, Gawri submitted an application to the local police station alleging that Binoy had sexually assaulted her. The police registered an FIR against Binoy under Section 376 of IPC. In the light of the given factual matrix, choose the most accurate statement:
- (1) As Binoy had made a promise of marriage to Gawri, which he eventually could not keep, her consent to sexual intercourse was vitiated and Binoy is guilty of rape.
 - (2) Binoy's inability to marry Gawri is a mere "breach of promise" and not a "false promise", therefore Binoy is not guilty of rape.
 - (3) Binoy made a "false promise" to marry Gawri and is hence guilty of rape.
 - (4) Both (1) and (3).
66. Atil and Bitil were attacked by Citil outside of their house and having sustained minor injuries both of them ran towards their house and went inside. Citil made a retreat. After about an hour, Atil and Bitil came out of their house armed with dangerous weapons and searched for Citil. They found Citil standing at a nearby tea stall and Atil attacked him with a spear from behind, causing his death. In the light of the above facts, which of the following is a correct statement of law?
- (1) Atil and Bitil acted in exercise of right of private defence.
 - (2) Atil and Bitil are guilty of murder.
 - (3) Atil and Bitil are guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as they exceeded their right of private defence.
 - (4) None of these.
67. Rihul, a businessman, suspected one of his employees, Suan, of leaking confidential information to a competitor. In an attempt to investigate the matter privately, Rihul decided to confine Suan in a small room within the office premises against his will. Suan was not allowed to leave the room for several hours, during which he was questioned intensively about his alleged act of leaking the confidential information. Rihul is guilty of:
- (1) Wrongful confinement.
 - (2) Wrongful restraint.
 - (3) Abduction.
 - (4) None of the above.

VI. LAW OF EVIDENCE

68. In a civil suit between Anna and Babita, Mona has been called as a witness. Certain questions that are relevant to the suit are put to Mona. Answering these questions may have the effect of incriminating Mona in some other criminal proceedings. From the options provided below, and keeping in mind the principles in the Indian Evidence Act, please select the most accurate option.
- (1) Mona must answer the questions and face all legal consequences arising therefrom whether civil or criminal.
 - (2) Mona can refuse to answer the questions on the ground that these may incriminate her.
 - (3) Mona may be excused from answering the questions on the ground that these may incriminate her.
 - (4) No answer given by Mona under such compulsion can subject her to any arrest or prosecution except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer.
69. Which of the following statements about leading questions is incorrect?
- (1) Leading questions may be asked during cross examination.
 - (2) The Court is not required to permit leading questions on matters that are undisputed.
 - (3) Leading questions may be asked in an examination-in-chief with the permission of the Court.
 - (4) A leading question is a question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive.
70. Mandar and Zahira were married in 2010. Due to differences in outlook and temperament they separated in 2016, and their divorce was finalized in 2018. Zahira, who worked at a multi-national bank from 2011-2017 is being prosecuted for fraud and embezzlement. The prosecution wishes to call Mandar as a witness. Which of the following statements is correct in regard to communications between Mandar and Zahira during the subsistence of their marriage ('such communication/s')?
- (1) Mandar cannot be compelled to testify against Zahira but can voluntarily disclose such communications.
 - (2) Mandar can voluntarily disclose such communication only with the consent of Zahira or her representative in interest.
 - (3) Upon the dissolution of their marriage, any spousal privilege with regard to such communication that subsisted between the parties also ends.
 - (4) If Zahira has testified against Mandar in proceedings under Section 498A of the IPC in relation to cruelty committed by him against her, there is no bar on Mandar testifying against Zahira in the prosecution relating to allegations of fraud and embezzlement and disclosing such communications.

71. Dimir was found dead in mysterious circumstances in his home where he lived with his wife Keena and a younger cousin Patin. A neighbour informed the police about the occurrence and when the police arrived, Keena and Patin told the police that Dimir had committed suicide by hanging in their store room. However, the body was lying on the floor of the store room and had strangulation marks on the neck. Patin told the police that Dimir was taken off the hook as they believed him to be still alive. He also told the police that they had tried in vain to revive Dimir. The police thoroughly investigated the scene of occurrence and noticed the following:

- (i) The store room has a hook in the ceiling but the hook was fully covered with cobweb around it.
- (ii) A nylon rope was lying beside the dead body.
- (iii) There were strangulation marks on Dimir's neck.
- (iv) The storeroom is attached to the front bedroom which was exclusively used by Patin.

Upon further investigation, the police also found that:

- (v) Keena and Patin were in a romantic relationship

The police has now charged Keena and Patin for Dimir's murder. During trial, which of the above facts would be relevant and admissible?

- (1) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v).
- (2) (i), (ii), (iii), and (v).
- (3) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv).
- (4) (i), (ii), and (iii).

72. Peri was accused of sending threatening messages to Teri on social media using a fake account for which he is being prosecuted for the offence punishable under Section 507, IPC (Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication). During trial, the prosecution seeks to produce the printout of the offensive message sent by Peri as evidence in support of its case. Choose the most accurate statement.

- (1) The printout shall be admissible in evidence only when it is accompanied by a certificate in accordance with Section 65 B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 at the time of filing of the police report (chargesheet).
- (2) The printout shall be admissible in evidence even if it was unaccompanied by a certificate in accordance with Section 65B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 as it is only a procedural requirement.
- (3) The printout shall be admissible in evidence even if the certificate under Section 65 B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is produced at the time of consideration of admissibility of the evidence.
- (4) None of the above.

73. A judge presiding over a trial may ask a question on a fact:

- (1) Only if the fact is relevant.
- (2) Only if the fact is admissible.
- (3) Even if the fact is neither relevant nor admissible.
- (4) Only if the fact is both relevant and admissible.

74. Choose the most accurate statement from the following:
- (1) A dying declaration is not a substantive piece of evidence and no conviction can be based solely on a dying declaration even if it is corroborated by other evidence.
 - (2) There may be multiple dying declarations and the court may consider all of them vis-à-vis their relative weight and credibility, relying on just one of the many dying declarations and rejecting the others.
 - (3) A dying declaration must always be recorded in a question answer form.
 - (4) A dying declaration is a statement that is made in anticipation of imminent death.
75. X, Y and Z are being jointly tried as accomplices to a bank robbery. In his testimony X says that while all of them were going to commit robbery from a certain place, they had taken a few drinks at a bar on their way and had a scuffle with the manager of the bar over excessive billing. Choose the most accurate statement from the following options.
- (1) The facts that X, Y, Z, had a few drinks at the bar and had a scuffle with its manager may be proved for corroboration of X's testimony.
 - (2) The fact that X, Y, Z had a few drinks before committing robbery cannot be proved as it is not connected with the fact in issue.
 - (3) The fact that X, Y, Z had a few drinks before committing robbery may be proved but not that they had a scuffle with the manager of the bar.
 - (4) None of these.
76. Which of the following is not a public document under the Indian Evidence Act?
- (1) Report of Parliament's Standing Committee which is put in public domain.
 - (2) General Land Register maintained by the Cantonment Board under any law.
 - (3) Registered sale deed.
 - (4) None of the above.

VII. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

77. Anit is being prosecuted before the Court of Session for attempting to murder a police officer whilst on his trial before Binit, a Sessions Judge. Select the correct option:
- (1) Binit may be examined as to what occurred.
 - (2) Binit cannot be examined except upon the special order of the High Court.
 - (3) Binit cannot be examined except upon the special order of the Supreme Court.
 - (4) None of the above.
78. Based on the following assertion and reason, choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A):** It is of fundamental importance that an innocent person should not be convicted of an offence which he has not committed.
- Reason (R):** For every innocent person convicted of an offence, a guilty person goes scot free and is likely to commit an offence again.
- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) is the only reason for (A).
 - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true. (R) is not the correct reason for (A).
 - (3) (A) is true and (R) is not always true.
 - (4) (A) is false and (R) is true.
79. Tilu is accused of defaming the Governor of the State of Bihar for assenting to a Bill passed by the Bihar legislature. Which of the following is the most accurate statement?
- (1) Cognisance shall be taken by a Judicial Magistrate upon a complaint setting forth the facts which constitute the offence alleged.
 - (2) Magistrate shall not take cognisance unless the complaint is made within one year from the date on which the offence of defamation is alleged to have been committed.
 - (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a Court of Session may take cognisance of the offence of defamation without the case being committed to it, upon a complaint in writing made by the Public Prosecutor.
 - (4) No complaint shall be made by the Public Prosecutor except with the previous sanction of the Union Government.
80. Gistra, a female aged 19 years is accused of a sexual offence against a child. Gistra is taken to a government hospital for her medical examination by the police. Which of the following statements is true?
- (1) Gistra's medical examination shall be made by or under the supervision of a female registered medical practitioner.
 - (2) Gistra's medical examination can be made only upon a written request of a police constable.
 - (3) Gistra's medical examination cannot be made without her consent.
 - (4) None of these.
81. Krip is being tried for the offence of murder before a Court of Session. Which of the following statements is most accurate with respect to examination of Krip?
- (1) The Court of Session shall, at any stage, without previously warning Krip, put such questions to him as the court considers necessary.
 - (2) The Court of Session shall, after the witnesses of the prosecution are examined and Krip is called on for his defence, question him generally on the case.
 - (3) The Court of Session examining Krip accused shall administer oath to him.
 - (4) Both (1) and (2).

82. In which of the following cases, is the custody of the document proper?
- (1) Anit has been in possession of land for a long time. He produces from his custody deeds relating to the land showing his title to it.
 - (2) Anit produces deeds relating to landed property of which he is the mortgagee. The mortgagor is in possession.
 - (3) Sinit, a friend of Anit, produces deeds relating to land in Anit's possession, which were deposited with him by Anit for safe custody.
 - (4) All of the above.
83. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about Test Identification Parade (TIP)?
- (1) Necessity of holding TIP arises only when the accused and victim/witness are not previously known to each other.
 - (2) TIP is a substantive piece of evidence.
 - (3) Non-conduct of TIP is always fatal to the prosecution case when the accused and victim/witness are not previously known to each other.
 - (4) Accused has a right to insist on a TIP.
84. Triti, a contractor, complained to the Vigilance Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh that Yusi, an engineer in the Public Works Department of the State of Uttar Pradesh has demanded a bribe of ₹1,00,000 (rupees one lakh) for sanctioning his payments due on the Public Works Department. The Uttar Pradesh Police laid a trap and sent a police decoy as Triti's business partner to negotiate with Yusi. The conversation between Triti, Yusi and the police decoy was tape-recorded and is sought to be given in evidence during trial of Yusi. The defence objects to it on the ground that a statement to police cannot be proved. In the light of the given facts, choose the correct statement.
- (1) Yusi was not making a confessional statement to police as he was not aware that the person accompanying Triti was a police decoy.
 - (2) The contemporaneous dialogue between the three formed part of the *res gestae* and is relevant and admissible.
 - (3) A contemporaneous tape record of a relevant conversation is a relevant fact and is admissible like a photograph of a relevant incident.
 - (4) All of the above.
85. Under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, the Enforcement Directorate took A, B and C into custody for interrogation and recorded confessional statements from them independently and almost simultaneously. In his confessional statement, B also said that he committed the offence jointly with A and C. During the joint trial of the accused persons, one of the confessing accused A was examined as a prosecution witness. B retracted his confession and died after the joint trial but before the delivery of judgment. Choose the correct statement.
- (1) The confession of B could be taken into consideration against the other co-accused tried jointly even though it was retracted.
 - (2) The confession of B could not be taken into consideration as he had retracted from it.
 - (3) The confession of B could not be taken into consideration as he died before the delivery of the judgment.
 - (4) As one of the accused persons A was examined as a prosecution witness, it renders the confessional statements of B and C inadmissible.

VIII. LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN LAW

86. The neutral citation system adopted by the Supreme Court of India for its judgements is in which of the following formats?
- (1) IND 2024 SC 1.
 - (2) SC 2024 IND 1.
 - (3) SCIN (2024) 1.
 - (4) 2024 INSC 1.
87. The Supreme Court rejected the proposition that Section 41-A CrPC is applicable to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 in this case:
- (1) *Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar*.
 - (2) *State of Telangana v. Y. Subhash Reddy*.
 - (3) *V. Senthil Balaji v. State*.
 - (4) *Enforcement Directorate v. Vijay Mallya*.
88. The judgement of the Supreme Court in “*In Re Article 370*” deals with the substitution of the phrase “Constituent Assembly of the State of Jammu & Kashmir” via Article 367 in the following manner:
- (1) It disapproves of the improper use of Article 367.
 - (2) Sustains the interpretation afforded by Article 367.
 - (3) Makes no comment about the same.
 - (4) Refers this particular issue to a larger bench for determination.
89. In *Govt. of NCT of Delhi v. Union of India*, which of the following propositions were laid down by the Constitution Bench?
- (1) The Union Government’s directions are binding on the Govt. of NCT of Delhi on all matters referred to it by the Lieutenant Governor.
 - (2) Civil servants are permitted to refuse to follow orders of Ministers touching on the exempted subjects in Article 239AA(3)(a).
 - (3) Decisions of Ministers acting in their permitted domains are binding on civil servants.
 - (4) None of the above.
90. What is the power that the Supreme Court has declared is available to it under Article 142 of the Constitution in *Shilpa Shailesh v. Varun Sreenivasan*?
- (1) To debar a lawyer from practicing before it for 3 months.
 - (2) To summon the Managing Director of a company that is in contempt of court.
 - (3) To dissolve a marriage due to irretrievable breakdown.
 - (4) To impose costs on frivolous or scandalous writ petitions filed.
91. Two Constitution Bench judgements of 2023 saw sole dissents by Nagarathna. What were the issues being dealt with in these cases?
- (1) Article 370 and Same sex marriage.
 - (2) Validity of unstamped arbitration agreements and demonetisation.
 - (3) Demonetisation and statements by public functionaries.
 - (4) Appointment of Election Commissioners and *Jallikattu*.

92. While accepting the applicability of the Group of Companies doctrine in *Cox & Kings v. SAP India*, which of these submissions prevailed with the Constitution Bench?
- (1) The decision in *Chloro Controls India v. Severn Trent Water Purification* was overruled.
 - (2) The Group of Companies doctrine stands independent of Section 8 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996.
 - (3) A non-signatory party can apply for appropriate measures under Section 9 of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996.
 - (4) All of the above.
93. Which point of distinction was central to the Supreme Court's rejection of the challenges to the constitutional validity of the IBC provisions dealing with personal guarantors in *Dilip B Jiwrajka v. Union of India*?
- (1) The fact that individuals cannot be wound up unlike companies.
 - (2) The difference in the role of the Resolution Professional under Part II and Part III.
 - (3) The magnitude and nature of assets of the respective debtors.
 - (4) The concept of a 'fresh start' as distinct from a 'CIRP'.
94. In *Karan @ Fateya v. State of M.P.*, 2023 INSC 197, a three Judge Bench of the Supreme Court held that:
- (1) Plea of juvenility can be raised at any stage including during the pendency of an appeal to the Supreme Court, even if the plea of juvenility was not raised before the trial court or the High Court.
 - (2) Plea of juvenility can be raised only at the earliest opportunity during the trial for the offence committed by the accused.
 - (3) If the plea of juvenility is recognized at the stage of appeal to the Supreme Court, conviction shall be upheld and sentence shall be set aside.
 - (4) Both (1) and (3).
95. In *Rajesh v. State of M.P.*, 2023 INSC 893, the Supreme Court has held that:
- (1) The purported discovery of the dead body, the murder weapon and the other material objects, even if it was at the behest of the appellant, cannot be proved against him, if the appellant was not 'accused of any offence' and was not in 'police custody' at the point of time he allegedly made the confessional statement leading to discovery of incriminating material.
 - (2) Court can rely on DNA evidence, as scientific evidence, even if its recovery is doubtful.
 - (3) The manner in which the police goes about drawing up the proceedings does not form an important issue in itself and it is not debilitating to the prosecution's case.
 - (4) None of these.
96. After the decision in *In Re: Interplay between Arbitration Agreements under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the Indian Stamp Act 1899*, an arbitration agreement is:
- (1) Void if it is unstamped or inadequately stamped.
 - (2) Voidable if unstamped or inadequately stamped.
 - (3) Valid even if unstamped or inadequately stamped.
 - (4) Voidable if inadequately stamped but void if unstamped.

97. In *Mohd. Naushad v. State (NCT of Delhi)*, 2023 INSC 605, (Lajpat Nagar Bomb Blast case) reiterated that:
- (1) It is not enough for the High Court and the Supreme Court to take a different view of the evidence; there must also be substantial and compelling reasons for holding that the trial court was wrong in appreciating the evidence.
 - (2) In an appeal against acquittal by special leave under Article 136, the Supreme Court has undoubted power to interfere with the findings of fact.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2).
 - (4) None of these.
98. Which of the following is a correct statement about the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Lok Prahari v. Union of India*, 2023 INSC 302?
- (1) The Supreme Court shall not interfere in the realm of legislative policy.
 - (2) The Supreme Court can regulate the manner in which vote is cast in the election to Council of States.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2).
 - (4) None of the above.
99. In the judgment in *Raj Kumar v. State of U.P.*, 2023 INSC 718 the Supreme Court held that:
- (1) The State having formulated Rules and a Standing Policy for deciding cases of premature release, it is bound by its own formulations of law.
 - (2) Though there are legal provisions which hold the field, it is still open to the State to adopt a yardstick for picking up cases for premature release.
 - (3) Each case for premature release has to be decided on the basis of the legal position as it stands on the date of the conviction and even a more beneficial regime provided in a subsequent policy determination may not be resorted to.
 - (4) None of the above.
100. Which one of the following statements correctly reflects the decision of the Supreme Court in *CBI v. RR Kishore* (2023 INSC 817) concerning Section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946?
- (1) When a statutory provision is declared unconstitutional by a Court, such unconstitutionality only has prospective effect.
 - (2) When a statutory provision is declared unconstitutional by a Court, the declaration of unconstitutionality has retrospective effect.
 - (3) When a statutory provision is declared unconstitutional by a Court, the declaration of unconstitutionality has effect from the date it was challenged in Court.
 - (4) When a statutory provision is declared unconstitutional by a Court, the declaration of unconstitutionality has retrospective effect unless the unconstitutionality is with respect to article 20(1).

Space for Rough Work

1. Please do not open the Question Booklet until asked to do so.
2. The test lasts for 30 minutes. The test is over and terminated by the invigilator.
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Please check the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
5. The duration of the test is 30 minutes. There are 100 questions.
6. Each question has four answer options marked (A), (B), (C) and (D).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet which is provided separately.
8. A wrong answer incurs a negative mark of 0.25. Unattempted questions carry no marks.
9. The OMR Answer Sheet has to be filled in the correct manner.
10. Please do not write anything on the OMR Answer Sheet. The OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in the correct manner.
11. The OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in the correct manner.
12. The OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in the correct manner.
13. The OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in the correct manner.
14. The OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in the correct manner.
15. The OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in the correct manner.



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OUR ANSWER SHEET SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE INVIGILATOR ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. Please do not open this Question Booklet until asked to do so.
2. **Do not leave the Examination Hall until the test is over and permitted by the Invigilator.**
3. Fill up the necessary information in the space provided on the cover of Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet before commencement of the test.
4. Please check for completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
5. **The duration of the test is 2 hours 30 minutes. There are 100 questions.**
6. Each question has four answer options marked (1), (2), (3) and (4).
7. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
8. Choose the most appropriate answer option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (1), (2), (3) or (4) against the relevant question number.
9. Use only **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen** to darken the oval for answering.
10. Please do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such marking as wrong answer.
11. Once an oval is darkened as answer to the question, it is final. Answer option once darkened cannot be changed.
12. **Each question carries one mark. There will be negative marking of 0.25 marks for each wrong answer.**
13. Rough work, if any, is to be done on the Question Booklet only. No separate sheet will be provided/used for rough work.
14. **Calculator, Mobile, etc., are not permitted inside the Examination Hall.**
15. Candidates seeking, receiving and/or giving assistance during the test will be disqualified.
16. Candidate is allowed to take the Question Booklet after completion of the test.
17. Appropriate civil/criminal proceedings will be instituted against the candidate taking or attempting to take this Question Booklet or part of it outside the Examination Hall before completion of examination.
18. The right to exclude any question(s) from final evaluation rests with the testing authority.
19. Do not seek clarification on any item in the Question Booklet from the Test Invigilator. Use your best judgment.

**OMR ANSWER SHEET SHOULD BE HANDED OVER
TO THE INVIGILATOR ON COMPLETION OF THE TEST.**