

1. Aarti and Rajesh have been married for five years. Over time, Aarti has been subjected to continuous cruelty by Rajesh, which has led to emotional and mental distress. Aarti decides to file for divorce on the grounds of cruelty under Section 13(1)(ia) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- Which of the following statements is true regarding the grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act ?
- Aarti cannot seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty as it is not recognized under the Hindu Marriage Act.
  - Aarti must prove Rajesh's cruelty was intentional to succeed in the divorce petition
  - Aarti can only seek divorce on the grounds of adultery.
  - Aarti can seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty, as long as she proves mental or physical cruelty.
2. On matters where Dayabhaga is silent, what prevails ?
- The Shrutis
  - Mitakshara
  - The local customs
  - The Smritis
3. Nisha and Aakash are separated, and they both seek custody of their minor child, Aarav. Nisha has been the primary caregiver, while Aakash claims that he can provide better financial stability for Aarav. They both approach the court under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890. Which of the following factors will the court primarily consider in determining the custody of Aarav ?
- The welfare and best interests of the child.
  - The parent who is financially more stable is granted custody automatically.
  - The financial stability of both parents.
  - The gender of the child.
4. Match the following :
- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Spoken words              | i. Sunnat - ul - Qaul      |
| b. Deepika vs. CAT           | ii. Customary Law          |
| c. Silence                   | iii. Sunnat - ul - Taqdir  |
| d. Ass Kaur vs. Kartar Singh | iv. Atypical Relationships |
| e. Shayara Bano vs. UOI      | v. Triple Talaq            |
|                              | vi. Maintenance            |
- Choose the correct option :
- a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii, e-v
  - a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii, e-vi
  - a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-vi
  - a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-v, e-vi
5. Which sections discuss with regard to "sapinda relationships" under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 ?
- Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(iv)
  - Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(v)
  - Section 3(f) (i), 5(v)
  - Section 3(f) (i), 5(iv)
6. Under section 15 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 the divorced person, to marry again
- may marry immediately thereafter without the leave of the court as a matter of right.
  - None of these
  - have to wait for a period of one year from the date of the decree.
  - have to wait for a period of six month from the date of the decree.

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7. In which case a prison inmate sent a letter to the Supreme Court, describing physical torture, which became a pioneer in public interest litigation, though the court later abandoned the practice of considering letters ?
- (A) Mukti Morcha vs. Union of India  
(B) The Narasimha Rao case  
(C) Hussainara Khatoon vs. Bihar case  
(D) Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration
8. In the early 1980s, a social activist group discovered severe exploitation of labourers working in stone quarries near Delhi. The workers, including many children, were working in extremely hazardous conditions, living in makeshift shelters, and were effectively trapped in a cycle of debt and forced labour. The conditions revealed systematic violations of fundamental human rights. The Supreme Court was approached to look into the dire circumstances of the working persons there and one of the following views of the court was sustained in the said case, identify from the following-
- (A) The Supreme Court recognized the right against forced labour as a fundamental right derived from the right to life and human dignity under Article 21.  
(B) The Court ruled that only government agencies, and not social activists, could file petitions concerning labour rights.  
(C) The Court established that the right to free legal aid is a mere directive principle and cannot be enforced as a fundamental right.  
(D) The judgment primarily focused on providing monetary compensation to the affected labourers without addressing systemic issues of bonded labour.
9. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.  
Statement 1 : In PIL cases, the court plays a passive role similar to traditional cases.  
Statement 2 : PIL is primarily focused on individual disputes. ✗
- (A) Only Statement 2 is true. (B) Both statements are false.  
(C) Both statements are true. (D) Only Statement 1 is true.
10. Fatima, a Muslim woman, has been divorced by her husband, Imran, through Talaq. Fatima is now seeking maintenance from Imran for herself and her two minor children. Imran argues that Fatima has remarried and, therefore, is not entitled to any maintenance. Under Muslim law, which of the following statements is true regarding Fatima's claim for maintenance ?
- (A) Fatima is entitled to maintenance for herself during her iddat period and for her children until they are self-supporting.  
(B) Fatima can claim maintenance for herself and her children indefinitely, irrespective of her remarriage or the children's age.  
(C) Fatima is not entitled to maintenance because she has remarried.  
(D) Fatima is entitled to maintenance only for a period of three months after the divorce.
11. The remedy of restitution of conjugal rights is given in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- (A) 6 (B) 9 (C) 13 (D) 11



12. In 2020 at Dhorodo village the Panchayat elections could not happen due to covid pandemic while the tenure of the Panchayat was getting over that year itself. Mr. Haribansh, represented the people that year at the Panchayat post dissolution of the Panchayat tenure and made a law exercising the delegated power vide the Panchayatiraj Act of the state to restrict their economic activities per day to ₹ 100 only... In which of the following case this is allowed or restricted ?  
 (A) Jalan Trading vs. Union of India (B) None of these  
 (C) MCD vs. Birla Cotton Mills (D) Patna University vs. Amita Tiwari
13. Which of the following is/are not grounds for judicial review of administrative action ?  
 (1) Illegality (2) Irrationality  
 (3) Proportionality (4) Public opinion  
 (A) (1), (2) and (3) (B) Only (4) (C) Only (2) (D) (2) and (4)
14. What does "conflict of interest" refer to in professional ethics ?  
 (A) A conflict between ethics and laws  
 (B) A situation where personal interests conflict with professional duties  
 (C) A situation involving legal disputes  
 (D) A situation where two professionals disagree
15. Advocate Mr. X was representing a client, Mr. Y, in a property dispute case. During the proceedings, Advocate Mr. X accepted a bribe from the opposing party to delay the case, causing significant harm to Mr. Y's interests. Moreover, Mr. X failed to inform his client about critical hearing dates, leading to adverse judgments.  
 On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option –  
 (A) It amounts to criminal conspiracy under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023  
 (B) It amounts to the Contempt of Court under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971  
 (C) It is a violation of Rules made by the Bar Council of India for the professional Ethics  
 (D) It is only an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2018
16. The nature of proceedings in the cases of professional misconduct :  
 (1) Criminal in nature (2) Neither civil nor criminal  
 (3) Quasi-criminal in nature (4) Civil in nature  
 (A) Only (3) (B) (1), (3) and (4)  
 (C) Both (1) and (4) (D) Only (2)
17. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).  
**Assertion (A) :** The concept of "locus standi" is relaxed in PIL cases.  
**Reason (R) :** PIL allows any public-spirited person to approach the court on behalf of those who cannot represent themselves.  
 In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?  
 (A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (B) (A) is false, and (R) is true.  
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
18. Which of the following best defines delegated legislation ?  
 (A) Laws made by an administrative authority under powers given to them by Parliament.  
 (B) A judicial decision made by an administrative tribunal.  
 (C) Legislation passed by local governments.  
 (D) Laws enacted by Parliament or the Legislature.



19. Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Buy Back of Shares (B) Reduction in Share Capital  
(C) Issue of Shares at Premium (D) Kinds of Shares Capital
20. A manufacturing company in the city of Surat named as "X" has been discharging untreated industrial waste into a nearby river, violating the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. This has resulted in severe pollution, making the river water unsafe for drinking and harming aquatic life. Local farmers and residents, who rely on the river for irrigation and daily needs, have started facing health issues and crop failures due to the contaminated water. Despite multiple complaints to the local pollution control board, no action has been taken against the company.
- Based on the above problem, select the correct answer –
- (A) It is not the violation of the provisions of the laws stated in the problem.  
(B) It is the violation of Section 23 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.  
(C) It is the violation of Section 24 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.  
(D) It is the violation of Section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
21. Which of the following Acts is popularly known as Umbrella Legislation ?
- (A) The Factories Act, 1948  
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986  
(C) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974  
(D) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
22. Which of the following is/are included under Section 2(1)(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 describing the Intermediary ?
- (1) Cyber Cafes (2) Telecom Regulators  
(3) Social Media Platforms (4) Internet Service Providers
- (A) (1), (2) and (4) (B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)  
(C) (1), (2) and (3) (D) (1), (3) and (4)
23. Appropriate procedural safeguards help reduce threats to objectivity and counter any perception of possible bias, which of the following is/are not procedural safeguard ?
- (1) Act in a fraudulent manner  
(2) Providing peer-review of valuation, if necessary  
(3) Non-Disclosures of any prior association with the client  
(4) Non-Disclosure of any possible source of conflict of interest
- (A) Only (4) (B) (2) and (4) (C) (3) and (4) (D) Only (2)
24. As per Section 2(84) Share means share in the share capital of a Company and includes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) Debentures (2) Preference Shares  
(3) Stocks (4) Bonds  
(A) Only (3) (B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)  
(C) (1) and (2) (D) (1), (2) and (3)



25. Which of the following legislations has been included under the Social Security Code, 2020?
- (1) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
  - (2) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
  - (3) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
  - (4) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959
- (A) (1), (2) and (4) (B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)  
(C) Only (3) (D) (3) and (4)
26. \_\_\_\_\_ have not been set up under the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for adjudication of industrial disputes in an organization.
- (A) Labour Courts (B) National Tribunal  
(C) Industrial Tribunals (D) Environmental Tribunals
27. XYZ Textiles Ltd., a manufacturing company, recently terminated 04 workers without providing any compensation. The termination was because of the misconduct on the part of the workers. The company issued a show cause notice and the disciplinary enquiry was also conducted against them. On the basis of the recommendations of the committee the services of these employees were terminated. The workers claimed the retrenchment compensation which was rejected by the management. Aggrieved by the rejection the workers have filed a complaint in the Labour Court under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Based on the above problem, select the correct answer –
- (A) The termination amounts to retrenchment, hence compensation will be awarded.  
(B) The termination violated the provisions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hence the compensation will be awarded.  
(C) The termination does not amount to retrenchment, hence no compensation.  
(D) The termination amounts to lay-off, hence compensation will be awarded.
28. Malti, a small business owner, runs an online clothing store. Recently, she noticed that her website had been hacked, and her customers' personal information, including names, addresses, and payment details, was stolen. Shortly after, some of her customers reported unauthorized transactions on their accounts. Malti wishes to file a complaint against the incident. On the basis of the above problem select the correct option :
- (A) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the customers can also claim the compensation under certain circumstances.  
(B) The customers do not have any legal remedy under the Information Technology Act, 2000.  
(C) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.  
(D) It is punishable only under the criminal laws.
29. Which of the following is/are included under the definition of employer given under The Industrial Relations Code, 2020?
- (1) Occupier of the factory
  - (2) Contractor
  - (3) Manager of the factory
  - (4) Managing director of the factory ✓
- (A) (1), (2) and (4) (B) (1), (2) and (3)  
(C) (4) Only (D) (1), (3) and (4)



30. Ms J knowing while taking the lift that driver Mr T was under the influence of alcohol. Consequently, car met with an accident and Ms J got injuries and she has filed the case for compensation. Which defence could be claimed by Mr T ?  
 (A) Inevitable Accident (B) Act of Necessity  
 (C) Volenti-non-fit-injuria (D) Act of God
31. Mr K is owner of a building containing a large number of rooms and had derived a considerable income by letting them. Mr Y is owner of an adjacent cotton mill which erected after the occupation by Mr K. Owing to noise and smoke of the mill several rooms remain vacated that results into loss for Mr K. Examine relevant tort for the case.  
 (A) Nuisance (B) Negligence  
 (C) Damnum-sine-injuria (D) Trespass to land
32. There was a collision between two buses, one owned by the government and another was a private bus. Wherein private bus was coming from wrong side and government bus was coming rashly, neither slowing down his bus after seeing the other bus. Determine the tortious act.  
 (A) Inevitable accident. (B) Contributory Negligence.  
 (C) Private bus owner is negligent. (D) Government bus owner is negligent.
33. The term "Income" is described in the Income Tax Act, 1961 under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Section 3 (B) Section 10E (C) Section 2 (24) (D) Section 2 (40)
34. Mr. X deposits ₹ 65,000 in the term deposit of 5 years with the Post Office to avail tax deduction under section 80C. Assuming Mr. X does not opt for concessional tax regime u/s 115BAC of the Income Tax Act, 1961.  
 On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option :  
 (A) No tax deduction can be availed under section 80 C  
 (B) It is an unlawful act to treat a personal expenditure  
 (C) Mr. X is guilty of tax evasion/tax avoidance  
 (D) Mr. X is not guilty of either tax evasion/tax avoidance
35. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.  
**Statement 1 :** Agricultural Income is Exempt from Tax under Section 10(1) of Income Tax Act, 1961.  
**Statement 2 :** Tax on Non-Agricultural in case of Non-Agricultural Income exceeds Basic Exemption limit and Agricultural Income exceeds ₹ 5000/- is determined by Scheme of Partial Integration of Non-Agricultural Income with Agricultural Income.  
 (A) Only statement 2 is true (B) Both the Statements are correct  
 (C) Both the Statements are incorrect (D) Only Statement 1 is true
36. Ms J, a banker refuses to honour cheque of Ms F. Though she was having sufficient balance yet it doesn't suffer any loss to Ms F. Ms F can file the case under which scenario ?  
 (A) Damnum-sine-injuria (B) Res-ipsa loquitur  
 (C) Volenti-non-fit-injuria (D) Injuria-sine-damnum
37. Mr B told Mr A to leave the premises in occupation of Mr A. When Mr A refused then Mr B collected some of his workmen who mustered round Mr A. They tucking up their sleeves and aprons and threatened to break the plaintiff's neck, he did not leave. Under which tortious act, Mr A can file the case ?  
 (A) Battery (B) Hurt  
 (C) False Imprisonment (D) Assault



38. The concept of invalid guarantee is covered under Sections \_\_\_\_\_ (D) 142-144  
(A) 143-147 (B) 140-143 (C) 142-146
39. "A", a real estate developer, entered into a contract with "B", the owner of a piece of prime land, for the purchase of her property. The contract stipulated that "A" would pay ₹50 lakhs in advance and the remaining ₹1 crore within six months. In return, "B" agreed to transfer the title to the land. However, after receiving the advance payment, "B" refused to execute the sale deed, claiming that she received a better offer from another buyer. "A" demanded the enforcement of the contract under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, but "B" denied his claim. "A" has to file a suit in a court of law.  
On the basis of the above problem, select the correct answer  
(A) "A" may file a suit in the civil court having the powers under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.  
(B) No suit can be brought against "A" as there is no breach of contract.  
(C) "A" may file a suit in the criminal court having the powers under the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.  
(D) "A" may file a suit in the special court constituted under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.
40. "A" transfers a piece of land to "B" on the condition that "B" shall not transfer the land to anyone else for the next 10 years. In this case, "B" has no right to transfer the land to someone else for the next 10 years.  
On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option  
(A) It amounts to Subsequent Transfer of Property  
(B) It amounts to conditions precedent in the Transfer of Property  
(C) It amounts to Conditional Transfer of Property  
(D) It amounts to Conditional Limitations on Transfer of Property
41. Mr. Rajesh issued a cheque of ₹50,000 to his supplier, Mr. Sharma, for the payment of goods purchased. When Mr. Sharma deposited the cheque, it was returned by the bank with the remark "Insufficient Funds."  
On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option  
(A) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within five months for the dishonour of the cheque  
(B) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within two months for the dishonour of the cheque  
(C) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within three months for the dishonour of the cheque  
(D) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within one month for the dishonour of the cheque
42. Rent-Free Accommodation provided by an employer to employee is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Allowance under section 10(13A) of the Income Tax Act  
(B) Allowance under section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act  
(C) Perquisite as per section 17(2) of the Income Tax Act  
(D) Perquisite as per section 16(2) of the Income Tax Act
43. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void under \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Section 2(f) (B) Section 2(g) (C) Section 2(d) (D) Section 2(e)



44. Which section of Law of Contract defines, "A proposal may be revoked at any time, before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards." ?  
(A) Section 6 (B) Section 7 (C) Section 5 (D) Section 4
45. According to the Land Acquisition Act (Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement), 2013, governments can acquire land for :  
(i) Strategic purpose.  
(ii) Projects for Families Affected by Projects.  
(iii) For public-private partnership projects, where government ownership of land will remain with the government.  
(A) (i) & (iii) (B) (i), (ii) & (iii) (C) (i) & (ii) (D) (ii) & (iii)
46. Land Acquisition Act, 2013 in India has replaced which earlier legislation ?  
(A) Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (B) Land Acquisition Act, 1874  
(C) Land Acquisition Act, 1956 (D) Land Acquisition Act, 1862
47. Soham, an independent software developer, created a mobile app called "FitLife" that provides personalized fitness plans. He registered the app's name and logo under trademark law and copyrighted the app's source code. However, six months after its launch, Soham discovered a competing app called "FitLyfe" with a similar logo and features, being marketed by a large tech company. Soham believes the competing app copied elements of his source code and intentionally used a confusingly similar name and logo to mislead customers.  
On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option :  
Under trademark law, can Soham claim infringement for the use of a similar name and logo by the competing app ?  
(A) Yes, but only if the competitor is a small business.  
(B) No, trademark infringement can only occur if there is identical copying.  
(C) Yes, if he can prove that the names are confusingly similar.  
(D) No, because the competing app has a different name and logo.
48. What is the duration of copyright protection for literary works in India ?  
(A) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years  
(B) 10 years from the date of first sale  
(C) 50 years from the creation of the work  
(D) 60 years from the date of publication
49. Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Declaratory decrees (B) Perpetual injunction  
(C) Rescission of contracts (D) Cancellation of instruments
50. How the recovery of specific immovable property may be enforced ?  
(A) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.  
(B) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.  
(C) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by The Specific Relief Act, 1963.  
(D) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

51. By which Constitutional Amendment was clause (4B) inserted into Article 16 ?  
(A) 77 (B) 85 (C) 81 (D) 91

52. Which of the following statement is correct about 106<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act ?  
(i) It introduces Article 239 A by which seats are reserved for women in legislative assembly of the national capital territory of Delhi.  
(ii) It introduces Article 338 providing for the reservation of seats for women in the house of people.  
(iii) It also adds Article 334A which states in that the said amendment will commence after the first census have been taken after the commencement of the said act.  
(iv) The above stated shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of 15 years from search commencement.  
(A) (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) All of these (C) (i), (ii) & (iii) (D) (i), (iii) & (iv)

53. The Parliament enacts the "Fair Housing Act, 2024," which includes the following provisions :

- (1) Section 3 : Prohibits discrimination in renting or selling houses based on religion, caste, or gender.
- (2) Section 6 : Imposes a penalty of ₹10,000 for discrimination.
- (3) Section 10 : Makes it mandatory for landlords to disclose the religious background of all tenants in the previous 10 years.

A citizen challenges Section 10, arguing that it violates the right to privacy under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court declares Section 10 unconstitutional but upholds the other provisions of the law.

What principle did the court apply in this decision ?

- (A) Doctrine of Basic Structure
- (B) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
- (C) Doctrine of Eclipse
- (D) Doctrine of Severability

54. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Estimates Committee (B) Public Accounts Committee  
(C) Governor (D) Committee on Public Undertakings

55. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India declares that the Supreme Court shall be a court of record ?  
(A) Article 129 (B) Article 135 (C) Article 119 (D) Article 111

56. In which case was a registered society held to be an "authority" for the purpose of Article 12 ?  
(A) Sukhdev vs. Bhagatram  
(B) R.D. Shetty vs. International Airport Authority  
(C) Som Prakash vs. Union of India  
(D) Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib

57. In which case did the Supreme Court of India held that fundamental rights cannot be waived ?  
(A) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (B) Basheshar Nath vs. I.I. Commissioner  
(C) Gopala vs. State of Madras (D) Kameshwar Singh vs. State of Bihar



58. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India ?  
 (A) Only Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha  
 (C) Either House of Parliament (D) Supreme Court
59. Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 considers force to be "Criminal Force" :  
 (A) When it is used intentionally without consent, causing injury, fear or annoyance  
 (B) When it is used in self-defence  
 (C) When it is used unintentionally  
 (D) When intentionally uses force only
60. According to Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, what is the maximum fine for making or using a document that resembles a currency note or a bank note under section 182(1) ?  
 (A) Three hundred rupees (B) One thousand rupees  
 (C) One hundred rupees (D) Five hundred rupees
61. According to the provisions of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the right of private defence of property extends to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the wrong-doer in which of the offences committed or attempting to be committed ?  
 (1) Robbery  
 (2) House-breaking after sunset  
 (3) Theft, mischief or house trespass  
 (A) (1) and (2) both (B) (1), (2) and (3)  
 (C) (1) only (D) (1) and (3) both
62. Rajesh, in a heated argument with Sunil, strikes him with a heavy iron rod. The blow fractures Sunil's arm, and he is unable to use it for several weeks. The medical report confirms that the fracture amounts to grievous hurt. Which of the following offenses has Rajesh committed ?  
 (A) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of IPC  
 (B) Attempt to commit culpable homicide under Section 308 of IPC  
 (C) Simple hurt under Section 323 of IPC  
 (D) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC
63. Amit, intending to cause the death of Vijay, attacks him with a knife. Vijay sustains severe injuries and dies on the spot. The investigation reveals that Amit acted with the knowledge that his actions were likely to cause death. However, there is no evidence of premeditation or intent to murder Vijay. Which of the following offenses has Amit committed ?  
 (A) Causing death by negligence under Section 304A of IPC  
 (B) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC  
 (C) Murder under Section 302 of IPC  
 (D) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of IPC
64. Which article deals with the powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament and its members ?  
 (A) 108 (B) 102 (C) 107 (D) 105
65. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted provisions related to GST ?  
 (A) 101 (B) 102 (C) 99 (D) 100

66. A new offense of 'Snatching' has been introduced by the BNS. Which section of the BNS defines 'Snatching' as an offense?  
(A) 305 (B) 304 (C) 302 (D) 303

67. Consider the following statements and answer the question given below:  
Mr. Patel being a police officer receives a complaint and information that Raju was involved in a robbery of bank and has also helped to hide the valuable properties in his farm, as stated by two villagers. With this regard, consider the following:  
The Police Officer Mr. Patel may Arrest Raju without warrant when –

- (1) Raju can be arrested only if he commits a Non-cognizable offence in the presence of Mr. Patel.  
(2) Since the reasonable complaint against Raju has been received and there is a strong suspicion exists due to the testimony of villagers, he can be immediately arrested.  
(3) Raju can be arrested only when he tries to escape or run away.  
(4) Raju can be arrested so as to prevent him from making any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with facts and circumstances.

Which of the above is/are the correct statement?

- (A) Only (4) (B) Only (2) (C) (1) and (3) (D) (2) and (4)
68. BNSS introduced the provision of registration of FIR relating to commission of cognizable offense irrespective of area where the offense is committed. This FIR is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) False FIR (B) Counter FIR (C) NCR (D) Zero FIR

69. The BNSS mandates a forensic team to visit the crime scenes to collect evidence for offenses punishable with imprisonment for at least \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
(A) 7 (B) 5 (C) 2 (D) 4

70. Which section of the BNSS allows for trials in absentia of proclaimed offenders?  
(A) 356 (B) 366 (C) 251 (D) 349

71. Which section of BNSS facilitates trials and proceedings to be held in electronic mode?  
(A) 430 (B) 530 (C) 532 (D) 330

72. Which section of BNSS repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?  
(A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 531 (D) 101

73. Amit and Rani decide to break into a house at night with the intent of stealing valuables. They use a crowbar to force open the door, but before they can take anything, the owner of the house, Vikram, unexpectedly arrives home. Amit and Rani panic and run away without stealing anything. The police arrest them the following morning based on a complaint from Vikram.

Which of the following offenses under the BNS have Amit and Rani committed?

- (A) Attempt to commit robbery  
(B) Burglary  
(C) Attempt to commit theft  
(D) House trespass with intent to commit theft

74. Punishment for rape in cases where the victim is a woman below the age of 16 or 12 is included in which section of the BNS?  
(A) 63 (B) 72 (C) 64 (D) 65



75. Which section of BNSS introduces provisions for identifying, attaching, and forfeiting the property of proclaimed offenders located outside India ?  
(A) 84 (B) 86 (C) 74 (D) 76
76. Which section of BNSS places restrictions on the adjournment of trials, ensuring the expeditious resolution of cases ?  
(A) 346 (B) 356 (C) 146 (D) 246
77. A suit is pending in District Court A, but one of the parties, Meera, requests its transfer to District Court B, claiming that the judge in Court A is biased. The opposing party, Ravi, objects, stating that the request is baseless. Who has the authority to decide whether the suit can be transferred ?  
(A) The Civil Judge in District Court B.  
(B) A committee of local advocates.  
(C) The District Court A where the suit is currently pending.  
(D) The High Court or the Supreme Court.
78. Maya files a suit in Court A for the recovery of a sum of money from her neighbour, Neha. During the proceedings, Neha requests that a third party, Seema, be added to the suit, as Seema is allegedly liable for the debt. Maya objects, claiming that Seema is not a necessary party. Court A then reviews the application and decides that Seema should indeed be included as a defendant.  
Which principle of the CPC is applied in this situation ?  
(A) Order 5 – Service of Summons  
(B) Order 6, Rule 17 – Amendment of Pleadings  
(C) Order 1, Rule 10 – Joinder and Substitution of Parties  
(D) Order 7, Rule 11 – Rejection of Plea
79. Which section of the CPC allows for the appeal from original decrees ?  
(A) Section 115 (B) Section 104 (C) Section 96 (D) Section 100
80. Under the CPC, what is the maximum time limit for filing a written statement in a suit ?  
(A) 120 Days (B) 90 Days (C) 30 Days (D) 60 Days
81. Which section of the CPC provides exemption of the President of India and the Governors of states from personal appearance in court ?  
(A) Section 128 (B) Section 130 (C) Section 132 (D) Section 133
82. What is the term used for a court's power to transfer a case from one court to another under the Code of Civil Procedure ?  
(A) Review (B) Transfer of suits  
(C) Res Judicata (D) Reference
83. Under which order of the CPC the procedure for summary suits is provided ?  
(A) Order XXXIV (B) Order XXXVI  
(C) Order XXXV (D) Order XXXVII
84. Which section mandates State Government prepare and notify a witness protection scheme for the state with a view to ensure the protection of witnesses ?  
(A) 298 (B) 398 (C) 98 (D) 198
85. Which section of BNSS mandates the appointment of a designated police officer and police station to provide information about arrested individuals to the general public ?  
(A) 37 (B) 45 (C) 25 (D) 35



86. Which section of the CPC provides for the payment of compensatory costs ?  
(A) Section 35 (B) Section 36  
(C) Section 35 (D) Section 35 (A)
87. Which word is inserted in Section 22 of the BSA that was not present in Section 24 of the Evidence Act ?  
(A) Threat (B) Promise (C) Inducement (D) Coercion
88. Existence of course of business when relevant is discussed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Section 14 of the BSA, 2023 (B) Section 15 of the BSA, 2023  
(C) Section 12 of the BSA, 2023 (D) Section 13 of the BSA, 2023
89. In a criminal trial, Rajesh is accused of theft. During the investigation, the police recover a stolen laptop from a location known to be frequented by Rajesh. His fingerprints are found on the laptop. According to the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, how should the court interpret this piece of evidence ?  
(A) The evidence is inadmissible because the police did not obtain a search warrant before recovering the laptop.  
(B) The fingerprints must be verified by at least two independent forensic experts before being presented in court.  
(C) The recovered laptop and fingerprints are automatically considered conclusive proof of Rajesh's guilt.  
(D) The recovered laptop and fingerprints are circumstantial evidence that can be considered along with other evidence, but do not by themselves prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt.
90. Where a document is executed in several parts like printing, lithography or photography, video recording, computer resource as a electronic or digital records, the BSA 2023 classifies each part as a ?  
(A) Circumstantial evidence (B) Scientific evidence  
(C) Primary evidence (D) Secondary evidence
91. Which section of BSA provides that no court shall require any communication between the Ministers and the President of India to be produced before it ?  
(A) 268 (B) 168 (C) 65 (D) 165
92. According to section 46 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, when character evidence is relevant in civil cases ?  
(A) Never relevant  
(B) Only in criminal cases  
(C) Always relevant to prove conduct  
(D) Only when related to other relevant fact
93. Which section of the CPC deals with the principle of "res judicata" ?  
(A) Section 12 (B) Section 9 (C) Section 11 (D) Section 10
94. \_\_\_\_\_ of the CPC provides for an interpleader suit.  
(A) Section 92 (B) Section 86 (C) Section 88 (D) Section 89



95. Which of the following is a characteristic of mediation ?  
 (A) The mediator acts as a judge and renders a verdict.  
 (B) It is always court-ordered.  
 (C) The mediator imposes a binding decision.  
 (D) It involves a neutral third party who facilitates negotiation between the parties.
96. A dispute arises between ABC Ltd. and XYZ Pvt. Ltd. regarding a contract that both parties had entered into. The agreement includes an arbitration clause, which states that any disputes shall be referred to arbitration. However, the parties fail to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator. Which of the following provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 would be applicable to resolve the issue of the appointment of an arbitrator ?  
 (A) The arbitrator must be appointed by the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA) in all cases.  
 (B) The parties can resolve the appointment issue by opting for conciliation instead of arbitration.  
 (C) The court will appoint an arbitrator under Section 11 if the parties fail to agree on one.  
 (D) The parties must mutually select an arbitrator, and if they fail, the arbitration will not take place.
97. Which of the following is not an advantage of using ADR ?  
 (A) It always results in a binding decision.  
 (B) It is often less expensive than court proceedings.  
 (C) It is generally faster than litigation.  
 (D) It offers more confidentiality than traditional court cases.
98. Kiran and Meera are involved in an arbitration, where Kiran was awarded Rs. 10 lakhs as compensation. Meera refuses to pay the amount, arguing that the award was not enforceable because of certain procedural irregularities in the arbitration process. Kiran decides to approach the court to enforce the arbitral award. Which of the following provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 governs the enforcement of an arbitral award ?  
 (A) Section 9 of the Act governs the enforcement of arbitral awards.  
 (B) Section 11 of the Act deals with the enforcement of arbitral awards, not the appeal.  
 (C) Section 34 of the Act deals with the enforcement of an arbitral award.  
 (D) Section 36 of the Act allows for the automatic enforcement of an arbitral award unless set aside by the court.
99. As per section 78(2) of the BSA 2023, presumption about the officer signing or certifying a document is :  
 (A) The officer held the official character claimed when signing or certifying the document  
 (B) The document's authenticity is independent of the official's official character  
 (C) The officer's signature is assumed to be forgery  
 (D) The officer did not hold the claimed officer character at the time of signing
100. Under section 146 of the BSA 2023, when the leading questions are permissible in the court proceedings ?  
 (A) Leading question can be asked in an examination- in chief, re-examination, cross examination without any objection.  
 (B) Leading question are permitted during cross examination and when matters are introductory, undisputed, or sufficiently proved.  
 (C) Leading question are always allowed during examination- in chief without restriction.  
 (D) Leading question are not allowed during cross examination