

133/2025

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

Total No. of questions : 100

Time : 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum : 100 Marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball-Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

133/2025

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 30 minutes

1. The father of analytical jurisprudence :
(A) Jeremy Bentham (B) John Austin
(C) H.L.A. Hart (D) Ronald Dworkin
2. The characteristic that is not of 'Legal Positivism' :
(A) Law differs from morality
(B) Law derives authority from social facts
(C) Laws are valid because they are rooted in natural law principles
(D) The existence of law is a matter of social fact
3. The author of the book "The Concept of Law" :
(A) H.L.A. Hart (B) John Austin
(C) Jeremy Bentham (D) Ronald Dworkin
4. The principle of stare decisis primarily promotes :
(A) Judicial activism
(B) Judicial restraint and legal stability
(C) Rapid legal change
(D) Legislative supremacy
5. Prospective overruling is associated with which legal concept?
(A) Judicial activism
(B) The avoidance of creating new constitutional rights
(C) The desire to limit the impact of judicial decisions on the past
(D) The principle of legislative supremacy
6. Which of the following suites best for a 'legal right'?
(A) A privilege granted by the government
(B) A permissible act under law without any obligation
(C) An enforceable claim or entitlement recognized by law
(D) A moral obligation recognized by society

7. Possession refers to :
- (A) The legal title to a property (B) Physical control
(C) Ownership rights (D) The transfer of property rights
8. Which rule interpretation deals with the object and purpose of a law?
- (A) Literal rule (B) Purposive rule
(C) Strict construction rule (D) Noscitur a sociis
9. The principle 'Noscitur a sociis' means :
- (A) Words are known by the company they keep
(B) Words should be read in their plain, literal sense
(C) The meaning of a word depends on its context
(D) Both (A) and (C)
10. The 'ejusdem generis' refers to
- (A) The meaning of specific words (B) The intention of the legislature
(C) The scope of ambiguous words (D) The effect of repealed laws
11. Which of the following statements is not correct in respect of Article 33 of the Constitution of India?
- (A) Members of the Armed Forces are entitled to enjoy all Fundamental Rights provided in the Constitution unless abrogated by legislation
(B) The State legislature does not have the power to abridge the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution
(C) The power to restrict the rights conferred by Part III under Article 33 can be exercised only by a law made by the Parliament
(D) The President exercising the powers under Article 356 is competent to make a law as contemplated under Article 33
12. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office :
- (A) In like manner and on the like grounds as a Speaker of the House of People
(B) In like manner and on the like grounds as Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(C) In like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court
(D) In like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the High Court
13. Article 38 does not enjoin the State :
- (A) To strive to promote the welfare of people
(B) To strive to promote the spirit of common brotherhood
(C) To strive to minimise the inequalities in income
(D) To eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities

14. Which one of the following is not included in the institutions of the self-government in the urban area as per Article 243 Q, Constitution of India?
- (A) A Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area
 - (B) A Zila Panchayat for district level transitional area
 - (C) A Municipal Council for a smaller urban area
 - (D) A Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area
15. What is incorrect about the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)?
- (A) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body
 - (B) The first National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was a statutory body
 - (C) The existing National Commission for Scheduled Castes was set up under the Ministry of Welfare's Resolution of 1987
 - (D) The existing National Commission for Scheduled Castes was set up consequent upon the Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003
16. Choose the incorrect statement
- It shall be the duty of the Finance Commission to make recommendations to the President as to :
- (A) The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States
 - (B) The measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State
 - (C) The measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of Municipalities in the State
 - (D) Any matter referred to the Commission by the Governor in the interests of sound finance in the State
17. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
- (A) Article 345 empowers the legislature of a State to adopt Hindi as the Official language of the State
 - (B) Article 345 empowers the legislature of a State to adopt any one or more languages used in the State as the Official language of the State
 - (C) Article 345 bars declaring one or more of the languages in use in the State, in addition to Hindi, as the second official language
 - (D) If the State adopts Hindi or any state language as an official language, English does not automatically cease to be an official language

18. Choose the correct option :

The Constitution (Eighty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 made the following changes :

- (i) Inserted Article 21A. “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine”.
- (ii) Added Clause (k) in Article 51 A – “who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years”
- (iii) Inserted Article 350 A – “It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups”
- (iv) Substituted Article 45 – “The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years”

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Only (i), (ii), (iii) | (B) Only (i) & (iv) |
| (C) Only (ii), (iii), (iv) | (D) Only (i), (ii), (iv) |

19. According to Article 279A, which of the following statements is not correct regarding the validity of the GST Council’s acts or proceedings?

- (A) Any procedural irregularity does not invalidate Council’s proceedings, if it does not affect merits of case
- (B) Any procedural irregularity automatically invalidates Council’s proceedings
- (C) A vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Council does not invalidate its proceedings
- (D) Any defect in the appointment of a person as a Council’s Member does not invalidate its proceedings

20. Which of the following statements is correct relating to the advisory function of the Supreme Court under Article 143 (1) of the Constitution of India?

- (A) The Supreme Court’s opinion can be sought only on the questions which have arisen actually but not the ones which are likely to arise
- (B) The President has the power to consult the Supreme Court only upon the questions of public importance, which should be the questions of law and not the questions of fact
- (C) The President can refer a question of law even when the Supreme Court has already decided it
- (D) The President’s opinion as to the question being of public importance is not open to question.

21. Which of the following statement is/are correct about the concerning of administrative law itself with several official actions?
- (i) Quasi-legislative action and quasi-judicial action
 - (ii) Rule application as well as pure administrative action
 - (iii) Actions in nature of investigatory, supervisory, advisory, declaratory and prosecutory
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)
22. Which of the following statement is/are correct about Administrative law?
- (i) Administrative law is treated as 'Dharma' as it helps to lead the stability and growth of society
 - (ii) Administrative law is in favour of the concept of 'growth with liberty' for making society as civilized
 - (iii) Administrative law does not have any role on private sector as administrative law is not treated as means to an end
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)
23. Which of the following statement is/are not correct about the impermissible delegation?
- (i) Framing of rules
 - (ii) Modification
 - (iii) Retrospective operation as well as essential legislative functions
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) (D) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)
24. Which of the following statement is/are correct about the modern concept of rule of law?
- (i) Law and order
 - (ii) Fairness and Elimination of discretion
 - (iii) Flexible rules and exclusion of judicial review of administrative action
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

- 25.** Which of the following statement is/are correct about writ of mandamus can be issued?
- (i) Error of jurisdiction as well as lack of jurisdiction
 - (ii) Jurisdiction is irrelevant for writ of mandamus to issue
 - (iii) Violation of the principles of natural justice
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) Only (ii)
- 26.** Which of the following statement is/are correct about the relationship between natural justice and legal justice?
- (i) Natural justice and legal justice both have presented a water-tight classification
 - (ii) Natural justice has been treated in aid of legal justice
 - (iii) It is also stated that natural justice relieves legal justice from unnecessary technicality, grammatical formalism or logical fabrication
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)
- 27.** Which of the following statement is/are correct about the doctrine of promissory estoppel?
- (i) The doctrine of promissory estoppel applies equally to government and public authorities
 - (ii) The doctrine of promissory estoppel can be used to compel the government or public authority to carry out a representation or promise which was restricted by law or which was beyond the power of the officer making it
 - (iii) Promissory estoppel cannot be applied to government or public authority where there is larger public interest involved
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) Only (iii)
- 28.** Which of the following statement is/are correct about 'Ombudsman'? "Ombudsman is much needed in modern democratic setup"?
- (i) Several facets of the working of administration are being remained unremedied at judicial forum
 - (ii) Judicial control mechanism of administration action is less effective and not perfect
 - (iii) It is stated that Ombudsman keeps 'Frontier' with the law as well as in some respects an overlap but ombudsman remain criteria for judging mal-administration or in-justice are not co-extensive with law courts.
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

29. Which of the following statement is/are correct about the application of the 'ultravires' rules becomes difficult in practice due to
- (i) Powers are delegated in narrow language
 - (ii) Courts interpret the enabling provision rather broadly
 - (iii) In delegated legislation, courts adopt a deferential attitude rather than critical attitudes as a result, courts lean towards upholding the same
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)
30. Which of the following statement is/are correct about the doctrine of unjust enrichment?
- (i) The doctrine of unjust enrichment is stated as "just and salutary" in nature
 - (ii) Remedies against unjust enrichment or benefit has been recognized under the third category of the common law
 - (iii) The doctrine of unjust enrichment has been defined in the constitution
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
(C) Only (i) and (iii) (D) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)
31. The term, 'omission' under BNS denotes :
- (A) Only a single failure to act
 - (B) A series of omissions as a single omission
 - (C) Only omissions resulting in harm
 - (D) Only omissions committed with criminal intent
32. An act is considered to be done 'voluntarily' under Section 2 of the BNS when:
- (A) The person intended to cause the effect
 - (B) The person knew or had reason to believe that the act was likely to cause the effect
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
33. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, if an offence is punishable only with a fine or community service, and the fine imposed is Rs. 7,500, what is the maximum period of simple imprisonment the Court can impose for non-payment of the fine?
- (A) Two months (B) Four months
 - (C) One year (D) Seven months

34. Assertion (A) : The right of private defence can be exercised even when there is time to seek protection from public authorities.
Reason (R) : Section 30(6) restricts private defence when state aid is available.
- (A) Both true, R explains A (B) Both true, R doesn't explain A
(C) A false, R true (D) Both false
35. The making of a false document or electronic record, with the intent to cause damage or injury, is the offence of
- (A) Counterfeiting
(B) Tampering with Electronic Records
(C) Forgery
(D) Cheating
36. A knows Z to be behind a bush. B does not know it. A, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induces B to fire at the bush. B fires and kills Z. Here; but
- (A) A has committed the offence of culpable homicide and B may be guilty of no offence
(B) A is guilty of Abetment to commit murder of Z
(C) A is guilty of murder and B has committed the offence of culpable homicide
(D) Both A and B liable for culpable homicide
37. A attempts to pick the pocket of Z by thrusting his hand into Z's pocket. He fails in the attempt because the pocket is empty. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 :
- (A) A is guilty of attempt to commit theft
(B) A is not guilty since no property was stolen
(C) A is guilty only of preparation, not attempt
(D) A is guilty of causing annoyance but not of theft
38. X a station house officer, while investigating a theft case, issues a written order requiring Y, a student and not an accused or witness, to appear at the police station daily for "questioning." The law expressly prohibits police officers from requiring attendance of any person unnecessarily at the police station during investigation. Which of the following is correct under Section 199 of the BNS, 2023?
- (A) X has committed no offence as he acted in the course of investigation
(B) X is liable for knowingly disobeying a direction of law that prohibits requiring attendance of persons
(C) X is only liable for dereliction of duty under police regulations, not criminal law
(D) X can claim immunity under Section 15 for acts done in good faith

39. Under Section 74 of BNS, the offence of sexual harassment can be committed by :
- (A) Any person (B) Only woman
(C) Only a man (D) Both men and women
40. Which statement regarding the nature of an unlawful assembly is correct based on the Explanation to Section 189 of BNS?
- (A) An assembly, once lawful, must always remain lawful and cannot be designated as unlawful
(B) An assembly must be unlawful from its very inception
(C) An assembly becomes unlawful only if its common object changes to resisting the execution of a law
(D) An assembly which was not unlawful when it assembled may subsequently become an unlawful assembly
41. FIR is :
- (A) not a substantive piece of evidence however the minutest details are required to be recorded therein
(B) a substantive piece of evidence and the minutest details are required to be recorded therein
(C) a substantive piece of evidence however, the minutest details are not required to be recorded therein
(D) not a substantive piece of evidence and there is no requirement of minutest details to be recorded therein
42. Criminal Procedure is a matter in the _____ list of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.
- (A) Union List (B) State List
(C) Concurrent List (D) Residuary List
43. "X" provision of an Act provides for a minimum sentence of six months imprisonment. After plea bargaining a Magistrate awarded imprisonment till rising of the court and fine of Rs. 300. The aforesaid sentence is :
- (A) Correct as trial court and High Court has the power to bypass the minimum sentence prescribed under the law on the basis of plea bargaining
(B) Not correct, as only High Court has the power to bypass the minimum sentence prescribed under the law on the basis of plea bargaining
(C) Not correct, as neither trial court nor the High Court has the power to bypass the minimum sentence prescribed under the law on the basis of plea bargaining
(D) Correct as the trial court has the power to bypass the minimum sentence prescribed under the law on the basis of plea bargaining

44. Additional Sessions Judge is appointed by :
- (A) Supreme Court (B) High Court
(C) State Government (D) None of the above
45. In which of the following cases, the High Court cannot act under its inherent powers :
- (A) To grant a bail
(B) To exempt an accused from appearing in court
(C) To quash a proceeding, where the allegations in the complaint did not make out the alleged offence
(D) To entertain applications which are not contemplated by the Code
46. Which of the following is not open to revision?
- (A) An order granting interim maintenance
(B) Order of adjournment
(C) An order for taking cognizance of an offence
(D) An order under section 187
47. If the High Court has refused to grant special leave to appeal against an order of acquittal on an application filed by private complainant :
- (A) A further appeal can be made by the State with the leave of the High Court
(B) A further appeal can't be made by the State in such case
(C) A further appeal can be made by the State subject to restrictions provided in Section 419
(D) A further appeal can be made by the State with the directions of the appropriate authority
48. Under section 396 (2) criminal procedure code which of the authority is authorised to decide quantum of compensation?
- (A) State Legal Service Authority or District legal Service Authority
(B) Sessions Judge
(C) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(D) District Magistrate
49. Mark the Correct statement :
- (A) Section 96 and section 97 of BNSS expressly confers the power to seize the document and thing searched
(B) Search Warrant u/s Section 96 and 97 BNSS can only be issued to any police officer above the rank of constable
(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct statements
(D) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect statements

50. When after hearing the evidence for prosecution and the accused in a trial on charge for five offences each punishable with imprisonment that may extend to three years, the Chief Judicial Magistrate is of the opinion that the accused is guilty, he may :
- (A) Pass a judgment of conviction and sentence him to terms of imprisonment on each count directing it to run consecutively but such that the aggregate punishment does not exceed twenty years of imprisonment
 - (B) Pronounce the judgment of conviction and then submit the case to court of Session if he is of the opinion that the case merits punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict
 - (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct
 - (D) Both (A) and (B) are incorrect
51. The distinction between 'Strict Liability' and 'Absolute Liability' is that Absolute Liability excludes the defense of :
- (A) Contributory Negligence
 - (B) Act of God
 - (C) Consent
 - (D) All of the above
52. Which of the following shall be deemed to have been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit?
- (A) Only matters expressly pleaded
 - (B) Only matters admitted by the defendant
 - (C) Matters which might and ought to have been raised as ground of defence or attack
 - (D) Matters raised by third parties
53. X agrees to supply Y with 1,000 bags of rice in installments over two months. After delivering 200 bags, Y delays payment for the first two consignments in violation of the contract terms. X, after notice, rescinds the contract. Y later claims that X has no right to compensation because he rescinded the contract voluntarily :
- Which of the following is legally correct under Section 75?
- (A) X cannot claim compensation because he chose to rescind
 - (B) X can claim compensation because he rescinded rightfully due to Y's default
 - (C) Y is entitled to compensation because the rescission was by X
 - (D) Both parties lose the right to compensation once the contract is rescinded
54. Section 10A of the IT Act, 2000 primarily ensures that :
- (A) Electronic contracts are valid only if authenticated by a digital signature
 - (B) Electronic contracts are void unless registered with the Controller of Certifying Authorities
 - (C) Contracts shall not be denied enforceability merely because they are formed through electronic communication
 - (D) Only written and signed contracts are valid under Indian law

- 55.** A revision petition under Section 115 CPC lies only when :
- (A) There is a jurisdictional error or illegality affecting the decision
 - (B) There is an error of fact apparent on record
 - (C) The subordinate court misinterprets evidence
 - (D) The decree is appealable
- 56.** The pecuniary jurisdiction of a commercial Court under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015 is :
- (A) Rs. 10 lakh
 - (B) Rs. 50 lakh
 - (C) Rs. 1 crore
 - (D) Rs. 3 crore
- 57.** Gram Nyayalaya under the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 is established :
- (A) High Court can establish Gram Nyayalayas
 - (B) State Government can establish Gram Nyayalayas
 - (C) High Court can establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with State Government
 - (D) The State Government can establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation High Court
- 58.** Which of the following statements regarding permanent injunction under the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is correct?
- (A) Permanent injunction can be granted even if damages are an adequate remedy
 - (B) Permanent injunction cannot be granted to restrain illegal acts
 - (C) Permanent injunction can be granted to prevent breach of contract where damages are inadequate
 - (D) Permanent injunction is discretionary only if temporary injunction is granted
- 59.** Which of the following is NOT subject to condonation of delay under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963?
- (A) Suit
 - (B) Appeal
 - (C) Application
 - (D) None of the above
- 60.** When an appeal against an ex parte decree has been disposed of, a separate application under Order IX r. 13?
- (A) Is barred
 - (B) Can still be filed
 - (C) Must be filed before appeal
 - (D) Must be filed within 30 days

61. Identify the Incorrect Statement from the following based on the principles that are followed by the Courts in India, as to credibility of witness :
- (A) Improvements made by the witnesses and variations in their earlier and later statements are not sufficient in themselves to reject the testimony of the witnesses, if the evidence is found otherwise reliable and trustworthy
 - (B) Exaggeration *per se* do not render the evidence brittle, but it can be one of the facts to test the credibility of the prosecution version, when the entire evidence is put in a crucible for being tested on the touchstone of credibility
 - (C) The court should always keep in mind the discrepancies and even slight variances in detail, while appreciating evidence, however if there are contradictions, the witness may become unreliable
 - (D) The credibility of the prosecution witnesses should be subject to judicial evaluation in totality of facts and also in scrutiny of isolated facts, to test the veracity of the witness statements
62. As per Section 22 of The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 an additional cause for making the confessional statement irrelevant is added to the provision; identify the correct option:
- (i) Inducement
 - (ii) Threat
 - (iii) Coercion
 - (iv) Promise
- (A) (i) and (iv)
 - (B) (ii) only
 - (C) (iii) only
 - (D) (ii) and (iv)
63. In a recent and popular judgment, the Supreme Court of India allowed an application by the party, seeking permission to submit supplementary affidavit by way of examination-in-chief along with Memory Cards/Chips of the Mobile Phones, Compact Disc (CD) and transcript of conversations recorded in Memory Cards/Chips of the Mobile Phones that had recordings of telephonic conversation. Identify the case :
- (A) Subhash Aggarwal V. State NCT Del 2025 SCC Online SC 808
 - (B) Vibhor Garg V. Neha 2025 SCC Online SC 1421
 - (C) M. Sambasiva Rao V. State of Andhra Pradesh 2025 SCC OnLine SC 1463
 - (D) N. Vijay Kumar V. Vishwanath Rao 2025 SCC OnLine SC 873

64. Match the following with the illustrations given under various provisions and appropriate concept as given under the relevancy of facts as per, The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the bystanders at the beating, or so shortly before or after it as to form part of the transaction, is relevant as | (a) Explanatory facts |
| (ii) A is tried for a riot and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are relevant as | (b) Similar Facts |
| (iii) The question is, whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant as | (c) Contemporaneous facts |
| (iv) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a counterfeit currency which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit. The fact that, at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit currency is relevant as | (d) Opinionated facts |
| (A) (i)-(d); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(b); (iv)-(a) | (B) (i)-(c); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(b); (iv)-(a) |
| (C) (i)-(c); (ii)-(a); (iii)-(d); (iv)-(b) | (D) (i)-(a); (ii)-(c); (iii)-(d); (iv)-(b) |

65. Who has the burden to prove the facts of a case illustrated below, as per the provisions of, The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023?

- (i) Akash desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of Balaji, by reason of facts, which he asserts, and which Balaji denies, to be true, so _____ has to prove.
 - (ii) Appu sues Bhima for land of which Bhima is in possession, and which, as Appu asserts, was left to Appu by the will of Charan, Bhima's father. If either side fails to adduce evidence, the person in possession would be entitled to retain his possession, so _____ has to prove.
 - (iii) Ahmed, is accused of murder by the public prosecutor i.e. Biju Nair. Ahmed alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act, so the burden is on _____
 - (iv) Alphine is charged with travelling in a train without a ticket and the ticket collector i.e. Bansi Lal wants to fine Alphine, so _____ has to prove.
- (A) Akash; Appu; Ahmed; Alphine
 (B) Balaji; Bhima; Biju Nair; Bansi Lal
 (C) Akash; Bhima; Biju Nair; Bansi Lal
 (D) Balaji; Appu; Ahmed; Alphine

66. The foundation of Section 40 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is based upon celebrated case of :
- (A) Tulk v. Moxhay
 - (B) Badri Nath and Anothers v. Mst. Punna (Dead) by L.R.
 - (C) Girjesh Dutt v. Data Din
 - (D) Cooper v. Cooper
67. Easement apart from the _____ heritage can't be transferred under section 6 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- (A) Right of re-entry
 - (B) Dominant
 - (C) Undominant
 - (D) None
68. In which section of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, gift may be suspended or revoked?
- (A) Sec. 124
 - (B) Sec. 122
 - (C) Sec. 126
 - (D) Sec. 128
69. In which type of mortgage, the possession of property is delivered to the mortgagee under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
- (A) Usufructuary Mortgage
 - (B) Simple Mortgage
 - (C) English Mortgage
 - (D) Anomalous Mortgage
70. Which section of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 defined Transfer of Property?
- (A) Section 21 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
 - (B) Section 11 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
 - (C) Section 5 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
 - (D) Section 2 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
71. Which among the following is FALSE with regard to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013?
- (A) Marginal farmer means a cultivator with an irrigated land holding up to one-half hectare
 - (B) Social Impact Assessment is mandatory for all acquisitions under the Act
 - (C) Solatium amount shall be in addition to the compensation payable
 - (D) The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority consists of one person only
72. The National Green Tribunal has no jurisdiction over questions arising out of the implementation of the _____ Act.
- (A) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
 - (B) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - (C) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
 - (D) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977

73. In Kerala, sand removal operation shall not be carried out in a Kadavu :
- (A) Before 7:00 a.m. and after 4:00 p.m.
 - (B) Before 7:00 a.m. and after 5:00 p.m.
 - (C) Before 7:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m.
 - (D) Before 7:00 a.m. and after 7:00 p.m
74. The term “poramboke” is defined under :
- (A) The Kerala Land Development Act, 1964
 - (B) The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act, 2008
 - (C) The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963
 - (D) The Kerala Land Conservancy Act, 1957
75. For the purpose of the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, an area comprising not less than _____ around courts may be declared as silence zone.
- (A) 200 metres
 - (B) 100 metres
 - (C) 50 metres
 - (D) 500 metres
76. Which of the following correctly states the legal requirements for registration of a trade union under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, after the 2001 amendment?
- (A) A minimum of 10% or 100 workers of the establishment, whichever is more, must support the application, with at least 10 signatories.
 - (B) At least 50 workers from the same industry must be members before a trade union can be registered
 - (C) A minimum of 10% or 100 workers of the establishment, whichever is less, must be members, with at least 7 signatories to the application.
 - (D) Registration requires at least 25% of workers in the establishment to be part of the union and at least 15 signatories.
77. Which of the following is not a subject of collective bargaining?
- (A) Wages and salaries
 - (B) Working hours
 - (C) National economic policy
 - (D) Leave policies
78. Which ILO Convention first formally recognized the right to collective bargaining?
- (A) Convention No. 87
 - (B) Convention No. 98
 - (C) Convention No. 29
 - (D) Convention No. 100

79. Which of the following statements are TRUE under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?
- (i) A strike in a public utility service requires a 14-day prior notice.
 - (ii) No strike can be held during the pendency of conciliation proceedings and 7 days thereafter.
 - (iii) In non-public utility services, strikes are illegal during the pendency of adjudication and 2 months after.
 - (iv) A strike is always illegal if less than 50% of the workers participate.
 - (v) A strike held after the failure of conciliation proceedings, with proper notice, can still be legal.

Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are true
- (B) Only (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) are true
- (C) All statements are true
- (D) Only (ii), (iv) and (v) are true

80. "Retrenchment" does not include :

- (A) Termination due to redundancy
- (B) Voluntary retirement
- (C) Termination due to ill health
- (D) Termination due to disciplinary action

81. Which of the following payments is not considered part of the minimum wages calculation and is instead payable separately in case of termination?

- (A) Basic wages
- (B) Dearness allowance
- (C) Bonus payments
- (D) Retrenchment compensation

82. Which of the following statements about the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, is CORRECT?

- (i) The Act applies to every factory and establishment employing 20 or more persons.
- (ii) The minimum bonus payable is 8.33% of the salary or wages earned in a year.
- (iii) An employee must have worked at least 240 days in a financial year to be eligible for a bonus.
- (iv) Fixed-term and contract workers are excluded from the Act's coverage.
- (v) The maximum bonus payable is 20% of the salary or wages earned.

Choose the correct option :

- (A) Only (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) are correct
- (B) Only (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) are correct
- (C) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (D) All statements are correct

83. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the gratuity amount payable to an employee who has completed 8 years of continuous service is calculated as :
- (A) 15 days' wages for every completed year of service, wages being the last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowance
 - (B) 30 days' wages for every completed year of service, wages being the last drawn basic salary only
 - (C) 15 days' wages for every completed year of service, wages being the last drawn basic salary only
 - (D) 30 days' wages for every completed year of service, wages being the last drawn basic salary plus dearness allowance
84. Under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the term "Provident Fund" primarily refers to :
- (A) A voluntary savings scheme maintained by the employer for workers' retirement
 - (B) A compulsory contributory fund to which both employer and employee contribute for long-term retirement benefits
 - (C) A government-funded pension scheme for all industrial workers
 - (D) A one-time lump sum payment made to workers upon resignation
85. According to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, which of the following statements best captures the scope of "sexual harassment" at the workplace?
- (A) Only physical contact of a sexual nature constitutes sexual harassment, while verbal or non-verbal conduct is excluded.
 - (B) Sexual harassment includes unwelcome physical, verbal and non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature that can be explicit or implicit, creating a hostile or intimidating work environment.
 - (C) Sexual harassment applies only if the victim files a police complaint within 30 days of the incident.
 - (D) Conduct between consenting adults in the workplace cannot be considered sexual harassment.
86. The special courts under POCSO Act should complete the trial within _____ from the date of taking cognizance of the offence.
- (A) 12 months
 - (B) 9 months
 - (C) 6 months
 - (D) 3 months
87. A Magistrate can pass a protection order under :
- (A) S. 19 of The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - (B) S. 18 of The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - (C) S. 17 Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007
 - (D) S. 18 of POCSO Act

88. The maximum punishment for exposure and abandonment of senior citizen is :
 (A) 2 yr imprisonment or fine Rs. 3,000
 (B) 3 yr imprisonment or fine Rs. 3,000
 (C) 2 yr imprisonment or fine Rs. 5,000
 (D) 3 yr imprisonment or fine Rs. 5,000
89. The term of office of the chairperson under The Kerala State Commission For The Scheduled Castes And The Scheduled Tribes Act, 2007 is :
 (A) One year (B) Two years
 (C) Three years (D) Five years
90. M.R. Krishna Murthi v. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. is a land mark case related to :
 (A) Liability under S.138N.I Act (B) ADR mechanisms
 (C) Appointment of receivers (D) Frustration of contracts
91. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 was came into force on :
 (A) 28th day of September, 1993 (B) 28th day of October, 1993
 (C) 30th day of November, 1993 (D) 30th day of December, 1993
92. In the Constitution of the National Commission for Women, one member each should be from the category of :
 (A) Person with disabilities
 (B) Economically weaker sections
 (C) The Scheduled castes and the scheduled Tribe
 (D) Religious and linguistic minorities
93. Under The Rights Of Persons With Disabilities Act, 2016, to promote inclusive education in the form of supply of books and other learning materials to the students with the bench mark disabilities is free of cost up to the age of _____ yrs.
 (A) 12 (B) 21
 (C) 17 (D) 18
94. Which of the following is correct regarding the constitution of National Council for Transgender Persons?
 (A) Four experts to represent non-governmental organisations or associations
 (B) Five representatives of transgender community
 (C) Five representatives from the National Human Rights Commission and National Commission for Women
 (D) Four representatives of transgender community

- 95.** The maximum punishment for refusing to admit person to hospitals, dispensary, educational institution etc. under the Protection of Civil Rights Act is :
- (A) 6 months (B) 3 months
(C) 1 yr (D) 1 month
- 96.** The doctrine of Jus Cogens reflects :
- (A) The theoretical justification for the need of International Law
(B) The dominance of International Law over National Law
(C) The peremptory norm character of International Law
(D) All are right
- 97.** The rudimentary requirement for an International Law to be recognised as International Customary Law is/are :
- (A) The wide State practice
(B) Legally obligatory nature of International Law
(C) Both
(D) None of these
- 98.** The concept of “Individual Responsibility” in case of International Crime was identified in :
- (A) Nuremburg Trial Tribunal (1946) 41 AJIL 172
(B) Greece v. Turkey ICJ Rep. 1980
(C) Pakistan v. India ICJ Rep. 2000
(D) Columbia v. Peru ICJ Rep. (1949)
- 99.** Principle of Speciality in an extradition case means :
- (A) The specific nature political criminals are not to be extradited
(B) The specific crime should be punishable according to the law of both the state of Asylum and the requesting State
(C) The requesting State is under a duty not to punish the offender for any other crime than that for which he was extradited
(D) None of these.
- 100.** The reservation clause in a Treaty is having the binding effect on the :
- (A) All the States who have signed the Treaty
(B) State making the reservation and the States who have given acceptance to it
(C) All the States who have ratified the Treaty irrespective of their acceptance to the reservation
(D) All of them

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK