



Monthly Magazine

RESILIENCE LAW TIMES



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JUNE, 2025 Legal, National & International Highlights

1. India Clinches 21 Medals at Ulaanbaatar Open 2025: India delivered a stellar performance at the Ulaanbaatar Open 2025-part of the United World Wrestling (UWW) Ranking Series-held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia from May 29 to June 1, 2025. The Indian contingent secured 21 medals (6 gold, 7 silver, and 8 bronze), finishing second in the overall medal table behind host nation Mongolia. **(June 1, 2025)**

2. South Africa's Heinrich Klaasen Retires from International Cricket: South African wicketkeeper-batter Heinrich Klaasen, aged 33, has announced his immediate retirement from international cricket on 2 June 2025, citing a desire to focus on family and franchise T20 opportunities after a distinguished seven-year white-ball career. **(June 2, 2025)**

3. Elon Musk Launches XChat: Elon Musk has unveiled XChat, a new encrypted messaging feature on X (formerly Twitter), aiming to rival apps like WhatsApp and Telegram. Initially available to premium users, XChat includes end-to-end encryption, disappearing messages, file sharing of all types, audio/video calls without requiring a phone number. **(June 3, 2025)**

4. Five New Non-Permanent Members of the UN Security Council: The UN General Assembly elected **Bahrain, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia,** and Latvia as non-permanent members of the UN Security Council for the 2026-2027 term. These countries will join the 15-member Council from **January 1, 2026**, replacing Algeria, Guyana, South Korea, Sierra Leone, and Slovenia. Notably, Latvia will serve on the Council for the **first time** in its history. **(June 3, 2025)**

5. Supreme Court Clarifies Preconditions for Refusing Industrial Closure under Section 25-0: The Supreme Court in **Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd. v. State of Maharashtra (2025)** held that a refusal to permit industrial closure under Section 25-0 must come from a competent authority and be timely, well-reasoned, and procedurally sound. Emphasising that closure is a serious legal act, the Court ruled that the State's power is not absolute and must be exercised with constitutional fairness and legislative discipline, protecting the interests of both employers and employees. **(June 4, 2025)**

6. Supreme Court Cautions Against Overreliance on Circumstantial Evidence: In **Vaibhav v. State of Maharashtra (2025)**, the Supreme Court set aside the murder conviction of a medical student accused of killing his friend with his father's pistol, ruling that the circumstantial evidence did not form a complete and conclusive chain of guilt. **(June 4, 2025)**

7. Supreme Court Upholds Railways' Right to Act Against Misdeclared Goods Post-Delivery: The Supreme Court's judgment in **Union of India v. Kamakhya Transport Pvt. Ltd.** settles an important question in railway freight jurisprudence. Delivery is not the end of liability when it comes to misdeclared goods. The ruling upholds the Railways' right to enforce compliance post-delivery, thereby protecting the integrity of its freight operations. **(June 5, 2025)**

8. PM Modi Launches "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" Campaign: On World Environment Day 2025, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the nationwide "Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam" (One Tree in the Name of Mother) campaign at Buddha Jayanti Park, Delhi, by planting a Peepal sapling. The initiative encourages citizens to plant a tree in honour of their mother, linking emotional gratitude with environmental stewardship. **(June 5, 2025)**

9. Bengaluru Declared India's Leopard Capital: Bengaluru has emerged as India's new 'Leopard Capital' after a year-long camera trap survey recorded 80-85 leopards across outskirts more than any other city including Mumbai. Around 54 leopards were found in Bannerghatta National Park, with others roaming nearby forest patches and private lands. **(June 5, 2025)**

10. Medical Proof Alone Not Enough to Prosecute for Rape, Rules J&K High Court: In **Basit Bashir v. UT of J&K (2025)**, the Jammu & Kashmir High Court held that medical evidence confirming intercourse is not sufficient to frame rape charges without credible proof linking the accused. The Court quashed charges under IPC and POCSO, noting the absence of allegations from the victims, lack of forensic evidence, and the voluntary nature of their interaction with the petitioner. The ruling reinforces that rape accusations must be backed by solid, corroborative evidence-not mere suspicion. **(June 6, 2025)**

11. India Inaugurates World's Highest Rail Bridge Over Chenab: Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Chenab Railway Bridge in Jammu & Kashmir, now the world's highest railway arch bridge at 359 meters above the river. **(June 6, 2025)**

12. Government Launched UMEED Portal for Waqf Property Governance: Ministry of Minority Affairs launched the UMEED Central Portal-Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency and Development-a major digital initiative to transform Waqf property administration across India. **(June 6, 2025)**

13. India Wins Historic Bronze at 2025 Won Ice Hockey Asia Cup: India's women's ice hockey team clinched their first-ever bronze medal at the 2025 IIHF Women's Asia Cup held in Al Ain, UAE. The team secured third held in Al Ain, UAE. The team secured third place with key wins, including a dramatic overtime victory against the host nation. **(June 6, 2025)**

14. Russia Patents Orbital Drone Launch System for Space Station: Russia has achieved a significant milestone in space technology by securing a landmark patent for a drone-launching system from orbital platforms. First Deputy Prime Minister Denis Manturov announced that the patented technology will allow the upcoming Russian Orbital Station (ROS) to serve as the world's first space-based drone platform. **(June 7, 2025)**

15. US President ordered a ban on the entry of citizens from 12 Countries: His latest travel ban bars nationals from entering the United States, citing concerns over terrorism, weak identity verification systems, high visa overstay rates, and poor criminal record-keeping. The measure was issued as a presidential proclamation, similar to an executive order. **(June 9, 2025)**

16. Puducherry Becomes India's 19th Legislature to Go Paperless with NeVA: Union Minister Dr L. Murugan inaugurated the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) for the Puducherry Legislative Assembly, marking its transition to a fully digital, paper legislative system. With this lau Puducherry joins 18 other state and UT legislatures in adopting the NeVA platform-a flagship initiative under India's Digital India programme-enabling real-time access to proceedings, live streaming, and multilingual support, all funded by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. **(June 9, 2025)**

17. FIR Alone Cannot Bar Passport Renewal: In **Raju Kattakayam v. State of Kerala (2025)**, the Kerala High Court held that mere registration of an FIR does not justify denial or renewal of a passport under the Passport Act, 1967. The Court clarified that unless judicial cognizance of the offence has been taken or criminal proceedings are pending before a court, an FIR alone cannot trigger a legal bar. The judgment reinforces the balance between administrative discretion and constitutional rights. **(June 10, 2025)**

18. Abuse of Criminal Law in Matrimonial Matters: The Bombay High Court in **Ajay Rajendra Khare & Ors. V. State of Maharashtra** sent a strong message against the misuse of matrimonial cruelty provisions under IPC (now BNS). While acknowledging the genuine plight of many women, it underscored that fairness must prevail on both sides. The ruling serves as a cautionary tale for complainants and investigating agencies alike and reinforces the principle that justice must not only be done but must also be seen to be done. **(June 10, 2025)**

19. INS Guldar to Become India's FiNE Underwater Naval Museum: India is set to develop its first underwater naval museum and artificial coral reef using the decommissioned warship INS Guldar, off the coast of Sindhudurg, Maharashtra. The project backed by the Union Ministry of Tourism with a grant of ₹46.91 crore, aims to promote eco-tourism and marine conservation. **(June 10, 2025)**

20. Child's Education Must Not Suffer Due to Parent's Conviction: Kerala High Court's ruling in **Shafeena P.H. v. State of Kerala** is more than a legal directive-it is a compassionate stand that upholds the rights of a convict's child. Emphasising the constitutional guarantee of education, the Court held that the punishment of a parent must not lead to collateral harm, especially in matters as fundamental as a child's access to education. **(June 10, 2025)**

21. UN International Day for Dialogue among Civilisations: On June 10, 2025, the UN marked the first International Day for Dialogue among Civilisations, promoting intercultural understanding, respect, and unity. Established by UN resolution A/RES/78/286 on June 7, 2024-proposed by China and supported by over 80 nations-the day highlighted dialogue as vital to peace, development, and global cooperation. **(June 10, 2025)**

22. Thailand's National Bird Spotted in India for the First Time: The Siamese Fireback, Thailand's national bird, was recently spotted for the first time in Ranikhet, Uttarakhand. Known for its striking grey and crim plumage, the sighting has exc birdwatchers and highlighted the region's rich biodiversity. **(June 10, 2025)**

23. Prior Partition Not Required for Sale of Undivided Share, Rules Delhi High Court: In **Raju Sardana v. Pawan Arya & Ors. (2025)**, the Delhi High Court held that a co-owner can legally sell their undivided share in joint property without prior partition under Section 44 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. The Court clarified that such a sale grants the buyer only the rights of the seller-joint enjoyment and the right to seek partition-not exclusive possession. **(June 11, 2025)**

24. Air India Flight AI171 Crashed After Takeoff, 260 Dead: An Air India Ahmedabad-London flight (AI171) crashed shortly after takeoff on June 12, 2025, killing 241 onboard and 19 on the ground. The Boeing 787 Dreamliner lost thrust and hit a hostel near B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. Only one passenger survived. **(June 12, 2025)**

25. India Ranks 131st in Global Gender Gap Report 2025: India ranks 131st out of 148 countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2025, down two spots from last year. While India's overall gender parity score slightly improved to 64.4%, major gaps remain in political empowerment and economic participation, despite modest gains in education and health. **(June 13, 2025)**

26. WhatsApp Chats in Court: In the case of **Smt. Anjali Sharma v. Raman Upadhyay (2025)** Madhya Pradesh High Court ruled WhatsApp chats between spouses are admissible as evidence in matrimonial disputes. The Court held that such messages can be marked as exhibits under Section 14 of the Family Courts Act, 1984, and clarified that the right to privacy under Article 21 is not absolute when weighed against the need for relevant evidence in family matters. **(June 16, 2025)**

27. Transgender Woman Entitled to Protection Under Section 498A: In **Viswanathan Krishna Murthy v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2025)**, the Andhra Pradesh High Court

affirmed that a transgender woman in a heterosexual marriage is entitled to protection under Section 498A IPC (now Section 84 BNS). **(June 16, 2025)**

28. Judges Can't Be Prosecuted for Official Acts Without Sanction: The Madhya Pradesh High Court's decision in **Kamlesh Chaturvedi v. Saksham Adhikari Dwitiya Vyavhar Nyayadheesh & Ors. (2025)** affirms that judicial acts done in official capacity, absent any clear malafide or corruption, are protected, and grievances against such acts should be pursued through appellate remedies, not criminal prosecution. **(June 16, 2025)**

29. Administrative Fairness Upheld: The case of **Dr. Subhash Thakur v. State of Himachal Pradesh & Ors. (2025)** marks a significant judicial reaffirmation of procedural fairness in departmental inquiries and the standard required for imposing penalties government servants. The Himachal Pradesh High Court set aside the disciplinary action against Dr. Thakur, citing inconclusive findings in the inquiry and the absence of legally acceptable evidence **(June 17 2025)**

30. Kerala High Court Affirms Lifelong Duty of Co-Parenting Post-Divorce: In **Navin Scariah v. Priya Abraham (2025)**, the Kerala High Court held that divorce ends a marriage but not the lifelong responsibilities of parenthood. Addressing a dispute involving a specially-abled child, the Court emphasised that custody and visitation issues must centre on the child's well-being, not parental conflict. It permitted the father to participate in therapy and development sessions while directing both parents to cooperate respectfully. **(June 17, 2025)**

31. Madras High Court Rules Husband's Consent Not Needed for Wife's Passport: In **J. Revathy v. Union of India (2025)**, the Madras High Court held that a married woman does not require her husband's permission or signature to apply for a passport, reaffirming her independent legal identity. Justice N. Anand Venkatesh criticised the insistence on spousal approval as patriarchal and unconstitutional, asserting that such practices violate Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution. **(June 18, 2025)**

32. Parents Not Bound to Shelter Son and Daughter-in-Law: In **Chandiram Anandram Hemnani v. Senior Citizens Appellate Tribunal & Ors. (2025)**, the Bombay High O affirmed

that senior citizens are not leg obligated to accommodate their son and daughter-in-law in their self-acquired home if it compromises their peace or dignity. **(June 18, 2025)**

33. Working Wife Still Entitled to Maintenance If Income is Insufficient: In **Shachindra Kamala Prasad Shukla v. Priya Shachindra Shukla (2025)**, the Bombay High Court reaffirmed that a wife's employment does not automatically bar her from receiving maintenance under Section 24 of the Hindu Marriage Act. Despite earning a modest salary, the Court found the wife's income insufficient to maintain a lifestyle comparable to that of her matrimonial home. **(June 18, 2025)**

34. India-France Joint Military Exercise SHAKTI 2025 Concluded in France: The India-France Joint Military Exercise SHAKTI-VIII concluded at Camp Larzac, France. The drill involved Indian Army troops from J&K Rifles and French Foreign Legion units, focusing on counter-terrorism, urban warfare, and joint tactical operations, strengthening bilateral defence cooperation and interoperability. **(18th June 2025)**

35. DU Launches JAIHIND Scheme to Empower Tribal Students: Delhi University has launched the JAIHIND (Janajati Immersive Holistic Intervention for Novel Development) sch for 25 meritorious students (13 boys, 12g from the Tangkhul Naga tribe in Manipur's Ukhrul district. **(18th June 2025)**

36. Maternity Leave Counts Towards Bond Service. Rules Madras High Court: In **Dr. E. Krithikaa v. State of Tamil Nadu & Ors. (2025)**, the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court held that maternity leave must be counted towards the fulfillment of service bonds. Decided on 19 June 2025, the judgment affirmed that maternity leave is a legal right, not a concession, and must be respected in line with constitutional guarantees of equality and dignity. **(June 19, 2025)**

37. Slum Rehabilitation in Mumbai's Congested Landscape: The Bombay High Court's judgment in **NAGAR v. State of Maharashtra** reinforces that inclusive housing and environmental sustainability must go hand in hand. Instead of pushing slum dwellers to the city's outskirts, the State is duty-bound to explore viable, eco-conscious solutions that protect

both the rights of marginalised communities and the urban population's need for accessible green spaces. (June 19, 2025)

38. Bombay High Court Allowed Abortion at 25 Weeks Based on Mental Trauma and Autonomy: In *ABC v. State of Maharashtra (2025)*, the Bombay High Court permitted termination of a 25-week pregnancy, holding that mental anguish, social stigma, and personal distress constitute valid grounds under Article 21 of the Constitution-even without fetal abnormalities. (June 19, 2025)

39. Workplace Stress No Justification for Murder, Rules Chhattisgarh High Court: In *Sant Kumar v. State of Chhattisgarh (2025)*, the Chhattisgarh High Court upheld the conviction of a CRPF constable who fatally shot four colleagues and injured another after alleged denial of leave and workplace harassment. Rejecting the plea for leniency under Exception 4 to Section 300 IPC, the Court held that the killings were premeditated and carried out in a cruel manner using two service rifles. The judgment stressed that workplace stress, however real, cannot justify such extreme violence-especially from trained armed personnel entrusted with public safety. (June 19, 2025)

40. Pension for Disabled Dependents is a Right, Not Charity: In *Principal Accountant General v. A.V. Jerald (2025)*, the Madras High Court firmly held that pension benefits for mentally or physically challenged dependents of government employees are not acts of state benevolence but enforceable legal rights. The judgment reaffirms that such dependent: entitled to continued financial support, recognising pension as a vital safeguard for their dignity and livelihood. (June 19, 2025)

41. Karnataka High Court Mandates Display of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Portrait in All Courtrooms: In a historic step, the Karnataka High Court has ordered the mandatory display of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's portrait in all courtrooms across the state, including the High Court and subordinate courts. The directive, based on a Full Court resolution and government requests, honours Ambedkar's legacy as the chief architect of the Constitution and symbolises the judiciary's commitment to justice, equality, and constitutional values. (June 19, 2025)

42. FASTag Annual Pass for Private Vehicles: The Government will roll out a ₹3,000 FASTag Annual Pass from August 15, 2025, for non-commercial private vehicles. It offers up to 200 toll-free trips on national highways or is valid for one year, aiming to reduce toll costs and congestion. Activation will be available via the Rajmarg Yatra app and NHAI platforms. **(June 19, 2025)**

43. UPSC Launches PRATIBHA Setu for Non-Selected Meritorious Candidates: The UPSC has launched PRATIBHA Setu, a platform to connect meritorious candidates who cleared all exam stages but missed the final merit list with government and private employers. Over 10,000 aspirants from exams like CiNE Services and Engineering Services enrolled, offering them a second career opportunity. **(June 20, 2025)**

44. Tripura Achieves Full Functional Literacy Under ULLAS Scheme: Tripura became the third state in India-after Mizoram and Goa-to achieve full functional literacy under the ULLAS Nav Bharat Saaksharta Karyakram. The milestone was celebrated in the presence of Chief Minister Prof. (Dr.) Manik Saha, education officials, and community stakeholders. **(June 23, 2025)**

45. Allahabad HC Flags Gendered Impact of Live-In Relationship Breakdowns: In *Shane Alam v. State of U.P. & Ors. (2025)*, the Allahabad High Court highlighted the unequal impact of live-in relationship breakdowns on women. While such relationships are legally recognised, their dissolution often leads to betrayal and abandonment, raising serious concerns about the protection of women's dignity. **(June 24, 2025)**

46. Specific Performance Granted Despite Unregistered Sale Agreement: The Kerala High Court in *Shaju v. Victory Granite Bricks Pvt. Ltd. (2025)* reaffirmed that registration is not mandatory to seek specific performance of a sale agreement, so long as the proviso to Section 49 of the Registration Act, 1908 remains intact in that jurisdiction. **(June 25, 2025)**

47. India's Youngest Astronaut Candidate for 2029 Space Mission: At just 23 years old, Jahnvi Dangeti from Palakollu, And Pradesh, has become India's young astronaut candidate,

selected by U.S.-based Titan Space Industries for a low-Earth orbital mission scheduled in 2029. **(June 25, 2025)**

48. Amit Shah Releases The Emergency Diaries on Samvidhan Hatya Diwas: Union Home Minister Amit Shah released the book *The Emergency Diaries Years That Forged a Leader* in New Delhi, marking the 50th anniversary of the Emergency (observed as Samvidhan Hatya Diwas). **(June 25, 2025)**

49. Banks Cannot Deny Account for Lack of Aadhaar: In *Microfibers Pvt. Ltd. v. Yes Bank Ltd. (2025)*, the Bombay High Court held that refusing to open a bank account solely due to the absence of an Aadhaar card is illegal. The Court emphasised that such a practice violates constitutional rights to privacy, dignity, and equality, and banks must comply with Supreme Court rulings and RBI guidelines. **(June 26, 2025)**

50. Post Offices to Accept UPI Payments from August 2025: Starting August 2025, all post offices in India will accept UPI payments at counters using dynamic QR codes, following a successful pilot in Karnataka. The move aims to modernise postal services and boost digital inclusion. **(June 27, 2025)**

51. Smriti Mandhana Creates History with Century in All Formats: Smriti Mandhana became the first Indian woman cricketer to score international centuries in Tests, ODIs, and T20Is, after her unbeaten 112 against England in a T20 match, marking a historic milestone in Indian women's cricket. **(June 28, 2025)**

52. Saying "I Love You" Isn't Always a Crime, Rules Bombay High Court: In *Ravindra Narete v. State of Maharashtra*, the Bombay High Court held that not every uncomfortable or inappropriate interaction amounts to a criminal offence under stringent provisions like the POCSO Act or IPC. The Court clarified that "sexual intent" must be clearly established to constitute offences like sexual harassment or assault. A single utterance of "I love you," without any sexually explicit conduct or repeated pursuit, does not meet the legal threshold. **(June 30, 2025)**

Legal General Knowledge

1. What are the Writs that can be issued by High Court and Supreme Court?

Mandamus, Habeas Corpus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto

2. Legal Advisor to the Government of a State in India

The Advocate General

3. Issues D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal deal with

Safeguards for arrested persons

4. The age of retirement of a Judge of a Supreme Court & High Court in India

65 Years & 62 Years

5. In law, the term 'neighbour' means

People who might be affected by your actions

6. Supreme Court directed the compulsory registration of all marriages in India in

Seema vs Ashwini Kumar

7. Principle applicable for the purpose of reducing multiplicity of proceedings in court

Res judicata

8. Legal phrase amicus curiae means

Friend of the Court

10. Bye-Laws: Laws made by executives for administrative convenience are called Bye-Laws.

11. Supreme Court for the first time lay down that Fundamental Rights have primacy over the Directive Principles of State Policy:

Minerva Mills vs Union of India

12. Writs can be used against a person believed to be holding a public office he is not entitled to hold:

Quo Warranto

13. Statutory duty of laying down the standards of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates in India is entrusted with:

Bar Council of India

14. A person has designed a new type of automatic motor pump. Under which act can he seek protection of his invention

The Patents Act

15. Speaker can ask a member of a house to stop speaking & let another member speak:
Yielding the floor.

16. Laws deal with intellectual property protection for horticultural products:

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act

17. What is the limitation period (maximum time limit) for filing of a complaint before the consumer disputes redressal forum from the date when the cause of action arises?

Two years

18. Under which law a minor is incapable of entering into contract

Indian Contract Act, 1872

19. Which writ is said to be a guarantor of personal freedom?

Habeas Corpus

20. Which is the oldest High Court in India ?

High Court of Calcutta

21. The power to issue writs has been envisaged under the provisions of which fundamental rights

Right to Constitutional Remedies

22. Rule of Law means

All persons are equal in the eyes of law

23. The writ to force a public authority to perform a public or statutory duty

Mandamus

24. In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court of India lay down guidelines against sexual harassment of women at workplace: Vishakha vs. State of Rajasthan

25. The marriage of a 15 year old girl with a 45 year old man is voidable at the option of the girl.

Legal Maxims A- Z

Table of contents

Legal maxim, a broad proposition (usually stated in a fixed Latin form), a number of which have been used by lawyers since the 17th century or earlier. Some of them can be traced to early Roman law.

- Most lawyers love to throw around Latin phrases. The reason for this is that **ancient Rome's legal system has had a strong influence on the legal systems of most western countries**. After all, at one time, the Romans had conquered most of Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa.
- The Roman motto was **divide et impera** (dee-vee-deh eht im-peh-rah) — "divide and conquer." As they conquered nations, they set out to "Latinize" the "barbarians" (anyone who wasn't Roman). Their goal was to teach them how to think, act, and be like real **Romans**. As the Roman Empire slowly crumbled and disappeared, the new orders in all these lands gradually adapted to the existing legal system. This is why lawyers today love those Latin phrases!

Important Legal Maxims

Terms with 'A'

- **A vinculo matrimonii** → From the bond of matrimony.
- **Ab extra** → From outside.
- **Ab initio** → From the beginning.
- **Absoluta sententia expositore non-indiget** → An absolute judgement needs no expositor
- **Abundans cautela non nocet** → Abundant caution does no harm.
- **Accessorium non ducit sed sequitur suum principale** → An accessory does not draw, but follows its principal.
- **Acta exteriora iudicant interiora secreta** → Outward acts indicate the inward intent.
- **Actio non accrevit infra sex annos** → The action has not accrued within six years.

- **Actio non datur non damnificato** → An action is not given to one who is not injured.
- **Actio personalis moritur cum persona** → A personal action dies with the person
- **Actiones legis** → Law suits.
- **Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea** → The act does not make one guilty unless there be a criminal intent.
- **Actus reus** → A guilty deed or act.
- **Ad ea quae frequentius accidunt adaptantur** → The laws are adapted to those cases which occur more frequently
- **Ad hoc** → For this purpose.
- **Ad infinitum** → Forever, without limit, to infinity
- **Ad perpetuam rei memoriam** → For a perpetual memorial of the matter.
- **Aequitas legem sequitur** → Equity follows the law
- **Alibi** → At another place, elsewhere.
- **Alienatio rei praefertur juri accrescendi** → Alienation is preferred by law rather than accumulation.
- **Aliunde** → From elsewhere, or, from a different source.
- **Allegans contrarium non est audiendus** → One making contradictory statements is not to be heard.
- **Ambiguitas verborum patens nulla verificatione excluditur** → A patent ambiguity is never helped by averment.
- **Amicus curiae** → A friend of the court.
- **Animo furandi** → With an intention of stealing.
- **Animo testandi** → With an intention of making a will
- **Arbitrium est iudicium** → An award is a judgement
- **Arbor dum crescit; lignum cum crescere nescit** → A tree while it grows, wood when it cannot grow.
- **Argumentum ab auctoritate fortissimum est in lege** → An argument drawn from authority is the strongest in law.
- **Assensio mentium** → The meeting of minds, i.e. mutual assent

Legal Terms

A

- **Ab initio:** (Latin) from the beginning.
- **Abandonment:** giving up a legal right.
- **Acceptance:** is one of three requirements for a valid contract under common law (the other two being offer and consideration). A contract does not become legally binding until one party has made an offer and the other party indicates his readiness to accept the terms of the offer.

Acceptance must be **unconditionally communicated to the offeror** while the offer is still open. Acceptance of an offer can, in certain circumstances, be implied by conduct.

- **Accord and Satisfaction:** A contract may be discharged if one party, who has complied with his part of the contract, accepts compensation from the other party instead of enforcing the contract. The accord is the agreement by which the obligation is discharged. The satisfaction is the consideration (usually money and of a lesser value) which makes the **agreement operative**.
 - **Acquiescence:** Action or inaction which legally binds someone, even unintentionally.
- Example:** An action such as accepting goods from a supplier will be binding if it implies recognition of the terms of a contract.

- **Act of God:** An event resulting from natural causes, without human intervention (such as floods or earthquakes). Insurance policies often exclude acts of God.
- **Action:** Proceedings in a civil court.
- **Adjournment:** Postponement of a hearing by a judge on whatever terms he sees fit.
- **Administrative law:** Law which applies to hearings before quasi-judicial or administrative tribunals. Such hearings must be conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice, such as audi alteram partem and nemo iudex in sua causa.
- **Administrator:** A person appointed to manage the property of another (such as the administrator of the estate of someone who has died without leaving a will).
- **ADR:** Alternative dispute resolution (such as arbitration, mediation and conciliation).
- **Adverse possession:** Possession of land, without legal title, for long enough – normally 12 years – to be recognized as the legal owner (“squatter’s rights”).
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- **Affidavit:** Sworn written statement signed by a deponent, who swears that its contents are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. It must be witnessed by a **practising solicitor or commissioner for oaths**.
- **Agent:** Person with power to contract on behalf of others, binding them as if they were signing the contract themselves. The person represented by the agent is called the principal.
- **Aggravated damages:** Exceptional damages awarded by a court where a defendant's behaviour towards the plaintiff or victim has been particularly humiliating, malicious or vindictive.
- **Alternative dispute resolution:** Method by which conflicts and disputes are resolved privately, other than through litigation, usually by mediation or arbitration. ADR involves the appointment of a third - party to preside over a hearing between the two sides.

The advantages of ADR are **privacy and speed**. The disadvantage is that ADR may involve **compromise of legal rights**.

- **Antedate:** To date retroactively, before a document was drawn up.
 - **Appeal:** Challenge to a court decision in a higher court.
 - **Appearance:** The act of replying to a summons or turning up in court and accepting its jurisdiction to try proceedings. A barrister or solicitor may make an appearance on a client's behalf.
 - **Appellant:** Person who makes an appeal.
 - **Arrears:** Accumulated debt which has not been paid on the due date.
 - **Assault:** Touching – or threatened touching – of another person, without that person's consent.
 - **Assign:** To give or transfer responsibility to another person. The person who receives the right or property is the assignee; the assignor is the person giving.
 - **Attachment and committal:** Bringing a person before a court, with a threat of imprisonment for failure to obey a court order.
 - **Attachment of earnings:** Court order for deduction of salary at source in order to pay.
- Example:** maintenance or a debt.
- **Attorney General:** Legal adviser to the Government, appointed by the President on the advice of the party in power.

- **Audi alteram partem:** (Latin: hear the other side) A principle of natural justice which requires that, where a decision may affect an individual's rights, that person has a right to be heard. It includes the right to receive notice of a hearing and to be legally represented.

RESILIENCE

Important judicial or Constitutional Doctrines

Introduction

Judicial Doctrine:

- A doctrine is a principle, theory, or position that is usually applied and upheld by courts of law.
- In Indian Constitutional law also, there are different judicial doctrines that develop over time as per the interpretation given by the judiciary.
- Some of the important judicial doctrines are discussed in this article.

1. Doctrine of Basic Structure

About:

- The constituents of basic structure are not clearly defined by the Supreme Court of India.
- Parliamentary democracy, fundamental rights, secularism, federalism, judicial review etc. are all held by courts as the basic structure of Indian Constitution.

Origin:

- The origins of the basic structure doctrine are found in the German Constitution which, after the Nazi regime, was amended to protect some basic laws.

Important Judgements:

- In Kesavananda Bharati case 1973, the Supreme Court of India for the first time ruled that the parliament has the power to amend any part of the constitution but it cannot alter the “basic structure of the constitution”.
- It was reaffirmed by the SC in the Indira Nehru Gandhi v Raj Narain case (1975).
 - The SC court invalidated a provision of the 39th Amendment Act (1975) which kept the election disputes involving the Prime Minister and the Speaker of Lok Sabha outside the jurisdiction of all courts.
 - Basic structure doctrine was reaffirmed in the Minerva Mills case, 1980 and later in the Waman Rao case, 1981.
 - In this case the Supreme Court examined the validity of Article 31A and Article 31B of the Constitution of India with respect to

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VACANCY DETAILS

18. (Vacancy No. 25060818228) Five vacancies for the post of Legal officer (Grade-II) in Legal and Treaties Division, Ministry of External Affairs.

RESERVATION POSITION:

(UR-02, EWS-01, OBC-01, ST-01) (PwBD-01)*.

Reservation/Suitability of the post for PwBD:

*Of the five vacancies, one vacancy is reserved for candidates belonging to category of Persons with Benchmark Disability (PwBD) viz. Locomotor Disability including Cerebral Palsy, Leprosy Cured, Dwarfism, Acid Attack Victims, Muscular Dystrophy, Spinal Deformity and Spinal Injury without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction with disability i.e. Both legs affected but not arms (BL) or Both arms affected (BA) or One leg affected (R or L) (OL) or One arm affected (R or L) (OA) or Both legs and both arms affected (BLA) or One leg and One arm affected (OLA) or Both Legs and One Arm affected (BLOA) or Leprosy Cured (LC) or Dwarfism (DW) or Acid Attack Victims (AAV) or Spinal Deformity without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction (SD) or Spinal Injury without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction (SI).

The vacancies are also suitable for candidates belonging to category of Persons with Benchmark Disability (PwBD) viz. Blindness and Low Vision with disability i.e. Blind (B) or Low Vision (LV), Deaf and Hard of Hearing with disability i.e. Hard of Hearing (HH), Locomotor Disability including Cerebral Palsy, Leprosy Cured, Dwarfism, Acid Attack

Victims, Muscular Dystrophy, Spinal Deformity and Spinal Injury without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction with disability i.e. Both legs affected but not arms (BL) or Both arms affected (BA) or One leg affected (R or L) (OL) or One arm affected (R or L) (OA) or Both legs and both arms affected (BLA) or One leg and One arm affected (OLA) or Both Legs and One Arm affected (BLOA) or Leprosy Cured (LC) or Dwarfism (DW) or Acid Attack Victims (AAV) or Spinal Deformity without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction (SD) or Spinal Injury without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction (SI), Autism, Intellectual Disability, Specific Learning Disability and Mental Illness with disability i.e. Specific Learning Disability (SLD), Multiple Disabilities (MD) i.e. at least two disabilities from the categories of the disabilities indicated above.

PAY SCALE:

Level- 11 in the Pay Matrix as per 7th CPC.

AGE:

40 years for UR/EWSs,

43 years for OBCs,

45 years for STs and

50 years for PwBDs.

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS:

(A) EDUCATIONAL:

Master's degree in Law with specialization in the field of International Law or International Relations or International Organizations from a recognized University.

Note-1: Candidates having specialization in International Law in M.Phil. or Ph.D. level, but not at Master's level will also be eligible.

Note-2: International Law would, inter-alia, include, major areas of International Law such as Law of the Sea, Human Rights Law, International Environmental Law, International Criminal Law and International Trade Law.

(B) EXPERIENCE:

Five years' experience as a practicing Advocate in a Court of law in India or in the legal services of the Government or teaching or conducting or guiding research in the field of International Law or international relations from recognized university or institute after acquiring minimum educational qualification.

DESIRABLE:

Certificate course (at least 6 months duration) in one or two foreign languages other than English.

NOTES:

NOTE-I: The Qualifications are relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission, for reasons to be recorded in writing, in the case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

NOTE-II: The qualification(s) regarding experience is/are relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission, for reasons to be recorded in writing in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, if at any stage of selection the Union Public Service Commission is of the opinion that sufficient number of candidates from this community possessing the requisite experience are not likely to be available to fill up the vacancy reserved for them.

DUTIES:

To assist Legal and Treaties Division on Legal aspects concerning India's International Treaties, Laws of seas, rivers etc.

OTHER DETAILS:

The post is permanent. General Central Service Group- "A" Gazetted, Non-Ministerial.

HEAD QUARTERS:

New Delhi.

ANY OTHER CONDITIONS:

*One vacancy is horizontally reserved for PwBD categories 'c' subcategories OA, OL, BA, BL, OLA, BLOA, BLA, dwarfism, acid attack victims, Leprosy cured, Spinal Injury, and Spinal Deformity.

* However, the said vacancy is a backlog PwBD reserved vacancy and governed by existing guideline.

50.(Vacancy No. 25060850228) Nine vacancies for the post of Assistant District Attorney, Law and Prosecution Department, Chandigarh Administration.

RESERVATION POSITION:

(UR-07, EWS-01, OBC-01) (PwBD-01)*.

Reservation/Suitability of the post for PwBD:

*Of the nine vacancies, one vacancy is reserved for candidates belonging to category of Persons with Benchmark Disability (PwBD) viz. Blindness and Low Vision with disability i.e. Blind (B) or Low Vision (LV).

The vacancies are also suitable for candidates belonging to category of Persons with Benchmark Disability (PwBD) viz. Blindness and Low Vision with disability i.e. Blind (B) or Low Vision (LV), Deaf and Hard of Hearing with disability i.e. Hard of Hearing (HH), Locomotor Disability including Cerebral Palsy, Leprosy Cured, Dwarfism, Acid Attack Victims, Muscular Dystrophy, Spinal Deformity and Spinal Injury without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction with disability i.e. Both legs affected but not arms (BL) or Both arms affected (BA) or One leg affected (R or L) (OL) or One arm affected (R or L) (OA) or Both legs and both arms affected (BLA) or One leg and One arm affected (OLA) or Both Legs and One Arm affected (BLOA) or Leprosy Cured (LC) or Dwarfism (DW) or Acid Attack Victims (AAV) or Spinal Deformity without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction (SD) or Spinal Injury without any associated neurological/limb dysfunction (SI), Autism, Intellectual Disability, Specific Learning Disability and Mental Illness with disability i.e. Specific Learning Disability (SLD), Multiple Disabilities (MD) i.e. at least two disabilities from the categories of the disabilities indicated above.

PAY SCALE:

Level- 07 in the Pay Matrix as per 7th CPC.

AGE:

30 years for UR/EWSs,

33 years for OBCs and

40 years for PwBDs.

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS:

(A) EDUCATIONAL:

Degree of Bachelor of Law from a recognized University/Institute.

Note: ICT course is mandatory at entry level as per instructions issued by the Chandigarh Administration vide letter No. 28/69-IH(12)/Pers. Trg.-2019/17927 dated 25.11.2019.

(B) EXPERIENCE:

Should be a qualified legal practitioner i.e. Advocate (within the meaning of the Advocates Act, 1961) who has practiced as such for two years.

NOTE: The Qualifications are relaxable at the discretion of the Union Public Service Commission, for reasons to be recorded in writing, in the case of candidates otherwise well qualified.

DUTIES:

The duties of Assistant District Attorney will be to plead State cases in the District and Session Court and in District/State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission on behalf of Chandigarh Administration.

OTHER DETAILS:

The post is permanent. General Central Service Group- "B" Gazetted, Non-Ministerial.

HEADQUARTERS:

Chandigarh.

ANY OTHER CONDITIONS:

- (a) The vacancy reserved for PwBDs i.e. Blindness and Low Vision is a backlog vacancy.
- (b) (i) Candidates recruited to the post will be covered by the New Contributory Pension Scheme.
- (ii) Private practice, of any kind, is strictly prohibited.
- (iii) The candidates so appointed shall have to join his duties within 03 months from the date of issue of appointment order.
- (iv) The candidate so appointed in this Institute shall not be allowed to apply for the posts for employment outside the Chandigarh Administration for a period of two years from the date of joining the post.

SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENTS

#1 Accused Can Voluntarily Opt for Narco Test, But Court's Permission Is Must

Case Title: Amlesh Kumar v. The State of Bihar

Bench: Justice Sanjay Karol and Justice Prasanna B. Varale

Legal Provisions Involved:

Article 20(3), Constitution of India: No person accused of an offence can be forced to be a witness against themselves (right against self-incrimination).

Article 21, Constitution of India: Right to life and personal liberty—includes bodily privacy and informed consent

Section 439, CrPC: Provisions for bail—courts should consider gravity of offence, evidence, custody etc.

Section 27, Indian Evidence Act: Allows use of information discovered through voluntary confessions, if it leads to discovery of relevant facts.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Guidelines: Lay down procedures and safeguards for conducting narco-analysis with consent.

Background:

- > A woman went missing under suspicious circumstances. Her family filed a case alleging dowry harassment by her husband (Amlesh Kumar) and in-laws.
- > The FIR was filed under several IPC sections including 498A (cruelty), 364 (kidnapping), and 506 (criminal intimidation).
- > During bail proceedings, the Patna High Court accepted the police's suggestion that narco-analysis tests be done on all accused and witnesses.
- > The husband's bail was denied, and he challenged this decision in the Supreme Court, arguing that forced narco-analysis violates fundamental rights.

What is Narco-Analysis?

It involves injecting a person with a sedative drug like sodium pentothal to reduce self-control and prompt them to speak the truth.

The person doesn't have full conscious control—so the reliability of such statements is legally questionable.

Legal Issues Before the Court:

1. Can a High Court order narco-analysis during bail hearings?
2. Can results of voluntary narco-analysis be used to convict someone?
3. Does the accused have an automatic (indefeasible) right to undergo narco-analysis?

What the Supreme Court Held?

1. No Court Can Order Involuntary Narco-Analysis:

Referring to the landmark case *Selvi v. State of Karnataka* (2010), the SC said:

- Forced narco-analysis violates Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution.
- It goes against personal liberty and the right against self-incrimination.
- High Courts cannot order it during bail hearings—bail decisions must consider custody, evidence, and flight risk, not investigative methods.

The Patna High Court acted wrongly in allowing the police to conduct narco tests during a bail application.

2. Voluntary Narco-Analysis Can't Be Sole Basis for Conviction:

* A person can voluntarily request a narco test.

* But:

- The test result alone cannot be used to convict someone.
- If new facts emerge from the test (e.g., revealing the location of a weapon), those facts can be used as evidence only under Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act—and still require supporting proof.

3. There Is No Absolute Right to Take a Narco Test:

* The Court clarified:

- An accused does not have an automatic right to demand a narco test.
- It's up to the trial court to evaluate:
Whether the request is truly voluntary.

Whether all safeguards (e.g., medical checks, legal advice, judicial consent) are followed.

Rajasthan High Court's earlier view—that narco test is part of the right to lead defence evidence under Section 233 CrPC—was rejected.

Simple Takeaways:

- Forced narco-analysis is illegal and unconstitutional.
- An accused can voluntarily offer to take the test—but only with Court's permission.
- Narco test results alone can't be used to convict someone.
- Any information discovered can be used in court only if backed by additional evidence.
- Courts must follow strict safeguards to ensure the accused understands the legal and medical consequences.

#2 Police Cannot Summon Advocates for Legal Advice Without Safeguards

Case Name: Ashwinkumar Govindbhai Prajapati v. State of Gujarat & Anr.

Bench: Justices - K.V. Viswanathan and N. Kotiswar Singh

Stage: Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court

Relevant Legal Provisions:

- 1. Article 19(1)(g), Constitution:** Right to practice a profession – includes lawyers practicing freely
- 2. Article 21, Constitution:** Personal liberty – includes the dignity and autonomy of legal professionals
- 3. Section 132, Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023:** Lawyer-client privilege – No disclosure of legal advice or client communication without consent
- 4. Section 179, BNSS, 2023:** Permits police to summon witnesses – but not for protected legal communications

BRANCHES:- CHANDIGARH: 9991674674 * LUDHIANA: 9041411544

5. ED Circular (June 2025): No summons to advocates without prior approval of Director and compliance with Section 132, BSA

Background:

Ashwinkumar Prajapati, a practicing advocate and President of the Vastral Advocates Association in Gujarat, was summoned by police under Section 179 of the BNSS (Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023).

His only role in the matter? He was the defense lawyer for an accused person in a loan dispute case involving charges under:

- **BNS (Indian Penal Code equivalent)** – Sections 296(b), 351(3)
- **Gujarat Money-Lenders Act, 2011** – Sections 40, 42(a)(d)(e)
- **SC/ST Act** – Sections 3(2)(v) & 3(2)(va)

Despite this, the police asked him to appear for questioning to "ascertain facts and circumstances" of the case.

He challenged this notice in the Gujarat High Court, which dismissed his petition. He then approached the Supreme Court.

Key Legal Issues:

1. Can police or investigating agencies summon a person who was associated with a case only as a lawyer?
2. Even if the agency believes the person had a role beyond being a lawyer, should such summoning be allowed without prior judicial approval?

Supreme Court's Key Observations:

1. Lawyers Cannot Be Summoned for Legal Advice Alone:

- If a lawyer's only role is representing or advising a client, police cannot summon them for questioning.
- Doing so undermines the legal profession and violates the independence of lawyers.

2. Prima Facie Violation of Lawyer-Client Confidentiality:

BRANCHES:- CHANDIGARH: 9991674674 * LUDHIANA: 9041411544

Advocates are protected by Section 132 of the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (earlier Section 126 of Evidence Act), which protects:

- Communication between lawyer and client
- Legal advice
- Documents accessed during professional service

3. Notice Stayed:

The Court stayed the operation of the police notice and barred the State from issuing further notices to the lawyer.

Related Developments:

- Recently, two Senior Advocates were summoned by the ED for giving legal advice to a client.
- After strong backlash, ED withdrew the summons and issued a circular (Technical Circular No. 3 of 2025) stating:
No summons to lawyers unless:
 - > There's suspicion of illegal purpose
 - > Or evidence of fraud/crime committed after legal representation startedEven then, summons require Director's permission

Simple Takeaways:

- Lawyers cannot be harassed or summoned just for doing their job.
- Legal advice is protected under the principle of confidentiality.
- The Court will now decide if and how exceptions can apply, but with safeguards.
- This protects not just lawyers, but also clients' right to fair representation and public trust in the justice system.

HARYANA JUDICIAL SERVICE EXAMINATION - 2024 |
PRELIMS PAPER

No. of Questions: 125

Time Allowed: 2 hours Max. Marks: 500

1. Illegal payment in connection with elections is dealt under:

- A) Section 169 H of IPC
- B) Section 170 H of IPC
- C) Section 171 H of IPC
- D) Section 172 H of IPC

2. What should be the age of a minor to constitute the offence of kidnapping?

- A) 16 years for both male and female
- B) 18 years for both male and female
- C) Below 16 years in case of male and below 18 years in case of female
- D) Below 18 years in case of male and below 21 years in case of female

3. In criminal trial, generally the burden of proof lies on:

- A) Accused
- B) Prosecution
- C) Defence Lawyer
- D) The Court

4. The power of Magistrate to order person to give specimen signatures or handwriting has been dealt under:

- A) Section 310A Cr. P.C.
- B) Section 311A Cr.P.C.
- C) Section 312A Cr.P.C.
- D) Section 313A Cr.P.C.

5. Chief Judicial Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment up to:

- A) 7 years or/and fine
- B) 3 years or/and fine
- C) 10 years or/and fine
- D) Life imprisonment

6. Section 87 of Cr.P.C. authorizes issuance of warrant:

- A) in lieu of summons
- B) in addition to summons
- C) both A) and B)
- D) none of the above

7. Under Section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in what circumstances can an Executive Magistrate require a person to execute a bond for keeping the peace?

- A) Only when a breach of the peace has already occurred
- B) Only when the person has a criminal record
- C) When the Executive Magistrate receives information that such person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquility, and there is sufficient ground for proceeding
- D) When there is a request from the local police

8. What is the time limit for sending a woman alleged to be a victim of rape for medical examination, as per Section 164(1) of Cr.P.C.?

- A) 24 hours
- B) 12 hours
- C) 48 hours
- D) 72 hours

9. According to Section 172(2) of Criminal Procedure Code, for what purpose can any Criminal Court use the police diaries in a case under inquiry or trial?

- A) As primary evidence
- B) As evidence against the accused

- C) Not as evidence in the case but to aid in inquiry or trial
- D) To replace the statements of witnesses

10. Who amongst the following cannot give an order to disperse an assembly by use of civil force?

- A) Executive Magistrate
- B) Officer in charge of the police station
- C) Judicial Magistrate First Class
- D) Sub-inspector Rank officer

11. Inquiry is conducted by a magistrate with a view to:

- A) find out a prima facie case
- B) convict the accused
- C) authorize remand of the accused
- D) release the accused under Section 436 Cr.P.C

12. Which out of the following Sections of Cr.P.C. is related to juveniles jurisdiction?

- A) Section 25
- B) Section 26
- C) Section 27
- D) Section 28

13. The offence of theft under Section 378 of the IPC can be committed of:

- A) Immovable property
- B) Only movable property
- C) Both movable and immovable property
- D) None of the above

14. Under Section 45 of IPC, 'life' denotes:

- A) life of a human being
- B) life of an animal
- C) life of human being and of an animal both

D) life of either human being or animal

15. "A" gave poisoned food to "B" with the intention to kill him. "B" ate one spoonful of the poisoned food and kept it aside. "C" who was sitting there, picked up the poisoned food and ate it. "C" died. Here "A" would be guilty of:

- A) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- B) Offence of murder of "C"
- C) Here "A" is not guilty of murder as he never intended to kill "C"
- D) Causing grievous hurt

16. False statement, rumour etc., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace is dealt under:

- A) Section 505 of IPC
- B) Section 300 of IPC
- C) Section 299 of IPC
- D) Section 351 of IPC

17. To constitute criminal conspiracy under Section 120A of the IPC, the minimum number of persons required is:

- A) one
- B) five
- C) two
- D) no minimum requirement

18. The right of private defence of property is not available against the offence of:

- A) Criminal trespass
- B) Mischief
- C) Theft
- D) Criminal misappropriation

19. Who amongst the following can take a plea of ignorance of Indian Law?

- A) Indian citizens
- B) Foreigners
- C) Non-Resident Indian
- D) None of the above

20. In a bustling market, two boys, 'Q' and 'T' engaged in a heated argument that quickly escalated into a physical altercation. In the midst of the confrontation, 'Q', without any premeditation, pulled out a concealed blade and inflicted a deep cut on the face of 'T', resulting in a permanent scar on T's cheek. What offence is 'Q' guilty of?

- A) Simple hurt
- B) Simple hurt by rash or negligent act
- C) Grievous hurt by rash or negligent act
- D) Grievous hurt

21. The landmark case of State of Andhra Pradesh v. Rayavarpu Punnayya AIR 1977 SC 45 is significant in the context of Indian Penal Code, 1860. It specifically addresses the distinction between which Sections of the IPC?

- A) Sections 299 and 300
- B) Sections 304A and 304B
- C) Sections 305 and 306
- D) Sections 501 and 502

22. Riya, a skilled artist, decided to test her abilities by creating exact replicas of high-value currency notes using advanced printing technology. Unknown to her, these notes closely resembled genuine currency. After attempting to use these forged notes at a local store, Riya was apprehended by the police.

Which offence is Riya likely to be charged with under the Indian Penal Code?

- A) Forgery
- B) Cheating
- C) Counterfeiting
- D) Criminal Conspiracy

23. Legal aid to accused at State expenses is dealt with under:

- A) 304 Cr.P.C.
- B) 306 Cr.P.C.
- C) 310 Cr.P.C.
- D) 312 Cr.P.C.

24. Which Section of IPC was struck down by the Supreme Court in Joseph Shine v. Union of India (2019) 3 SCC 39?

- A) Section 497 IPC
- B) Section 377 IPC
- C) Section 124A IPC
- D) None of the above

25. What are the two components of crime?

- A) De jure and de facto
- B) Fraud and mistake
- C) Mens rea and actus reus
- D) All of the above

26. In which case, was it held that the identity of a victim relating to sexual offences, is not to be disclosed in a judgment/order to be passed by a Court?

- A) Amrit Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 2007 SC 132
- B) Shashi Kant v. State of Uttaranchal AIR 2007 SC 363
- C) Dinesh v. State of Rajasthan AIR 2006 SC 1267
- D) Lalita Kumari v. State of UP AIR 2012 SC 1515

27. Who can frame the 'Charge' under the Cr.P.C.?

- A) Court
- B) Public Prosecutor
- C) Police Officer
- D) Either A) or B)

BRANCHES:- CHANDIGARH: 9991674674 * LUDHIANA: 9041411544

28. Germany beat Belgium to win the Men's Hockey World Cup 2023. In which city was this final match organised?

A) Bhubaneswar

B) Lahore

C) Paris

D) Dhaka

29. Where was the 28th Annual United Nations Climate Meeting/Conference of the Parties i.e. COP28 held?

A) London

B) Dubai

C) New Delhi

D) Tokyo

30. Which out of the following countries has approached the International Court of Justice for genocide against Palestinians during the Gaza conflict?

A) State of Palestine

B) United States

C) Japan

D) South Africa

31. Which out of the following countries grounded a chartered plane with 300 Indians over suspicion of human trafficking?

A) Nicaragua

C) France

B) India

D) United States

32. Which out of the following countries has asked India to withdraw its troops from its territory by 15 March 2024?

A) China

B) Maldives

- C) Bhutan
- D) Sri Lanka

33. Which out of the following movies from India won Oscar for Best Documentary in the 95th Academy Awards held at Los Angeles?

- A) RAR
- B) The Elephant Whisperers
- C) All that Breathes
- D) Lagaan

34. In October 2021, the CEO of Facebook, Inc. announced the name change of the company to

- A) Threads
- B) X
- C) Meta
- D) Twitter

35. Which out of the following titles was renounced by Harry, the younger son of King Charles III and Diana, Princess of Wales, in August 2023?

- A) His Royal Highness
- B) Prince
- C) Duke of Sussex
- D) Duke of Edinburgh

36. The old Parliament Building of India will now be known as:

- A) Puratan Sadan
- B) Samvidhan Sadan
- C) Sansad Bhavan
- D) Central Vista

37. Which out of the following cases is not related with LGBTQ+ Rights or Same Sex Marriage?

BRANCHES:- CHANDIGARH: 9991674674 * LUDHIANA: 9041411544

- A) Nabam Rebia Case (2016)
- B) K. S. Puttaswamy Case (2017)
- C) Navjet Singh Johar Case (2018)

- D) Shafin Jahan vs Ashokan K. M. Case (2018)

38. What is the name of indigenously built in-service missile corvette which India gifted to Vietnam?

- A) INS Khanjar
- B) INS Kirpan
- C) INS Kora
- D) INS Kirch

39. Formation of Supreme Court of India was based on the provisions of which out of the following Act?

- A) Regulating Act, 1773
- B) Charter Act, 1833
- C) Regulating Act, 1758
- D) Indian High Courts Act, 1861

40. From where the provisions for suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency in the Indian Constitution have taken:

- A) Ireland
- B) Germany
- C) Russia
- D) South Africa

41. How is the Sarda Act better known as?

- A) Child Labour Prohibition Act
- B) Age of Consent Act
- C) The Widow Remarriage Act
- D) Child Marriage Restraint Act

42. Constitution Day is celebrated in India on:

- A) August 15
- B) January 26
- C) July 4
- D) November 26

43. In which year did the NITI Ayog replace the Planning Commission?

- A) 2013
- B) 2014
- C) 2011
- D) 2015

44. Area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands falls under the jurisdiction of which High Court of India?

- A) Kerala High Court
- B) Madras High Court
- C) Orissa High Court
- D) Calcutta High Court

45. Which out of these institutions was the East India Company's earliest legal institution set up in India in 1726?

- A) The Circuit Courts
- B) The Supreme Court of Calcutta
- C) The Mayor's Court
- D) The Federal Courts

46. How many schedules were there in the Constitution at the time of its adoption?

- A) 12
- B) 10
- C) 9
- D) 8

BRANCHES:- CHANDIGARH: 9991674674 * LUDHIANA: 9041411544

47. The Right to Property was eliminated from the list of Fundamental Rights by which one of the following Constitutional Amendments?

- A) 44th Amendment
- B) 615th Amendment
- C) 42nd Amendment
- D) 73rd Amendment

48. Article 352 of the Indian Constitution deals with:

- A) Financial Emergency
- B) State Emergency
- C) National Emergency
- D) Union's Duty to Protect States

49. On which day did the President of the Constituent Assembly of India make a statement in the House declaring Jana Gana Mana as the National Anthem of India?

- A) August 14, 1947
- B) August 15, 1947
- C) November 26, 1949
- D) January 24, 1950

50. Who was the Prime Minister of Britain when India attained its independence?

- A) Winston Churchill
- B) Benjamin Disraeli
- C) Clement Attlee
- D) John Simon

51. In which House of Parliament does the Attorney-General for India has the right to speak, as well as participate in its proceedings?

- A) Council of States
- B) House of the People
- C) Both Houses of Parliament
- D) None of the above

52. Identify the first Indian to be appointed as a permanent judge at the International Court of Justice at Hague:

- A) Nagendra Singh
- B) Justice Dalvir Bhandari
- C) Benegal Narsing Rau
- D) Justice P.N. Bhagwati

53. Where a plaintiff is unaware of the fraud perpetrated upon him, from which date would the period of limitation begin?

- A) It does not affect the limitation period
- B) Limitation period will begin from the date of knowledge qua the fraud
- C) It shortens the limitation period
- D) It invalidates the lawsuit

54. From which date would the period of limitation begin in respect of a suit for specific performance of a Contract?

- A) The date fixed for its performance
- B) If no date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused
- C) Both A) and B)
- D) None of the above

55. Section 14 of the Limitation Act, 1963 deals with:

- A) Extension of prescribed period
- B) Exclusion of time of proceeding bonafide in Court without jurisdiction
- C) Both A) and B)
- D) None of the above

56. Who amongst the following females does not have the capacity to individually adopt under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956?

- A) A married female
- B) An unmarried female

- C) A widow
- D) A divorcee

57. What is the effect of decree of judicial separation under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?

- A) Dissolves the marriage
- B) Doesn't dissolve the marriage and the marriage subsists
- C) Merely suspends cohabitation
- D) Both B) and C)

58. A court can _____ an order under Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

- A) Modify
- B) Vary
- C) Rescind
- D) All of the above

59. An adoption validly made under the provisions of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 can be cancelled by:

- A) The adopter
- B) The natural parents
- C) Both A) and B)
- D) Neither A) nor B)

60. When two persons are the descendants of a common ancestor but by different wives, they are said to be related to each other by

- A) half blood
- B) full blood
- C) uterine blood
- D) either B) or C)

61. Section 18 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 prescribes punishment for:

- A) child marriage

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- B) marriage between sapindas
- C) marriage between persons falling within the degrees of prohibited relationship
- D) all of the above

62. Which Section of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 prohibits a minor to act as a guardian of the property of any minor?

- A) Section 11
- B) Section 12
- C) Section 13
- D) None of the above

63. Which out of the following Sections of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 mentions about the order of succession among heirs in the schedule?

- A) Section 6
- B) Section 8
- C) Section 7
- D) Section 12

64. What is the effect of impotency developed during subsistence of a Hindu marriage?

- A) The marriage would remain valid
- B) The marriage would be void
- C) The marriage would be voidable
- D) The marriage shall stand annulled

65. Maintenance pendente lite under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 may be granted by the court

- A) Only to the wife
- B) Only to the husband
- C) Only to the children
- D) To either wife or husband

66. 'A' married in the year 1947 in accordance with Hindu religious rites and ceremonies. Can he file a petition for judicial separation now?

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- A) Hindu Marriage Act came into force in 1955, so petition is not maintainable
- B) Petition is not maintainable as their marriage has been in subsistence for more than 25 years
- C) Petition is maintainable as it is immaterial, whether the marriage was solemnized before or after the commencement of the Act
- D) Petition is not maintainable at all

67. When a marriage has been dissolved by a decree of divorce under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and no appeal has been preferred, the divorced persons may marry again:

- A) After expiry of 1 month from the decree of divorce
- B) Immediately after passing of the decree of divorce
- C) After expiry of 2 months from the decree of divorce
- D) After expiry of 90 days from the decree of divorce

68. As per Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 sapinda relationship extends to:

- A) The third generation (inclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother, and the fifth (inclusive) in the line of ascent through father
- B) The third generation (exclusive) in the line of ascent through the mother and the fifth (inclusive) in the line of ascent through father
- C) The five generations in the line of ascent through the mother and seven in the line of ascent through father
- D) All blood relatives related through male blood relatives

69. What is the position of a nominee under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956?

- A) Nominee retains the amount or property received under nomination and is thus entitled to it
- B) Nominee is entitled to receive the amount or property but holds it as a trustee
- C) A nominee is equivalent to the heir or legatee with regard to the property or amount under nomination
- D) None of the above

70. Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 when a Hindu woman dies intestate, her property will be inherited firstly by her:

- A) Father
- B) Mother
- C) Brother
- D) Husband, son and daughter

71. The mother of an illegitimate child has the power to give that child in adoption:

- A) Only with the consent of the putative father
- B) Without the consent of the putative father
- C) With the prior permission of the court
- D) Without the consent of the putative father but with the prior permission of the Juvenile Justice Board

72. The 'Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939' is based on the following school of Muslim Law:

- A) Hanafi School
- B) Shafi School
- C) Maliki School
- D) Zaidi School

73. In which of the following cases, a firm is compulsorily dissolved?

- A) By the happening of any event which makes it unlawful for the business of the firm to be carried on
- B) By the death of a partner
- C) By the adjudication of a partner as an insolvent
- D) All of the above

74. The provisions of Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973 are applicable to the land given on lease for:

- A) Residential purpose
- B) Business or trade purpose

- C) Both A) and B)
- D) None of the above

75. As per Section 24 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, who presides over the Principal Civil Court?

- A) Civil Judge (Senior Division)
- B) District Magistrate
- C) District Judge
- D) District Collector

76. Can a tenant who sublets a building or rented land be considered a landlord under the Act, 1973?

- A) No, only the primary property owner qualifies as a landlord
- B) Yes, a tenant who sublets is considered a landlord for the sub tenant
- C) Only if the tenant has the explicit consent of the original landlord
- D) Only if the tenant has ownership rights in the property

77. According to Section 11 of the Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973, when can a person convert a residential building into a non-residential building?

- A) Only if the building is vacant
- B) Only with the permission in writing of the Controller
- C) Without any restrictions or permissions
- D) If the conversion is for personal use only

78. Which of the following decisions is a decree under Section 2(2) of CPC?

- A) Return of plaint for presentation to proper court
- B) Dismissal of suit under Order 23 Rule 1
- C) Order directing assessment of mesne profits
- D) Order of rejection of plaint for non-payment of court fees

79. Under the legal principle of coram non judice choose the most accurate

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- A) Coram non judice applies only to criminal cases
- B) It signifies that the court is actively exercising its jurisdiction despite procedural irregularities
- C) Coram non judice is applicable only when there is a unanimous agreement among the parties regarding the court's jurisdiction
- D) It denotes that the court is acting without jurisdiction, rendering any decree or judgment issued, as null and void

80. A suit may be defeated under Order I Rule 9 of CPC due to:

- A) Non-joinder of a proper party/ parties
- B) Mis-joinder of a necessary party/ parties
- C) Non-joinder of a necessary party/ parties
- D) Mis-joinder of a proper party/parties

81. If a person of unsound mind wishes to abandon a part of the claim, what would be the correct procedure to be followed?

- A) He can personally/through his Advocate, file an application
- B) Affidavit of the next friend and with leave of the court
- C) Certificate of the pleader that the abandonment is for the benefit of the person of unsound mind
- D) Both B) and C)

82. Under Order VII Rule 11(d) CPC, which of the following situations does not fall within the ambit of "barred by law"?

- A) Order II Rule 2 and Res Judicata
- B) Jurisdiction
- C) Limitation
- D) All of the above

83. A defendant to a suit against whom no relief is claimed is called:

- A) Co-defendant

- B) Proforma defendant
- C) Interveners
- D) None of the above

84. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999 as well as the Amendment Act, 2002 were held constitutionally valid in the case of:

- A) State of Punjab v. Sivaram (2012) 5 SCR 895
- B) State of U.P. v. Chandra Bhushan (1980) 1 SCC 19
- C) Anil Rai v. State of Bihar 2001 (7) SCC 318
- D) Salem Advocate Bar Association v. UOL AIR 2005 SC 3353

85. Order 1 Rule 10 of CPC deals with:

- A) Substitution of parties
- B) Addition of parties
- C) Striking out of parties
- D) All of the above

86. The CPC extends to the:

- A) Whole of India
- B) Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
- C) Whole of India except the State of Nagaland and the tribal areas
- D) Both B) and C)

87. The expression 'Cause of action' denotes:

- A) A bundle of essential facts necessary for the plaintiff to prove
- B) An important subject of litigation
- C) A point in question
- D) All of the above

88. The contract was entered into between 'A' and 'B' in Hyderabad; performance occurred in Pune, and the breach of contract took place in Nagpur. The plaintiff 'A'

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resides in Delhi, wishes to file a suit for damages against 'B'. who resides in Pune. In which of the following courts, 'A' cannot file the suit?

- A) Hyderabad District Court
- B) Nagpur District Court
- C) Delhi District Court
- D) Pune District Court

89. In a suit for breach of contract, plaintiff did not appear on the date fixed for appearance however, defendant appeared, hence the court dismissed the suit in default. An application for setting aside the order of dismissal was filed by plaintiff which was rejected by the court. What remedy is available to the plaintiff against such rejection?

- A) Plaintiff can file an appeal against the order rejecting the application
- B) Plaintiff cannot file an appeal but only a revision
- C) Plaintiff can file both appeal and revision against the decision of the court
- D) Plaintiff can file a fresh suit against the defendant

90. Which of the following statements relating to CPC is incorrect?

- A) The Code deals with procedures relating to Courts of Civil Judicature
- B) The Code deals with some substantive rights
- C) The Code is also a penal enactment dealing with punishments and penalties
- D) None of the above is incorrect

91. According to Section 2(9) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, the term "judgment" encompasses:

- A) Only decrees of appellate courts and not trial courts
- B) Strictly decisions related to declaratory relief in civil suit
- C) The statement given by the judge on the grounds of a decree or order
- D) Solely the operative part of the court's decision

92. Regarding the doctrine of "forum non conveniens", select the most accurate statement:

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- A) "Forum non conveniens" is solely based on the convenience of the plaintiff, allowing him to choose any forum he prefers
- B) The doctrine allows a court to refuse to exercise jurisdiction if a more appropriate forum is available to safeguard the interests and the convenience of the parties
- C) It applies only to civil disputes, irrespective of the nature or complexity of such dispute
- D) "Forum non conveniens" is an absolute bar to the exercise of jurisdiction, and no other factor can be considered qua the said issue

93. Which out of the following Sections of the CPC relates to the power of restitution of the Civil Court?

- A) Section 148
- B) Section 96
- C) Section 144
- D) Section 146

94. Where any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, which of the following is false regarding the proclamation of the intended sale?

- A) Such proclamation can be drawn up without giving notice to the decree-holder and the judgment-debtor
- B) Such proclamation shall state the time and place of sale
- C) Such proclamation shall specify any encumbrance to which the property is liable
- D) Such proclamation shall state whether the property to be sold would be sufficient to satisfy the decree

95. "A" is charged with travelling in a train without a ticket:

- A) The burden of proving that he did not have the ticket is on the prosecution
- B) The burden of proving that he did not have the ticket is on the party who asserts it
- C) The burden of proof is on railway authorities
- D) The burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him

96. The presumption of death under Section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the person is shown to be not heard for a period of:

- A) 3 years
- B) 7 years
- C) 12 years
- D) 30 years

97. Evidentiary value of the report of the handwriting expert is:

- A) Conclusive
- B) Opinion subject to acceptance by court
- C) Nil, since irrelevant
- D) None of the above

98. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence:

- A) Until both the attesting witnesses have been examined to prove its execution
- B) At least one attesting witness has been examined to prove its execution
- C) Even if none of the attesting witness is examined
- D) None of the above

99. A co-defendant in a case

- A) Cannot be cross-examined by another co-defendant under any circumstances
- B) Can be cross-examined by another co-defendant
- C) Can be cross-examined by another co-defendant when their interests are adverse to each other
- D) None of the above

100. The burden of proof as to ownership under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 lies on:

- A) The owner
- B) The tenant
- C) The person who asserts it
- D) All of the above

101. "When one has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and made the other person to act

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upon such belief, then neither he nor his representative shall be allowed, in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the same."

In the law of evidence this statement of law is known as the principle of:

- A) Acquiescence
- B) Res gestae
- C) Estoppel
- D) Conclusive proof

102. Further examination, after the cross-examination of a witness by a party who has called him, is termed as:

- A) Main examination
- B) Additional examination
- C) Re-examination
- D) Recross-examination

103. The Court draws a presumption under Section 112 of the Evidence Act qua the legitimacy of a child born during the continuance of a valid marriage between man and his wife or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof of:

- A) Maternity of the child
- B) Paternity of the child
- C) Both maternity and paternity
- D) Guardianship of the child

104. Facts which need not be proved by the parties include:

- A) Facts of which judicial notice is required to be taken
- B) Facts which have been admitted by the parties before or during the trial
- C) Both A) and B)
- D) Neither A) nor B)

105. A certified copy of a registered sale deed issued by the office of Registrar under the Registration Act, 1908 is a:

- A) Primary evidence
- B) Secondary evidence
- C) Both A) and B)
- D) None of the above

106. The following question consists of two statements, namely Assertion (A) and Reason (R)

Assertion (A): Leading questions are generally allowed during examination in chief.

Reason (R): Cross-examination aims to test the veracity of the witnesses testimony and uncover any inconsistencies.

Choose correct answer by using the following code:

- A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- C) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false
- D) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is true

107. What does Section 93 of the Indian Evidence Act primarily addresses in relation to documents?

- A) Admission of extrinsic evidence to explain any type of ambiguity
- B) Exclusion of evidence to explain or amend ambiguous documents
- C) Admission of evidence to interpret all types of ambiguities
- D) Exclusion of evidence for any document with defects

108. Court shall presume the legality of e-record under the Indian Evidence Act 1872 when the same is:

- A) 7 years old
- B) 5 years old
- C) 3 years old
- D) 30 years old

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109. To determine the relationship between two individuals in a court proceeding, whose opinion would carry weight?

- A) Opinions of expert witness only
- B) Opinion of any person present during the incident
- C) Opinion of the judge presiding over the case
- D) Opinions expressed by those with special means of knowledge on the subject

110. During the course of trial, Mr. X is summoned to merely produce a crucial document. Can he be called in and subjected to cross-examination during the trial?

- A) Cross-examination is not allowed unless he is formally called as a witness in the trial
- B) Can be cross-examined immediately upon producing the document, regardless of the circumstances
- C) Cross-examination is only permissible if the document produced by him is directly challenged by the opposing party
- D) Can be cross-examined at any point during the trial to clarify any discrepancies in the document

111. In a case of bribery, the conversation between the accused and the police decoy was tape recorded. It was sought to be given in evidence and was objected to being a statement given to the police. Decide.

- A) The recording is inadmissible because it was a statement given to the police being a fruit of poisonous tree
- B) The dialogue between the accused and the police forms part of res gestae hence relevant and admissible
- C) Tape recording is an inadmissible way of collecting evidence, therefore it cannot be produced as evidence
- D) None of the above

112. 'A' is accused of a child's murder. The following evidence came to light:

I. An hour before the murder, 'A' went to the place of murder with the child. II. 'A' alone returned home. III. Collar of A's shirt was blood stained.

The above-stated evidence is to be treated as

- A) Direct evidence
- B) Circumstantial evidence
- C) Real evidence
- D) Secondary evidence

113. In which of the following cases, the court may raise presumption under Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- A) That a man in possession of stolen goods after the theft, is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen
- B) That judicial and official acts have been regularly performed
- C) That evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person withholding it (e.g. the police withholding a piece of evidence)
- D) All of the above

114. Consent under Indian Contract Act, 1872 means:

- A) Agreeing to the same thing in same sense
- B) Agreeing to the different things in same sense
- C) Agreeing to the different things in different sense
- D) All of the above

115. Prospectus of a company issued for subscription of its shares is:

- A) An offer
- B) An invitation to make an offer
- C) Cross offer
- D) Counter offer

116. Who amongst the following is/are not competent to enter into a contract?

- A) Minor
- B) Person of unsound mind
- C) Person disqualified by the law
- D) All of the above

117. When the consent to an agreement is obtained by undue influence, the agreement is voidable at the option of:

- A) Either of the parties to the agreement
- B) A party whose consent is so obtained
- C) A party who obtained the consent
- D) None of the above

118. Where both the parties to an agreement are under a mistake qua a matter of fact, the agreement so entered is:

- A) Valid
- B) Void
- C) Voidable
- D) None of the above

119. 'X' sends an insured parcel to 'Y'. The parcel is not delivered. 'Y':

- A) cannot claim the amount from the insurance company because there is no privity of contract
- B) can enforce as a constructive trust is created in his favour
- C) can enforce only if there is an express provision in the contract that he can enforce it
- D) none of the above is correct

120. A, who is a minor borrows money from B. After becoming an adult, he repays the amount of the loan and after some days he institutes a suit against B for the recovery of the money so repaid. Which one of the following options is correct as to the result of a suit?

- A) A will succeed in recovering money
- B) A will not succeed in recovering money as the minor's contract is illegal
- C) A will not succeed in recovering money as repayment was valid
- D) None of the above

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121. When any agreement is discovered to be void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement is bound to restore it to the person from whom he received it. This statement is

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Only partially true
- D) Only partially false

122. What type of contract is created when one party makes a promise in exchange for the other party's performance?

- A) Bilateral contract
- B) Unilateral contract
- C) Executed contract
- D) Void contract

123. Which of the following propositions is correct as regards a contingent contract?

- A) The contract will not be contingent if the happening or non-happening of the contingency depends upon the will of a party
- B) The condition/contingency must be of a certain nature
- C) The contingency contemplated by the contract must be collateral to the contract
- D) All of the above

124. What is the effect of Section 17 (1A) inserted by The Registration and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2001 in the Registration Act, 1908?

- A) Registration of agreement to sell has been made mandatory
- B) Registration of agreement to sell is mandatory only if it evidences delivery of possession
- C) Registration of agreement to sell is mandatory, if the proposed purchaser wants to seek protection U/S 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- D) None of the above

125. In case of sale by description, if the goods do not correspond with the description given, but serve the buyer's purpose, the buyer:

- A) Can reject the goods

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- B) Cannot reject the goods
C) Can claim damages only
D) None of these

Answer Keys

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 19. D | 36. B |
| 2. C | 20. D | 37. A |
| 3. B | 21. A | 38. B |
| 4. B | 22. C | 39. A |
| 5. A | 23. A | 40. B |
| 6. C | 24. A | 41. D |
| 7. C | 25. C | 42. D |
| 8. A | 26. C | 43. D |
| 9. C | 27. A | 44. D |
| 10. C | 28. A | 45. C |
| 11. A | 29. B | 46. D |
| 12. C | 30. D | 47. A |
| 13. B | 31. C | 48. C |
| 14. A | 32. B | 49. D |
| 15. B | 33. B | 50. C |
| 16. A | 34. C | 51. C |
| 17. C | 35. A | 52. A |
| 18. D | | |

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53. B	78. D	103. B
54. C	79. D	104. C
55. B	80. C	105. B
56. A	81. D	106. D
57. D	82. A	107. B
58. D	83. B	108. B
59. D	84. D	109. D
60. A	85. D	110. A
61. D	86. C	111. B
62. D	87. A	112. B
63. B	88. C	113. D
64. A	89. A	114. A
65. D	90. C	115. B
66. C	91. C	116. D
67. D	92. B	117. B
68. A	93. B	118. B
69. B	94. A	119. B
70. D	95. B	120. C
71. B	96. B	121. A
72. A	97. B	122. A
73. A	98. B	123. C
74. B	99. C	124. C
75. C	100. C	125. A
76. B	101. C	
77. B	102. C	



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