

IBPS SO Law Officer Mains 2020 Previous Year Paper (held on 24-January-2021)

Q1. Which of the following is NOT classified as a Fundamental Duty under the Constitution?

- (a) To abide by the Constitution;
- (b) parents/guardians to send their children in the age group of 6–14 years to school
- (c) To safeguard public property
- (d) To avoid public nuisance
- (e) Both (c) and (d)

Ans.(d)

Q2. Under section 2(e) of the Right to Information Act, which of the following is NOT included as a 'competent authority'?

- (a) The Speaker, in the case of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly of a State or a Union territory having such Assembly
- (b) The Chief Justice of India, in the case of the Supreme Court
- (c) The Chief Justice of the High Court, in the case of a High Court
- (d) The President or the Governor, as the case may be, in the case of other authorities established or constituted by or under the Constitution
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(e)

Q3. In which case did the Supreme Court strike down section 66A of the Information Technology Act?

- (a) Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab
- (b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (c) K. A. Abbas v. Union of India
- (d) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
- (e) Kedar Nath v. Gauri Mohammad

Ans.(d)

Q4. Under section 10 of the IBC, what is the notice period that an Adjudicating Authority is required to give before rejecting an application?

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 8 days
- (c) 10 days
- (d) 14 days
- (e) 15 days

Ans.(a)

Q5. What are the essential qualifications for appointment as a Judge of a High Court?

- (a) The person must be a citizen of India
- (b) The person must have been a judge of a subordinate court for 10 years under the judicial service of a State
- (c) The person must have been an advocate in a High Court in India for at least 10 years

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- (d) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (e) Both (a) and (c)

Ans.(d)

Q6. The cash reserve required to be maintained by a scheduled bank as an average daily balance shall be kept with:

- (a) The Reserve Bank of India
- (b) The scheduled bank itself
- (c) Any nationalised bank
- (d) Either (a) or (b)
- (e) Any of (a), (b) or (c)

Ans.(a)

Q7. What does the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India contain?

- (a) A list of both Central and State laws
- (b) A list of Central laws that are immune from challenge in courts
- (c) A list of State laws that are immune from challenge in courts
- (d) A list of Central and State legislative subjects
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Q8. How many witnesses are required to be present when recording evidence in court?

- (a) 10
- (b) Minimum 2, with no upper limit
- (c) No prescribed number
- (d) Minimum 5, with no upper limit
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(c)

Q9. If the decree-holder has entered into a compromise with the principal debtor and discharged that debtor from all liability, what will be the legal consequence?

- (a) It will amount to a compromise
- (b) It will amount to full satisfaction of the decree
- (c) Some portion of the decree amount is still required to be paid if the decree is for payment of money
- (d) Some amount of money is required to be deposited by the plaintiff in court
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(b)

Q10. The rule that where neither party appropriates a payment, 'payment shall be applied in discharge of each debt proportionably' is contained in which legislation?

- (a) Indian Contract Act
- (b) Limitation Act
- (c) Specific Relief Act
- (d) Negotiable Instruments Act

(e) SEBI Act, 1992

Ans.(a)

Q11. An appeal against an order of the Adjudicating Officer passed under the SEBI Act may be preferred to which forum?

- (a) No appeal is available
- (b) Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)
- (c) National Company Law Tribunal
- (d) SEBI Board
- (e) Supreme Court of India

Ans.(b)

Q12. An absconder's attached property may be sold after the expiry of how many months from the date of attachment?

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 5 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 1 month
- (e) 2 months

Ans.(c)

Q13. Under which provision of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, may the opinion of experts be received as relevant evidence?

- (a) Section 43
- (b) Section 41
- (c) Section 40
- (d) Section 39
- (e) Section 45

Ans.(d)

Q14. Where immovable property is situated within the jurisdiction of different courts, which court has jurisdiction to try a suit relating to that property?

- (a) A court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situated
- (b) A court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the largest portion of the property is situated
- (c) A court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the smallest portion of the property is situated
- (d) A court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction more than one portion of the property is situated
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(a)

Q15. What nationality is required of an arbitrator under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act?

- (a) Indian
- (b) The nationality of either party
- (c) The nationality agreed upon by the parties
- (d) Any nationality

(e) Any of the above

Ans.(d)

Q16. A guarantees to B, a tea-dealer, payment up to Rs. 100 for any tea he may supply to C from time to time. B supplies C with tea worth over Rs. 100, and C pays for it. Afterwards B supplies C with tea worth Rs. 200, and C fails to pay. What is A's liability?

- (a) A is liable to B for Rs. 200
- (b) A is liable to B to the extent of Rs. 100
- (c) A is liable to C to the extent of Rs. 100
- (d) A is not liable to B for any amount
- (e) A is entitled to recover Rs. 100 from C

Ans.(b)

Q17. What is the maximum additional imprisonment that may be imposed for non-payment of fine, when the offence is punishable with both imprisonment and fine?

- (a) One-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
- (b) One-third of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
- (c) One-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed in the IPC generally
- (d) One-third of the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed in the IPC generally
- (e) Half of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

Ans.(a)

Q18. What is the legal term for a change in the nature of the obligation in an existing contract?

- (a) Rescission
- (b) Novation
- (c) Frustration
- (d) Breach of contract
- (e) Both (a) and (d)

Ans.(b)

Q19. Section 234 of the BNSS deals with the _____ of a charge.

- (a) Contents
- (b) Joinder
- (c) Discharge
- (d) Framing
- (e) Alteration

Ans.(a)

Q20. Which of the following is NOT classified as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution?

- (a) Right to religion
- (b) Right to education
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Right to property
- (e) Both (b) and (d)

Ans.(d)

Q21. What is the date on which the Constitution of India came into force?

- (a) 26th November 1949
- (b) 26th December 1949
- (c) 26th January 1950
- (d) 24th November 1951
- (e) 25th January 1960

Ans.(c)

Q22. Which of the following statements about 'mesne profits' is NOT correct?

- (a) Mesne profits are the profits received by a person in wrongful possession of property
- (b) They also include interest on such profits
- (c) They include profits attributable to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession
- (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (e) Mesne profits are defined under section 2(12) of the CPC

Ans.(c)

Q23. The National Company Law Tribunal is constituted under which section of the Companies Act, 2013?

- (a) 404
- (b) 408
- (c) 414
- (d) 412
- (e) 415

Ans.(b)

Q24. Which of the following are the primary punishments prescribed under the BNS, 2023?

- (a) Death, imprisonment for life, and forfeiture of property
- (b) Forfeiture of property and fine; imprisonment — rigorous and simple
- (c) Solitary confinement
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) All of (a), (b) and (c)

Ans.(d)

Q25. The delineation of powers to levy taxes and enact laws in respect of GST was introduced by which Constitutional Amendment?

- (a) 101st
- (b) 102nd
- (c) 105th
- (d) 106th
- (e) 110th

Ans.(a)

Q26. Under the Constitution of India, who has the power to place restrictions on inter-State trade, commerce and intercourse?

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Supreme Court
- (e) State Government

Ans.(b)

Q27. Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963 creates a bar on which of the following, if filed after the prescribed limitation period?

- (a) Every suit instituted
- (b) Any appeal filed
- (c) Any application filed
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q28. A person who has been dispossessed from immovable property may file a suit under which provision?

- (a) Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
- (b) Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
- (c) Section 3 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963
- (d) Order 21 of the CPC
- (e) Section 7 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963

Ans.(a)

Q29. What is the prescribed limitation period for a suit to recover possession of immovable property under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act?

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 1 year
- (e) 12 years

Ans.(c)

Q30. When a debtor makes a payment on account of a debt before the expiry of the prescribed limitation period, what is the effect on the limitation period?

- (a) The existing period of limitation comes to an end
- (b) A fresh period of limitation begins from the time when the payment is made
- (c) The existing period of limitation continues to run
- (d) A fresh period of limitation begins from the time decided by the debtor or creditor
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(b)

Q31. A obtains property from B by stating: 'Your child is in our custody and will be put to death unless you send us ten lakh rupees.' What offence has A committed?

- (a) Criminal breach of trust
- (b) Extortion
- (c) Kidnapping
- (d) Theft
- (e) Robbery

Ans.(b)

Q32. The Latin expression meaning 'according to value' is:

- (a) Ad valorem
- (b) Ad hoc
- (c) Bona fide
- (d) Acta est fabula
- (e) Ad litteram

Ans.(a)

Q33. Which of the following entities cannot be converted into a Limited Liability Partnership?

- (a) A private company
- (b) Companies engaged in the businesses of banking, finance and insurance
- (c) Companies having a secured loan or security interest on their assets
- (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (e) All of (a), (b) and (c)

Ans.(d)

Q34. What happens to a partner's liability to third parties when they retire from the firm?

- (a) They are discharged from liability to any third party for all acts of the firm
- (b) They are discharged from liability to any third party for acts of the firm only if an agreement to that effect is reached with such third party and the remaining partners
- (c) They are discharged from liability to any third party for acts of the firm after public notice of retirement has been given
- (d) They are not discharged from liability to any third party for acts of the firm
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Q35. How must a public notice of an outgoing partner be given under the Indian Partnership Act?

- (a) By notice to the Registrar of Firms
- (b) By publication in the Official Gazette
- (c) By publication in at least one vernacular newspaper circulating in the district where the firm carries on business
- (d) Any of the above
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q36. Which of the following statements correctly describes the law of tort?

- (a) A tort is an infringement of a right in rem
- (b) A tort is a civil wrong
- (c) Tort law is uncodified
- (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (e) All of (a), (b) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Q37. Which of the following is NOT a function performed by stock exchanges?

- (a) Providing liquidity to investors' investments
- (b) Assisting the primary market in fund allocation
- (c) Opening and closing of markets and regulating the hours of trade
- (d) Making, comparing, settling and closing of bargains
- (e) Ensuring markets are fair, efficient and transparent

Ans.(b)

Q38. Which of the following constitutes a ground for disqualification of members of a State Legislative Assembly?

- (a) Holding an office of profit under the Government of India
- (b) Being an undischarged insolvent
- (c) Being of unsound mind and declared so by a competent court
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) All of (a), (b) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Q39. Until when does the President of India hold office?

- (a) For a term of five years from the date on which the President enters office
- (b) For a term of five years from the date of election of the President
- (c) For a term of five years from the date on which the new Lok Sabha is elected
- (d) For a term of five years from a date decided by the Council of Ministers
- (e) Until the President resigns by submitting resignation to the Prime Minister

Ans.(a)

Q40. A person who has been arrested by the police may be granted bail in which of the following ways?

- (a) They cannot be granted bail under any circumstances
- (b) They may be granted bail by the police
- (c) They may be granted bail by the Magistrate
- (d) Only (a)
- (e) Both (a) and (b)

Ans.(e)

Q41. Under which section of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, does a court taking cognizance have the power to direct payment of interim compensation?

- (a) Section 143

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- (b) Section 144
 - (c) Section 145
 - (d) Section 147-A
 - (e) Section 143-A

Ans.(e)

Q42. What are Sweat Equity Shares under the Companies Act?

- (a) Shares issued by a company to its directors or employees
- (b) Shares issued by a company to its directors or employees at a discount or for consideration other than cash
- (c) Shares issued by a company to its directors or employees at a discount or for consideration other than cash, for providing know-how, value additions or intellectual property rights
- (d) Shares issued by a company to its directors or employees at a discount or for consideration other than cash, for providing know-how, or for making available rights of an intellectual property nature or value additions, by whatever name called
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(d)

Q43. Which of the following persons is entitled to sue for redemption of a mortgage?

- (a) The mortgagor
- (b) Any person who has any interest in or charge upon the mortgaged property
- (c) Any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof
- (d) Any creditor of the mortgagor who has obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property in a suit for administration of the mortgagor's estate
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q44. Where a Hindu woman dies intestate leaving behind a husband and a son, who inherits her property?

- (a) Son
- (b) Husband
- (c) Both son and husband equally
- (d) Father of the deceased woman
- (e) Heirs of the husband

Ans.(c)

Q45. What does the Articles of Association of a company contain?

- (a) The regulations for the management of the company
- (b) Provisions for entrenchment
- (c) The name and address of the company
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) All of (a), (b) and (c)

Ans.(d)

Q46. How is 'default' defined under the SARFAESI Act?

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- (a) An interest or lien created on the property or assets of any person or any of its undertakings, or both, as security, and includes a mortgage
 - (b) Non-payment of debt when all or any part or instalment of the amount of debt has become due and payable and is not paid by the debtor
 - (c) A right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, fixed, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured or unsecured
 - (d) None of the above
 - (e) All of the above

Ans.(b)

Q47. Under the Companies Act, a prospectus is called a 'Red Herring Prospectus' when:

- (a) It is a prospectus that can be used to make multiple issues
- (b) It is a summary prospectus stating the salient features of an issue
- (c) It does not specify the price of the securities offered
- (d) It does not specify the number of securities being offered
- (e) Either (c) or (d)

Ans.(e)

Q48. Within what period must a company furnish verification of its registered office to the Registrar under the Companies Act?

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 20 days
- (d) 30 days
- (e) 60 days

Ans.(d)

Q49. When an arbitral award does not specify any interest, at what rate shall interest be payable on the sum directed by the award?

- (a) At the rate of 18 per cent per annum
- (b) At the rate of three per cent above the current rate of interest prevalent on the date of award
- (c) At the rate of two per cent above the current rate of interest prevalent on the date of award
- (d) At the rate of 9 per cent per annum
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(c)

Q50. A will made by a member of the armed forces at the time of active military service is referred to as a:

- (a) Privileged will
- (b) Unprivileged will
- (c) Contingent will
- (d) Mutual will
- (e) Concurrent will

Ans.(a)

Q51. Which of the following correctly states the liability of a principal in the case of a sub-agent?

- (a) The principal is not liable for any acts of sub-agents
- (b) The principal is liable for acts of a duly appointed sub-agent to third parties
- (c) The principal is liable only for those acts of sub-agents that were ratified by the principal before performance
- (d) The principal is liable for all acts of sub-agents in all circumstances
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(b)

Q52. A proposes by letter to sell his house to B at a specified price. When does communication of the proposal become complete?

- (a) When A posts the letter
- (b) When A writes the letter
- (c) When B receives the letter
- (d) When B comes to know that the letter is in transit
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(c)

Q53. Where a person regularly feeds pigeons from a balcony, thereby creating a nuisance in the locality, the act is:

- (a) A tort
- (b) Not a tort
- (c) A malfeasance
- (d) Merely inappropriate conduct
- (e) Illegal under criminal law

Ans.(a)

Q54. If a judgment-debtor dies before execution of a decree, how may the decree be executed?

- (a) The decree cannot be executed after the death of the judgment-debtor
- (b) It can be executed in the same manner against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor
- (c) It can be executed against the legal representative as modified by the court
- (d) It can be executed against any person directed by the decree-holder
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(b)

Q55. Which of the following matters requires the Board of Directors to exercise powers by passing a resolution at a Board meeting?

- (a) Making calls on shareholders in respect of money unpaid on their shares
- (b) Authorising buy-back of securities under section 68
- (c) Borrowing monies
- (d) Investing the funds of the company
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q56. What is the minimum notice period required for calling a general meeting of a company under section 101 of the Companies Act?

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 15 days
- (c) 21 days
- (d) 30 days
- (e) 60 days

Ans.(c)

Q57. When one of two contracting parties dies, the liability that attaches to the survivor as well as to the legal representatives of the deceased is known as:

- (a) Several liability
- (b) Joint liability
- (c) Joint and several liability
- (d) Either (a) or (b)
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(b)

Q58. In what name may the Central Government sue or be sued in legal proceedings?

- (a) Government of India
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Union of India
- (d) Parliament of India
- (e) Union Government of India

Ans.(c)

Q59. What are the prescribed modes of recovery of a debt determined by the Debt Recovery Tribunal?

- (a) Attachment and sale of the movable property of the defendant
- (b) Taking possession of property over which security interest is created
- (c) Arrest of the defendant and their detention in prison
- (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (e) All of (a), (b) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Q60. What is the composition of the Competition Commission of India?

- (a) A Chairperson and 2 other members
- (b) A Chairperson and 6 other members
- (c) A Chairperson and between 2 and 6 other members
- (d) A Chairperson and between 4 and 6 other members
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(c)