

IBPS SO Law Officer Mains 2024 Previous Year Paper (held on 14-December-2024)

Q1. What is meant by the term “partnership”?

- (a) A relationship between persons who agree to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all
- (b) A contract to carry on a business without sharing profits
- (c) A relationship between individuals who invest but do not participate in the business
- (d) An agreement solely for sharing losses of a business
- (e) A temporary arrangement formed for a single transaction

Ans.(a)

Q2. In which circumstances can a case be referred to a Lok Adalat for settlement?

- (a) When both parties mutually agree to refer the dispute to a Lok Adalat
- (b) When one party applies to the court and the court is prima facie satisfied that there is a possibility of settlement
- (c) When the court considers the case suitable for resolution through a Lok Adalat
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(d)

Q3. When an employee works beyond the prescribed working hours, what is the employer required to do?

- (a) Pay the employee a fixed overtime rate irrespective of applicable laws
- (b) Pay the employee at the overtime rate prescribed under the Act or any other applicable law, whichever is higher
- (c) Not pay any additional amount unless the employee works more than 10 hours in a day
- (d) Grant a compensatory day off in lieu of overtime payment
- (e) Pay a bonus in addition to regular salary for overtime work

Ans.(b)

Q4. What is meant by the term “accomplice” under the Indian Evidence Act/Bharatiya Sakshya adhiniyam?

- (a) A person who is not a competent witness against the accused
- (b) A competent witness whose testimony must always be corroborated
- (c) A competent witness, and a conviction is not illegal merely because it is based on their uncorroborated testimony
- (d) A person who is a competent witness only if the accused confesses to the crime
- (e) A person who is exempt from testifying due to involvement in the offence

Ans.(c)

Q5. According to the law, admissions:

- (a) Are always conclusive proof of the matters admitted
- (b) cannot operate as estoppel in any legal proceedings
- (c) Are not conclusive proof but may operate as estoppels under certain circumstances
- (d) are relevant and admissible but not conclusive proof by themselves

(e) Are admissible only if made in a court of law

Ans.(c)

Q6. Under the Indian Evidence Act / Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, what is the legal position of a person summoned to produce a document?

- (a) Automatically becomes a witness upon producing the document
- (b) Can be cross-examined only if called as a witness
- (c) Is exempt from answering any questions regarding the document
- (d) Can refuse to produce the document without consequence
- (e) Is required to testify about the contents of the document even if not called as a witness

Ans.(b)

Q7. What is the prescribed limitation period for a mortgagor to redeem or recover possession of mortgaged immovable property?

- (a) 15 years from the date of transfer of possession
- (b) 20 years from the date of creation of the mortgage
- (c) 30 years from the date on which the right to redeem or recover possession accrues
- (d) 10 years from the date of registration of the mortgage deed
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(c)

Q8. Which of the following is included in the definition of a "bond"?

- (a) An instrument obliging payment of money if a specified act is performed
- (b) An instrument attested by a witness, not payable to order or bearer
- (c) An instrument obliging delivery of agricultural produce, attested by a witness
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(d)

Q9. How must the transfer of tangible immovable property valued at one hundred rupees or more, or intangible property, be made?

- (a) By an oral agreement
- (b) By a notarized document
- (c) Only by a registered instrument
- (d) By mutual understanding
- (e) Through verbal consent witnessed

Ans.(c)

Q10. Within what period must a prescribed class of unlisted companies file a copy with the Registrar after the completion of the relevant period?

- (a) 15 days
- (b) 20 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 45 days

(e) 60 days

Ans.(c)

Q11. What does “direct selling” mean?

- (a) Sale of goods exclusively through online platforms
- (b) Marketing, distribution, and sale of goods or services through sellers, excluding permanent retail locations
- (c) Selling products only through retail stores
- (d) Providing services only at physical outlets
- (e) Sale and distribution limited to wholesale markets

Ans.(b)

Q12. To whom can a banking company appeal against the Reserve Bank's decision to cancel its license?

- (a) The Supreme Court within 60 days
- (b) The Central Government within 30 days
- (c) The High Court within 90 days
- (d) The Banking Ombudsman within 45 days
- (e) The Reserve Bank of India within 15 days

Ans.(b)

Q13. Who is responsible for constituting the High Court Legal Services Committee?

- (a) The Supreme Court Authority
- (b) State Authority
- (c) The High Court Authority
- (d) The Central Legal Services Authority
- (e) The Bar Council of India

Ans.(b)

Q14. What is the aim of the doctrine of separation of powers?

- (a) Efficient governance
- (b) Judicial control
- (c) Prevent concentration of power
- (d) Promote unity
- (e) Eliminate executive

Ans.(c)

Q15. What is the minimum percentage of debt a borrower must deposit to file an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal as per the SARFAESI Act?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 50%
- (e) No Deposit

Ans.(d)

Q16. What is the primary objective of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme introduced by the RBI?

- (a) To provide a judicial court for resolving banking disputes
- (b) To facilitate quick and cost-effective resolution of banking service complaints
- (c) To replace the role of banking regulators
- (d) To promote financial literacy among bank customers
- (e) To govern banking policies

Ans.(b)

Q17. What change was made regarding the common seal under Companies (Amendment) Act, 2015?

- (a) The common seal was made mandatory for all companies
- (b) The common seal was omitted and is no longer required
- (c) The common seal was restricted to public companies only
- (d) The common seal was replaced with an electronic signature
- (e) The common seal was retained for companies limited by guarantee only

Ans.(b)

Q18. According to the Civil Procedure Code, how many days/months notice must be given before suing the government or a public officer?

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 2 months
- (c) 15 days
- (d) 1 year
- (e) 90 days

Ans.(b)

Q19. When must a defendant file a written statement in a civil suit?

- (a) Within 30 days from the date of service of summons
- (b) Within 60 days from the date of service of summons
- (c) Within 90 days from the date of service of summons
- (d) Within 15 days from the date of service of summons
- (e) Within 45 days from the date of service of summons

Ans.(a)

Q20. What does "burden of proof" mean according to BSA?

- (a) The obligation of a person to prove the facts they assert
- (b) The responsibility of the defendant to prove their innocence
- (c) The need to disprove the prosecution's case
- (d) The duty of the judge to establish facts in a case
- (e) The right to remain silent in a trial

Ans.(a)

Q21. What does it mean to "counterfeit" according to IPC/BNS?

- (a) Causing a thing to resemble another thing with intent to deceive

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- (b) Creating a fake document without intent to deceive
 - (c) Changing a document with approval from the authorities
 - (d) Copying a thing for educational purposes
 - (e) Reproducing an item for resale

Ans.(a)

Q22. Who is the appropriate authority to appoint an authorised person under FEMA?

- (a) Ministry of Finance
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) SEBI
- (d) Department of Economic Affairs
- (e) RBI Foreign Exchange Department

Ans.(b)

Q23. When does the unpaid seller lose his lien on goods?

- (a) When the goods are delivered to a carrier without reserving the right of disposal
- (b) When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods
- (c) When the lien is waived
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(d)

Q24. Who has the authority to arrest a person suspected of committing an offence under the PMLA, based on material in their possession?

- (a) Director of Enforcement
- (b) Deputy Director of Enforcement
- (c) Assistant Director of Enforcement
- (d) Any officer authorized by the Central Government
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q25. A person involved in activities related to proceeds of crime, projecting them as untainted property, is guilty of:

- (a) Tax evasion
- (b) Money Laundering
- (c) Fraudulent transfer
- (d) Terrorist financing
- (e) Corruption

Ans.(b)

Q26. What does the maxim “ignorantia juris non excusat” mean?

- (a) Ignorance of law is excusable
- (b) Ignorance of law is no excuse
- (c) Only written laws apply

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- (d) Knowledge of law is unnecessary
 - (e) Government must inform before enforcement

Ans.(b)

Q27. What is a “mandatory injunction” under the Specific Relief Act?

- (a) An injunction granted to prevent any future legal disputes
- (b) An order to compel performance of specific acts to prevent a breach of obligation
- (c) A directive to impose monetary penalties for breach of contract
- (d) An injunction issued to prohibit any act that may harm public welfare
- (e) An injunction that is issued only with the consent of both parties

Ans.(b)

Q28. How can a continuing guarantee be revoked by the surety?

- (a) By notifying the debtor
- (b) By notice to the creditor regarding future transactions
- (c) By repaying the entire debt
- (d) By applying to the court
- (e) By consent of the creditor

Ans.(b)

Q29. Under the Registration Act, which document must be presented for registration within four months of execution?

- (a) All documents except a will
- (b) A will
- (c) Only immovable property documents
- (d) Only financial documents
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(a)

Q30. Under the Limitation Act, what is the consequence of filing a suit, appeal, or application after the prescribed period?

- (a) It will be accepted
- (b) It shall be dismissed, even if limitation is not pleaded as a defence
- (c) It will be reviewed
- (d) It will be delayed
- (e) It will be extended

Ans.(b)

Q31. Which section of the SEBI Act deals with the registration of intermediaries such as stock brokers and sub-brokers?

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 15
- (d) Section 8

(e) Section 14

Ans.(b)

Q32. Who is entitled to file an appeal before the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) under the SEBI Act?

- (a) Any person aggrieved by an order of SEBI or an adjudicating officer
- (b) Only SEBI
- (c) Only financial institutions
- (d) Only the Government
- (e) Only corporate entities

Ans.(a)

Q33. What type of partnership arises when no provision is made regarding the duration or determination of the partnership?

- (a) Partnership at will
- (b) Fixed-term partnership
- (c) Limited liability partnership
- (d) Partnership by estoppel
- (e) Partnership by agreement

Ans.(a)

Q34. What is the basis of the relationship of partnership under the Indian Partnership Act?

- (a) It arises from a contract and not from status
- (b) It arises from the status of the parties
- (c) It is based on a family arrangement irrespective of contract
- (d) It arises only between husband and wife carrying on a business
- (e) It arises from religious or customary practices

Ans.(a)

Q35. When does an agreement become a contract under the Indian Contract Act?

- (a) When it is made with free consent of competent parties, for lawful consideration and lawful object, and is not expressly declared void
- (b) When it is in writing and signed, regardless of legality of consideration or object
- (c) Only when registered under the Registration Act
- (d) When made by competent parties with lawful consideration, even if the object is unlawful
- (e) Automatically upon signing by both parties, irrespective of consent or consideration

Ans.(a)

Q36. How is "bailment" defined under the Indian Contract Act?

- (a) Delivery of goods by one person to another for a specific purpose, upon a contract that the goods shall be returned or disposed of as directed after the purpose is accomplished
- (b) Sale of goods with transfer of ownership
- (c) Temporary transfer of goods for a fee without obligation to return
- (d) Lending of goods without any agreement
- (e) Permanent transfer of goods for a fixed period

Ans.(a)

Q37. What does the term “derivative” include under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA)?

- (a) Only securities derived from debt instruments
- (b) A security derived from debt instruments, shares, loans, risk instruments, contracts for differences, commodity derivatives, and any other instruments declared by the Central Government
- (c) Only contracts deriving value from underlying securities
- (d) Only commodity derivatives
- (e) Only securities linked to underlying price movements

Ans.(b)

Q38. What is meant by “wrongful gain”?

- (a) Gain obtained through inheritance or gifts
- (b) Gain obtained by lawful means such as through a valid contract
- (c) Gain obtained by unlawful means of property to which the person is not legally entitled
- (d) Gain earned through wages or salary
- (e) Gain obtained through fair market transactions

Ans.(c)

Q39. Under what circumstances can a court issue a written proclamation requiring a person to appear within a specified time?

- (a) When the person has remained absent from court for more than thirty days without explanation
- (b) When the person is absconding or concealing themselves to avoid execution of a warrant, and the proclamation requires appearance within thirty days
- (c) When the person has failed to comply with court orders for more than thirty days
- (d) When the person is unable to appear due to health reasons and is granted thirty days to appear
- (e) When the person has missed multiple hearings and is given a notice period of thirty days

Ans.(b)

Q40. What is the legal status of an act committed by a child under seven years of age?

- (a) It is considered an offence if the child had the intention to commit it
- (b) It is considered an offence, but the child may receive leniency due to age
- (c) It is not considered an offence, as nothing is an offence done by a child under seven years of age
- (d) It is considered an offence only if it causes harm to others
- (e) It is treated as a civil wrong rather than a criminal offence

Ans.(c)

Q41. What is meant by an “acceptor for honour” in the context of a bill of exchange?

- (a) A person who accepts a bill of exchange without protest for non-acceptance
- (b) A person who accepts a bill of exchange to guarantee the liability of the drawer
- (c) A person who accepts a bill of exchange after it has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security
- (d) A person who accepts a bill of exchange to settle outstanding debts
- (e) A person who refuses to accept a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer

Ans.(c)

Q42. What is meant by the term “indorser” in relation to a negotiable instrument?

- (a) A person who signs a negotiable instrument as the maker for its completion
- (b) A person who signs a negotiable instrument for the purpose of negotiation
- (c) A person who holds a negotiable instrument without signing it
- (d) A person who guarantees the payment of a negotiable instrument
- (e) A person who completes the terms of a negotiable instrument

Ans.(b)

Q43. What is a “promissory note” as defined under law?

- (a) An instrument in writing containing a conditional promise to pay money to a specified person or bearer
- (b) A banknote or currency note used for financial transactions
- (c) An instrument in writing containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money
- (d) A negotiable instrument payable on demand without written terms
- (e) A document issued by a bank promising interest on deposits

Ans.(c)

Q44. What is the penalty for acquiring foreign exchange, foreign security, or immovable property outside India exceeding the prescribed threshold under FEMA?

- (a) A penalty equal to the amount involved in the contravention
- (b) A penalty up to twice the amount involved in the contravention
- (c) A penalty up to three times the amount involved in the contravention
- (d) No monetary penalty is imposed; only confiscation applies
- (e) Confiscation of foreign exchange or property without imposing any penalty

Ans.(c)

Q45. As per the Foreign Exchange Management Act "capital account transaction" refers to:

- (a) A transaction involving changes in the assets or liabilities outside India of persons resident in India.
- (b) transaction altering the assets or liabilities in India of persons resident outside India
- (c) Transactions that include contingent liabilities outside India of persons resident in India
- (d) Transactions referred to in sub-section (3) of section 6
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q46. Which Article of the Indian Constitution ensures equality before the law and equal protection of the laws?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 19
- (d) Article 21
- (e) Article 39A

Ans.(a)

Q47. . Which Article of the Constitution mandates the State to provide free legal aid to ensure justice is not denied to any citizen due to economic or other disabilities?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 39A
- (d) Article 51A
- (e) 43A Article

Ans.(c)

Q48. Under the exemption provisions of the RTI Act, which of the following types of information is not required to be disclosed to any citizen?

- (a) Information that may adversely affect the scientific interests of the State
- (b) Information that may adversely affect the economic interests of the State
- (c) Information that may adversely affect the security of the State
- (d) Information that may adversely affect relations with a foreign State
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q49. Under the RTI Act, what is the maximum time limit within which a public authority must transfer an application to another public authority, if required?

- (a) Within three days from the date of receipt of the application
- (b) Within five days from the date of receipt of the application
- (c) Within seven days from the date of receipt of the application
- (d) Within thirty days from the date of receipt of the application
- (e) Within fifteen days from the date of receipt of the application

Ans.(b)

Q50. What is the legal meaning of “hypothecation” as per the SARFAESI Act?

- (a) A transfer of ownership of movable property to a secured creditor
- (b) A charge created by a borrower on movable property without delivery of possession to the creditor, as security for financial assistance
- (c) A pledge of movable property by delivering possession to the creditor
- (d) A mortgage on immovable property as security for financial assistance
- (e) A sale agreement for movable property between a borrower and creditor

Ans.(b)

Q51. How is “transfer of property” defined under the Transfer of Property Act?

- (a) An act by which a living person conveys property to another living person only in the present
- (b) An act by which a living person conveys property in the future to himself or another living person
- (c) An act by which a living person conveys property, in present or in future, to one or more other living persons, or to himself, or to himself and one or more other living persons
- (d) An act by which a living person transfers property only to himself

(e) An act whereby a living person transfers property to another person with immediate effect.

Ans.(c)

Q52. What is the minimum default amount prescribed by the Central Government for initiating insolvency and liquidation proceedings under the IBC?

- (a) ₹50 lakh
- (b) ₹75 lakh
- (c) ₹1 crore
- (d) ₹1.5 crore
- (e) ₹2 crore

Ans.(c)

Q53. What proportion of voting share of financial creditors is needed for approval of a resolution plan by the Committee of Creditors under the IBC?

- (a) Fifty per cent
- (b) Fifty-one per cent
- (c) Sixty per cent
- (d) Sixty-six per cent
- (e) Seventy-five per cent

Ans.(d)

Q54. Which Article of the Indian Constitution lays down the process for impeachment of the President?

- (a) Article 60
- (b) Article 61
- (c) Article 62
- (d) Article 63
- (e) Article 64

Ans.(b)

Q55. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, which category of male persons is not required to attend at any place other than their residence?

- (a) A male person under the age of fifteen years
- (b) A male person above the age of sixty years
- (c) A male person under the age of fifteen years or above the age of sixty years
- (d) A male person who is mentally or physically disabled
- (e) A male person with acute illness

Ans.(c)

Q56. What does “access” refer to under the Information Technology Act, 2000?

- (a) Unauthorised access to a computer system or network
- (b) Gaining entry into, instructing, or communicating with the logical, arithmetical, or memory functions of a computer, system, or network
- (c) Gaining unauthorized access to a computer system only through external networks
- (d) Only the act of instructing a computer system without any physical entry

(e) Gaining access to hardware components of a computer system

Ans.(b)

Q57. Which section of the SARFAESI Act, 2002 governs the enforcement of security interest?

- (a) Section 12
- (b) Section 13
- (c) Section 22
- (d) Section 15
- (e) Section 16

Ans.(b)

Q58. Within how many years of marriage does an unnatural death of a woman amount to “dowry death,” when linked to dowry-related cruelty?

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 3 Years
- (c) 7 Years
- (d) 8 Years
- (e) 10 Years

Ans.(c)

Q59. Conversion of a partnership firm into a Limited Liability Partnership, is governed by _____

- (a) Section 53
- (b) Section 54
- (c) Section 55
- (d) Section 58
- (e) Section 56

Ans.(c)

Q60. Under Section 12A of the Commercial Courts Act, in which circumstance is a suit barred from being instituted?

- (a) Where the plaintiff has not consulted a lawyer prior to filing the suit
- (b) Where the plaintiff has not exhausted the remedy of pre-institution mediation and the suit does not involve any urgent interim relief
- (c) Where the suit is filed without the consent of the opposing party
- (d) Where the plaintiff fails to submit supporting evidence with the claim
- (e) Where the dispute pertains to a criminal matter

Ans.(b)