

IBPS SO Law Officer Mains 2023 Previous Year Paper (held on 28-January-2024)

Q1. Under CPC provisions, in which of the following circumstances may the court that passed a decree transfer it to another court of competent jurisdiction for execution?

- (a) Where the judgment-debtor actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business within the local limits of the transferee court
- (b) Where the decree directs sale or delivery of immovable property situated outside the jurisdictional limits of the originating court
- (c) Where the originating court is satisfied, for any recorded reason, that execution by another court is appropriate
- (d) In any of the situations described in (a), (b), or (c)
- (e) In either the situation described in (a) or (b) only

Ans.(d)

Q2. Which legislation governs insolvency professionals in India?

- (a) Income Tax Act, 1961
- (b) Companies Act, 2013
- (c) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
- (d) Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
- (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

Ans.(d)

Q3. Which of the following are classified as public documents under the Evidence Act?

- (a) Documents certified by a public servant
- (b) Documents attested by public servants
- (c) Public records of private documents maintained in any State
- (d) Documents that do not form the acts or records of acts of a sovereign authority
- (e) All of (a), (b), (c) and (d)

Ans.(c)

Q4. Which of the following statements regarding a designated partner in a Limited Liability Partnership is incorrect?

- (a) At least two designated partners must be individuals
- (b) At least two designated partners shall be resident in India
- (c) Designated partners may be appointed in accordance with the LLP agreement
- (d) Every designated partner must obtain a Designated Partner Identification Number
- (e) The expression 'resident in India' under section 7 of the LLP Act means a person who has stayed in India for a minimum of 120 days during the financial year

Ans.(b)

Q5. How is 'wrongful gain' defined under the IPC?

- (a) Gain acquired by lawful means of property to which the person gaining is legally entitled
- (b) Gain acquired by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is legally entitled

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- (c) Gain acquired by lawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled
(d) Gain acquired by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled
(e) None of the above

Ans.(d)

Q6. A promissory note, bill of exchange, or cheque drawn or made in India and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, India shall be deemed to be a/an _____.

- (a) Instrument
(b) Inland instrument
(c) Foreign instrument
(d) Negotiable instrument
(e) Either (a), (b), (c), or (d)

Ans.(b)

Q7. If an indorser signs a negotiable instrument and adds a direction to pay the amount to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is classified as _____.

- (a) In blank
(b) In full
(c) In Complete
(d) Restrictive
(e) None of the above

Ans.(b)

Q8. What is the correct definition of 'wrongful loss' as provided under the BNS?

- (a) Gain by lawful means of property to which the person gaining it is legally entitled
(b) Loss by lawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled
(c) Loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled
(d) Gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining it is legally entitled
(e) Loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is not legally entitled

Ans.(c)

Q9. According to the Partnership Act, what are the essential elements of the true test of a partnership?

- (a) Mutual agency
(b) Profit sharing
(c) Joint ownership of property
(d) All of (a), (b) and (c)
(e) Both (a) and (b)

Ans.(e)

Q10. Which Article of the Constitution contains provisions relating to protection against arbitrary arrest and detention?

- (a) Article 20
(b) Article 22
(c) Article 25

(d) Article 32

(e) Article 42

Ans.(b)

Q11. Which legislation primarily governs the regulation of payment systems in India?

(a) Banking Regulation Act, 1949

(b) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

(c) Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007

(d) Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

(e) None of the above

Ans.(c)

Q12. In suits against the Government, after a decree is passed against the Union of India, execution of such decree shall not be issued until ____.

(a) Four months from the date of the decree

(b) Three months from the date of the decree

(c) Two months from the date of service of notice of the decree on the Government

(d) One month from the date of service of notice of the decree on the Government

(e) Twenty-five days from the date of service of notice of the decree on the Government

Ans.(b)

Q13. Under the Sale of Goods Act, when is a seller regarded as an 'unpaid seller'?

(a) When the buyer fails to take delivery of the goods

(b) When the buyer raises a dispute about the quality of goods received

(c) When the seller declines to provide a warranty for the goods sold

(d) When the buyer delays payment beyond the agreed date

(e) When the entire price has neither been paid nor tendered to the seller

Ans.(e)

Q14. A says: 'Z is an honest man; he never stole B's watch,' intending to make others believe that Z did, in fact, steal B's watch. This statement is an example of which offence?

(a) Forgery

(b) Allegation

(c) Defamation

(d) Criminal insult

(e) Conspiracy

Ans.(c)

Q15. For disputes that are required to be referred to arbitration, by which law is the period of limitation regulated?

(a) Indian Contract Act, 1872

(b) Indian Evidence Act, 1872

(c) Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996

(d) Provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963

(e) Agreement between the disputing parties

Ans.(d)

Q16. In legal proceedings, what does the term 'amicus curiae' refer to?

- (a) The judge presiding over the matter
- (b) A party directly involved in the litigation
- (c) The counsel representing the defendant
- (d) An expert witness called by the prosecution
- (e) A person or organisation providing assistance or information to the court without being a party

Ans.(e)

Q17. In a legal proceeding, upon whom does the burden of proof lie for establishing the existence of facts?

- (a) The jury
- (b) The judge
- (c) The defendant
- (d) The prosecutor
- (e) The party who asserts the existence of those facts

Ans.(e)

Q18. Under section 9 of the Limitation Act, what is the effect on the limitation period once it has commenced running?

- (a) It ceases upon any subsequent disability or incapacity to institute a suit or make an application
- (b) It continues to run notwithstanding any subsequent disability or incapacity to institute a suit or make an application
- (c) It recommences upon any subsequent disability or incapacity to institute a suit or make an application
- (d) It stands extended for a specific period upon any subsequent disability or incapacity to institute a suit or make an application
- (e) It is extinguished upon any subsequent disability or incapacity to institute a suit or make an application

Ans.(b)

Q19. Under the Consumer Protection Act, a complaint relating to goods sold, delivered, or agreed to be sold, or services provided or agreed to be provided, may be filed before the District Commission by whom?

- (a) Only a recognised consumer association
- (b) Only the consumer who purchased the goods or availed the services
- (c) One or more consumers with common or similar interests, with the leave of the District Commission
- (d) The Central Government, Central Authority, or State Government
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q20. What is the legal implication of an 'indorsement without recourse'?

- (a) The indorser bears no liability to pay in the event of default by the maker
- (b) The indorser remains fully liable for any default by the maker
- (c) The indorser becomes entitled to a refund from intermediate indorsers
- (d) The indorser retains the right to enforce payment against all intermediate indorsers

(e) Either (c) or (d)

Ans.(a)

Q21. Which of the following legislations contains provisions governing Know Your Customer (KYC) norms?

- (a) Banking Regulation Act
- (b) Reserve Bank of India Act
- (c) Prevention of Money Laundering Act
- (d) Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(c)

Q22. What is the prescribed limitation period for the enforcement of payment of money secured by a mortgage?

- (a) Five years
- (b) Seven years
- (c) Ten years
- (d) Twelve years
- (e) Fifteen years

Ans.(d)

Q23. No fact of which the Court will take _____ need be proved.

- (a) Notice
- (b) Actual notice
- (c) Imputed notice
- (d) Judicial notice
- (e) Constructive notice

Ans.(d)

Q24. Which of the following correctly describes a temporary injunction?

- (a) It is a permanent legal order issued by the court
- (b) It is a final decision rendered by the judge following a full trial
- (c) It is typically granted at the conclusion of legal proceedings
- (d) It is a directive issued by the plaintiff against the defendant
- (e) It restrains a party from performing a specified act and is intended to preserve the status quo

Ans.(e)

Q25. As a court of record, which of the following powers does the Supreme Court of India possess?

- (a) Power to grant pardons to convicted persons
- (b) Power to issue warrants for the arrest of individuals
- (c) Power to punish for contempt of itself
- (d) Power to impose fines for traffic-related violations
- (e) Power to conduct trials in criminal matters

Ans.(c)

Q26. What does the legal term 'tort' signify?

- (a) Civil wrong
- (b) Criminal act
- (c) Legal remedy
- (d) Legal procedure
- (e) Contractual agreement

Ans.(a)

Q27. Which of the following documents may be registered at any point in time?

- (a) Will
- (b) Court orders
- (c) Birth certificates
- (d) Marriage certificates
- (e) Documents for which registration is optional

Ans.(a)

Q28. As per Article 279 of the Constitution, what does the term 'net proceeds' mean?

- (a) The total revenue generated from a tax or duty
- (b) The revenue from a tax or duty after deducting the costs of collection
- (c) The quantum of tax or duty owed by individuals or entities
- (d) The interest accrued on deferred tax payments
- (e) The penalties imposed for non-payment of taxes or duties

Ans.(b)

Q29. What is a contingent contract?

- (a) A contract that becomes binding only upon agreement of both parties to all its terms
- (b) A contract that is automatically discharged upon failure of one party to perform
- (c) A contract whose performance depends on the happening or non-happening of a specified uncertain event
- (d) A contract that is enforceable without any pre-conditions
- (e) A contract that may be modified by either party at any time

Ans.(c)

Q30. Which of the following acts constitutes forgery?

- (a) Making a false document or electronic record with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or any person
- (b) Making a document or electronic record with intent to support any claim or title
- (c) Making a document or electronic record with intent to cause any person to part with property
- (d) Making a document or electronic record with intent to enter into any express or implied contract
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q31. A trade practice that, for the purpose of promoting the sale, use, or supply of goods, or the provision of services, employs any unfair method or unfair or deceptive practice is known as _____.

-
- (a) Unfair trade practice
 - (b) Restrictive trade practice
 - (c) Deceptive trade practice
 - (d) Either (a), (b), or (c)
 - (e) Either (a) or (b)

Ans.(a)

Q32. In the event of wilful neglect in conducting the firm's business, what is a partner's obligation?

- (a) To seek legal advice regarding the neglect
- (b) To compensate the firm for any resulting loss
- (c) To dissolve the partnership agreement
- (d) To reimburse the partner who suffered the loss
- (e) To disregard the matter and continue business operations

Ans.(b)

Q33. In consumer disputes, what is the prescribed limitation period within which a complaint must be filed?

- (a) 2 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 7 years
- (e) 9 years

Ans.(a)

Q34. Under the CrPC, what is the right of an arrested person to consult and be defended by an advocate of their choice?

- (a) After the completion of interrogation
- (b) During the course of interrogation
- (c) Throughout the entire process of interrogation
- (d) At the discretion of the court
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

Ans.(b)

Q35. Under which section of the CrPC does a police officer have the power to arrest without a warrant in cognizable cases?

- (a) Section 30
- (b) Section 31
- (c) Section 40
- (d) Section 41
- (e) Section 51

Ans.(d)

Q36. Based on the definition of foreign exchange under FEMA, which of the following is NOT treated as foreign exchange?

-
- (a) Drafts payable in a foreign currency
 - (b) Deposits, credits and balances payable in any foreign currency
 - (c) Drafts drawn in Indian currency but payable in any foreign currency
 - (d) Bills of exchange drawn by banks outside India but payable in Indian currency
 - (e) Bills of exchange drawn by institutions outside India but payable in foreign currency

Ans.(e)

Q37. By what means may the directors of a company borrow money in excess of its paid-up share capital and free reserves?

- (a) Board resolution
- (b) By passing a special resolution
- (c) By passing an ordinary resolution
- (d) By informing the remaining directors
- (e) Both (a) and (d)

Ans.(b)

Q38. What is the correct time for stamping a document as prescribed under the Stamp Act?

- (a) After registration of the document
- (b) Within 90 days of execution
- (c) Within 30 days of execution
- (d) At any time prior to execution
- (e) Before the instrument is put to use

Ans.(d)

Q39. Under the Companies Act, what is the maximum validity period of a Shelf Prospectus?

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

Ans.(b)

Q40. The Fourth Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act lays down provisions relating to which of the following?

- (a) Matters within the jurisdiction of Labour Courts
- (b) Matters within the jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals
- (c) Conditions of service for change of which notice is required to be given
- (d) Industries that may be declared to be public utility services under sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(c)

Q41. Which of the following correctly describes a 'judgment-debtor'?

- (a) A person who is filing an appeal against a decree

- (b) A person who is enforcing a decree in their favour
- (c) A person who owes money directly to the court
- (d) A person against whom a suit has been dismissed
- (e) A person against whom a decree has been passed

Ans.(e)

Q42. What type of resolution is required to be passed by a One Person Company in order to borrow money?

- (a) Board resolution
- (b) General resolution
- (c) Ordinary resolution
- (d) Executive resolution
- (e) Shareholder resolution

Ans.(a)

Q43. Under the Banking Regulation Act, for how long may a banking company hold immovable property acquired in satisfaction of claims?

- (a) Five years
- (b) Seven years
- (c) Ten years
- (d) Twelve years
- (e) Nine years

Ans.(b)

Q44. Under the Transfer of Property Act, what is a contingent interest in the context of property transfers?

- (a) An interest that is dependent upon the consent of the transferee
- (b) An interest that becomes vested immediately upon the act of transfer
- (c) An interest created subject to the fulfilment of a specified uncertain event
- (d) An interest that is non-transferable to any third party
- (e) An interest that automatically lapses after a fixed period of time

Ans.(c)

Q45. Which legislation governs the legal framework for recovery of debts owed to banks and financial institutions?

- (a) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
- (b) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- (c) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
- (e) Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993

Ans.(e)

Q46. In what manner may a continuing guarantee be revoked by the surety at any time?

- (a) By the death of the surety
- (b) As to future transactions, by giving notice to the debtor
- (c) As to future transactions, by giving notice to the creditor

- (d) In all ways described in (a), (b) and (c)
(e) In both the ways described in (a) and (c)

Ans.(e)

Q47. Under the Right to Information Act, which of the following categories of information is exempted from disclosure?

- (a) Information that would harm the competitive position of a third party
(b) Information whose disclosure would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or a State Legislature
(c) Cabinet papers, including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers
(d) Personal information whose disclosure would constitute an unwarranted invasion of an individual's privacy
(e) All of the above

Ans.(e)

Q48. Under the Right to Information Act, what is the duty of every Central or State Public Information Officer?

- (a) To deny all requests for information that are considered unreasonable
(b) To provide information only when it is in the best interest of the government
(c) To deal with requests for information from persons seeking it and render reasonable assistance to them
(d) To provide information only upon approval by the First Appellate Authority
(e) All of (b), (c) and (d)

Ans.(c)

Q49. What does the right of foreclosure entitle a mortgagee to?

- (a) The right to enforce the mortgage by taking possession
(b) The right to recover the mortgage money from the mortgagor
(c) The right to transfer ownership of the mortgaged property
(d) The right to claim compensation for default on the mortgage
(e) The right to obtain a decree debarring the mortgagor's right to redeem the mortgaged property

Ans.(e)

Q50. Under the SARFAESI Act, which forum primarily has jurisdiction over matters relating to the enforcement of security interest?

- (a) High Court
(b) District Court
(c) Supreme Court
(d) Consumer Court
(e) Debt Recovery Tribunal

Ans.(e)

Q51. Under the Companies Act, what option is available to a company that has had no significant accounting transactions and was formed for a future project or to hold an asset?

- (a) It may continue its regular operations as usual
(b) It is required to dissolve and wind up its affairs

- (c) It may transfer all its assets to another active company
- (d) It is required to amalgamate with another operational company
- (e) It may apply to the Registrar to obtain the status of a dormant company

Ans.(e)

Q52. Under CPC, what lies from every decree passed by a court exercising original jurisdiction to the court authorised to hear appeals from such court?

- (a) Revision
- (b) An appeal
- (c) Notice of motion
- (d) Either (a), (b), or (c)
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(b)

Q53. What does the term 'asset reconstruction' mean under the SARFAESI Act?

- (a) Reallocation of assets within a bank or financial institution
- (b) Realisation of financial assistance by a bank or financial institution
- (c) Transfer of assets from an asset reconstruction company to a bank or financial institution
- (d) Acquisition of assets by a bank or financial institution from an asset reconstruction company
- (e) Acquisition by an asset reconstruction company of any right or interest of a bank or financial institution in financial assistance for the purpose of realisation

Ans.(e)

Q54. As per the IPC, when is the offence of abetment considered to be complete?

- (a) When a person instigates another person to do a particular thing
- (b) When a person engages with one or more others in a conspiracy to do a particular thing
- (c) When a person intentionally aids, by act or illegal omission, the doing of a particular thing
- (d) In all situations described in (a), (b) and (c)
- (e) In the situations described in both (a) and (c)

Ans.(d)

Q55. Which of the following is NOT recognised as a corporate person under Indian law?

- (a) Housing company
- (b) Banking company
- (c) Partnership firm
- (d) Limited Liability Partnership
- (e) All of the above

Ans.(c)

Q56. What is the correct meaning of the term 'counterfeit'?

- (a) Making a genuine and accurate copy of an item
- (b) Creating a similar item for a lawful and legitimate purpose
- (c) Distinguishing between two identical objects
- (d) Identifying original items for purposes of authentication

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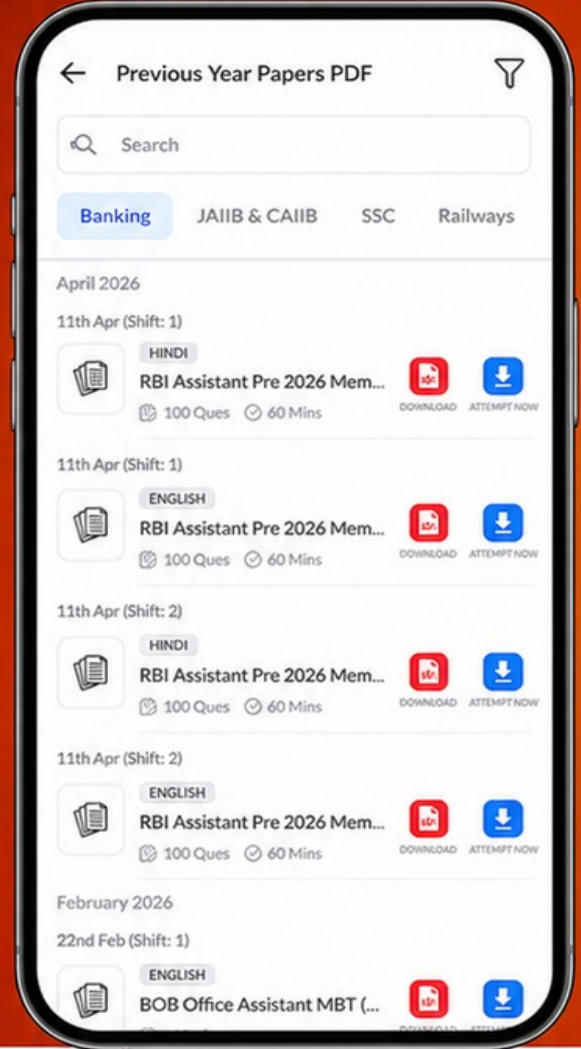
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Ans.(e)

Q57. Under the Hindu Succession Act, if an intestate leaves no qualified heir to succeed to the property, what is the fate of such property?

- (a) It remains unclaimed and in abeyance
- (b) It is auctioned to the highest bidder
- (c) It goes to the State Government by way of escheat
- (d) It is distributed among distant relatives
- (e) It is divided equally among all neighbouring persons

Ans.(c)

Q58. The instrument of transfer of shares of a company is required to be _____.

- (a) Signed by witnesses to the transaction
- (b) Duly stamped and executed by or on behalf of the transferor only
- (c) Duly stamped and executed by or on behalf of the transferee only
- (d) Duly stamped, dated and executed by or on behalf of both the transferor and the transferee
- (e) None of the above

Ans.(d)

Q59. Under the Competition Act, which of the following constitutes an abuse of dominant position by an enterprise or group?

- (a) Directly or indirectly imposing an unfair or discriminatory condition in the purchase or sale of goods or services
- (b) Directly or indirectly imposing an unfair or discriminatory price in the purchase or sale (including predatory pricing) of goods or services
- (c) Limiting or restricting the production of goods, provision of services, or the relevant market
- (d) All of (a), (b) and (c)
- (e) Both (a) and (b)

Ans.(d)

Q60. Under the Banking Regulation Act, which of the following statements regarding the acquisition of qualification shares by managing directors of a banking company is correct?

- (a) Managing directors of banking companies are required to acquire qualification shares immediately upon appointment
- (b) Managing directors of banking companies are exempt from the requirement of holding qualification shares
- (c) Managing directors of banking companies must acquire qualification shares within one month of appointment
- (d) Managing directors of banking companies must acquire qualification shares within six months of appointment
- (e) Managing directors of banking companies must acquire qualification shares within one year of appointment

Ans.(b)