

AIBE-XVIII

[Set Code-D]

ENGLISH

103990

Name of the Candidate :	
Roll Number :	
Enrollment Number :	

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

(Kindly read these instructions carefully before attempting this question paper)

- This Booklet contains **100** questions and each question carries **1** mark.
- Make sure that same Question Booklet Set code is mentioned on all the sheets of question paper, in case of any change immediately inform the invigilator.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Fill in your Roll number and Question Booklet Set code very carefully, as the answer sheet will be evaluated as per the code you mention on the answer sheet.
- Under no circumstances will the answer sheet be evaluated with any other Question Booklet Set code.
- Bare Acts without notes are allowed. In case of unavailability of Bare Acts without notes, Bare Acts with least short notes will be allowed subject to discretion of the Examiner/Invigilator.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs, smart watches and/or any other electronic devices, through which internet can be accessed, are strictly prohibited in the examination hall. Non-smart watches are allowed.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/eraser/blade or fluid** is strictly prohibited. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.
- If there is any short of ambiguity/ mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of English and Language Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.
- The candidate should follow all the Covid guidelines issued by the Government of India or by the local authorities.

English [Set Code-D]

Invigilator's Signature

1. For what duration is a woman entitled to leave with wages for tubectomy operation as per the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 ?
 (A) 2 weeks (B) 4 weeks (C) 6 weeks (D) 8 weeks
2. What should be the minimum number of workers originally employed in any factory for having at least one canteen in the factory as per the Factories Act, 1948 ?
 (A) 100 workers (B) 150 workers (C) 200 workers (D) 250 workers
3. Who among the following is not included in the definition of a workman as per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ?
 (A) A supervisor drawing monthly salary of ₹ 6,000.
 (B) A supervisor drawing monthly salary of ₹ 8,000.
 (C) A supervisor drawing monthly salary of ₹ 10,000.
 (D) A supervisor drawing monthly salary of ₹ 12,000.
4. Who has defined tort as 'tortious liability arises from the breach of duty primarily fixed by law; this duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressible by an action for unliquidated damages' ?
 (A) Lindsell (B) Pollock (C) Salmond (D) Winfield
5. Gloucester Grammar School case relates to which of the following important maxims ?
 (A) Damnum sine injuria (B) Injuria sine damno
 (C) Ubi jus ibi remedium (D) Volenti non fit injuria
6. Which of the following provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 relates to no fault liability ?
 (A) Section 140 (B) Section 151 (C) Section 162 (D) Section 128
7. How many consumer rights are identified under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 ?
 (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8
8. Which of the following body constituted under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is authorised to render advice on promotion and protection of consumers' right under the Act ?
 (A) Central Consumer Protection Authority
 (B) Central Consumer Protection Council
 (C) State Consumer Protection Authority
 (D) State Consumer Protection Council
9. Which of the following provision of the Constitution of India states that no tax can be levied or collected except by authority of law ?
 (A) Article 246 (B) Article 256 (C) Article 260 (D) Article 265

10. Which of the following would be the first previous year in case of a business or profession newly set up on 31st March, 2020 as per the Income Tax Act, 1961 ?
- (A) Start from 1st April, 2019 and will end on 31st March, 2020.
 (B) Start from 31st March, 2020 and will end on 31st March, 2020.
 (C) Start from 1st April, 2020 and will end on 31st December, 2020.
 (D) Start from 1st January, 2020 and will end on 31st March, 2020.
11. As per the Income Tax Act, 1961 a person is said to be resident of India in any previous year if he had been in India for a period of the following number of days in the previous year :
- (A) 180 days (B) 182 days (C) 184 days (D) 186 days
12. Income is defined under which of the following provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ?
- (A) Section 2(31) (B) Section 2(24) (C) Section 2(9) (D) Section 3
13. Which of the following is not a fraud as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?
- (A) A promise made without intention of performing it.
 (B) An active concealment of fact by one having knowledge of the fact.
 (C) Mere silence if not duty bound to speak.
 (D) Any act or omission law specifically declares to be fraudulent.
14. Which of the following statement is correct if A, intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred maunds of indigo are made annually at A's factory, and thereby induces B to buy the factory ?
- (A) Contract is void ab initio.
 (B) Contract is voidable at the option of A.
 (C) Contract is voidable at the option of B.
 (D) Contract is voidable at the option of A & B.
15. Which of the following injunction can be granted only by the decree made at hearing and upon the merit of the suit ?
- (A) Temporary injunction (B) Perpetual injunction
 (C) Mandatory injunction (D) Prohibitory injunction
16. A stipulation in a bond for payment of compound interest on failure to pay simple interest at the same rate as was payable upon the principal is not a penalty within the meaning of which of the following provision of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 ?
- (A) Section 73 (B) Section 74 (C) Section 75 (D) Section 76
17. What is the default interest payable under Section 63A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ?
- (A) 6% per annum (B) 8% per annum
 (C) 9% per annum (D) No default rate prescribed.

18. Which of the following is the time limit given under Section 17 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 ?
- (A) Life of the transferee
(B) A period of 18 years from the date of transfer.
(C) Either (A) or (B) whichever is longer
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
19. Which of the following is not a negotiable instrument as per the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 ?
- (A) Promissory note
(B) Hundi
(C) Bill of exchange
(D) Cheque
20. In the light of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at what rate interest will be charged if the rate of interest is not mentioned on the negotiable instruments ?
- (A) 6% per annum
(B) 10% per annum
(C) 18% per annum
(D) 20% per annum
21. Within what period from the date of publication of the declaration, if no award is made, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of land shall lapse as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 ?
- (A) 6 months (B) 12 months (C) 18 months (D) 24 months
22. What is the minimum percentage of affected families that need to give their prior consent for acquiring land for private companies as per the Right To Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 ?
- (A) 75% (B) 80% (C) 90% (D) 100%
23. Imagine an IPL team sets up a company to sell its own range of clothes. What type of intellectual property can the team use to show that the clothes are made by them ?
- (A) Patents
(B) Geographical Indications
(C) Trademarks
(D) Registered designs
24. How long do patents usually last for ?
- (A) 10 years (B) 20 years (C) 25 years (D) 50 years

25. The concept of freedom of trade and commerce mentioned in the Indian Constitution is motivated from the experience of the following country?
 (A) America (B) Australia (C) Ireland (D) United Kingdom
26. Which of the following writ is issued to enforce the performance of public duties by the authority?
 (A) Mandamus (B) Quo warranto (C) Certiorari (D) Prohibition
27. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act had made the provision for publishing Hindi Translation of the Constitution?
 (A) 52nd Amendment (B) 54th Amendment
 (C) 56th Amendment (D) 58th Amendment
28. Which of the following is the landmark judgment on the Colourable legislation?
 (A) State of Bihar v Kameshwar Singh
 (B) M. Karunanidhi v Union of India
 (C) State of Karnataka v Union of India
 (D) Keshavan Madhava Menon v State of Bombay
29. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in light of the advisory opinion received in *Re Berubari* case?
 (A) The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955
 (B) The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
 (C) The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960
 (D) The Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1961
30. Which of the following provision of the Constitution of India is relevant for solving questions of repugnancy between a Central law and a State law?
 (A) Article 248 (B) Article 252 (C) Article 254 (D) Article 256
31. What transition period was provided in the Constitution of India for changing official language of Union from English to Hindi?
 (A) 5 years (B) 10 years (C) 15 years (D) 25 years
32. In which of the following case it was held that there could be no reservation on single post in the cadre?
 (A) Chakradhar Paswan v State of Bihar
 (B) K.C. Vasanth Kumar v State of Karnataka
 (C) A.B.S.K. Sangh (Rly) v Union of India
 (D) State of Kerala v N.M. Thomas

33. Sexual harassment of a working woman at her place of work may also be considered as the violation of which of the following provision of the Constitution of India ?
(A) Article 19(1)(b) (B) Article 19(1)(d)
(C) Article 19(1)(e) (D) Article 19(1)(g)
34. Which of the following doctrine has been applied to resolve the conflict between Article 25(2)(b) and 26(b) of the Constitution of India ?
(A) Doctrine of Harmonious construction
(B) Doctrine of Casus Omissus
(C) Doctrine of Liberal interpretation
(D) Doctrine of Pith and substance
35. In which of the following situations Indian Penal Code, 1860 may not apply ?
i. An offence committed by Indians outside India.
ii. An offence committed by any person on any ship registered in India.
iii. Any person committing offence targeting computer resources located in any country.
(A) Only i (B) Only ii (C) Only iii (D) Only i & ii
36. How many types of punishment are currently existing under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6
37. A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. In the course of such fencing, while playing fairly, A hurts Z severely. Which of the following offence is committed by A ?
(A) Hurt (B) Attempt to murder
(C) Grievous hurt (D) No offence
38. In which of the following situations right of private defence can not extend to causing death ?
(A) In case when an assault is causing apprehension of murder.
(B) In case when assault is reflecting intention of committing rape.
(C) In case when assault is reflecting intention of causing simple hurt.
(D) In case when assault is reflecting intention of gratifying unnatural lust.
39. For which of the following Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 the word benefit does not include pecuniary benefits ?
(A) Section 89 (B) Section 155 (C) Section 156 (D) Section 370
40. X intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent intending to annoy her. As per the Indian Penal Code, 1860 which of the following offence he has committed ?
(A) Hurt (B) Criminal force (C) Assault (D) Grievous hurt

41. What punishment is prescribed under the Indian Penal Code, 1860 for a person who maims any minor in order that such minor may be used for the purposes of begging ?
 (A) Imprisonment for 5 years and fine (B) Imprisonment for 7 years and fine
 (C) Imprisonment for 10 years and fine (D) Imprisonment for life and fine
42. X threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Y unless Y gives him money. Which of the following punishment may be given to X for the act committed by him as per the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ?
 (A) Imprisonment upto 2 years, or with fine or with both.
 (B) Imprisonment upto 3 years, or with fine or with both.
 (C) Imprisonment upto 5 years, or with fine or with both.
 (D) Imprisonment upto 7 years, or with fine or with both.
43. Which of the following sentence is an Assistant Sessions Judge authorised to pass as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
 (A) Sentence of death.
 (B) Sentence of imprisonment for life.
 (C) Sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.
 (D) Sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years.
44. A person arrested by a private person for committing a non-bailable and cognizable offence shall be re-arrested by a police officer if such person comes under which of the following provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
 (A) Section 41 (B) Section 41A (C) Section 42 (D) Section 43
45. Under which of the following situation wife is not entitled for maintenance under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
 (A) Husband presumes that wife is living in adultery.
 (B) Voluntarily wife refuses to live with husband.
 (C) Wife living separately as husband keeps a mistress.
 (D) Wife is forcefully removed from the house.
46. Which of the following procedure is dealt under Section 164-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
 (A) Medical examination of the victim of rape.
 (B) Attendance of witness by police officer.
 (C) Recording of confession statement.
 (D) Recording of first information report by police officer.

47. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to diary of proceedings in investigation as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
- (A) The statements of witnesses recorded during investigation shall be inserted in the diary.
 (B) The diary shall be duly paginated.
 (C) The diary may be used as evidence.
 (D) Can be used by the police officers to refresh memory.
48. In which of the following cases manner of committing offence is not required to be mentioned in the charge as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
- (A) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place.
 (B) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place.
 (C) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment.
 (D) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place.
49. Which of the following offences may be tried summarily as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
- (A) Offence under Section 454 of the IPC.
 (B) Offence under Section 504 of the IPC.
 (C) Offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
 (D) Offence punishable with life imprisonment.
50. Which of the following Section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provides for reference to High Court ?
- (A) Section 275 (B) Section 325 (C) Section 383 (D) Section 395
51. A person accused of the following offence may not be granted bail under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 :
- i. Accused of offence under Section 376AB of the IPC.
 ii. Accused of offence under Section 376DA of the IPC.
 iii. Accused of offence under Section 376DB of the IPC.
- (A) i & ii (B) ii & iii (C) iii & i (D) i, ii & iii
52. Which of the following act if done by any Magistrate, even in good faith without being empowered, shall vitiate the proceedings as per the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
- (A) Tender a pardon under Section 306 of CrPC.
 (B) Recall a case and try it under Section 410 of the CrPC.
 (C) Attaches property under Section 83 of the CrPC.
 (D) Hold an inquest under Section 176 of the CrPC.

53. Which of the following is material for deciding the jurisdiction of the Civil Court in the light of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- (A) Averments made in the plaint (B) Averments made in the written statement
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
54. Which of the following cannot be considered as the suit of civil nature for Section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- (A) Suit for recovery of voluntary payments or offerings.
(B) Suit for rights of franchise.
(C) Suit for specific reliefs.
(D) Suit relating to rights of worship.
55. Which of the following provision of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 makes the doctrine of *res judicata* applicable in representative suit ?
- (A) Section 11, Explanation V (B) Section 11, Explanation VI
(C) Section 11, Explanation VII (D) Section 11, Explanation VIII
56. In which of the following situations a court will not issue summons for personal appearance to the defendant ?
- (A) If defendant reside within the local limit of the court's jurisdiction.
(B) If defendant resides with within 40 miles from the court.
(C) If defendant resides 250 miles away from the court in an area having public conveyance available.
(D) Woman to whom Section 132 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 does not apply.
57. In which of the following situation plaintiff is precluded from bringing a fresh suit as per the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- (A) Dismissal of suit where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff's failure to pay costs.
(B) Dismissal of suit because neither party appeared.
(C) Dismissal of suit in because plaintiff did not appear.
(D) Dismissal of suit because plaintiff did not apply for fresh summons within given time limit once it returned unserved.
58. How many times at max. may an adjournment be granted to a party during hearing of the suit as per the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- (A) Two times (B) Three times (C) Four times (D) No limit prescribed

59. Which of the following Amendment Act made the provision in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 to produce a witness without a summons ?
- (A) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976
(B) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999
 (C) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2002
(D) Such provision does not exist.
60. Which of the following is not included in the word costs as provided under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- (A) The expenses of the witnesses incurred.
(B) Legal fees and expenses incurred.
(C) Fooding and lodging expenses incurred.
(D) Any other expenses incurred in connection with the proceedings.
61. What period is prescribed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for defendant to enter an appearance for filing address for service of notice on him in case of a suit where summary procedure is to be applied ?
- (A) Seven days from the date of receiving of summons.
(B) Ten days from the date of receiving of summons.
(C) Fifteen days from the date of receiving of summons.
 (D) Thirty days from the date of receiving of summons.
62. Under which of the following provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 the appellate court may remit an issue for trial to lower court ?
- (A) Order XLI Rule 23 (B) Order XLI Rule 23-A
(C) Order XLI Rule 24 (D) Order XLI Rule 25
63. A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Which of the following will not be considered as relevant fact forming part of the same transaction as per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
- (A) Whatever said by A or B at the time of beating.
(B) Whatever done by A or B at the time of beating.
(C) Whatever said by by-standers at the time of beating.
(D) Whatever said by A or B a day before the day of beating.
64. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 says that the confession to police-officer shall not be proved against him ?
- (A) Section 24 (B) Section 25 (C) Section 26 (D) Section 27
65. Under which of the following provision of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 dying declaration may be admitted as evidence ?
- (A) Section 25 (B) Section 29 (C) Section 32 (D) Section 37

66. Which of the following is correct according to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 pertaining to proof of contents of the documents ?
- (A) Contents of the documents shall be proved by primary evidence.
 - (B) Contents of the documents may be proved by secondary evidence.
 - (C) Contents of the documents shall be proved by both primary and secondary evidence.
 - (D) Contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.
67. Which of the following is a correct statement as per the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
- (A) Leading questions may be asked in examination-in-chief.
 - (B) Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.
 - (C) Leading questions may be asked in re-examination.
 - (D) Leading question cannot be asked in cross-examination.
68. In which of the following case did the Supreme Court of India clarify the admissibility of electronic record as evidence ?
- (A) Anvar P.V. v P.K. Basheer
 - (B) State of Haryana v Jai Singh
 - (C) State of Maharashtra v Natwarlal Damodardas Soni
 - (D) State of Punjab v Jagir Singh
69. Which of the following is incorrect statement in the light of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
- (A) Confession always go against a person making it.
 - (B) Admissions are conclusive as to the matters admitted.
 - (C) Admissions may operate as an estoppel.
 - (D) Confession is statement written or oral which is direct admission of suit.
70. Which of the following Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is an exception to the hearsay rule ?
- (A) Section 32 (1)
 - (B) Section 32 (2)
 - (C) Section 32 (3)
 - (D) Section 32 (5)
71. Which of the following is not a recognized alternate dispute resolution mechanism under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 ?
- (A) Arbitration
 - (B) Conciliation
 - (C) Lok Adalat
 - (D) Negotiation
72. Which of the following is incorrect statement with respect to Lok Adalat ?
- (A) No court fee is required in Lok Adalat.
 - (B) Lok Adalat can deal with all civil & criminal matters.
 - (C) Award of Lok Adalat is a deemed decree.
 - (D) No appeal against the award of Lok Adalat is allowed.

73. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to arbitration agreement as per the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 ?
- (A) Arbitration agreement may be written as well as oral.
 - (B) Arbitration agreement may be in the form of a separate agreement.
 - (C) Arbitration agreement may be in the form of an arbitration clause in a contract.
 - (D) Arbitration agreement may be for all or certain disputes which may arise between the parties.
74. In which of the following circumstances an arbitrator may not be challenged as per the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 ?
- (A) When a justifiable doubt as to his independence arises.
 - (B) When a justifiable doubt as to his impartiality arises.
 - (C) When he possesses the qualifications agreed by the party.
 - (D) When he becomes ineligible as per the seventh schedule of the Act.
75. When may two persons be said to be related to each other by half-blood in accordance with the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
- (A) When they are descended from a common ancestor by the same wife.
 - (B) When they are descended from a common ancestor by different wives.
 - (C) When they are descended from a common ancestress by different husbands.
 - (D) When they are not descended from a common ancestor at all.
76. Which of the following is generally not considered as a valid condition for a Hindu marriage as per the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ?
- (A) The parties should not have a spouse living at the time of the marriage.
 - (B) The parties should be within the degrees of prohibited relationship.
 - (C) The parties should not be sapindas of each other.
 - (D) The parties should not be suffering from epilepsy.
77. Section 13(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for the following :
- i. Grounds for restitution of conjugal rights
 - ii. Grounds for judicial separation
 - iii. Grounds for divorce
- (A) i & ii (B) ii & iii (C) iii & i (D) Only iii
78. What is the meaning of the batil marriage in Muslim Law ?
- (A) Valid marriage
 - (B) Void marriage
 - (C) Voidable marriage
 - (D) Irregular marriage

79. What is 'a contract of marriage which may be dissolved by the wife under a power delegated to her' called under the Muslim Law ?
- (A) Talaq-us-sunnat (B) Talaq-ul-biddat
(C) Talaq-i-tafweez (D) Talaq-a-hasan
80. A Hindu boy and a Hindu girl may be married under the following law :
- i. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
ii. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (A) Only i is correct. (B) Only ii is correct.
(C) Both i and ii are correct. (D) Neither i nor ii is correct.
81. Through which of the following Amendment Act the rights in the coparcenary property is made available to a girl child as well ?
- (A) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2002
(B) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2004
(C) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
(D) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2006
82. What should be the age difference between the adoptive father and his adopted daughter for a valid adoption ?
- (A) 15 years (B) 18 years
(C) 21 years (D) No specific age difference required.
83. Which of the following case may be considered as the first reported case of PIL in India ?
- (A) S.P. Gupta v Union of India (B) Hussainara Khaton v State of Bihar
(C) M.C. Mehta v Union of India (D) Kalyaneshwari v Union of India
84. Who among the following is considered as the father of PIL in India ?
- (A) Justice S.R. Das (B) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
(C) Justice P.N. Bhagwati (D) Justice H.R. Khanna
85. Against which of the following a PIL cannot be filed ?
- (A) Against a State Government (B) Against Central Government
(C) Against a private party (D) Against Municipal Corporation
86. In the light of the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India on which of the following issue a PIL cannot be entertained by the Court ?
- (A) Bonded labour matters.
(B) Petition from jail for pre-mature release.
(C) Matters pertaining to neglected children.
(D) Petitions against police for refusing to register a case.

87. In which of the following landmark case it was held that Principles of Natural Justice were applicable not only to judicial and quasi-judicial functions, but also to administrative functions ?
- (A) A.K. Kraipak v Union of India
 (B) Ram Jawaya Kapoor v State of Punjab
 (C) Sonik Industries Rajkot v Municipal Corporation, Rajkot
 (D) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India
88. In which of the following judgment the Supreme Court had comprehensively reconsidered S.P. Sampath Kumar v Union of India case ?
- (A) J.B. Chopra v Union of India (B) L. Chandra Kumar v Union of India
 (C) R.K. Jain v Union of India (D) S.K. Sarkar v Vinay Chandra Mishra
89. Who among the following defined administrative law as 'the law relating to the control of governmental power' ?
- (A) Ivor Jennings (B) Wade (C) K.C. Davis (D) Garner
90. What penalty is prescribed for persons illegally practising in courts under the Advocate Act, 1961 ?
- (A) Imprisonment upto 3 months (B) Imprisonment upto 6 months
 (C) Imprisonment upto 9 months (D) Imprisonment upto 12 months
91. Which provision of the Advocate Act, 1961 empowers the Bar Council of India to prescribe the standard of professional conduct and etiquette to be observed by advocates ?
- (A) Section 42 (B) Section 42A (C) Section 48A (D) Section 49
92. Which of the following is incorrect according to the Bar Council of India Rules ?
- (A) An Advocate can plead in any matter in which he is himself pecuniarily interested.
 (B) An advocate shall appear in court at all times only in the prescribed dress.
 (C) An Advocate shall not stand as a surety for his client.
 (D) An Advocate shall not influence the decision of a court by any improper means.
93. Which of the following authority acts as an appellate authority against the order made by the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India ?
- (A) Chairman of the Bar Council of India
 (B) Vice-chairman of the Bar Council of India
 (C) High Courts
 (D) Supreme Court of India

94. In which of the following situations a one person company (OPC) will mandatorily get converted into either private or public company ?
- (A) In case the paid-up share capital of an OPC exceeds twenty-five lakh rupees.
(B) In case the paid-up share capital of an OPC exceeds fifty lakh rupees.
(C) In case the paid-up share capital of an OPC exceeds seventy-five lakh rupees.
(D) In case the paid-up share capital of an OPC exceeds one crore rupees.
95. What is the minimum number of directors required for a public company as per the Companies Act, 2013 ?
- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 7
96. In which of the following case the Supreme Court of India had explained the Precautionary Principle in details ?
- (A) Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v Union of India
(B) A.P. Pollution Control Board v M.V. Nayudu
(C) Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v Union of India
(D) M.C. Mehta v Kamal Nath
97. Which of the following is a landmark case on the public trust doctrine in the Environmental Law ?
- (A) Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v Union of India
(B) Olga Tellis v Bombay Municipal Corporation
(C) Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v Union of India
(D) M.C. Mehta v Kamal Nath
98. In which of the following case Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 was struck down by the Supreme Court ?
- (A) Shreya Singhal v Union of India (B) Kartar Singh v State of Punjab
(C) K.A. Abbas v Union of India (D) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India
99. In which of the following case an electronic record shall not be attributed to the originator as per the Information Technology Act, 2000 ?
- (A) Electronic record sent by the originator himself.
(B) Electronic record sent by an authorised person.
(C) Electronic record sent by an automated system programmed by him.
(D) Electronic record sent by an unauthorized person.
100. What is the maximum period for which any woman shall be entitled to maternity benefit under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 ?
- (A) 6 weeks (B) 8 weeks (C) 12 weeks (D) 26 weeks

**AIBE-XVIII
COMMOM FOR ALL LANGUAGES**

Set Code-D

Set Code-D	Answer Key	Set Code-D	Answer Key
1	A	51	D
2	D	52	C
3	D	53	A
4	D	54	A
5	A	55	B
6	A	56	C
7	C	57	C
8	B	58	B
9	D	59	B
10	B	60	C
11	B	61	B
12	B	62	D
13	C	63	D
14	C	64	B
15	B	65	C
16	B	66	D
17	C	67	B
18	B	68	A
19	B	69	B
20	C	70	A
21	B	71	D
22	B	72	B
23	C	73	A
24	B	74	C
25	B	75	C
26	A	76	D
27	D	77	B
28	A	78	B
29	C	79	C
30	C	80	C
31	C	81	C
32	A	82	C
33	D	83	B
34	A	84	C
35	C	85	C
36	C	86	B
37	D	87	A
38	C	88	B
39	A	89	B
40	B	90	B
41	D	91	D
42	B	92	A
43	C	93	D
44	A	94	B
45	B	95	B
46	A	96	A
47	C	97	D
48	A	98	A
49	C	99	D
50	D	100	D

AIBE17

1. The Section 12 of Hindu Maintenance and Adoption Act, 1956 deals with
(A) Rights of adoptive parents to dispose of their properties
(B) Effects of adoption
(C) Presumption as to the document relating to adoption
(D) Cancellation of adoption
2. Which of the following categories of cases will not be entertained as Public Interest Litigation (PIL) ?
(A) Family Pension
(B) Petitions from riot victims
(C) Neglected Children
(D) Landlord-Tenant matter
3. Who is known as Father of Public Interest Litigation in India ?
(A) Justice A. N. Ray
(B) Justice Y. V. Chandrachud
(C) Justice R. S. Pathak
(D) Justice P. N. Bhagwati
4. Which of the following is not a real purpose of Public Interest Litigation ?
(A) Vindication of the rule of law
(B) Facilitate effective access to Justice
(C) Meaningful realization of Fundamental Rights
(D) Getting famous and making wealth
5. In *Hussainara Khatoon V. State of Bihar*, _____ emerged as a basic fundamental right.
(A) Right to Speedy Justice
(B) Right to Clean Environment
(C) Right to Free Legal Aid
(D) None of these
6. Which of the following writ can be issued against usurpation of public office ?
(A) Writ of Mandamus
(B) Writ of Certiorari
(C) Writ of Quo Warranto
(D) Writ of Prohibition
7. *Ridge V. Baldwin*'s case deals with
(A) Corporation (B) Natural Justice (C) State Liability (D) Delegated Legislation
8. Meaning of "Audi alteram partem" :
(A) A person cannot be condemned without being heard
(B) An adjudicating authority must give a speaking order
(C) No man can be a judge in his own case
(D) No one should fear the courts.
9. Rules made by Bar Council of India in exercising its rule making power under _____
(A) The Advocates Act, 1951
(B) The Advocates Act, 1954
(C) The Advocates Act, 1961
(D) The Advocates Act, 1964
10. Which one of the following is not a ground of divorce in the Hindu Marriage Act ?
(A) Mental Disorder
(B) Venereal Disease in communicable form
(C) Incurable Unsound Mind
(D) Living separately for less than three months.
11. Indian Christians can obtain divorce under which of the following enactments ?
(A) Special Marriage Act, 1954
(B) Christian Marriage Act, 1872
(C) Indian Divorce Act, 1869
(D) Special Marriage Act, 1872



12. If any advocate is aggrieved by an order of Disciplinary Committee of State Bar Council made under Section 35 of the Advocate Act or Advocate General of the State may prefer an appeal to the Bar Council of India within _____ days of the date of communication of order.
- (A) 30 (B) 45 (C) 60 (D) 90
13. ABC Private Limited Company choose to convert itself into a Public Company. It can do so by altering its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and by passing _____.
- (A) Ordinary Resolution (B) Special Resolution
(C) Board Resolution (D) None of these
14. "Doctrine of lifting of or piercing the corporate veil" is associated with _____.
- (A) Labour Law (B) Company Law
(C) Banking Law (D) Service Law
15. Under which Section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, an appeal to National Green Tribunal (NGT) lies ?
- (A) Section 4A (B) Section 5A (C) Section 6A (D) Section 7A
16. Which one of the following Fundamental Duties relates to Environmental Protection ?
- (A) Article 51A (b) (B) Article 51A (g)
(C) Article 51A (j) (D) Article 51A (k)
17. Mr. A who was aggrieved by an order made by Controller or an adjudicating officer, made an appeal to Cyber Appellate Tribunal. Later Mr. A aggrieved by an order of Cyber Appellate Tribunal, may prefer an appeal _____.
- (A) In any District Court (B) In Higher Tribunal
(C) Only in High Court (D) Only in Supreme Court
18. Mr. X, a person who is intended by Mr. Y an originator to receive the electronic record is under the IT Act, known as _____.
- (A) Intermediary (B) Originators Agent
(C) Addressee (D) Key Holder
19. The minimum number of members required for registration of a trade union is _____.
- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 7
20. The text of the Certified Standing Orders shall be prominently posted by the employer in _____ and in the language understood by the majority of his workmen.
- (A) Hindi
(B) English
(C) Devanagari Script
(D) Language specified in 8th Schedule of the Constitution
21. An advocate may, while practicing, take up teaching of Law in any educational institution which is affiliated to a University, so long as the hours during which he is so engaged in the teaching of Law do not exceed _____ hours in a day.
- (A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) 4
22. In which of the following landmark case the advocate was held guilty of professional misconduct as he had forged the court order ?
- (A) Pratap Narain V. Y. P. Raheja
(B) Vikramaditya V. Smt. Jamila Khatoon
(C) Babulal Jain V. Subhash Jain
(D) Smt. P. Pankajam V. B. H. Chandrashekhar

23. Suppose road accident occurs, then being an Advocate what is the correct way of approaching the situation ?
 (A) FIR > Petition > Summon to Insurance Company
 (B) Petition > FIR > Summon to Insurance Company
 (C) Summon to Insurance Company > Petition > FIR
 (D) FIR > Summon to Insurance Company > Petition
24. The principle of "Ubi jus ibi idem remedium" was recognized in
 (A) Winterbottom V. Wright (B) Chapman V. Pickersgill
 (C) Ashby V. White (D) Rylands V. Fletcher
25. Gloucester Grammar School Case is a landmark case based on which of the following maxim?
 (A) Damnum sine injuria (B) Injuria sine damnum
 (C) Volenti non fit injuria (D) Audi alteram partem
26. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission under Consumer Protection Act, 2019 shall have the jurisdiction to complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration exceeds ₹ _____.
 (A) 1 Crore (B) 10 Crores (C) 50 Crores (D) 100 Crores
27. Under Section 41 of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 an appeal from the order of District Commission lies to _____.
 (A) State Commission (B) Consumer Tribunal
 (C) National Commission (D) High Court
28. For an individual to be deemed to be resident in India in any previous year one of the condition is:
 (A) If he is in India for a period of 182 days or more during the previous year.
 (B) If he is in India for a period of 180 days or more during the previous year.
 (C) If he is in India for a period of 181 days or more during the previous year.
 (D) If he is in India for a period of 360 days or more during the previous year.
29. Mr. Kapoor purchased a residential house in January, 2021 for ₹ 80,00,000. He sold the house in April, 2022 for ₹ 94,00,000. In this case the gain of ₹ 14,00,000 arising on account of sale of residential house will be charged to tax under which of the following head ?
 (A) Income from capital gains
 (B) Income from house property
 (C) Income from profits and gains from business or profession
 (D) Income from other sources
30. A person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory under Factories Act, 1948 is called as _____.
 (A) Occupier (B) Managing Director
 (C) Chairman (D) Manager
31. If the factory employs more than 1000 workers, they should appoint qualified _____ to carry out the prescribed duties.
 (A) Safety officer (B) Welfare officer
 (C) Development officer (D) None of these



32. B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. Decide in the light of the Section 224 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- (A) A is not liable to B upon indemnity.
 (B) A is liable to B upon indemnity.
 (C) A is not liable to C upon indemnity.
 (D) None of these
33. A person whom the agent names to act for the principal in the business of agency, under the express or implied authority to name, is called _____.
- (A) Sub-agent (B) Substituted Agent
 (C) Agent (D) Procured Agent
34. A _____ injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit; the defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from, the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which could be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.
- (A) Temporary (B) Perpetual
 (C) Both Temporary and Perpetual (D) None of these
35. According to Section 5 of Specific Relief Act, 1963 a person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided in _____.
- (A) The Specific Relief Act, 1963
 (B) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 (C) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
 (D) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
36. Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee, and authorises him to retain such possession until payment of the mortgage-money, and to receive the rents and profits accruing from the property in lieu of interest, or in payment of the mortgage-money, the transaction is called an _____ mortgage.
- (A) Conditional (B) English (C) Simple (D) Usufructuary
37. Mr. Manjot is a trader supplying goods from his M/s Singh Traders. The office of the firm is located in Delhi whereas its godowns are located in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) respectively. M/s Singh Traders made following intra-state supplies from different States during the current financial year :
- (i) Delhi – Taxable Supplies : ₹ 21,00,000
 (ii) Punjab – Exempted Supplies : ₹ 6,00,000
 (iii) Uttar Pradesh- Taxable and Exempted Supplies : ₹ 3,00,000 each respectively.
 (iv) J&K – Taxable and Exempted Supplies : ₹ 8,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively.
 Ascertain the States in which Mr. Manjot is required to take registration under GST.
- (A) Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and J&K
 (B) Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and J&K
 (C) Delhi and Uttar Pradesh
 (D) Delhi
38. The primary GST slabs for any regular taxpayers are presently pegged at
- (A) 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 26% (B) 0%, 6%, 12%, 18%, 28%
 (C) 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28% (D) 0%, 5%, 12%, 16%, 28%

39. Which of the following is not a Negotiable Instrument as defined under The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 ?
 (A) Promissory Note (B) Bill of Exchange
 (C) Cheque (D) Billing Receipt
40. According to Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 appropriate Government can acquire the land for which of the following purposes ?
 1. for strategic purposes relating to naval, military, air force, and armed forces of the Union
 2. project for water harvesting and water conservation structures, sanitation
 3. project for project affected families
 4. project for sports, health care, tourism, transportation or space programme
 (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 2, 3 and 4 (C) 1, 2 and 4 (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
41. 'Specified person' under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 means any person other than
 (A) appropriate Government
 (B) Government company
 (C) association of persons or trust or society wholly or partially aided by the appropriate Government or controlled by the appropriate Government
 (D) All of these
42. Who shall be the Registrar of Trade Marks for the purposes of Trade Marks Act, 1999 ?
 (A) Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
 (B) Controller-General of Copyright, Designs and Trade Marks
 (C) Director-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
 (D) Director-General of Copyright, Designs and Trade Marks
43. Which one of the following is not a type/s of IPR ?
 (A) Copyright (B) Patents
 (C) Designs (D) Historical Indications
44. In which of the following cases it was decided that a contract with minor is void ?
 (A) Carlill V. Carbolic Smokes Ball Co
 (B) Chinnaih V. Ramaiah
 (C) Mohori Bibee V. Dharmodas Ghose
 (D) Harvey V. Facey
45. Which of the following is/are CORRECT with respect to "Declaratory Decrees" under The Specific Relief Act, 1963 ?
 (A) Section 34 of the said Act deals with it.
 (B) It is discretionary in nature.
 (C) Both, (Section 34 of the said Act deals with it) and (It is discretionary in nature)
 (D) None of these



46. By which of the following Amendment Act of 1985, Anti Defection Law was added in the Constitution of India ?
 (A) 51st Constitutional Amendment (B) 52nd Constitutional Amendment
 (C) 53rd Constitutional Amendment (D) 54th Constitutional Amendment
47. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court decided that, a constitutional amendment is a 'law' within the meaning of Article 13(2) and therefore if it violates any of the fundamental rights it may be declared void ?
 (A) Sajjan Singh V. State of Rajasthan
 (B) Keshvananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
 (C) Indra Sawhney V. Union of India
 (D) Golak Nath V. State of Punjab
48. Uniform Civil Code in India is:
 (A) Fundamental Rights (B) Directive Principles of State Policy
 (C) Government Policy (D) Constitutional Right
49. As per Article 16, No citizen shall, on grounds only of _____ or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.
 (A) religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
 (B) religion, age, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
 (C) religion, race, age, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
 (D) religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, age
50. The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be _____.
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
51. According to the Article 300A of the Constitution of India, No _____ shall be deprived his property save by authority of law.
 (A) person (B) citizen (C) foreigner (D) Indian
52. Which of the following is not 'Law' according to Article 13 of Indian Constitution ?
 (A) Rule (B) By-laws
 (C) Custom or usage (D) None of these
53. Which of the following Schedule deals with Union list, State list and Concurrent list of Constitution of India ?
 (A) Schedule 7 (B) Schedule 10 (C) Schedule 11 (D) Schedule 12
54. The title of the Constitution of India is laid down in _____.
 (A) Article 1 (B) Article 5 (C) Article 390 (D) Article 393
55. Constitutional provisions of Fundamental Rights (FRs) are given under which part of Constitution of India ?
 (A) Part I (B) Part II (C) Part III (D) Part IV



56. Provisions for Right of Private Defence is given between _____ of IPC.
 (A) Sections 74-84 (B) Sections 96-106
 (C) Sections 107-120 (D) Sections 141-160
57. The consent is not a valid consent under Section 90 of IPC :
 (A) If given under fear of injury or misconception of fact.
 (B) If given by person of unsound mind.
 (C) If given by child below 12 years of age.
 (D) All of these
58. Causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide as provided under
 (A) Explanation III to Section 300 (B) Explanation III to Section 299
 (C) Explanation III to Section 301 (D) Explanation III to Section 302
59. Punishment for Defamation under Indian Penal Code is simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to _____ or with fine or with both.
 (A) 2 Years (B) 3 Years (C) 4 Years (D) 5 Years
60. Assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty under IPC is which kind of offence?
 (A) Non-Cognizable and Bailable (B) Cognizable and Bailable
 (C) Cognizable and Non-Bailable (D) Non-Cognizable and Non-Bailable
61. 'A' places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells 'Z', that they will fire at 'Z', if 'Z' attempts to leave the building. 'A' is guilty of :
 (A) wrongful confinement
 (B) wrongful restraint
 (C) Both wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint
 (D) None of these
62. The provision of 'Plea Bargaining' under chapter XXIA of CrPC are not applicable if the offence is committed against a child below the age of _____.
 (A) 12 years (B) 14 years (C) 16 years (D) 18 years
63. Under Section 82 and 83 of Indian Penal Code, an offence is punishable if it is done by a child
 (A) of below seven years of age.
 (B) of above seven years of age but below twelve years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.
 (C) of above seven years of age but below ten years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.
 (D) of above seven years of age but below twelve years not having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.
64. Name two essential conditions of Penal Liability.
 (A) Guilty Body & Rightful Act (B) Guilty Intent & Wrong Motive
 (C) Guilty Mind & Wrongful Act (D) Guilty Motive and Wrongful Act



65. Which Sections deal with the processes to compel appearance under Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 ?
(A) Sections 61 to 90
(B) Sections 154 to 173
(C) Sections 211 to 219
(D) Sections 274 to 282
66. An offence for which, a police officer may arrest a person without warrant is known as
(A) Non-cognizable offence
(B) Cognizable offence
(C) Bailable offence
(D) None of these
67. In a summons trial case instituted on a complaint wherein the summons has been issued to the accused, the non-appearance or death of the complainant shall entail _____
(A) Discharge of the accused
(B) Acquittal of the accused
(C) Either discharge or acquittal depending on the facts & circumstances of the case
(D) None of these
68. Suppose F.I.R. is not registered by the Station House Officer. What are the options that the complainant has ?
(A) Approach Superintendent of Police
(B) Approach Magistrate by filing Private Complaint
(C) None of these
(D) Both (Approach Superintendent of Police) & (Approach Magistrate by filing Private Complaint)
69. Any police officer making an investigation under Section 160 of CrPC cannot require the attendance of a male, at a place other than the place of his residence who is
(A) under the age of 15 years and above the age of 60 years
(B) under the age of 18 years and above the age of 60 years
(C) under the age of 15 years and above the age of 65 years
(D) under the age of 18 years and above the age of 65 years
70. Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code is "SECULAR" in character was observed in which of the following case ?
(A) Lalita Kumari V. State of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Arnesh Kumar's Case
(C) Mohd. Ahmed Khan V. Shah Bano Begum
(D) Selvy V. State of Karnataka
71. Who has the power of summary trial of a case ?
(A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(B) Metropolitan Magistrate
(C) Any Magistrate of first class specially empowered by the High Court
(D) All of these

72. Which Order of Civil Procedure Code deals with Temporary Injunction and Interlocutory Injunction ?
 (A) Order 38 (B) Order 39 (C) Order 40 (D) Order 41
73. A is a tradesman in Ahmedabad, B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Ahmedabad, buys goods of A and requests A to deliver them to the Western Roadways Transport Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Ahmedabad. A may sue B for the price of the goods
 (A) In Ahmedabad only (B) In Delhi only
 (C) In either Ahmedabad or Delhi (D) Anywhere in India
74. Which of the following Section of Civil Procedure Code deals with the concept of *Res Judicata* ?
 (A) Section 10 (B) Section 11 (C) Section 12 (D) Section 13
75. Mr. X, Mr. Y and Mr. Z are jointly and severally liable for ₹ 10,000 under a decree obtained by Mr. A. Mr. Y obtains a decree for ₹ 10,000 against Mr. A singly and applies for execution to the Court in which the joint-decree is being executed. Which of the following option is correct for Mr. A ?
 (A) Mr. A may treat his joint-decree as cross-decree under Order 21 Rule 18.
 (B) Mr. A cannot treat his joint-decree as cross-decree under Order 21 Rule 18.
 (C) Mr. A cannot treat his joint-decree as cross-decree under Order 22 Rule 18.
 (D) None of these
76. A, B and C are coparceners of Joint Hindu Family. They jointly execute a mortgage in favour of Y. Y files a suit against all of them. Summons is served to C but not to A and B. None of them appears and an ex parte decree is passed against all. A and B applied to set aside the ex parte decree. The decree will be set aside against
 (A) Only C (B) Only A & B (C) A, B and C (D) None of these
77. If someone lies before the court on affidavit, how it can be tackled by the Advocate/s ?
 (A) Perjury Application can be filed.
 (B) Withdraw from the case.
 (C) File application to support that.
 (D) Pay the fine for the same.
78. Proclamation for person absconding shall be published as follows :
 (i) It shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;
 (ii) It shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village;
 (iii) A copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house;
 (iv) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, direct a copy of the proclamation to be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which such person ordinarily resides.
 (A) Only ii, iii, iv are correct. (B) Only ii and iii are correct.
 (C) Only i, iii, iv are correct. (D) All i, ii, iii, iv are correct.

79. Which of the following statement is incorrect ?
 (A) First appeal can be on question of fact or law or both.
 (B) Second appeal can be on substantial question of law only.
 (C) Second appeal can be on question of fact or law or both.
 (D) First appeal may or may not be in the High Court, Second appeal has to be in the High Court.
80. As per Order VI, Pleading shall mean ?
 (A) Pleint (B) Written Statement
 (C) Both Pleint and Written Statement (D) None of these
81. Which of the following Order deals with "Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties" ?
 (A) Order 20 (B) Order 21 (C) Order 22 (D) Order 23
82. The doctrine of 'Res Gestae' has been discussed in which Section of the Evidence Act ?
 (A) Section 5 (B) Section 6 (C) Section 10 (D) Section 11
83. When the liability of a person who is one of the parties to the suit depends upon the liability of a stranger to the suit, then an admission by the stranger in respect of his liability shall be an admission on the part of that person who is a party to the suit. It has been so provided under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
 (A) Section 17 (B) Section 18 (C) Section 19 (D) Section 21
84. Judicial Evidence means
 (A) Evidence received by Courts in proof or disproof of facts
 (B) Evidence received by Police Officer
 (C) Evidence received by Home Department
 (D) Evidence received by Tribunal.
85. Which of the following is not a 'document' according to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
 (A) An inscription on a metal plate or stone
 (B) A map or plan
 (C) A caricature
 (D) None of these
86. "Presumptions as to Dowry Deaths" is given under which Section ?
 (A) 113A (B) 113B (C) 114A (D) 114B
87. Which of the following is not 'Secondary evidence' as per Section 63 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
 (A) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies.
 (B) Copies made from or compared with the original.
 (C) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.
 (D) Copies not certified under Section 63.
88. Which of the following provision of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 deals with the Institution of Suits ?
 (A) Section 22 (B) Section 24 (C) Section 26 (D) Section 28
89. Defendant shall, within _____ days from the date of service of summon on him, present a Written Statement of his defence (ORDER VIII).
 (A) 15 (B) 30 (C) 60 (D) 45



90. The Arbitral Tribunal shall not be bound by _____ in the determination of rules of procedure.
- (A) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 (B) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 (C) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
 (D) Both, (The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908) and (The Indian Evidence Act, 1872)
91. Which of the following Section deals with "Arbitration Agreement" in Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 ?
- (A) Section 6 (B) Section 7 (C) Section 8 (D) Section 9
92. Under what circumstances the arbitral proceedings can be terminated ?
1. Final Arbitral award
 2. Interim award
 3. Where the arbitral tribunal issues an order for the termination
- (A) 1 and 3 (B) 1 and 2 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3
93. Under Section 29 of The Arbitration And Conciliation Act, 1996 arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, any decision of the arbitral tribunal _____.
- (A) shall be made by all members
 (B) shall be made by 2/3 majority of its members
 (C) shall be made by the chief arbitrator
 (D) shall be made by majority of its members
94. The provision for 'maintenance pendente lite' in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is given in _____.
- (A) Section 22 (B) Section 23 (C) Section 24 (D) Section 25
95. A Muslim wife may sue for divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 Section 2, if the husband has been insane for a period of:
- (A) 1 year (B) 2 years (C) 5 years (D) 7 years
96. Muslim woman has option to be governed by the provisions of Sections 125 to 128 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973. Which section of The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 deals with it ?
- (A) Section 5 (B) Section 6 (C) Section 7 (D) None of these
97. Which of the following is not a ground of void marriage under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act ?
- (A) Bigamy (B) Degrees of Prohibited Relationship
 (C) Sapinda Relationship (D) Child marriage
98. Sapinda Relationship means
- (A) 3rd generation (mother), 7th generation (father)
 (B) 3rd generation (mother), 5th generation (father)
 (C) 3rd generation (mother), 4th generation (father)
 (D) 2nd generation (mother), 5th generation (father)
99. A leading question may be asked in
- (A) Examination-in-chief (B) Re-examination
 (C) Cross examination (D) None of these
100. Extra Judicial Confession means
- (A) Confessions made either to Police or person other than Judges and Magistrates.
 (B) Confessions made before Magistrates.
 (C) Confessions made before Judges.
 (D) None of these



REVISED Sequence Chart with Answer Key

Set Code-C	Answer Key	Set Code-C	Answer Key
250003		250003	
1	(B)	51	(A)
2	(D)	52	Delete
3	(D)	53	(A)
4	(D)	54	Delete
5	(A)	55	(C)
6	(C)	56	(B)
7	(B)	57	(D)
8	(A)	58	(B)
9	(C)	59	(A)
10	(D)	60	(C)
11	(C)	61	(C)
12	(C)	62	(B)
13	(B)	63	(B)
14	(B)	64	(C)
15	(B)	65	(A)
16	(B)	66	(B)
17	(C)	67	(B)
18	(C)	68	(D)
19	(D)	69	(C)
20	(B)	70	(C)
21	(B)	71	(D)
22	(A)	72	(B)
23	(A)	73	(C)
24	(C)	74	(B)
25	(A)	75	(A)
26	(B)	76	(C)
27	(A)	77	(A)
28	(A)	78	(D)
29	(A)	79	(C)
30	(A)	80	(C)
31	(A)	81	(C)
32	(A)	82	(B)
33	(B)	83	(C)
34	(B)	84	(A)
35	(B)	85	(D)
36	(D)	86	(B)
37	(B)	87	(D)
38	(C)	88	(C)
39	(D)	89	(B)
40	(D)	90	(D)
41	(D)	91	(B)
42	(A)	92	(A)
43	(D)	93	(D)
44	(C)	94	(C)
45	(C)	95	(B)
46	(B)	96	(A)
47	(D)	97	(D)
48	(B)	98	(B)
49	(A)	99	(C)
50	(D)	100	(A)

121752

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – IV
2012

Set-D

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- This booklet contains 100 questions.
- Each question carries 1 mark.
- Please read all the questions carefully. Each question has four options. There are no multiple answers of any question.
- There is no negative marking.
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- Please do not fold answer sheet.
- Only books and notes for the reference will be allowed in the examination hall. Mobile phones , Laptop and any other electronic devices shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
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- Use only blue/black ball pen to fill the OMR answer sheet. You are required to carry your own ball pen.

1. Who categorized the subject of jurisprudence as 'Expository Jurisprudence' and censorial Jurisprudence?
 - A. Holland;
 - B. Bentham;
 - C. Kelsen;
 - D. Paton .

2. Who described Jurisprudence as Lawyer's Extra version?
 - A. Savigny;
 - B. Salmond;
 - C. Julius Stone;
 - D. Buckland.

3. 'Fiction Theory' is related to which of the following concepts?
 - A. Ownership;
 - B. Liability;
 - C. Justice;
 - D. Legal personality.

4. The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in:
 - A. 1985;
 - B. 1986;
 - C. 2005;
 - D. 2008.

5. Appeal against the award of Claims Tribunals under the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 can be made under:
 - A. Section 171;
 - B. Section 172;
 - C. Section 173;
 - D. Section 174.

6. The amendment in Motor Vehicles Act in 1994, the compensation in case of death of the person is :
 - A. Rs. 25,000;
 - B. Rs.50,000;
 - C. Rs. 70,000;
 - D. Rs. 90,000.

7. Under the vicarious liability, the liability is:
 - A. Joint;
 - B. Several;
 - C. Both (i) and (ii);
 - D. Either of the above depending upon facts and circumstances of the case.

8. In Torts, in case of Defamation:
 - A. Intention to defame is not necessary;
 - B. Intention to defame is necessary;
 - C. Both (i) and (ii);
 - D. Either (i) or (ii).

9. When was the Advocate Act introduced?
 - A. 1962;
 - B. 1959;
 - C. 1961;
 - D. 1966;

10. The Bar Council of India consist of following as ex-officio member:
 - A. Attorney General of India;
 - B. Solicitor General of India;
 - C. Both a & b;
 - D. None of the above.

11. Indian Bar Committee was constituted first time under the chairmanship of Sir Adward Chamier in the year:
 - A. 1927;
 - B. 1961;
 - C. 1949;
 - D. 1923.

12. Power of Disciplinary Committee under the Advocate Act is provided under:
 - A. Section 42;
 - B. Section 53;
 - C. Section 40;
 - D. Section 36.

13. The Indian council of Arbitration was established in:
 - A. 1956;
 - B. 1976;
 - C. 1965;
 - D. 1996.

14. Lex Arbitri Means

- A. Arbitral tribunal sitting in India can apply the buy the Singapore;
 B. Just Law;
 C. Arbitrary Law;
 D. None of these.
15. In India the Arbitration & Conciliation Act was enacted in
 A. 1992;
 B. 1993;
 C. 1994;
 D. 1996.
16. Section 10 sub section (i) of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act talks about
 A. Power of Arbitration;
 B. Numbers of Arbitrations;
 C. Capacity of Arbitrations;
 D. None of the above.
17. A Sunni Muslim marries with Kitabya girl. the marriage is:
 A. Valid;
 B. Void;
 C. Irregular;
 D. None of these.
18. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 is based on which School of Muslim law:
 A. Hanafi School;
 B. Shafi School;
 C. Maliki School;
 D. Zaidi School.
19. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 a female Hindu has the capacity to take a son or daughter in adoption if:
 A. She is not married;
 B. She is married;
 C. She is widow and has no son or daughter but has a widowed daughter-in-law;
 D. She cannot adopt at all.
20. A child born of void and voidable marriage under hindu law is :
 A. Legitimate;
 B. Illegitimate;
 C. Illegal;
 D. None of these.
21. The father of which of the leader has been the Deputy Prime Minister of India?
 A. Kumari Mayawati;
 B. Mrs. Meira Kumar;
 C. Mrs. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil;
 D. Mrs. Vasundhara Raje.
22. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?
 A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad;
 B. Dr. B.R Ambedkar;
 C. B.N Rao;
 D. Jawaharlal Nehru.
23. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in India is based on:
 A. Procedure established by law;
 B. Due process of law;
 C. Rule of law;
 D. International treaties and convention.
24. Protection of environment is a:
 A. Constitutional Duty;
 B. Directive Principle;
 C. Fundamental Duty;
 D. Both (B) & (C).
25. The item 'Education' belongs to the:
 A. Union List;
 B. State List;
 C. Concurrent List;
 D. Residuary Subjects.
26. While interpreting the phrase "equality before the law" contained in Article 14 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court constantly maintained that equality means:
 A. Absolute equality among human beings;
 B. Equal treatment to all persons;
 C. Among equals, the law should be equal and should be equal and should be equally administered;
 D. Both (B) & (C).
27. The number of Fundamental Rights available in Constitution of India are:
 A. Six;

- B. Seven;
C. Eight;
D. Ten.
28. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as '*the heart and soul of the Constitution*'?
A. Rights to equality;
B. Rights to Freedom of Religion;
C. Rights to Constitutional Remedies;
D. All the above.
29. What is the period of appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?
A. 6 years;
B. Upto 65 years of age;
C. 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier;
D. Upto 62 years of age.
30. Which of the following Writs is a bulwark of personal freedom?
A. Quo Warranto;
B. Mandamus;
C. Habeas Corpus;
D. Certiorari.
31. Supremacy of law, Equality before law, and predominance of legal Spirit are the basic principles of doctrine of
A. Colorable Legislation;
B. Doctrine of 'Separation of Powers';
C. Doctrine of 'Rule of Law';
D. Doctrine of 'Excessive delegation'.
32. "Rule of Law is the antithesis of arbitrariness in all civilized societies. It has come to be regarded as mark of a free society. It seeks to maintain the balance between the opposite notions of individual liberty and public order" this was opined by whom in famous 'Habeas Corpus' case?
A. Justice H.R Khanna;
B. Chief Justice Ray;
C. Justice Chandrachud;
D. Justice Bhagwati.
33. Maxim '*delegatus non potest delegare*' means
A. A delegate can further delegate;
B. A delegate cannot further delegate;
C. A delegate must protest delegation objectively;
D. None of the above.
34. Consumer Protection Act 1986 is predominantly based on UN General Assembly resolution with due negotiations in the:
A. UNCITRAL;
B. UNCTAD;
C. UN ECOSOC;
D. None of the above.
35. Which of the following is irrelevant fact under Evidence Act, 1872?
A. facts regarding motive;
B. facts regarding statements without related conduct;
C. facts regarding statements clubbed with conduct;
D. facts which make other relevant fact as highly probable.
36. Test of Competency of witness is:
A. Her being intelligent;
B. Must be major;
C. Understanding the nature of question;
D. Capable of understanding the nature of question and giving rational answer.
37. Which one is exception to 'rule of hearsay' evidence?
A. dying declaration;
B. facts forming part of same transaction;
C. facts forming plea of alibi;
D. facts regarding character of accuse.
38. Communication between husband and wife is treated as privileged if communication:
A. Was made during marriage with promise of confidentiality;
B. Was made during marriage, even without promise of confidentiality;
C. Was made before marriage with promise of confidentiality;
D. Is made after marriage.
39. Leading questions can be asked even without permission of court during

- A. Examination-in-Chief;
 B. Cross Examination;
 C. Re-examination;
 D. All of the above.
40. What do you mean by word 'evidence'?
- A. Every fact connected with case;
 B. Facts introduced in court of law;
 C. Both;
 D. None.
41. What is fact in issue?
- A. Facts involved indirectly;
 B. Necessary facts to arrive or determine rights, liability or immunity;
 C. Both;
 D. None.
42. Relevant fact is?
- A. Facts logically relevant to any fact in issue;
 B. Facts legally relevant to any fact in issue;
 C. Both;
 D. None.
43. The term "Lock-out" under the Industrial Dispute Act defined in:
- A. Section 2(1);
 B. Section 2(0);
 C. Section 3(1);
 D. Section 2(M).
44. The term "Lay-off" has been defined under the Industrial Dispute Act:
- A. Sec 2(KKK);
 B. Sec 2(0);
 C. Sec 2(1);
 D. Sec 3(1).
45. The Trade Union Act was enacted:
- A. 1926;
 B. 1946;
 C. 1947;
 D. 1988.
46. The term "Minimum Wage" has been described in:
- A. The Trade Union Act;
 B. The Industrial Dispute Act;
 C. The Minimum Wage Act;
 D. None of the above.
47. The Minimum Wages Act was enacted:
- A. 1921;
 B. 1923;
 C. 1947;
 D. 2007.
48. The trade Union Act provide for:
- A. registration of trade union;
 B. registration of trade union for workers;
 C. recognition of registration of trade union as Juristic Persons;
 D. All of the above.
49. Foreign court under section 2(5) of CPC means:
- A. A court situation outside India;
 B. A court situated outside India the authority of Government of India;
 C. A court situated in India applying foreign law;
 D. All of these.
50. Judgment under section 2(9) means:
- A. A decree;
 B. Dismissal of an appeal;
 C. Statement of grounds of an order or decree;
 D. All the above.
51. Principle of Res-sub Judice is provided in:
- A. Section 10 of CPC;
 B. Section 11 of CPC;
 C. Section 13 of CPC;
 D. Section 14 of CPC.
52. Doctrine of Res-judicata as contained in section 11 of CPC is based on the maxim:
- A. Nemo debet his vexari pro uno eteadem causa;
 B. Interest republicae at sit finis litium;
 C. Both (a) & (b);
 D. Either (a) or (b).

53. Principle of Res-judicata applies:
- Between Co-defendants;
 - Between Co-plaintiffs;
 - Both (a) & (b);
 - Neither (a) nor (b).
54. Validity of a foreign judgment can be challenged under Section 13 of CPC:
- In a civil court only;
 - In a criminal court only;
 - In both civil and criminal court;
 - Neither in civil nor in criminal court.
55. Under section 15 of CPC, every suit shall be instituted in:
- The district court;
 - The court of the lowest grade;
 - The court of higher grade;
 - All of the above.
56. "X" residing in Delhi, publishes statements defamatory to "Y" in Calcutta. "Y" can sue "X" at:
- Delhi;
 - Calcutta;
 - Anywhere in India;
 - Either in Delhi or in Calcutta.
57. A suit for damages for breach of contract can be filed, at a place:
- Where the contract was made;
 - Where the contract was to be performed or breach occurred;
 - Anywhere in India;
 - Both (a) and (b).
58. In every plaint, under section 26 of CPC facts should be proved by:
- Oral evidence;
 - Affidavit;
 - Document;
 - Oral evidence as well as document.
59. Which of the following is correct of a standard form contract?
- It is a valid contract;
 - One party has no choice but to accept and sign the contract;
 - Both (i) and (ii);
 - The consent is not a free consent.
60. As a general rule, an agreement made without consideration is _____.
- Void;
 - Voidable;
 - Valid;
 - Unlawful.
61. A contingent agreement based on an impossible event under Section 36 is _____.
- Void;
 - Void till impossible is known;
 - Void when even becomes impossible;
 - Voidable.
62. The *consensus ad-idem* means:
- General consensus;
 - Reaching an agreement;
 - Meeting of minds upon the same thing in the same sense;
 - All the above.
63. In famous Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co., (1893) 1 QBD 256, the Hon'ble Court held that the Contract was accepted on being _____.
- Communicated;
 - Acted upon;
 - Refused;
 - Advertised.
64. Inadequacy of consideration does not make the contract _____.
- Void;
 - Voidable;
 - Unenforceable;
 - Neither void or voidable.
65. A *jus in personam* means a right against _____.
- A specific person;
 - The public at large;
 - A specific thing;
 - None of these.
66. Exposure of goods by a shopkeeper is _____.

- A. Offer for Sale;
 B. Invitation to Offer;
 C. Offer;
 D. Acceptance.
67. An agreement to remain unmarried is _____.
- A. Valid;
 B. Void;
 C. Voidable.
 D. Unenforceable.
68. An agreement enforceable at law is _____
- A. Enforceable acceptance;
 B. Accepted offer;
 C. Approved promise;
 D. Contract.
69. An agreement shall be void for:
- A. Mistake of fact by one party;
 B. Mistake of fact by both the parties;
 C. Mistake of foreign law;
 D. All the above.
70. Void agreement signifies:
- A. Agreement illegal in nature;
 B. Agreement not enforceable by law;
 C. Agreement violating legal procedure;
 D. Agreement against public policy.
71. A proposal when accepted becomes _____
- A. Promise under Section 2(b);
 B. Agreement under Section 2(e);
 C. Contract under Section 2 (H);
 D. None of the above.
72. Offer under Section 2(a) is _____
- A. Communication from one person to another;
 B. Suggestion by one person to another;
 C. Willingness to do or abstain from doing an act in order to obtain the assent of other thereto;
 D. None of the above.
73. Which of the following statement is incorrect
- A. Specific relief act, 1963, extends to the whole of India except state of Jammu and Kashmir;
- B. Specific performance is granted where there exists no standard for ascertaining damage;
 C. Where the aggrieved party can be adequately compensated in money, he will get only a decree for damages and not the recourse to;
 D. None of the above.
74. Which the following is the correct statement:
- A. Under Sec.7 the suit may be for recovery of special movable property or, in the alternative, for compensation;
 B. Under Sec.8, pecuniary compensation is not an adequate relief to the plaintiff for the loss of the article and the relief prayed is for injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of the article or otherwise injuring or concealing it, or for return of the same;
 C. Both (a) and (b) are correct;
 D. All are incorrect.
75. Transfer of property Act, 1882 Unborn person acquires vested interest on transfer for his benefit under transfer of property act
- A. Upon his birth;
 B. 7 days after his birth;
 C. 12 days after his birth;
 D. None of all.
76. Which Selig transfer of property Act deals with onerous gift
- A. Section 127;
 B. Section 126;
 C. Section 125;
 D. Section 124.
77. The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 came into force on
- A. 9th December, 1881;
 B. 19th December, 1881;
 C. 1st March, 1882;
 D. None of the above.
78. The term 'Negotiable instrument' is defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881, under section:
- A. Section 12;
 B. Section 13;

- C. Section 13A;
D. Section 13B.
79. The existence of statutes of limitation are due to:
A. Long dormant claims have more of cruelty than justice in them;
B. The defendant may have lost the evidence to dispute the stale claim;
C. Persons with good causes of action should pursue them with reasonable diligence;
D. All the above.
80. Limitation Act is applicable to
A. Civil suits;
B. Criminal cases;
C. Both of the following is correct;
D. Civil, all the above.
81. Upon failure to hold Statutory Meeting, the penalty for the defaulting Company shall be
A. Rs. 500 per day of default;
B. Wound up;
C. Rs. 1000 per day of default;
D. None of these.
82. Free transferability of shares is mandatory in a
A. Listed Company;
B. Company Ltd by shares;
C. Public Ltd. Company;
D. Foreign Company.
83. The Memorandum of Association of a listed company shall be as per
A. Table A;
B. Table B;
C. Table C;
D. Table D.
84. Which of the following clause from Memorandum of Association cannot be amended?
A. Objects Clause;
B. Liability Clause;
C. Association Clause;
D. Registered office Clause.
85. In the IPC, nothing is an offence which is done by a Child under :
A. Eight years;
B. Ten years;
C. Seven years;
D. Twelve years.
86. Right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death if the offence, which occasions the exercise of right:
A. Reasonably causes apprehension that death will be caused;
B. Reasonably causes apprehension that simple injury will be caused;
C. is of escaping with stolen property immediately after the theft;
D. is of arresting a person who is running away after having committed an offence of voluntarily causing hurt.
87. Under Sec. 498 A, the 'Cruelty' means and includes:
A. Only demand of dowry;
B. Only physical torture;
C. Both mental & physical torture;
D. None of the above.
88. What is the offence where preparation itself of a offence is punishable :
A. Theft;
B. Dacoity;
C. Murder;
D. Rape.
89. In Rex v. Govinda the points of distinction between the two provisions of the of the IPC were explained:
A. Section 34 and Section 149;
B. Section 302 and Section 304;
C. Section 299 and Section 300;
D. Section 403 and Section 405.
90. A has sexual intercourse with his own wife aged about 14 years with her consent. A committed:
A. No offence;
B. Offence of Rape;
C. Intercourse with own wife is not Rape;
D. As there was consent hence A cannot be held guilty for the offence rape.

AIBE_4 Set Code D

Q.No	Answer		Q.No	Answer		Q.No	Answer
1	B		41	B		81	D
2	C		42	B		82	C
3	D		43	A		83	B
4	B		44	A		84	GRACE
5	C		45	A		85	C
6	B		46	C		86	A
7	C		47	GRACE		87	C
8	A		48	D		88	B
9	C		49	B		89	C
10	C		50	C		90	B
11	D		51	A		91	D
12	A		52	C		92	B
13	D		53	D		93	D
14	A		54	A		94	C
15	D		55	B		95	C
16	B		56	D		96	B
17	A		57	D		97	D
18	C		58	B		98	B
19	A		59	A		99	C
20	A		60	A		100	C
21	B		61	A			
22	C		62	C			
23	D		63	B			
24	D		64	A			
25	C		65	A			
26	C		66	B			
27	A		67	B			
28	C		68	D			
29	C		69	GRACE			
30	C		70	B			
31	C		71	A			
32	A		72	C			
33	B		73	D			
34	D		74	C			
35	D		75	A			
36	D		76	A			
37	A		77	C			
38	B		78	B			
39	B		79	D			
40	B		80	A			

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – V
25th August, 2013

[Set Code – A]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

1677

Name of the Candidate:	
Roll Number:	
Enrollment Number :	

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

(Kindly read these instructions carefully before attempting this question paper)

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- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the question paper and the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Candidate should not remove any page(S) from the booklet and if any page(s) is found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly **prohibited**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Signature of the Candidate

1. -----is the process whereby interested parties resolve disputes, agree upon courses of action, bargain for individual or collective advantage, and/or attempt to craft outcomes which serve their mutual interests
 - A) Expert determination
 - B) Arbitration
 - C) Conciliation
 - D) Negotiation

2. "The fundamental aim of Legal Ethics is to maintain the honour and dignity of the Law Profession, to secure a spirit of friendly co-operation between the Bench and the Bar in the promotion of highest standards of justice, to establish honourable and fair dealings of the counsel with his client opponent and witnesses; to establish a spirit of brotherhood in the Bar itself; and to secure that lawyers discharge their responsibilities to the community generally." Whose statement is this?
 - A) Chief Justice Marshall
 - B) Chief Justice Coke
 - C) Chief Justice Halsbury
 - D) Chief Justice Bacon

3. The Supreme Court has held that an advocate cannot claim a lien over a litigation file entrusted to him for his fees..... no professional can be given the right to withhold the returnable records relating to the work done by him with his clients matter on the strength of any claim for unpaid remuneration. The alternative is the professional concerned can resort to other legal remedies for such unpaid remuneration. Refer to the specific case
 - A) R.D. Saxena Vs. Balam Prasad Sharma
 - B) V.C. Rangadurai Vs. D. Gopalan
 - C) Emperor Vs. Dadu Ram
 - D) G. Naranswamy Vs. Challapalli

4. Duty of an advocate towards his client is detailed out in which rules of Bar Council of India
 - A) 33 to 38
 - B) 11 to 33
 - C) 23 to 27
 - D) 33 to 36

5. Which Section under the Advocates Act, 1961 deals with disqualification as to enrolment?
 - A) S.25A
 - B) S.26A
 - C) S.27A
 - D) S.24A

6. Existence of two suits, by parties litigating under same title, one previously instituted which is pending at present and the other filed later, wherein a matter in issue in the subsequently filed suit is directly and substantially in issue in the other and the relief claimed in the subsequent suit can effectively be passed by the court of previous instance. Which section of CPC decides the fate of the subsequently filed suit and its proceeding?
 - A) S.11
 - B) S.9
 - C) S.10
 - D) S.12

7. Where there are mutual debts between the plaintiff and the defendant, one debt may be settled against another. This can be a statutory defence to a plaintiff's action and it is called as
 - A) cross-claim

- B) set-off
C) cross-demands
D) cross-decrees
8. An attachment before judgment order takes away
- A) right to ownership
B) right to file suit
C) power to alienate the property
D) capacity of execution of a decree
9. The three pillars on which foundation of every order of injunction rests
- A) prima facie case, injury with damage and balance of inconvenience
B) prima facie case, reparable injury and balance of convenience
C) prima facie case, irreparable injury and balance of convenience
D) prima facie case, damage without injury and balance of convenience
10. ----- is to enable subordinate courts to obtain in non-appealable cases the opinion of the High Court in the absence of a question of law and thereby avoid the commission of an error which could not be remedied later on.
- A) Review
B) Reference
C) Appeal
D) Revision
11. Who decides as to which of the several modes he/she will execute the decree
- A) Plaintiff
B) Court
C) Judgment debtor
D) Decree holder
12. Where a party to a suit requires information as to facts from the opposite party, he may administer to his adversary a series of questions. It is called as
- A) Question petition
B) Question pamphlet
C) Interrogatories
D) Discovery
13. ----- is a suit filed by or against one or more persons on behalf of themselves and others having the same interest in the suit.
- A) Joint suit
B) Representative suit
C) Collusive suit
D) Collective suit.
14. A person appointed by the court to protect, preserve and manage the property during the pendency of the litigation
- A) Amicus curiae
B) Preserver
C) Protector
D) Receiver
15. The provision under CPC that relates to suit by indigent persons
- A) O.32
B) O.34
C) O.35
D) O.33
16. S.5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 enables the court to condone delay in filing ----- on sufficient satisfaction of sufficient cause.
- A) appeal or application
B) appeal, suit and application
C) appeal, petition and counter petition

- D) appeal, petition, suit, and counter petition
17. Limitation period prescribed in filing a suit by a mortgagor to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged
- A) 20 years
B) 12 years
C) 10 years
D) 30 years
18. Which are the provisions under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 that deals with relevancy of opinion of experts
- A) Ss.49&50
B) Ss.23&24
C) Ss. 45&46
D) Ss.81 & 82
19. The contents of documents may be proved either by
- A) Primary evidence or by secondary evidence
B) Direct evidence or circumstantial evidence
C) Primary evidence or documentary evidence
D) Primary evidence or direct evidence
20. Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it is
- A) Direct evidence
B) Circumstantial evidence
C) Best evidence
D) Secondary evidence
21. "The DNA test cannot rebut the conclusive presumption envisaged under S.12 of the Indian Evidence Act. The parties can avoid the rigor of such conclusive presumption only by proving non-access which is a negative proof." It was so held in which case
- A) ShaikFakruddin v. Shaik Mohammed Hasan AIR 2006 AP 48
B) Siddaramesh v. State of Karnataka(2010) 3SCC 152
C) Kailash v. State of Madhya Pradesh AIR 2007SC107
D) Somwanti v. State of Punjab, AIR 1963 SC 151
22. The statements of dead persons are relevant under which provision
- A) S.48
B) S.49
C) S.32 (4)
D) S.13 (a)
23. "Witnesses are the eyes and ears of Justice". Whose statement is this
- A) Lord Atkin
B) Bentham
C) Lord Denning
D) Phipson
24. An accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars is a
- A) presumption of fact
B) presumption of law
C) conclusive proof
D) none of the above
25. Patent ambiguity in interpreting documents renders it
- A) Curable
B) In-curable
C) Curable and incurable
D) none of the above

26. Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony is an offence under which provision of Indian Penal code

- A) S.120A
- B) S.120B
- C) S.153A
- D) S.226

27. The gist of this offence is meeting of minds

- A) S.120A
- B) S.133
- C) S.221
- D) S.340

28. A places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells B that they will fire at B if B attempts to leave the building. What is the offence committed by A as against B

- A) Wrongful restraint
- B) Wrongful confinement
- C) Refusal to leave the place
- D) None of the above

29. Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale is punishable under

- A) S.227
- B) S.272
- C) S.277
- D) S.273

30. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty is

- A) Cognisable & non-bailable offence
- B) Non cognisable & bailable offence
- C) Cognisable and bailable offence

D) None of the above

31. A obtains property from Z by saying- "Your child is in the hands of my gang and will be put to death unless you send us Rs.10,000/-." This offence is

- A) Robbery
- B) Extortion
- C) Dacoity
- D) None of the above

32. Which provision under Criminal procedure Code, 1973 deals with the procedure to be adopted by the Magistrate to record confessions and statements?

- A) S.164
- B) S.162
- C) S.163
- D) S.164 A

33. Any police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody under which section

- A) S.41 (a)
- B) S.41 (c)
- C) S.41 (e)
- D) S.41 (d)

34. The Plea Bargaining is applicable only in respect of those offences for which punishment of imprisonment is up to a period of

- A) 7 years
- B) 2 years
- C) 10 years
- D) 5 years

35. Which provision under the Code provides the indication as to the rule against double jeopardy?
- A) S.300
B) S.305
C) S.309
D) S.311
36. "If an accused is charged of a major offence but is not found guilty thereunder, he can be convicted of minor offence, if the facts established indicate that such minor offence has been committed." It was so upheld in which case
- A) Sangarabonia Sreenu vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
B) State of Himachal Pradesh vs. Tara Dutta
C) Shamsher Singh vs. State of Punjab
D) Nalini vs. State of Tamilnadu
37. "Provisions of S.195 of the Code are mandatory and non-compliance of it would initiate the prosecution and all other consequential orders". In which case the court upheld so
- A) C. Muniappan v. State of Tamilnadu
B) Kishun Singh v. State of Bihar
C) State of Karnataka v. Pastor P. Raju
D) None of the above
38. Order granting anticipatory bail becomes operative becomes operative
- A) on arrest
B) on passing of the order by the court
C) prior to arrest
D) none of the above
39. A contract made by a trustee in excess of his powers or in breach of trust cannot be specifically enforced as per
- A) S.12
B) S.11(2)
C) S.12(2)
D) S.13
40. Under S.41 of the Specific Relief Act, an injunction cannot be granted
- A) to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting any proceeding in a court not subordinate to that from which the injunction is sought;
B) to restrain any person from applying to any legislative body;
C) to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting any proceeding in a criminal matter
D) all of the above
41. Specific relief can be granted only for the purpose of enforcing individual civil rights and not for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law. Which provision brings in such prohibition?
- A) S.4
B) S.5
C) S.7
D) S.10
42. It was held by the Supreme Court of India that preamble was not a part of the constitution in the case of ----- and this has been overruled in the case of -----
- A) *In re Berubari Union; Keshavananda Bharathi vs. State of Kerala*
B) *A. K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras; Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*

- C) *Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib; Som Prakash vs. Union of India*
 D) *I.C. Golaknath vs. State of Punjab ; Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India*
43. By the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 the following word has been inserted under Art. 19(1) (c)
- A) Democratic Societies
 B) Registered Societies
 C) Cooperative societies
 D) Cooperative managements
44. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation was discussed in the following case
- A) Ramakrishna Dalmia Vs. Justice Tendolkar
 B) M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India
 C) State of U.P Vs. Deoman
 D) Food Corporation of India Vs. M/s. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries
45. The Supreme Court in *Selvi & Ors. vs State of Karnataka* held that compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narco-analysis were in violation of the following Articles of the Constitution.
- A) Art. 23 and 24
 B) Art. 15 and 16
 C) Art. 29 and 30
 D) Articles 20 and 21
46. "Passive Euthanasia is permitted in certain cases" - held in
- A) *Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug Vs. Union of India*
 B) *GianKaur Vs. State of Punjab*
 C) *P. Rathinam Vs. Union of India*
 D) *State of Maharashtra Vs. Chandraben*
47. Delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. What is this type of contract called as
- A) Indemnity
 B) Guarantee
 C) Bailment
 D) Pledge
48. The essence of a contract of agency is the agent's
- A) Representative capacity coupled with a power to affect the legal relations of the principal with third persons.
 B) Power and title to the property that is being dealt with
 C) Authority and status of dealing with the trade
 D) None of the above
49. "A Contract is an agreement between two or more persons which is intended to be enforceable at law and is contracted by the acceptance by one party of an offer made to him by the other party to do or abstain from doing some act." - Whose statement is this?
- A) Halsbury
 B) Salmond
 C) Phipson
 D) Pollock
50. A's nephew has absconded from his home. He sent his servant to trace his missing nephew. When the servant had left, A then announced that anybody who discovered the missing boy, would be given the reward of Rs.500. The servant discovered the missing boy without knowing the reward. When the servant came to know about the reward, he brought an action against A to recover the same. But his action failed. It was held that the servant was not entitled to the reward because he did not know about the offer when he discovered the missing boy. Name the case on reading the facts

- A) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt
 B) Donogue v. Stevenson
 C) Tweedle v. Atkinson
 D) Dutton v. Poole
51. A debtor owes several distinct debts to the same creditor and he makes a payment which is insufficient to satisfy all the debts. In such a case, a question arises as to which particular debt the payment is to be appropriated. Which sections of the Contract Act provide an answer to this question?
- A) Section 59 to 61
 B) Section 22 of 31
 C) Section 10 to 12
 D) Section 55 to 60
52. What property cannot be transferred under S.6 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- A) An easement apart from the dominant heritage
 B) An interest in property restricted in its enjoyment to the owner personally
 C) A right to future maintenance, in whatsoever manner arising, secured or determined.
 D) All of the above
53. A transfers property of which he is the owner to B in trust for A and his intended wife successively for their lives, and, after the death of the survivor, for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for A's second son. Can the interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son take effect?
- A) Yes
 B) No
 C) It is a valid transfer
 D) None of the above
54. The commencement of arbitral proceedings is not dependant on interim relief being allowed or denied under S.9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Supreme Court in which case held so
- A) Firm Ashok Traders & another v. Gurumukh Das Saluja & others
 B) M.M.T.C Ltd. v. Sterile Industries (India) Ltd.
 C) National Thermal Power Corporation v. Flowmore (P.) Ltd.
 D) Magma Leasing Ltd. v. NEPC Micon Ltd.
55. Which provision of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with conciliation
- A) S.23
 B) S.23(2)
 C) S.23(3)
 D) S.22
56. Which section under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 deals with the settlement of disputes outside the court
- A) S.98
 B) S.99
 C) S.89
 D) S.88
57. *Equal pay for Equal work* – can be enforced through
- A) Art.39
 B) Art 14 and 16
 C) Art.311
 D) Art.309
58. The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws – mentioned under

- A) Art.352
B) Art.256
C) Art.254
D) Art.301
59. Justice Ramanandan Committee relates to
- A) Union State relations
B) Creamy layer
C) Finance Commission
D) Elections
60. Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is dealt under
- A) Art.226
B) Art.130
C) Art.131
D) Art.124
61. Laws declared by the Supreme court shall be binding on all courts – mentioned under
- A) Art.142
B) Art.143
C) Art.136
D) Art.141
62. According to the theory of 'social utilitarianism' as propounded by Ihering
- A) greatest number of people should get greatest pleasure
B) the essential body of legal rules is always based upon the social "facts" of law
C) a balance is to be struck between the competing interests in society
D) law is a means to social ends
63. *Obstructing Public Servant* in discharge of his public functions is a
- A) nonbailable offence
B) bailable offence
C) civil wrong
D) none of the above
64. Compensation to Victims of Crime under Criminal Law relates to
- A) S.336
B) S.331
C) S.335
D) S.357
65. What persons may be charged jointly and tried together under S.223 of Cr.PC
- A) persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction
B) persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence
C) persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction
D) all the above.
66. "Contravention of contract labour Act would not create employment relationship between contract labour and principal establishment." It was so held in which case
- A) SAIL vs. National Union Water front Workers
B) *Air India Statutory Corporation vs. United Labour Union & Ors*
C) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board vs. A.Rajappa
D) State of U.P vs. Jai Bir Singh
67. The Principal regulator envisaged under the Trade Unions Act, 1926
- A) Regulator of trade unions
B) Inspector of trade unions
C) Registrar of trade unions
D) Industrial relations committee

68. A teacher is not a workman falling under the category of *Workman* under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This was upheld in which case
- Miss A. Sundarambal v. Government Of Goa, Daman And Diu & others
 - Ahmedabad Pvt. Primary Teachers' Association v. Administrative Officer And Ors
 - University of Delhi v. Ramnath
 - Secretary, Madras Gymkhana Club Employees Union v. Management Of The Gymkhana
69. The type of disablement envisaged under the Employees Compensation Act that reduces the capacity to work in any employment similar to that the worker was performing at the time of the accident is referred to as
- Permanent partial disablement
 - Permanent total disablement
 - Temporary disablement
 - Temporary total disablement
70. The contribution payable under the ESI Act in respect of an employee shall comprise of
- contribution payable by the employer only
 - contribution payable by the employee only
 - contribution payable by government only
 - contribution payable by employer and employee
71. Which provision under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 guarantees the right of workmen laid -off to claim for compensation
- S.25-O
 - S.26
 - S.25-C
 - S.25-M
72. Natural law is the idea that
- there are rational objective limits to the power of legislative rulers.
 - there are no limits to the power of legislative rulers.
 - there are limits to the power of the executive laid by the legislature.
 - Law is the command of the sovereign
73. H. L. A. Hart's name is associated with the book
- Province and Function of law
 - The Concept of Law
 - Social Dimensions of law
 - Theories of Social Change
74. Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with
- Restitution of Conjugal Rights
 - Void Marriages
 - Judicial Separation
 - Grounds of Divorce
75. Daughter is equated with the son with reference to joint family property under
- Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2002
 - Hindu Succession Amendment Act 1976
 - Hindu Succession Amendment Act 1978
 - Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005
76. *Mubara'at* under Muslim law refers to
- Divorce at the instance of Wife
 - Cruelty
 - Dissolution of marriage with mutual consent
 - Ila*
77. The discriminatory aspects of S-10 of Indian Divorce Act (now Divorce Act) was removed by substituting new section by the

- A) Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2001
 B) Divorce Amendment Act of 2002
 C) Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2006
 D) Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2012
78. Trading activities of a company were stopped temporarily in view of the trade depression with an intention to continue the same when the conditions improve. A petition was preferred into the tribunal for winding up of the company. The petition
- A) is liable to be dismissed.
 B) will succeed.
 C) will be kept pending till the conditions improve.
 D) will not be admitted.
79. Amalgamation of Companies in National Interest is dealt under
- A) Section 388 of the Companies Act
 B) Section 378 of the Companies Act
 C) Section 396 of the Companies Act
 D) Section 390 of the Companies Act
80. Under Section 171 of the Companies Act, a general meeting of a company may be called by giving a notice in writing for not less than -----
- A) 21 days
 B) 30 days
 C) 40 days
 D) 14 days
81. A private limited company limits the number of members to
- A) 30
 B) 50
 C) 40
 D) 150
82. Contributory negligence means
- A) The failure by a person to use reasonable care for the safety of either of himself or his property
 B) Volunteer to pay for the negligence of others
 C) Contributing the money or money's worth for others wrongs
 D) Inciting others to commit civil wrong.
83. Where an enterprise is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity and harm results to anyone on account of an accident in the operation of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity resulting, for example, in escape of toxic gas the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the tortious principle of strict liability. – Held in the case of
- A) Francis Caroli Vs. state
 B) Shriram food and Fertilisers case
 C) PUCL Vs. Union of India
 D) State of Punjab Vs. Mahinder Singh Chawla
84. "A tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is an action for unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively the breach of a contract, or the breach of a trust, or the breach of other merely equitable obligation" – Whose Statement is this
- A) Winfield
 B) Salmond
 C) Pollock
 D) Griffith
85. Under section 20 of the M.V. Act If a person is convicted of an offence punishable under section 189 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the court shall ordinarily order for
- A) Imposing penalty only
 B) Punishment only
 C) Both punishment and penalty
 D) Disqualification under the Act.
86. Consumer Protection Act was brought into operation in the year

- A) 1987
B) 1986
C) 1985
D) 1984
87. Under Consumer Protection Act, the jurisdiction of the District Forum should not exceed rupees
- A) Fifty Thousands
B) Twenty Five Thousands
C) One lakh
D) Twenty lakhs
88. The Second principle of Rule of Law (of A.V. Dicey) relates to
- A) Equal protection of the laws
B) Equality before law
C) Dignity of the individual
D) Administrative Courts
89. If a Quasi-judicial authority violates the principles of natural justice, the appropriate writ would be
- A) Mandamus
B) Habeas Corpus
C) Quo warranto
D) Certiorari
90. A seven member bench of the Supreme Court unanimously struck down clauses 2(d) of Art.323 A and Clause 3(d) of Art 323B of the Constitution relating to tribunals which excluded the jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court. The court held that power of judicial review over legislative action is vested in the High Court under Art.226 and in the Supreme Court under Art.32. This is an integral part of the basic structure of the constitution. Name the case
- A) *L. Chandra Kumar vs. Union of India*
B) *Kihota Hollohon vs. Zachilhu*
C) *Nagaraj vs. State of A.P.*
D) *Rajendra Singh Rana vs. Swami Prasad Maurya*
91. Accepting any other satisfaction than the performance originally agreed is known as
- A) reciprocal agreement
B) reciprocal acceptance
C) reciprocal accord and satisfaction
D) accord and satisfaction
92. "Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken the damage which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be either such as may fairly and reasonably be considered arising naturally i.e. according to the usual course of things from such breach of contract itself or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties at the time they made the contract as the probable result of breach of it." In which case the principle was down so:
- A) *Clegg v. Hands*
B) *Kapur Chand v. Himayat Ali khan*
C) *Frost v. Knight*
D) *Hadley v. Baxendale*
93. When a misrepresentation has been made, what are the alternative courses open to an aggrieved
- A) He can avoid or rescind the contract
B) He can affirm the contract and insist on the misrepresentation being made
C) He can rely on upon the misrepresentation, as a defence to an action on the contract
D) All of the above
94. A solicitor sold certain property to one of his clients. The client subsequently alleged that the property was considerably overvalued and his consent was caused by-----.

Court considered the relationship between the parties to reach the decision.

- A) Coercion
- B) Misrepresentation
- C) Undue influence
- D) Estoppel

95. "The law of contract is intended to ensure that what a man has been led to expect shall come to pass, that what has been promised shall be performed". Whose statement is this?

- A) Lord Black
- B) Henderson
- C) Anson
- D) Salmond

96. Intention not to create a legal obligation was clear from the conduct of parties which among the popular cases deals on the topic.

- A) Balfour v. Balfour
- B) Donogue v. Stevenson
- C) Derry v. Peek
- D) Birch v. Birch

97. According to the Indian law in a lawful contract, consideration

- A) Must move from promisee only
- B) May move from promisee or any other person
- C) is not necessary at all
- D) None of the above

98. Raghav owes Murli Rs.10,000/-. This debt is time barred by the limitation Act. Even then Murli, promises in writing to pay Raghav R. 4,500/- on account of debt and signs the document. This contract is

- A) Enforceable

- B) Unenforceable
- C) Void
- D) None of the above

99. An agency can be terminated by

- A) Agreement between parties
- B) By renunciation by the agent
- C) By completion of business of agency
- D) All the above

100. Which type of loss are not covered by a contract of indemnity

- A) Loss arising from accidents like fire or perils of the sea
- B) Loss caused by the promisor himself or by a third person
- C) Loss arising by human agency
- D) None of the above

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

AIBE_5 Set Code A						
Q.No	Answer		Q.No	Answer		
1	D		41	A	81	B
2	A		42	A	82	A
3	A		43	C	83	B
4	B		44	D	84	B
5	D		45	D	85	D
6	B		46	A	86	B
7	B		47	C	87	D
8	C		48	A	88	B
9	C		49	A	89	D
10	B		50	A	90	A
11	D		51	A	91	D
12	C		52	D	92	D
13	B		53	B	93	D
14	D		54	A	94	C
15	D		55	B	95	C
16	A		56	C	96	A
17	D		57	B	97	B
18	C		58	B	98	A
19	A		59	B	99	D
20	D		60	C	100	A
21	A		61	D		
22	C		62	D		
23	B		63	B		
24	A		64	D		
25	B		65	D		
26	C		66	A		
27	A		67	C		
28	B		68	A		
29	B		69	A		
30	A		70	D		
31	B		71	C		
32	A		72	A		
33	C		73	B		
34	A		74	A		
35	A		75	D		
36	B		76	C		
37	A		77	A		
38	A		78	A		
39	B		79	C		
40	D		80	A		

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – VI
19th January 2014
[Set Code – A]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

103538

Name of the Candidate:	
Roll Number:	
Enrollment Number :	

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS (Kindly read these instructions carefully before attempting this question paper)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This Booklet contains 100 questions and each question carries 1 mark.• There is no negative marking.• Duration of this exam is 3 hours only.• Candidates are required to submit the question paper, answer sheet and their admit card after the examination.• Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.• Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.• On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.• Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.• Do not forget to submit the question paper and the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to disqualification.• Candidate should not remove any page(S) from the booklet and if any page(s) is found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.• Use only blue/black ball pen to fill the OMR answer sheet.• OMR filled with pencil or ink pen would be disqualified.• Use of whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid is strictly prohibited. It will lead to disqualification.• Do not make any stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet. It will lead to disqualification.• Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet will not be evaluated.• Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Signature of the Candidate

1. The Criminal Procedure Code ensures that
 - A) Principle of separation of powers of each limb of the State is not breached
 - B) Principle of combined of powers of each limb of the State is not breached.
 - C) (a) and (b)
 - D) Principle of separation of powers of each limb of the State is breached.

2. Section 6 of the Cr.P.C. defines?
 - A) Classes of Criminal Courts
 - B) Classes of District Courts
 - C) Classes of Municipal Courts
 - D) Classes of Civil Courts

3. When an offence is bailable:
 - A) A person has no right to be released on bail upon arrest.
 - B) A person has a right to be released on bail upon arrest.
 - C) A right to be released is dependent on the exercise of judicial discretion.
 - D) A person shall be released within 24 hours

4. As per section 273 of Cr.P.C., how an evidence is to be taken?
 - A) In the presence of accused.
 - B) When personal attendance of the accused is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader.
 - C) In presence of police
 - D) Both (a) and (b)

5. If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall Order the execution of the sentence
 - A) To be postponed.
 - B) If thinks fit commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.
 - C) Sent for medical assistance
 - D) Non- Judicial mandate of powers.

6. Under which section of the Cr.P.C, the procedure when investigation cannot be completed within twenty-four hours has been described?
 - A) Sec.165
 - B) Sec.167
 - C) Sec.166
 - D) Sec.164

7. What is provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
 - A) The Code provides the procedure for the implementation of the criminal justice system
 - B) It provides the mechanism for the investigation in to trial of offences
 - C) The code provides the procedure for the implementation of the civil justice system.
 - D) (a) and (b)

8. As per section 2(c) a cognizable offence is
 - A) Where a police officer may arrest without warrant.
 - B) Where a police officer may not arrest without warrant
 - C) Where a police officer may arrest with permission of a court
 - D) Any person in the public can arrest

9. Section 100 of the Cr.P.C. refers to
 - A) Seizure
 - B) Search
 - C) Summons
 - D) Search-warrants

10. Is there any maximum period for which an under-trial can be detained under Section 436 A of the Cr.P.C.,
 - A) Yes, half of the Maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence
 - B) No period is prescribed
 - C) Court can decide
 - D) Maximum 90 days

11. Presumption of law is
 - A) Discretionary and rebuttable
 - B) Mandatory and rebuttable
 - C) Mandatory and irrebuttable
 - D) All of the above

12. In Selvi's case, the Supreme Court of India examined the constitutionality of tests like Narco Analysis, Polygraph and Brain Mapping on the touchstones of

- A) Art.20(3) and Art.21
- B) Art.21 and Art.23(2)
- C) Art 23 and Art.21
- D) Art.20(2) and Art.20(1)

13. According to the Law Commission of India 69 th Report, S.27 of the Indian Evidence Act is based on the

- A) Doctrine of introspection
- B) Doctrine of testimonial incrimination
- C) Doctrine of confirmation
- D) None of the above

14. S.99 of the Indian Evidence Act says persons who are not parties to a document or their representatives in interest may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the terms of the document. This is based on the principle

- A) Pacta tertii nec nocent nec prosunt
- B) Pacta sunt servanda
- C) Action personalis moriturcum persona
- D) None of the above

15. Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years is on whom

- A) One who denies it
- B) One who affirms it
- C) Any third person /stranger
- D) None of the above

16. The Court's discretion to permit leading questions is confined only to matters which are

- A) Introductory facts
- B) Undisputed facts
- C) Facts already sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of the court
- D) All the above

17. The question is whether A murdered B. Marks on the ground produced by a struggle at or

near the place where the murder was committed, are relevant facts under

- A) S.7
- B) S.6
- C) S.8
- D) S.11

18. S.93 of the Indian Evidence Act treats the patent ambiguity as

- A) Curable
- B) Incurable
- C) Proper
- D) None of the above

19. A promise or set of promises forming consideration to each other – is known as

- A) Proposal
- B) Consideration
- C) Agreement
- D) Contract

20. A past consideration under Indian Law

- A) Invalid
- B) Valid
- C) Void
- D) Voidable

21. Caveat emptor means

- A) Purchaser beware
- B) Seller beware
- C) Things outside commerce
- D) A warning letter

22. Consensus ad idem means

- A) Good faith
- B) Opinion of third parties
- C) Opinion of the offeree
- D) Meeting of the minds

23. Agreement in restraint of marriage is

- A) Contingent contract
- B) Wager
- C) Void
- D) Valid

24. A tells B, the shopkeeper, "Give Z the Goods, I will see you paid" – this contract is
- A) Bailment
 - B) Agency
 - C) Guarantee
 - D) Indemnity
25. A contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default - is a contract of
- A) Guarantee
 - B) Default
 - C) Indemnity
 - D) Partnership
26. "He who does an act through another, does it himself" – is a contract of
- A) Sale
 - B) Purchase
 - C) Agency
 - D) Partnership
27. When at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing something or does or abstains from doing something or promises to do or abstain from doing something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a
- A) Proposal
 - B) Consideration
 - C) Acceptance
 - D) Agreement
28. X owes Y Rs.20, 000 but this debt is barred by Limitation Act. X executes a written promise to pay B Rs.15, 000 on account of debt. This is
- A) Invalid
 - B) Void
 - C) Valid
 - D) Voidable
29. When a negotiable instrument is delivered conditionally or for a special purpose as a collateral security or for safe custody only, and not for the purpose of transferring absolutely property therein, it is called
- A) Fictitious Bill
 - B) Inchoate instrument
 - C) Escrow
 - D) Clean Bill
30. Which one of the following is a promissory note when A signs the instrument?
- A) I promise to pay B or order Rs. 10,000/- on demand
 - B) Mr. B! I.Owe.You. Rs. 10,000/-
 - C) I promise to pay B Rs. 10,000/- and such other sums which shall be due to him
 - D) I promise to pay B on his request Rs. 10,000/- on the death of X
31. Transfer of Property Act applies to transfers
- A) By partition in a joint family
 - B) Inter vivos
 - C) Both between animate and inanimate objects
 - D) Between living and nonliving persons
32. A transfer's property of which he is the owner to B in trust for A and his intended wife successively for their lives, and, after the death of the survivor, for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for A's second son. The interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son
- A) Does not take effect
 - B) Takes effect
 - C) Partially takes effect
 - D) None of the above
33. A transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to a pecuniary liability – is called
- A) Sale
 - B) Gift
 - C) Mortgage

- D) Lease
34. A lease of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by a
- Oral agreement
 - Written agreement
 - Partition
 - Registered instrument
35. Specific performance of contract can be ordered, at discretion of Court
- When the act agreed to be done is such that compensation in money for nonperformance will not give sufficient relief
 - When the act agreed to be done is such that compensation in money for nonperformance will give sufficient relief
 - Contract, performance of which involves a continuous duty, which Court cannot supervise
 - Specific performance of contract of personal nature cannot be ordered.
36. Under Section 9 of Specific Relief Act, the person against whom the relief is claimed may plead by way of defense any ground which is available to him
- Under law of torts
 - Under any law relating to contracts
 - Under IPC
 - Under Cr.P.C.
37. The following contract cannot be specifically enforced
- A contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise.
 - A contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court can supervise.
 - A Tort the discharge of which involves the performance of a continuous obligation
 - A contract for the non-performance of which compensation is not adequate relief
38. A sells a TV to a minor, who pays for it by means of a cheque. A indorses that cheque to X. X takes it in good faith and for value. This Cheque was dishonoured on presentation. X can enforce payment of the cheque
- Against Minor
 - Against Minor and A
 - Against A only
 - Cannot enforce against any body
39. Who has the authority to prescribed qualifications and disqualifications for membership of a Bar Council?
- State Bar Councils
 - Bar Council of India
 - Supreme Court of India
 - Supreme Court Bar Association
40. Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advise v. BCI case deals with the issue of
- Prescribing pre-enrolment training for advocates
 - Prescribing minimum qualification for an advocate
 - Prescribing uniform attire for the advocates appearing in the court of law
 - Prescribing age bar on enrollment of advocates
41. For transfer of roll from one state to another, an application is made to the
- Bar Council of India
 - State Bar council where one is enrolled
 - State bar council where one seeks transfer
 - High court of the state where one is enrolled
42. Which of the following committees cannot be constituted by State Bar Council
- Special Committee
 - Disciplinary Committee
 - Legal Aid Committee
 - Legal Education Committee
43. In which year by an amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure Sec.89 has been included in

the code, which gives importance to mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

- A) 2002
- B) 2004
- C) 2013
- D) 2012

44. Under THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT an arbitration agreement may be in the form of

- A) an arbitration clause in a contract only
- B) in the form of a separate agreement only
- C) an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement
- D) commercial custom

45. A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is null and void shall

- A) Entail ipso jure the invalidity of the arbitration clause.
- B) Not entail ipso jure the invalidity of the arbitration clause.
- C) Entail defacto invalidity of the arbitration clause.
- D) None of the above

46. The arbitral tribunal shall not be bound by the

- A) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- B) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- C) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- D) None of the above

47. Claim made by the defendant in a suit against the plaintiff

- A) Cross claim
- B) Cross suit
- C) Counter claim
- D) Cross decree

48. Interpleader suit is dealt with in which of the following sections of C.P.C.?

- A) Section 87
- B) Section 88
- C) Section 89

D) Section 90

49. As required by S.80 C.P.C, the suit can be instituted after the expiry of----- of notice

- A) 1 month
- B) 2 months
- C) 60 days
- D) 30 days

50. Under S.2 (2) of C.PC. Rejection of a plaint is

- A) Decree
- B) Deemed decree
- C) Cross decree
- D) Cross appeal

51. Ratilal v. State of Bombay is a popular case on the point of

- A) Res judicata
- B) Res sub-judice
- C) Restitution
- D) Doctrine of Cy-pres

52. Pick out the case u/S. 58 (1-A), in which arrest or detention in civil prison is not maintainable.

- A) A judgment debtor, where decretal amount does not exceed Rs. 5,000/-
- B) A judgment debtor where decretal amount is does not exceed Rs.2,500-
- C) A judgment debtor where decretal amount is does not exceed Rs.2000/-
- D) A judgment debtor where decretal amount is does not exceed Rs.1,000/-

53. A precept seeks to ----- of the judgement debtor.

- A) Attach the property
- B) Prevent alienation of property
- C) Prevent attachment and alienation
- D) None of the above.

54. R.90 of Order 21 deals with

- A) Pre- sale illegalities committed 9in the execution
- B) Post -sale irregularities causing substantial injury to judgment debtor

- C) Both a and b
 D) All of the above.
None
55. The place of suing in a suit for partition will be
- Court within whose jurisdiction the person is residing
 - Court within whose jurisdiction the elder person of the family resides
 - Court within whose jurisdiction the entire property of the family is situated.
 - Court within whose jurisdiction the immovable property is situated
56. Appeal against a decree or order can be filed in a High Court within
- 60 days
 - 30 days
 - 90 days
 - 91 days
57. Where, before the expiration of the prescribed period for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgement of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by any person through whom he derives his title or liability,
- a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgement was so signed.
 - limitation shall be computed from the time when originally the signature has been given
 - a fresh period of limitation shall not be computed from the time when the acknowledgement was so signed.
 - None of the above
58. The period of limitation for an action by a principal against his agent for movable property received by the latter and not accounted for is
- 12 years
 - 3 years
 - 5 years
 - No limitation
59. Which of following is a ground recognized under the Companies Act for automatic adjournment of the General Meeting.
- Absence of Chairman of the meeting
 - Quorum of the meeting is not present
 - Meeting is held at a place different from what was prescribed in the notice
 - Death of any of the directors prior to the meeting
60. Which of the following meetings can be called by members
- Extra-ordinary General Meeting
 - Annual General Meeting
 - Statutory meeting
 - Special meeting
61. Which of the following powers can be exercised by the Board of Directors without holding a meeting
- Power to issue debentures
 - Power to invest funds of the company
 - Power to make loans
 - Power to appoint of additional director
62. Which of following is not a ground for compulsory winding up of a company
- Oppression of minority
 - Loss of substratum
 - Non-holding of annual general meeting
 - Losses to the company
63. Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion is dealt under
- Section 385 IPC
 - 386 IPC
 - Section 387 IPC
 - Section 388 IPC
64. F invited C to have a fix of his heroin. Each filled his own syringe and injected each other several times one night. Next morning F died on the question of causation:

- A) C must be convicted of manslaughter
 B) must not be convicted of manslaughter
 C) C can be convicted for the possession of heroin only
 D) C is neither guilty of possessing heroin nor the death of F
65. Literally, mens rea means
- A) Guilty mind
 B) Guilty or a wrongful purpose
 C) Criminal intent, a guilty knowledge and willfulness
 D) All of the above
66. In which of the following cases mens rea is not an essential ingredient for offences under:
- A) Revenue Acts
 B) Public Nuisance
 C) Criminal case which are in summary mode
 D) All of these
67. Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea means?
- A) A deed, a material result of human conduct
 B) The intent and act must both concur to constitute the crime.
 C) Putting to death
 D) Un commended manner
68. Cheating and thereby dishonesty inducing delivery of property, or the making alteration or destruction of a valuable security is dealt under
- A) Section 417 IPC
 B) Section 418 IPC
 C) Section 419 IPC
 D) Section 420 IPC
69. Etymologically what is meant by Jurisprudence?
- A) Knowledge of law
 B) Science of law
 C) Science of origin
 D) Knowledge of origin
70. What is meant by the term 'General Law'?
- A) It consists of general ordinary law of the land.
 B) It consists of those legal rules which are taken judicial notice of by the court
 C) It consists of those bodies and legal rules which are exceptional in nature.
 D) (a) and (b)
71. According to the theory of 'social utilitarianism' as propounded by Ihering:
- A) greatest number of people should get greatest pleasure
 B) the essential body of legal rules is always based upon the social "facts" of law
 C) a balance is to be struck between the competing interests in society
 D) law is a means to social ends
72. A is the mother of B. She becomes a widow and re-marries. B dies. Can A succeed to him as mother? (both are Hindus)
- A) No
 B) Yes
 C) Depends on their School
 D) Only when B has no sons
73. Referring to Section 6 of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act the Supreme Court observed that the words "after him" does not mean 'after the life time of the father'. Indeed it means 'in the absence of'. If the father is non functional as guardian for various reasons like indifference, physical or mental incapacity, away from the place where the child lives with the mother, by mutual understanding, it may be treated as the 'absence' of the father. In which case?
- A) Lily Thomas case
 B) Sarla Mudgal case
 C) Githa Hariharan case
 D) Goverdhan Lal case
74. By a recent amendment the daughter of a coparcener by birth becomes a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son - Which Amendment?

- A) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2004
 B) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
 C) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2006
 D) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2012
75. Shamim Ara v State of U.P. relates to
- A) The condition precedent for a Muslim husband for rendering divorce is the pronouncement of divorce which has to be proved on evidence
 B) Option of puberty
 C) Guardianship in Marriage
 D) Dower
76. The provision under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which guarantees the right of workmen laid-off to claim for compensation
- A) S.25-C
 B) S. 26
 C) S.25-O
 D) S.25-A
77. The number of persons required to form trade union
- A) 6
 B) 7
 C) 8
 D) 9
78. The temporary closing of the work place or suspension of the work at work place by the employer is known as
- A) Lay off
 B) Lock out
 C) Retrenchment
 D) None of the above
79. Which of the following acts has a direct relevance for grievance handling practices?
- A) The Industrial Disputes Act
 B) Factories Act
 C) The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act
 D) all the above
80. Section 10A of the Industrial disputes Act refers to
- A) Voluntary reference of disputes to arbitration
 B) Definition of Workman
 C) Definition of industry
 D) Appeals
81. 'Wages' under Workmen's Compensation Act
- A) Includes any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money
 B) Does not include any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money
 C) Includes any privilege or benefit which is not capable of being estimated in money
 D) None of the above
82. Writ of Certiorari is issued against
- A) Lower courts or quasi-judicial bodies
 B) Public Officials
 C) Wrongful confinement
 D) Usurpation of public office
83. Audi Alteram Partem – means
- A) Bias
 B) Hear the other side
 C) No one can be a judge in his own case
 D) None of the above
84. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission is constituted
- A) 31st August 2004
 B) 31st August 2006
 C) 31st August 2005
 D) 31st August 2007
85. The type of damages awarded in the law of torts
- A) Liquidated Damages
 B) Unliquidated damages

- C) Penal damages
D) Exemplary damages
86. Ashby v White is an example of
- A) Damnum sine injuria
B) Uberremifide
C) Injuria sine damnum
D) Usufruct
87. The Supreme Court of India invoked the principle of absolute liability on an enterprise carrying on business with hazardous and inherently dangerous toxic chemicals in
- A) Ganga Pollution case
B) Fletcher case
C) Sri Ram Fertilizers case
D) Prabhu dayal case
88. Res ipsa loquitor – means
- A) Things speak for themselves
B) Tithes imperiled
C) Vicarious liability
D) Dangerous animals
89. A motor cycle with engine capacity not exceeding 50cc may be driven in a public place by a person
- A) after attaining the age of sixteen years
B) after attaining the age of eighteen years
C) after attaining the age of fifteen years
D) after attaining the age of twenty one years
90. According to Consumer protection Act, the National Commission shall have jurisdiction over complaints where the value of the goods or services and compensation, if any, claimed exceeds rupees
- A) 2 lakhs
B) 10 lakhs
C) 20 lakhs
D) 50 lakhs
91. New states are created under
- A) Art. 3 of the Indian Constitution
- B) Art. 4 of the Indian Constitution
C) Art.5 of the Indian Constitution
D) Art. 370 of the Indian Constitution
92. Doctrine of pleasure with reference to civil servants is mentioned under
- A) Art. 311 of the Indian Constitution
B) Art. 308 of the Indian Constitution
C) Art. 301 of the Indian Constitution
D) Art. 310 of the Indian Constitution
93. Right to know flows from one of these Articles of the Constitution
- A) Art. 15
B) Art. 19
C) Art. 20
D) Art.23
94. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India - is mentioned under
- A) Art. 19(1) (g)
B) Art. 300A
C) Art. 301
D) Art. 299
95. Passive euthanasia under certain circumstance is permissible - held in the case of
- A) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug Vs. Union of India
B) Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab
C) State of Maharashtra Vs. Maruty Sripaty Dubal
D) P. Rathinam Vs Union of India
96. It was held by the Supreme Court that the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is the bedrock and the basic structure of the constitution – in which case?
- A) Keshavanada Bharathi v State of Kerala
B) Minerva Mills Vs.UOI
C) Indira Nehru Gandhi v Rajnarain
D) Kihota Hollohon v. Zachilhu

97. K. C. Gajapati Narayan Deo v. State of Orissa, is often quoted with reference to
- A) Doctrine of Eclipse
 - B) Doctrine of severability
 - C) Doctrine of colorable legislation
 - D) Doctrine of territorial nexus
98. Raja Ram Pal v. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha deals with
- A) Presidents' election
 - B) Privileges of the legislature
 - C) Pardoning power
 - D) Office of profit
99. Under Art. 1 of the Constitution, India that is Bharat shall be
- A) Federation of states
 - B) Union of states
 - C) Democratic republic
 - D) Quasi federal
100. A Minister ceases to hold office if he does not become a member of the Legislature within six months - is mentioned under
- A) Art. 164 (4)
 - B) Art. 164(1)
 - C) Art. 164(2)
 - D) Art. 164 (3)

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

AIBE_6 Set Code A						
Q.No	Answer		Q.No	Answer		
1	A		41	A	81	A
2	A		42	D	82	A
3	B		43	A	83	B
4	D		44	C	84	C
5	B		45	B	85	B
6	B		46	A	86	C
7	D		47	C	87	C
8	A		48	B	88	A
9	B		49	B	89	A
10	A		50	B	90	C
11	C		51	D	91	A
12	A		52	C	92	D
13	C		53	B	93	B
14	A		54	B	94	C
15	B		55	D	95	A
16	D		56	C	96	B
17	A		57	A	97	C
18	B		58	B	98	B
19	C		59	B	99	B
20	B		60	A	100	A
21	A		61	D		
22	D		62	C		
23	C		63	C		
24	D		64	A		
25	A		65	D		
26	C		66	D		
27	B		67	B		
28	C		68	D		
29	C		69	A		
30	A		70	D		
31	B		71	D		
32	A		72	B		
33	C		73	C		
34	D		74	B		
35	A		75	A		
36	B		76	A		
37	A		77	B		
38	C		78	B		
39	B		79	D		
40	D		80	A		

Name of the Candidate:

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Roll Number:

Enrollment Number :

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

(Kindly read these instructions carefully before attempting this question paper)

- This Booklet contains 100 questions and each question carries 1 mark.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Candidates are required to submit the question paper, answer sheet and their admit card after the examination.
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the question paper and the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Candidate should not remove any page(S) from the booklet and if any page(s) is found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly **prohibited**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Signature of the Candidate

1. Rashtriya Swasthya BimaYojna is mainly meant to serve the needs of
 - (A) Organised workers
 - (B) Unorganised workers
 - (C) Unorganized sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members
 - (D) Organized sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members

2. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women is proclaimed under----- of the Constitution of India.
 - (A) Art.39(a)
 - (B) Art.39(d)
 - (C) Art.39(b)
 - (D) Art.39(c)

3. Where any workman is suspended by the employer pending investigation or inquiry into complaints or charges of misconduct against him, the employer shall pay to such workman subsistence allowance. This provision was inserted in the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 in which year
 - (A) 1992
 - (B) 1982
 - (C) 2009
 - (D) 2010

4. ----- was a leading case on the point as to whether an employer has a right to deduct wages unilaterally and without holding an enquiry for the period the employees go on strike or resort to go slow
 - (A) *Bank of India v. T.S.Kelawala and others*
 - (B) *Randhirsingh v. Union of India*
 - (C) *Kamani metals and alloys Ltd. v. Their workmen*
 - (D) *Workmen v. Reptakos Brett and Co.Ltd.*

5. Under the Industrial disputes Act, if the employer terminates the services of an individual workman, any dispute /difference arising out of such termination shall be deemed to be:
 - (A) industrial dispute
 - (B) individual dispute
 - (C) both individual and industrial dispute
 - (D) none of these.

6. Gloucestershire grammar School Case is a leading case to explain the
 - (A) Volenti non fit injuria
 - (B) Injuria non fit volenti
 - (C) Damnum sine injuria
 - (D) Injuria sine damnum

7. Right to freedom to acquire, hold and dispose -off property is abolished by
 - (A) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - (B) 43 rd Amendment Act, 1976
 - (C) 50 th Amendment Act, 1950
 - (D) I st Amendment Act, 1951

8. Which one of the following is covered under the definition of State
 - (A) The Indian Statistical Institute
 - (B) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 - (C) Sainik School Society
 - (D) NCERT

9. National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development is a major environmental policy in India and it was passed in the year

- (A) 1988
- (B) 1982
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1990

- (A) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
- (B) Calcutta Tanneries Case
- (C) M.C. Mehta v. UOI
- (D) A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu

10. ----- of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986, defines 'Environment'

- (A) Section 2(a)
- (B) Section 3(a)
- (C) Section 1(a)
- (D) Section 11(a)

13. India became a party to the International Convention on Biological Diversity in

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1995
- (C) 1994
- (D) 2000

11. Polluter Pays Principle means

- (A) polluter should bear the cost of pollution as the polluter is responsible for pollution
- (B) polluter should not necessarily bear the cost of pollution as the polluter is may not be responsible for pollution
- (C) polluter may bear the cost of pollution as the polluter may be responsible for pollution
- (D) none of the above

14. "A", a railway company is in possession of goods as a consignee. It does not claim any interest in the goods except lien of wharfage, demurrage and freight but rival claims have been made by "B" and "C" adversely to each other "A" can institute

- (A) An application to decide the same
- (B) An interpleader suit
- (C) Friendly suit
- (D) None of the above

12. "Pollution is a civil wrong. By its very nature, it is a tort committed against the community as a whole. A person, therefore, who is guilty of causing pollution, has to pay damages (compensation) for restoration of the environment. He has also to pay damages to those who have suffered loss on account of the act of the offender. Further, the offender can also be held liable to pay exemplary damages so that it may act as a deterrent for others not to cause pollution in any manner. However, the court cannot impose any pollution fine in absence of any trial and finding of guilty under the relevant statutory provisions." This observation was made in

15. As per the provisions of the Criminal procedure Code, the word 'inspection' used in S.93(1) (C) refers to

- (A) Things or documents
- (B) Documents only
- (C) Locality and place
- (D) None of the above

16. Statement recorded during investigation under S.161 of Cr.P. C can be used during trial for

- (A) Corroborating the witness
- (B) Contradicting the witness

- (C) Both A and B
(D) Neither A nor B
17. "If an accused is charged of a major offence but is not found guilty thereunder, he can be convicted of minor offence, if the facts established indicate that such minor offence has been committed." It was so upheld in which case
- (A) Sangarabonia Sreenu v. State of Andhra Pradesh
(B) State of Himachal Pradesh v. Tara Dutta
(C) Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab
(D) Nalini v. State of Tamil Nadu
18. 'Ex dolo malo oritur actio' is
- (A) An action arose only when a right infringes
(B) An action could not prevent a legal right
(C) No action on an immoral act
(D) None of the above
19. The Jural correlative of immunity is
- (A) Power
(B) Disability
(C) No claim
(D) Claim
20. Who defines "eternal law as, the divine order or will of God which requires the preservation of natural order and forbids the breach of it."
- (A) Ambrose
(B) Augustine
(C) Gregory
(D) All the above
21. 'Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one.' Who stated so?
- (A) Thomas Paine
(B) Gregory Peck
(C) Jefferson
(D) Dicey
22. The Constitution of India has recognized the concept of tribunals as instruments of quasi-judicial administrative adjudication
- (A) Art.39(a) and 39(b)
(B) Art.323-A and 323-B
(C) Art.368
(D) Art.202A and 202B
23. *Nemo iudex in causa sua* meaning No man shall be a judge in his own cause was first stated by ----- in *Dr. Bonham's Case*
- (A) Lord Grey
(B) Lord Heward
(C) Lord Coke
(D) Lord Moulton
24. General power of the Bar Council of India to make rules is envisaged under which Section of the Advocates Act, 1961
- (A) S.48
(B) S. 49
(C) S.II-2
(D) S.IV A
25. Seven lamps of advocacy is attributable to
- (A) Justice Abbot Parry
(B) Justice Heward
(C) Justice Bhagawathy
(D) Justice Grey

26. Which Section under the Advocates Act, 1961 speaks of disciplinary powers of the Bar Council of India
- (A) 35
(B) 37
(C) 36
(D) 39
27. S.----- of Advocates Act, 1961 speaks about constitution of Legal Aid Committees
- (A) 9
(B) 10
(C) 9A
(D) 10A
28. S.89 of the Civil Procedure Code was incorporated through the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act of -----which is the prominent provision that discusses about the jurisdiction of civil courts in applying Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms.
- (A) 1989
(B) 1999
(C) 1988
(D) 2009
29. In which case the Supreme Court held that Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act would equally apply to international commercial arbitration held outside India, unless any or all provisions have been excluded by agreement between the parties.
- (A) *Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading S.A*
(B) *United India Ins. Co. Ltd v. Associated Transport Corpn. Ltd*
(C) *Hakam Singh v. Gammon (India) Ltd.*
(D) *Ajmera Brothers v. Suraj Naresh Kumar Jain*
30. Establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats is envisaged under S. ----- of the Legal Services Authority Act of 1987
- (A) 22B
(B) 22A
(C) 22(1)
(D) 22
31. Evidences to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts is called as
- (A) Patent ambiguity
(B) Latent ambiguity
(C) Both of them
(D) None of the above
32. Original document is the best evidence – Exception to this rule is contained in
- (A) Indian Evidence Act
(B) Criminal Procedure Code
(C) Bankers Book Evidence Act
(D) None of these
33. Doctrine of election is based on the foundation that a person taking the benefit of an instrument must
- (A) Not bear the burden
(B) Burden is not the subject of election
(C) Burden is the subject of election
(D) Bear the burden
34. Period of limitation for execution of the order of maintenance is----- from the date on which it becomes due.
- (A) 1 year
(B) 5 years

- (C) 9 years
(D) 15 years
35. Identify the correct order in which the following law making treaties are concluded
1. The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
 2. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 3. The Declaration of Paris
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- (A) 1,3,2
(B) 3,2,1
(C) 2,1,3
(D) 1,2,3
36. Which one of the following doctrine requires that the parties to a treaty are bound to observe its terms in good faith?
- (A) The Drago doctrine
(B) Right of asylum
(C) Doctrine of equality
(D) Pacta Sunt Servanda
37. General Assembly adopted the definition of word Aggression through
- (A) Resolution 3314 XXIX, 1974
(B) Resolution 3312 XXXIX, 1973
(C) Resolution 2213, 1982
(D) None of the above
38. The admission of a new political entity into the United Nations can be termed as
- (A) Express recognition
(B) Conditional recognition
(C) Collective recognition
(D) De-facto recognition
39. "A State is and becomes an international person through recognition only and exclusively." Who stated this?
- (A) L. Oppenheim
(B) Hobbes
(C) Fenwick
(D) Starke
40. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted the Model Law on e-commerce in
- (A) 1997
(B) 1998
(C) 1996
(D) 2013
41. Section 3 of Information Technology Act, 2000 which was originally "Digital Signature" was renamed as ----- in ITAA - 2008
- (A) "Digital Signature and Electronic Signature"
(B) "Digital Signature and E- Signature"
(C) "Digital and Electronic Signature"
(D) None of the above
42. Which among the following are the digital signature certifying authorities in India?
- (A) M/s. Safescript
(B) M/s. NCERT
(C) M/s. MTL
(D) All the above
43. Section 43 of the Information Technology Act deals with

- (A) Criminal liability
 (B) Civil liability
 (C) Both the above
 (D) None of the above
44. "Where a body corporate is negligent in implementing reasonable security practices and thereby causes wrongful loss or gain to any person, such body corporate shall be liable to pay damages by way of compensation to the person so affected." Which section of the Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008 envisages so
- (A) 43
 (B) 43A
 (C) 43B
 (D) 43C
45. R obtained a sum of Rs.50,000/- from D by putting Din fear of death. Here R commits
- (A) Extortion
 (B) Cheating
 (C) Mischief
 (D) Robbery
46. What is the period of limitation to file a suit for compensation for false imprisonment?
- (A) 2 years
 (B) 3 years
 (C) 12 years
 (D) 1 year
47. As per S.19 of the Limitation Act,1963 if any payment is made on account of a debt, before the expiration of the prescribed period by the person liable to pay the debt or by his agent duly authorized in that behalf a fresh period of limitation starts running from the
- (A) Time when suit was filed
 (B) When the payment was made
 (C) When the creditor demands
 (D) None of the above
48. Under the Companies Act, 2013, any company having a net worth of rupees 500 crore or more or a turnover of rupees 1,000 crore or more or a net profit of rupees 5 crore or more should mandatorily spend ---- of their net profits per fiscal on Corporate Social Responsibility activities
- (A) 3%
 (B) 5%
 (C) 10%
 (D) 2%
49. The ----- Guidelines constitute one of the most comprehensive CSR tools available to companies.
- (A) OECD
 (B) OACF
 (C) OECG
 (D) ASEAN
50. Conditions of Hindu Marriage have been laid down under ----- of Hindu Marriage Act
- (A) Sec. 9
 (B) Sec. 10
 (C) Sec.5
 (D) Sec. 13
51. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005,

- (A) Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with daughter
- (B) Allows sons of the deceased equal rights with widows
- (C) Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with wife
- (D) Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with sons
52. The Fuller /Hart Debate could be summarized as a debate between which two jurisprudential approaches/positions
- (A) Positivism and utilitarianism
- (B) Natural Law and Positivism
- (C) Positivism and Liberalism
- (D) Marxism and liberal feminism
53. In bailment if the goods are lent free of cost to the bailee for his use it is known as bailment by
- (A) Deposition
- (B) Pledge
- (C) Commodation
- (D) None of the above
54. Where the proposal and acceptance is through letters, the contract is made at the place where
- (A) The acceptance is received
- (B) The letter of acceptance is posted
- (C) Both the above answers
- (D) None of the above
55. The surety stands discharged by
- (A) Death
- (B) Revocation
- (C) Variance in the terms of the contract without his consent
- (D) None of the above
56. All contracts which are unlawful and void are known as
- (A) Illegal contracts
- (B) Nugatory contracts
- (C) Voidable contracts
- (D) None of the above
57. S.----- of the Negotiable instruments Act deals with 'noting'.
- (A) 100
- (B) 101
- (C) 102
- (D) 99
58. Cancellation of crossing is also called
- (A) Marking
- (B) Opening of crossing
- (C) Cancellation
- (D) None of the above
59. Negotiable claim issued by a bank in return for a term deposit is called
- (A) Share certificate
- (B) Certificate of incorporation
- (C) Certificate of deposit
- (D) Term deposit
60. Wager relate with
- (A) Present event
- (B) Past event
- (C) Future event
- (D) Any of the above

61. In the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Salem Bar Association vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court had requested this committee headed by ----- to prepare a case management formula.
- (A) Justice.Bhagwathi
 (B) Justice Muralidhar
 (C) Justice .Raveendran
 (D) Justice .Jagannandha Rao
62. The 2013 Companies Act has increased the limit of the number of members in Private Company from 50 to
- (A) 100
 (B) 200
 (C) 300
 (D) 150
63. The Standards on Auditing have been accorded legal sanctity in the 2013 Act and would be subject to notification by the
- (A) NFRA
 (B) NRFA
 (C) NARF
 (D) SEBI
64. *Qui facit per alium facit per se*, means
- (A) act of an agent is the act of principal
 (B) act of an agent is not an act of principal
 (C) principal and agent are liable jointly
 (D) agent must not act in contravention of the act of principal
65. The concept of 'privity of contract' was rejected in
- (A) Winterbottom v. Wright
 (B) Donoghue v. Stevenson
 (C) Longmeid v. Holiday
 (D) Heaven v. Pender
66. -----is observed as the World Consumer Rights Day.
- (A) 15th of March
 (B) 16th of March
 (C) 12th of March
 (D) 11th of March
67. Accountability of medical professional and the need for qualitative change in the attitude of the medical service provided by the hospitals was emphasized by the Supreme Court in which of the following cases
- (A) *Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading S.A*
 (B) *Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha and Ors*
 (C) *Manekha Gandhi v. Union of India*
 (D) *Lucknow Development Authority v. M.K.Gupta*
68. Renewal of driving licenses is envisaged under S.—of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- (A) 20
 (B) 21
 (C) 22
 (D) 15
69. S.82 IPC is an illustration for
- (A) Presumption of fact
 (B) Presumption of law
 (C) Presumption of fact and presumption of law
 (D) None of the above.
70. Meaning Of *Nemo moriturus praesumuntur mentiri*

- (A) A dying man can never speak truth
 (B) A dying man can never speak falsehood
 (C) A dying man can speak truth
 (D) A dying man may not speak falsehood
71. If a court lower to the Sessions Court tries a murder case that court is called as
- (A) *Coram sub judice*
 (B) *Coram non judice*
 (C) *Coram non subjudice*
 (D) *Coram judice*
72. SFIO stands for
- (A) Serious Fraud Investigation Office
 (B) Serious Force Institution Office
 (C) Serious Form Investigation Office
 (D) Serious File Investigation Office
73. Which provision of the Companies Act, 2013 discusses about the issue of bonus shares out of its free reserves or the securities premium account or the capital redemption reserve account, subject to the compliance with certain conditions such as authorization by the articles, approval in the general meeting
- (A) S.36
 (B) S.43
 (C) S.63
 (D) S.33
74. The question whether the Fundamental Rights can be amended under Art.368 came for consideration first time in
- (A) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
 (B) KeshavanandaBharati v. Union of India
 (C) GolakNath v. State of Punjab
 (D) None of the above
75. A law which violates fundamental rights is not nullity or void-ab-initio but becomes only unenforceable, this doctrine is called as
- (A) Doctrine of severability
 (B) Doctrine of 3 points
 (C) Tornado doctrine
 (D) Doctrine of eclipse
76. Equality of opportunity admits discrimination with reasons, It was observed by apex court in
- (A) State of Kerala v. N.M. Thomas
 (B) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
 (C) AIR India v. Nargesh Mirza
 (D) All the above
77. An Executive Magistrate may require security for keeping good behavior from habitual offenders for a period not more than
- (A) 6 months
 (B) 1 year
 (C) 2 years
 (D) 3 years
78. S.167 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that the nature of custody can be altered from judicial custody to police custody and vice-versa this alteration can be done during the period of first
- (A) 15 days
 (B) 16 days
 (C) 14 days
 (D) 12 days
79. Under which provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure it is mandatory for a

- police officer to inform the person arrested, the grounds of arrest and right of bail if the offence is not non-bailable
- (A) S.150
(B) S.105
(C) S.50
(D) S.510
80. S.41-B is inserted in to the Criminal Procedure Code on the basis of which among the following decisions
- (A) *Nandini Satpathy v. PL Dhani*
(B) *Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration*
(C) *Prem Shankar Shukla v. Delhi Administration*
(D) *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal*
81. Civil Surgeon shall refer unsound minded person to a clinical Psychologist/Psychiatrist. However by virtue of S.-----the aggrieved accused may prefer appeal before Medical Board consisting of head of Psychiatry and faculty of Medical College
- (A) 328
(B) 328 1A
(C) 328(2)
(D) 346
82. What are the remedies open to the party aggrieved in a suit on contracts?
- (A) Specific performance and injunction
(B) Specific performance and damages
(C) Specific performance only
(D) All the above
83. 'A' resides at Delhi, and 'B' at Agra. B borrows Rs.20,000/- from A at Benares and passes a promissory note to A payable at Benares. B fails to repay the loan. A may sue B at
- (A) Benares or Agra
(B) Benares only
(C) Agra only
(D) Benares, Agra and Delhi.
84. The general principle of waiver that provides that failure to raise objection in the court of the first instance and at the earliest opportunity shall prevent the defendant from raising such objection at a subsequent stage and the judgment would not be vitiated on the ground of absence of territorial or pecuniary jurisdiction is reflected in which provision of Civil procedure Code
- (A) S.15
(B) S.16
(C) S.51
(D) S.21
85. Act of court can do no wrong to any person. Which concept relates to this ideology
- (A) Precept
(B) Caveat
(C) Restitution
(D) Injunction
86. Rabindra Kumar Pal@ Dara Singh v. Republic of India a famous case coming under S.30 of Evidence Act is also well known as

- (A) Graham Stains Murder case
 (B) Graham Bells Murder case
 (C) Graham Street's Murder case
 (D) Graham Stoits Murder case
87. Statement by a person who is dead is a relevant fact under ----- of the Indian Evidence Act
- (A) S.32(3)
 (B) S.32(4)
 (C) S.32(5)
 (D) S.32(6)
88. A Charge Sheet filed under S.173 of Cr.P.C is an example of
- (A) Public document
 (B) Private document
 (C) Patent document
 (D) Latent document
89. Procedure of investigation of criminal cases under the Criminal Procedure Code is contained in Chapter
- (A) XI
 (B) XII
 (C) X
 (D) IX
90. *Frost v. Knight* is a leading case on
- (A) S.32
 (B) S.33
 (C) S.34
 (D) S.35
91. Which among the following is a law based on equity?
- (A) Indian Contract Act, 1872
 (B) Indian Penal Code, 1863
 (C) Indian Partnership Act, 1932
 (D) Specific Relief Act, 1963
92. Which section of the Specific Relief Act, describes temporary Injunction
- (A) 45
 (B) 41
 (C) 37
 (D) 36
93. The maintenance amount which can be transferred is----
- (A) Future maintenance
 (B) Right to future maintenance
 (C) Arrears of maintenance up to a certain date
 (D) None of the above
94. The maximum period during which property can be tied up is
- (A) Only 15 years
 (B) One or more life or lives in being at the date of transfer and the minority of an unborn person
 (C) During the lifetime of the transferor and the minority period of an unborn person
 (D) None of the above.
95. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to have inflicted ----- on the victim
- (A) Grievous hurt
 (B) Hurt
 (C) Assault
 (D) None of the above

96. Personation at Election is an offence under S. --- of the Indian Penal Code
- (A) 124 A
(B) 121 A
(C) 153 B
(D) 171 D
- (B) Government
(C) Panchayati Raj Institutions
(D) All the above
97. Raman having found a key of Raju's house which Raju had lost, commits house trespass by entering Raju's house after opening the door with that key. Raman has committed the offence of
- (A) House trespass
(B) Criminal trespass
(C) House breaking
(D) None of these
98. ----- defined crime as "a violation of public rights and duties due to the whole community considered as community.
- (A) Blackstone
(B) Justice Bhagwati
(C) V.R.KrishnaIyer
(D) Lord Heward
99. Who among the following is not a 'public servant'?
- (A) Liquidator
(B) A Civil Judge
(C) Secretary of a Co-operative Society
(D) None of these
100. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (Universal Rural Employment Programme) was launched in 2001 and was implemented through
- (A) Labour offices

AIBE -VII SET- A

Set A	Answer	Set A	Answer	Set A	Answer
1	C	40	C	79	B
2	B	41	A	80	D
3	B	42	A	81	C
4	A	43	B	82	D
5	A	44	B	83	A
6	C	45	A	84	D
7	A	46	D	85	C
8	D	47	C	86	A
9	C	48	D	87	C
10	A	49	A	88	A
11	A	50	C	89	B
12	A	51	D	90	C
13	C	52	B	91	D
14	B	53	C	92	C
15	C	54	B	93	C
16	B	55	C	94	B
17	B	56	B	95	B
18	C	57	D	96	D
19	B	58	B	97	C
20	B	59	C	98	A
21	A	60	D	99	C
22	B	61	D	100	C
23	C	62	B		
24	B	63	A		
25	A	64	A		
26	C	65	B		
27	C	66	A		
28	B	67	B		
29	A	68	D		
30	A	69	B		
31	B	70	D		
32	C	71	B		
33	D	72	A		
34	A	73	C		
35	C	74	A		
36	A	75	D		
37	D	76	A		
38	C	77	D		
39	A	78	C		

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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

(Kindly read these instructions carefully before attempting this question paper)

- This Booklet contains 100 questions and each question carries 1 mark.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Candidates are required to submit the question paper, answer sheet and their admit card after the examination.
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the question paper and the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Candidate should not remove any page(S) from the booklet and if any page(s) is found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
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- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Signature of the Candidate

1. "Mere illegality of the strike does not per se spell unjustifiability". J. Krishna Iyer In which case declared so
 - a) Chandramalai Estate v. Its workmen
 - b) Associated Cement Ltd., v. Their workmen
 - c) Gujarat Steel Tubes v. Gujarat Steel Tubes Mazdoor Sabha
 - d) Indian General Navigation of Railway Co. Ltd., v. Their workmen

2. Entry No.22 of the Concurrent List deals with-----
 - a) Social security and insurance, employment and unemployment
 - b) Industrial disputes concerning Union employees
 - c) Trade unions and industrial and labour disputes
 - d) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields

3. Which Article under the Constitution of India talks about the participation of workers in the management of Industries?
 - a) 43
 - b) 43A
 - c) 43B
 - d) 42

4. Pick out the case that is popularly called as the Solicitor's Case.
 - a) Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association v. State of Bombay
 - b) National Union of Commercial Employees v. Industrial Tribunal, Bombay
 - c) Salem Advocates Bar Association v. Union of India
 - d) Central Machine Tools Institute v. Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions

5. Identify the case that is related to the need for promotion and preservation of internal democracy within trade unions
 - a) Jay Engineering Works Ltd. v. State of West Bengal
 - b) Railway Union v. Registrar of Trade Unions
 - c) ONGC Workmens Association v. State of West Bengal
 - d) Hanumantha Rao v. Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions

6. In tort, there are two broad categories of activities for which a plaintiff may be held strictly liable
 - a) Possession of certain animals and abnormally dangerous activities.
 - b) Assault and battery
 - c) Battery and negligence
 - d) None of the above

7. Selvi's daughter Kavita had married Shivakumar of a different caste against the wishes of her family. Shivakumar was brutally killed in 2004, and Selvi and two others became the suspects. Since the prosecution's case depended entirely on circumstantial evidence, it sought the court's permission to conduct polygraphy and brain-mapping tests on the three persons. The court granted permission and the tests were conducted. When the results of the polygraphy test indicated signs of deception, the prosecution sought the court's permission to perform narcoanalysis on the three persons. The magistrate directed the three to undergo narcoanalysis. All of them challenged this decision in the Karnataka High Court, but failed to get relief. They then
 - a) Possession of certain animals and abnormally dangerous activities.
 - b) Assault and battery
 - c) Battery and negligence
 - d) None of the above

went in appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court held

- a) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution.
 - b) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were valid under Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution.
 - c) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Articles 20(1) and 21 of the Constitution.
 - d) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.
8. According to **Art. 71** Disputes arising in connection with the elections of a President or Vice-President are to be enquired into and decided by
- a) The Supreme Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) Both by High Court and Supreme Court
 - d) Tribunal established for that purpose.
9. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 regulates
- a) The discharge of hazardous pollutants into the nation's surface water.
 - b) The emission of hazardous air pollutants.
 - c) Waste disposal of sea.
 - d) The transportation of hazardous materials.
10. It was held by the Supreme Court that noise pollution beyond permissible limits cannot be tolerated, even if such

noise was a direct result of and was connected with religious activities in the case of

- a) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum vs. Union of India
 - b) Church of God (Full Gospel) in India vs. KKR Majestic Colony Welfare Association
 - c) Rural Enlightenment Kendra v Union of India
 - d) Narmada Bachao Andolan v Union of India
11. The Supreme Court observed, *Where an enterprise is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity and harm results to anyone on account of an accident in the operation of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity resulting, for example, in escape of toxic gas the enterprise is **strictly and absolutely liable** to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the tortious principle of strict liability. In such a case, the measure of compensation must be correlated to the magnitude and capacity of the enterprise because such compensation must have a deterrent effect. The larger and more prosperous the enterprise, the greater must be the amount of compensation payable by it for the harm caused on account of an accident in the carrying on of the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity by the enterprise.* – Name the case.
- a) *Subhash Kumar Vs State of Bihar 1991*
 - b) *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Vs State of U.P. 1985*
 - c) *M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India 1986*
 - d) *Union Carbide v Union of India, 1984*

12. Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g) were inserted in the Constitution by
- The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1978
 - The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976
 - The Constitution (43rd Amendment) Act, 1978
 - The Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978
13. According to Environmental (Protection) Act of 1986 "environmental pollutant" means
- any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment;
 - any substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment
 - any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to a person
 - any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the society
14. A is in possession of property claimed by B and C adversely. A does not claim any interest in the property and is ready to deliver it to the rightful owner. A can institute----- suit
- Friendly suit
 - Caveat
 - Interpleader
 - Restitution
15. An Executive Magistrate may require security for keeping good behavior from
- habitual offenders for a period not more than
- 6 months
 - 3 months
 - 1 year
 - 3 years
16. The police officer executing the warrant may use adequate force to access the place where search is to be conducted when
- A free ingress is not possible
 - The occupant of the place is a hardened criminal and there is possibility to escape
 - The area is in such a nature that problem may arise at any time
 - None of these
17. As per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in case of merger of the complaint with the police report the procedure to be followed for the trial shall be of-----
- The complaint case
 - The case instituted on the police report
 - Both as per the convenience during the trial.
 - None of these
18. *Peek v. Gurney* is a famous case relating to
- Mistake
 - Misrepresentation
 - Fraud
 - Frustration of contract

19. *Law is conceived as a form of the power value* – conceived by
- Bentham and Austin
 - Hart
 - C Lasswell and McDougal
 - Karl Olivecrona
20. The development of the tradition of natural justice into one of natural law is usually attributed to the
- Stoics
 - Positivists
 - Historical School
 - Analytical School
21. The requirement to give reasons in administrative decisions which affect rights and liabilities has been held to be mandatory by the Supreme Court in
- S.N. Mukherjee v/s Union of India
 - State of Orissa v/s Dr. Binapani Dei
 - State of Maharashtra v/s Jalgaon Municipal Council
 - Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. v/s State of U.P
22. Donoughmore Committee Report on Minister's Powers, 1932, relates to
- England
 - Australia
 - U.S.A
 - None of the above
23. Sec. 47(3), Motor Vehicles Act empowers the Regional Transport Authority to limit the number of stage carriage permits. Explain the nature of the function exercised.
- This is a judicial function, as the Authority's decision is based on an official policy.
 - This is a quasi-judicial function, as the Authority's decision is based on an official policy.
 - This is an administrative function, as the Authority's decision is based on an official policy.
 - None of the above
24. In which famous case this issue had come up. Whether the advocate had committed a professional misconduct and is guilty of the offence of the criminal contempt of the Court for having interfered with and obstructed the course of justice by trying to threaten, overawe and overbear the Court by using insulting, disrespectful and threatening language.
- Vinay Chandra Mishra, In Re
 - Ex -Capt. Harish uppal V. Union of India
 - Hikmat Ali Khan v. Ishwar Prasad Arya and ors
 - None of the above
25. "Misconduct" would cover any activity or conduct which his professional brethren of good repute and competency would reasonably regard as disgraceful or dishonorable. It may be noted that the scope of "misconduct" is not restricted by technical interpretations of rules of conduct. This was proven conclusively in the case of
- Noratanman Courasia v. M. R. Murali
 - Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M.V. Dahbolkar

- c) In N.G. Dastane v. Shrikant S. Shinde
- d) B. M. Verma v. Uttrakhand Regulatory Commission
26. Retention of money deposited with advocate for the decree holder even after execution proceedings was held as an instance of misconduct in which case
- a) In Re DC Saxena
- b) M Veerendra Rao v Tek Chand
- c) Shambhu Ram Yadav v. Hanuman Das Khatri
- d) Prahlad Saran Gupta v. Bar Council of India
27. In which case, where the advocate of one of the parties was asking for continuous adjournments to the immense inconvenience of the opposite party, it was held by the Supreme Court that seeking adjournments for postponing the examination of witnesses who were present without making other arrangements for examining such witnesses is a dereliction of the duty that an advocate owed to the Court, amounting to misconduct.
- a) N.G. Dastane v. Shrikant S. Shinde
- b) Sambhu Ram Yadav v. Hanuman Das Khatri
- c) Noratanman Courasia v. M. R. Murali
- d) None of the above
28. The judgment in _____ skews the delicate balance, carefully crafted by the Model Law (and enshrined in s 34), between finality of
- arbitral awards on one hand and permissible judicial review on the other.
- a) Renu Sagar Power Co vs. General Electric Corporation
- b) ONGC vs. Saw Pipes Ltd.
- c) Sundaram Finance vs. NEPC
- d) Olympus Superstructures Pvt. Ltd vs. Meena Vijay Khetan
29. The Supreme Court in _____ held that irrespective of where the 'central management and control is exercised' by a company, companies incorporated in India, cannot choose foreign law as the governing law of their arbitration.
- a) TDM Infrastructure (P) Ltd. v. UE Development India (P) Ltd.
- b) Comed Chemicals Ltd. v. C.N. Ramchand
- c) Shreejee Traco (I) Pvt. Ltd. v. Paperline International Inc
- d) Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading
30. Which Section of the 1996 Arbitration Act permits the parties to engage in conciliation process even while the arbitral proceedings are on?
- a) Sec.30
- b) Sec.10
- c) Sec.40
- d) Sec.20
31. The presumption of continuance of life is contained in Sec.----- of the Evidence Act
- a) 107
- b) 108
- c) 207
- d) 115

32. Testimony of a witness to the existence or non- existence of the fact or facts in issue is /are
- Oral evidence
 - Original evidence
 - Direct evidence
 - Both(a) and (b)
33. Who authored the book *The First Principles of Jurisprudence*
- Salmond
 - Black Stone
 - Austin
 - Winfield
34. Special Summons under Section.206 of the Criminal Procedure Code can be issued by
- A Magistrate only
 - A Magistrate as well as the Court of Sessions
 - The Court of Sessions
 - The High Court
35. *Mare Liberum (The Freedom of the Seas)*, first published in 1609, is a book in Latin on international law written by
- Austin
 - Hugo Grotius
 - Arvid Pardo
 - Starke
36. The Indian who is presently a member of International Court of Justice
- Justice A.S. Anand
 - Justice Bhagwati
 - Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - Justice Nagendra Singh
37. International Criminal Court is based on
- Rio Conference
 - Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
 - Part of U.N. Charter
 - Yugoslavia Statute of the International Criminal Court
38. Constitutive and declaratory theories of state relate to
- Law of the Sea
 - Law of Air space
 - Law of Outer Space
 - State Recognition
39. *Tabula rasa* under International Law relates to
- State Recognition
 - Universal Succession
 - State Succession
 - Sources of International Law
40. With reference to Cyber Crimes worm attack
- needs the virus to attach
 - do not need the virus to attach
 - needs the host to attach
 - do not need the host to attach
41. An attempt to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details (and sometimes, indirectly, money) by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication – is known as
- Salami Attacks
 - Phishing
 - Data diddling:
 - Forgery

42. The Act to provide legal recognition for the transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "Electronic Commerce" is dealt under
- Information Technology Act
 - Information and Communication Technology Act
 - Information Communication Act
 - Information and Cyber Space Act
43. "Asymmetric Crypto System" under Information Technology Act means a system of a secure key pair consisting of a private key for creating a digital signature and
- an individual key to verify the digital signature
 - a lock to verify the digital signature
 - a public key to verify the digital signature
 - a Government key to verify the digital signature
44. Sec 43A Of the Information Technology Act deals with
- Compensation for failure to protect data
 - Punishment for sending offensive messages
 - Identity Theft
 - Impersonation
45. The persons taking part in the commission of an offence have been divided into two classes. They are
- Principal and abettors
 - Principle and disciples
 - Principal and accessory
 - Debtor and holder
46. What is the period of limitation prescribed for the suit instituted by a mortgagor to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged?
- 3 years
 - 10 years
 - 30 years
 - 12 years
47. Sections 12-15 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provide for exclusion of time in computing the period of limitation prescribed by law. Which of the following falls inside the ambit of exclusion?
- Day on which judgment/order/award is pronounced
 - Time during which stay/injunction operated
 - Time during which the defendant had been out of India.
 - All the above
48. Provisions regarding Corporate Social Responsibility are incorporated in the Companies Act, 2013 under
- Section – 101
 - Section – 111
 - Section – 135
 - Section – 235
49. What is Corporate Social Responsibility among the following?
- Employee benefits
 - Project based protection of national heritage
 - Programs undertaken outside India
 - Mere donations

50. *Talak-e-tafwiz* is
- a) Talak by delegation
 - b) Triple Talak
 - c) Talak by agreement
 - d) Improper Talak
51. Any immovable property possessed by a female Hindu, acquired before or after the commencement of Hindu Succession Act, shall be held by her after the commencement of the Act as,
- a) A limited owner
 - b) A full owner
 - c) No ownership
 - d) Not as absolute owner
52. Who was the founder of *Analytical School of Law*?
- a) Jhering
 - b) Bentham
 - c) John Austin
 - d) August Comte
53. There was a contract to supply oil-seeds. But the Government rendered the sale and purchase of oil-seed illegal under the Defence of India Rules. Identify the effect.
- a) Party at default is held liable
 - b) Both parties are discharged from the performance of such contract
 - c) Both parties are directed specific performance of the contract
 - d) None of the above
54. Principles evolved in *Hadley v. Baxendale* are the basis of Section ----- of the Indian Contract Act.
- a) 74
 - b) 55
 - c) 87
 - d) 73
55. Section 6 of the specific Relief Act, 1963 states thus: If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immovable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by-----, recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit
- a) Application
 - b) Restitution application
 - c) Suit
 - d) Reference
56. As per the Specific Relief Act, 1963, identify the situation wherein any person interested in a contract may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the court
- a) Where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff;
 - b) Where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff.
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
57. A/An ----- is one which is drawn by one person and accepted by another, without consideration, merely to enable the drawer to raise money on the bill by discounting it.
- a) Bills in sets
 - b) Documentary bill
 - c) Bearer instrument
 - d) Accommodation bill

58. Which provision of the Negotiable Instruments Act discusses about material alteration of an instrument and its effects
- Section 77
 - Section 88
 - Section 87
 - Section 78
59. A transfer's property to B for life, and after his death to C and D, equally to be divided between them, or to the survivor of them. C dies during the lifetime of B. D survives B. At B's death
- The property passes to D
 - The property reverts back to A's heirs
 - The property is declared as having no owner
 - None of the above
60. A transfer Rs. 500 to his niece C, if she will desert her husband. The transfer is
- Void
 - Voidable
 - Valid
 - None of the above
61. Amendments made in the year----- through the insertion of Sec.----- to the Civil Procedure Code introduced provisions to enable the courts to refer pending cases to arbitration, conciliation and mediation to facilitate early and amicable resolution of disputes.
- 1989,98
 - 1990,88
 - 1999,89
 - 2001,88
62. The Companies Act of 1956 accords recognition only to accounting standards whereas under Section 2(7) of the Companies Act of 2013 the recognition is accorded to both accounting and ----- standards.
- Financing
 - Auditing
 - Business
 - Responsibility
63. Companies Act, 2013 allows the formation of
- Two persons company only
 - Seven persons company only
 - Two or more persons company only
 - One person company also.
64. Pigeon Hole theory was proposed by
- Winfield
 - Salmond
 - Black Stone
 - Lord Knight
65. According to Motor Vehicles Act,1988 no person under the age of -----years shall drive a motor vehicle in any public place
- 20
 - 16
 - 18
 - 21
66. According to The Consumer Protection Act,1986 what is the limitation period applicable to the three forums in entertaining a complaint
- 2 years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen
 - 2 years from which the article was purchased
 - 3 years
 - None of the above

67. Any person aggrieved by an order made by the District forum may prefer an appeal against such order to the ----- within a period of ----- days from the date of the order.
- State Commission, 30
 - State Tribunal, 30
 - State Forum, 30
 - State Commission, 60
68. The National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission was constituted in the year
- 1998
 - 1988
 - 1999
 - 2000
69. A sees B running away from a room and afterwards sees C lying down in a pool of blood in the same room. A's evidence in as far as seeing B running away is direct but as far as the murder is concerned, it is a -----
- Primary evidence
 - Circumstantial evidence
 - Real evidence
 - Substantial evidence
70. A statement made by an accused person before the trial begins, by which he admits to have committed the offence, but which he repudiates at the trial is known as -----
- Extra-judicial confession
 - Judicial confession
 - Retracted confession
 - Voluntary confession
71. Expert opinion under Sec.45 is
- A conclusive proof
 - Not a conclusive proof
 - Supportive and corroborative in nature
 - None of these
72. _____ of the Companies Act, 2013 requires disclosure in the prospectus of names and addresses of CFO about sources of promoters' contribution among other things.
- Section 36
 - Section 37
 - Section 26
 - Section 38
73. Sec 253 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with
- Determination of Sickness
 - Liability of Directors
 - Promoters
 - Memorandum
74. If by imposing solitary confinement there is total deprivation of comradeship (friendship) amongst co-prisoners coming and taking and being talked to, it would offend Art.21 of the Constitution. The liberty to move, mix, mingle, talk, share company with co-prisoners if substantially curtailed would be violative of Art. 21 –This was held in the case of
- Suni Batra Vs. Delhi Administration AIR 1978 SC 1675
 - Kishore Singh Vs State of Rajasthan AIR 1981 SC 625
 - D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal AIR 1997 SC 610
 - Parmanand Katara Vs Union of India - AIR 1989, SC 2039

75. In **State of Karnataka Vs Union of India** AIR 1978 SC 68, Appointment of a commission by the Union government under S. 3(1) of the Commission of Inquiry Act (60 of 1952) to look into the charges of corruption etc against the Chief Minister and other Ministers of a state was challenged. It was held,
- Arbitrary under Art.14
 - Violates federal principle
 - Jurisdiction of the Court is ousted and hence violates the Basic Structure of the Constitution
 - Federal Structure is not jeopardized.
76. *Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be "cribbed, cabined and confined" within traditional and doctrinaire limits. From a positivistic point of view, equality is antithetic to arbitrariness. In fact equality and arbitrariness are sworn enemies – this was stated in the case of*
- Jespar & Slong v. State of Meghalaya*, AIR 2004 SC 3533
 - Vajravelu Mudiliar Vs. Special Dy Collector*, AIR 1965 SC 1017
 - E. P. Royappa v. State of T.N.* AIR 1974 S C 555
 - In Punjab Communication Ltd. v. Union of India - 1999 (4) SCC 727*
77. Period of limitation for execution of the order of maintenance is----- from the date on which it becomes due
- 1 year
 - 5 years
 - 6 years
 - 15 years
78. Section 41-B is incorporated into the Criminal Procedure Code on the basis of which of the following decisions
- Nandini Satpati v. P.L.Dani
 - Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
 - Prem Shankar Shukla v. Delhi Administration
 - D.K.Basu v. State of West Bengal
79. Chapter dealing with *Plea Bargaining* has been inserted by
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1993
 - The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005
 - The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001
 - The Code of Criminal (Amendment) Act, 1993
80. As per the Criminal Procedure Code, during investigation a search can be conducted without warrant by
- Judicial officer
 - Any Person
 - The investigating officer
 - Any police officer
81. Prosecution for the offence of defamation can be initiated only
- On the complaint of the aggrieved party
 - On the basis of an F.I.R
 - On the basis of a police report
 - If it is a matter related to domestic affairs of a family

82. Where territorial jurisdiction of a court is transferred after passing a decree, an execution application may be filed
- In the court which had passed the decree
 - In the Court to which territorial jurisdiction was transferred only
 - In either of the court under a or b
 - In any court in India
83. When a decree is transferred for execution to another court and if the decree holder has reasons to apprehend that the judgment debtor will dispose of the property before it is attached by the other court, he may apply to the court which passed the decree to issue a----- -- to attach the property at once.
- Caveat
 - Restitution order
 - Attachment order
 - Precept
84. Where the right to the discovery or the inspection sought depends on the determination of any issue in the suit, the court may try that issue as a ----- ---- before deciding upon the right to discovery or inspection
- Special issue
 - Preliminary issue
 - Res judicata
 - Res sub judice
85. Identify a case where set off can be pleaded
- Claim for un liquidated damages
 - Suit for recovery of ascertained sum of money
 - Suit for a sum legally non-recoverable
 - None of the above
86. Leading questions can be asked during
- Re-examination
 - Examination-in-chief
 - Cross-examination
 - None of these
87. Estoppel is a rule by which a party to litigation is/are-----
- Stopped from asserting or denying a fact
 - Prevented from appearing in person
 - Prevented from hiding an evidence
 - Both (a) and (b)
88. Under Sec.122 of the Evidence Act, a communication made to the spouse during marriage
- Remains privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce but not so on after death
 - Does not remain privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce, but remains privileged even after death
 - Does not remain privileged after dissolution of marriage by divorce or death
 - Remains privileged communication after the dissolution of marriage by divorce or death.

89. Which provision under the Criminal Procedure Code reflects the principle of *autrefois acquit/autrefois convict*

- a) Sec.300
- b) Sec.305
- c) Sec.306
- d) Sec.311

90. Which Section under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 discuss about the rights and liabilities of buyer and the seller of immovable property

- a) 45
- b) 54
- c) 55
- d) 44

91. Identify the wrong statement from the following

- a) An indemnity is for reimbursement of a loss, while a guarantee is for security of the creditor.
- b) In a contract of indemnity the liability of the indemnifier is secondary and arises when the contingent event occurs. In case of contract of guarantee the liability of surety is primary and arises when the principal debtor defaults.
- c) The indemnifier after performing his part of the promise has no rights against the third party and he can sue the third party only if there is an assignment in his favor. Whereas in a contract of guarantee, the surety steps into the shoes of the creditor on discharge of his liability, and may sue the principal debtor.
- d) In a contract of indemnity the liability of the indemnifier is primary

and arises when the contingent event occurs. In case of contract of guarantee the liability of surety is secondary and arises when the principal debtor defaults.

92. Which is true of contracts of agency?

- a) The relation between the agent and the principal is of a trust
- b) It is only when a person acts as a representative of the other in the creation, modification or termination of contractual obligations; between that order and third persons that he is an agent.
- c) The only essence of a contract of agency is the agent's representative capacity.
- d) None of the above

93. Point out an example not related to a contract of bailment

- a) Delivering a watch or radio for repair
- b) Leaving a car or scooter at a parking stand
- c) Leaving luggage in a cloak room
- d) A shareholder executes an agreement/bond favoring the company thereby agreeing to satisfy the company for any loss caused as a consequence of his own act.

94. A corporate *resolution* is not an offer unless efforts are made to communicate it. Which case held so

- a) *Blair v. Western Mutual Benefit Association*
- b) *R. v. Dawood*
- c) *Harvela Investments Ltd. v. Royal Trust Co. of Canada,*
- d) None of the above

95. A issued a warrant to a police officer to arrest P. But the officer arrests Q after the due inquiry believing Q to be P. Here

- a) P is liable for criminal negligence
- b) P has committed no offence by virtue of S.76 IPC
- c) P has committed an offence of wrongful confinement
- d) None of these.

96. Durham doctrine means

- a) That an accused is not criminally liable if his unlawful act is the product of immature understanding due to immature age
- b) That an accused is not criminally liable if his unlawful act is the product of mental disease or mental defect
- c) That an accused is criminally liable if his unlawful act even if it is the product of mental disease or mental defect
- d) None of these

97. *De minimus non curat lex* implies

- a) Every person is liable for his own acts
- b) Trifling acts do not constitute an offence
- c) Necessity knows no law
- d) Nothing is an offence which is done in private defense

98. P and Q agree to commit theft in R's house, but no theft is actually committed. Here P and Q are guilty of

- a) Abetment of conspiracy
- b) Abetment by instigation
- c) No offence
- d) Criminal conspiracy

99. Ramu is suffering from disease of the heart. Rahul his heir rushes into his room and shouts in his ear "your house has been destroyed by fire" intending thereby to kill Ramu. Ramu dies of the shock. Here Rahul is liable for the offence of

- a) Attempt to murder
- b) Murder
- c) Culpable homicide
- d) Abetment to murder

100. The doctrine of civil conspiracy was enunciated by the House of Lords in

- a) *Walsby v. Anley*
- b) *Moghul Steamship Company v. Mc. Gregor Gow and Company*
- c) *Allen v. Flood*
- d) *Quinn v. Leatham*

AIBE - VIII SET - A

Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER
1	C	37	B	73	A
2	C	38	D	74	A
3	B	39	C	75	D
4	B	40	D	76	C
5	D	41	B	77	A
6	A	42	A	78	D
7	A	43	C	79	B
8	A	44	A	80	C
9	A	45	A	81	A
10	B	46	C	82	C
11	C	47	D	83	D
12	B	48	C	84	B
13	A	49	B	85	B
14	C	50	A	86	C
15	D	51	B	87	A
16	A	52	C	88	D
17	B	53	B	89	A
18	C	54	D	90	C
19	C	55	C	91	B
20	A	56	C	92	B
21	A	57	D	93	D
22	A	58	C	94	A
23	C	59	A	95	B
24	A	60	A	96	B
25	B	61	C	97	B
26	D	62	B	98	D
27	A	63	D	99	C
28	B	64	B	100	D
29	A	65	C		
30	A	66	A		
31	A	67	A		
32	C	68	B		
33	A	69	B		
34	A	70	C		
35	B	71	C		
36	C	72	C		

SL. NO.

921973

Name of the Candidate		Signature of Invigilator
Enrollment number		
Signature of Candidate		

Important Instructions

(Kindly read these instructions carefully before attempting this question paper)

- Candidates should get this Question booklet signed by the invigilator and fill the required details on the top of this page.
- This Booklet contains 100 questions and each question carries 1 mark.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronics devices are strictly prohibited in the examinations hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the Examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidates shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Candidates should not remove any pages(S) from the booklet and if any page(S) found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with pencil or ink pen would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/eraser/blade or fluid** is strictly prohibited. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTILL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO.

1. State practice for the formation of customary rule includes
 1. State actions
 2. State claims
 - a) only 1
 - b) only 2
 - c) both 1 and 2
 - d) neither 1 nor 2

2. The Controller of Certifying Authorities in India must maintain a database of the disclosure records of
 1. Certifying Authority
 2. Cross Certifying Authority
 3. Foreign Certifying Authority
 - a) 1 and 2
 - b) 2 and 3
 - c) 3 and 1
 - d) 1, 2 and 3

3. Under section 37 of the IT Act, 2000, the certifying authority can suspend the digital signature certificate if
 1. The subscriber is found guilty of malpractice
 2. The subscriber is involved in cyber terrorism
 3. The subscriber requests for the same
 4. In public interest
 - a) 1 and 2
 - b) 2 and 3
 - c) 3 and 4
 - d) 4 and 1

4. In the cases before Cyber Appellate Tribunal, the appellant
 - a) Cannot appear in person without a legal practitioner
 - b) Cannot authorize a legal practitioner to appear on his behalf
 - c) Cannot authorize his officer to appear on his behalf
 - d) Cannot authorize his relative who is neither his officer nor a legal practitioner to appear on his behalf

5. In the light of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013, which of the following statement is /are correct
 - a) The word "rape" in section 375 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been replaced with sexual assault
 - b) Rape is now a gender neutral offence
 - c) The amendment has fixed the age for consensual sex as 16 years
 - d) All the above

6. The offence of stalking upon second or subsequent conviction is
 - a) Non cognizable and Bailable
 - b) Cognizable and Bailable
 - c) Cognizable and Non-bailable
 - d) Non cognizable and Non-bailable

7. In kidnapping, the consent of minor is
 - a) wholly immaterial
 - b) partly immaterial
 - c) wholly material
 - d) partly material

8. Under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, any person who has attained the age of..... may be a member of a registered Trade Union subject to any rules of the Trade Union to the contrary.
 - a) 14 years
 - b) 15 years
 - c) 18 years
 - d) 21 years

9. Spurious goods under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 imply
 - a) Such goods and services which are of poor quality.

- b) Such goods and services which are claimed to be genuine but they are actually not so
- c) Such goods and services which might be stolen in nature
- d) Such goods and services which are not usable in nature
10. Who is liable to pay compensation in case of death or permanent disablement?
- a) Owner of the vehicle
- b) State Government
- c) Driver
- d) Insurance Company
11. Indian Evidence Act applies to
- a) Proceedings before tribunals
- b) Proceedings before the arbitrator
- c) Judicial proceedings in court
- d) All of the above
12. Fact in issue means
- a) Fact, existence or non existence of which is admitted by the parties
- b) Fact, existence or non existence of which is disputed by the parties
- c) Fact, existence or non existence of which is not disputed by the parties
- d) All the above
13. In a bailable offence bail is granted as a matter of right
- a) By the police officer
- b) By the court
- c) Both by the police officer and the court
- d) either (a) or (b)
14. The conciliation proceedings
- a) can be used as evidence in any judicial proceedings.
- b) can be used as evidence only in Arbitral proceedings.
- c) Can be used as evidence only on the discretion of the judge or arbitrator.
- d) Cannot be used as evidence in any judicial or arbitral proceedings.
15. The Serious Fraud Investigation Office
- a) Takes up cases suo motto
- b) Takes up cases for investigation on the basis of application made by the people concerned
- c) Takes up cases for investigations referred to it by Central Government
- d) All of the above
16. Directive Principles are
- a) justifiable as fundamental rights
- b) justifiable but not as fundamental rights
- c) decorative portions of Indian Constitution
- d) not justifiable, yet fundamental in the governance of the country
17. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha
- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) Council of Ministers
18. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by introduction of Bill for such purpose in
- a) Council of States
- b) House of People
- c) either in council of States or House of people
- d) none of the above
19. Which of the following is a function of Central Pollution Control Board under the provisions of Section 16 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981.?
- a) To carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of

- pollution and prevention, control or abatement of pollution.
- b) To improve the quality of air
- c) Both A and B
- d) neither A nor B
20. The destruction of fish by use of explosive or by poisoning the water is prohibited by
- a) Indian Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- b) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- c) Indian Fisheries Act, 1897
- d) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
21. Section 10 of CPC does not apply
- a) when the previous suit is pending in the same court
- b) when the previous suit is pending in a foreign court
- c) when the previous suit is pending in any other court of India.
- d) when the previous suit is pending in a court outside India established by the Central Government
22. Principle of Resjudicata is
- a) Mandatory
- b) Directory
- c) Discretionary
- d) All the above
23. International law is a weak law because
- a) It is not enforceable as such, it is not a law but a positive morality
- b) There is absence of compulsory dispute settlement mechanisms and independent system of sanctions
- c) It only includes States as subjects
- d) There is no dependable sources available
24. Which of the following territories have been declared as Common Heritage of Mankind Territories.
- (1) Moon
- (2) High seas
- (3) Deep sea bed
- (4) Antarctica
- a) 1, 2 and 4
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2,3, and 4
- d) 2 and 4
25. Which of the following is not the objective of the United Nations
- a) Maintenance of International peace and security
- b) Ensuring respect for treaty obligations
- c) Establishment of democratic governments throughout the world
- d) Promotion of better standards of life
26. The committee that led to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 was headed by
- a) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
- b) Justice Altamas Kabeer
- c) Justice J.S. Verma.
- d) Justice J.S. Anand
27. What is true of perpetual injunction
- a) It is a judicial process
- b) preventive in nature
- c) the thing prevented is a wrongful act
- d) all of the above
28. The provisions ofdo not apply to trade unions registered under the provisions of Trade Union Act, 1926
- a) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912
- b) The Companies Act, 1956
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

29. According to Salmond every legal right
- Cannot be vested in a person
 - Is availed against a person upon whom lies the correlative duty
 - Cannot oblige the person bound to an act or omission in favour of the person entitled
 - Cannot have a title
30. The binding force of precedent is destroyed or weakened by
- Public opinion
 - Abrogated decision
 - Res judicata
 - Lis pendens
31. Which of the following is true in respect of a Government contract which does not conform to provisions of Article 299 of the Constitution
- They are not enforceable in court against the parties
 - They can be rectified by the Government
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B
32. State Bar Council under the provisions of section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961 has the authority to
- Reprimand the advocate
 - Suspend the advocate from practice for such period of time as it may deem fit
 - Remove the name of the advocate from the state roll of advocates
 - All of these
33. Which of the following is untrue regarding qualification for a person to be admitted on the state rolls maintained by State Bar Councils
- The minimum age of requirement is 21 years.
 - He must be an Indian Citizen
 - He must not have been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude
 - They must not have been convicted of an offence under the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act 1958
34. Time which has begun to run can be stopped in case of
- Minority
 - Insanity
 - Idiocy
 - None of the above
35. If an instrument may be construed either as promissory note or bill of exchange, it is
- a valid instrument
 - an ambiguous instrument
 - a returnable instrument
 - none of the above
36. How is the net worth of a foreign Company calculated for the purpose of Corporate Social Responsibility.
- The networth will be calculated as per section 198 of Companies Act, 2013
 - It shall be calculated as per section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013
 - It shall be calculated as per section 197 and section 381 of the Companies Act, 2013
 - It shall be calculated as per section 198 and section 381 of Companies Act, 2013
37. According to one of the theories of punishment evil should be returned by evil. This theory is called the
- Reformative Theory
 - Deterrent Theory
 - Preventive Theory
 - Retributive Theory
38. Which of the following actions can be taken by a Registrar under section 4 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013

- a) He can direct the Company to change its name within a period of 6 months after passing an ordinary resolution
- b) Take action for striking off the name of the Company from the registrar of Companies
- c) Order winding up of the Company on his own accord
- d) All of these
39. Which of the following are included in the concept of "State" under Article 12
- a) Railway Board and Electricity Board
- b) Judiciary
- c) University
- d) All of the above
40. The word procedure established by law in Article 21 means
- a) that due process of law must be followed
- b) A procedure laid down or enacted by a competent authority
- c) The same thing as due process of law
- d) A law which is reasonable, just and fair.
41. Objection as to non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties under Order 1, Rule 13 of CPC
- a) Can be taken at any stage of the proceedings
- b) should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity or shall be invalid
- c) can be taken in appeal or revision for the first time
- d) either a or c
42. Objection as to the place of suing
- a) can only be taken before the court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity
- b) can also be taken before the appellate court for the first time
- c) can also be taken before the court of revision for the first time
- d) all of the above
43. On the retirement, removal or death of a next friend, under Order, XXXII, Rule 10 of CPC, the suit is liable to be
- a) stayed
- b) dismissed
- c) rejected
- d) either a, b or c
44. In India which of the following authorities has the power to block websites?
- a) CERT-in
- b) MCIIPC
- c) C-DAC
- d) Ministry of IT
45. The right to private defence is
- a) available under all circumstances
- b) available when there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities
- c) available when there is no time to have recourse of public authorities
- d) All the above
46. Which of the following can be considered retrenchment under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?
- a) Termination due to ill-health
- b) Abandonment of job by an employee
- c) Termination on account of reaching the age of superannuation
- d) None of these
47. Which of the following statement holds true regarding imprisonment under the provisions of section 14(3) of the Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- a) It may extend to one year.
- b) It may extend to two years.
- c) It may extend to six months.
- d) It may extend to one month

48. Onus to prove reasonable excuse for withdrawal from the Society of the other is on
- Petitioner
 - Respondent
 - Both a and b
 - Either a or b
49. A proclaimed person whose property has been attached can claim the property or the sale proceeds on appearance
- within 6 months of attachment
 - within 2 years of attachment
 - within 3 years of attachment
 - within 1 year of attachment
50. The question whether a statement was recorded in the course of investigation is a
- question of law
 - question of fact
 - mixed question of law and fact
 - question of law or of fact depends on facts and circumstances
51. Where the police submits a final report under section 173(2) of Cr. PC for dropping of proceedings to a magistrate, the Magistrate
- may accept the same
 - may reject the same
 - may reject the same and order further investigation
 - any of the above
52. The orders under section 125 of Cr. PC are
- summary in nature but finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties
 - summary in nature and do not finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties which are to be finally determined by a civil court
 - Substantive in nature and finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties.
 - Substantive in nature and are not subject to determination of a right of the parties by a civil court.
53. A contingent contract based on the specified uncertain events not happening within a fixed time under section 35
- remains valid even if the event does not happen within that fixed time
 - becomes void at the expiration of the time fixed
 - becomes void if the happening of that event becomes impossible before the expiry of time fixed.
 - both b and c
54. Which among the following is authorized under the Information Technology Act, 2000 to prescribe the security procedures and practices for the purpose of sections 14 and 15 of the act?
- Central Government
 - State Government
 - Certifying authority
 - Issuing authority
55. The essential ingredient of the tort of negligence are
- (1) When one owes a duty of care towards the other.
 - (2) When one commits a breach of that duty and
 - (3) The other person suffers damage as a consequence thereof
- Choose correct response for below
- None of them are essential ingredients
 - Only the first is an essential ingredient
 - All of them are essential ingredients
 - Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed
56. Vicarious liability includes

- a) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent
 b) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant
 c) Liability of the partners for each others tort
 d) all of the above
57. Necessity rule as to admissibility of evidence is applicable when the maker of a statement
 a) is dead or has become incapable of giving evidence
 b) is a person who can be found but his attendance cannot be procured without unreasonable delay or expenses
 c) is a person who cannot be found
 d) all of the above
58. Secondary evidence of a document means
 a) Copies of the document
 b) oral account of the contents of the documents
 c) both a and b
 d) none of the above
59. A Will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness
 a) when it is registered
 b) when it is unregistered
 c) when it is admitted
 d) All of the above
60. Any person in section 106 of Evidence Act refers to
 a) a party to the suit
 b) a stranger to the suit
 c) a person who is not a party to the suit but interested in the outcome of the suit
 d) all of the above
61. In a cognizable case under IPC, police have the
 a) Authority to arrest a person without warrant
 b) Authority to investigate the offence without permission of the Magistrate
 c) Both a and b
 d) Either (a) or (b)
62. During investigation a search can be conducted without warrant by
 a) any police officer
 b) by the investigating officer
 c) both (a and b)
 d) either a or b
63. Committal proceedings under section 209 of Cr. PC are in the nature of
 a) aid in investigation
 b) inquiry
 c) trial
 d) either inquiry or trial
64. Which is correct
 a) proposal + acceptance=promise
 b) promise + consideration=agreement
 c) agreement + enforceability=contract
 d) all of the above
65. Communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer
 a) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
 b) when it is put in course of transmission to him so as to be out of power of the acceptor
 c) when the acceptance is communicated to the proposer
 d) all of the above
66. In cases of general offer, for a valid contract
 a) the acceptor need not have the knowledge of the offer
 b) the acceptor must have the knowledge of the offer before acceptance by performance

- c) the acceptor may acquire the knowledge of the offer after the performance of the condition for acceptance
- d) knowledge does not matter so long as the condition is performed with or without knowledge
67. Under the provision of the Transfer of Property act, 1882, the unborn person acquires vested interest on transfer for his benefit
- upon his birth
 - 7 days after his birth
 - 12 days after his birth
 - no such provision is made
68. Every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor shall be voidable
- at the option of creditor so defeated or delayed
 - at the option of debtor
 - at the option of court
 - none of the above
69. Where co-judgment debtors are in the position of joint promisors, each is
- not jointly and severally liable to the decree holder
 - jointly and severally liable to the decree holder
 - jointly liable to the decree holder only
 - severally liable to the decree holder only
70. At sight under section 21 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 means
- on presentation
 - on demand
 - on coming into vision
 - none of the above
71. Section 5 of the limitation act applies to
- Suits
 - Execution
 - Election petitions
 - None of the above
72. Which of the following Companies will have to constitute Corporate Social responsibility Committee under the Companies Act, 2013
- A Company having a net profit of 2.5 cores in a financial year, a net worth of 300 crores and a turnover of rupees 800 crore
 - A Company having a net profit of 3 cores, in a financial year, a net worth of 300 crores and a turnover of rupees 600 crore.
 - A Company having a net profit of 5 cores or more, a net worth of 500 crores and a turnover of rupees 1000 crore or more
 - A Company having a net profit of 5 cores or more, a net worth of 500 crores and a turnover of rupees 5000 crore or more.
73. A disqualified person/heir
- Transmits an interest to his or her own heir
 - Transmits no interest to his or her own heir
 - May or may not transmit an interest to his or her own heir as per the discretion of the court
 - May only transmit an interest to his or her own heir with the consent of the other heirs.
74. In cases in which a specific act confers a discretionary power on an authority
- The court can direct the manner in which the power is exercised
 - The court can direct that the power be exercised in accordance with law
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B

75. The Bar Council of India Rule which stipulated that persons aged 45 years and above could not be enrolled as advocates was struck down by the Supreme Court in
- In E.S. Reddi v Bar Council of India
 - Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advise v Bar Council of India
 - P. Shanmugam v Bar Council of India
 - Legal Committee v Bar Council of India
76. Which is an incorrect statement
- An Arbitral award is a contract.
 - An Arbitral award must be in writing and signed
 - An Arbitral award included an interim award.
 - None of the above
77. Which of the following statements hold true for adjudicatory bodies
- Doctrine of stare Decisis applies to them
 - Doctrine of Resjudicate does not apply to them
 - Inherent lack of jurisdiction in a tribunal cannot be cured or created by the act of the parties
 - None of the above
78. The Supreme court held in V.C. Rangadurai v D. Gopalan An advocate who has been disbarred or suspended from practice must prove after expiration of a reasonable length of time that
- He appreciates the insignificance of his dereliction
 - He has lived a consistent life of poverty and integrity
 - He possesses the good character necessary to guarantee uprightness and honour in his professional dealings
 - The burden is on the applicant to establish that he entitled to resume the privilege of practicing law without restrictions.
79. The present Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996 is based on
- Constitution of India
 - Supreme Court of India guidelines
 - European Commercial Arbitration Procedure
 - UNCITRAL
80. Who among the following is authorized to issue regulations regarding shelf prospectus
- SEBI
 - Central Government
 - Company Law Board
 - National Company Law Tribunal
81. Which of the following is not included in the definition of cattle as given under the Indian Forest Act, 1927
- Rams
 - Kids
 - Kitten
 - None of these
82. The provisions of the Arbitration and conciliation Act of 1996 have to be interpreted being uninfluenced by the principles underlying the 1940 Act. This observation was laid down in
- M.M.T.C. Ltd vs Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd
 - Sunderam Finance ltd. V N.E.P.C. Ltd.
 - Olympus Superstructures Pvt Ltd v. Meera Vijay
 - Orma Impex Pvt Ltd v Nissari Pvt. Ltd.
83. Which of the following services cannot be provided to the Company by an auditor appointed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013
- Internal Audit
 - Actuarial services
 - Managerial Services
 - All of these

84. Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, any person who teases an animal in a zoo maybe punished
- with fine with may extend to 5000
 - with imprisonment which may extend upto 1 year
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A or B
85. The entry on forests and protection of Wild animals and birds was moved from.....to theby the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India
- Centre list to State list
 - Centre list to Concurrent list
 - State list to Concurrent list
 - State list to Union list
86. Droit des Gens (Law of Nations) 1758 was written by
- Cornelius van Bynkershoek
 - Emerich de Vattel
 - Richard Zouch
 - Jean Bodin
87. To establish section 34
- Common Intention must be proved but not overt act is required to be proved.
 - Common intention and overt act both are required to be proved
 - Common intention need not be proved but only overt act is required to be proved
 - All of the above
88. Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the appropriate government can by order in writing
- Refer the dispute to a Board for promoting a settlement of the dispute
 - Refer any matter appearing to be relevant to the dispute to a court for inquiry
 - both a and b
 - neither a nor b
89. Which of the following statement is true for loss of confidence by management in the workman?
- Even when dismissal or discharge is held to be wrongful, the court may not yet order reinstatement if the employer is able to establish that the workman held a position of trust and there was loss of confidence.
 - Loss of confidence may also be a ground for discharge simpliciter of the workman
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
90. Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the period of limitation for filing complaint before the National Commission is
- 1 year from the date on which cause of action has arisen
 - 2 year from the date on which cause of action has arisen
 - 3 year from the date on which cause of action has arisen
 - 4 year from the date on which cause of action has arisen
91. Grievous hurt under the Motor vehicles Act, 1988 means
- Grievous hurt as defined in IPC
 - Grievous hurt as defined in medical laws
 - Grievous hurt as detected by medical practitioner
 - none of the above
92. A retracted confession
- can be solely made the basis of conviction
 - cannot be solely made the basis of conviction

- c) cannot be solely made the basis of conviction unless the same is corroborated
 d) both a and c are correct
93. A confession to be inadmissible under section 25 of the act
 a) must relate to the same crime for which offender is charged
 b) may relate to the same crime for which offender is charged
 c) must relate to another crime
 d) none of the above
94. An unjustified and unexplained long delay on the part of the investigating officer in recording the statement of a material witness would render the evidence of such witness
 a) Unreliable
 b) Inadmissible
 c) Inadmissible and unreliable
 d) None of the above
95. Recording of pre-summoning evidence may be dispensed with under section 200 of Cr. PC.
 a) If the complaint is supported by the affidavit of the complainant
 b) If the complaint is made in writing by a public servant in the discharge of his official duties
 c) both a and b are correct
 d) only a is correct but b is incorrect
96. Contract without consideration made in writing and registered and made on account of natural love and affection is
 a) void
 b) reasonable
 c) valid
 d) unenforceable
97. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
 a) the salary of a public officer can be transferred
 b) the salary of a public officer cannot be transferred
 c) public office can be transferred
 d) none of the above
98. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing an existing or future debt, the debt so transferred, if received by the transferor or recovered by the transferee is applicable first, in payment of cost of such recovery. This is the provision of
 a) mortgaged debt
 b) gift
 c) actionable claim
 d) lease
99. A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act can be brought by
 a) trespasser
 b) a tenant holding over
 c) servant
 d) manager
100. Injunction cannot be granted in a suit
 a) in which the specific performance cannot enforced
 b) for breach of negative contract to enforce specific contract
 c) for declaration where the plaintiff is in possession
 d) neither a, nor b, nor c

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

AIBE 9 SET -A

QUISTION NO.	ANSWER	QUISTION NO.	ANSWER	QUISTION NO.	ANSWER
1	C	37	D	73	B
2	A	38	B	74	C
3	C	39	D	75	B
4	D	40	D	76	A
5	GRACE	41	B	77	C
6	C	42	A	78	C
7	A	43	A	79	D
8	C	44	A	80	A
9	B	45	C	81	C
10	A	46	D	82	B
11	C	47	D	83	D
12	B	48	B	84	D
13	C	49	B	85	C
14	D	50	B	86	B
15	C	51	D	87	A
16	D	52	B	88	C
17	A	53	D	89	C
18	C	54	A	90	B
19	B	55	C	91	A
20	C	56	D	92	C
21	B	57	D	93	C
22	A	58	C	94	A
23	B	59	D	95	b
24	B	60	A	96	C
25	C	61	C	97	B
26	C	62	C	98	A
27	B	63	B	99	B
28	C	64	D	100	A
29	B	65	B		
30	B	66	B		
31	A	67	A		
32	D	68	A		
33	B	69	B		
34	D	70	B		
35	b	71	D		
36	D	72	C		

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – X
26th March 2017

[Set Code – A]
LANGUAGE – Hindi

1056497

Name of the Candidate:	
Roll Number:	
Enrollment Number :	

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

(Kindly read these instructions carefully before attempting this question paper)

- This Booklet contains 100 questions in bilingual and each question carries 1 mark.
- In case of any confusion in translation, kindly refer to the English version for clarification.
- Make sure that same Question Booklet Set code is mentioned on all the sheets of question paper, in case of any change immediately inform the invigilator.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Fill in your Roll number and Question Booklet Set code very carefully, as the answer sheet will be evaluated as per the code you mention on the answer sheet.
- Under no circumstances will the answer sheet be evaluated with any other Question Booklet Set code
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly **prohibited**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

SEA

1. Government employees may refer their unresolved grievances and labor dispute to-
 - a) Internal Labor Department
 - b) Bureau of Labor Relations
 - c) Public Sector Labor-Management Council
 - d) Department of Labor
 2. The objective of the EU Directive on mediation is:
 - a) Reducing back logs of cases at the courts in the member states
 - b) Dividing the cases between all dispute resolution methods
 - c) Economical reasons in times of crisis, thus ensuring that mediators will have a proper income
 - d) Ensuring better access to alternative dispute resolution in cross border commercial conflicts
 3. Minimum number of members required to apply for Incorporation Certificate in a Public Ltd. Company is:
 - a) 7
 - b) 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 50
 4. When a bill is passed by the Parliament and the President, what is the status of the same?
 - a) Bill approved
 - b) Law
 - c) Bill exercised for administration
 - d) Government procedures
 5. 'A' resides at Shimla, 'B' at Kolkata and 'C' at Delhi. A, B & C being together at Banaras. B & C make a joint promissory note, payable on demand and delivered to A. A may sue B & C
 - a) At Banaras, where the cause of action arose
 - b) At Kolkata where B resides.
 - c) At Delhi where C resides.
 - d) All of the above
 6. A warrant of arrest may be extended
 - a) To that place where the offender has committed the offence
 - b) At any place within India
 - c) To the place specified under the Criminal Procedure Code
 - d) None of the above
1. सरकारी कर्मचारी उनकी अनसुलझी शिकायतों और श्रम विवादों को यहाँ भेज सकते हैं
 - a) आंतरिक श्रम विभाग
 - b) श्रम संबंध ब्यूरो
 - c) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र - श्रम प्रबंधन परिषद
 - d) श्रम विभाग
 2. मध्यस्थता पर यूरोपीय संघ के निर्देशक का उद्देश्य है:
 - a) सदस्य राज्यों में अदालतों में मामलों के संचित कार्य को कम करना
 - b) सभी विवाद समाधान के तरीकों के बीच मामलों को बाँटना
 - c) संकट के समय में आर्थिक कारणों से, यह सुनिश्चित करना कि मध्यस्थों की एक उचित आय होगी
 - d) सीमा पार व्यावसायिक विरोधों में वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान के लिए बेहतर पहुँच सुनिश्चित करना
 3. एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनी में निगमन प्रमाणपत्र के लिए आवेदन करने वाले न्यूनतम सदस्यों की संख्या है:
 - a) 7
 - b) 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 50
 4. जब एक विधेयक संसद और राष्ट्रपति द्वारा पारित कर दिया जाता है, तब उसकी स्थिति क्या होती है?
 - a) विधेयक को मंजूरी दे दी जाती है
 - b) कानून
 - c) विधेयक प्रशासन के लिए प्रयोग
 - d) सरकारी प्रक्रियाओं में
 5. 'A', शिमला में रहता है, 'B' कोलकाता में और 'C' दिल्ली में। A, B और C बनारस में एक साथ हैं। B और C मांग पर देय एक संयुक्त वचनपत्र बनाते हैं तथा A को देते हैं। A, B और C पर मुकदमा कर सकता/सकती है:
 - a) बनारस में, जहाँ कार्रवाई के कारण पैदा हुए हैं
 - b) कोलकाता में जहाँ B रहता है।
 - c) दिल्ली में जहाँ C रहता है।
 - d) उपरोक्त सभी में
 6. गिरफ्तारी का वारंट बढ़ाया जा सकता है
 - a) उस स्थान पर जहाँ अपराधी ने अपराध किया है
 - b) भारत में किसी भी स्थान पर
 - c) आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता के तहत निर्धारित स्थान पर
 - d) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

BCI- March 2017

AIBE-X

HINDI-Set-A

7. The Chairperson of Cyber Appellate Tribunal is appointed by the
- Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
 - State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court
 - Central Government
 - Central Government in consultation with Controller of Certifying Authority
8. Under Section 18 of the Indian Evidence Act, the admission of which of the following person is not admissible against the other
- One of the plaintiffs
 - One of the defendants
 - Agents of the parties
 - Statement of the third party
9. Which of the following heirs is not class 1 heir under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- Son
 - Widow
 - Father
 - Mother
10. There is either theft or extortion. It is
- Robbery
 - Dacoity
 - Criminal breach of trust
 - Receiving stolen property
11. Who is an adolescent as per Factories Act, 1948
- Who has completed 17 years
 - Who is less than 18 years of age
 - Who is more than 15 years but less than 18 years of age
 - None of these
12. Fulfilling the constitutional obligation under Article 300 A, the Land Acquisition Act, is the law providing for
- Acquisition of land and taking over possession of land
 - Assessment of compensation
 - Payment of compensation
 - All of the above
7. साइबर अपेलेट ट्रिब्यूनल अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति कौन करता है
- केन्द्र सरकार, भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के परामर्श से
 - राज्य सरकार, उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के परामर्श से
 - केन्द्र सरकार
 - केन्द्र सरकार, प्रमाणन प्राधिकरण नियंत्रक के परामर्श से
8. भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम की धारा 18 के तहत, अन्य के खिलाफ, निम्न में से कौन से व्यक्ति की स्वीकृति स्वीकार्य नहीं है
- अभियोगी में से एक
 - प्रतिवादियों में से एक
 - दलों के एजेंट
 - तीसरे पक्ष का कथन
9. हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम 1956 के तहत, निम्न में से कौन सा उत्तराधिकारी, प्रथम श्रेणी का उत्तराधिकारी नहीं है
- पुत्र
 - विधवा
 - पिता
 - माता
10. जब चोरी या जबरन वसूली हो। यह
- लूटपाट है
 - डकैती है
 - आपराधिक विश्वास हनन है
 - चोरी की संपत्ति प्राप्त करना है
11. कारखाना अधिनियम 1948 के अनुसार एक किशोर कौन है?
- जिसने 17 साल पूरा कर लिए हैं
 - जिसकी उम्र 18 वर्ष से कम है
 - जो 15 साल से अधिक है, लेकिन 18 वर्ष से कम है
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
12. अनुच्छेद 300 A के तहत, संवैधानिक दायित्व को पूरा करने के लिए, भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, -----के लिए प्रदान किया गया कानून है.
- भूमि का अधिग्रहण और भूमि का कब्जा लेने
 - मुआवजे का आकलन
 - मुआवजे के भुगतान
 - उपरोक्त सभी

13. Complaint means allegation in writing made by a complainant that
- An unfair trade practice or restrictive trade practice has been adapted by any traders or service provider.
 - The goods bought by him or agreed to be bought by him suffer from one or more defect
 - A traders or the service provider as the case may be has charged for the goods or for the services mentioned in the complaint a price in excess of the price
 - All the above
14. The maxim- 'audi alteram partem' denotes
- No one shall be judge of his own cause
 - No one shall be condemned unheard
 - Rights are better than duties
 - None of the above
15. In which case did the Supreme Court hold that 'misconduct envisages breach of discipline'
- P.D Gupta Vs. Ram Murti
 - Noratanmal Chaurasia Vs. M.R. Murli
 - P.J Ratnam Vs. D. Kanikaram
 - None of the above
16. Which is not included within the meaning of artistic work under Copyright Act:
- Drawing
 - Work of architecture
 - Work of craftsmanship
 - Work of carpenter
17. In case of a co-operative society the maximum amount on which income tax is not chargeable is
- 50,000
 - 30,000
 - 20,000
 - Nil
18. 'A' sells a field to 'B'. There is a right of way over the field of which A has direct personal knowledge but which he conceals from B.
- 'B' has the right to rescind the contract
 - 'B' cannot rescind the contract
 - 'A' has the right to rescind the contract
 - 'A' is not legally liable
13. शिकायत का अर्थ एक शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा लिखित रूप में लगाये गए उस आरोप से है कि:
- एक अनुचित व्यापार व्यवहार या प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार व्यवहार किसी भी व्यापारी या सेवा प्रदाता द्वारा किया गया है।
 - उसके द्वारा खरीदा माल एक खरीदने की सहमति वाला समान या सेवा एक या अधिक दोषों से ग्रस्त है
 - एक व्यापारी या सेवा प्रदाता के रूप में माल या सेवाओं के मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य लगाया गया है
 - उपरोक्त सभी
14. कहावत- "औडी आल्टर्म पार्टम" का अर्थ है:
- कोई भी अपने ही मामले में न्यायाधीश नहीं हो सकता
 - किसी को भी बिना सुनवाई के सजा नहीं दी जा सकती
 - कर्तव्य अधिकारों की तुलना में बेहतर हैं
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
15. किस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि 'अनाचार अनुशासन के उलंघन के विचारों को बढ़ावा देते हैं'।
- पी. डी. गुप्ता गुप्ता बनाम राम मूर्ति
 - नौरतनमल चौरसिया बनाम एम. आर. मुरली
 - पी.जे. रत्नम बनाम डी. कनिकाराम
 - इनमें से कोई भी नहीं
16. कॉपीराइट एक्ट के तहत कौन सा अर्थ कलात्मक काम में शामिल नहीं है:
- चित्रकारी
 - वास्तुकला का काम
 - शिल्प कौशल का कार्य
 - बढ़ई का काम
17. एक सहकारी समिति के मामले में कितनी अधिकतम राशि पर आयकर प्रभार्य नहीं है
- 50,000
 - 30,000
 - 20,000
 - शून्य
18. 'A' एक ज़मीन 'B' को बेचता है। ज़मीन पर एक अधिकृत अधिकार है, जिसका A को प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान है पर वह B से छुपाता है:
- B को अनुबंध रद्द करने का अधिकार है
 - B को अनुबंध रद्द करने का अधिकार नहीं है
 - A को अनुबंध रद्द करने का अधिकार है
 - A कानूनी रूप से उत्तरदायी नहीं है

BCI- March 2017

AIBE-X

HINDI-Set-A

19. According to Republic Act No. 6770, which of these powers is not provided to office of Ombudsman

- a) Prosecutory power
- b) Function to adopt, institute and implement preventive measures
- c) Public assistant functions
- d) None of the above

20. In most EU member countries, which of the following is the most visible form of ADR?

- a) Mediation
- b) Arbitration
- c) Litigation
- d) Conciliation

21. 'A' does not fall under the clause of Memorandum of Association. 'A' here is :

- a) Subscription
- b) Director
- c) Capital
- d) Situation

22. *Minto-Morely reform* is associated with which Act?

- a) Indian Council Act 1912
- b) Indian Council Act 1856
- c) Indian Council Act 1908
- d) Indian Council Act 1909

23. In a written statement, the defendant can claim:

- a) Set off
- b) Counter plain
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of the above

24. Which of the following Section deals with search warrant

- a) 93
- b) 94
- c) 95
- d) 96

25. Which is the leading case on environment

- a) M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India
- b) Union of India Vs H.S. Dhillon
- c) Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India
- d) None of the above

19. गणतंत्र अधिनियम संख्या 6770 के अनुसार लोकपाल के कार्यालय को इनमें से कौन सा अधिकार प्रदान नहीं किया गया है

- a) अभियोक्ता अधिकार
- b) निवारक उपायों को अपनाने, स्थापित करने तथा लागू करने का अधिकार
- c) सार्वजनिक सहायक कार्य
- d) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

20. अधिकतर यूरोपीय संघ के सदस्य देशों में, निम्न में से कौन सा एडीआर का सबसे प्रत्यक्ष रूप है?

- a) मध्यस्थता
- b) पंच फैसला
- c) अभियोग
- d) समझौता

21. 'A' एसोसिएशन के ज़ापन खंड के अधीन नहीं आता है। 'A' यहाँ है:

- a) सदस्यता
- b) निर्देशक
- c) पूंजी
- d) परिस्थिति

22. मिंटो-मॉर्ले सुधार किस अधिनियम के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है?

- a) भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम 1912
- b) भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम 1856
- c) भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम 1908
- d) भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम 1909

23. एक लिखित बयान में, प्रतिवादी दावा कर सकता/सकती हैं:

- a) समाप्त करना (सेट ऑफ)
- b) सीधा विरोध
- c) A और B दोनों
- d) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

24. निम्न में से कौन सी धारा खोज वारंट के साथ संबंधित है

- a) 93
- b) 94
- c) 95
- d) 96

25. पर्यावरण पर अग्रणी मामला कौन सा है

- a) एम.सी. मेहता बनाम भारत संघ
- b) भारत संघ बनाम एच एस दिल्ली
- c) मेनका गांधी बनाम भारत संघ
- d) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

26. Which of the following statement is correct
- A confession made by an accused to the police officer is relevant
 - A confession made by an accused in police custody to a magistrate is not relevant
 - A confession made by an accused in the police custody and discovery made from the information received from confession, both confession and discovery are relevant
 - None of the above is correct
27. Pre-emption on the ground of Shafie-i-Jar was declared unconstitutional in
- Bhau Ram Vs Baij Nath
 - Govind Dayal Vs Inayatullah
 - Bhagawan Das Vs Chetram
 - Ram Saran Lall Vs Mst. Domini Kuer
28. This section was enacted to meet the cases of dowry deaths. It is
- Section 366A of IPC
 - Section 477A of IPC
 - Section 498A of IPC
 - Section 489A of IPC
29. Who is responsible for payment to a person employed by him in a factory under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- Accounts manager
 - HR manager
 - Floor manager
 - Owner
30. Which one of the following is known as Consumer Disputes Redressal Agency?
- District Forum
 - State Commission
 - National Commission
 - All the above
31. PIL is criticized on the ground of
- Private motive
 - Political ends
 - Tremendous increase in the litigation
 - All of the above
26. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बयान सही है
- अभियुक्त द्वारा, पुलिस अधिकारी को दिया गया इकबालिया बयान प्रासंगिक है
 - अभियुक्त द्वारा, पुलिस हिरासत में एक मजिस्ट्रेट को दिया गया इकबालिया बयान प्रासंगिक नहीं है
 - अभियुक्त द्वारा, पुलिस हिरासत में दिया गया इकबालिया बयान तथा उस इकबालिया बयान से प्राप्त जानकारी से प्राप्त प्रकटीकरण, दोनों, इकबालिया बयान तथा प्रकटीकरण प्रासंगिक हैं.
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
27. 'शफी-ए-ज़ार' के पूर्वक्रय अधिकार के आधार पर किस मामले की असंवैधानिक घोषित किया गया
- भाऊ राम बनाम बैज नाथ
 - गोविंद दयाल बनाम इनायतुल्ला
 - भगवान दास बनाम चेताराम
 - राम सरन लाल बनाम श्रीमती डोमिनी कुरर
28. इस धारा को दहेज हत्या के मामलों की सुनवाई के लिए अधिनियमित किया गया था।
- आईपीसी की धारा 366A
 - आईपीसी की धारा 477A
 - आईपीसी की धारा 498A
 - आईपीसी की धारा 489A
29. मजदूरी भुगतान अधिनियम 1936 के तहत, एक कारखाने में उसके द्वारा नियोजित कौन व्यक्ति भुगतान करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है
- खाता प्रबंधक
 - मानव संसाधन प्रबंधक
 - फ्लोर प्रबंधक
 - मालिक
30. निम्नलिखित में से कौन, एक उपभोक्ता विवाद निवारण एजेंसी के रूप में जाना जाता है?
- जिला फोरम
 - राज्य आयोग
 - राष्ट्रीय आयोग
 - उपरोक्त सभी
31. जनहित याचिका की किस आधार पर आलोचना की जाती है
- निजी हित
 - राजनीतिक फ़ायदा
 - मुकदमेबाजी में जबरदस्त वृद्धि
 - उपरोक्त सभी

32. Vikramaditya Vs. Smt. Jamila Khatoon is an important case relating to professional misconduct due to which factor-
- Advocate attending the court with fire arms
 - Not appearing before the court deliberately and intentionally
 - Suppression of material facts with intention to harass poor persons
 - Defrauding the client by exploiting the client's illiteracy
33. An appeal to the high court against the order of ITAT should be filed within
- 45 days when the order is communicated
 - 60 days when the order is communicated
 - 90 days when the order is communicated
 - 120 days when the order is communicated
34. A contract can be specifically enforced
- Where compensation is adequate relief for the nonperformance of the contract
 - Where the contract by its nature is determinable
 - Where it involves the performance of continuous duty which the court cannot supervise
 - None of the above
35. In the Government of India Act 1935, which subjects are included in the concurrent list?
- Marriage
 - Divorce & Arbitration
 - Criminal Law & Procedure
 - All of the above
36. In which of the following cases a Set Off can be claimed?
- 'A' owes the partnership firm of 'B' & 'C' Rs. 1000/-. 'B' dies leaving 'C' surviving. 'A' sues 'C' for a debt of Rs. 1500/- due in his separate character. 'C' wants to set off the debt of Rs. 1000/-.
 - 'A' sues 'B' for Rs. 20,000/-. 'B' wants to set off the claim for damages for breach of contract for specific performance.
 - Both 'A' & 'B'
 - None of the above
37. Which case is leading case on arrest
- Joginder Kumar Vs State of U.P.
 - State of W.B. Vs D.K. Basu
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
32. विक्रमादित्य बनाम श्रीमती जमीला खातून पेशेवर अनाचार से संबंधित एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है जिसमें
- अधिवक्ता अग्नि शस्त्र के साथ अदालत में भाग लेता है
 - जानबूझकर अदालत के समक्ष प्रदर्शित नहीं होता है
 - गरीब व्यक्तियों को परेशान करने के इरादे से तथ्यों का दमन करता है
 - ग्राहक की निरक्षरता का शोषण करके ग्राहक का शोषण करता है
33. "आईटीएटी" के आदेश के खिलाफ उच्च न्यायालय में अपील कब तक दायर की जानी चाहिए?
- आदेश भेजने के 45 दिनों में
 - आदेश भेजने के 60 दिनों में
 - आदेश भेजने के 90 दिनों में
 - आदेश भेजने के 120 दिनों में
34. एक अनुबंध वैधानिक रूप से लागू किया जा सकता है:
- जहाँ गैर प्रदर्शन के लिए मुआवजा एक पर्याप्त राहत है
 - जहाँ अपने स्वभाव से अनुबंध निर्धारित करने योग्य है
 - जहाँ ऐसी अनवरत कर्तव्य पालन की आवश्यकता हो जिसकी अदालत की निगरानी नहीं कर सकते
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
35. भारत सरकार के भारत अधिनियम 1935 में कौन से विषय समवर्ती सूची में शामिल हैं?
- विवाह
 - तलाक और मध्यस्थता
 - आपराधिक कानून और प्रक्रिया
 - उपरोक्त सभी
36. निम्नलिखित मामलों में से किसमें सेट ऑफ का दावा किया जा सकता है?
- 'A', 'B' और 'C' की साझेदारी फर्म का 1000/- का ऋणी है. 'B' की मृत्यु हो जाती है, 'C' जीवित है. "A", "C" पर उसके व्यक्तिगत रूप से 1500 के ऋण के लिए मुकदमा कर देता है. 'C' 1000/- रुपये के ऋण को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं.
 - 'A', 'B' पर 20000/- रुपये के लिए मुकदमा करता है। 'B' विशिष्ट प्रदर्शन के लिए अनुबंध के उल्लंघन के नुकसान के लिए सेट ऑफ करना चाहता है।
 - दोनों 'A' और 'B'
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
37. कौन सा मामला गिरफ्तारी के मामलों में अग्रणी हैं
- जोगिंदर कुमार बनाम यू.पी. राज्य
 - पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बनाम डी.के. बसु
 - दोनों A और B
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

38. What is the maximum number of witness which can be produced in a case
- 5
 - 10
 - 15
 - No limit
39. Natural guardian of an adopted son under the Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956 is
- Original father
 - In the absence of (a), original mother
 - Adoptive father
 - None of the above
40. The rule is that penal statutes must be constructed
- Liberaly
 - Strictly
 - Golden rule
 - Mischievous
41. To close down a factory the occupier has to give how many days notice to the authorities
- 30 days
 - 60 days
 - 90 days
 - 14 days
42. Where the complaint alleges a defect in the goods which cannot be determined without proper analysis or test of the goods, the sample of goods forwarded to appropriate laboratory for laboratory test. Such types of case finding report within _____ days
- 30 days
 - 40 days
 - 45 days
 - 60 days
43. When can the supreme court refuse to grant remedy under Article 32
- Delay
 - Malicious petition
 - Infructuous petition
 - All of the above
38. किसी मामले में पेश किए जा सकने वाले गवाहों की अधिकतम संख्या क्या है
- 5
 - 10
 - 15
 - कोई सीमा नहीं
39. हिंदू नाबालिग और संरक्षण अधिनियम 1956 के तहत, एक गोद लिए गये पुत्र के असली अभिभावक है
- मूल पिता
 - मूल मां (मूल पिता के अभाव में)
 - दत्तक पिता
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
40. नियम है कि दण्डात्मक विधियों का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिए
- उदारतापूर्वक
 - सख्ती से
 - सुनहरा नियम
 - शरारती
41. कारखाना बंद करने के लिए अधिभोक्ता को अधिकारियों को कितने दिन पहले सूचना देनी पड़ती है
- 30 दिन
 - 60 दिन
 - 90 दिन
 - 14 दिन
42. जहाँ किसी माल की खराबी की आरोपित शिकायत को बिना किसी उचित निश्लेषण के या परीक्षा के निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता, या, उक्त माल के नमूनों को प्रयोगशाला के निरिक्षण हेतु, प्रयोगशाला को भेजा जाता है। ऐसे मामलों में -----दिनों के भीतर रिपोर्ट की जाती है।
- 30 दिन
 - 40 दिन
 - 45 दिन
 - 60 दिन
43. अनुच्छेद 32 के तहत, सुप्रीम कोर्ट कब सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए मना कर सकते हैं
- देरी
 - दुर्भावनापूर्ण याचिका
 - निष्फल याचिका
 - उपरोक्त सभी

44. Which condition is not required to be satisfied by an invention to be patentable subject matter under Patent Act
- Novelty
 - Inventive steps
 - Distinctiveness
 - Usefulness
45. A contract of 'indemnity' under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, has been defined in Section:
- 124
 - 123
 - 125
 - 126(a)
46. It refers to an authority derived from official character merely, not expressly conferred upon the individual character, but rather annexed to official position
- Designation
 - Ex-Officio
 - Appointment
 - Ad interim
47. Filing with the court, to object owns or another's imprisonment is called?
- Writ of Quo Warranto
 - Habeas Corpus
 - Writ of Prohibition
 - None of the above
48. Under O.33, an indigent is allowed to prosecute any suit, provided he satisfied certain conditions. Which of the following is not such a condition?
- He is not possessed of sufficient means to enable him to pay the fees prescribed for the plaint in such suit
 - He is not entitled to property worth Rs. 1000/-
 - He has no sufficient means for his livelihood
 - He may present the application for permission to sue as an indigent either himself or through an authorized agent
49. The concept of "plea bargaining" is not applicable to the offence committed against
- A women
 - A child
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above
44. पेटेंट अधिनियम के तहत किस विषय में एक आविष्कार से संतुष्ट होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है
- नवीनता
 - आविष्कारशील कदम
 - विशिष्टता
 - उपयोगिता
45. भारतीय संविदा अधिनियम 1872 के तहत, 'क्षतिपूर्ति' को, किस धारा में परिभाषित किया गया है:
- 124
 - 123
 - 125
 - 126 (A)
46. यह केवल आधिकारिक योग्यता द्वारा उत्पन्न एक अधिकार को दर्शाता है, जो स्पष्ट रूप से व्यक्तिगत चरित्र से प्रदत्त नहीं है बल्कि, आधिकारिक स्थिति द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है.
- पद
 - भूतपूर्व कार्यालय
 - नियुक्ति
 - अन्तःकालीन
47. अदालत के सामने स्वयं अथवा किसी और के बंदीकरण को चुनौती देने के लिए क्या दाखिल किया जाता है?
- पृच्छा का अधिकार
 - बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण
 - निषेध का अधिकार
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
48. O.33 के तहत, एक गरीब को कोई भी मुकदमा दायर करने की अनुमति दी है, बशर्ते वह कुछ शर्तों का पालन करे। निम्न में से कौन सी ऐसी शर्त नहीं है?
- वह पर्याप्त साधनों में संपन्न नहीं है जो उसे, ऐसे मुकदमें में, अभियोग के लिए निर्धारित शुल्क का भुगतान करने के लिए सक्षम बना सके।
 - वह 1000 /- की संपत्ति का हकदार नहीं है।
 - उसके पास अपनी आजीविका अर्जित के लिए पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं
 - वह या तो खुद या एक अधिकृत एजेंट के माध्यम से एक गरीब के रूप में मुकदमा करने के लिए आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकता है
49. "अपराध दंड सौदा" की अवधारणा इनमें से किसके खिलाफ अपराध पर लागू नहीं होती है
- एक महिला
 - एक बच्चा
 - दोनों A और B
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

50. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team to serve as National Agency for incident response is constituted under section
- 71 of IT Act
 - 70 of IT Act
 - 70(a) of IT Act
 - 70(b) of IT Act
51. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, came into force on
- 18th November 1986
 - 19th November, 1986
 - 20th November, 1986
 - 21st November, 1986
52. Which section of Indian Evidence Act is based on English Doctrine of Res Gestae
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
53. In respect of family relations the law applicable in India is
- Secular law in India
 - Statutory law
 - Religious law
 - Personal law of the parties
54. Which writ is issued by the court to quash the wrongful order of a lower court
- Mandamus
 - Quo warranto
 - Prohibition
 - Certiorari
55. Liability of drawer to compensate the drawee in case of dishonor is primarily provided under-
- Section 29 (a)
 - Section 29
 - Section 30
 - Section 31
56. Part III of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 formalizes:
- Process of Conciliation
 - Process of Arbitration
 - Enforcement of Foreign Awards under New York and Geneva Conventions
 - All the above
50. इंडियन कंप्यूटर इमरजेंसी रिस्पांस टीम को घटना की प्रतिक्रिया के लिए राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में काम करने के लिए किस धारा के तहत गठित किया है
- 71 आई.टी. एक्ट
 - 70 आई.टी. एक्ट
 - 70 (A) आई.टी. एक्ट
 - 70 (B) आई.टी. एक्ट
51. पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986, अस्तित्व में आया
- 18 नवंबर 1986 को
 - 19 नवंबर, 1986 को
 - 20 नवंबर, 1986 को
 - 21 नवंबर, 1986 को
52. भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम की कौन सी धारा "रेस गेस्टाए" के अंग्रेजी सिद्धांत पर आधारित है
- 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
53. भारत में लागू पारिवारिक संबंधों से संबंधित कानून है-
- भारत का धर्मनिरपेक्ष कानून
 - वैधानिक कानून
 - धार्मिक कानून
 - दलों के निजी कानून
54. निचली अदालत का गलत आदेश रद्द करने के लिए अदालत द्वारा कौन सा अधिकार जारी किया जाता है
- परमादेश
 - पृच्छा
 - निषेध
 - उत्प्रेषण-लेख
55. वापसी के मामले में अदाकर्ता को मुआवजा प्रदान करने के लिए आदेशक का दायित्व मुख्य रूप से किसके तहत प्रदान किया जाता है -
- धारा 29 (A)
 - धारा 29
 - धारा 30
 - धारा 31
56. मध्यस्थता और समझौता अधिनियम 1996 का तृतीय भाग, औपचारिकता प्रदान करता है
- समझौते की प्रक्रिया
 - मध्यस्थता की प्रक्रिया
 - न्यूयॉर्क और जेनेवा सम्मेलनों के तहत विदेशी पुरस्कार के प्रवर्तन
 - उपरोक्त सभी

57. Under which Supreme Court judgment, action of the President to summon, prorogue and dissolve either of the houses of the parliament, shall be unconstitutional if acted without advice of Council of Ministers—
- Indira Gandhi Vs. Raj Narain A.I.R. 1975 S.C. 2299
 - Anandan Vs. Chief Secretary, A.I.R. 1966 S.C 657
 - Rao Vs. Indira Gandhi A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 1002
 - None of the above
58. A decree can be transferred for execution to another court:
- If the judgment debtor actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business or personally works for gain, within the local limits of jurisdiction of such court.
 - If the judgment debtor has property sufficient to satisfy the decree within the limits of that court.
 - If the decree directs the sale or delivery of immoveable property situated outside the local limits of jurisdiction of the court which passed it.
 - All of the above.
59. Under which Section of CR. PC the Assistant Public Prosecutor is appointed
- 13
 - 20
 - 24
 - 25
60. In relation to Relevancy of Character in civil cases, which of the following is not correct
- It is not at all relevant
 - It is relevant when it affects award of damage
 - When character is itself an issue
 - When it appears from the fact otherwise relevant
61. What should be the difference of age under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, if a female adopts male
- 21 years
 - 25years
 - 18 years
 - 16 years
57. सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कौन से फैसले के तहत, संसद के किसी भी सदन को बुलाने, स्थगित करने तथा भंग करने की राष्ट्रपति की कार्यवाही असंवैधानिक हो जाएगी, यदि मंत्रिमंडल की सलाह के बिना काम किया गया
- इंदिरा गांधी बनाम राज नारायण A.I.R. 1975 एस.सी. 2299
 - आनंदन बनाम मुख्य सचिव, A.I.R. 1966 एस.सी. 657
 - राव बनाम इंदिरा गांधी A.I.R. 1971 एस.सी. 1002
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
58. एक निर्णय को कार्यवाही के लिए एक अन्य अदालत को हस्तांतरित किया जा सकता है जब:
- यदि निर्णीत ऋणी, अदालत के अधिकार क्षेत्र की स्थानीय सीमाओं के अंतर्गत वास्तव में या स्वेच्छा से, या व्यावसायिक तौर पर या व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु, रहता है
 - यदि निर्णीत ऋणी के पास उस न्यायालय की सीमाओं के तहत निर्णय को संतुष्ट करने के लिए पर्याप्त सम्पत्ति है
 - यदि निर्णय उस अचल संपत्ति की बिक्री या वितरण को दर्शाता हो, जो अदालत के अधिकार क्षेत्र की स्थानीय सीमाओं के बाहर हों।
 - उपरोक्त सभी।
59. सीआरपीसी की किस धारा के अंतर्गत सहायक लोक अभियोजक नियुक्त किया जाता है
- 13
 - 20
 - 24
 - 25
60. दीवानी मामलों में चरित्र की प्रासंगिकता के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सही नहीं है
- यह बिल्कुल प्रासंगिक नहीं है
 - यह प्रासंगिक है जब भरपाई को प्रभावित करता है
 - जब चरित्र ही एक मुद्दा है
 - जब यह तथ्यों से प्रकट होता है, अन्यथा प्रासंगिक
61. हिंदू दत्तक और रखरखाव अधिनियम 1956 के तहत, यदि एक महिला पुरुष को गोद ले तो, उम्र का कितना अंतर होना चाहिए?
- 21 वर्ष
 - 25 वर्ष
 - 18 वर्ष
 - 16 वर्ष

62. The various words used to denote Mens Rea under the IPC and are defined in the code itself are
- Voluntary, dishonestly, fraudulently & reason to believe
 - Corruptly and want only
 - Malignantly and maliciously
 - Rashly and negligently
63. The term sabbatical is connected with
- Paid leave for study
 - Paternity leave
 - Maternity leave
 - Quarantine leave
64. Motor Vehicles Act 1939, came into force in?
- 1939
 - 1940
 - 1941
 - 1942
65. Which of the following case is leading case in term of 'deliberate delay in filing of the suit resulting in huge losses to the complainant-
- Prof. Krishanraj Goswami Vs. Vishwanath D. Mukashikar
 - Pratap Narayan Vs. Y. P. Raheja
 - Babulal Jain Vs. Subhash Jain
 - John D'souza Vs Edward Ani
66. The parties which cannot be compelled to perform specific performances of contract are provided in which section of Specific Relief Act:
- 27
 - 28
 - 29
 - 30
67. What is the Special Constitutional Position of Jammu and Kashmir?
- It is above Indian constitution
 - Indian laws are not applicable
 - It has its own constitution
 - It is not of the integral parts of Indian Union
62. विभिन्न शब्द जो आईपीसी के तहत, आपराधिक मनोस्थिति को सूचित करते हैं और स्वयं एक कोड में भी परिभाषित हैं वो हैं:
- स्वैच्छिक, बेईमानी, धोखाधड़ी और विश्वास का कारण
 - भ्रष्टता से और केवल चाहते हैं
 - द्वेषभाव से और दुर्भावनापूर्ण
 - उतावली और लापरवाही
63. विश्राम काल किससे सम्बंधित है
- अध्ययन के लिए सवेतन अवकाश
 - पितृत्व अवकाश
 - मातृत्व अवकाश
 - संगरोध अवकाश
64. मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1939, कब लागू हुआ?
- 1939
 - 1940
 - 1941
 - 1942
65. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मामला मुकदमा दाखिल करने में जानबूझकर देरी की अवधि के मामले में अग्रणी है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप शिकायतकर्ता को भारी नुकसान हुआ है
- प्रो कृष्णराज गोस्वामी बनाम विश्वनाथ डी मुकाशीकर
 - प्रताप नारायण बनाम वाई. पी. रहेजा
 - बाबूलाल जैन बनाम सुभाष जैन
 - जॉन डिसूजा बनाम एडवर्ड अनी
66. पक्ष जिन्हे अनुबंध के विशेष कार्य को करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता, विशेष राहत अधिनियम की किस धारा में प्रदान किये जाते हैं:
- 27
 - 28
 - 29
 - 30
67. जम्मू-कश्मीर की विशेष संवैधानिक स्थिति क्या है?
- यह भारतीय संविधान से ऊपर है
 - भारतीय कानून लागू नहीं होते
 - उसका अपना संविधान है
 - यह भारतीय संघ का अभिन्न हिस्सा नहीं है

68. A person cannot be a next friend, a guardian of a person if:
- He is a minor
 - He is an opposite party in the suit
 - He has not given consent in writing
 - All of the above
69. In which section of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 the Law of Mitakshara has been incorporated
- Section 8
 - Section 7
 - Section 9
 - Section 6
70. The chief elements necessary to constitute a crime are
- A human being
 - An evil intent
 - Injury to another human being or society
 - All of the above
71. "Dealer" includes a person who is engaged—
- In building bodies for attachment to chassis; or
 - In the repair of motor vehicles; or
 - In the business of hypothecation, leasing or hire-purchase of motor vehicle;
 - All of the above
72. Under Section 25 of the Land Acquisition Act, the amount of compensation awarded by the court
- Shall not be less than the amount awarded by the Collector under Section II
 - Shall not be equal to the amount awarded by the Collector under Section II
 - Shall not be more than the amount awarded by the Collector under Section II
 - All of the above
73. The undertaking contained in a promissory note, to pay a certain sum of money is:
- Conditional
 - Unconditional
 - May be conditional or unconditional depending upon the circumstances
 - All of the above
74. Recently, in which case the Kerala High Court held that a University Grant Commission criterion which allowed certain relaxation in marks to
68. कोई व्यक्ति, किसी व्यक्ति का मित्र, अभिभावक नहीं बन सकता है, यदि:
- वह नाबालिग है
 - मुकदमें में वह एक विपक्षी दल है
 - उसने लिखित रूप में सहमति नहीं दी है
 - उपरोक्त सभी
69. हिंदू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम 1956 की कौनसी धारा में मिताक्षरा कानून शामिल है
- धारा 8
 - धारा 7
 - धारा 9
 - धारा 6
70. एक अपराध के गठन के प्रमुख तत्व _____ है
- एक इंसान
 - एक दुष्ट मंशा
 - दूसरे इंसान या समाज को चोट
 - उपरोक्त सभी
71. "डीलर" एक व्यक्ति होता है जो शामिल होता है:--
- चेसी में जोड़ने के लिए ढांचे के निर्माण में
 - मोटर वाहनों की मरम्मत में
 - बंधक, पट्टे या मोटर वाहन के किराये या खरीद के व्यापार में;
 - उपरोक्त सभी
72. भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम की धारा 25 के तहत, अदालत द्वारा प्रदान की गयी मुआवजे की राशि:
- अनुभाग-2 के तहत कलेक्टर द्वारा सम्मानित राशि से कम नहीं होगी
 - अनुभाग-2 के तहत कलेक्टर द्वारा सम्मानित राशि के बराबर नहीं होगी
 - अनुभाग-2 के तहत कलेक्टर द्वारा सम्मानित राशि से अधिक नहीं होगी
 - उपरोक्त सभी
73. एक वचनपत्र में निहित एक निश्चित राशि का भुगतान करने का उपक्रम:
- सशर्त है
 - बिना शर्त है
 - सशर्त या बिना शर्त परिस्थितियों के आधार पर हो सकता है
 - उपरोक्त सभी
74. हाल ही में, किस मामले में केरल उच्च न्यायालय ने कहा है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के मापदंड जो संविधान के

reserved categories as violation of Article 16(1) of the Constitution

- a) Nair Service Society Vs UGC ; WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)
- b) CBSE Vs UGC ; WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)
- c) UGC Vs State Of Kerala ; WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)
- d) UGC Vs Secretary of State ; WP(C) No. 5190 of 2016 (W)
75. In which of the following cases, it was said that "unless a right of appeal is clearly given by statute it does not exist":
- a) M/s. Ram Narayan Pvt. Ltd. Vs Trading corporation Ltd. A.I.R 1983 S.C. 786
- b) Raja Himanshu Dhar Singh Vs Addl. Registrar, A.I.R 1962 ALL. 439
- c) Zair Hussain Khan Vs Khurshed Jain (1906) I.L.R 28 ALL. 545
- d) Smt. Gangabai Vs Vijaya Kumar, A.I.R 1974, S.C 1126
76. Which of the following sections deals with the provisions relating to maximum period for which an under trial prisoner can be detained
- a) 436
- b) 436-a
- c) 437-a
- d) 437
77. To make the criminal harmless by supplying him those things which he lacks and to cure him of those drawbacks which made him to commit crime is known as
- a) Expiatory or penance theory of punishment
- b) Deterrent theory or preventive theory of punishment
- c) Reformatory or rehabilitative or corrective theory of punishment
- d) Retributive theory of punishment
78. Pakala Narayan Swami Vs Emperor is a leading case on
- a) Dying Declaration
- b) Confession
- c) Accomplice
- d) Expert witness
- अनुच्छेद 16(1) के उल्लंघन के रूप में, आरक्षित श्रेणियों के लिए अंकों में कुछ छूट की अनुमति देते हैं
- a) नायर सेवा समाज बनाम यूजीसी; WP(सी) 2016(डब्ल्यू) की संख्या 5190
- b) सीबीएसई बनाम यूजीसी; WP(सी) 2016(डब्ल्यू) की संख्या 5190
- c) यूजीसी बनाम केरल राज्य; WP(सी) 2016(डब्ल्यू) की संख्या 5190
- d) यूजीसी बनाम राज्य सचिव; WP(सी) 2016(डब्ल्यू) की संख्या 5190
75. इनमें से से कौन से निम्नलिखित मामलों में, ये कहा गया है कि "जब तक अपील का अधिकार स्पष्ट रूप से कानून द्वारा नहीं दिया जाता है, यह मौजूद नहीं है":
- a) M/s राम नारायण प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बनाम व्यापार निगम लिमिटेड A.I.R 1983 एस.सी. 786
- b) राजा हिमांशु धर सिंह बनाम अपर रजिस्ट्रार, A.I.R 1962 ALL. 439
- c) जैर हुसैन खान बनाम खुरशेद जैन (1906) ILR 28 ALL. 545
- d) श्रीमती गंगाबाई बनाम विजया कुमार, AIR 1974, एस.सी. 1126
76. निम्न में से कौन सी धारा एक विचाराधीन कैदी की अधिकतम हिरासत अवधि से संबंधित है
- a) 436
- b) 436-A
- c) 437-A
- d) 437
77. एक अपराधी को हानि-रहित बनाना और उसे वह चीज़ें प्रदान करना जिसका उसे अभाव है और उन सभी कारकों को निष्क्रिय करना जिनकी वजह से अपराध हुआ, यह किस रूप में जाना जाता है -
- a) प्रयाश्चित्तिक या तपस्या सजा के सिद्धांत
- b) निवारक सिद्धांत या सजा के निवारक सिद्धांत
- c) सजा के सुधारात्मक या पुनर्वास या संशोधात्मक सिद्धांत
- d) सजा का दंडात्मक सिद्धांत
78. पकला नारायण स्वामी बनाम सम्राट किस पर एक अग्रणी केस है
- a) मृत्युकालिक कथन
- b) इकबालिया बयान
- c) सहयोगी
- d) विशेषज्ञ गवाह

BCI- March 2017

AIBE-X

HINDI-Set-A

79. Who are the partners in a bill of exchange?

- Drawer & Drawee
- Payee
- Both a and b
- None of the above

80. Income which accrue or arise outside India but are directly received into India are taxable in case of

- Residents only
- Both ordinarily residents and non-resident
- Non-resident
- All the assesses

81. 'A', a surgeon, knowing that a particular operation is likely to cause the death of 'Z', who suffers under a painful complaint, but not intending to cause Z's death & intending in good faith Z's benefit performs that operation on Z with Z's consent. A has committed no offence, it is contained in

- Section 88 of the IPC
- Section 89 of the IPC
- Section 90 of the IPC
- Section 87 of the IPC

82. A Hindu's widow, if there are more than one, shall take

- One share each
- One share for all the widows
- One share each to the maximum of two shares, if there are more than two widows
- None of the above

83. Section 112 of Indian Evidence Act, provides that a child would be treated as legitimate if after dissolution of marriage, he/she has been born within

- 180 days
- 270 days
- 280 days
- 300 days

84. Which of the following sections enables the court to cancel the bond and bail bond

- 446-a
- 446
- 448
- 450

79. विनिमय का बिल में भागीदार कौन है?

- आदेशक और अदाकर्ता
- प्राप्तकर्ता
- दोनों A और B
- उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

80. आय जो भारत के बाहर उत्पन्न या अर्जित हो रही है, परंतु सीधे भारत में प्राप्त हो रही है वह निम्न मामले में कर योग्य है

- केवल निवासियों के लिए
- दोनों आम निवासियों और अनिवासीयों के लिए
- अनिवासीयों के लिए
- सभी निर्धारितियों

81. 'A', एक सर्जन है, ये जानता है कि एक विशेष ऑपरेशन में 'Z' की मृत्यु होने की संभावना है, जो एक दर्दनाक शिकायत के तहत गुस्त है। लेकिन 'A' 'Z' की मौत का नहीं अपितु अच्छा इरादा रखते हुए, 'Z' की सहमति से ही उसका ऑपरेशन करता है। A ने कोई अपराध नहीं किया है यह निहित है-

- भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 88
- भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 89
- भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 90
- भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 87

82. एक हिन्दू की यदि एक से अधिक विधवा हो तो, उनको मिल सकता है:

- प्रत्येक को एक हिस्सा
- सभी विधवाओं के लिए एक हिस्सा
- प्रत्येक को एक हिस्सा या अधिकतम दो हिस्से, यदि दो से अधिक विधवा हैं
- उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

83. भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम की धारा 112 के तहत, बच्चे को जायज़ माना जाएगा यदि वह शादी के विघटन के _____ के भीतर पैदा हुआ है

- 180 दिन
- 270 दिन
- 280 दिन
- 300 दिन

84. निम्न वर्गों में से कौन सा बांड और जमानत बांड को रद्द करने में अदालत को सक्षम बनाता है

- 446-A
- 446
- 448
- 450

85. A reference can be made during the pendency:
- The subordinate court refers the case to the high court for the latter's opinion on a question of law.
 - The subordinate court refers the case to the high court for the latter's opinion on a question of evidence
 - The subordinate court refers the case to the high court for the latter's opinion on a question of fact
 - The subordinate court refers the case to the high court for the latter's opinion on a question of court procedure.
86. The Right of Equality before the law under Article 14, is subject to the restriction of
- Public order and morality
 - Reasonable classification
 - Reasonable restriction
 - Reasonable situations
87. The distinction between Sections 299 and 300 was made clear by Melvill J. in
- Reg Vs Guruchand Gope
 - Reg Vs Govinda
 - Reg Vs Hayward
 - Govind Vs Reg
88. Any person aggrieved by an order made by the Disciplinary Committee of the Bar Council of India U/s 36 or 37 of the Advocates Act, may prefer an appeal to the :
- High Court
 - Supreme Court
 - State Government
 - Central Government
89. A perpetual injunction can only be granted by the decree at the hearing and upon the-
- Demand of the party
 - Discretion of the court
 - Merit of the suit
 - None of the above
90. The provision relating to Abolition of Untouchability is given in
- Article 23
 - Article 24
 - Article 17
 - Article 15
85. विचारधीनता के दौरान एक संदर्भ किया जा सकता है:
- अधीनस्थ न्यायालय, कानून के सवाल पर आगे की राय के मामले के लिए उच्च न्यायालय से सहायता ले सकता है।
 - अधीनस्थ न्यायालय, सबूतों के सवाल पर आगे की राय के मामले के लिए उच्च न्यायालय से सहायता ले सकता है।
 - अधीनस्थ न्यायालय, तथ्यों के सवाल पर आगे की राय के मामले के लिए उच्च न्यायालय से सहायता ले सकता है।
 - अधीनस्थ न्यायालय, अदालत की प्रक्रिया के सवाल पर आगे की राय के मामले के लिए उच्च न्यायालय से सहायता ले सकता है।
86. अनुच्छेद 14 के तहत कानून के समक्ष समानता का अधिकार, किस प्रतिबंध के अधीन है?
- सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था और नैतिकता
 - उचित वर्गीकरण
 - उचित प्रतिबंध
 - उचित परिस्थितियां
87. धारा 299 और 300 के बीच का अंतर 'मेलविल जे.' द्वारा स्पष्ट गया था
- रेग बनाम गुरुचंदगोप
 - रेग बनाम गोविंदा
 - रेग बनाम हेवर्ड
 - गोविंद बनाम रेग
88. कोई भी व्यक्ति जो अधिवक्ता अधिनियम 36 या 37 के अनुसार बार काउंसिल की अनुशासन समिति द्वारा लिए गए आदेश से असंतुष्ट है। वह अपील कर सकता है
- उच्च न्यायालय
 - सुप्रीम कोर्ट
 - राज्य सरकार
 - केन्द्रीय सरकार
89. एक शाश्वत आदेश निर्णायक द्वारा केवल सुनवाई के समय ----- अनुसार प्रदान किया जा सकता है
- पार्टी की मांग
 - अदालत के अधिकार
 - मुकदमे की योग्यता
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं
90. अस्पृश्यता का उन्मूलन करने के लिए, संबंधित प्रावधान किस में दिए गये हैं
- अनुच्छेद 23
 - अनुच्छेद 24
 - अनुच्छेद 17
 - अनुच्छेद 15

91. Under Section 115, in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, a high court can do which of the following things:
- To call for the record of any case which has been decided by any court, subordinate to the High Court.
 - To vary/reverse any decree or order against which an appeal lies to the High Court.
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
92. In joint trial, the evidentiary value of confession of a co-accused affecting himself and others, has been discussed by the supreme court in
- Kashmira Singh Vs state of mp
 - Sate of UP Vs Deorman Upadhyay
 - Ram Bharose Vs state of up
 - Rameshwar Vs State of Rajasthan
93. Maintenance application under Section 18(2) of Hama is filed in
- Matrimonial court
 - District court
 - High court
 - Any of the above
94. "Which of the following belong to the category of direct tax
- Goods and Services Tax
 - Excise duty and customs duty
 - Income tax and gift tax
 - All of the above
95. The theoretical powers to amend the constitution, has been given to the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures by
- Article 358
 - Article 368
 - Article 378
 - No such powers
96. Under Section 114, a person can apply for review of judgment when:
- He is aggrieved by a decree/order from which an appeal is allowed, but no appeal is allowed.
 - He is aggrieved by a decree/order from which no appeal is allowed.
91. धारा 115 के तहत अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में संशोधन करते हुए, एक उच्च न्यायालय निम्नलिखित में से क्या कर सकता है:
- किसी भी न्यायालय, अधीनस्थ से ले कर उच्च न्यायालय तक, के द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय के किसी भी मुकदमें के रिकॉर्ड को निकलवा सकता है
 - किसी भी निर्णय/आदेश, जिसकी अपील उच्च न्यायालय में निहित है, को बदल या रद्द कर सकता है
 - दोनों A और B
 - उपरोक्त कोई नहीं।
92. संयुक्त मुकदमें में, एक सह-आरोपी द्वारा खुद को और दूसरों को प्रभावित करने वाले इकब्रालिया बयान के मूल्यांकन की सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा किस केस में चर्चा की गई है
- कश्मीरा सिंह बनाम एम. पी. राज्य
 - उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बनाम देवर्मन उपाध्याय
 - राम भरोसे बनाम उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य
 - रामेश्वर बनाम राजस्थान राज्य
93. हामा की धारा 18(2) के तहत भरण-पोषण का आवेदन दायर किया जा सकता है:
- वैवाहिक अदालत
 - जिला अदालत
 - उच्च न्यायालय
 - उपरोक्त में से कोई भी
94. "निम्न में से कौन प्रत्यक्ष कर की श्रेणी में है?"
- वस्तु एवं सेवा कर
 - उत्पाद शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क
 - आय कर और उपहार कर
 - उपरोक्त सभी
95. संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए सैद्धांतिक अधिकार, संसद और राज्य विधानमंडलों के सदस्यों को किसके द्वारा दिया गया है?
- अनुच्छेद 358
 - अनुच्छेद 368
 - अनुच्छेद 378
 - ऐसे कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं
96. धारा 114 के तहत, एक व्यक्ति फैसले की समीक्षा के लिए आवेदन कर सकता है जब:
- वह एक निर्णय / आदेश से असंतुष्ट हो, जिसमें अपील की अनुमति है, लेकिन अपील की अनुमति नहीं है।
 - वह एक निर्णय / आदेश से से असंतुष्ट हो, जिसमें अपील की अनुमति नहीं है।

- c) He is aggrieved by a decision on a reference from a court of small causes.
d) All of the above
97. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court of India opined that "bail is the surety and jail is an exception"
- a) Joginder Kumar Vs State of U.P.
b) Moti Ram Vs State of M.P.
c) Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India
d) State of W.B. Vs D.K. Basu
98. The provisions relating to compoundable offence is provided under Section
- a) 319
b) 320
c) 265(d)
d) 321
99. Under which section of CPC, option for settlement of dispute is provided outside the court?
- a) 80(1)
b) 89(2)
c) 89(1)
d) 80(2)
100. Where a magistrate of the first class passes only a sentence of fine not exceeding Rs. 100, against this order where an appeal shall lie:
- a) In the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate
b) In the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above
- c) वह किसी मामूली कारणों के संदर्भ में न्यायालय के एक निर्णय से असंतुष्ट हो।
d) उपरोक्त सभी
97. निम्नलिखित मामलों में से किसमें भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि "जमानत नियम है और जेल एक अपवाद है"
- a) जोगिंदर कुमार बनाम यू.पी. राज्य
b) मोती राम बनाम एम. पी. राज्य
c) मेनका गांधी बनाम भारत संघ
d) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बनाम डी.के. बसु
98. क्षमायोग्य अपराध की अवधारणा से संबंधित प्रावधान किस धारा में दिए गये हैं:
- a) 319
b) 320
c) 265
d) 321
99. सीपीसी की कौन सी धारा के तहत, विवाद के निपटारे के लिए, अदालत के बाहर विकल्प प्रदान किये जाते हैं?
- a) 80(1)
b) 89(2)
c) 89(1)
d) 80(2)
100. जहां प्रथम श्रेणी के मजिस्ट्रेट केवल 100 रुपये अथवा कम का दंड देते हैं, ऐसे मामले में कहाँ अपील की जा सकती है:
- a) मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में
b) मुख्य मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में
c) दोनों A और B
d) उपरोक्त कोई नहीं

AIBE - X SET - A

Q. No A.	Answer A	Q. No A.	Answer A	Q. No A.	Answer A
1	B	38	D	75	C
2	D	39	C	76	B
3	A	40	B	77	C
4	B	41	B	78	A
5	D	42	C	79	C
6	B	43	D	80	D
7	A	44	C	81	A
8	B	45	A	82	B
9	C	46	B	83	C
10	A	47	B	84	A
11	C	48	B	85	A
12	D	49	C	86	B
13	D	50	D	87	B
14	B	51	B	88	B
15	B	52	B	89	C
16	D	53	D	90	C
17	D	54	D	91	A
18	A	55	C	92	A
19	B	56	A	93	B
20	B	57	C	94	C
21	B	58	D	95	B
22	D	59	D	96	D
23	C	60	A	97	B
24	A	61	A	98	B
25	A	62	A	99	C
26	D	63	A	100	D
27	A	64	B		
28	C	65	A		
29	D	66	B		
30	D	67	C		
31	D	68	D		
32	D	69	D		
33	B	70	D		
34	D	71	D		
35	D	72	A		
36	A	73	B		
37	B	74	A		

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – XI
3rd Dec 2017

[Set Code – A]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

11021065

Name of the Candidate:	
Roll Number:	
Enrollment Number :	

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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SE

1. Section 154 under IT Act is
 - a) For filing return of Income
 - b) For filing return with late fee
 - c) Rectification of mistakes
 - d) Appeal against the order passed by the ITO
2. Which of the following is not included in the Capital Asset under Section 2 (14) of Income Tax Act
 - a) Any stock in Trade
 - b) Special Bearer Bonds 1991 issued by Central Government
 - c) (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
3. The language which is to be used in the arbitral proceedings is decided by
 - a) The Tribunal
 - b) Parties to decide by mutual understanding
 - c) The petitioner
 - d) The Defendant
4. The Arbitral proceeding shall stand terminated
 - a) On making of the final award
 - b) By an order of the arbitral tribunal
 - c) When the parties to the dispute agree to terminate proceedings
 - d) All of the above
5. Every Award of a Lok Adalat is deemed to be
 - a) Order of district collector
 - b) Order of Income Tax commissioner
 - c) Decree of a civil court
 - d) (a) and (b)
6. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996, Section 18-27 states
 - a) The Conducting of Arbitral Proceedings
 - b) Receipt and Written Communications
 - c) Extent of judicial intervention
 - d) Awarding final decision
7. Provision of Section 80 of CPC is binding on
 - a) The High Court
 - b) The court of civil judge
 - c) The district judge
 - d) All of the above
8. Temporary Injunction can be granted
 - a) Suo moto
 - b) Ex parte
 - c) Hearing both parties
 - d) None of the above
9. Right to Appeal is a
 - a) Natural Right
 - b) Inherent right
 - c) Statutory right
 - d) Delegated right
10. The last amendment to the Indian Succession Act was made in
 - a) 2000
 - b) 2001
 - c) 2002
 - d) 2004
11. Which is the correct statement :
 - a) There can be a will without a codicil
 - b) There can be a codicil without a will
 - c) Every will has a codicil
 - d) A codicil proceeds a will
12. As per Section 63 of Indian Succession Act, a Will should be attested by
 - a) By two witnesses
 - b) By two or more witnesses

- c) Only one witness who is not a relative of testator
- d) None of the above

13. 'Iddat' under Mohamādan law refers to

- a) A gift made on the occasion of marriage
- b) The right of the husband to divorce his wife
- c) Attaining of puberty
- d) None of the above

14. Under the Christian Marriage Act the marriage Registrar for any district is appointed by

- a) State government
- b) The central government
- c) The Clergyman of the Church
- d) High Court judges

15. The word 'Ombudsman' is derived from

- a) French administration
- b) British Administration
- c) Swedish Administration
- d) German Administration

16. Under Section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952, an Inquiry Commission is appointed by

- a) Central government or State government
- b) Union Public Service Commission
- c) State Public commission
- d) Supreme Court of India

17. Information Technology Act was enacted in

- a) 1988
- b) 1996
- c) 2000
- d) 2004

18. Government of India passed Information Technology Act in 2000 with objective

- a) To provide legal sanction to all transaction for e-commerce
- b) To facilitate electronic filing of all documents to the government
- c) To amend Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, to punish the cyber crimes
- d) All of the above

19. Right to Personal liberty includes

- a) Right against custodial violence
- b) Right of under trials to separate them from convicted
- c) Right against Public hanging
- d) All of the above

20. The Supreme Commander of the Defence Force of India is

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) The Defence Minister
- d) Chief Marshal

21. Retirement age of Supreme Court Judges is

- a) 62 years
- b) 60 years
- c) 58 years
- d) 65 years

22. Criminal Procedure Code is a subject of

- a) Concurrent list
- b) State list
- c) Union list
- d) None of the above

23. Bailable and Non-Bailable offence has been defined in

- a) Section 2 (a) of Cr.PC
- b) Section 2 (b) of Cr. Pc
- c) Section 2 (c) of Cr. Pc
- d) Section 20 of IPC

24. Under Section 21 of Cr.PC, Special Executive Magistrate may be appointed by
- Central Government
 - High court
 - Supreme Court
 - State Government
25. Police may carry out personal search on an arrested person,
- U/s 49 Cr.PC
 - U/s. 50 Cr.PC
 - U/s. 51 Cr.PC
 - U/s. 52 Cr.PC
26. The Special Court is
- Not subordinate to High Court
 - Superior to High Court
 - Supplement to High Court
 - Equal to Supreme court
27. The powers under Section 159 of Cr.PC can be exercised by a magistrate
- When the police decides not to investigate the case
 - When the investigation is still going on
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
28. Statement recorded during investigation U/s. 161 can be used in trial
- For contradicting the witness
 - For corroborating the witness
 - Incorporating in the charge sheet
 - Discharging the accused
29. Power of taking cognizance of offence by a Magistrate of First class or second class is provided
- Under Section 173 of Criminal Procedure Code
 - Under Section 190 of Criminal Procedure Code
 - Under Section 190 of Indian Penal Code
 - None of the above
30. Additions or alteration of charges is provided in Cr. PC
- U/s. 214
 - U/s. 215
 - U/s. 216
 - U/s.210
31. Which Section of Specific Relief Act prohibits filing a case against the government?
- Section 5
 - Section 6
 - Section 7
 - Section 8
32. The Patent Act became a law in
- 1970
 - 1975
 - 1996
 - 1966
33. Cheque bouncing cases charged U/s. 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act is trialed by
- Bank Tribunal
 - Consumer Forum
 - Magistrate Court
 - Sessions court
34. The provision of establishing Public Service Commission is made under
- Article 310
 - Article 315
 - Article 320
 - Article 325

35. The case Krishna Gopal V/s State of MP relates to

- a) Water pollution
- b) Air and water pollution
- c) Noise and air pollution
- d) Water and noise pollution

36. What is the punishment for advocates if the established finding of the Bar Council is misappropriation?

- a) Impose a fine
- b) Name of the advocate will be struck off from the Rolls
- c) Suspension from practice
- d) All of the above

37. On being aggrieved by the order of State Bar Council, one can appeal to

- a) High Court
- b) Supreme court
- c) Bar Council of India
- d) Indian Law Commission

38. Which Section of Advocates Act provides punishment for misconduct of advocates

- a) Section 29
- b) Section 35
- c) Section 37
- d) All of the above

39. Section 24 of Advocate Act deals with

- a) Qualification of advocates who should be enrolled in the Bar
- b) Qualification to become the Advocate General
- c) Qualification to become the Solicitor General of India
- d) (b) and (c)

40. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which is helpful in deciding the extent of injury for compensation

- a) Insurance certificate
- b) Medical examination
- c) Medical Certificate
- d) (b) and (c)

41. Section 23 of Workmen Compensation Act 1923 says that the Commissioner shall have the power of

- a) A court
- b) A Tribunal
- c) A quasi judicial form
- d) All of the above

42. The objective of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 is

- a) Industrial peace and economic justice
- b) To create harmonious relation between employer and employee
- c) To prevent illegal strike or lockout etc.,
- d) All of the above

43. Section 2 (q) of Industrial Dispute Act 1947 provides the definition of

- a) Lock out
- b) Lay off
- c) Strike
- d) Hartal

44. The Land Acquisition Act came into force from

- a) 1st March 1955
- b) 1st March 1986
- c) 1st March 1994
- d) 1st March 1894

45. Under the Land Acquisition Act, the arable land means

- a) Useful for residential purpose
 b) Useful for commercial purpose
 c) Useful for cultivation
 d) Useful for industrial purpose
46. Which one is not a fundamental right?
 a) Right to Freedom of Assembly
 b) Right to Property
 c) Right to equality
 d) Right to freedom of speech and Expression
47. In Maneka Gandhi case it was observed that
 a) Confiscation of Passport was correct
 b) Right to go abroad is not within the meaning of Article 21
 c) Right to go abroad is within the ambit of Article 19 (1) (A) but the confiscation of Passport is not in accordance to the law
 d) None of the above
48. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the right of free movement
 a) In the interest of general public
 b) In the interest of political leaders
 c) In the interest of women's safety
 d) All of the above
49. Which of the following can claim Article 19 of constitution?
 a) A company
 b) A corporation
 c) Only citizens
 d) Citizens and aliens
50. Clause (3) of Article 20 (i) of the Indian Constitution says that no accused person shall be compelled to be
 a) An accused
 b) A witness
 c) A witness against himself
 d) Hostile witness
51. Indra Sawhney V/s Union of India is popularly known as
 a) Judges Transfer Case
 b) Illegal Detention case
 c) Mandal Commission case
 d) Constitutional case
52. Due to the outcome of this case slum dwellers were benefitted
 a) N K Chanda V/s. State of Haryana
 b) Olga Tellis V/s Bombay Municipal Corporation
 c) PV. Narasimharao V/s. Union of India
 d) Ratlam Municipal Council V/s. Vardichand
53. A Public Interest Litigation can be filed under
 a) Article 226 of constitution and Article 32 of the constitution
 b) U/s. 133 of Criminal Procedure Code
 c) (a) and (b)
 d) None of the above
54. Supreme Court in SP Gupta V/s. Union of India AIR 1982 SC 149, decided on
 a) Free Legal Aid
 b) Bonded labours
 c) Judges Transfer
 d) Illegal detention
55. Supreme court in a PIL known as Kamal Nath case evolved,
 a) Basic Future and Basic structure doctrine
 b) Public Trust doctrine
 c) Separation of power doctrine
 d) Public Interest doctrine

56. Vishakha v/s. State of Rajasthan case is related to
- Sexual harassment at workplace
 - Protection of civil rights
 - Uniform civil code
 - None of the above
57. Court's power to award compensation is provided in Specific Relief Act
- Under Section 20
 - Under Section 21
 - (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
58. Proving of hand writing is provided in Indian Evidence Act
- By the opinion of Experts
 - By the evidence of a person who is acquainted with the handwriting
 - After police verification
 - (a) and (b)
59. Section 26 of Indian Evidence Act provides
- No confession made by a person in police custody is admissible
 - Confession made by a person in police custody is admissible
 - Confession made in the immediate presence of a magistrate is admissible
 - (a) and (c)
60. The term 'Evidence' means and includes
- Oral evidence
 - Documentary evidence
 - Electronic records produced for the inspection of the court
 - All of the above
61. Which is the authority that determines the language of the Court other than High Court within a given State, under Section 271 of Cr.PC
- State government
 - Central government
 - Supreme Court of India
 - Both (a) and (b)
62. A decree can be
- Final
 - Preliminary
 - Only Preliminary not final
 - Either preliminary or final
63. Foreign Judgement is defined in CPC
- Under Section 2(6) of CPC
 - Under Section 2(7) of CPC
 - Under Section 2(8) of CPC
 - None of the above
64. The Minimum number of persons required to incorporate a Public Company is
- 5
 - 10
 - 7
 - 2
65. A Private company can commence business as soon as it receives
- Certification of incorporation
 - Letter of intent
 - Occupation certificate
 - None of the above
66. Which of the following is not an essential of a contract of guarantee
- Concurrence of three parties
 - Surety's distinct promise to be answerable

- c) Liabilities to be legally enforceable
- d) Existence of only one contract

67. The term 'Agent' is defined in Indian Contract Act under Section

- a) 180 of the Act
- b) 181 of the Act
- c) 182 of the Act
- d) 183 of the Act

68. What is the maximum number of partners in Banking business

- a) Eight
- b) Ten
- c) Twelve
- d) Sixteen

69. A person who gives the guarantee is called

- a) Bailee
- b) Creditor
- c) Debtor
- d) Surety

70. Which is not a right of an unpaid seller against the goods

- a) Lien
- b) Stoppage in transit
- c) Right of resale
- d) To ascertain price

71. Sections 36 to 42 of Specific Relief Act provides

- a) Injunctions
- b) Court's discretion on specific performance
- c) Cancellation of instruments
- d) None of the above

72. Which of the following is not of civil nature

- a) Right to take out procession
- b) Right to Worship in a temple

- c) Right to Caste and Religion
- d) All of the above

73. In a suit where the *doctrine of res judicata* applies

- a) The suit is liable to be dismissed
- b) The suit is liable to be stayed
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

74. Under Section 16 CPC a suit relating to immovable property can be filed in a court whose local jurisdiction is

- a) Where the property is situated
- b) Where the defendant voluntarily resides or carries on business
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

75. Pleading means

- a) Plaint and written statement
- b) Plaint only
- c) Written statement
- d) Oral statement by the pleader

76. On failure to file a written statement, under order VIII Rule 10 of CPC, the court may

- a) pass any other order
- b) Order for striking off the decree
- c) May pronounce the judgement at once
- d) Any of the above

77. What is meant by Homicide ?

- a) Suicide by human being not at home
- b) Suicide at home
- c) Killing of a human being by another human being
- d) Killing of human being by animal

78. Adulteration of food or drink is a punishable offence
- Under Section 274-276 of IP C
 - Under Section 277-278 of IPC
 - Under section 272-273 of IPC
 - None of the above
79. Maximum punishment for waging a war against the Government of India under IPC is
- Rigorous imprisonment up to 5 years
 - Rigorous imprisonment up to 10 years
 - Rigorous imprisonment for life term
 - Death sentence
80. Offences relating to elections are
- Contained in the IPC as originally enacted
 - Are introduced in the IPC by a subsequent amendment
 - Are not covered by IPC
 - None of the above
81. Rupa Bajaj V/s. KPS Gill, is a famous case which the Supreme Court decided on
- Wrongful restraint
 - Wrongful confinement
 - Outrage the modesty of a women
 - Maintenance to the divorced women
82. Under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, the person who is taken in adoption
- Must be a Hindu only
 - A Hindu or Jew
 - May be Hindu or Christian
 - None of the above
83. Polygamy was permitted for Hindus before the year
- 1956
 - 1954
 - 1955
 - 1957
84. Mohan gets married to his sister's daughter Kriti
- The marriage is valid if the custom allows it
 - The marriage is void
 - The marriage is valid only if the court approves it
 - The marriage is valid only if the Panchayat permits
85. Within the purview of Water Act, the meaning of Stream is defined as
- Includes a river but not a water course
 - Includes a water course but not a river
 - Includes river and water course , but not subterranean waters
 - Includes a river, a water course and subterranean river
86. Section 2 (1) (ZB) of the Trade Mark Act 1999, defines the meaning of
- License
 - Trade Mark
 - Registration
 - Cancellation
87. Outraging the modesty of a woman is punishable under IPC
- Section 376 (a)
 - Section 376 (b)
 - Section 354
 - Section 498
88. Section 463 of Indian Penal Code deals with the crime of
- House breaking
 - Dishonest misappropriation of property
 - Forgery
 - Abetment

- d) Forgery with cheating
89. Criminal intimidation is explained in IPC under
- Section 503 to 506
 - Section 509 to 516
 - Section 319 to 329
 - None of the above
90. Under Section 59 to 60 of Indian Evidence Act the oral statement means
- All statements made before the court by the witness
 - All statement made before the police by the accused
 - All statement of facts which a witness heard to say
 - All of the above
91. Under the Evidence Act, 'Court' includes
- All Judges
 - All Magistrates
 - All Arbitrators
 - (a) and (b)
92. Admissibility of contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with the provisions of
- Under Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act
 - Under Section 65 of Indian Evidence Act
 - Under Section 65-B of Indian Evidence Act
 - None of the above
93. Which is not a public record as per the provisions of Indian Evidence Act
- Documents forming the acts or records of the sovereign authority
 - Documents forming the acts or records of official bodies, tribunals
 - Documents and correspondence from advocate and Notary office
 - Documents and circulars from University of Delhi
94. Section 67 of Motor Vehicle Act 1988 provides
- Possession of driving license while driving
 - Possession of Insurance certificate and PUC certificate in the vehicle
 - Revoking driving license if drunk driving is detected
 - State government's power to control the road transport
95. The term 'Tort' is a
- Latin Word
 - French Word
 - English word
 - Italian word
96. In Tort, what is 'vicarious liability'?
- A person is generally liable for his own wrongful act
 - A person is liable for the wrongful act done by other person
 - A person is liable for the wrongful act in his absence
 - None of the above
97. Under Section 2(1) (f) of Consumer Protection Act 1986, 'defect' is meant by any fault, imperfection or shortcomings inin relation to the goods
- Quality and Quantity
 - Potency
 - Purity or standard
 - All of the above
98. Which of the following falls under the categories of Act of God

- a) Storm and cyclone
- b) Extra ordinary rainfall or flood
- c) Lightning and thunder
- d) All of the above

99. Income Tax Act was enacted in

- a) 1951
- b) 1961
- c) 1971
- d) None of the above

100. 'Income' is defined under Section 24 of the Income Tax Act, as

- a) Profits and gains
- b) Dividend
- c) Voluntary contribution received by a Trust for charitable Purpose
- d) All of the above

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AL

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

AIBE 11 Answer Key

Question. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
1	C	C	C	A
2	C	A	A	A
3	B	D	C	A
4	D	C	D	D
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34	B	A	A	A
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36	D	A	D	D
37	C	D	C	D
38	B	B	A	A
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40	D	C	A	A
41	A	C	B	A
42	D	D	C	D
43	C	A	A	C

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Ques. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
44	D	B	D	A
45	C	D	C	A
46	B	D	C	A
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48	A	A	A	C
49	C	D	C	A
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69	D	D	D	C
70	D	A	C	B
71	A	A	B	C
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75	A	A	C	B
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79	D	A	B	B
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81	C	A	D	C
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83	C	C	B	C
84	A	A	C	D
85	D	C	C	C
86	B	D	A	B

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Ques. No.	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
87	C	C	B	A
88	C	A	B	D
89	A	D	D	A
90	A	C	D	D
91	D	B	B	C
92	C	D	D	D
93	C	D	D	C
94	D	A	B	C
95	B	C	C	B
96	B	C	C	B
97	D	B	A	D
98	D	D	B	D
99	B	C	D	B
100	D	A	A	D

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Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – XII
10th-June-2018
[Set Code-A]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

Name of the Candidate:	
Roll Number:	
Enrollment Number :	

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1. The First constitutional amendment was enacted in
 - a) 1950
 - b) 1951
 - c) 1967
 - d) 1975
2. A person instigates any person to do an offence or illegal act or omission attracts
 - a) Section 107 IPC
 - b) Section 120(B) of IPC
 - c) Section 114 of IPC
 - d) Section 144 of IPC
3. A land mark Habeas Corpus Petition was filed during emergency, that is
 - a) Keshavanand Bharati V/s. State of Kerala
 - b) Golaknath V.s State of Punjab
 - c) MC Mehta V/s. Union of India
 - d) ADM Jabalpur V/s. Shivkant Shukla
4. Examination in Chief is conducted by the
 - a) Chief Examiner of the court
 - b) A lawyer appointed by the accused
 - c) A lawyer appointed by the government
 - d) Presiding judge in the court
5. The convention of Climate Change was the outcome of
 - a) The Stockholm Conference
 - b) The Nairobi Conference
 - c) The Vienna Conference
 - d) The Rio De Janeiro Conference
6. Who is a protected workman
 - a) Workman given police protection during labour strike
 - b) Workman protected by insurance coverage
 - c) Workman who is an executive or office bearer of a registered trade union in the establishment
 - d) Workman protected from being arrested by a court order
7. A trade mark is a visual symbol applied to articles of commerce with a view to distinguish the articles from other. It is in the form of
 - a) A word
 - b) A device
 - c) A label
 - d) All the above
8. The Indian Legal system has evolved a new technique of alternate dispute resolution which is popularly known as Lok Adalat. It owes its origin to the statutory recognition by passing of
 - a) Legal Service Corporation Act, 1974
 - b) Legal aid and advice Act, 1949
 - c) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
 - d) None
9. Shah Bano case was related to
 - a) Dowry demand
 - b) Harassment at work place
 - c) Maintenance of divorced Muslim women
 - d) Triple divorce of Muslim Women
10. Who can move PIL in High Court and Supreme Court,
 - a) Any public spirited person
 - b) NGO or Association with public spirit
 - c) Group of Public spirited persons who have no personal interest
 - d) All the above
11. Doctrine of 'Pleasure' applies to
 - a) Legislative
 - b) Civil servants
 - c) Judges
 - d) Cabinet Ministers
12. Section 24 A of Advocates Act 1961 provides the
 - a) Appointment of Attorney General
 - b) Regular attendance at Law College
 - c) Admitted for enrolment in Bar or State Roll
 - d) Election to state Bar Council
13. Articles of a company can be altered by
 - a) The directors of the company
 - b) The official of the company
 - c) Share holders by passing an ordinary resolution

- d) Share holders by passing a special resolution
14. Article 361 provides
- Authority to Union government to dismiss the state governments
 - Authority to the state governments to pass legislation
 - Protection and immunities to the President and Governors from being prosecuted in courts
 - None of the above
15. Uttering of words with deliberate intention to wound religious sentiments will be dealt with
- Section 298 of IPC
 - Section 296 IPC
 - Section 297
 - None of the above
16. Under Section 320(1), Cr.P.C for criminal intimidation, with section of IPC is applicable
- 503
 - 504
 - 505
 - 506
17. Which of the following is an innovative form of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism
- Bar Council of India
 - Election Commission
 - Comptroller and Auditor General
 - Lok Adalat
18. Which of the following is not a legal guardian of the property of Muslim minor
- Father
 - Brother
 - The executor appointed by father
 - Grand father
19. Who is garnishee
- A third party who is instructed by way of legal notice to surrender money to settle a debt or claim
 - A borrower arrested for defaulting
 - A person who cannot repay a bank loan
 - A person who mortgaged his farm land
20. Under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 which of the following officers is empowered to refer the matter to the court
- The Tahsildar
 - The Sub Collector
 - The Deputy Collector
 - The Collector
21. For Specific Performance of a contract suit is to be instituted in
- 3 years
 - 3 months
 - 6 months
 - No specific time limit unless mentioned in the contract
22. Permanent Account Number (PAN) is defined under
- Wealth Tax
 - GST
 - Income Tax Act 1961
 - Finance Act 1992
23. A marriage with a woman before completion of her iddat is _____:
- Irregular
 - Void
 - Voidable
 - None of these
24. Section 10 of the CPC provides for
- Stay of the suit
 - Summoning witness
 - Examination of witness
 - Sentencing the judgement
25. Who is prevented from being testified u/s 118 of Indian Evidence Act
- A lunatic who cannot understand the questions put to him
 - Extreme old age person who cannot give rational answer to the questions

- c) A tender age person who cannot give rational answer to the questions
d) All the above
26. Supreme Court decided in SR Bommai V/s. Union of India,
a) Relating to the President Rule in state
b) Relating to the illegal detention
c) Relating to the right to clean environment
d) None of the above
27. Recovery of specific immovable property is defined
a) Section 5 of Specific Relief Act
b) Section 120 (B) of IPC
c) Under section 10 of Sale of goods Act
d) None of the Above
28. Section 29 of the Wealth Tax Act deals with
a) Revision petition in division bench of High Court
b) Appeal in Supreme Court
c) Return of Wealth Tax
d) None of the above
29. The Collector shall under the Land Acquisition Act 1894, give immediate -----of any correction made in the award to all the persons included
a) Approval
b) Stay
c) Announcement
d) Notice
30. Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgements, decrees or orders etc . can be corrected
a) Under Section 151 of CPC
b) Under Section 152 of CPC
c) Under Section 153 of CPC
d) Under Section 153 A of CPC
31. Any confessional statement by the accused given to the Magistrate is
a) Admissible
b) Not admissible
- c) Challengeable
d) None of the above
32. Supreme court has decided in Keshavanand Bharati V/s. State of Kerala, that
a) Parliament can amend any provision of the constitution
b) Parliament cannot amend any provision of the constitution
c) Parliament can amend any provision of the constitution but not to alter the basic structure and basic feature of the constitution
d) None of the above
33. Under which of the following sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure , police can arrest an accused without warrant?
a) Section 40
b) Section 41
c) Section 42
d) Section 37
34. "A" is at work with a hatchel : the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by . If there was no want of a proper caution on the part of A , his act is excusable and not an offence. It is contained in
a) Section 80 of IPC
b) Section 84 of IPC
c) Section 81 of IPC
d) Section 85 of IPC
35. Delhi Domestic Working Women Forum v/s. Union Of India (1995) 1 SC 14, In this PIL which issue was exposed before the court ,
a) The plight of some domestic maids who were sexually assaulted by army men
b) Abolition of child labour
c) Unemployment of domestic servants in Delhi
d) Poor salary of maid servants
36. Which chapter of Cyber Law provides the legal Recognition to Digital Signature
a) Chapter III

- b) Chapter IV
 c) Chapter IX
 d) Chapter IX and X
37. The FIR gives information of
 a) Report to the Magistrate about the inquiry conducted by a police officer
 b) Report submitted to the court by the investigation officer in a criminal case
 c) The commission of a cognizable crime
 d) None of the above
38. Definition of complainant is described in Consumer Protection Act under section '
 a) Section 2(1)(b)
 b) Section 20
 c) Section 21
 d) None of the above
39. Which of the following deals with plaint in interpleader –suits in the code of civil procedure?
 a) Order 12, Rule 1
 b) Order 17, Rule 10
 c) Order 33, Rule 18
 d) Order 35 Rule 1
40. Which is not the Private Right
 a) Rights of property
 b) Right of freedom
 c) Rights to Education
 d) All the above
41. Which one of the following is true of summons under Section 61 Cr.P.C?
 a) It is milder form of process
 b) It is for appearance
 c) It is for producing documents or thing
 d) All of them
42. The Kashmira Singh Vs. State of Punjab is a leading case on
 a) Dying Declaration
 b) Admission
 c) Confession
 d) None of the above
43. What is main objective of Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act
 a) Recovery of stolen property
 b) Recovery of seized vehicles from RTO
 c) Recovery of the cheque amount incase cheque issued by the payer is bounced
 d) None of the above
44. Part III of Arbitration and Conciliation Act , 1996 formalizes
 a) Process of Conciliation
 b) Process of Arbitration
 c) Enforcement of Foreign awards under New York and Geneva Conventions
 d) All of the above
45. Separation of judiciary from Executive is guaranteed in constitution under Article
 a) 19
 b) 21
 c) 48-A
 d) 50
46. In- camera trial is conducted in the cases charged under section
 a) 302 IPC
 b) 307 IPC
 c) 376 IPC
 d) 498 –A –IPC
47. The Family courts have concurrent jurisdiction to pass a decree for dissolution of marriage under the Indian Divorce Act: In which case the order was passed:
 a) Handa v/s. Handa (AIR 1955)
 b) Dr. Mary V/s. Dr. Vincent (AIR 1991)
 c) Peter V/s. Anglina (AIR 1992)
 d) None of the above
48. Punishment for Advocates for misconduct is defined in Advocates Act 1961 by
 a) Section 25
 b) Section 33
 c) Section 35
 d) None of the above
49. Which one is a case of public interest
 a) Vishaka V/s State of Rajasthan

- b) Minerva Mills V/s. Union of India
AIR 1980
- c) Municipal Council, Ratlam V.s.
Vardichand AIR 1980
- d) All the above
50. Under section 239 Cr.PC, the Magistrate can
- a) Frame charges against the accused person
- b) Discharge the accused if charges are groundless.
- c) Open trial for evidence
- d) Convict the accused if pleaded guilty
51. Article 213 empowers the Governor to promulgate ordinances
- a) When the state legislature is not in session
- b) During the course of legislature session
- c) On the recommendation of the state cabinet
- d) With the permission of the union government
52. A person arrested should not be detained more than
- a) 48 hours
- b) 24 hours
- c) 14 days
- d) 90 days
53. Who of the following Muslim is not entitled to maintenance
- a) Son who is a minor
- b) Daughter who is not married
- c) Grand parents
- d) An Illegitimate son
54. In civil cases Indian Evidence Act bestows burden of proof on
- a) The Petitioner
- b) The respondents
- c) The state government
- d) The Court
55. In which of the following of Section 59 Cr. P. C the discharge of the arrested person by a police officer can take place?
- a) On his own bond
- b) On bail
- c) Under special order of the Magistrate
- d) All of them
56. Financial Relations between the state and centre are defined in constitution
- a) Between Article 245-255
- b) Between Article 256 -263
- c) Between 264 to 293
- d) None of the above
57. Mahatma Gandhiji was jailed and prosecuted by British regime in 1922 at Ahmedabad u/s 124(A) of IPC for
- a) Calling Hartal
- b) Breaching public peace and tranquillity
- c) Sedition and disaffection to the government
- d) None of the above
58. Police can seek a bond for good behaviour u/s. 109 and 110 of Cr.PC from
- a) Habitual offenders
- b) White collar criminals
- c) Jail inmates
- d) None of the above
59. Dayabhaga school Presumes that "a family because it is joint possesses joint property"
- a) This statement is correct
- b) This presumption is under Mitakshara school
- c) This statement is incorrect
- d) None of these
60. Meaning of Industrial Dispute according to the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 is
- a) Dispute between employers and employers
- b) Dispute between employers and workman
- c) Dispute between workmen and workmen in connection with employment and non-employment
- d) All the above

61. English case Ryland V/s. Fletcher laid down a very important rule
- Absolute Liability
 - Vicarious liability
 - Indirect liability
 - Financial liability
62. Which of the following is not an essential for a valid sale:
- The parties must be competent to contract
 - There must be mental consent
 - There must be a transfer of property
 - There must be an agreement to sell
63. "Custodial death is perhaps one of the worst crimes in a civilised society governed by the Rule of Law". In which case supreme court made this remark,
- A.K. Gopalan V/s. State of Madras
 - M.C. Mehta V/s. Union of India
 - D.K. Basu V/s. State of Bengal
 - Visakha V/s. State of Rajasthan
64. A suit for compensation for false imprisonment, the period of limitation is
- 3 year's from the date of sentencing the judgement
 - 3 year's from the date of release from imprisonment
 - 3 year's from the date of commencing the imprisonment
 - 1 year when the imprisonment ends
65. Rule of Law is defined by
- Jeremy Bentham
 - Sir John Salmond
 - A.Y. Diecy
 - Prof. Aristotle
66. What is the time prescribed for filing an FIR
- Within 24 hours
 - Within 48 hours
 - Within 14 days of the offence
 - No time limit is specified
67. Which of the following is true of rules framed by the Supreme Court with reference to appeals to it?
- They are a special law within Section 4 of the code of civil procedure
 - They must take precedence over Section. 114 or Order. 47
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of these
68. An Appeal Against Order Passed under Section 27 of the Consumer Protection Act , 1986 by the National Commission lies in
- The High Court
 - The Supreme Court
 - The Central Government
 - Not Appealable
69. Which is the body that award punishments to the advocates for misconduct
- Ethics Committee
 - Professional Development Committee
 - Disciplinary Committee
 - High Court
70. Which section of Sale of Goods Act 1930 deal with anticipatory breach of contract
- Section 50
 - Section 65
 - Section 60
 - Section 70
71. Criminal proceedings against the infringer is enabled in the Copyright act by invoking the provisions
- Section 13-16
 - Section 17-27
 - Section 63-70
 - None of the above
72. Which section of Indian Registration Act 1908 provides with compulsory registration of Instrument of Gifts and Immovable Properties
- Section 11
 - Section 13
 - Section 17
 - None of the above

73. State government's power to control the road transport is provided in the Motor Vehicle Act 1988 Under section,
- 67 of MV Act 1988
 - 68 of MV Act 1988
 - 69 of MV Act 1988
 - None of the above
74. Doctrine of "LIS PENDENS" is given under which section of the transfer of property Act
- 41
 - 52
 - 53
 - 53A
75. Which of the following statements is true regarding the characteristics of International Law?
- It is a true law
 - It has vertical structure
 - It has well established institutes of governance
 - It has formal law enforcing agencies
76. Deferred *mahr* is payable at the time of divorce or at the time of death of spouse.
- This statement is true under Sunni law.
 - This statement is not true.
 - Deferred *mahr* is payable only at the time of divorce.
 - Deferred *mahr* is payable only at the time of death of the spouse.
77. Dying declaration must be made by
- The dying person in hospital
 - The doctor who is treating the deceased in hospital
 - The deceased before death
 - Nearest relative of the deceased
78. Judgement should be delivered to the parties or to their pleaders in the open court
- By delivering the whole of the judgement
 - By reading out the whole of the judgement
 - By reading out the operative part of the judgement
 - All of the above
79. Which of the following deals with the evidence for prosecution
- Section 242 Cr.P.C
 - Section 264 Cr.P.C
 - Section 237 Cr.P.C
 - Section 235 Cr.P.C
80. Abetting the Commission of suicide is given under
- Section 9 of IPC
 - Section 8 of IPC
 - Section 7 of IPC
 - None of the above
81. Control over sub ordinate courts shall be vested in the
- High Court
 - Supreme Court
 - Chief Minister
 - Governor
82. Section 34 of the CPC provides
- The Payment of fine imposed by the court
 - Payment of compensation to the other party
 - Payment of interest
 - None of the above
83. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it expects to receive is called :
- Coercive question
 - Confusing question
 - Misleading question
 - Rhetoric Question
84. According to clauses (i),(ii) and (iii) of section 145 of the code of civil Procedure a surety:
- May render himself personally liable
 - He may only give a charge upon his property
 - He may undertake a personal liability and charge his property as further charge
 - All of these

85. Section 49 of Factories Act 1947 explains about
- Canteen
 - Creche
 - Welfare officer
 - Rest room
86. The word "case" used in Section. 115 of the code of civil Procedure is of wide import and
- It means any state of facts juridically considered
 - It includes civil proceeding other suits and is not restricted to anything contained in the section to the entirety of the proceeding in a civil court
 - Both (A) and (B)
 - None of these
87. "A" finds a purse with money not knowing to whom it belongs , he afterwards discovers that it belongs to "B" and appropriates to his own use."A" is guilty of
- Criminal breach of trust
 - Cheating
 - Criminal misappropriation
 - Theft
88. The word "is not possessed of sufficient means " in Order 33 Rule 1 refer :
- To dower debt due by the petitioner's husband
 - To property over which petitioner has actual control
 - To sufficient property and excludes sole means livelihoods
 - None of these
89. Section 22 B of Legal Services Authority Act empower the central and state Authorities to
- Abolish Lok Adalat
 - Works of Lok Adalat
 - Powers of Lok Adalat or permanent Lok Adalat
 - None of the above
90. Indian Evidence Act was enacted in
- 1972
 - 1872
 - 1955
 - 1986
91. Which is the correct state statement with regard to the professional ethics of a lawyer
- Lawyers have no right to go on strike or give a call for boycott
 - An advocate shall not influence the decision of a court by any illegal or improper means
 - An advocate abusing the process of the court is guilty and misconduct
 - All of the above
92. Droite Administration is a system of administration
- French system
 - British system
 - American System
 - Irish System
93. Which Act is covering the Cyber crimes
- Indian Telecommunication Act
 - Indian Penal Code
 - Indian Evidence Act
 - Information Technology Act
94. In the tort of conspiracy , the purpose of combination must be to
- Violate legal right of the victim
 - Cause damage to the victim
 - Obtain benefit for the combiners
 - Perfect the interest of combiners
95. Cancellation of instrument is mentioned in
- Section 8-25 of Specific Relief Act
 - Section of 26 of Specific Relief Act
 - Section 31-33 of specific Relief Act
 - Sections 36-42 of Specific Relief Act
96. Unfair labour practice by the employers
- Victimization
 - False implication in criminal case
 - Untrue allegations of absence without leave
 - All the above

97. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification was issued by the Central Government in
- a) 1986
 - b) 1988
 - c) 1991
 - d) 1997
98. Who is lawful guardian
- a) A person who in law represents the Minor :
 - b) A person who has been appointed by the court
 - c) A person who has been authorised to represent an unmarried daughter
 - d) All the above
99. Under the Companies Act every person subscribing to the Memorandum of a company must take at least
- a) 100 shares
 - b) 20 shares
 - c) 10 shares
 - d) 1 share
100. GST came into force from
- a) 1st January 2017
 - b) 1st April 2017
 - c) 1st July 2017
 - d) 1th August 2017

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Revised Answer key AIBE-XII (2018)

Question No.	Set - A	Set - B	Set - C	Set - D
1	B	D		C
2	A	B	D	D
3	D	D	A	C
4		C	C	C
5	D	A	A	D
6	C	D	A	C
7	D	D	A	A
8	C	B	C	D
9	C	B	A	D
10	D	D	D	B
11	B	A	C	A
12		D	A	D
13	D	B	A	C
14	C	A	D	B
15	A	D	A	C
16	D		D	
17	D	D	C	D
18	B	C	D	
19	A		D	A
20	D	D	A	D
21	A	C	C	A
22	C	A	D	
23	A	A	B	D
24	A	D	A	C
25	D	A	D	B
26	A	C	C	D
27	A	D	D	C
28	B	C	C	D
29	D	D	C	B
30	B	C		C
31	A	C	A	A
32	C	A	D	A
33	B	D	A	D
34	A	A	D	A
35	A	A		D
36	A	D	D	C
37	C	B	C	D
38	A	C	D	D
39	D		B	C
40	D	B	D	D
41	D	A	C	A
42	D	B	A	B
43	C	D	D	D
44	A	A	D	A
45	D	D	B	D
46	C	D		B
47	B		D	C
48	C	D	C	

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Revised Answer key AIBE-XII (2018)

Question No.	Set - A	Set - B	Set - C	Set - D
49		C	B	B
50	B	B	A	A
51	A	D	B	C
52	B	A	D	C
53	D	C	C	C
54	A	D	D	A
55	D	A	A	D
56	C	D	D	D
57	C	A	C	D
58	A	B	B	C
59	C	D	D	D
60	D	A	A	A
61		A	D	D
62	D	A	C	D
63	C	C	D	
64	D	A	D	D
65	C	C	B	C
66	D		A	C
67	D	D	C	D
68	B	C	B	D
69	C	B	C	B
70	C	C	C	D
71	C	D	C	A
72	C	D	A	D
73	A	B	D	A
74	B	A	A	A
75	D	C	D	A
76	A	B	B	C
77	C	C	C	B
78	D	C		D
79	A	A	B	A
80	D	C	A	D
81	A	B	C	B
82	C	C	C	D
83		A	A	A
84	D	D	C	C
85	C	C	B	A
86	B	A	D	C
87	C	C	A	A
88	D	D	D	C
89	D	D	D	D
90	B	C	D	C
91	D	D	D	C
92	A	D	C	A
93	D	C	B	C
94	A	C	C	B
95	C	C	D	A
96	D	A	C	C

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

Revised Answer key AIBE-XII (2018)

Question No.	Set - A	Set - B	Set - C	Set - D
97	C	D	B	B
98	D	D	D	B
99	D	D	A	A
100	C	C	C	D

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Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – XIV
15th-Sep-2019

14018593

[Set Code-A]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

Name of the Candidate:	
Roll Number:	
Enrollment Number :	

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

(Kindly read these instructions carefully before attempting this question paper)

- This Booklet contains 100 questions and each question carries 1 mark.
- Make sure that same Question Booklet Set code is mentioned on all the sheets of question paper, in case of any change immediately inform the invigilator.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Fill in your Roll number and Question Booklet Set code very carefully, as the answer sheet will be evaluated as per the code you mention on the answer sheet.
- Under no circumstances will the answer sheet be evaluated with any other, Question Booklet Set code
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly **prohibited**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Invigilator's Signature

SE

1. Which one of the following sentence is correctly method?
- In India, consideration must follow from promisee only.
 - In India, consideration must follow from only promisor or only promisee.
 - In India, consideration must follow from promisor or any other person.
 - In India, consideration must follow from promisee or any other person
2. Assertion (A): Collateral transactions to wagering are valid.
Reason (R): only wagering agreements are declared void under section 30 of the Indian contract Act.
Codes:
- (a) is true, but (r) is false.
 - (a) is false, but (r) is true.
 - Both (a) and (r) are true, but (r) is not correct explanation of (a)
 - Both (a) and (r) are true, and (r) is correct explanation of (a)
3. Term 'holder' include
- The payee
 - The bearer
 - The endorsed
 - All of the above
4. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 a Muslim wife can seek Dissolution of marriage if the husband fails to perform marital obligation for :
- 2 year
 - 3 year
 - 4 year
 - 5 year
5. The Concept of 'Curative' Petition was introduced by the Supreme Court of India in the case of
- Rupa Ashok Hura V/s Ashok Hura, AIR 2002 SC 1771
 - M.C.Mehta V/s Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1087
 - Krishna Swami V/s Union of India, (1992) 45 CC 605
 - Sheela Barse V/s Union of India, (1986) 35 CC 5962
6. Right to Fare Legal Aid was recognised as a Fundamental Right under Act 21 of Indian Constitution in the case of-
- Hussaainara Khatoon V/s State of Bihar, AIR 1979 SC 1360
 - M.H Hoskot V/s State of Maharashtra, AIR 1978 SC 1548
 - Madhu Mehta V/s Union of India (1989) 4 SC 1548
 - Rudal Shah V/s State of Bihar (1983) 45 SC 14
7. The case of Muhammad Allahdad Khan Vs Muhammad Ismail Khan is related to:
- Pre-emption
 - Gift
 - Mahr
 - Acknowledgement of paternity
8. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court was in 2017 declared pronouncements of talaq three times at a time by a Muslim husband as unconstitutional?
- Shayara Bano V/s Union of India
 - Shassnim Ara V/s State of U.P
 - Baitahira V/s Ali Hasan
 - Danial latifi V/s Union of India
9. 'Mesne Profits' of property means:
- Those profits by which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received or might have received there from, together with interest on such profits.
 - The profits due to improvements made by person in wrongful possession.
 - Both A & B

- D. None of the above.
10. Which of the following is not a legal representative?
- Executor and administrators.
 - Hindu coparceners.
 - Creditor
 - Intermeddler
11. Public Interest litigation is relaxation of which of the following requirements:
- Jurisdiction
 - Locus Standi
 - Both A & B
 - None of the Above
12. Which of the following is not a case of Public Interest Litigation:
- Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC 1461
 - Vincent Narayan v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 889
 - Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms, AIR 2002 SC 2112
 - Vincent Panikurlangara v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 990.
13. Which of the following can be done by a Senior Advocate in accordance with the Rules of Bar Council of India:
- Make concessions on behalf of client on instructions from junior advocate.
 - Accept instructions to draft a pleading
 - Accept brief directly from a client
 - None of the Above
14. Which one of the following is true about Latin Maxim 'Ubi Jus Ibi remedium'?
- Where there is right, there is remedy.
 - Where there is remedy, there is right.
 - Both A & B
 - None of the Above
15. The Latin word 'Injuria Sine Damnum' Literally means:
- Infringement of legal right without damages.
 - Damages without Infringement of legal right.
 - Both A & B
 - All of the above
16. The Provision relating to claims Tribunal is given under _____ of Motor Vehicles Act:
- Section 165-175
 - Section 175-180
 - Section 170-175
 - Section 171-177
17. 'Rule of Law' means
- Equality before the Law
 - Supremacy of the Law
 - Predominance of legal spirit
 - All of the above
18. The purpose of writ of 'Quo warranto' is?
- To compel public authority to perform duty
 - To restraint public authority to do illegal act
 - To oust illegal occupant of a public post
 - All of the above
19. Writ of Certiorari can be issued against
- Judicial and Quasi-Judicial bodies
 - Quasi Judicial and Administrative bodies
 - Administrative Bodies only
 - None of the above
20. Supreme Court of India held that it is permanent obligation of every member of medical profession either government or private to give medical aid to every injured person brought for treatment immediately without waiting for procedural formalities in the case of-
- Common Cause V/s Union of India (1996) 1 SC 753

- B. Peoples Union of India, AIR 1983 SC 339
- C. Parmanand Katara V/s Union of India, AIR 1989 SC 2039
- D. Lakshmi Kant Pandey V/s Union of India (1984) 25 SC 244
21. The Supreme Court of India has issued the direction to make the CBI independent agency so that it can function more effectively and investigate Crimes and Corruptions at high places in public life in the Case of-
- A. Union of India V/s Association For democratic reforms, AIR 2002 SC 2112
- B. Bangalore medical Trust V/s B.S Muddappa (1991) 45 SC 54
- C. Vincent Panikurlangra V/s Union of India (1987) 2 SC 165
- D. Vincent Narayan V/s Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 889
22. One of the following statements is not true, which one is that:
- A. A confession by one co accused implicating other co accused would be proved.
- B. A confession to a police-officer cannot be proved.
- C. A confession by a person in the custody of a police officer to any person in the presence of magistrate can be proved.
- D. If the confession of a person leads to recovery of a thing it can be proved.
23. The Kashmira Singh Vs State of MP is a leading case on:
- A. Dying declaration
- B. Admission
- C. Confession to police officer
- D. Confession of a co-accused
24. Which of the following fact is not relevant in civil and criminal cases under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act
- A. Motive
- B. Attempt
- C. Conduct
- D. Preparation
25. BATNA Stands for:
- A. Bilateral agreement to negotiation and arbitration
- B. Best alternative to a negotiated agreement
- C. Bilateral Trade negotiated agreement
- D. None of the above
26. Section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with
- A. Interim measures by the court
- B. Discretionary powers of the court
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above
27. For the first time in India Income Tax was introduced by Sir James Wilson in the year:
- A. 1886
- B. 1868
- C. 1860
- D. None of the Above
28. In which case Justice J.C. Shah of S.C. observed "Since by the exercise of the power a serious invasion is made upon the rights, privacy and freedom of the tax payer, the power must be exercised strictly in accordance with law and only for the purpose for which law authorises it to be exercised"
- A. Director of Inspection Vs Pooranmal
- B. ITO Vs Seth Brothers
- C. P.R. Metrani Vs CIT
- D. None of the above
29. Which of the following statements are true?
- i. Minor's contract can be ratified on attaining majority.

- ii. Minor's contract be ratified on attaining majority
- iii. Minor's contract can be ratified jointly by both the parties to the contract.
- iv. Minor is not liable under minor's contract
- A. (i) and (iii)
- B. (ii) and (iv)
- C. (i) and (ii)
- D. (ii) and (iii)
30. Which one of the following sections of CrPC deals with irregularities which vitiate proceeding?
- A. Section 460
- B. Section 461
- C. Section 462
- D. Section 468
31. Which of the following is not an essential element of a decree:
- A. Conclusive determination of the rights of the parties.
- B. Formal expression of adjudication.
- C. An adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order.
- D. The adjudication must have been given in a suit before the court.
32. Which of the following is not a duty of an Advocate to Court:
- A. To not commit breach of section 126 of Evidence Act.
- B. To not to appear on behalf of any organisation of whose Executive Committee, he is a member.
- C. To not appear before a Court, Tribunal or Authority in which his near relation is a member.
- D. To conduct himself with dignity and self-respect during presentation of a case before a Court and otherwise acting before a Court.
33. Which of the following rules of Chapter II of Part VI of the Bar Council Rules deal with the duty of an Advocate in respect of any moneys received by him from Client:
- A. Rule 25
- B. Rule 33
- C. Rule 24
- D. None of the Above
34. Under which of the following sections of CrPC provisions relating to police report is given?
- A. Section 173 (2) (i)
- B. Section 177
- C. Section 174 (2) (i)
- D. Section 175
35. Which one of the following provisions of CrPC deals with anticipatory bail?
- A. Section 437
- B. Section 438
- C. Section 439
- D. None of the above
36. The provision relating to cancellation of bond and bail bond is given under:
- A. Section 446-A
- B. Section 446
- C. Section 447
- D. Section 450
37. The provisions relating to dowry is given under:
- A. Section 304-B of the I.P.C
- B. Section 304-A of the I.P.C
- C. Section 304 of the I.P.C
- D. Section 305-B of the I.P.C
38. Which of the following section is designed to curb infanticide:
- A. Section 317 of the I.P.C
- B. Section 313 of the I.P.C
- C. Section 318 of the I.P.C
- D. Section 315 of the I.P.C
39. Which order has been specially enacted to protect the interest of Minors and Unsound Mind:
- A. Order 31

- B. Order 32
 C. Order 33
 D. Order 34
40. Which order of the CPC lays down general rules governing pleadings in a court?
 A. Order 6
 B. Order 7
 C. Order 8
 D. Order 9
41. Second appeal under section 100 is applicable:
 A. Substantial question of law as formulated by the High Court.
 B. Substantial question of law as not formulated by the High Court.
 C. An appellate decree passed Ex Parte.
 D. All of the above
42. Which of the following is an infringement of a Registered Trade mark:
 A. Use of a mark identical to the Trade mark in relation to goods without authorisation.
 B. Advertising of that Trade mark such that the advertisement is against the reputation of the Trade Mark.
 C. Use of that Trade mark as a business name without authorisation.
 D. All of the above.
43. A person undergoing life imprisonment, if attempts to commit murder and hurt is caused thereby, he may be punished with:
 A. Life Imprisonment
 B. Death
 C. Imprisonment
 D. All of the above
44. Residuary Powers in India may be exercised by
 A. Parliament
 B. State Legislatures
 C. President
 D. Both A & B
45. The Punishments to which offenders are liable under the provision of I.P.C are:
 A. Death and imprisonment for life
 B. Rigorous imprisonment and simple imprisonment
 C. Forfeiture of property and fine
 D. All of the above
46. M' Naghten Rules form the basis of the law of:
 A. Infancy
 B. Insanity
 C. Ignorance of fact
 D. Mistake
47. The authentication to be affected by the use of asymmetric crypto system and hash function is known as:
 A. Public key
 B. Private key
 C. Digital Signature
 D. Electronic Governance
48. Punishment for Cyber Terrorism under Section 66F shall be punishable:
 A. With Imprisonment which may extend to three year or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees or with both.
 B. With imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.
 C. With imprisonment which may extend to imprisonment for life.
 D. With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.
49. Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 define "Industry" means any
 i. Business trade, undertaking
 ii. Manufacture or calling of employers

- iii. Included any calling, service, employment, handicraft
- iv. Industrial occupation of workmen
- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. All of the above
50. Which of the following provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 incorporates the fault theory of divorce?
- A. Section 13(1)
- B. Section 11
- C. Section 13B
- D. Section 13(2)
51. Under the Hindu Maintenance and Adoption Act, 1956, which of the both following circumstances can a dependent enforce his right to maintenance against a transferee of an estate out of which he has a right to receive maintenance:
- A. Only when the Transferee has notice of such right.
- B. Only when the transfer is gratuitous.
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above.
52. Which of the following Courts/ Tribunals cannot entertain a Public Interest Litigation:
- A. Supreme Court
- B. High Court
- C. Central Administrative Tribunal
- D. None of the Above
53. 'A' places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells 'Z' that they will fire at 'Z' if 'Z' attempts to leave the building 'A' is:
- A. Wrong fully restrains Z
- B. Wrong fully confine Z
- C. Both A & B.
- D. None of the above
54. 'A' incites a dog to spring upon 'Z', without Zs' consent. If 'A' intends to cause injury, fear or annoyance to 'Z':
- A. 'A' uses force to 'Z'
- B. 'A' assaulted 'Z'
- C. 'A' uses criminal force to 'Z'
- D. None of the above
55. 'A' causes cattle to enter upon the field belonging to 'Z', intending to cause and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to 'Z's' crop. 'A' has committed:
- A. Mischief
- B. Criminal trespassing
- C. Criminal breach of trust
- D. Extortion
56. From which of the following countries, the Constitution of India has borrowed the 'Power of Judicial Review'?
- A. Canada
- B. United Kingdom
- C. USA
- D. Ireland
57. Enforcement of which of the following articles of the Constitution of India cannot be suspended even during the proclamation of emergency?
- A. 14 & 19
- B. 20 & 21
- C. 23 & 24
- D. 21 & 22
58. Which of the following provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961 provides for the power of Bar Council of India to withdraw to itself, any proceedings for disciplinary action pending before any State Bar Council:
- A. Section 35
- B. Section 37
- C. Section 36(2)
- D. None of the Above
59. Which Court or Authority has the power to punish any person for contempt of the National Company Law Tribunal:
- A. Supreme Court

- B. High Court
 C. National Company Law Appellate Tribunal
 D. National Company Law Tribunal
60. Which of the following is not a vested interest:
 A. 'A' stipulates that title in a property shall pass to 'C' on his death.
 B. 'A' stipulates that title in a property shall pass to 'C' on the death of 'B'
 C. 'A' stipulates that title in a property shall pass to 'C' if he marries 'B'
 D. 'A' stipulates that title in a property shall pass to 'C' after ten years.
61. Which of the following is wrong in respect of the law of Copyright:
 A. Copyright protects only the expression and not idea.
 B. There is no copyright in respect of a fact.
 C. There is no copyright in a government work
 D. Copyright doesn't require registration.
62. Under the Indian Evidence Act, the character of a person is not relevant in which of the following cases
 A. Previous good character of an accused in criminal case
 B. Previous bad character in reply to good character in criminal case.
 C. Character to prove conduct imputed in civil case
 D. Character affected the amount of damage is civil case
63. Which one of the following is primary evidence
 A. Document produced for the inspection of the court
 B. Copies made from original
 C. Certified copies of the document
 D. Photostat copies of a document
64. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 come into effect on
 A. 24th August 1986
 B. 15th April 1986
 C. 24th May 1986
 D. 24th December 1986
65. Which one of the following sections of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 defines the term 'Consumer'?
 A. Section 2(1)(a)
 B. Section 2(1)(b)
 C. Section 2(1)(c)
 D. Section 2(1)(d)
66. The principle of Law of Taxation that "No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law". It is contained under
 A. Article 265 of the constitution
 B. Article 300 of the constitution
 C. Article 19(1)(g) of the constitution
 D. Article 285 of the constitution
67. Under which section of Income Tax Act "Income of other persons are included in assessee's total income"
 A. Sections 56-58
 B. Sections 139-147
 C. Section 246-262
 D. Section 60-65
68. Under which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution Parliament is empowered to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in National Interest?
 A. Article 249
 B. Article 250
 C. Article 252
 D. Article 253
69. In which of the following cases the court has laid down that 'Right to life' does not include 'Right to die'?
 A. State Vs Sanjay Kr. Bhatia
 B. Smt. Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab
 C. R Vs Holiday
 D. P. Rathinam Vs UOI

70. The question whether a bill is a money bill or not is decided by?
- The Prime Minister
 - The Finance Minister
 - The President
 - The Speaker, Lok Sabha
71. Decision under 10th Schedule is taken by?
- President
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Prime Minister
 - Presiding officers of Houses
72. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that an International Commercial Arbitration is one which has its juridical or legal seat of arbitration outside India:
- Bhatia International v. Buk Trading S.A. (2002) 4 SCC 105.
 - Bharat Aluminium Company v. Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc. (2012) 9 SCC 552.
 - Booz Allen and Hamilton Inc. v. SBI Home Finance Limited (2011) 5 SCC 532.
 - Vimal Kishore Shah v. Jayesh Dinesh Shah (2016) 8 SCC 788.
73. Which of the following provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 lays down for the escheat:
- Section 25
 - Section 26
 - Section 27
 - Section 29
74. Which one is a Foreign Award-
- An award in a arbitration where at least one party in non-Indian
 - An award passed in a foreign seated arbitration
 - An award passed in a arbitration where both the parties are non-Indian
 - None of the above
75. If a man marries a girl who is within his prohibited relationship and his custom does not permit such marriage, such a man would be punished under:
- Section 17 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - Section 18 (a) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - Section 18(b) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - No punishment for such marriages
76. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 provides that a child from a void marriage would be legitimate?
- Section 11
 - Section 13 (a)
 - Section 12
 - Section 16
77. Under which one of the following section of CrPC, police officer is under obligation to inform the accused ground of right to bail.
- Section 49
 - Section 50
 - Section 57
 - Section 60
78. Under what circumstance court can issue an order for the attachment of property of person absconding;
- Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to dispose of the whole of his property
 - Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to dispose of any part of his property
 - Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to remove the whole or any part of his property from the local jurisdiction of the court
 - All of the above
79. Inherent Power under section 482 CrPC can be exercised by.

- A. The Supreme Court
 B. The Court of Session
 C. The High Court
 D. All of the above
80. If it is proved that a man has not been heard of for ____ by those who would naturally have heard of him if he were alive, the presumption under section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act is that he is dead:
 A. 5 year
 B. 7 year
 C. 15 year
 D. 20 year
81. A dumb witness given his evidence in writing in the open court, such evidence would be treated as
 A. Oral evidence
 B. Documentary evidence
 C. Secondary evidence
 D. Primary evidence
82. Which of the following is not a public document?
 A. Bank Books
 B. Post-Mortem Report
 C. Judgement of the High Court
 D. Registered Sale Deed
83. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 came into force on-
 A. First Day of January, 1894.
 B. First Day of February, 1894.
 C. First Day of March, 1894.
 D. First Day of April, 1894
84. Which of the following sentences can the Court of Session pass:
 A. Death Sentence.
 B. Rigorous Imprisonment.
 C. Simple Imprisonment.
 D. Any sentence authorised by law but Death Sentence must be confirmed by the High Court.
85. Which of the following is not a requirement for a foreign judgment to be conclusive:
 A. It must be given on merits of the case.
 B. It must be pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction.
 C. It was not obtained by fraud.
 D. It is by a court in an enemy country.
86. Ensuring the safety, health and welfare of the employees is the primary purpose of the:
 A. Payment of wages Act, 1936
 B. Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
 C. Factories Act, 1948
 D. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
87. In which case Supreme Court held that whether teachers are not workmen?
 A. Dharangadhara Chemical work Ltd. V/s State of Saurashtra, AIR 1957 Section 264.
 B. University of Delhi V/s Ram Nath, AIR 1963 Section 1873
 C. J.K Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. V/s L.T AIR 1964 Section 737
 D. Sunderambal V/s Government of Goa, AIR (1988) Section 1700.
88. Under Section 2 (cc) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 'Closure' means:
 A. The permanent closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
 B. The partly closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
 C. The temporary closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
 D. The short-term closing down of a place of employment or part of thereof.
89. A reference can be made during the pendency of the case:
 A. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the

- latter's opinion on a question of law.
- B. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the latter's opinion on a question of evidence.
- C. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the latter's opinion on a question of fact.
- D. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the latter's opinion on a question of court procedure.
90. A person can apply for review of judgment when
- A. He is aggrieved by a decree/order from which an appeal is allowed, but no appeal has been preferred.
- B. He is aggrieved by a decree/order from which no appeal is allowed.
- C. He is aggrieved by a decision on a reference from a Court of small causes.
- D. All of the above.
91. In which of the following cases, the remedy of revision is not available?
- A. Cases in which first appeal lies.
- B. Cases in which second appeal lies.
- C. Interlocutory orders.
- D. All of the above.
92. Effect of 'not negotiable' crossing is mentioned under
- A. Section 125
- B. Section 130
- C. Section 131
- D. Section 128
93. Section 16 of negotiable instrument defines
- A. Restrictive endorsement
- B. Conditional endorsement
- C. Indorsement "in full" and Indorsement "in blank"
- D. All of the above
94. The liability under Section 138 of the negotiable instruments act 1881 is
- A. Strict liability
- B. Vicarious liability
- C. Both 'A and B'
- D. None of the above
95. The objectives of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 are-
- A. An Act to amend the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for industry.
- B. An Act to amend the law for the purchase of land for public purpose and for business.
- C. An Act to amend the law for the possessions of land for public purpose and for manufacturing.
- D. An Act to amend the law for the Acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.
96. Under which one of the following section of CrPC, police officer can arrest an accused without warrant?
- A. Section 40
- B. Section 41
- C. Section 42
- D. Section 43
97. Which one of the following courts, under criminal procedure code, 1973 can try a murder case.
- A. Judicial Magistrate 1st class
- B. Chief Judicial Magistrate
- C. Court of Session
- D. None of the above
98. It deals with the Internal Management and Affairs of company:
- A. Prospectus
- B. Article of Association
- C. Memorandum of Association.
- D. Debenture
99. Public Liability Insurance Act was enacted in
- A. 1991

- B. 1993
- C. 1995
- D. 1997

100. Environmental Impact Assessment

(EIA) is mandatory under

- A. Indian Forest Act
- B. Air Act
- C. Wildlife Protection Act
- D. Environment Protection Act

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

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49	D	C	C	D
50	A and D	B	C	B
51	C	A	D	C
52	C	A	D	D
53	C	B	A	A
54	C	C	D	B
55	A	C	A and D	D
56	C	D	C	D
57	B	A	C	B
58	C	B	B	C
59	D	A	D	B
60	C	Delete	A	B
61	C	B	D	A
62	C	D	C	D
63	A	C	D	A
64	B	A	D	A
65	D	D	B	A
66	A	B	A	A
67	D	D	Delete	C
68	A	C	A	B
69	B	C	C	C
70	D	A	Delete	Delete
71	D	C	B	Delete
72	A	B	A	B
73	D	B	Delete	C
74	B	B	C	C
75	C	A	D	C
76	D	A	A	D
77	B	A	A	C
78	D	A	D	D
79	C	A	D	B
80	B	A	B	D
81	A	A	C	A
82	Delete	B	D	D
83	C	A	B	Delete
84	D	A and D	B	D
85	D	C	A	D
86	C	C	C	A
87	D	A	B	D
88	A	Delete	B	C
89	A	A	C	A
90	D	D	B	A and D
91	D	B	D	C
92	B	A	C	C
93	C	Delete	A	A
94	A	B	A	C
95	D	D	A	Delete
96	B	A	B	D
97	C	D	A	C
98	B	Delete	A	B

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99	A	D	A	A
100	D	D	Delete	Delete

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1. Section 66A of Information Technology Act was held unconstitutional in the case of
 - a) Justice K. S. Putta swamy Vs Union of India
 - b) M P Sharma Vs Satish Chandra
 - c) Shreya Singhal Vs Union Of India
 - d) Gagan Harsh Sharma Vs The State of Maharashtra
2. A Teacher is not a workman within the purview of Industrial Disputes Act, held in the case of
 - a) The Workmen Vs Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd. & Ors
 - b) John Joseph Khokar Vs Bhadange B. S. & ors
 - c) A. Sundarambal Vs Government of Goa
 - d) Dinesh Sharma and Ors. Vs State of Bihar
3. According to Factories Act
 - a) "child" means a person who has not completed his fifteenth year of age;
 - b) "child" means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age
 - c) "child" means a person who has not completed his eighteenth year of age
 - d) "child" means a person who has not completed his sixteenth year of age
4. The UNCITRAL Model Law and Rules do not become part of the Arbitration Act so as to become an aid to construe the provisions of the Act.- held in the case of
 - a) Union of India Vs East Coast Boat Builders and Engineers Ltd.,
 - b) Union of India Vs M.C. Mehta
 - c) Tata Press Ltd Vs Union of India
 - d) Union of India Vs Indian Change Chrome Ltd
5. According to Section 7(4) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, an arbitration agreement is in writing if it is contained in—
 - a) a document signed by the parties;
 - b) an exchange of letters, telex, telecommunication which provide a record of the agreement;
 - c) an exchange of statements of claim and defence in which the existence of the agreement is alleged by one party and not denied by the other.
 - d) All of the above
6. Waiver of right to object deviance from arbitration agreement is mentioned under ----- of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act
 - a) Section 7
 - b) Section 4
 - c) Section 20
 - d) Section 22
7. A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He will not be allowed to prove his want of title.- Which Section of the Evidence Act is applicable?
 - a) Section 92
 - b) Section 124
 - c) Section 115
 - d) Section 101
8. The Arbitration Act 1996 repeals
 - a) The Arbitration Act, 1940,
 - b) The Arbitration (Protocol and Convention) Act, 1937
 - c) the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act, 1961.
 - d) All of the above
9. Section 265A to 265L, Chapter XXIA of the Criminal Procedure Code deals with the concept of
 - a) Unlawful Assembly
 - b) Arrest without warrant
 - c) search and seizures
 - d) Plea bargaining
10. Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders is dealt under
 - a) Section 109 of Cr.P.C.
 - b) Section 110 of Cr.P.C
 - c) Section 111 of Cr.P.C.
 - d) None of the above

11. X,Y, Z jointly promise to pay A an amount of Rs. 50,000/- Subsequently X,Y became untraceable. Can A compel Z to pay ?
 - a) A can, under Section 43 para 1
 - b) A can under Section 49 para 1
 - c) A cannot and will have to wait till X,Y become traceable
 - d) Z can be compelled only for one third
12. Delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. This process is termed as
 - a) Agency
 - b) Bailment
 - c) Guarantee
 - d) Contingency
13. Section 14A inserted by the THE SPECIFIC RELIEF (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2018, relates to
 - a) Power of the Courts to engage experts
 - b) Establishment of Special Court
 - c) Expedient disposal of case
 - d) Specific performance with regard to contracts
14. Parliament may by law establish Administrative Tribunals under ----- of the Constitution
 - a) Article 323B
 - b) Article 323A
 - c) Article 233
 - d) Article 323
15. The Bar Council of India has to lay down the standards of professional conduct and etiquette for the Advocates under
 - a) Section 3 of the Advocate Act, 1961
 - b) Section 7 (1) (b) of the Advocate Act, 1961
 - c) Section 17 of the Advocate Act, 1961
 - d) Section 18 of the Advocate Act, 1961
16. According to Section 49 of the Advocate Act of 1961 the Bar Council of India has power to make rules
 - a) qualifications for membership of a Bar Council and the disqualifications for such membership
 - b) the class or category of persons entitled to be enrolled as advocates
 - c) the standards of legal education to be observed by universities in India and the inspection of universities for that purpose.
 - d) All of the above
17. Requisites of a valid adoption : no adoption shall be valid unless- (i) the person adopting has the capacity, and also the right, to take in adoption; (ii) the person giving in adoption has the capacity to do so; (iii) the person adopted is capable of being taken in adoption; and (iv) the adoption is made in compliance with the other conditions mentioned in this Chapter. – mentioned under
 - a) Section 6 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
 - b) Section 8 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
 - c) Section 12 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
 - d) Section 10 of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
18. According to the Muslim women (protection of right son marriage) act, 2019, any pronouncement of talaq as defined under the Act by a Muslim husband upon his wife, by words, either spoken or written or in electronic form or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be
 - a) Void
 - b) Cognizable
 - c) compoundable
 - d) All of the above
19. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act (HSAA) 2005 provides for women:
 - a) coparcenary rights at par with men;

- b) inheritance rights in agricultural land from her parents at par with her brothers;
- c) inheritance of the self-acquired agricultural land of her deceased husband
- d) All of the above
20. Section 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides for
- a) Custody of the Children
- b) Permanent alimony and maintenance
- c) Maintenance Pendente lite
- d) Division of matrimonial property
21. A Hindu wife had been living with her children and all the children had been brought up by her without any assistance and help from the husband many years. The wife was entitled to separate residence and maintenance under
- a) Section 18 (2) (f) of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
- b) Section 18 (2) (d) of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
- c) Section 18 (2) (a) of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
- d) Section 18 (2) (g) of Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act
22. Imposition of compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences is dealt under
- a) Section 33 of CPC
- b) Section 35A of CPC
- c) Section 30 of CPC
- d) Section 35 of CPC
23. Which provision under the Code of Civil Procedure deals with substituted service of summons upon the defendant
- a) O.5 R.19A
- b) O.5 R.19
- c) O.5 R.20
- d) O.5 R.21
24. The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000. Which of the following statements are relevant under Evidence Act;
- a) The facts that A asked C to lend him money,
- b) D said to C in A's presence and hearing— "I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 rupees,"
- c) A went away without making any answer
- d) All of the above
25. So much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered by the police may be proved under
- a) Section 25 of the Evidence Act
- b) Section 26 of the Evidence Act
- c) Section 27 of the Evidence Act
- d) Section 29 of the Evidence Act
26. When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science, or art, or as to identity of handwriting, or finger impressions, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions are relevant facts. – this is under ----- of the Evidence Act
- a) Section 42
- b) Section 45
- c) Section 50
- d) Section 55
27. According to Environmental Protection Act, 1986, 'environmental pollutant' means
- a) any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, helpful to environment
- b) only gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment
- c) any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment
- d) any solid, liquid present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment
28. National Green Tribunal cannot exercise its Jurisdiction with reference to

- a) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
b) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
c) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
d) both A & B
29. An attempt to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details (and sometimes, indirectly, money) by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication – is known as
a) Pharming
b) Smishing
c) Phishing
d) Didling
30. The Plea Bargaining is applicable only in respect of those offences for which punishment of imprisonment is up to a period of
a) 7 years.
b) 10 years
c) 11 years
d) 14 years
31. "From a plain reading of Section 195 Cr.P.C. it is manifest that it comes into operation at the stage when the Court intends to take cognizance of an offence under Section 190(1) Cr.P.C.; and it has nothing to do with the statutory power of the police to investigate into an F.I.R. which discloses a cognizable offence....In other words, the statutory power of the Police to investigate under the Code is not in any way controlled or circumscribed by Section 195 Cr.P.C." – This was held by the Supreme Court in the case of
a) Nalini Vs State of Tamilnadu
b) Raj Singh Vs State [(1998)]
c) Shamsheer Singh Vs State of Punjab
d) State of Himachal Pradesh Vs Tara Dutta
32. Indemnity contract is defined under
a) Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act
b) Section 67 of the Indian Contract Act
c) Section 127 of the Indian Contract Act
d) Section 128 of the Indian Contract Act
33. Peek Vs. Gurney is a famous case related to
a) Coercion
b) Fraud
c) Mistake of fact
d) Mistake of law
34. Which provision under Criminal procedure Code, 1973 deals with the procedure to be adopted by the Magistrate to record confessions and statements?
a) Section 162
b) Section 164
c) Section 163A
d) Section 165
35. Attachment of property of person absconding can be done under Section ---- of Cr.P.C.
a) 83
b) 82
c) 85
d) 86
36. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused under Section ----- of Cr.P.C
a) 201
b) 204
c) 205
d) 200
37. The Supreme Court invoked the principle of 'Transformative Constitutionalism' in the case of
a) Navtej Singh Johar Vs Union of India (2018)
b) Suresh Kumar Koushal Vs Naz Foundation(2010)
c) Naz Foundation Vs Government of NCT of Delhi, (2009)
d) Aruna Roy Vs Union of India, (2002)
38. The provisions of Indian Penal Code apply also to any offence committed by
a) any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India;

- b) any person on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be
- c) any person in any place without and beyond India committing offence targeting a computer resource located in India.
- d) All of the above
39. Section 105 (H) of Cr.P.C deals
- a) Forfeiture of property in certain cases.
- b) Notice of forfeiture of property
- c) Management of properties seized or forfeited
- d) Identifying unlawfully acquired property
40. Bar to taking cognizance after lapse of the period of limitation – is dealt under
- a) Section 178 of Cr. P.C.
- b) Section 469 of Cr. P.C.
- c) Section 478 of Cr. P.C.
- d) Section 168 of Cr. P.C.
41. “decree-holder” means
- a) any person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made
- b) any person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order incapable of execution has been made
- c) any Citizen in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made
- d) any corporation in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made
42. Under the Patent Act which of the following are not patentable?
- a) a method of agriculture or horticulture
- b) a presentation of information
- c) topography of integrated circuits
- d) All of the above
43. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has replaced pre-existing
- a) GATT
- b) BIRPI
- c) TPRM
- d) PCT
44. Anuradha Bhasin Vs Union Of India on 10 January, 2020 relates to a challenge under Article 32 of the Constitution seeking issuance of an appropriate writ
- a) for setting aside orders of the Government by which all modes of communication including Internet have been shut down in J&K
- b) for setting aside orders of the Government by which private property was sought to be acquired in J&K
- c) for setting aside orders of the Government by which J&K was constituted as a UT
- d) for setting aside orders of the Government by which Ladakh was separated.
45. Section 66A of the Information Technology Act was struck down under Art. 19(1) (a) read with Article 19 (2) in the case of
- a) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy Vs Union of India
- b) Kharak Singh Vs State of U.P.
- c) Govinda Vs State of M.P.
- d) Shreya Singhal Vs Union of India
46. Article 145(3) of the Indian Constitution states that The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be....
- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Five
- d) Nine
47. The utility of Public Interest Litigation
- a) Liberalised locus standi
- b) The proceedings are Non-Adversarial
- c) Procedural requirements are liberalized
- d) All of the above

48. The petitioner, a professor of political science who had done substantial research and deeply interested in ensuring proper implementation of the constitutional provisions, challenged the practice followed by the state of Bihar in repromulgating a number of ordinances without getting the approval of the legislature. The court held that the petitioner as a member of public has 'sufficient interest' to maintain a petition under Article 32 – This relates to the case of
- a) Parmanand Katara Vs Union of India - AIR 1989, SC 2039
 - b) D.C.Wadhwa Vs State of Bihar, AIR 1987 SC 579
 - c) Neeraja Choudhari Vs State of Madhya Pradesh AIR 1984SC1099
 - d) Chameli Singh Vs State of U.P. AIR 1996,SC1051
49. Where a legal wrong or a legal injury is caused to a person or to a determinate class of persons by reason of violation of any constitutional or legal right or any burden is imposed in contravention of any constitutional or legal provision or without authority of law or any such legal wrong or legal injury or illegal burden is threatened and such person or determinate class of persons by reasons of poverty, helplessness or disability or socially or economically disadvantaged position unable to approach the court for relief, any member of public can maintain an application for an appropriate direction, order or writ in the High Court under Article 226 and in case any breach of fundamental rights of such persons or determinate class of persons, in this court under Article 32 seeking judicial redress for the legal wrong or legal injury caused to such person or determinate class of persons." – Justice Bhagwati in the case of
- a) Peoples Union for Democratic Rights Vs Union of India
 - b) Ashok Kumar Pandey Vs State of West Bengal
 - c) S. P. Gupta Vs Union of India
 - d) Janata Dal Vs H. S. Chowdhary
50. The definition of 'money' under GST law does not include
- a) Letter of Credit
 - b) Currency held for numismatic value
 - c) Pay order
 - d) Traveler cheque
51. Under Article 279A GST Council is constituted by
- a) Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers
 - b) Respective Governors of the State
 - c) The President
 - d) A collective body of Union and States
52. The definition of Contract is defined under
- a) Section 2(a) of the Indian Contract Act.
 - b) Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act.
 - c) Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act.
 - d) Section 2(g) of the Indian Contract Act.
53. Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid is an offence punishable under
- a) Section 326 B of the Indian Penal Code
 - b) Section 120 B of the Indian Penal Code
 - c) Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code
 - d) Section 295B of the Indian Penal Code
54. A is at work with a hatchet; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is
- a) An Offence of murder
 - b) An offence of Culpable homicide
 - c) Not an offence
 - d) An Offence of causing grievous hurt

55. A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search – A has committed an Offence under
- Section 256 of IPC
 - Section 192 of IPC
 - Section 195 A of IPC
 - Section 201 of IPC
56. India, that is Bharat, shall be a
- Federation of States
 - quasi federal
 - Union of states
 - Unitary state of a special type
57. In M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC1086 (Sri Ram Fertilizers case) the court held that
- In escape of toxic gas the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the tortious principle of strict liability.
 - In escape of a dangerous animal the owner is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the tortious principle of strict liability.
 - In escape of toxic gas the enterprise is strictly liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the tortious principle of strict liability
 - A company or a corporation is not a state and hence not liable for leak of toxic gas affecting the health of the people
58. Under Section 70 of the Indian Contract Act, Where a person lawfully does anything for another person, or delivers anything to him, not intending to do so gratuitously, and such other person enjoys the benefit thereof, the latter is bound to make compensation to the former in respect of, or to restore, the thing so done or delivered. This principle is known as
- A Contract of Uberrimae fide
 - Implied Agency
 - Quantum meruit
 - De nova contract
59. Agreement is
- a promise or set of promises forming consideration to each other
 - enforceable by law
 - enforceable contract
 - Un enforceable by law
60. Under the Land Acquisition Act, the expression "land" includes
- benefits to arise out of land
 - things attached to the earth
 - things permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth
 - All of the above
61. Temporary occupation of waste or arable land, procedure when difference as to compensation exists is provided under
- Section 32 of Land Acquisition Act
 - Section 30 of Land Acquisition Act
 - Section 35 of Land Acquisition Act
 - Section 31 of Land Acquisition Act
62. Suits by indigent persons is dealt under
- Order 44 of C.P.C
 - Order 33 of C.P.C
 - Order 55 of C.P.C
 - Order 22 of C.P.C
63. Res gestae, Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction is dealt under
- Section 6 of the Evidence Act
 - Section 17 of the Evidence Act
 - Section 18 of the Evidence Act
 - Section 20 of the Evidence Act

64. Among other things, the Function of Bar council of India includes laying down standards of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates.
– Under which section of the Advocates Act
- Section 7
 - Section 8
 - Section 9
 - Section 6
65. According to Justice 'Abbot Parry' what are the "Seven Lamps of Advocacy".
- (i) Honesty (ii) Courage (iii) professionalism (iv) Wit (v) Eloquence, (vi) Judgment and (vii) Fellowship.
 - (i) Honesty (ii) Courage (iii) Industry (iv) Wit (v) Eloquence, (vi) Judgment and (vii) Fellowship.
 - (i) influence (ii) Courage (iii) Industry (iv) Wit (v) Eloquence, (vi) Judgment and (vii) Fellowship.
 - (i) Honesty (ii) Courage (iii) Industry (iv) seriousness (v) Eloquence, (vi) Judgment and (vii) Fellowship.
66. Minimum number of Directors in a Public company
- 3
 - 10
 - 12
 - 5
67. An associate company, in relation to another company, means
- a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company
 - a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company
 - a company in which that other company has a significant influence, but which is not a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and does not include a joint venture company
 - a company in which that other company has full shares, and is a subsidiary company of the company having such influence and includes a joint venture company
68. The Supreme Court has legalised living wills and passive euthanasia subject to certain conditions in the case of
- Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug Vs Union of India (2011)
 - Common Cause Vs Union of India, (2018) 5 SCC 1.
 - Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab (1996)
 - D Chenna Jagadeeswar Vs State of A.P. (1988)
69. Article 310 of the Constitution mentions about
- Doctrine of Immunities and Instrumentalities with reference to civil servants
 - Doctrine of legitimate expectation with reference to civil servants
 - Doctrine of natural justice with reference to civil servants
 - Doctrine of pleasure with reference to civil servants is
70. Right to know the antecedents of the candidates in the election flow from
- Article 19 (1)(a)
 - Article 20
 - Article 13
 - Article 14
71. In the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, the expression 'liberty' is followed by the words
- Of status and opportunity
 - Of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship
 - Assuring the dignity of the individual
 - Justice, social economic and political
72. According to Income Tax Act "zero coupon bond" means a bond

- a) issued by any infrastructure capital company or infrastructure capital fund or public sector company or scheduled bank on or after the 1st day of June, 2005;
- b) in respect of which no payment and benefit is received or receivable before maturity or redemption from infrastructure capital company or infrastructure capital fund or public sector company or scheduled bank
- c) which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.
- d) All of the above
73. Provisions relating to GST are inserted in the Constitution by
- a) The Constitution (one hundred and first) Act 2016
- b) The Constitution (one hundred and second) Act 2016
- c) The Constitution (eighty fourth) Act 2016
- d) The Constitution (seventy seven) Act 2016
74. A is accused of waging war against the Government of India by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and goals are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant, as forming part of the general transaction, though A may not have been present at all of them. – under which section of the India Evidence Act.
- a) Section 12
- b) Section 6
- c) Section 3
- d) Section 5
75. Section 110 of the Evidence Act deals with
- a) Documentary Evidence
- b) Exclusion of Oral Evidence
- c) Burden of proof as to ownership
- d) Proof of guilt.
76. Section 113 (A) of the Evidence Act deals with
- a) Presumption as to abetment of murder
- b) Presumption as to rape and abetment of suicide by a woman
- c) Presumption as to abetment of kidnap of a girl
- d) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman
77. In which of the following case the offence of sedition was in issue
- a) Queen Empress Vs Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Niharendu Dutt Mazumdar Vs Emperor
- c) Kedar Nath singh Vs State of Bihar
- d) All of the above
78. Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs. – is an offence under
- a) Section 295
- b) Section 295A
- c) Section 265A
- d) Section 276
79. Under Section 29 of Cr.P.C. The Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass any sentence authorized by law except
- a) A sentence of death
- b) Imprisonment for life
- c) Imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.
- d) All of the above
80. Provision regarding filing of suits by an alien under the Code of Civil procedure is dealt under
- a) Section 21A
- b) Section 15
- c) Section 21B
- d) Section 83
81. An order issued by court under Civil Procedure Code 1908 as per order XXI, rule 46, for recovery of amount due to judgment creditor – is known as
- a) IT Order
- b) Garnishee Order
- c) Decree Holder order
- d) Bank Order
82. Section 88 read with Order XXXV of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with
- a) Interpleader suit

- b) Interlocutory Order
 c) Restitution Order
 d) Attachment Order
83. Vis major means
 a) Act of God
 b) Act of Individual
 c) Act of other party
 d) Act of plaintiff
84. According to Classical doctrine of Act of State in law of Torts means
 a) an act of the sovereign power of a country, that cannot be challenged, controlled or interfered with by municipal courts
 b) an act of the Judiciary of a country, that cannot be challenged, controlled or interfered with by municipal courts
 c) an act of the sovereign power of a country, that can be challenged, controlled or interfered with by municipal courts
 d) None of the above
85. In Torts, all persons who aid, or counsel, or direct or join in the committal of a wrongful act, are known as
 a) Abettors
 b) Joint tortfeasors.
 c) Tort holders
 d) Tort holders in common
86. M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India 1986 Shriram food and Fertilisers case relates to
 a) Oleium Gas leak
 b) Ganga water cleaning
 c) Child labour
 d) Bonded labour
87. A. K. Kraipak Vs Union of India relates to
 a) Likelihood of Bias
 b) Delegated Legislation
 c) Administrative Discretion
 d) Notice
88. Judicial control of Delegated Legislation may be exercised on the ground of
 a) Doctrine of Ultravires
 b) Malafides
 c) Exclusion of Judicial Review
 d) All of the above
89. The principle of Res Judicata is dealt under Section ---- of CPC
 a) 9
 b) 10
 c) 11
 d) 12
90. Section 14 of the C.P.C. deals with
 a) Presumption as to decisions of tribunals
 b) Presumption as to foreign judgments
 c) Presumption as to judgments of the lower court
 d) Presumption as to judgments of High Court
91. A, residing in Delhi, publishes in Kolkata statements defamatory of B. B may sue A
 a) Only in Delhi
 b) Only in Kolkata
 c) in both the place of Delhi and Kolkata
 d) either in Kolkata or in Delhi.
92. "Mere illegality of the strike does not per se spell unjustifiability" - Justice Krishna Iyer . Name the case.
 a) Chandramalai Estate Vs Its workmen
 b) Associated Cement Ltd., Vs Their workmen
 c) Gujarat Steel Tubes Vs Gujarat Steel Tubes Mazdoor Sabha
 d) Indian General Navigation of Railway Co. Ltd., Vs Their workmen
93. A workman aggrieved by the order of may directly make an application to the labour court or tribunal for adjudication of the dispute and the court/tribunal is empowered to adjudicate such dispute as it had been referred to it by the appropriate government
 a) Dismissal, discharge and retrenchment
 b) Dismissal , discharge, retrenchment or otherwise termination of service
 c) Discharge simpliciter exclusively
 d) Dismissal and retrenchment exclusively

94. The national consumer dispute redressal commission was constituted in the year
- 1988
 - 1998
 - 1999
 - 1997
95. What is the limitation period applicable to the three forums in entertaining a complaint under The Consumer Protection Act, 1986
- 3 years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen
 - 5 years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen
 - 4 years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen
 - 2 years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen
96. Under Section 82 of the Indian Penal Code, nothing is an offence which is done by a child under the age of.
- 14 years
 - 7 years
 - 18 years
 - 21 years
97. R. V. Dudley & Stephen stands for the principle that
- Killing an innocent life to save his own is not a defence and necessity cannot be pleaded as a defence against murder
 - Necessity can be pleaded as a defence against murder, killing an innocent life to save his own may become inevitable
 - Killing out of mercy is a defence and necessity cannot be pleaded as a defence against murder.
 - None of the above
98. On and from the commencement of the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, in a Joint Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law, conferring on daughter coparcenary status by substituting new section for
- Section 6
 - section 10
 - Section 11
 - Section 13
99. Section 5 of Hindu Marriage Act relates to
- Void marriages
 - Voidable marriages
 - Ceremonies of Hindu marriage
 - Conditions of Hindu marriage
100. A marriage between a girl of 22 years marries her maternal uncle's son of 23 years in accordance with the Special Marriage Act. Such marriage is
- Valid
 - Voidable
 - Void
 - Valid only in north India

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

AIBE-XV ANSWER KEY				
Q. No.	Set Code-A	Set Code-B	Set Code-C	Set Code-D
1	C	D	C	A
2	C	B	D	B
3	A	C	A	A
4	A	C	C	D
5	D	D	B	D
6	B	C	C	B
7	C	A	C	A
8	D	B	A	D
9	D	D	A	C
10	B	B	D	A
11	A	A	B	A
12	B	D	A	D
13	A	B	B	A
14	B	B	D	D
15	B	C	A	C
16	D	D	B	C
17	A	B	B	B
18	D	C	A	D
19	D	A	A	B
20	B	C	D	A
21	C	B	C	C
22	B	C	A	D
23	C	A	D	B
24	D	D	A	A
25	C	C	D	D
26	B	D	B	A
27	C	A	A	A
28	D	B	B	C
29	C	D	A	B
30	A	A	D	C
31	B	B	C	A
32	A	C	D	D
33	B	D	A	C
34	B	B	D	A
35	A	C	B	B
36	C	D	C	A
37	A	A	B	D
38	D	A	C	B
39	A	B	C	D
40	D	C	D	D
41	A	B	C	B
42	D	D	A	A
43	B	A	B	A
44	A	D	B	D
45	D	A	A	C
46	C	D	C	B
47	D	C	C	A

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

AIBE-XV ANSWER KEY				
Q. No.	Set Code-A	Set Code-B	Set Code-C	Set Code-D
48	B	B	A	A
49	C	A	D	B
50	B	A	C	B
51	C	B	D	C
52	B	A	B	D
53	A	C	A	B
54	C	B	D	D
55	B	A	B	A
56	C	A	C	B
57	A	D	B	A
58	C	D	A	B
59	A	B	B	D
60	D	A	A	C
61	C	D	B	B
62	B	B	A	C
63	A	D	A	D
64	A	A	B	B
65	B	D	A	B
66	A	C	D	D
67	B	A	A	C
68	B	D	D	A
69	D	B	B	C
70	A	A	C	D
71	B	C	D	C
72	D	A	B	B
73	A	D	A	A
74	B	C	A	D
75	C	B	A	B
76	D	B	D	C
77	D	B	C	B
78	B	D	B	C
79	D	A	D	A
80	D	B	B	B
81	B	B	C	A
82	A	A	D	B
83	A	C	D	C
84	A	B	C	C
85	B	C	B	A
86	A	B	C	D
87	A	D	A	A
88	D	B	C	B
89	C	A	B	A
90	B	D	D	B
91	D	A	B	C
92	C	D	D	B
93	B	A	B	D
94	A	A	B	B

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

AIBE-XV ANSWER KEY				
Q. No.	Set Code-A	Set Code-B	Set Code-C	Set Code-D
95	D	B	D	C
96	B	A	A	A
97	A	B	B	D
98	A	C	A	A
99	D	C	D	D
100	C	A	B	B

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1. How many kinds of presumptions are there as classified by the Supreme Court?
 - a) Permissive presumptions or presumptions of facts
 - b) Compelling presumptions or presumptions of law (rebuttable presumptions)
 - c) Irrebuttable presumptions of law or conclusive presumptions.
 - d) All of them
2. What is the leading decision in the case of *Menaka Gandhi Vs Union of India*?
 - a) Right of hearing
 - b) Separation of powers
 - c) Delegated legislation
 - d) Rule of evidence
3. Advocate's act 1961 came into force on:
 - a) 19th May, 1961
 - b) 19th April, 1961
 - c) 1st May, 1961
 - d) 19th January, 1961
4. Harbours an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital is dealt under
 - a) Section 215 of IPC
 - b) Section 216 of IPC
 - c) Section 217 of IPC
 - d) Section 218 of IPC
5. The maxim '*actus not facit reum nisi mens sit rea*' means
 - a) There can be no crime without a guilty mind
 - b) Crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
 - c) Crime is the result of guilty mind
 - d) In crime intention is relevant, motive is irrelevant
6. Law laid down under section -73 of Indian Contract Act 1872 is related to which of the following cases:
 - a) *Hothester Vs De-la-tur*
 - b) *Rabinson Vs Devison*
 - c) *Hedley Vs Baxendal*
 - d) *Dikinson Vs Dads*
7. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 _____ petition in which a decree of restitution of conjugal rights has been passed to apply to the court for a decree for divorce by showing that there has been no restitution of conjugal rights as between parties of marriage for a period of one year or upwards after passing of the decree.
 - a) Does not permit any party to that
 - b) Does not permit the party against whom the
 - c) Does permit any party to that
 - d) Does permit any person related to either party to that
8. The offences under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are _____.
 - a) Cognizable and bailable
 - b) Non cognizable and non-bailable
 - c) Cognizable and non-bailable
 - d) Non cognizable and bailable
9. In case of land acquisition by the Central Government for public-private partnership projects, consent of how many affected families is mandated by the LARR Act?
 - a) 60%
 - b) 70%
 - c) 80%
 - d) 90%
10. A company which is not a domestic _____ company will pay income tax at the _____ rate of:-
 - a) 25 %
 - b) 30%
 - c) 40%
 - d) 20%
11. As per section 53 of IPC, the word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person's
 - a) Body
 - b) Mind
 - c) Reputation
 - d) All above
12. Which of the following cases can be cured under section 465 of the code of criminal procedure, 1973?
 - a) Entertaining of complaint without complying with section 195 and 340 of the Cr.P.C
 - b) The reading and recording of the evidence taken in one case into another companion case
 - c) The examination of witness in absence of the accused
 - d) Non Compliance with 235(2)
13. Which of the following statements hold true for **de nova** trials?
 - a) Does not permit any party to that
 - b) Does not permit the party against whom the
 - c) Does permit any party to that
 - d) Does permit any person related to either party to that

- a) Omission or illegality in the procedure even if it does not affect the core of the case can become a ground for calling **de nova** trials
- b) A **de nova** trial should be the last resort
- c) the court originally trying the case can order **de nova** trial
- d) None of these
14. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases is mentioned in which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution?
- a) Article 21
- b) Article 21A
- c) Article 22
- d) Article 22A
15. Article 300A of Indian Constitution i.e. Right to property has been inserted in the Constitution by _____
- a) 44th Amendment Act
- b) 42nd Amendment Act
- c) 40th Amendment Act
- d) 51st Amendment Act
16. Which of the following sections of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 have been repealed/ amended by section 6 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939?
- a) Section 4
- b) Section 5
- c) Section 6
- d) Section 7
17. A Railway servant was killed in a bus accident during the course of employment. His family members may claim compensation under
- a) The Motor Vehicle Act
- b) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Either under (a) OR under (b)
18. "Casting Couch" in Bollywood, the Indian film industry, is an example of-
- a) sexual assault
- b) sexual harassment
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above
19. Promissory estoppel against Government agencies is decided in:
- a) Tweedle Vs Atkinson
- b) Dutton Vs Poole
- c) Pournami all Mills Vs State of Kerala
- d) Kedar Nath Vs Gauri Mohamad
20. Frustration of contract is provided by which section of the India contract Act?
- a) Sec. 73
- b) Sec. 70
- c) Sec. 2(d)
- d) Sec. 56
21. Schedule II of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with
- a) Age factor for calculating the amount of compensation
- b) List of persons who are included in the definition of 'Employee'
- c) List of occupational diseases
- d) List of injuries Deemed to Result in Permanent Total Disablement
22. Reference to the Arbitration is provided in which section of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- a) Section 7
- b) Section 8
- c) Section 9
- d) Section 10
23. Under the head subsequent conduct, which of the following type of conduct would be material?
- a) Change of life
- b) Evasion of justice
- c) Fear, trembling
- d) All of them
24. A plaint has to be presented to the Court under Order IV, Rule 1 in
- a) Single copy
- b) Duplicate
- c) Triplicate
- d) No fixed rule
25. Omission to give notice under Order XXI. Rule 22 will
- a) Render the execution null and void
- b) Render the execution irregular
- c) Render the execution voidable
- d) Not affect the execution
26. Where a decree is passed against the Union of India or State for the Act done in the official capacity of the person concerned, under section 82 CPC, execution, shall not be issued on any such decree unless the decree remains unsatisfied for a period of
- a) 3 months from the date of decree
- b) 6 months from the date of the decree
- c) 1 year from the date of the decree
- d) 2 years from the date of decree

27. Freedom of Residence under Article 19 of that Indian Constitution is available in which of the following clauses?
- Clause (1) (E)
 - Clause (1) (D)
 - Clause (1) (B)
 - Clause (1) (C)
28. Under which section of the Evidence Act, admissions are defined?
- 17
 - 16
 - 15
 - 18
29. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court has held that the investigating officer should be allowed to refer to the records of investigation
- State of Karnataka Vs Yarappa Reddi
 - Mohammed Khalid Vs State of West Bengal
 - Baburam Vs State of U.P.
 - State of Rajasthan Vs Om prakash
30. Recovery of Specific Immovable Property may be obtained by C.P.C within what period-
- Within 7 months
 - Within 6 months
 - Within 8 months
 - Within 10 months
31. Who appoints the Commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement under the LARR Act?
- LARR Authority
 - Minister of Environment and Forests
 - Central Government
 - State Government
32. If a party who obtained an order for leave to amend pleading does not amend the same within how many days, he shall not be permitted to do that without the leave of the Court
- Fifteen days
 - Fourteen days
 - Twenty days
 - Thirty days
33. Punishment of advocates for misconduct has been given under section of the Advocate's Act - 1961
- 30
 - 32
 - 35
 - None
34. Under which Section of IPC, Professional Negligence is often invoked against medical professionals in cases alleging professional negligence?
- 303A
 - 304A
 - 302
 - 305
35. A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe
- A has abetted the offence define in Section 160, IPC
 - A has abetted the offence define in Section 161, IPC
 - A has abetted the offence define in Section 162, IPC
 - A has abetted the offence define in Section 163, IPC
36. When Perpetual Injunction may be granted-
- Where the defendant is trustee of the Property for the plaintiff.
 - Where there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage.
 - Compensation in money would not afford adequate relief.
 - All of the above.
37. A company wishes to ensure that no one else can use their logo.
- Copy rights
 - Trade mark
 - Patent
 - Industrial designs
38. The Section of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, dealing with the time of commencement of arbitral proceeding is
- Section 20
 - Section 21
 - Section 22
 - None of the above
39. Amount of deduction under section 24 of The Income Tax Act from annual value is —
- $\frac{1}{2}$ of Annual Value
 - $\frac{1}{3}$ of Annual Value
 - $\frac{3}{10}$ of Annual Value
 - $\frac{17}{10}$ of Annual Value
40. The test of reasonableness is not wholly _____ test and its contours are Fairley indicated by constitution.
- Subjective

- b) Objective
c) Descriptive
d) Summative
41. The power to enact a law relating to the citizenship of India is left to _____ under the provisions of Article 11 of the Indian Constitution.
a) President
b) Council of ministers
c) House of people
d) Parliament
42. The payment of compensation to railway employees by the railway administration for injury by accident is governed by:
a) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
b) The payment of Wages Act, 1936
c) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
d) The Workmen Compensation Act, 1986
43. The minimum amount of compensation payable under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in case of total permanent disablement of a railway servant due to accident is Rs____.
a) Rs 80,000/-
b) Rs 90,000/-
c) Rs 1,40,000/-
d) Rs 1,20,000/-
44. The Bond under section 109 Cr.P.C as security for good behaviour from suspected person can be executed for a period not exceeding:
a) Six months
b) Two years
c) One year
d) Three months
45. The maximum limit of Rs. 500 that could be paid to the wife as maintenance under Section 125 of the Cr.P.C 1973 was removed in:
a) 1973
b) 1989
c) 2001
d) 2007
46. The term 'WIPO' stands for:
a) World Investment policy organization
b) World intellectual property organization
c) Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization
d) World institute for Prevention of organized crime
47. Provisions of Section 10 of CPC are:
a) Directory
b) Mandatory
c) None- Mandatory
d) Discretionary
48. Constructive *res-judicata* is contained in which of the following?
a) Explanation III to Section 11
b) Explanation IV to Section 11
c) Explanation VI to Section 11
d) Explanation VIII to Section 11
49. The famous pronouncement of Delhi High Court regarding constitutional validity of section 377 Indian Penal Code reversed by Supreme Court in:
a) NALSA Vs Union of India
b) Naz Foundation Vs Government of NCT of Delhi
c) Shabnam Hasmi Vs Union of India
d) Suresh Kaushal Vs Naz Foundation.
50. Under Criminal procedure Code 1973, who shall record the information of rape being given by a rape victim?
a) Officer in-charge of the police station
b) Deputy Superintendent of police
c) Officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector
d) Woman police officer or any Woman officer
51. Under the provision of the code of criminal procedure, 1973
a) Summons can be oral
b) Summons cannot be served on corporate entities
c) Summons are either for appearance or for producing a document/thing
d) Summons can be served to servants in case the person on whose name summons are made cannot be found
52. Every person who is a member or a defence service or hold a any civil post under the Union, holds office during the pleasure of the _____
a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Council of Minister
d) Both (A) and (B)
53. An arbitration proceeding is a:
a) Judicial proceeding
b) Quasi-judicial proceeding
c) Administrative proceeding
d) None of the above

54. What is ad hoc arbitration?
- It is a proceeding administered by the parties themselves, with rules created solely, for that specific case
 - Parties make their own arrangement with respect to all aspects of the arbitration, including the laws and rules
 - The seal of arbitration, the language, and the scope and issues to be resolved by means of arbitration.
 - (a) (b) (c)
55. Which of the following Sections of the Civil Procedure Code define the 'Mesne Profit' ?
- Section 2(4)
 - Section 2(14)
 - Section 2(6)
 - Section 2(12)
56. On which of the following dates did Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 come into operation?
- 18th May, 1955
 - 17th June, 1955
 - 22nd May, 1955
 - 18th June, 1955
57. Which of the following properties will section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, govern?
- Tarwad
 - Tavazhi
 - Kutumba
 - Kavaru
 - Illom
- I, III, and V
 - II, IV and V
 - I and II
 - All of the above
58. An advocate is under an obligation to uphold the rule of law and ensure that the public justice system is enabled to function at its full potential. Any violation of the principle of professional ethic by an advocate is unfortunate and unacceptable. Ignoring even a minor violation/misconduct militates against the fundamental foundation of the public justice system. It was said in-
- Hikmant ali khan Vs Ishwar prasad Arya, 1997 3 SCC 131
 - O.P. Sharma Vs high court of Punjab & Haryana, (2011) 6 SCC 86
 - L.D. Jaikwal Vs state of Uttar Pradesh, (1984) 3 SCC 405
 - Shamsher singh bedi Vs High court of Punjab & Haryana, (1996) 7 SCC 99.
59. Section 8 of the companies act, 2013 contains provision relating to
- incorporation of company
 - formation of companies with charitable objects, etc
 - effect of registration
 - Effect of memorandum and articles.
60. The verification of the registered office shall be furnished to the registrar within a period of ___ incorporation
- 30 days
 - 60 days
 - 90 days
 - 120 days
61. Cyber law deals with
- All activities concerning the internet
 - IPR
 - E-commerce
 - All of the above
62. According to section 2 of motor vehicles Act, 1988 the term motor cab means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than
- 5 passengers or including the driver
 - 6 passengers or including the driver
 - 5 passengers or excluding the driver
 - 6 passengers or excluding the driver
63. The National Commission of Consumer Protection is composed of-
- 7 members ;
 - 5 members ;
 - 8 members ;
 - 6 members ;
64. Which of the following statement/ statements is/are false for the purpose of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
- It is assumed that a person who is not Muslim, Santhal, Christian, Jew or Parsi by religion is Hindu
 - A person who belongs to Lingayat sub sect is assumed to be Hindu
 - A person converted who converted to another religion needs to follow local ritual/ custom for converting back to Hinduism
- I only
 - I and II
 - III only
 - I and III

65. Provision for settlement of dispute outside court has been provided under Section..... of Civil Procedure Code.
- 91
 - 89
 - 51
 - 151
66. The Indian Evidence Act came into force on
- 6th October, 1860
 - 1st March, 1974
 - 15th March, 1872
 - 1st September, 1872
67. According to the provisions of Article 315 of the Indian Constitution:
- There shall be a public service commission for the Union and a Public Service commission for each state.
 - The public service commission for the Union, if requested to do by the governor of a state may, with the approval of the president, agree to serve all or any of the needs of the state.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- Only I
 - Only II
 - I and II
 - None of them
68. Which of the following sections of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 deals with "amount of maintenance"?
- Section 21
 - Section 22
 - Section 23
 - Section 24
69. In which of the following case the Supreme Court First of all made an attempt to look into the question regarding the extension of the right to life to the right to Health and other Hygienic conditions —
- The Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Vs State of Uttar Pradesh.
 - M.C Mehta Vs Union of India
 - V. Lakshmi pathy Vs State of Karnataka
 - F.K. Hussain Vs Union of India.
70. Basel Convention is associated with one of the following —
- International Trade in Endangered species of wild Fauna & flora
 - Climate change
 - Protection of Ozone layer
 - The control of transboundary movement of Hazardous waste and their disposal.
71. Cyber crime is _____ in nature
- Tangible
 - Intangible
 - Of mental Violence
 - None of the above
72. Health and education cess is applicable to —
- All assesses
 - All assesses except company
 - Individual / HUF
 - Company only
73. Contractual Liability arises , where:
- There is offer and acceptance only.
 - There is intention to create legal relation.
 - There is loss to one party
 - The loss of one party is the gain of other party.
74. The rule of Strict Liability is based on the decision in :-
- Donoghue Vs Stevenson
 - Homes Vs Ashford
 - Rylands Vs Fletcher
 - None of the above
75. The Rule of Last opportunity was Laid down in :-
- Davies Vs Manh
 - State of A.P. Vs Ranganna
 - Nugent Vs Smith.
 - Kalawati Vs state of HP
76. In which of the following cases was it held that "the rights conferred under section 25 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 supersedes any contract to the contrary. The fact that the date of decree makes no difference"?
- Surenderabal Vs Suppiah
 - Mukesh teli Vs Bharti Teli
 - Sesi Ammal Vs Thaiyu Ammal
 - Laxmi Vs Krishna
77. The phrase "file a PIL, ostensibly in public interest but, in fact, to serve personal or private interests" means -
- filing PIL for protection of only public interest
 - filing PIL for protection of both public and private interest
 - filing PIL for protection of only private interest

- d) filing PIL alleging it to be in public interest but actually seeking protection of private interest
78. Filing of frivolous PILs results in-
- increasing backlog of cases
 - wastage of resources
 - lesser availability of time for hearing other genuine cases
 - All of the above
79. Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill X. Is Z guilty of an offence. Has X the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane?
- Z has not committed any offence as per section 98 of IPC and same right of private defence to X if Z is mad
 - As per Section 98 of IPC, X has committed an offence and no right of private defence to X
 - Z has committed an offence for not using his mind
 - None above
80. Admission can be broadly categorised into:
- Judicial
 - Extra-judicial
 - Either A and B
 - Both A and B
81. Section 66, Indian Evidence Act lays down:
- A notice must be given before secondary evidence can be received under section 65 (a), Indian Evidence Act
 - Notice to produce a document must be in writing
 - Order XI, Rules 15, of Civil Procedure Code, prescribes the kind of notice to produce a document
 - All of them
82. Maxim "Res Ipsa Loquitur" means :-
- The thing speaks for itself
 - Where there is right there is remedy
 - Where there is remedy there is right
 - Where there is no fault there is no remedy
83. Any private person may arrest any person who:
- Commits non-bailable offence in his presence
 - Commits non-bailable offence and cognizable offence in his presence
 - Commits compoundable offence in his presence
 - Commits offence in his presence or is a proclaimed offender
84. How long a warrant of arrest shall remain in force?
- 6 years
 - 10 years
 - 12 years
 - Until executed or cancelled
85. Rate of additional Depreciation will be---- under section 32- Indian Income Tax Act
- 10 %
 - 20 %
 - 15 %
 - 30 %
86. The Committee which led to the passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by
- Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - Justice Altamas Kabir
 - Justice J.S. Verma
 - Justice A.S. Anand
87. Under the scheme of Criminal Procedure Code, non-cognizable offences are:
- Public wrongs
 - Private wrongs
 - Both public and private wrongs
 - None of the above
88. A discrimination against a man or a woman, only on grounds of _____ would be violative of Article 15(1)
- Sex
 - Remuneration
 - Place of birth
 - Religion
89. The "Objective Resolution" adopted by the constituent assembly on January 22, 1947 was drafted by
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - B.N. Rao
90. Right to the property was eliminated from the list of Fundamental Rights during the tenure of
- Indira Gandhi
 - Charan Singh
 - Rajiv Gandhi
 - Morarji Desai
91. When the accused states, "I will produce the share which I gave received in such and such robbery" which of the following are not

- admissible with regard to Section 25, Indian Evidence Act?
- I. An admission that there was a robbery
 - II. An admission that the accused took part in it
 - III. An admission that he got part of the property
 - IV. A statement as to where the property is
 - a) I, II and III
 - b) III and IV
 - c) II, III and IV
 - d) All of them
92. The maximum limit of the members of the state bar council:
- a) 15
 - b) 20
 - c) 25
 - d) None.
93. Specific Relief Act 1963 contains-
- a) 6 chapters and 40 Sections
 - b) 7 chapters and 42 Sections
 - c) 8 chapters and 43 Sections
 - d) 8 chapters and 44 Sections
94. What is the Period of Limitation for expeditious disposal of Suit under Specific Relief Act 1963:
- a) 6 month
 - b) 10 month
 - c) 12 month
 - d) 18 month
95. A Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment
- a) Not exceeding seven years
 - b) Exceeding seven years
 - c) For life
 - d) None of the above
96. Under Civil Procedure Code, 1908 "Foreign Court" means
- a) A court situated outside India
 - b) A court situated outside India and not established under the authority of Government of India
 - c) A court situated in India, applying foreign law
 - d) All of the above
97. Misuse of mechanism of PILs means-
- a) filing PILs for protection of private interest
 - b) filing PILs for oblique motive
 - c) filing PILs only for publicity
 - d) All of the above
98. What is meant by procedural *ultra-vires*?
- a) It is the non-observance of the procedural norms by the rule-making authority
 - b) It may make the rule *ultra vires* due to non-observance of rule-making authority and hence become void
 - c) It means the lacuna in the procedure of law
 - d) (a) and (b)
99. The ground of "error of law apparent on the face of the record" is connected with which of the writ?
- a) *Quo-warranto*
 - b) *Mandamus*
 - c) *Habeas Corpus*
 - d) *Certiorari*
100. Under Civil Procedure Code find the incorrect match:
- a) Section 5..... Revenue Court
 - b) Section 7..... Provincial Small Causes Court
 - c) Section 9..... Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Courts
 - d) Section 8..... Presidency Small Cause Courts

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

AIBE-XVI ANSWER KEY

Question no.	Set-A	Set-B	Set-C	Set-D
1	D	C	C	B
2	A	D	C	C
3	A	B	B	B
4	B	A	D	B
5	A	A	D	A
6	C	A	D	C
7	C	B	A	C
8	C	D	A	C
9	B	A	D	B
10	C	C	B	C
11	D	B	D	B
12	B	A	B	A
13	B	C	C	D
14	C	B	A	D
15	A	D	D	C
16	B	A	B	A
17	D	B	B	D
18	B	D	D	A
19	C	B	D	B
20	D	D	D	B
21	B	D	C	D
22	B	B	C	B
23	D	B	A	C
24	B	A	B	C
25	A	D	A	A
26	A	A	C	D
27	A	B	B	B
28	A	C	D	D
29	A	A	C	D
30	B	D	C	B
31	D	B	B	B
32	B	C	A	A
33	C	C	B	D
34	B	C	A	D
35	B	A	B	B
36	D	C	D	B
37	B	D	B	D
38	B	D	D	D
39	C	B	A	A
40	A	A	A	D
41	D	D	A	D
42	A	A	B	A
43	C	C	C	C
44	C	A	B	A
45	C	D	B	C
46	B	D	D	D
47	A	C	B	D
48	B	B	B	D

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

49	D	D	A	B
50	D	D	D	C
51	C	B	A	A
52	B	B	C	C
53	B	C	B	C
54	D	D	B	A
55	D	C	D	D
56	A	B	C	B
57	C	A	B	B
58	B	D	C	D
59	B	D	B	B
60	A	A	D	A
61	D	D	C	A
62	D	D	D	C
63	B	A	D	C
64	C	C	B	C
65	B	C	C	A
66	D	B	A	B
67	C	D	D	A
68	C	B	C	C
69	A	D	D	A
70	D	B	B	A
71	B	A	D	A
72	A	C	D	B
73	B	B	A	D
74	C	A	C	A
75	A	A	B	B
76	C	C	A	D
77	D	A	A	B
78	D	B	D	D
79	A	B	A	C
80	D	C	C	B
81	D	B	A	D
82	A	B	C	C
83	D	D	B	D
84	D	D	A	A
85	B	C	A	A
86	C	B	A	A
87	B	B	C	B
88	A	C	C	D
89	A	B	D	B
90	D	B	D	D
91	A	C	D	C
92	C	A	A	B
93	D	D	C	C
94	C	C	A	D
95	A	B	B	B
96	B	D	D	D
97	D	C	B	B
98	D	D	B	B

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

99	D	A	B	A
100	C	A	C	C

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