

**CAREERS 360**

**AIBE 19 - SET A**

**Question Paper with  
Answer Key**

1. In which case was a registered society held to be an "authority" for the purpose of Article 12 ?  
 (A) Som Prakash vs. Union of India (B) Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib  
 (C) Sukhdev vs. Bhagatram (D) R.D. Shetty vs. International Airport Authority  
 किस मामले में पंजीकृत सोसायटी को अनुच्छेद 12 के उद्देश्य के लिए, "प्राधिकरण" माना गया था ?

- (A) सोम प्रकाश बनाम भारत संघ (B) अजय हसिया बनाम खालिद मुजीब  
 (C) सुखदेव बनाम भगताराम (D) आर.डी. शेट्टी बनाम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-अड्डा प्राधिकरण

2. In which case did the Supreme Court of India held that fundamental rights cannot be waived ?  
 (A) Gopala vs. State of Madras (B) Kameshwar Singh vs. State of Bihar  
 (C) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (D) Bhasheshwar Nath vs. I.T. Commissioner  
 भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने किस मामले में यह निर्णीत किया कि मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन नहीं किया जा सकता ?

- (A) गोपाल बनाम मद्रास राज्य (B) कामेश्वर सिंह बनाम बिहार राज्य  
 (C) गोलकनाथ बनाम पंजाब राज्य (D) बशेश्वर नाथ बनाम आयकर आयुक्त

3. By which Constitutional Amendment was clause (4B) inserted into Article 16 ?  
 किस संविधान संशोधन के द्वारा अनुच्छेद 16 में खंड (4B) जोड़ा गया था ?  
 (A) 81 (B) 91 (C) 77 (D) 85

4. Which of the following statement is correct about 106<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act ?  
 (i) It introduces Article 239A by which seats are reserved for women in legislative assembly of the national capital territory of Delhi.  
 (ii) It introduces Article 338 providing for the reservation of seats for women in the house of people.  
 (iii) It also adds Article 334A which states in that the said amendment will commence after the first census have been taken after the commencement of the said Act.  
 (iv) The above stated shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of 15 years from search commencement.  
 (A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (i), (iii) & (iv)  
 (C) (ii), (iii) & (iv) (D) All of these

106<sup>वें</sup> संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है ?

- (i) इसमें अनुच्छेद 239A को शामिल किया गया है जिसके तहत राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली की विधान सभा में महिलाओं के लिए सीटें आरक्षित की गई हैं ।  
 (ii) इसमें अनुच्छेद 338 को शामिल किया गया है, जिसमें लोक सभा में महिलाओं के लिए सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान है ।  
 (iii) इसमें अनुच्छेद 334A भी जोड़ा गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि उक्त संशोधन उक्त अधिनियम के लागू होने के बाद पहली जनगणना होने के बाद लागू होगा ।  
 (iv) उपरोक्त वर्णित प्रावधान खोज प्रारंभ होने से 15 वर्ष की अवधि की समाप्ति पर प्रभावी नहीं रहेंगे ।  
 (A) (i), (ii) और (iii) (B) (i), (iii) और (iv)  
 (C) (ii), (iii) और (iv) (D) ये सभी

5. The Parliament enacts the "Fair Housing Act, 2024", which includes the following provisions :

- (1) Section 3 : Prohibits discrimination in renting or selling houses based on religion, caste, or gender.
- (2) Section 6 : Imposes a penalty of ₹ 10,000 for discrimination.
- (3) Section 10 : Makes it mandatory for landlords to disclose the religious background of all tenants in the previous 10 years.

A citizen challenges Section 10, arguing that it violates the right to privacy under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court declares Section 10 unconstitutional but upholds the other provisions of the law.

What principle did the court apply in this decision ?

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (A) Doctrine of Eclipse         | (B) Doctrine of Severability           |
| (C) Doctrine of Basic Structure | (D) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation |

संसद ने "फेयर हाउसिंग एक्ट, 2024" पारित किया, जिसमें निम्नलिखित प्रावधान शामिल हैं :

- (1) धारा 3 : धर्म, जाति या लिंग के आधार पर मकान किराए पर देने या बेचने में भेदभाव को प्रतिबंधित करती है ।
- (2) धारा 6 : भेदभाव के लिए ₹ 10,000 का जुर्माना लगाती है ।
- (3) धारा 10 : मकान मालिकों के लिए पिछले 10 वर्षों में सभी किराएदारों की धार्मिक पृष्ठभूमि का खुलासा करना अनिवार्य बनाती है ।

एक नागरिक धारा 10 को चुनौती देता है, यह तर्क देते हुए कि यह भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत निजता के अधिकार का उल्लंघन करता है । सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने धारा 10 को असंवैधानिक घोषित किया लेकिन कानून के अन्य प्रावधानों को बरकरार रखा ।

इस निर्णय में न्यायालय ने किस सिद्धांत को लागू किया ?

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) आच्छादन का सिद्धांत         | (B) पृथक्करणीयता का सिद्धांत |
| (C) बुनियादी संरचना का सिद्धांत | (D) छद्म विधायन का सिद्धांत  |

6. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) Governor            | (B) Committee on Public Undertakings |
| (C) Estimates Committee | (D) Public Accounts Committee        |

किसी राज्य के खातों से संबंधित भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट किसको प्रस्तुत की जाएगी ?

- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) राज्यपाल        | (B) सार्वजनिक उपक्रम समिति |
| (C) प्राक्कलन समिति | (D) लोक लेखा समिति         |

7. Which of the following Article of the Constitution of India declares that the Supreme Court shall be a court of record ?

- |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Article 119 | (B) Article 111 | (C) Article 129 | (D) Article 135 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

भारत के संविधान का निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद यह घोषित करता है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अभिलेख न्यायालय होगा ?

- |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| (A) अनुच्छेद 119 | (B) अनुच्छेद 111 | (C) अनुच्छेद 129 | (D) अनुच्छेद 135 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|

8. Which article deals with the powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament and its members ?  
कौन सा अनुच्छेद संसद और उसके सदस्यों की शक्तियों, विशेषाधिकारों और उन्मुक्तियों से संबंधित है ?  
(A) 107 (B) 105 (C) 108 (D) 102
9. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted provisions related to GST ?  
किस संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम ने GST से संबंधित प्रावधान सम्मिलित किए थे ?  
(A) 99 (B) 100 (C) 101 (D) 102
10. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India ?  
(A) Either House of Parliament (B) Supreme Court  
(C) Only Lok Sabha (D) Rajya Sabha  
भारत के राष्ट्रपति के खिलाफ महाभियोग की कार्यवाही कौन शुरू कर सकता है ?  
(A) संसद का कोई भी सदन (B) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय  
(C) केवल लोकसभा (D) राज्य सभा
11. Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 considers force to be "Criminal Force" :  
(A) When it is used unintentionally.  
(B) When intentionally uses force only.  
(C) When it is used intentionally without consent, causing injury, fear or annoyance.  
(D) When it is used in self-defence.  
भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 किस बल को "आपराधिक" बल मानता है ?  
(A) जब इसका अनजाने में प्रयोग किया जाए।  
(B) जब जानबूझकर केवल बल का प्रयोग किया जाए।  
(C) जब इसका प्रयोग जानबूझकर बिना सम्मति के किया जाए, जिससे चोट, भय या क्षोभ पैदा हो।  
(D) जब इसका प्रयोग आत्मरक्षा में किया जाए।
12. According to Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, what is the maximum fine for making or using a document that resembles a currency note or a bank note under Section 182(1) ?  
(A) One hundred rupees (B) Five hundred rupees  
(C) Three hundred rupees (D) One thousand rupees  
भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 के अनुसार, धारा 182(1) के तहत करेंसी नोट या बैंक नोट जैसा दिखने वाला दस्तावेज़ बनाने या इस्तेमाल करने पर अधिकतम जुर्माना कितना है ?  
(A) एक सौ रुपये (B) पाँच सौ रुपये (C) तीन सौ रुपये (D) एक हजार रुपये
13. According to the provisions of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the right of private defence of property extends to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the wrong-doer in which of the offences committed or attempting to be committed ?  
(1) Robbery  
(2) House-breaking after sunset  
(3) Theft, mischief or house trespass  
(A) (1) only (B) (1) and (3) both  
(C) (1) and (2) both (D) (1), (2) and (3)  
भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, संपत्ति की निजी रक्षा का अधिकार किस अपराध के करने या करने के प्रयास करने वाले गलत कर्ता की जानबूझकर मृत्यु कारित करने या कोई अन्य नुकसान पहुँचाने तक विस्तारित है ?  
(1) डकैती  
(2) सूर्यास्त के बाद घर में संधमारी  
(3) चोरी, रिष्टि या गृह अतिचार  
(A) केवल (1) (B) (1) और (3) दोनों  
(C) (1) और (2) दोनों (D) (1), (2) और (3)

14. Rajesh, in a heated argument with Sunil, strikes him with a heavy iron rod. The blow fractures Sunil's arm, and he is unable to use it for several weeks. The medical report confirms that the fracture amounts to grievous hurt.

Which of the following offenses has Rajesh committed ?

- (A) Simple hurt under Section 323 of IPC
- (B) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC
- (C) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of IPC
- (D) Attempt to commit culpable homicide under Section 308 of IPC

राजेश, सुनील के साथ तीखी बहस में, उसे लोहे की भारी छड़ से मारता है। इस वार से सुनील का हाथ टूट जाता है और वह कई हफ्तों तक उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाता। मेडिकल रिपोर्ट से पुष्टि होती है कि फ्रैक्चर गंभीर चोट के बराबर है।

राजेश ने निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अपराध किया है ?

- (A) IPC की धारा 323 के तहत साधारण चोट पहुँचाना
- (B) IPC की धारा 325 के तहत जानबूझकर गंभीर चोट पहुँचाना
- (C) IPC की धारा 324 के तहत जानबूझकर चोट पहुँचाना
- (D) IPC की धारा 308 के तहत गैर इरादतन हत्या करने का प्रयास

15. Amit, intending to cause the death of Vijay, attacks him with a knife. Vijay sustains severe injuries and dies on the spot. The investigation reveals that Amit acted with the knowledge that his actions were likely to cause death. However, there is no evidence of premeditation or intent to murder Vijay.

Which of the following offenses has Amit committed ?

- (A) Murder under Section 302 of IPC
- (B) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of IPC
- (C) Causing death by negligence under Section 304A of IPC
- (D) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC

विजय की हत्या करने के इरादे से अमित ने उस पर चाकू से हमला किया। विजय को गंभीर चोटें आईं और उसकी मौके पर ही मौत हो गई। जाँच से पता चला कि अमित ने यह जानते हुए कृत्य किया कि उसके कृत्यों से उसकी मौत हो सकती थी। हालाँकि, विजय की हत्या की पूर्व योजना या इरादे का कोई सबूत नहीं है।

अमित ने निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अपराध किया है ?

- (A) IPC की धारा 302 के तहत हत्या
- (B) IPC की धारा 304 के तहत गैर इरादतन हत्या
- (C) IPC की धारा 304A के तहत लापरवाही से मौत कारित करना
- (D) IPC की धारा 325 के तहत जानबूझकर गंभीर चोट पहुँचाना

16. Amit and Rani decide to break into a house at night with the intent of stealing valuables. They use a crowbar to force open the door, but before they can take anything, the owner of the house, Vikram, unexpectedly arrives home. Amit and Rani panic and run away without stealing anything. The police arrest them the following morning based on a complaint from Vikram.

Which of the following offenses under the BNS have Amit and Rani committed ?

- (A) Attempt to commit theft
- (B) House trespass with intent to commit theft
- (C) Attempt to commit robbery
- (D) Burglary

अमित और रानी कीमती सामान चुराने के इरादे से रात में एक घर में घुसने का फैसला करते हैं। वे दरवाजा खोलने के लिए लोहे की छड़ का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, लेकिन इससे पहले कि वे कुछ भी चुरा पाते, घर का मालिक विक्रम अप्रत्याशित रूप से घर आ जाता है। अमित और रानी घबरा जाते हैं और बिना कुछ चुराए भाग जाते हैं। विक्रम की शिकायत के आधार पर पुलिस उन्हें अगली सुबह गिरफ्तार कर लेती है।

अमित और रानी ने बी.एन.एस. (BNS) के तहत निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अपराध किया है ?

- (A) चोरी करने का प्रयास
- (B) चोरी करने के इरादे से गृह अतिचार
- (C) डकैती करने का प्रयास
- (D) सेंधमारी

17. Punishment for rape in cases where the victim is a woman below the age of 16 or 12 is included in which section of the BNS ?

बलात्कार के मामले में सजा को बी.एन.एस. (BNS) की किस धारा में शामिल किया गया है, जिसमें पीड़िता 16 या 12 वर्ष से कम आयु की महिला है ?

- (A) 64 (B) 65 (C) 63 (D) 72

18. A new offense of 'Snatching' has been introduced by the BNS. Which section of the BNS defines 'Snatching' as an offense ?

बी.एन.एस. (BNS) द्वारा 'स्नैचिंग' का एक नया अपराध शामिल किया गया है । बी.एन.एस. (BNS) की कौन सी धारा 'स्नैचिंग' को अपराध के रूप में परिभाषित करती है ?

- (A) 308 (B) 303 (C) 305 (D) 304

19. Consider the following statements and answer the question given below :

Mr. Patel being a police officer receives a complaint and information that Raju was involved in a robbery of bank and has also helped to hide the valuable properties in his farm, as stated by two villagers. With this regard, consider the following :

The Police Officer Mr. Patel may arrest Raju without warrant when -

- (1) Raju can be arrested only if he commits a non-cognizable offence in the presence of Mr. Patel.  
(2) Since the reasonable complaint against Raju has been received and there is a strong suspicion exists due to the testimony of villagers, he can be immediately arrested.  
(3) Raju can be arrested only when he tries to escape or run away.  
(4) Raju can be arrested so as to prevent him from making any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with facts and circumstances.

Which of the above is/are the correct statement ?

- (A) (1) and (3) (B) (2) and (4) (C) Only (4) (D) Only (2)

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दें:

श्री पटेल पुलिस अधिकारी होने के नाते शिकायत और सूचना प्राप्त करते हैं कि राजू बैंक की डकैती में शामिल था और उसने अपने खेत में मूल्यवान संपत्ति छिपाने में भी मदद की है, जैसा कि दो ग्रामीणों ने कहा है । इस संबंध में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार करें :

पुलिस अधिकारी श्री पटेल राजू को बिना वारंट के कब गिरफ्तार कर सकते हैं -

- (1) राजू को तभी गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है जब उसने श्री पटेल की उपस्थिति में कोई असंज्ञेय अपराध किया हो ।  
(2) चूंकि राजू के खिलाफ उचित शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और ग्रामीणों की गवाही के कारण एक पक्का संदेह मौजूद है, इसलिए उसे तुरंत गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है ।  
(3) राजू को तभी गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है जब उसने बचने या भागने की कोशिश की हो ।  
(4) राजू को तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों से परिचित किसी भी व्यक्ति को कोई प्रलोभन देने, धमकी देने या वादा करने से रोकने के लिए गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है ।

उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं ?

- (A) (1) और (3) (B) (2) और (4) (C) केवल (4) (D) केवल (2)

20. BNSS introduced the provision of registration of FIR relating to commission of cognizable offense irrespective of area where the offense is committed. This FIR is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) NCR (B) Zero FIR (C) False FIR (D) Counter FIR
- बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) ने संज्ञेय अपराध होने पर एफआईआर (FIR) दर्ज करने का प्रावधान शामिल किया है, चाहे अपराध किसी भी क्षेत्र में किया गया हो। इस एफआईआर (FIR) को \_\_\_\_\_ के नाम से जाना जाता है।
- (A) एनसीआर (NCR) (B) शून्य एफआईआर (FIR)  
(C) गलत एफआईआर (FIR) (D) काउंटर एफआईआर (FIR)
21. The BNSS mandates a forensic team to visit the crime scenes to collect evidence for offenses punishable with imprisonment for at least \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) ने कम से कम \_\_\_\_\_ वर्ष के कारावास से दंडनीय अपराधों के लिए साक्ष्य एकत्र करने के लिए अपराध स्थलों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक फॉरेंसिक टीम को अनिवार्य किया है।
- (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 7 (D) 5
22. Which section of the BNSS allows for trials in absentia of proclaimed offenders ?
- बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) की कौन सी धारा घोषित अपराधियों की अनुपस्थिति में सुनवाई की अनुमति देती है ?
- (A) 251 (B) 349 (C) 356 (D) 366
23. Which section of BNSS facilitates trials and proceedings to be held in electronic mode ?
- बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) की कौन सी धारा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मोड में सुनवाई और कार्यवाही की सुविधा प्रदान करती है ?
- (A) 532 (B) 330 (C) 430 (D) 530
24. Which section of BNSS repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
- बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) की कौन सी धारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 को निरस्त करती है ?
- (A) 531 (B) 101 (C) 2 (D) 1
25. Which section mandates State Government prepare and notify a witness protection scheme for the state with a view to ensure the protection of witnesses ?
- बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) की कौन सी धारा राज्य सरकार को गवाहों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से राज्य के लिए गवाह सुरक्षा योजना तैयार करने और अधिसूचित करने का आदेश देती है ?
- (A) 98 (B) 198 (C) 298 (D) 398
26. Which section of BNSS mandates the appointment of a designated police officer in each district and police station to provide information about arrested individuals to the general public ?
- बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) की कौन सी धारा प्रत्येक जिले और पुलिस स्टेशन में आम जनता को गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करने के लिए एक नामित पुलिस अधिकारी की नियुक्ति को अनिवार्य बनाती है ?
- (A) 25 (B) 35 (C) 37 (D) 45
27. Which section of BNSS introduces provisions for identifying, attaching, and forfeiting the property of proclaimed offenders located outside India ?
- बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) की किस धारा में घोषित अपराधियों की भारत के बाहर स्थित संपत्ति की पहचान करने, उसे कुर्क करने और जब्त करने के प्रावधान हैं ?
- (A) 74 (B) 76 (C) 84 (D) 86

28. Which section of BNSS places restrictions on the adjournment of trials, ensuring the expeditious resolution of cases ?

बी.एन.एस.एस. (BNSS) की कौन सी धारा मामलों का शीघ्र निपटारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मुकदमों के स्थगन पर प्रतिबंध लगाती है ?

- (A) 146 (B) 246 (C) 346 (D) 356

29. A suit is pending in District Court A, but one of the parties, Meera, requests its transfer to District Court B, claiming that the judge in Court A is biased. The opposing party, Ravi, objects, stating that the request is baseless. Who has the authority to decide whether the suit can be transferred ?

- (A) The District Court A where the suit is currently pending.  
(B) The High Court or the Supreme Court  
(C) The Civil Judge in District Court B  
(D) A committee of local advocates

जिला न्यायालय A में एक मुकदमा लंबित है, लेकिन एक पक्षकार मेरा, जिला न्यायालय B में इसे स्थानांतरित करने का अनुरोध करती है, यह दावा करते हुए कि न्यायालय A में न्यायाधीश पक्षपाती है। विरोधी पक्षकार रवि, यह कहते हुए आपत्ति करता है कि अनुरोध निराधार है। यह तय करने का अधिकार किसके पास है कि मुकदमा स्थानांतरित किया जा सकता है या नहीं ?

- (A) जिला न्यायालय A जहाँ मुकदमा वर्तमान में लंबित है।  
(B) उच्च न्यायालय या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय  
(C) जिला न्यायालय B में सिविल न्यायाधीश  
(D) स्थानीय अधिवक्ताओं की एक समिति

30. Maya files a suit in Court A for the recovery of a sum of money from her neighbour, Neha. During the proceedings, Neha requests that a third party, Seema, be added to the suit, as Seema is allegedly liable for the debt. Maya objects, claiming that Seema is not a necessary party. Court A then reviews the application and decides that Seema should indeed be included as a defendant.

Which principle of the CPC is applied in this situation ?

- (A) Order 1, Rule 10 – Joinder and Substitution of Parties  
(B) Order 7, Rule 11 – Rejection of Pleint  
(C) Order 5 – Service of Summons  
(D) Order 6, Rule 17 – Amendment of Pleadings

माया अपनी पड़ोसी नेहा से कुछ राशि की वसूली के लिए न्यायालय A में मुकदमा दायर करती है। कार्यवाही के दौरान, नेहा अनुरोध करती है कि सीमा नामक एक तीसरे पक्ष को मुकदमे में शामिल किया जाए, क्योंकि सीमा कथित रूप से इस ऋण के लिए उत्तरदायी है। माया आपत्ति जताते हुए दावा करती है कि सीमा कोई आवश्यक पक्षकार नहीं है। न्यायालय ए तब आवेदन की समीक्षा करता है और निर्णय लेता है कि सीमा को वास्तव में प्रतिवादी के रूप में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

इस स्थिति में सी.पी.सी. का कौन सा सिद्धांत लागू होता है ?

- (A) आदेश 1, नियम 10 – पक्षों का संयोजन और प्रतिस्थापन  
(B) आदेश 7, नियम 11 – वादपत्र की अस्वीकृति  
(C) आदेश 5 – सम्मन की तामील  
(D) आदेश 6, नियम 17 – दलीलों में संशोधन

31. Which section of the CPC allows for the appeal from original decrees ?  
 (A) Section 96 (B) Section 100 (C) Section 115 (D) Section 104  
 सी.पी.सी. (CPC) की कौन सी धारा मूल डिक्री से अपील करने की अनुमति देती है ?  
 (A) धारा 96 (B) धारा 100 (C) धारा 115 (D) धारा 104
32. Under the CPC, what is the maximum time limit for filing a written statement in a suit ?  
 (A) 30 Days (B) 60 Days (C) 120 Days (D) 90 Days  
 सी.पी.सी. (CPC) के तहत, किसी मुकदमे में लिखित बयान दाखिल करने की अधिकतम समय सीमा क्या है ?  
 (A) 30 दिन (B) 60 दिन (C) 120 दिन (D) 90 दिन
33. Which section of the CPC provides exemption of the President of India and the Governors of states from personal appearance in court ?  
 (A) Section 132 (B) Section 133 (C) Section 128 (D) Section 130  
 सी.पी.सी. (CPC) की कौन सी धारा भारत के राष्ट्रपति और राज्यों के राज्यपालों को न्यायालय में व्यक्तिगत रूप से उपस्थित होने से छूट प्रदान करती है ?  
 (A) धारा 132 (B) धारा 133 (C) धारा 128 (D) धारा 130
34. What is the term used for a court's power to transfer a case from one court to another under the Code of Civil Procedure ?  
 (A) Res Judicata (B) Reference (C) Review (D) Transfer of suits  
 सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता के तहत किसी मामले को एक अदालत से दूसरी अदालत में स्थानांतरित करने के अदालत के अधिकार के लिए किस शब्द का उपयोग किया जाता है ?  
 (A) रेस ज्यूडीकेटा (B) संदर्भ (C) समीक्षा (D) मुकदमों का स्थानांतरण
35. Under which order of the CPC the procedure for summary suits is provided ?  
 (A) Order XXXV (B) Order XXXVII  
 (C) Order XXXIV (D) Order XXXVI  
 सी.पी.सी. (CPC) के किस आदेश के तहत संक्षिप्त (समरी) मुकदमों की प्रक्रिया प्रदान की गई है ?  
 (A) आदेश XXXV (B) आदेश XXXVII  
 (C) आदेश XXXIV (D) आदेश XXXVI
36. Which section of the CPC deals with the principle of "res judicata" ?  
 (A) Section 11 (B) Section 10 (C) Section 12 (D) Section 9  
 सी.पी.सी. (CPC) की कौन सी धारा "रेस ज्यूडीकेटा" के सिद्धांत से संबंधित है ?  
 (A) धारा 11 (B) धारा 10 (C) धारा 12 (D) धारा 9
37. \_\_\_\_\_ of the CPC provides for an interpleader suit.  
 (A) Section 88 (B) Section 89 (C) Section 92 (D) Section 86  
 सी.पी.सी. (CPC) की किस धारा में अन्तरभिवानी (इंटरप्लीडर) मुकदमों का प्रावधान है ?  
 (A) धारा 88 (B) धारा 89 (C) धारा 92 (D) धारा 86

38. Which section of the CPC provides for the payment of compensatory costs ?

- (A) Section 35 (B) Section 35 (A)  
(C) Section 35 (B) (D) Section 36

सी.पी.सी. (CPC) की कौन सी धारा प्रतिपूरक लागत के भुगतान का प्रावधान करती है ?

- (A) धारा 35 (B) धारा 35 (A) (C) धारा 35 (B) (D) धारा 36

39. Which word is inserted in Section 22 of the BSA that was not present in Section 24 of the Evidence Act ?

- (A) Inducement (B) Coercion (C) Threat (D) Promise

बी.एस.ए. (BSA) की धारा 22 में कौन सा शब्द जोड़ा गया है जो साक्ष्य अधिनियम की धारा 24 में मौजूद नहीं था ?

- (A) प्रलोभन (B) प्रपीड़न (C) धमकी (D) वादा

40. Existence of course of business when relevant is discussed in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Section 12 of the BSA, 2023 (B) Section 13 of the BSA, 2023  
(C) Section 14 of the BSA, 2023 (D) Section 15 of the BSA, 2023

कारबार के अनुक्रम का अस्तित्व कब सुसंगत है, पर किसमें चर्चा की गई है ?

- (A) BSA, 2023 की धारा 12 (B) BSA, 2023 की धारा 13  
(C) BSA, 2023 की धारा 14 (D) BSA, 2023 की धारा 15

41. In a criminal trial, Rajesh is accused of theft. During the investigation, the police recover a stolen laptop from a location known to be frequented by Rajesh. His fingerprints are found on the laptop. According to the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, how should the court interpret this piece of evidence ?

- (A) The recovered laptop and fingerprints are automatically considered conclusive proof of Rajesh's guilt.  
(B) The recovered laptop and fingerprints are circumstantial evidence that can be considered along with other evidence, but do not by themselves prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt.  
(C) The evidence is inadmissible because the police did not obtain a search warrant before recovering the laptop.  
(D) The fingerprints must be verified by at least two independent forensic experts before being presented in court.

एक आपराधिक मुकदमे में राजेश पर चोरी का आरोप लगाया जाता है। जाँच के दौरान, पुलिस लैपटॉप को उस स्थान से बरामद करती है जहाँ राजेश का अकसर आना-जाना था। लैपटॉप पर उसके फिंगरप्रिंट पाए जाते हैं। भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम, 2023 के अनुसार, अदालत को इस साक्ष्य की व्याख्या कैसे करनी चाहिए ?

- (A) बरामद लैपटॉप और फिंगरप्रिंट को स्वतः ही राजेश के अपराध का निर्णायक सबूत माना जाएगा।  
(B) बरामद लैपटॉप और फिंगरप्रिंट पर स्थितिजन्य साक्ष्य हैं जिन्हें अन्य साक्ष्यों के साथ माना जा सकता है, लेकिन वे अपने आपमें उचित संदेह से परे अपराध साबित नहीं करते हैं।  
(C) साक्ष्य अस्वीकार्य है क्योंकि पुलिस ने लैपटॉप बरामद करने से पहले सर्च वारंट प्राप्त नहीं किया था।  
(D) अदालत में पेश किए जाने से पहले फिंगरप्रिंट को कम से कम दो स्वतंत्र फॉरेंसिक विशेषज्ञों द्वारा सत्यापित किया जाना चाहिए।

42. Where a document is executed in several parts like printing, lithography or photography, video recording, computer resource as a electronic or digital records, the BSA 2023 classifies each part as a

- (A) Primary evidence  
(B) Secondary evidence  
(C) Circumstantial evidence  
(D) Scientific evidence

जहाँ कोई दस्तावेज़ कई भागों जैसे मुद्रण, लिथोग्राफी या फोटोग्राफी, वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक या डिजिटल रिकॉर्ड के रूप में कंप्यूटर संसाधन में निष्पादित किया जाता है, वहाँ बी.एस.ए. (BSA) 2023 प्रत्येक भाग को किस रूप में वर्गीकृत करता है ?

- (A) प्राथमिक साक्ष्य  
(B) द्वितीयक साक्ष्य  
(C) परिस्थितिजन्य साक्ष्य  
(D) वैज्ञानिक साक्ष्य

43. Which section of BSA provides that no court shall require any communication between the Ministers and the President of India to be produced before it ?

बी.एस.ए. की किस धारा में यह प्रावधान है कि कोई भी न्यायालय मंत्रियों और भारत के राष्ट्रपति के बीच किसी भी पत्र-व्यवहार को अपने समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने की अपेक्षा नहीं करेगा ?

- (A) 65 (B) 165 (C) 268 (D) 168

44. According to Section 46 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, when character evidence is relevant in civil cases ?

- (A) Always relevant to prove conduct  
(B) Only when related to other relevant fact  
(C) Never relevant  
(D) Only in criminal cases

भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम की धारा 46 के अनुसार, सिविल मामलों में चरित्र साक्ष्य कब प्रासंगिक होता है ?

- (A) आचरण को साबित करने के लिए हमेशा प्रासंगिक  
(B) केवल तभी जब अन्य प्रासंगिक तथ्य से संबंधित हो  
(C) कभी प्रासंगिक नहीं  
(D) केवल आपराधिक मामलों में

45. As per Section 78(2) of the BSA 2023, presumption about the officer signing or certifying a document is :

- (A) The officer's signature is assumed to be forgery  
(B) The officer did not hold the claimed officer character at the time of signing  
(C) The officer held the official character claimed when signing or certifying the document  
(D) The document's authenticity is independent of the official's official character

बी.एस.ए. (BSA) 2023 की धारा 78(2) के अनुसार, किसी दस्तावेज़ पर हस्ताक्षर करने या उसे प्रमाणित करने वाले अधिकारी के बारे में धारणा क्या है ?

- (A) अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर को जाली माना जाता है ।  
(B) हस्ताक्षर करते समय अधिकारी के पास दावा किया गया आधिकारिक पद नहीं था ।  
(C) दस्तावेज़ पर हस्ताक्षर या प्रमाणन करते समय अधिकारी के पास दावा किया गया आधिकारिक पद था ।  
(D) दस्तावेज़ की प्रामाणिकता अधिकारी के आधिकारिक पद से स्वतंत्र है ।

46. Under Section 146 of the BSA 2023, when the leading questions are permissible in the court proceedings ?

- (A) Leading questions are always allowed during examination-in chief without restriction.
- (B) Leading questions are not allowed during cross-examination
- (C) Leading questions can be asked in an examination-in chief, re-examination, cross-examination without any objection.
- (D) Leading questions are permitted during cross-examination and when matters are introductory, undisputed, or sufficiently proved.

बी.एस.ए. (BSA) 2023 की धारा 146 के तहत, अदालती कार्यवाही में सूचक प्रश्न कब पूछे जा सकते हैं ?

- (A) बिना किसी प्रतिबंध के मुख्य परीक्षण के दौरान सूचक प्रश्न हमेशा पूछे जा सकते हैं ।
- (B) जिरह के दौरान सूचक प्रश्न पूछे जाने की अनुमति नहीं होती ।
- (C) मुख्य परीक्षण, पुनः परीक्षण, जिरह में बिना किसी आपत्ति के सूचक प्रश्न पूछे जा सकते हैं ।
- (D) जिरह के दौरान और जब मामले शुरूआती, अविवादित या पर्याप्त रूप से साबित हों तो सूचक प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति होती है ।

47. Which of the following is a characteristic of mediation ?

- (A) The mediator imposes a binding decision.
- (B) It involves a neutral third party who facilitates negotiation between the parties.
- (C) The mediator acts as a judge and renders a verdict.
- (D) It is always court-ordered.

निम्नलिखित में से मध्यस्थता की कौन सी विशेषता है ?

- (A) मध्यस्थ एक बाध्यकारी निर्णय लागू करता है ।
- (B) इसमें एक तटस्थ तीसरा पक्ष शामिल होता है जो पक्षों के बीच बातचीत करवाता है ।
- (C) मध्यस्थ एक न्यायाधीश के रूप में कार्य करता है और फैसला सुनाता है ।
- (D) यह हमेशा अदालत द्वारा आदेशित होता है ।

48. A dispute arises between ABC Ltd. and XYZ Pvt. Ltd. regarding a contract that both parties had entered into. The agreement includes an arbitration clause, which states that any disputes shall be referred to arbitration. However, the parties fail to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator. Which of the following provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 would be applicable to resolve the issue of the appointment of an arbitrator ?

- (A) The court will appoint an arbitrator under Section 11 if the parties fail to agree on one.
- (B) The parties must mutually select an arbitrator, and if they fail, the arbitration will not take place.
- (C) The arbitrator must be appointed by the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA) in all cases.
- (D) The parties can resolve the appointment issue by opting for conciliation instead of arbitration.

ABC लिमिटेड और XYZ प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के बीच एक संविदा को लेकर विवाद उत्पन्न होता है, जिस पर दोनों पक्षों ने हस्ताक्षर किए थे । अनुबंध में एक मध्यस्थता खंड शामिल है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि किसी भी विवाद को मध्यस्थता के लिए भेजा जाएगा । हालाँकि, पक्ष मध्यस्थ की नियुक्ति पर सहमत होने में विफल रहते हैं । मध्यस्थता और सुलह अधिनियम, 1996 के निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा प्रावधान मध्यस्थ की नियुक्ति के मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए लागू होगा ?

- (A) यदि पक्षकार इस पर सहमत होने में विफल रहते हैं, तो न्यायालय धारा 11 के तहत मध्यस्थ की नियुक्ति करेगा ।
- (B) पक्षकारों को पारस्परिक रूप से एक मध्यस्थ का चयन करना होगा, और यदि वे विफल होते हैं, तो मध्यस्थता नहीं होगी ।
- (C) मध्यस्थ को सभी मामलों में भारतीय मध्यस्थता परिषद (ICA) द्वारा नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए ।
- (D) पक्षकार मध्यस्थता के बजाय सुलह का विकल्प चुनकर नियुक्ति के मुद्दे को हल कर सकते हैं ।

49. Which of the following is not an advantage of using ADR ?
- (A) It is generally faster than litigation.  
 (B) It offers more confidentiality than traditional court cases.  
 (C) It always results in a binding decision.  
 (D) It is often less expensive than court proceedings.
- निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा लाभ ADR उपयोग करने का नहीं है ?
- (A) यह आमतौर पर मुकदमेबाजी की तुलना में तेज़ होता है ।  
 (B) यह पारंपरिक अदालती मामलों की तुलना में अधिक गोपनीयता प्रदान करता है ।  
 (C) यह हमेशा बाध्यकारी निर्णय देता है ।  
 (D) यह अक्सर अदालती कार्यवाही की तुलना में कम खर्चीला होता है ।
50. Kiran and Meera are involved in an arbitration, where Kiran was awarded Rs. 10 lakhs as compensation. Meera refuses to pay the amount, arguing that the award was not enforceable because of certain procedural irregularities in the arbitration process. Kiran decides to approach the court to enforce the arbitral award.
- Which of the following provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 governs the enforcement of an arbitral award ?
- (A) Section 34 of the Act deals with the enforcement of an arbitral award.  
 (B) Section 36 of the Act allows for the automatic enforcement of an arbitral award unless set-aside by the court.  
 (C) Section 9 of the Act governs the enforcement of arbitral awards.  
 (D) Section 11 of the Act deals with the enforcement of arbitral awards, not the appeal.
- किरण और मीरा एक मध्यस्थता में शामिल हैं, जिसमें किरण को मुआवज़े के रूप में 10 लाख रुपये दिए जाने का अधिनिर्णय दिया गया था । मीरा ने यह तर्क देते हुए राशि का भुगतान करने से इनकार कर दिया कि मध्यस्थता प्रक्रिया में कुछ प्रक्रियात्मक अनियमितताओं के कारण अधिनिर्णय लागू करने योग्य नहीं था । किरण ने मध्यस्थता अधिनिर्णय को लागू करने के लिए अदालत का दरवाजा खटखटाने का फैसला किया ।
- मध्यस्थता और सुलह अधिनियम, 1996 का निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा प्रावधान मध्यस्थता अधिनिर्णय को लागू करने को नियंत्रित करता है ?
- (A) अधिनियम की धारा 34 मध्यस्थता अधिनिर्णय को लागू करने से संबंधित है ।  
 (B) अधिनियम की धारा 36 मध्यस्थता अधिनिर्णय को स्वतः लागू करने की अनुमति देती है जब तक कि अदालत द्वारा इसे रद्द न कर दिया जाए ।  
 (C) अधिनियम की धारा 9 मध्यस्थता अधिनिर्णयों को लागू करने को नियंत्रित करती है ।  
 (D) अधिनियम की धारा 11 मध्यस्थता अधिनिर्णयों को लागू करने से संबंधित है, अपील से नहीं ।
51. Which sections discuss with regard to "sapinda relationships" under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 ?
- (A) Sections 3(f) (i), 5(v)  
 (B) Sections 3(f) (i), 5(iv)  
 (C) Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(iv)  
 (D) Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(v)
- हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 के अंतर्गत किन धाराओं में सपिंड संबंधों के संबंध में चर्चा की गई है ?
- (A) धारा 3(f) (i), 5(v)  
 (B) धारा 3(f) (i), 5(iv)  
 (C) धारा 3(f) (i) और (ii), धारा 3 (g) का स्पष्टीकरण, 5(iv)  
 (D) धारा 3(f) (i) और (ii), धारा 3 (g) का स्पष्टीकरण, 5(v)

52. Under Section 15 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 the divorced person, to marry again \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) have to wait for a period of one year from the date of the decree.  
 (B) have to wait for a period of six month from the date of the decree.  
 (C) may marry immediately thereafter without the leave of the court as a matter of right.  
 (D) None of these

हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 15 के तहत तलाकशुदा व्यक्ति को दोबारा शादी करने के लिए \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) डिक्री की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि तक इंतजार करना होगा ।  
 (B) डिक्री की तारीख से छह महीने की अवधि तक इंतजार करना होगा ।  
 (C) अधिकार के तौर पर अदालत की अनुमति के बिना तुरंत बाद शादी कर सकता है ।  
 (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

53. Aarti and Rajesh have been married for five years. Over time, Aarti has been subjected to continuous cruelty by Rajesh, which has led to emotional and mental distress. Aarti decides to file for divorce on the grounds of cruelty under Section 13(1)(ia) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

Which of the following statements is true regarding the grounds for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act ?

- (A) Aarti can only seek divorce on the grounds of adultery.  
 (B) Aarti can seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty, as long as she proves mental or physical cruelty.  
 (C) Aarti cannot seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty as it is not recognized under the Hindu Marriage Act.  
 (D) Aarti must prove Rajesh's cruelty was intentional to succeed in the divorce petition.

आरती और राजेश की शादी को पाँच साल हो चुके हैं । इस दौरान, राजेश द्वारा आरती पर लगातार अत्याचार किया जाता रहा है, जिससे उसे भावनात्मक और मानसिक परेशानी होती रही है । हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 13(1)(ia) के तहत क्रूरता के आधार पर आरती तलाक के लिए अर्ज दाखिल करने का फैसला करती है । हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम के तहत तलाक के आधार के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है ?

- (A) आरती केवल व्यभिचार के आधार पर तलाक की माँग कर सकती है ।  
 (B) आरती क्रूरता के आधार पर तलाक की माँग तभी कर सकती है, जब वह मानसिक या शारीरिक क्रूरता साबित कर दे ।  
 (C) आरती क्रूरता के आधार पर तलाक की माँग नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम के तहत इसे मान्यता नहीं दी गई है ।  
 (D) तलाक की याचिका में सफल होने के लिए आरती को यह साबित करना होगा कि राजेश की क्रूरता जानबूझकर की गई थी ।

54. On matters where Dayabhaga is silent, what prevails ?

- (A) The local customs (B) The Smritis  
 (C) The Shrutis (D) Mitakshara

जिन मामलों में दायभाग अनभिव्यक्त है, वहाँ क्या प्रचलित है ?

- (A) स्थानीय रीति-रिवाज (B) स्मृतियाँ  
 (C) श्रुति (D) मिताक्षरा

25 Nisha and Aakash are separated, and they both seek custody of their minor child, Aarav. Nisha has been the primary caregiver, while Aakash claims that he can provide better financial stability for Aarav. They both approach the court under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890.

Which of the following factors will the court primarily consider in determining the custody of Aarav ?

- (A) The financial stability of both parents.  
 (B) The gender of the child.  
 (C) The welfare and best interests of the child.  
 (D) The parent who is financially more stable is granted custody automatically.

निशा और आकाश अलग हो चुके हैं और वे दोनों अपने नाबालिग बच्चे आरव की कस्टडी चाहते हैं। निशा मुख्य देखभालकर्ता रही है, जबकि आकाश का दावा है कि वह आरव के लिए बेहतर वित्तीय स्थिरता प्रदान कर सकता है। वे दोनों संरक्षक एवं प्रतिपाल्य अधिनियम, 1890 के तहत अदालत का दरवाजा खटखटाते हैं।

आरव की कस्टडी निर्धारित करने में अदालत मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित में से किस कारक पर विचार करेगी ?

- (A) दोनों माता-पिता की वित्तीय स्थिरता  
 (B) बच्चे का लिंग  
 (C) बच्चे का कल्याण और सर्वोत्तम हित  
 (D) जो माता-पिता वित्तीय रूप से अधिक स्थिर है, उसे स्वतः ही कस्टडी दे दी जाती है।

26 Match the following :

a. Spoken words	i. Sunnat - ul - Qaul
b. Deepika vs. CAT	ii. Customary Law
c. Silence	iii. Sunnat - ul - Taqdir
d. Ass Kaur vs. Kartar Singh	iv. Atypical Relationships
e. Shayara Bano vs. UOI	v. Triple Talak
	vi. Maintenance

Choose the correct option :

- (A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-v  
 (B) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-v, e-vi  
 (C) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii, e-v  
 (D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii, e-vi

निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें :

a. बोले गए शब्द	i. सुन्नत-उल-कौल
b. दीपिका बनाम कैट	ii. प्रथागत कानून
c. मौन	iii. सुन्नत-उल-तकरीर
d. आस कौर बनाम करतार सिंह	iv. विशिष्ट संबंध
e. शायरा बानो बनाम भारत संघ	v. तीन तलाक
	vi. भरण-पोषण

सही विकल्प चुनें :

- (A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-v  
 (B) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-v, e-vi  
 (C) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii, e-v  
 (D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii, e-vi

57. Fatima, a Muslim woman, has been divorced by her husband, Imran, through Talaq. Fatima is now seeking maintenance from Imran for herself and her two minor children. Imran argues that Fatima has remarried and, therefore, is not entitled to any maintenance. Under Muslim law, which of the following statements is true regarding Fatima's claim for maintenance ?

- (A) Fatima is not entitled to maintenance because she has remarried.  
 (B) Fatima is entitled to maintenance only for a period of three months after the divorce.  
 (C) Fatima is entitled to maintenance for herself during her iddat period and for her children until they are self-supporting.  
 (D) Fatima can claim maintenance for herself and her children indefinitely, irrespective of her remarriage or the children's age.

फातिमा, एक मुस्लिम महिला है, जिससे उसके पति इमरान ने तलाक के माध्यम से विवाह-विच्छेद कर लिया है। फातिमा अब इमरान से अपने और अपने दो नाबालिग बच्चों के लिए भरण-पोषण की माँग कर रही है। इमरान का तर्क है कि फातिमा ने दोबारा शादी कर ली है और इसलिए वह किसी भी भरण-पोषण की हकदार नहीं है।

मुस्लिम कानून के तहत, फातिमा के भरण-पोषण के दावे के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है ?

- (A) फातिमा भरण-पोषण की हकदार नहीं है क्योंकि उसने दोबारा शादी कर ली है।  
 (B) फातिमा तलाक के बाद केवल तीन महीने की अवधि के लिए भरण-पोषण की हकदार है।  
 (C) फातिमा अपनी इद्दत अवधि के दौरान अपने लिए और अपने बच्चों के लिए तब तक भरण-पोषण की हकदार है जब तक वे आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हो जाते।  
 (D) फातिमा अपने और अपने बच्चों के लिए अनिश्चित काल तक भरण-पोषण का दावा कर सकती है, भले ही उसका पुनर्विवाह हो या बच्चों की उम्र कुछ भी हो।

58. The remedy of restitution of conjugal rights is given in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

वैवाहिक अधिकारों की पुनर्स्थापना का उपाय हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 की किस धारा में दिया गया है ?

- (A) 13 (B) 11 (C) 6 (D) 9

59. In which case a prison inmate sent a letter to the Supreme Court, describing physical torture, which became a pioneer in public interest litigation, though the court later abandoned the practice of considering letters ?

- (A) Hussainara Khatoon vs. Bihar case (B) Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration  
 (C) Mukti Morcha vs. Union of India (D) The Narasimha Rao case

किस मामले में जेल के एक कैदी ने शारीरिक यातना का वर्णन करते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को एक पत्र भेजा था, जो जनहित याचिका में अग्रणी बन गया, हालाँकि बाद में न्यायालय ने पत्रों पर विचार करने की प्रथा को छोड़ दिया ?

- (A) हुसैनारा खतून बनाम बिहार मामला (B) सुनील बत्रा बनाम दिल्ली प्रशासन  
 (C) मुक्ति मोर्चा बनाम भारत संघ (D) नरसिम्हा राव मामला

60. In the early 1980s, a social activist group discovered severe exploitation of labourers working in stone quarries near Delhi. The workers, including many children, were working in extremely hazardous conditions, living in makeshift shelters, and were effectively trapped in a cycle of debt and forced labour. The conditions revealed systematic violations of fundamental human rights. The Supreme Court was approached to look into the dire circumstances of the working persons there and one of the following views of the Court was sustained in the said case, identify from the following-

- (A) The Court established that the right to free legal aid is a mere directive principle and cannot be enforced as a fundamental right.
- (B) The judgment primarily focused on providing monetary compensation to the affected labourers without addressing systemic issues of bonded labour.
- (C) The Supreme Court recognized the right against forced labour as a fundamental right derived from the right to life and human dignity under Article 21.
- (D) The Court ruled that only government agencies, and not social activists, could file petitions concerning labour rights.

1980 के दशक की शुरुआत में, एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता समूह ने दिल्ली के पास पत्थर की खदानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के गंभीर शोषण का पता लगाया। कई बच्चों सहित ये मजदूर बेहद खतरनाक परिस्थितियों में काम कर रहे थे, अस्थायी आश्रय स्थलों में रह रहे थे और वास्तव में कर्ज और जबरन मजदूरी के चक्र में फंसे हुए थे। इन परिस्थितियों से मौलिक मानवाधिकारों के सुनियोजित उल्लंघन का पता चला। वहाँ काम करने वाले लोगों की भयानक परिस्थितियों को देखने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट से संपर्क किया गया और उक्त मामले में कोर्ट के निम्नलिखित विचारों में से एक को माना गया, जिसे निम्नलिखित में से पहचानें :

- (A) कोर्ट ने स्थापित किया कि निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता का अधिकार निर्देशक सिद्धांत मात्र है और इसे मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है।
- (B) निर्णय मुख्य रूप से बंधुआ मजदूरी के प्रणालीगत मुद्दों को हल किए बिना प्रभावित मजदूरों को मौद्रिक मुआवजा प्रदान करने पर केंद्रित था।
- (C) सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जबरन मजदूरी के खिलाफ अधिकार को अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत जीवन और मानवीय गरिमा के अधिकार से प्राप्त एक मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता दी।
- (D) कोर्ट ने फैसला सुनाया कि केवल सरकारी एजेंसियाँ, न कि सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, श्रम अधिकारों से संबंधित याचिकाएँ दायर कर सकते हैं।

61. Read the given statements and choose the correct option.

**Statement 1 :** In PIL cases, the Court plays a passive role similar to traditional cases.

**Statement 2 :** PIL is primarily focused on individual disputes.

- (A) Both statements are true. (B) Only Statement 1 is true.
- (C) Only Statement 2 is true. (D) Both statements are false.

निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें :

कथन 1 : जनहित याचिका मामलों में, न्यायालय पारंपरिक मामलों के समान निष्क्रिय भूमिका निभाता है।

कथन 2 : जनहित याचिका मुख्य रूप से व्यक्तिगत विवादों पर केंद्रित होती है।

- (A) दोनों कथन सही हैं। (B) केवल कथन 1 सही है।
- (C) केवल कथन 2 सही है। (D) दोनों कथन गलत हैं।

62. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

**Assertion (A)** : The concept of "locus standi" is relaxed in PIL cases.

**Reason (R)** : PIL allows any public-spirited person to approach the court on behalf of those who cannot represent themselves.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

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

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं, जिनमें से एक को अभिकथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (R) कहा गया है।

**अभिकथन (A)** : जनहित याचिका मामलों में "सुने जाने का अधिकार" की अवधारणा में ढील दी गई है।

**कारण (R)** : जनहित याचिका किसी भी जनहितैषी व्यक्ति को उन लोगों की ओर से अदालत का दरवाजा खटखटाने की अनुमति देती है जो खुद का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं कर सकते।

उपरोक्त दो कथनों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही है ?

- (A) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।  
(B) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।  
(C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।  
(D) (A) गलत है, और (R) सही है।

63. Which of the following best defines delegated legislation ?

- (A) Legislation passed by local government.  
(B) Laws enacted by Parliament or the Legislature.  
(C) Laws made by an administrative authority under powers given to them by Parliament.  
(D) A judicial decision made by an administrative tribunal.

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा प्रत्यायोजित विधान को सर्वोत्तम रूप से परिभाषित करता है ?

- (A) स्थानीय सरकारों द्वारा पारित विधान।  
(B) संसद या विधानमंडल द्वारा अधिनियमित कानून।  
(C) संसद द्वारा उन्हें दिए गए अधिकारों के तहत प्रशासनिक प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाए गए कानून।  
(D) प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा लिया गया न्यायिक निर्णय।

64. In 2020 at Dhorodo village the Panchayat elections could not happen due to Covid pandemic while the tenure of the Panchayat was ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> running over that year itself. Mr. Haribansh, represented the people that year at the Panchayat post dissolution of the Panchayat tenure and made a law exercising the delegated power vide the Panchayatiraj Act of the state to restrict their economic activities per day to ₹ 100 only. In which of the following case this is allowed or restricted ?

- (A) MCD vs. Birla Cotton Mills (B) Patna University vs. Amita Tiwari  
(C) Jalan Trading vs. Union of India (D) None of these

वर्ष 2020 में धोरोडो गाँव में कोविड महामारी के कारण पंचायत चुनाव नहीं हो सके, जबकि उसी वर्ष पंचायत का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो रहा था। श्री हरिबंश ने उस वर्ष पंचायत कार्यकाल समाप्त होने के पश्चात पंचायत में लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व किया तथा राज्य के पंचायतीराज अधिनियम के तहत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए कानून बनाया कि उनकी आर्थिक गतिविधियों की दैनिक सीमा 100 रुपये ही रहेगी। निम्नलिखित में से किस मामले में इसकी अनुमति दी गई या प्रतिबंधित किया गया ?

- (A) एमसीडी बनाम बिरला कॉटन मिल्स (B) पटना विश्वविद्यालय बनाम अमिता तिवारी  
(C) जालान ट्रेडिंग बनाम भारत संघ (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

65. Which of the following is/are not ground/s for judicial review of administrative action ?

- (1) Illegality (2) Irrationality  
(3) Proportionality (4) Public opinion  
(A) Only (2) (B) (2) and (4)  
(C) (1), (2) and (3) (D) Only (4)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से प्रशासनिक कार्य की न्यायिक समीक्षा के लिए आधार नहीं है/हैं ?

- (1) अवैधता (2) तर्कहीनता  
(3) आनुपातिकता (4) जनमत  
(A) केवल (2) (B) (2) और (4)  
(C) (1), (2) और (3) (D) केवल (4)

66. What does "conflict of interest" refer to in professional ethics ?

- (A) A situation involving legal disputes  
(B) A situation where two professionals disagree  
(C) A conflict between ethics and laws  
(D) A situation where personal interests conflict with professional duties

व्यावसायिक नैतिकता में "हितों का टकराव" क्या दर्शाता है ?

- (A) कानूनी विवादों से जुड़ी स्थिति  
(B) ऐसी स्थिति जहाँ दो पेशेवर असहमत हों  
(C) नैतिकता और कानूनों के बीच टकराव  
(D) ऐसी स्थिति जहाँ व्यक्तिगत हित व्यावसायिक कर्तव्यों से टकराते हों

67. Advocate Mr. X was representing a client, Mr. Y, in a property dispute case. During the proceedings, Advocate Mr. X accepted a bribe from the opposing party to delay the case, causing significant harm to Mr. Y's interests. Moreover, Mr. X failed to inform his client about critical hearing dates, leading to adverse judgments.

On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option.

- (A) It is a violation of Rules made by the Bar Council of India for the professional ethics  
(B) It is only an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2018  
(C) It amounts to criminal conspiracy under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023  
(D) It amounts to the Contempt of Court under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

अधिवक्ता श्री X एक संपत्ति विवाद मामले में एक मुवक्किल, श्री Y का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे थे। कार्यवाही के दौरान, अधिवक्ता श्री X ने मामले में देरी करने के लिए विरोधी पक्ष से रिश्वत स्वीकार की, जिससे श्री Y के हितों को काफी नुकसान पहुँचा। इसके अलावा, श्री X अपने मुवक्किल को महत्वपूर्ण सुनवाई की तारीखों के बारे में सूचित करने में विफल रहे, जिससे प्रतिकूल निर्णय हुए।

उपर्युक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही विकल्प चुनें।

- (A) यह पेशेवर नैतिकता के लिए बार काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा बनाए गए नियमों का उल्लंघन है।  
(B) यह केवल भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 2018 के तहत एक अपराध है।  
(C) यह भारतीय न्याय संहिता, 2023 के तहत आपराधिक साजिश के अंतर्गत आता है।  
(D) यह न्यायालय की अवमानना अधिनियम, 1971 के तहत न्यायालय की अवमानना के अंतर्गत आता है।

68. The nature of proceedings in the cases of professional misconduct :

- (1) Criminal in nature (2) Neither civil nor criminal  
(3) Quasi-criminal in nature (4) Civil in nature  
(A) Both (1) and (4) (B) Only (2)  
(C) Only (3) (D) (1), (3) and (4)

व्यावसायिक कदाचार के मामलों में कार्यवाही की प्रकृति होती है:

- (1) आपराधिक प्रकृति (2) न सिविल और न ही आपराधिक  
(3) अर्ध-आपराधिक प्रकृति (4) सिविल प्रकृति  
(A) (1) और (4) दोनों (B) केवल (2)  
(C) केवल (3) (D) (1), (3) और (4)

69. Appropriate procedural safeguards help reduce threats to objectivity and counter any perception of possible bias, which of the following is/are not procedural safeguard/s ?

- (1) Act in a fraudulent manner  
(2) Providing peer-review of valuation, if necessary  
(3) Non-Disclosure of any prior association with the client  
(4) Non-Disclosure of any possible source of conflict of interest  
(A) (3) and (4) (B) Only (2) (C) Only (4) (D) (2) and (4)

उचित प्रक्रियात्मक सुरक्षा उपाय निष्पक्षता के लिए खतरों को कम करने और संभावित पूर्वाग्रह की किसी भी धारणा का मुकाबला करने में मदद करते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से प्रक्रियात्मक सुरक्षा उपाय नहीं है/हैं ?

- (1) धोखाधड़ीपूर्ण तरीके से कार्य करना।  
(2) यदि आवश्यक हो तो मूल्यांकन की समकक्ष समीक्षा प्रदान करना।  
(3) ग्राहक के साथ किसी भी पूर्व संबंध का खुलासा न करना।  
(4) हितों के टकराव के किसी भी संभावित स्रोत का खुलासा न करना।  
(A) (3) और (4) (B) केवल (2) (C) केवल (4) (D) (2) और (4)

70. As per Section 2(84) Share means share in the share capital of a Company and includes

- (1) Debentures (2) Preference Shares  
(3) Stocks (4) Bonds  
(A) (1) and (2) (B) (1), (2) and (3)  
(C) Only (3) (D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

धारा 2(84) के अनुसार शेयर का अर्थ है किसी कंपनी की शेयर पूँजी में हिस्सा और इसमें \_\_\_\_\_ शामिल है।

- (1) डिबेंचर (2) अधिमानी शेयर  
(3) स्टॉक (4) बॉन्ड  
(A) (1) और (2) (B) (1), (2) और (3)  
(C) केवल (3) (D) (1), (2), (3) और (4)

71. Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Issue of Shares at Premium (B) Kinds of Shares Capital  
(C) Buy Back of Shares (D) Reduction in Share Capital

कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 43 में किसका प्रावधान है ?

- (A) प्रीमियम पर शेयर जारी करना (B) शेयर पूँजी के प्रकार  
(C) शेयरों की पुनर्खरीद (D) शेयर पूँजी में कमी

72. A manufacturing company in the city of Surat named as "X" has been discharging untreated industrial waste into a nearby river, violating the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. This has resulted in severe pollution, making the river water unsafe for drinking and harming aquatic life.

Local farmers and residents, who rely on the river for irrigation and daily needs, have started facing health issues and crop failures due to the contaminated water. Despite multiple complaints to the local pollution control board, no action has been taken against the company.

Based on the above problem, select the correct answer.

- (A) It is the violation of Section 24 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.  
(B) It is the violation of Section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.  
(C) It is not the violation of the provisions of the laws stated in the problem.  
(D) It is the violation of Section 23 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

सूरत शहर में "X" नामक एक विनिर्माण कंपनी पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1986 और जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करते हुए, अनुपचारित औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट को पास की नदी में बहा रही है। इससे गंभीर प्रदूषण हुआ है, जिससे नदी का पानी पीने के लिए असुरक्षित हो गया है और जलीय जीवन को नुकसान पहुँच रहा है।

स्थानीय किसान और निवासी, जो सिंचाई और दैनिक जरूरतों के लिए नदी पर निर्भर हैं, दूषित पानी के कारण स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं और फसल विफलताओं का सामना करने लगे हैं। स्थानीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को कई शिकायतों के बावजूद, कंपनी के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

उपरोक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही उत्तर चुनें।

- (A) यह जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 24 का उल्लंघन है।  
(B) यह जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 40 का उल्लंघन है।  
(C) यह समस्या में बताए गए कानूनों के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन नहीं है।  
(D) यह जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 23 का उल्लंघन है।

73. Which of the following Acts is popularly known as Umbrella Legislation ?

- (A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974  
(B) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981  
(C) The Factories Act, 1948  
(D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिनियम अम्ब्रेला विधान के नाम से लोकप्रिय है ?

- (A) जल (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1974  
(B) वायु (प्रदूषण निवारण एवं नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1981  
(C) कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948  
(D) पर्यावरण (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1986

74. Which of the following is/are included under Section 2(1)(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 describing the Intermediary ?

- (1) Cyber Cafes (2) Telecom Regulators  
(3) Social Media Platforms (4) Internet Service Providers  
(A) (1), (2) and (3) (B) (1), (3) and (4)  
(C) (1), (2) and (4) (D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

मध्यस्थ का वर्णन करने वाले सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 2(1)(w) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से शामिल है/हैं ?

- (1) साइबर कैफे (2) दूरसंचार नियामक  
(3) सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म (4) इंटरनेट सेवा प्रदाता  
(A) (1), (2) और (3) (B) (1), (3) और (4)  
(C) (1), (2) और (4) (D) (1), (2), (3) और (4)

75. Malti, a small business owner, runs an online clothing store. Recently, she noticed that her website had been hacked, and her customers' personal information, including names, addresses, and payment details, was stolen. Shortly after, some of her customers reported unauthorized transactions on their accounts. Malti wishes to file a complaint against the incident.

On the basis of the above problem select the correct option.

- (A) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.  
(B) It is punishable only under the criminal laws.  
(C) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the customers can also claim the compensation under certain circumstances.  
(D) The customers do not have any legal remedy under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

मालती एक छोटी व्यवसायी हैं और ऑनलाइन कपड़ों की दुकान चलाती हैं। हाल ही में, उन्होंने देखा कि उनकी वेबसाइट हैक कर ली गई है और उनके ग्राहकों की व्यक्तिगत जानकारी, जिसमें नाम, पता और भुगतान विवरण शामिल हैं, चुरा ली गई है। कुछ ही समय बाद, उनके कुछ ग्राहकों ने अपने खातों में अनधिकृत लेनदेन की सूचना दी। मालती इस घटना के खिलाफ शिकायत दर्ज कराना चाहती हैं।

उपर्युक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही विकल्प चुनें।

- (A) यह सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 66 के तहत दंडनीय है।  
(B) यह केवल आपराधिक कानूनों के तहत दंडनीय है।  
(C) यह सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 66 के तहत दंडनीय है और ग्राहक कुछ परिस्थितियों में मुआवजे का दावा भी कर सकते हैं।  
(D) ग्राहकों के पास सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 के तहत कोई कानूनी उपाय नहीं है।

76. Which of the following is/are included under the definition of employer given under The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 ?

- (1) Occupier of the factory (2) Contractor  
(3) Manager of the factory (4) Managing director of the factory  
(A) (4) Only (B) (1), (3) and (4)  
(C) (1), (2) and (4) (D) (1), (2) and (3)

औद्योगिक संबंध संहिता, 2020 के तहत नियोक्ता की परिभाषा में निम्नलिखित में से कौन शामिल है/हैं ?

- (1) कारखाने का अधिभोगी (2) ठेकेदार  
(3) कारखाने का प्रबंधक (4) कारखाने का प्रबंध निदेशक  
(A) केवल (4) (B) (1), (3) और (4)  
(C) (1), (2) और (4) (D) (1), (2) और (3)

77. Which of the following legislations has been included under the Social Security Code, 2020 ?

- (1) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961  
(2) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972  
(3) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965  
(4) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959  
(A) Only (3) (B) (3) and (4)  
(C) (1), (2) and (4) (D) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कानून सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2020 के अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया है ?

- (1) मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम, 1961  
(2) ग्रेच्युटी भुगतान अधिनियम, 1972  
(3) बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965  
(4) रोजगार कार्यालय (रिक्तियों की अनिवार्य अधिसूचना) अधिनियम, 1959  
(A) केवल (3) (B) (3) और (4)  
(C) (1), (2) और (4) (D) (1), (2), (3) और (4)

78. \_\_\_\_\_ have not been set up under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication of industrial disputes in an organization.

- (A) Industrial Tribunals (B) Environmental Tribunals  
(C) Labour Courts (D) National Tribunal

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रावधानों के तहत किसी संगठन में औद्योगिक विवादों के न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए इनमें से किसकी स्थापना नहीं की गई है ?

- (A) औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण  
(B) पर्यावरण न्यायाधिकरण  
(C) श्रम न्यायालय (D) राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण

79. XYZ Textiles Ltd., a manufacturing company, recently terminated 04 workers without providing any compensation. The termination was because of the misconduct on the part of the workers. The company issued a show cause notice and the disciplinary enquiry was also conducted against them. On the basis of the recommendations of the committee the services of these employees were terminated. The workers claimed the retrenchment compensation which was rejected by the management. Aggrieved by the rejection the workers have filed a complaint in the Labour Court under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Based on the above problem, select the correct answer.

- (A) The termination does not amount to retrenchment, hence no compensation.  
 (B) The termination amounts to lay-off, hence compensation will be awarded.  
 (C) The termination amounts to retrenchment, hence compensation will be awarded.  
 (D) The termination violated the provisions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hence the compensation will be awarded.

विनिर्माण कंपनी XYZ टेक्सटाइल्स लिमिटेड ने हाल ही में बिना कोई मुआवजा दिए 04 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया। यह बर्खास्तगी कर्मचारियों के कदाचार के कारण हुई थी। कंपनी ने कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किया और उनके खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक जांच भी की गई। समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर इन कर्मचारियों की सेवाएँ समाप्त कर दी गईं। कर्मचारियों ने छँटनी मुआवजे का दावा किया जिसे प्रबंधन ने खारिज कर दिया। अस्वीकृति से व्यथित कर्मचारियों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के प्रावधानों के तहत श्रम न्यायालय में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है।

उपर्युक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही उत्तर चुनें।

- (A) बर्खास्तगी छँटनी नहीं है, इसलिए कोई मुआवजा नहीं।  
 (B) बर्खास्तगी ले-ऑफ के बराबर है, इसलिए मुआवजा दिया जाएगा।  
 (C) बर्खास्तगी छँटनी के बराबर है, इसलिए मुआवजा दिया जाएगा।  
 (D) बर्खास्तगी ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के तहत प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन किया, इसलिए मुआवजा दिया जाएगा।

80. Ms J, a banker refuses to honour cheque of Ms F. Though she was having sufficient balance yet it doesn't suffer any loss to Ms F. Ms F can file the case under which scenario ?

- (A) Volenti-non-fit-injuria (B) Injuria-sine-damnum  
 (C) Damnum-sine-injuria (D) Res-ipsa-loquitur

सुश्री जे (J) बैंकर हैं, जिन्होंने सुश्री एफ (F) का चेक स्वीकार करने से मना कर दिया। यद्यपि उनके पास पर्याप्त शेष राशि थी, और इससे सुश्री एफ (F) को कोई नुकसान भी नहीं हुआ। सुश्री एफ (F) किस परिदृश्य के तहत मामला दायर कर सकती है।

- (A) वोलेन्टी-नॉन-फिट-इंजुरिया (B) इंजुरिया-साइन-डैमनम  
 (C) डैमनम-साइन-इंजुरिया (D) रेस-इप्सा-लोक्विटर

81. Mr B told Mr A to leave the premises in occupation of Mr A. When Mr A refused then Mr B collected some of his workmen who mustered round Mr A. They tucking up their sleeves and aprons and threatened to break the plaintiff's neck, he did not leave. Under which tortious act, Mr A can file the case ?

- (A) False Imprisonment (B) Assault  
(C) Battery (D) Hurt

श्री बी (B) ने श्री ए (A) को श्री ए (A) के कब्जे वाले परिसर को छोड़ने के लिए कहा। जब श्री ए (A) ने मना कर दिया तो श्री बी (B) ने अपने कुछ कामगारों को इकट्ठा किया जो श्री ए (A) के चारों ओर इकट्ठा हो गए। उन्होंने अपनी आस्तीन और एप्रन ऊपर कर लिए और वादी की गर्दन तोड़ने की धमकी दी, लेकिन वह नहीं गया। श्री ए (A) किस अपकृत्य कृत्य के तहत मामला दर्ज कर सकता है ?

- (A) गैर-कानूनी कैद (B) हमला (C) मारपीट (D) चोट पहुँचाना

82. Ms J knowing while taking the lift that driver Mr T was under the influence of alcohol. Consequently, car met with an accident and Ms J got injuries and she has filed the case for compensation. Which defence could be claimed by Mr T ?

- (A) Volenti-non-fit-injuria (B) Act of God  
(C) Inevitable Accident (D) Act of Necessity

लिफ्ट लेते समय सुश्री जे (J) को पता था कि ड्राइवर श्री टी (T) शराब के नशे में है। परिणामस्वरूप, कार दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई और सुश्री जे को चोटें आईं और उन्होंने मुआवजे के लिए मामला दायर किया। श्री टी (T) द्वारा किस बचाव का दावा किया जा सकता है ?

- (A) वोलेन्टी-नॉन-फिट-इंजुरिया (B) ईश्वरीय कृत्य  
(C) अपरिहार्य दुर्घटना (D) आवश्यकता का कृत्य

83. Mr K is owner of a building containing a large number of rooms and had derived a considerable income by letting them. Mr Y is owner of an adjacent cotton mill which erected after the occupation by Mr K. Owing to noise and smoke of the mill several rooms remain vacated that results into loss for Mr K. Examine relevant tort for the case.

- (A) Damnum-sine-injuria (B) Trespass to land  
(C) Nuisance (D) Negligence

श्री के (K) एक इमारत के मालिक हैं जिसमें बहुत सारे कमरे हैं और उन्हें किराए पर देकर उन्होंने काफी आय अर्जित की है। श्री वाई (Y) पास की कपास मिल के मालिक हैं जिसे श्री के (K) द्वारा कब्जे के बाद बनाया गया था। मिल के शोर और धुएँ के कारण कई कमरे खाली रह जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप श्री के (K) को नुकसान होता है। मामले के लिए प्रासंगिक अपकृत्य की जाँच करें।

- (A) डैमनम-साइन-इंजुरिया (B) भूमि पर अतिक्रमण  
(C) उपद्रव (D) लापरवाही

84. There was a collision between two buses, one owned by the government and another was a private bus. Wherein private bus was coming from wrong side and government bus was coming rashly, neither slowing down his bus after seeing the other bus. Determine the tortious act.

- (A) Private bus owner is negligent.  
(B) Government bus owner is negligent.  
(C) Inevitable accident.  
(D) Contributory negligence.

दो बसों के बीच टक्कर हो गई, जिनमें से एक सरकारी थी और दूसरी निजी बस थी। जिसमें निजी बस गलत दिशा से आ रही थी और सरकारी बस लापरवाही से आ रही थी, दोनों ने दूसरी बस को देखकर अपनी बस की गति धीमी नहीं की। अपकृत्यपूर्ण कार्य का निर्धारण करें।

- (A) निजी बस मालिक लापरवाह है।  
(B) सरकारी बस मालिक लापरवाह है।  
(C) अपरिहार्य दुर्घटना  
(D) अंशदायी लापरवाही

85. The term "Income" is described in the Income Tax Act, 1961 under \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Section 2 (24) (B) Section 2 (40) (C) Section 3 (D) Section 10E

आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में "आय" शब्द का वर्णन \_\_\_\_\_ के अंतर्गत किया गया है।

- (A) धारा 2 (24) (B) धारा 2 (40) (C) धारा 3 (D) धारा 10E

86. Mr. X deposits ₹ 65,000 in the term deposit of 5 years with the Post Office to avail tax deduction under section 80C. Assuming Mr. X does not opt for concessional tax regime u/s 115BAC of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option.

- (A) Mr. X is guilty of tax evasion/tax avoidance.  
(B) Mr. X is not guilty of either tax evasion/tax avoidance.  
(C) No tax deduction can be availed under Section 80 C.  
(D) It is an unlawful act to treat a personal expenditure.

श्री X ने धारा 80 C के तहत कर कटौती का लाभ उठाने के लिए डाकघर में 5 साल के लिए सावधि जमा में 65,000 रुपये जमा किए। मान लें कि श्री X आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 115 बी.ए.सी. के तहत रियायती कर व्यवस्था का विकल्प नहीं चुनते हैं।

उपर्युक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही विकल्प चुनें।

- (A) श्री X कर चोरी/कर परिहार का दोषी है।  
(B) श्री X कर चोरी/कर परिहार का दोषी नहीं है।  
(C) धारा 80 C के तहत कोई कर कटौती का लाभ नहीं उठाया जा सकता है।  
(D) यह व्यक्तिगत व्यय के व्यवहार का एक गैर-कानूनी कार्य है।

87. Read the given statements and choose the correct option :

**Statement 1 :** Agricultural income is exempt from tax under Section 10(1) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

**Statement 2 :** Tax on Non-Agricultural in case of Non-Agricultural Income exceeds Basic Exemption limit and Agricultural Income exceeds ₹ 5000/- is determined by Scheme of Partial Integration of Non-Agricultural Income with Agricultural Income.

- (A) Both the Statements are incorrect. (B) Only Statement 1 is true.  
(C) Only Statement 2 is true. (D) Both the Statements are correct.

निम्न कथनों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें :

कथन 1 : आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 10(1) के तहत कृषि आय कर से मुक्त है।

कथन 2 : गैर-कृषि आय के मामले में गैर-कृषि पर कर मूल छूट सीमा से अधिक है और कृषि आय 5000 रुपये से अधिक है, जिसे गैर-कृषि आय के साथ कृषि आय के आंशिक एकीकरण की योजना द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है।

- (A) दोनों कथन गलत हैं। (B) केवल कथन 1 सही है।  
(C) केवल कथन 2 सही है। (D) दोनों कथन सही हैं।

88. Rent-Free Accommodation provided by an employer to employee is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Perquisite as per Section 17(2) of the Income Tax Act  
(B) Perquisite as per Section 16(2) of the Income Tax Act  
(C) Allowance under Section 10(13A) of the Income Tax Act  
(D) Allowance under Section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act

नियोक्ता द्वारा कर्मचारी को प्रदान किया जाने वाला किराया-मुक्त आवास \_\_\_\_\_ है।

- (A) आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 17(2) के अनुसार अनुलाभ  
(B) आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 16(2) के अनुसार अनुलाभ  
(C) आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 10(13A) के तहत भत्ता  
(D) आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 10(1) के तहत भत्ता

89. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void under \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Section 2(d) (B) Section 2(e)  
(C) Section 2(f) (D) Section 2(g)

कानून द्वारा लागू न किए जा सकने वाले अनुबंध को \_\_\_\_\_ के तहत शून्य कहा जाता है।

- (A) धारा 2(डी) (B) धारा 2(ई)  
(C) धारा 2(एफ) (D) धारा 2(जी)

90. The concept of invalid guarantee is covered under Sections \_\_\_\_\_.

- अमान्य गारंटी की अवधारणा धारा \_\_\_\_\_ के अंतर्गत आती है।  
(A) 142-146 (B) 142-144 (C) 143-147 (D) 140-143

91. "A", a real estate developer, entered into a contract with "B", the owner of a piece of prime land, for the purchase of her property. The contract stipulated that "A" would pay ₹50 lakhs in advance and the remaining ₹1 crore within six months. In return, "B" agreed to transfer the title to the land.

However, after receiving the advance payment, "B" refused to execute the sale deed, claiming that she received a better offer from another buyer. "A" demanded the enforcement of the contract under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, but "B" denied his claim. "A" has to file a suit in a court of law.

On the basis of the above problem, select the correct answer.

- (A) "A" may file a suit in the criminal court having the powers under the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.  
(B) "A" may file a suit in the special court constituted under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.  
(C) "A" may file a suit in the civil court having the powers under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.  
(D) No suit can be brought against "A" as there is no breach of contract.

रियल एस्टेट डेवलपर "A" ने एक प्रमुख भूमि के मालिक "B" के साथ उसकी संपत्ति खरीदने के लिए एक अनुबंध किया। अनुबंध में यह शर्त रखी गई थी कि "A" 50 लाख रुपये अग्रिम भुगतान करेगा और शेष 1 करोड़ रुपये छह महीने के भीतर देगा। बदले में, "B" भूमि का स्वामित्व हस्तांतरित करने के लिए सहमत हो गया।

हालांकि, अग्रिम भुगतान प्राप्त करने के बाद, "B" ने बिक्री विलेख को निष्पादित करने से इनकार कर दिया, यह दावा करते हुए कि उसे किसी अन्य खरीदार से बेहतर प्रस्ताव मिला है। "A" ने विनिर्दिष्ट अनुतोष अधिनियम, 1963 के तहत अनुबंध के प्रवर्तन की मांग की, लेकिन "B" ने उसके दावे को अस्वीकार कर दिया। "A" को अदालत में मुकदमा दायर करना होगा।

उपरोक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही उत्तर चुनें।

- (A) "A" भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता, 2023 के तहत शक्तियों वाले आपराधिक न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर कर सकता है।  
(B) "A" विशिष्ट राहत अधिनियम, 1963 के तहत गठित विशेष न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर कर सकता है।  
(C) "A" सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 के तहत शक्तियों वाले सिविल न्यायालय में मुकदमा दायर कर सकता है।  
(D) "A" के खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा नहीं लाया जा सकता क्योंकि अनुबंध का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है।

92. "A" transfers a piece of land to "B" on the condition that "B" shall not transfer the land to anyone else for the next 10 years. In this case, "B" has no right to transfer the land to someone else for the next 10 years.

On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option.

- (A) It amounts to Conditional Transfer of Property.  
(B) It amounts to Conditional Limitations on Transfer of Property.  
(C) It amounts to Subsequent Transfer of Property.  
(D) It amounts to conditions precedent in the Transfer of Property.

"A" इस शर्त पर "B" को भूमि का एक टुकड़ा हस्तांतरित करता है कि "B" अगले 10 वर्षों तक भूमि को किसी और को हस्तांतरित नहीं करेगा। इस मामले में, "B" को अगले 10 वर्षों तक भूमि को किसी और को हस्तांतरित करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही विकल्प चुनें।

- (A) यह संपत्ति के सशर्त हस्तांतरण के बराबर है।  
(B) यह संपत्ति के हस्तांतरण पर सशर्त सीमाओं के बराबर है।  
(C) यह संपत्ति के उत्तरवर्ती हस्तांतरण के बराबर है।  
(D) यह संपत्ति के हस्तांतरण में पूर्ववर्ती शर्तों के बराबर है।

93. Mr. Rajesh issued a cheque of ₹ 50,000 to his supplier, Mr. Sharma, for the payment of goods purchased. When Mr. Sharma deposited the cheque, it was returned by the bank with the remark "Insufficient Funds".

On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option.

- (A) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within three months for the dishonour of the cheque.
- (B) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within one month for the dishonour of the cheque.
- (C) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within five months for the dishonour of the cheque.
- (D) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within two months for the dishonour of the cheque.

श्री राजेश ने खरीदे गए माल के भुगतान के लिए अपने आपूर्तिकर्ता श्री शर्मा को ₹ 50,000 का चेक जारी किया। जब श्री शर्मा ने चेक जमा किया, तो बैंक ने इसे "अपर्याप्त निधि" टिप्पणी के साथ वापस कर दिया। उपर्युक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही विकल्प चुनें।

- (A) चेक अनादरित होने के संबंध में श्री शर्मा द्वारा तीन माह के भीतर न्यायालय में लिखित शिकायत की जानी है।
- (B) चेक अनादरित होने के संबंध में श्री शर्मा द्वारा एक माह के भीतर न्यायालय में लिखित शिकायत की जानी है।
- (C) चेक अनादरित होने के संबंध में श्री शर्मा द्वारा पाँच माह के भीतर न्यायालय में लिखित शिकायत की जानी है।
- (D) चेक अनादरित होने के संबंध में श्री शर्मा द्वारा दो माह के भीतर न्यायालय में लिखित शिकायत की जानी है।

94. Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is related to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Rescission of contracts
- (B) Cancellation of instruments
- (C) Declaratory decrees
- (D) Perpetual injunction

विनिर्दिष्ट अनुतोष अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 31 किससे संबंधित है ?

- (A) संविदाओं का निरस्तीकरण
- (B) लिखतों का निरस्तीकरण
- (C) घोषणात्मक आदेश
- (D) शाश्वत निषेधाज्ञा

95. How the recovery of specific immovable property may be enforced ?

- (A) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by The Specific Relief Act, 1963.
- (B) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- (C) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- (D) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

विशिष्ट अचल संपत्ति की वसूली कैसे की जा सकती है ?

- (A) विशिष्ट अचल संपत्ति के कब्जे का हकदार व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट अनुतोष अधिनियम, 1963 द्वारा प्रदान की गई विधि से इसे पुनः प्राप्त कर सकता है।
- (B) विशिष्ट अचल संपत्ति के कब्जे का हकदार व्यक्ति संपत्ति हस्तांतरण अधिनियम, 1882 द्वारा प्रदान की गई विधि से इसे पुनः प्राप्त कर सकता है।
- (C) विशिष्ट अचल संपत्ति के कब्जे का हकदार व्यक्ति दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 द्वारा प्रदान की गई विधि से इसे पुनः प्राप्त कर सकता है।
- (D) विशिष्ट अचल संपत्ति के कब्जे का हकदार व्यक्ति सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1908 द्वारा प्रदान की गई विधि से इसे पुनः प्राप्त कर सकता है।

96. Which section of Law of Contract defines, "A proposal may be revoked at any time, before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards." ?

(A) Section 5 (B) Section 4

(C) Section 6 (D) Section 7

संविदा कानून की कौन सी धारा परिभाषित करती है कि, "प्रस्ताव को किसी भी समय, प्रस्तावक के विरुद्ध उसकी स्वीकृति की सूचना पूर्ण होने से पहले रद्द किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उसके बाद नहीं।" ?

(A) धारा 5 (B) धारा 4

(C) धारा 6 (D) धारा 7

97. According to the Land Acquisition Act (Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement), 2013, governments can acquire land for :

(i) Strategic purpose.

(ii) Projects for Families Affected by Projects.

(iii) For public-private partnership projects, where government ownership of land will remain with the government.

(A) (i) & (ii) (B) (ii) & (iii)

(C) (i) & (iii) (D) (i), (ii) & (iii)

भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम (भूमि अधिग्रहण, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन), 2013 के अनुसार, सरकारें किसलिए भूमि अधिग्रहण कर सकती हैं ?

(i) रणनीतिक उद्देश्य।

(ii) परियोजनाओं से प्रभावित परिवारों के लिए परियोजनाएँ।

(iii) सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी परियोजनाओं के लिए, जहाँ भूमि का सरकारी स्वामित्व सरकार के पास रहेगा।

(A) (i) और (ii) (B) (ii) और (iii)

(C) (i) और (iii) (D) (i), (ii) और (iii)

98. Land Acquisition Act, 2013 in India has replaced which earlier legislation ?

(A) Land Acquisition Act, 1956 (B) Land Acquisition Act, 1862

(C) Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (D) Land Acquisition Act, 1874

भारत में भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 2013 किस पुराने कानून का स्थान लेगा ?

(A) भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1956 (B) भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1862

(C) भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1894 (D) भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1874

99. Soham, an independent software developer, created a mobile app called "FitLife" that provides personalized fitness plans. He registered the app's name and logo under trademark law and copyrighted the app's source code. However, six months after its launch, Soham discovered a competing app called "FitLyfe", with a similar logo and features, being marketed by a large tech company. Soham believes the competing app copied elements of his source code and intentionally used a confusingly similar name and logo to mislead customers.

On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option.

Under trademark law, can Soham claim infringement for the use of a similar name and logo by the competing app ?

- (A) Yes, if he can prove that the names are confusingly similar.  
 (B) No, because the competing app has a different name and logo.  
 (C) Yes, but only if the competitor is a small business.  
 (D) No, trademark infringement can only occur if there is identical copying.

सोहम, एक स्वतंत्र सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलपर, ने "FitLife" नामक एक मोबाइल ऐप बनाया जो व्यक्तिगत फिटनेस प्लान प्रदान करता है। उन्होंने ट्रेडमार्क कानून के तहत ऐप का नाम और लोगो पंजीकृत किया और ऐप के सोर्स कोड को कॉपीराइट किया। हालाँकि, इसके लॉन्च के छह महीने बाद, सोहम को एक बड़ी टेक कंपनी द्वारा विपणन किए जा रहे "FitLyfe" नामक एक प्रतिस्पर्धी ऐप का पता चला, जिसमें एकसमान लोगो और सुविधाएँ थीं। सोहम का मानना है कि प्रतिस्पर्धी ऐप ने उनके सोर्स कोड के तत्वों की नकल की और ग्राहकों को गुमराह करने के लिए जानबूझकर एक भ्रामक रूप से समान नाम और लोगो का उपयोग किया।

उपर्युक्त समस्या के आधार पर सही विकल्प चुनें

ट्रेडमार्क कानून के तहत, क्या सोहम प्रतिस्पर्धी ऐप द्वारा समान नाम और लोगो के उपयोग के लिए उल्लंघन का दावा कर सकता है ?

- (A) हाँ, अगर वह साबित कर सकता है कि नाम भ्रामक रूप से समान हैं।  
 (B) नहीं, क्योंकि प्रतिस्पर्धी ऐप का नाम और लोगो अलग है।  
 (C) हाँ, लेकिन केवल तभी जब प्रतिस्पर्धी एक छोटा व्यवसाय हो।  
 (D) नहीं, ट्रेडमार्क उल्लंघन केवल तभी हो सकता है जब समान नकल हो।

100. What is the duration of copyright protection for literary works in India ?

- (A) 50 years from the creation of the work  
 (B) 60 years from the date of publication  
 (C) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years  
 (D) 10 years from the date of first sale

भारत में साहित्यिक कृतियों के लिए कॉपीराइट संरक्षण की अवधि क्या है ?

- (A) कृति के सृजन से 50 वर्ष  
 (B) प्रकाशन की तिथि से 60 वर्ष  
 (C) लेखक के जीवनकाल के अलावा 60 वर्ष  
 (D) पहली बिक्री की तिथि से 10 वर्ष

## Set-A Answer Key

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Question Number	Answer Key
Q. 1	B
Q. 2	D
Q. 3	A
Q. 4	D
Q. 5	B
Q. 6	A
Q. 7	C
Q. 8	B
Q. 9	C
Q.10	A
Q. 11	C
Q. 12	C
Q. 13	C
Q. 14	C
Q. 15	B
Q. 16	B
Q. 17	B
Q. 18	B
Q. 19	B
Q. 20	B
Q. 21	C

Q. 22	C
Q. 23	D
Q. 24	A
Q. 25	D
Q. 26	C
Q. 27	D

Q. 28	C
Q. 29	B
Q. 30	A
Q. 31	B
Q. 32	C
Q. 33	B
Q. 34	D
Q. 35	B
Q. 36	A
Q. 37	A
Q. 38	B
Q. 39	B
Q. 40	C
Q. 41	B
Q. 42	B
Q. 43	B
Q. 44	B
Q. 45	C
Q. 46	D

Q. 47	B
Q. 48	A
Q. 49	C
Q. 50	B
Q. 51	D
Q. 52	D
Q. 53	B
Q. 54	D
Q. 55	C
Q. 56	C
Q. 57	A
Q. 58	D
Q. 59	A
Q. 60	C
Q. 61	D
Q. 62	A
Q. 63	C
Q. 64	A
Q. 65	D
Q. 66	D
Q. 67	A
Q. 68	C
Q. 69	B
Q. 70	C
Q. 71	B

Q. 72	A
Q. 73	D
Q. 74	C
Q. 75	C
Q. 76	B
Q. 77	D
Q. 78	B
Q. 79	B
Q. 80	B
Q. 81	B
Q. 82	A
Q. 83	A
Q. 84	D
Q. 85	A
Q. 86	B
Q. 87	D
Q. 88	A
Q. 89	D
Q. 90	B
Q. 91	B
Q. 92	B
Q. 93	A
Q. 94	B
Q. 95	D
Q. 96	A

Q. 97	D
Q. 98	C
Q. 99	A
Q. 100	C

Careers360

# SET - A Solutions

## Question. 1

**Answer:** (B) Ajay Haisa v. Khalid Mujib

### Explanation:

Article 12 of the Indian Constitution defines the term "State" to include the Government, Parliament, local authorities, and other statutory or non-statutory bodies that perform public duties. In the case of Ajay Haisa v. Khalid Mujib, the Supreme Court held that statutory corporations (e.g., LIC, ONGC) are considered "authorities" under Article 12, as they perform public functions and are subject to constitutional scrutiny.

## Question 2:

**Answer:** (D) Bashsher Nath vs. I.T. Commissioner

### Explanation:

In Bashsher Nath vs. Commissioner of Income Tax (1959), the Supreme Court ruled that fundamental rights are inherent and cannot be waived by individuals. This decision is significant because it protects individuals against coercion to give up their rights, thereby reinforcing their inviolability.

## Question 3:

**Answer:** (A) 81st Amendment

### Explanation:

Clause (4B) was inserted into Article 16 by the 81st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000. This amendment aimed to ensure that unfilled reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes in government jobs from previous years were carried forward to subsequent recruitment years, thereby addressing representation disparities.

## Question 4:

**Answer:** (D) All of these

### Explanation:

The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act addresses specific provisions related to reservation for women and certain other aspects in legislative bodies. Let's analyse each of the provided points:

1. ) It introduces Article 233A by which seats are reserved for women in the legislative assembly of the national capital territory of Delhi.
  - o Correct: This clause aims to ensure women's representation in the legislative bodies, particularly focusing on Delhi's legislative assembly.

2. (ii) It introduces Article 338A, which provides for the reservation of seats for women in the House of People.
  - Correct: Article 338A aligns with the broader reservation policies for marginalized groups, extending to women's reservation in parliamentary bodies.
3. (iii) It also adds Article 334A, which states that the said amendment will commence after the first census taken after the commencement of the said Act.
  - Correct: This clause specifies the timeline for implementing reservation policies tied to census results.
4. (iv) The above-stated shall cease to affect the expiration of a period of 15 years from such commencement.
  - Correct: This ensures that the reservation policies introduced by this amendment are subject to review and are not permanent, requiring reevaluation after 15 years.

#### Question. 5

**Answer: (B) Doctrine of Severability**

#### Explanation:

The **Doctrine of Severability** allows a court to strike down only the unconstitutional portion of a law while retaining the rest of the statute if the remaining provisions can function independently and are not dependent on the unconstitutional parts.

- In this case, the Supreme Court declared **Section 10** unconstitutional because it violates the **right to privacy** under **Article 21**, but upheld the validity of the other sections (**Section 3 and Section 6**) since they do not infringe on fundamental rights and are independent of Section 10.

Other doctrines in context:

- **Doctrine of Eclipse:** Applies to laws that were valid when enacted but later became unconstitutional due to changes in fundamental rights.
- **Doctrine of Basic Structure:** Protects the fundamental framework of the Constitution from being altered by amendments.
- **Doctrine of Colourable Legislation:** Deals with cases where legislation exceeds its jurisdiction while appearing to be within its powers.

Thus, **Doctrine of Severability** is the correct principle applied in this scenario.

#### Question 6:

**Answer: (D) Public Accounts Committee**

**Explanation:**

The **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)** audits the accounts of the Union and State governments and submits reports to the legislature. These reports are examined by the **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)**, which ensures accountability and checks the expenditure of public funds.

**Question 7:**

**Answer:** (C) **Article 129**

**Explanation:**

Under **Article 129** of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court is declared as a **Court of Record**, meaning:

1. Its judgments and orders have evidentiary value and are binding on lower courts.
2. It has the power to punish for contempt of itself.

Other articles:

- **Article 119:** Deals with the regulation of parliamentary procedure.
- **Article 111:** Concerns the assent of the President to bills.
- **Article 135:** Extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Thus, **Article 129** is the correct answer.

**Question 8**

**Correct Answer:** (C) **105**

**Explanation:**

Article 105 of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament and its members. It grants MPs the freedom of speech in Parliament and immunity from legal proceedings for anything said or voted on in Parliament.

**Question 9**

**Correct Answer:** (B) **101**

**Explanation:**

The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016, introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) by amending Articles 246 and 254, inserting Article 246A, and adding a GST Council under Article 279A. It aimed to simplify the indirect tax structure in India.

**Question 10**

**Correct Answer: (A) Either House of Parliament**

**Explanation:**

The process of impeachment of the President is detailed in Article 61 of the Constitution. It can be initiated in either House of Parliament, requiring a two-thirds majority in both Houses for successful impeachment.

**Question 11**

**Correct Answer: (C) When it is used intentionally without consent, causing injury, fear, or annoyance.**

**Explanation:**

Under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (Indian Penal Code), "criminal force" refers to the intentional use of force on someone without their consent, with the aim of causing harm, fear, or annoyance.

**Question 12**

**Correct Answer: (B) Five hundred rupees**

**Explanation:**

Under Section 182(1) of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (Indian Penal Code), a fine of up to **500 rupees** can be imposed for making or using a document that resembles a currency note or a banknote. This provision is designed to prevent forgery and misuse of documents resembling legal tender.

**Question 13**

**Correct Answer: (D) (1), (2), and (3)**

**Explanation:**

The right of private defense of property under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita allows a person to cause harm, including death, to prevent serious crimes such as robbery, house-breaking after sunset, theft, mischief, or house trespass when they pose an imminent and grave threat. These provisions ensure the protection of property and act as a deterrent to offenders.

**Question 14**

**Correct Answer: (B) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC**

**Explanation:**

Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code deals with voluntarily causing grievous hurt. A fracture is classified as "grievous hurt" under Section 320 of the IPC. Since Rajesh intentionally struck Sunil, leading to a fracture, his act is punishable under Section 325.

### **Question 15**

**Correct Answer: (B) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of IPC**

**Explanation:**

Section 304 of the IPC deals with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Amit's actions show knowledge of the likelihood of causing death but lack premeditation or clear intent to murder, which is required for Section 302 (murder). Therefore, this offense falls under Section 304.

### **Question 16**

**Correct Answer: (D) Burglary**

**Explanation:**

Burglary under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita involves unlawful entry into a property with the intent to commit an offense, such as theft, even if the offense is not carried out. In this case, Amit and Rani broke into the house with the intent to steal but fled before committing theft. This fulfills the criteria for burglary.

### **Question 17**

**Correct Answer: (A) 64**

**Explanation:**

Section 64 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita specifically provides harsher punishments for rape cases involving victims below the age of 16 or 12 years. It ensures stringent measures to protect minors and prevent such heinous crimes.

### **Question 18**

**Correct Answer: (D) 304**

**Explanation:**

Section 304 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita defines the offense of "Snatching," which involves forcibly taking property from someone's possession. This law is designed to address crimes such as theft involving physical confrontation or intimidation.

### **Question 19**

**Correct Answer: (B) (2) and (4)**

**Explanation:**

According to the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) and principles under the Bhartiya Nyaya

Sanhita, a police officer can arrest without a warrant in cases involving cognizable offenses such as robbery, especially when:

- There is a reasonable complaint or suspicion (Statement 2).
- Arrest is necessary to prevent tampering with evidence or intimidating witnesses (Statement 4).

Statements 1 and 3 are incorrect as they do not align with the principles governing cognizable offences

### **Question 20**

**Correct Answer: (B) Zero FIR**

**Explanation:**

A Zero FIR is filed irrespective of jurisdiction. This provision ensures that an FIR can be registered immediately in cases of urgency, and later it is transferred to the police station having jurisdiction over the matter.

### **Question 21**

**Correct Answer: (C) 7 years**

**Explanation:**

BNSS provisions require a forensic team to visit crime scenes for offenses punishable by imprisonment of 7 years or more to ensure proper evidence collection and maintain the integrity of investigations.

### **Question 22**

**Correct Answer: (C) 356**

**Explanation:**

Section 356 of the BNSS deals with conducting trials in absentia for individuals who have been declared proclaimed offenders. This ensures that legal proceedings are not stalled due to the absence of the accused.

### **Question 23**

**Correct Answer: (C) 439**

**Explanation:**

Section 439 of the BNSS facilitates conducting trials and legal proceedings in electronic mode, promoting efficiency and reducing delays in the justice delivery system.

### **Question 24**

**Correct Answer: (A) 531**

**Explanation:**

Section 531 of the BNSS explicitly repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, marking the transition to the new legal framework introduced under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita.

**Question 25**

**Correct Answer: (C) 298**

**Explanation:**

Section 298 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNSS) mandates that the State Government prepare and notify a witness protection scheme. This ensures the safety and security of witnesses, preventing intimidation or harm, which is crucial for a fair trial.

**Question 26**

**Correct Answer: (B) 35**

**Explanation:**

Section 35 of the BNSS requires the appointment of a designated officer in each district and police station to maintain transparency and accountability. This provision ensures that the public has access to information about arrested individuals and their status.

**Question 27**

**Correct Answer: (D) 86**

**Explanation:**

Section 86 of the BNSS provides the legal framework for identifying, attaching, and forfeiting the properties of proclaimed offenders residing or owning assets outside India. This provision strengthens the ability to deal with international offenders and their assets.

**Question 28**

**Correct Answer: (C) 346**

**Explanation:**

Section 346 of the BNSS restricts unnecessary adjournments during trials to ensure that cases are resolved expeditiously. This provision is aimed at reducing delays in the judicial process and promoting efficiency in the delivery of justice.

**Question 29**

**Correct Answer: (B) The High Court or the Supreme Court**

**Explanation:**

The transfer of a case from one district court to another can only be decided by a higher court, such as the High Court or the Supreme Court. This ensures impartiality and fairness in the judicial system, especially in cases where allegations of bias are made.

**Question 30**

**Correct Answer: (A) Order 1, Rule 10 – Joinder and Substitution of Parties**

**Explanation:**

Order 1, Rule 10 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) allows the court to add or substitute parties to a suit to ensure that all necessary parties are included for the effective adjudication of the matter. In this case, Seema was added as a defendant because the court determined that her presence was necessary for resolving the dispute.

**Question 31**

**Correct Answer: (A) Section 96**

**Explanation:**

Section 96 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) provides the right to file an appeal against original decrees passed by a court. This section ensures that parties have the opportunity to seek redress or correction of errors made in the trial court.

**Question 32**

**Correct Answer: (A) 30 Days**

**Explanation:**

The CPC mandates that a defendant must file their written statement within 30 days of the service of summons. However, the court may extend this period up to 90 days in exceptional cases, but the standard limit is 30 days.

**Question 33**

**Correct Answer: (C) Section 133**

**Explanation:**

Section 133 of the CPC exempts the President of India and the Governors of states from being required to appear personally in court proceedings. This provision acknowledges their high offices and the importance of their duties.

**Question 34**

**Correct Answer: (D) Transfer of suits**

**Explanation:**

The transfer of suits refers to the court's authority to shift a case from one jurisdiction to another for reasons such as ensuring a fair trial or the convenience of the parties involved. This is governed by provisions under the CPC.

**Question 35**

**Correct Answer: (D) Order XXXVII**

**Explanation:**

Order XXXVII of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC) provides for summary procedures. These are designed for cases where the defendant does not have a valid defense, typically involving negotiable instruments or written contracts, to ensure speedy disposal of cases.

**Question 36**

**Correct Answer: (B) Section 11**

**Explanation:**

Section 11 of the CPC embodies the doctrine of "res judicata," which prevents the same issue from being litigated multiple times once it has been decided by a competent court. This ensures judicial efficiency and finality in judgments.

**Question 37**

**Correct Answer: (A) Section 88**

**Explanation:**

Section 88 of the CPC allows for an interpleader suit, which is filed when two or more parties claim the same property or right, and the person holding the property does not claim any interest but seeks the court's assistance to resolve the dispute between the claimants.

**Question 38**

**Correct Answer: (A) Section 35**

**Explanation:**

Section 35 of the CPC deals with the imposition of compensatory costs against parties who bring frivolous or vexatious suits or defenses. This provision aims to discourage misuse of the judicial process.

**Question 39**

**Correct Answer: (A) Inducement**

**Explanation:**

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, has introduced additional elements such as "Inducement" in Section 22, which were not explicitly mentioned in Section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. This ensures that statements made under inducement are scrutinized for admissibility.

**Question 40**

**Correct Answer: (C) Section 14 of the BSA, 2023**

**Explanation:**

Section 14 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, deals with the relevance of the existence of a course of business to prove or disprove facts in a case. This is often used in cases involving contracts or financial transactions.

**Question 41**

**Correct Answer: (B) The recovered laptop and fingerprints are circumstantial evidence that can be considered along with other evidence, but do not by themselves prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt.**

**Explanation:**

Under the BSA, 2023, circumstantial evidence like fingerprints must be corroborated with additional evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. While these provide strong indications, they are insufficient alone to convict someone without corroborative evidence.

**Question 42**

**Correct Answer: (B) Secondary evidence**

**Explanation:**

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023 defines secondary evidence as copies or counterparts of documents that are not the original but provide proof of the document's content. This includes electronic or digital records when the original is unavailable.

**Question 43**

**Correct Answer: (C) 268**

**Explanation:**

Section 268 of the BSA protects communications between the President and Ministers from being compelled as evidence in court. This ensures the confidentiality of such interactions, which are critical for governance.

**Question 44**

**Correct Answer: (B) Only when related to other relevant fact**

**Explanation:**

Section 46 of the BSA allows the use of character evidence in civil cases only if it is directly connected to a relevant fact in the case. Unlike criminal cases, where character evidence might be more extensively used, its relevance in civil cases is limited.

**Question 45**

**Correct Answer: (C) The officer held the official character claimed when signing or certifying the document.**

**Explanation:**

Section 78(2) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA) presumes that the officer who has signed or certified a document held the official position they claimed at the time of signing or certifying. This provision is meant to uphold the authenticity of official documents unless proven otherwise.

**Question 46**

**Correct Answer: (D) Leading questions are permitted during cross-examination and when matters are introductory, undisputed, or sufficiently proved.**

**Explanation:**

Section 146 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), 2023, allows the use of leading questions during cross-examination, as they help test the reliability of witnesses. Additionally, leading questions can be used in introductory or undisputed matters to streamline the process.

**Question 47**

**Correct Answer: (B) It involves a neutral third party who facilitates negotiation between the parties.**

**Explanation:**

Mediation is an alternative dispute resolution process where a neutral third party assists the conflicting parties in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement. Unlike arbitration, the mediator does not impose a decision, and it is not necessarily court-ordered.

**Question 48**

**Correct Answer: (A) The court will appoint an arbitrator under Section 11 if the parties fail to agree on one.**

**Explanation:**

Section 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, empowers the court to intervene in cases where parties are unable to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator. Upon receiving an

application from a party, the court can appoint an arbitrator to ensure that the arbitration process proceeds. This provision ensures that disputes are resolved even when parties are at an impasse regarding the arbitrator's selection.

#### **Question 49**

**Correct Answer: (C) It always results in a binding decision.**

#### **Explanation:**

While ADR methods like arbitration often result in binding decisions, other forms like mediation or negotiation may not always produce binding outcomes unless the parties agree to the terms in writing. The other listed options—speed, confidentiality, and cost-effectiveness—are well-recognized advantages of ADR over traditional litigation.

#### **Question 50**

**Correct Answer: (B) Section 36 of the Act allows for the automatic enforcement of an arbitral award unless set aside by the court.**

#### **Explanation:**

Section 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, of 1996, provides for the enforcement of arbitral awards. Once the time for challenging the award under Section 34 has expired or the challenge has been rejected, the award becomes enforceable as a decree of the court. This section ensures the finality and enforceability of arbitral awards unless there are valid grounds to set them aside.

#### **Question 51**

**Correct Answer: (A) Sections 3(f), 5(v)**

#### **Explanation:**

- Section 3(f) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, defines "sapinda relationships," specifying relationships within prohibited degrees of marriage based on lineage.
- Section 5(v) prohibits marriages between individuals within sapinda relationships unless customs or usage permit such marriages. These provisions aim to prevent inbreeding and maintain social norms.

#### **Question 52**

**Correct Answer: (B) Have to wait for a period of six months from the date of the decree.**

#### **Explanation:**

Section 15 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, allows a divorced person to remarry only after the expiry of the appeal period, which is generally six months. This waiting period ensures that no appeal is filed against the divorce decree and avoids legal complications in the remarriage.

### Question 53

**Correct Answer: (B) Aarti can seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty, as long as she proves mental or physical cruelty.**

#### **Explanation:**

Under Section 13(1)(ia) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, cruelty is a valid ground for divorce. Cruelty includes both physical and mental cruelty. Continuous acts of emotional or mental abuse, as faced by Aarti, fall under the definition of cruelty. Aarti does not need to prove intent but must show that the cruelty caused her emotional or physical harm.

Other options are incorrect because:

- (A) Grounds are not limited to adultery; cruelty is recognized.
- (C) Cruelty is recognized under the Act.
- (D) Intentionality of cruelty is not required to file for divorce.

### Question 54

**Correct Answer: (B) The Smritis**

#### **Explanation:**

In Hindu law, Dayabhaga is one of the two major schools of inheritance law. When Dayabhaga is silent on a specific matter, reference is made to the **Smritis**, which are ancient texts outlining legal and social norms. The Smritis act as supplementary sources of law in such cases.

### Question 55

**Correct Answer: (C) The welfare and best interests of the child.**

#### **Explanation:**

Under the **Guardian and Wards Act, 1890**, the court's primary consideration in custody matters is the **welfare and best interests of the child**. While financial stability and other factors like gender of the child may play a role, they are secondary to the child's overall well-being, emotional attachment, and development.

### Question 56

**Correct Answer: (A)**

a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-v

#### **Explanation:**

- **a. Spoken words** → **Sunnat-ul-Qaul (i)**: In Islamic jurisprudence, "Sunnat-ul-Qaul" refers to spoken sayings or verbal commands of the Prophet.

- **b. Deepika vs. CAT → Customary Law (ii):** This case is related to the application or interpretation of customary laws in administrative matters.
- **c. Silence → Sunnat-ul-Taqrir (iii):** This refers to the tacit approvals or silences of the Prophet in Islamic jurisprudence.
- **d. Ass Kaur vs. Kartar Singh → Atypical Relationships (iv):** This case deals with the recognition and legal interpretation of relationships outside traditional norms.
- **e. Shayara Bano vs. UOI → Triple Talaq (v):** A landmark case in India that declared the practice of triple talaq unconstitutional.

### Question 57

**Correct Answer: (C) Fatima is entitled to maintenance for herself during her iddat period and for her children until they are self-supporting.**

#### Explanation:

- **Maintenance during the iddat period:**  
Under Muslim law, a divorced woman is entitled to maintenance for the duration of her iddat period (three months following divorce). This ensures her financial stability during the period she observes seclusion after the divorce.
- **Maintenance for minor children:**  
The responsibility of maintaining minor children falls on the father until they become self-supporting, irrespective of whether the mother remarries. The father has a continuing obligation toward his children.
- **Why not other options?**
  - (A) is incorrect because remarriage affects only the wife's maintenance, not the children's.
  - (B) is partially correct but ignores the children's entitlement.
  - (D) is incorrect because the claim for the wife ends after the iddat period, though the children's claim continues.

### Question 58

**Correct Answer: (B) Section 9**

#### Explanation:

- **Restitution of Conjugal Rights:**  
Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, provides for restitution of conjugal rights. If either the husband or wife withdraws from the society of the other without reasonable cause, the aggrieved party can file a petition for restitution of conjugal rights. This legal remedy aims to preserve the marital relationship by directing the defaulting spouse to resume cohabitation.

### Question 59

**Correct Answer: (B) Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration**

**Explanation:**

- **Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration:**

This case involved a letter sent by a prisoner to the Supreme Court alleging physical torture in jail. The case marked a significant development in public interest litigation (PIL) in India. The court treated the letter as a writ petition and intervened to address the grievances of the prisoner. This case laid the groundwork for expanding access to justice through PILs.
- **Other Options:**
  - **Hussainara Khatoon vs. Bihar case:** Related to undertrial prisoners' rights.
  - **Mukti Morcha vs. Union of India:** Related to bonded labor issues.
  - **The Narasimha Rao case:** Related to political corruption.

### Question 60

**Correct Answer: (C) The Supreme Court recognized the right against forced labor as a fundamental right derived from the right to life and human dignity under Article 21.**

**Explanation:**

- **Context:**

This question refers to the landmark **Bandhua Mukti Morcha vs. Union of India** case. The case dealt with the exploitation of bonded laborers and their inhuman living conditions.
- **Court's Observations:**

The Supreme Court held that forced labor violates **Article 21 (Right to Life)** of the Constitution, which includes the right to live with human dignity. The Court also linked this with **Article 23**, which explicitly prohibits forced labor. The judgment emphasized the importance of fundamental rights and the duty of the state to protect laborers from exploitation.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(A)** is incorrect because free legal aid was not the primary focus of this case.
  - **(B)** is incorrect because the judgment addressed the systemic issues of bonded labor beyond monetary compensation.
  - **(D)** is incorrect as the Court did not restrict social activists from filing petitions; in fact, this case is a significant example of public interest litigation.

### Question 61

**Correct Answer: (D) Both statements are false.**

**Explanation**

- **Statement 1:**  
This is false because, in Public Interest Litigation (PIL), courts adopt a proactive role rather than a passive one, as in traditional litigation. PIL allows the court to intervene in matters of public importance, even on the basis of letters or petitions from third parties.
- **Statement 2:**  
This is false because PIL is not focused on individual disputes. Instead, it addresses broader issues affecting the public or marginalized sections of society, such as environmental protection, human rights, or labor rights.

**Question 62**

**Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).**

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A):** True.  
In traditional litigation, locus standi requires a person to have a direct connection to the issue being litigated. However, in PIL, the concept of locus standi is relaxed to allow third parties to approach the court on behalf of the marginalized or oppressed sections of society.
- **Reason (R):** True.  
The rationale behind relaxing locus standi is to empower public-spirited individuals or organizations to bring issues of public interest to the court's attention, especially when the affected parties are unable to represent themselves.
- **Connection:**  
The reason (R) clearly explains why the concept of locus standi is relaxed in PIL cases.

**Question 63**

**Correct Answer: (C) Laws made by an administrative authority under powers given to them by Parliament.**

**Explanation:**

- **Delegated Legislation:**  
Delegated legislation refers to laws or rules made by an administrative authority under powers delegated to them by the Parliament or Legislature. This delegation allows

Parliament to focus on larger policy decisions while enabling authorities to make detailed rules and regulations for implementation.

- **Why not other options?**
  - (A) is incorrect because delegated legislation is not restricted to local governments.
  - (B) is incorrect because laws enacted by Parliament are primary legislation, not delegated legislation.
  - (D) is incorrect because a judicial decision by a tribunal is not legislation.

### Question 64

**Correct Answer: (A) MCD vs. Birla Cotton Mills.**

#### Explanation

- **Case Reference:**

The case of **MCD vs. Birla Cotton Mills** deals with delegated legislation. It highlights the principle that administrative authorities can exercise delegated powers within the boundaries set by the enabling legislation. Any overreach or violation of constitutional rights can be challenged in court.
- **Connection to the Situation:**

The Panchayat law restricting economic activities may be challenged if it is found to violate rights or exceed the powers granted under the Panchayati Raj Act. The court in such cases examines the legality of the delegated powers and the manner of their exercise.
- **Why not other options?**
  - (B) and (C) are not relevant to the context of delegated legislation.
  - (D) is incorrect because the situation aligns with legal principles established in (A).

### Question 65

**Correct Answer: (B) (2) and (4)**

#### Explanation:

- **Grounds for Judicial Review:**

Judicial review of administrative actions primarily considers:

  1. **Illegality:** If the administrative authority acted outside the scope of its powers.
  2. **Irrationality:** When the decision is unreasonable or perverse (also called Wednesbury unreasonableness).
  3. **Proportionality:** Ensures that the action is not disproportionate to the objective it seeks to achieve.

- **Why Public Opinion is not a ground:**

Public opinion is not a legal ground for judicial review as it does not directly relate to the legality or reasonableness of administrative action. Judicial reviews are concerned with legal principles, not public sentiments.

### Question 66

**Correct Answer: (D) A situation where personal interests conflict with professional duties**

#### Explanation:

- **Conflict of Interest:**

In professional ethics, a conflict of interest arises when a person's personal interests or relationships interfere with their ability to perform their professional responsibilities objectively.

- **Why other options are incorrect:**

- (A) A legal dispute is not necessarily related to professional ethics.
- (B) Disagreements between professionals do not inherently imply a conflict of interest.
- (C) A conflict between ethics and laws is a broader issue, not specifically related to conflict of interest.

### Question 67

**Correct Answer: (A) It is a violation of Rules made by the Bar Council of India for the professional ethics.**

#### Explanation:

- **Violation of Professional Ethics:**

Advocate Mr. X's conduct violates the Bar Council of India's Rules on Professional Standards and Ethics, which require advocates to act in the best interests of their clients. Accepting bribes, failing to inform clients about critical developments, and deliberately causing harm to a client's case breach these rules.

- **Why other options are incorrect:**

- (B) While this could also be an offense under the **Prevention of Corruption Act, 2018**, it is primarily a professional ethics violation first.
- (C) There is no explicit mention of criminal conspiracy under the **Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023**, as the facts do not involve collusion with a criminal intent beyond professional misconduct.
- (D) This situation does not constitute contempt of court under the **Contempt of Courts Act, 1971**, as it does not involve disobedience or interference with the court's authority.

### Question 68

**Correct Answer: (C) Only (3).**

### Explanation

- **Nature of Professional Misconduct Cases:**  
Proceedings in cases of professional misconduct are generally **quasi-criminal** in nature. This means they resemble criminal proceedings in terms of procedure and consequences (such as penalties or disbarment) but are not strictly governed by criminal law.
- **Why not other options?**
  - (1) **Criminal in nature:** Incorrect because professional misconduct is not treated as a criminal offense unless it also violates criminal law (e.g., fraud).
  - (2) **Neither civil nor criminal:** Incorrect because the proceedings have characteristics resembling criminal cases.
  - (4) **Civil in nature:** Incorrect because professional misconduct is not resolved through civil suits; it involves disciplinary tribunals or councils.

### Question 69

**Correct Answer: (A) (3) and (4).**

### Explanation:

- **Not Procedural Safeguards:**
  - (3) Non-disclosure of prior association: A procedural safeguard would require **disclosure**, not non-disclosure. Transparency is crucial to avoiding bias.
  - (4) Non-disclosure of conflicts of interest: Similarly, procedural safeguards demand **disclosure of conflicts of interest** to ensure objectivity and integrity.
- **Why other options are safeguards:**
  - (1) **Act in a fraudulent manner:** This is not a safeguard but a violation of ethics.
  - (2) **Peer-review of valuation:** Peer-review is a recognized safeguard to ensure objectivity in evaluations or decisions.

### Question 70

**Correct Answer: (C) Only (3)**

### Explanation:

- **Definition of "Share" (Section 2(84) of Companies Act, 2013):**  
A "share" refers to the ownership interest in the share capital of a company. It includes **stocks** but **does not include debentures or bonds**, which are instruments of debt and not ownership. Preference shares are included because they represent ownership but come with different rights than equity shares.
- **Why not other options?**

- (1) and (2): Debentures and bonds are not shares; they represent loans to the company.
- (4): Bonds are debt instruments and not part of share capital.

### Question 71

**Correct Answer: (B) Kinds of Share Capital.**

**Explanation:**

- **Kinds of Share Capital (Section 43):**  
Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013, defines the classification of share capital into:
  - **Equity share capital:** Includes equity shares with or without voting rights.
  - **Preference share capital:** Includes shares that carry a preferential right to dividends or repayment in the event of liquidation.
- **Why not other options?**
  - (A) Issue of shares at a premium is dealt with under Section 52.
  - (C) Buyback of shares is covered under Section 68.
  - (D) Reduction in share capital is governed by Section 66.

### Question 72

**Correct Answer: (A) It is the violation of Section 24 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.**

**Explanation:**

- **Section 24 of the Water Act, 1974:**  
This section prohibits the discharge of pollutants into water bodies beyond prescribed limits. It aims to prevent and control water pollution, ensuring the safety of water for public use and the environment.
- **Details of Violation:**  
The company violated Section 24 by releasing untreated industrial waste into the river, contaminating water used for irrigation, drinking, and aquatic life. Complaints to the pollution control board highlight the negligence in enforcing this law.
- **Why other options are incorrect:**
  - **(B) Section 40:** Deals with the power to obtain information, not the prohibition of pollution.
  - **(C):** Clearly, the company's actions violate provisions of the stated laws.
  - **(D) Section 23:** Pertains to the power to make rules, not the prohibition of pollution.

### Question 73

**Correct Answer: (D) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.**

### Explanation:

- **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:**  
This Act is called an **umbrella legislation** because it consolidates and provides a framework for the coordination of various environmental laws in India, such as those concerning water, air, and hazardous waste management. It gives the central government extensive powers to regulate industries and take measures to protect and improve the environment.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(A) Water Act, 1974** and **(B) Air Act, 1981:** These focus on specific areas (water and air pollution), not the overall environment.
  - **(C) Factories Act, 1948:** This primarily deals with labor welfare and safety within factories.

### Question 74

**Correct Answer: (C) (1), (2), (3), and (4).**

### Explanation:

- **Definition of Intermediary (Section 2(1)(w)):**  
An intermediary refers to any person or entity that facilitates communication or services between two parties over a network. It includes:
  1. **Cyber Cafes:** Provide internet services to users.
  2. **Telecom Regulators:** Oversee and regulate communication services.
  3. **Social Media Platforms:** Facilitate communication and content sharing.
  4. **Internet Service Providers (ISPs):** Enable internet access for users.
- **All the above entities qualify as intermediaries** under the IT Act because they play a role in facilitating or regulating communication over the internet.

### Question 75

- **Correct Answer: (C) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, and the customers can also claim compensation under certain circumstances.**

### Explanation:

- **Section 66 of the IT Act, 2000:**  
This section deals with computer-related offenses, including unauthorized access, hacking, and misuse of data. Hacking into Malti's website and stealing customer data constitutes an offense under this section.
- **Compensation for Customers:**  
Under **Section 43** and **Section 66** of the IT Act, customers can seek compensation if

they suffer harm or financial loss due to such cyber incidents. Businesses and individuals affected by the breach can file a claim for damages.

- **Why not other options?**
  - (A) While Section 66 applies, it does not mention compensation, which is a crucial aspect of this case.
  - (B) The offense is not limited to criminal laws; civil remedies like compensation are also available.
  - (D) Customers have a clear legal remedy under the IT Act.

### Question 76

**Correct Answer: (D) (1), (2), and (3).**

### Explanation

- **Definition of Employer (Industrial Relations Code, 2020):**

Under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, an employer is broadly defined to include:

  1. **Occupier of the factory:** The individual who has ultimate control over the factory's affairs.
  2. **Contractor:** A person responsible for the supervision and payment of contract workers.
  3. **Manager of the factory:** Appointed to manage day-to-day operations of the factory.
- **Managing Director of the factory (4):**

While managing directors may have administrative roles, they are not explicitly included under the standard definition of employer in the context of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020.

### Question 77

**Correct Answer: (D) (1), (2), (3), and (4).**

### Explanation:

The **Social Security Code, 2020**, consolidates several laws related to social security. It includes:

1. **The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:** Provides maternity benefits to female employees.
2. **The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972:** Ensures gratuity payments to eligible employees after retirement or resignation.
3. **The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965:** Covers bonus payments for employees.
4. **The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959:** Requires employers to notify employment vacancies to exchanges.

By incorporating these legislations, the Social Security Code simplifies and streamlines social security benefits for employees.

### Question 78

**Correct Answer: (B) Environmental Tribunal**

**Explanation:**

- **Tribunals under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:**  
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides for the establishment of mechanisms to resolve industrial disputes. These include:
  - **Industrial Tribunals:** For resolving complex disputes concerning wages, working hours, and other employment conditions.
  - **Labour Courts:** For dealing with matters like misconduct, retrenchment, or the reinstatement of workers.
  - **National Tribunals:** For disputes of national importance or disputes affecting multiple states.
- **Environmental Tribunals:**  
These tribunals are not related to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. They deal with environmental issues and disputes, typically under laws like the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
- **Why other options are correct for Industrial Disputes Act:**
  - **(A) Industrial Tribunals, (C) Labour Courts, and (D) National Tribunal** are established under the Industrial Disputes Act for adjudicating industrial disputes.

### Question 79

**Correct Answer: (A) The termination does not amount to retrenchment, hence no compensation.**

**Explanation:**

- **Retrenchment Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:**  
Section 2(oo) of the Act defines "retrenchment" as the termination of a worker's services for any reason other than disciplinary action, voluntary retirement, or superannuation. It explicitly excludes termination due to misconduct.
- **Why Termination in This Case is Not Retrenchment:**  
In the given scenario, the workers were terminated for misconduct, following due process (show cause notice and disciplinary inquiry). As such, the termination does not qualify as retrenchment, and the workers are not entitled to retrenchment compensation.
- **Why Other Options are Incorrect:**
  - **(B) Lay-off** refers to the temporary suspension of work, not termination, and hence does not apply here.

- (C) Misconduct-related termination does not qualify as retrenchment; thus, no compensation is awarded.
- (D) There is no violation of the Industrial Disputes Act, as the company followed due process for termination based on misconduct.

### Question 80

**Correct Answer: (B) Injuria-sine-damnum.**

**Explanation:**

- **Injuria-sine-damnum:**  
This legal doctrine applies when there is a violation of a legal right without any actual monetary or physical loss. In this case, Ms. J's refusal to honor the cheque, despite sufficient balance, violates Ms. F's legal right. Even though Ms. F has not suffered any monetary loss, the violation of her legal right is actionable.
- **Why not other options?**
  - (A) **Volenti-non-fit-injuria:** This applies when harm is consented to by the affected party, which is not the case here.
  - (C) **Damnum-sine-injuria:** This applies when there is a loss without any violation of legal rights, the opposite of the situation here.
  - (D) **Res-ipsa-loquitur:** This doctrine is used when the facts of a case speak for themselves, typically in negligence cases, which is not applicable here.

### Question 81

**Correct Answer: (B) Assault.**

**Explanation:**

- **Assault:**  
Assault involves creating a reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offensive contact in the mind of the plaintiff. In this case, Mr. B and his workers threatened Mr. A with physical harm, creating fear and apprehension of immediate danger. This constitutes assault under tort law.
- **Why not other options?**
  - (A) **False Imprisonment:** This refers to the unlawful restraint of a person's freedom of movement, which is not applicable here.
  - (C) **Battery:** Battery involves actual physical contact or harm, which did not occur in this case.
  - (D) **Hurt:** Hurt is a criminal law concept, not a tort.

### Question 82

**Correct Answer: (A) Volenti-non-fit-injuria.**

**Explanation:**

- **Volenti-non-fit-injuria (Consent to Risk):**  
This legal doctrine applies when a person voluntarily accepts a known risk. In this case, Ms. J was aware that Mr. T was under the influence of alcohol when she chose to take the ride. By consenting to this known danger, she forfeited her right to claim compensation for any injury resulting from the accident.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(B) Act of God:** This applies to natural disasters or events beyond human control, which is irrelevant here.
  - **(C) Inevitable Accident:** This applies to incidents that could not have been prevented despite reasonable care, but here, negligence is evident.
  - **(D) Act of Necessity:** This applies when actions are taken to prevent a greater harm, which is not the case here.

**Question 83**

**Correct Answer: (C) Nuisance.**

**Explanation:**

- **Nuisance:**  
Nuisance occurs when a person's enjoyment of their property is interfered with by another party. In this case, the noise and smoke from Mr. Y's cotton mill interfered with the tenants' enjoyment of Mr. K's building, causing them to vacate. This interference constitutes private nuisance, as it directly impacts Mr. K's property and income.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(A) Damnum-sine-injuria:** Refers to a situation where there is harm but no violation of a legal right. Here, Mr. K's legal right to enjoy his property is violated.
  - **(B) Trespass to Land:** Refers to physical intrusion on property, which is not the case here.
  - **(D) Negligence:** While there is harm, nuisance specifically addresses interference with property enjoyment.

**Question 84**

**Correct Answer: (C) Contributory negligence.**

**Explanation:**

- **Contributory Negligence:**  
This occurs when both parties involved in an accident are found to have acted negligently and contributed to the incident. In this case, the private bus was on the

wrong side, and the government bus was driven rashly. Both parties failed to take appropriate measures to avoid the collision, making it a classic example of contributory negligence.

- **Why not other options?**
  - **(A) Private bus owner is negligent:** This would apply only if the private bus was solely responsible, which is not the case here.
  - **(B) Government bus owner is negligent:** This is partially true but does not account for the private bus's contribution.
  - **(D) Inevitable accident:** This refers to accidents that occur without negligence from any party, which is not applicable here.

### Question 85

**Correct Answer: (A) Section 2 (24).**

**Explanation:**

- **Section 2(24) of the Income Tax Act, 1961:**

This section defines the term "Income" and lists its various components, such as profits, dividends, capital gains, and voluntary contributions. It provides a comprehensive understanding of what is taxable as income under the Act.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **Section 10E:** This deals with specific exemptions, not the definition of income.
  - **Section 80C:** Relates to deductions for certain investments, not income definition.
  - **Section 3:** Deals with the financial year for tax purposes, not income definition.

### Question 86

**Correct Answer: (C) Mr. X can take deduction for a valid reason under Section 80C.**

**Explanation:**

- **Section 80C of the Income Tax Act:**

Section 80C allows taxpayers to claim deductions for specified investments, including fixed-term deposits of 5 years with the Post Office, up to a maximum limit of ₹1.5 lakh in a financial year. Since Mr. X made an eligible investment and did not opt for the concessional regime under Section 115BAC, he is entitled to the deduction.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(A) Mr. X is guilty of tax avoidance:** There is no tax avoidance here, as the deduction is valid.
  - **(B) Tax avoidance can be challenged:** This is irrelevant since the deduction is legitimate.
  - **(D) Tax evasion:** This does not apply as Mr. X followed legal provisions to claim the deduction.

### Question 87

**Correct Answer: (B) Only Statement 1 is true.**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:**  
This is true. Agricultural income is explicitly exempt from income tax under **Section 10(1)** of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- **Statement 2:**  
This is false. The Scheme of Partial Integration is applicable **only if agricultural income exceeds ₹5000** and the total non-agricultural income exceeds the basic exemption limit. Tax is then calculated by adding agricultural income to the non-agricultural income for rate determination purposes, but agricultural income itself remains tax-exempt.

### Question 88

**Correct Answer: (A) Perquisite as per Section 17(2) of the Income Tax Act.**

**Explanation:**

- **Rent-Free Accommodation:**  
Under **Section 17(2)** of the Income Tax Act, rent-free accommodation provided by an employer to an employee is considered a **perquisite**. It is taxable as part of the employee's salary, with the value determined based on rules prescribed by the government.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(B), (C), and (D):** These do not define rent-free accommodation as a perquisite specifically under Section 17(2).

### Question 89

**Correct Answer: (A) Section 2(g).**

**Explanation:**

- **Section 2(g) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:**  
This section defines a **void agreement** as one that is not enforceable by law. Such agreements have no legal standing or enforceability.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **Section 2(d):** Relates to consideration.
  - **Section 26:** Relates to agreements in restraint of marriage.
  - **Section 27:** Relates to agreements in restraint of trade.

### Question 90

**Correct Answer: (D) 140-143.**

**Explanation:**

- **Sections 140-143 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:**  
These sections deal with the rights and liabilities of a surety, including situations where a guarantee becomes invalid due to lack of consideration, misrepresentation, or undue influence.
- **Why not other options?**  
The other ranges (142-146, etc.) do not pertain to invalid guarantees but to other provisions under contract law.

### Question 91

**Correct Answer: (B) "A" may file a suit in the civil court constituted under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.**

**Explanation:**

- **Specific Relief Act, 1963:**  
The Specific Relief Act provides remedies for the enforcement of specific performance of contracts. In this case, "A" can file a suit in the civil court for specific performance, as "B" refused to execute the sale deed despite the contractual agreement.
- **Why other options are incorrect:**
  - **(A) "A" must file a suit under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023:** This is incorrect, as the dispute pertains to the enforcement of a civil contract and not criminal law.
  - **(C) No suit can be brought:** This is incorrect because "B" breached the contract, and "A" has the right to seek specific performance.
  - **(D) The dispute must be settled under CPC:** While civil procedure governs the process, the remedy lies specifically under the Specific Relief Act.

### Question 92

**Correct Answer: (B) It amounts to Conditional Transfer of Property.**

**Explanation:**

- **Conditional Transfer of Property:**  
Under the **Transfer of Property Act, 1882**, transfers can be subject to conditions. However, if a condition absolutely restrains the transfer of property, it is void under Section 10. In this case, the condition restricts transfer for a period of 10 years, which is

a valid conditional transfer, as it does not absolutely restrain alienation but places a temporary limitation.

- **Why not other options?**
  - **(A) Unconditional Transfer:** This is incorrect as the transfer includes a condition.
  - **(C) Criminal Transmission of Property:** The issue is civil, not criminal.
  - **(D) Invalid transfer of property:** The condition does not make the transfer invalid unless it imposes an absolute restriction, which is not the case here.

### Question 93

**Correct Answer: (B) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within one month for the dishonor of the cheque.**

**Explanation:**

- **Dishonor of Cheque (Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881):**

This section provides remedies for cheque dishonor due to insufficient funds.

  - The payee (Mr. Sharma) must issue a written notice to the drawer (Mr. Rajesh) within 30 days of receiving the dishonor memo.
  - If payment is not made within 15 days of notice, a complaint must be filed in court within **one month** from the date of cause of action.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(A)** Three months is not the correct timeline for filing a complaint.
  - **(C)** Two months exceeds the permissible limit.
  - **(D)** The timeline is strictly one month as per the law.

### Question 94

**Correct Answer: (A) Rescission of contracts.**

**Explanation**

- **Rescission of Contracts:**

Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act provides for the rescission of contracts if:

  - A contract is void or voidable.
  - There is evidence of fraud, coercion, or misrepresentation.

The remedy aims to undo the contract, returning parties to their pre-contractual positions.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(B) Cancellation of instruments** relates to Section 31A.
  - **(C) Perpetual injunctions** are governed under a different section of the Act.
  - **(D) Declaratory decrees** fall under Section 34, not Section 31.

### Question 95

**Correct Answer: (A) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it under the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.**

**Explanation:**

- **Specific Immovable Property Recovery:**  
Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act allows a person entitled to possession of immovable property to recover it through the appropriate legal process. This provision ensures that rightful ownership or possession can be enforced without relying on self-help or forceful measures.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(B)** The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, deals with transfer laws, not possession recovery.
  - **(C)** The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, governs procedural aspects but does not provide specific rights for recovery.
  - **(D)** General provisions for the recovery of property do not override the Specific Relief Act for immovable property.

**Question 96**

**Correct Answer: (A) Section 5**

**Explanation:**

- **Section 5 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872:**  
This section deals with the revocation of proposals and acceptances. It states that:
  - A proposal can be revoked at any time **before the acceptance is communicated** to the proposer.
  - Once acceptance is communicated, the proposal becomes a binding contract and cannot be revoked.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **Section 4:** Relates to the communication of proposals and acceptances, not revocation.
  - **Section 6:** Deals with the circumstances under which a proposal lapses.
  - **Section 7:** Discusses the requirements for a valid acceptance.

**Question 97**

**Correct Answer: (D) (i), (ii), and (iii)**

**Explanation:**

- **Land Acquisition Act, 2013:**  
The Act allows the government to acquire land for:

1. **Strategic purposes** such as defense, national security, and public infrastructure projects.
  2. **Rehabilitation and Resettlement** for families affected by projects requiring land acquisition.
  3. **Public-private partnership (PPP) projects**, provided the government retains ownership of the acquired land.
- **Why not other options?**  
All three purposes are explicitly mentioned in the Act, making **(D)** the correct answer.

### Question 98

**Correct Answer: (B) Land Acquisition Act, 1894**

**Explanation:**

- **Replacement of the 1894 Act:**  
The **Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013**, repealed the **Land Acquisition Act, 1894**, which was criticized for inadequate compensation, lack of rehabilitation measures, and forced acquisitions. The 2013 Act introduced provisions for fair compensation, rehabilitation, and consent from affected parties.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **Land Acquisition Act, 1856, 1862, and 1874** are unrelated or do not exist.

### Question 99

**Correct Answer: (A) Yes, under trademark law, the competing app has infringed for the use of a similar name and logo.**

**Explanation:**

- **Trademark Infringement:**
  - Trademark law protects registered trademarks (like "FitLife") from being copied or imitated in a way that causes confusion among consumers.
  - The use of "Fit4Life," which is similar in name and features to "FitLife," along with a similar logo, creates confusion in the minds of customers, constituting infringement.
- **Copyright Infringement:**  
If the source code has been copied without permission, this would constitute copyright infringement under the Copyright Act, 1957. However, the question focuses on trademarks, making (A) the correct answer.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(B):** The names and logos are indeed confusingly similar, making this option incorrect.
  - **(C):** Trademark infringement is not limited to identical names; similar names causing confusion also qualify.

- **(D):** The size of the business (small or large) does not affect the applicability of trademark law.

### Question 100

**Correct Answer: (C) 60 years from the death of the author.**

### Explanation

- **Copyright Duration (Copyright Act, 1957):**
  - For literary, artistic, musical, and dramatic works, copyright protection lasts for **60 years after the death of the author**.
  - This ensures that the author's works are protected for their lifetime and for a significant period afterward to benefit their legal heirs.
- **Why not other options?**
  - **(A) 50 years:** Incorrect, as the duration is longer.
  - **(B) 60 years from the date of publication:** This applies to certain works like anonymous or pseudonymous works.
  - **(D) 10 years:** Incorrect, as this is too short for literary works.