

**CAREERS 360**

**AIBE 19 - SET B**

**Question Paper with  
Answer Key**



# AIBE-XIX

## [Set Code-B]

2049686

ENGLISH

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### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

**Note :** Candidate should fill the Question Booklet Set Code and Roll Number and all other necessary information correctly on the answer sheet. Any errors or omissions in these entries will lead to the direct rejection of the answer sheet.

English [Set Code-B]

Invigilator's Signature

1. 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 ?  
(A) 35 (B) 37 (C) 45 (D) 25
2. Which section of BNSS introduces provisions for identifying, attaching, and forfeiting the property of proclaimed offenders located outside India ?  
(A) 76 (B) 84 (C) 86 (D) 74
3. Which section of BNSS places restrictions on the adjournment of trials, ensuring the expeditious resolution of cases ?  
(A) 246 (B) 346 (C) 356 (D) 146
4. 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 High Court or the Supreme Court.  
(B) The Civil Judge in District Court B.  
(C) A committee of local advocates.  
(D) The District Court A where the suit is currently pending.
5. 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 7, Rule 11 – Rejection of Plea  
(B) Order 5 – Service of Summons ✓  
(C) Order 6, Rule 17 – Amendment of Pleadings  
(D) Order 1, Rule 10 – Joinder and Substitution of Parties
6. Which section of the CPC allows for the appeal from original decrees ?  
(A) Section 100 (B) Section 115 (C) Section 104 (D) Section 96
7. Under the CPC, what is the maximum time limit for filing a written statement in a suit ?  
(A) 60 Days (B) 120 Days (C) 90 Days (D) 30 Days
8. Which section of the CPC provides exemption of the President of India and the Governors of states from personal appearance in court ?  
(A) Section 133 (B) Section 128 (C) Section 130 (D) Section 132
9. 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) Reference (B) Review  
(C) Transfer of suits (D) Res Judicata
10. Under which order of the CPC the procedure for summary suits is provided ?  
(A) Order XXXVII ✓ (B) Order XXXIV  
(C) Order XXXVI (D) Order XXXV
11. Which section mandates State Government prepare and notify a witness protection scheme for the state with a view to ensure the protection of witnesses ?  
(A) 198 (B) 298 (C) 398 (D) 98

12. \_\_\_\_\_ of the CPC provides for an interpleader suit.  
 (A) Section 89 (B) Section 92 (C) Section 86 (D) Section 88
13. Which section of the CPC provides for the payment of compensatory costs?  
 (A) Section 35 (A) (B) Section 35 (B)  
 (C) Section 36 (D) Section 35
14. Which word is inserted in Section 22 of the BSA that was not present in Section 24 of the Evidence Act?  
 (A) Coercion (B) Threat (C) Promise (D) Inducement
15. Existence of course of business when relevant is discussed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Section 13 of the BSA, 2023 (B) Section 14 of the BSA, 2023  
 (C) Section 15 of the BSA, 2023 (D) Section 12 of the BSA, 2023
16. 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 circumstantial evidence that can be considered along with other evidence, but do not by themselves prove guilt beyond reasonable doubt.  
 (B) The evidence is inadmissible because the police did not obtain a search warrant before recovering the laptop.  
 (C) The fingerprints must be verified by at least two independent forensic experts before being presented in court.  
 (D) The recovered laptop and fingerprints are automatically considered conclusive proof of Rajesh's guilt.
17. 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) Secondary evidence (B) Circumstantial evidence  
 (C) Scientific evidence (D) Primary evidence
18. 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?  
 (A) 165 (B) 268 (C) 168 (D) 65
19. According to section 46 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, when character evidence is relevant in civil cases?  
 (A) Only when related to other relevant fact  
 (B) Never relevant  
 (C) Only in criminal cases  
 (D) Always relevant to prove conduct
20. Which section of the CPC deals with the principle of "res judicata"?  
 (A) Section 10 (B) Section 12 (C) Section 9 (D) Section 11

21. Under section 146 of the BSA 2023, when the leading questions are permissible in the court proceedings ?
- (A) Leading question are not allowed during cross examination  
 (B) Leading question can be asked in an examination- in chief, re-examination, cross examination without any objection.  
 (C) Leading question are permitted during cross examination and when matters are introductory, undisputed, or sufficiently proved.  
 (D) Leading question are always allowed during examination- in chief without restriction.
22. Which of the following is a characteristic of mediation ?
- (A) It involves a neutral third party who facilitates negotiation between the parties.  
 (B) The mediator acts as a judge and renders a verdict.  
 (C) It is always court-ordered.  
 (D) The mediator imposes a binding decision.
23. 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 parties must mutually select an arbitrator, and if they fail, the arbitration will not take place.  
 (B) The arbitrator must be appointed by the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA) in all cases.  
 (C) The parties can resolve the appointment issue by opting for conciliation instead of arbitration.  
 (D) The court will appoint an arbitrator under Section 11 if the parties fail to agree on one.
24. Which of the following is not an advantage of using ADR ?
- (A) It offers more confidentiality than traditional court cases.  
 (B) It always results in a binding decision.  
 (C) It is often less expensive than court proceedings.  
 (D) It is generally faster than litigation.
25. 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 36 of the Act allows for the automatic enforcement of an arbitral award unless set aside by the court.  
 (B) Section 9 of the Act governs the enforcement of arbitral awards.  
 (C) Section 11 of the Act deals with the enforcement of arbitral awards, not the appeal.  
 (D) Section 34 of the Act deals with the enforcement of an arbitral award.
26. As per section 78(2) of the BSA 2023, presumption about the officer signing or certifying a document is :
- (A) The officer did not hold the claimed officer character at the time of signing  
 (B) The officer held the official character claimed when signing or certifying the document  
 (C) The document's authenticity is independent of the official's official character  
 (D) The officer's signature is assumed to be forgery

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

28. 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 seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty, as long as she proves mental or physical cruelty.  
 (B) Aarti cannot seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty as it is not recognized under the Hindu Marriage Act.  
 (C) Aarti must prove Rajesh's cruelty was intentional to succeed in the divorce petition  
 (D) Aarti can only seek divorce on the grounds of adultery.
29. On matters where Dayabhaga is silent, what prevails ?  
 (A) The Smritis  
 (B) The Shrutis  
 (C) Mitakshara  
 (D) The local customs

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

31. 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 Talaq
	vi. Maintenance

Choose the correct option :

- (A) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-v, e-vi  
 (B) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii, e-v  
 (C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii, e-vi  
 (D) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-vi
32. Which sections discusses with regard to "sapinda relationships" under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 ?  
 (A) Section 3(f) (i), 5(iv)  
 (B) Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(iv)  
 (C) Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(v)  
 (D) Section 3(f) (i), 5(v)

33. The remedy of restitution of conjugal rights is given in Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.  
 (A) 11 (B) 6 (C) 9 (D) 13
34. 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) Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration  
 (B) Mukti Morcha vs. Union of India  
 (C) The Narasimha Rao case  
 (D) Hussainara Khatoon vs. Bihar case
35. 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 judgment primarily focused on providing monetary compensation to the affected labourers without addressing systemic issues of bonded labour.  
 (B) 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.  
 (C) The Court ruled that only government agencies, and not social activists, could file petitions concerning labour rights.  
 (D) The Court established that the right to free legal aid is a mere directive principle and cannot be enforced as a fundamental right.
36. 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) Only Statement 1 is true. (B) Only Statement 2 is true.  
 (C) Both statements are false. (D) Both statements are true.
37. 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 entitled to maintenance only for a period of three months after the divorce.  
 (B) Fatima is entitled to maintenance for herself during her iddat period and for her children until they are self-supporting.  
 (C) Fatima can claim maintenance for herself and her children indefinitely, irrespective of her remarriage or the children's age.  
 (D) Fatima is not entitled to maintenance because she has remarried.

38. Which of the following best defines delegated legislation ?  
 (A) Laws enacted by Parliament or the Legislature.  
 (B) Laws made by an administrative authority under powers given to them by Parliament.  
 (C) A judicial decision made by an administrative tribunal.  
 (D) Legislation passed by local governments.
39. In 2020 at Dhorodo village the Panchayat elections could not happen due to covid pandemic while the tenure of the Panchayat was getting 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) Patna University vs. Amita Tiwari (B) Jalan Trading vs. Union of India  
 (C) None of these (D) MCD vs. Birla Cotton Mills
40. Which of the following is/are not grounds for judicial review of administrative action ?  
 (1) Illegality (2) Irrationality  
 (3) Proportionality (4) Public opinion  
 (A) (2) and (4) (B) (1), (2) and (3) (C) Only (4) (D) Only (2)
41. What does "conflict of interest" refer to in professional ethics ?  
 (A) A situation where two professionals disagree  
 (B) A conflict between ethics and laws  
 (C) A situation where personal interests conflict with professional duties  
 (D) A situation involving legal disputes
42. 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 only an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2018  
 (B) It amounts to criminal conspiracy under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023  
 (C) It amounts to the Contempt of Court under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971  
 (D) It is a violation of Rules made by the Bar Council of India for the professional Ethics
43. 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) Only (2) (B) Only (3)  
 (C) (1), (3) and (4) (D) Both (1) and (4)
44. 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, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (B) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (C) (A) is false, and (R) is true.  
 (D) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

45. 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), (2) and (3)      | (B) Only (3) ✓        |
| (C) (1), (2), (3) and (4) | (D) (1) and (2)       |
46. Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for \_\_\_\_\_
- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Kinds of Shares Capital    | (B) Buy Back of Shares         |
| (C) Reduction in Share Capital | (D) Issue of Shares at Premium |
47. 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 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (B) It is not the violation of the provisions of the laws stated in the problem.
- (C) It is the violation of Section 23 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (D) It is the violation of Section 24 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
48. Which of the following Acts is popularly known as Umbrella Legislation ?
- (A) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (B) The Factories Act, 1948
- (C) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- (D) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
49. 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), (3) and (4)       | (B) (1), (2) and (4) ✓         |
| (C) (1), (2), (3) and (4)  | (D) (1), (2) and (3)           |
50. Appropriate procedural safeguards help reduce threats to objectivity and counter any perception of possible bias, which of the following is/are not procedural safeguard ?
- (1) Act in a fraudulent manner
- (2) Providing peer-review of valuation, if necessary
- (3) Non-Disclosures of any prior association with the client
- (4) Non-Disclosure of any possible source of conflict of interest
- (A) Only (2) (B) Only (4) (C) (2) and (4) (D) (3) and (4)

51. 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) (1), (3) and (4)        | (B) (1), (2) and (4)                 |
| (C) (1), (2) and (3)        | (D) (4) Only                         |
52. 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) (3) and (4)                     | (B) (1), (2) and (4)  |
| (C) (1), (2), (3) and (4)           | (D) Only (3)  |
53. \_\_\_\_\_ have not been set up under the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for adjudication of industrial disputes in an organization.
- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Environmental Tribunals | (B) Labour Courts        |
| (C) National Tribunal       | (D) Industrial Tribunals |
54. 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 amounts to lay-off, hence compensation will be awarded.  |
| (B) The termination amounts to retrenchment, hence compensation will be awarded.   |
| (C) The termination violated the provisions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hence the compensation will be awarded. |
| (D) The termination does not amount to retrenchment, hence no compensation.  |
55. 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 only under the criminal laws.   |
| (B) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the customers can also claim the compensation under certain circumstances. |
| (C) The customers do not have any legal remedy under the Information Technology Act, 2000.   |
| (D) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.   |

56. 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) Assault (B) Battery  
 (C) Hurt (D) False Imprisonment
57. 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) Act of God (B) Inevitable Accident  
 (C) Act of Necessity (D) Volenti-non-fit-injuria
58. 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) Trespass to land (B) Nuisance  
 (C) Negligence (D) Damnum-sine-injuria
59. 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) Government bus owner is negligent. (B) Inevitable accident.  
 (C) Contributory Negligence. (D) Private bus owner is negligent.
60. The term "Income" is described in the Income Tax Act, 1961 under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) Section 2 (40) (B) Section 3 (C) Section 10E (D) Section 2 (24)
61. 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 not guilty of either tax evasion/tax avoidance  
 (B) No tax deduction can be availed under section 80 C  
 (C) It is an unlawful act to treat a personal expenditure  
 (D) Mr. X is guilty of tax evasion/tax avoidance
62. 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) Only Statement 1 is true (B) Only statement 2 is true  
 (C) Both the Statements are correct (D) Both the Statements are incorrect
63. 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) Injuria-sine-damnum (B) Damnum-sine-injuria  
 (C) Res-ipsa-loquitur (D) Volenti-non-fit-injuria

64. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void under \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) Section 2(e) (B) Section 2(f) (C) Section 2(g) (D) Section 2(d)
65. The concept of invalid guarantee is covered under Sections \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) 142-144 (B) 143-147 (C) 140-143 (D) 142-146
66. "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 special court constituted under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.  
 (B) "A" may file a suit in the civil court having the powers under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.  
 (C) No suit can be brought against "A" as there is no breach of contract.  
 (D) "A" may file a suit in the criminal court having the powers under the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.
67. "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 Limitations on Transfer of Property  
 (B) It amounts to Subsequent Transfer of Property  
 (C) It amounts to conditions precedent in the Transfer of Property  
 (D) It amounts to Conditional Transfer of Property
68. 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 one month for the dishonour of the cheque  
 (B) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within five months for the dishonour of the cheque  
 (C) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within two months for the dishonour of the cheque  
 (D) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within three months for the dishonour of the cheque
69. Rent-Free Accommodation provided by an employer to employee is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (A) Perquisite as per section 16(2) of the Income Tax Act  
 (B) Allowance under section 10(13A) of the Income Tax Act  
 (C) Allowance under section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act  
 (D) Perquisite as per section 17(2) of the Income Tax Act

70. 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 Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- (B) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- (C) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- (D) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by The Specific Relief Act, 1963.
71. 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 4 (B) Section 6 (C) Section 7 (D) Section 5
72. 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) (ii) & (iii) (B) (i) & (iii) (C) (i), (ii) & (iii) (D) (i) & (ii)
73. Land Acquisition Act, 2013 in India has replaced which earlier legislation ?
- (A) Land Acquisition Act, 1862 (B) Land Acquisition Act, 1894
- (C) Land Acquisition Act, 1874 (D) Land Acquisition Act, 1956
74. 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) No, because the competing app has a different name and logo.
- (B) Yes, but only if the competitor is a small business.
- (C) No, trademark infringement can only occur if there is identical copying.
- (D) Yes, if he can prove that the names are confusingly similar.
75. What is the duration of copyright protection for literary works in India ?
- (A) 60 years from the date of publication
- (B) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years
- (C) 10 years from the date of first sale
- (D) 50 years from the creation of the work
76. Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Cancellation of instruments (B) Declaratory decrees
- (C) Perpetual injunction (D) Rescission of contracts



84. Which Constitutional Amendment Act inserted provisions related to GST?  
 (A) 100 (B) 101 (C) 102 (D) 99
85. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India?  
 (A) Supreme Court (B) Only Lok Sabha  
 (C) Rajya Sabha (D) Either House of Parliament
86. Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 considers force to be "Criminal Force":  
 (A) When intentionally uses force only  
 (B) When it is used intentionally without consent, causing injury, fear or annoyance  
 (C) When it is used in self-defence  
 (D) When it is used unintentionally
87. 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) Five hundred rupees (B) Three hundred rupees  
 (C) One thousand rupees (D) One hundred rupees
88. 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) and (3) both (B) (1) and (2) both  
 (C) (1), (2) and (3) (D) (1) only
89. 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) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC  
 (B) Voluntarily causing hurt under Section 324 of IPC  
 (C) Attempt to commit culpable homicide under Section 308 of IPC  
 (D) Simple hurt under Section 323 of IPC
90. 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) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder under Section 304 of IPC  
 (B) Causing death by negligence under Section 304A of IPC  
 (C) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC  
 (D) Murder under Section 302 of IPC
91. Which article deals with the powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament and its members?  
 (A) 105 (B) 108 (C) 102 (D) 107

92. 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 ?  
 (A) 65 (B) 63 (C) 72 (D) 64
93. A new offense of 'Snatching' has been introduced by the BNS. Which section of the BNS defines 'Snatching' as an offense ?  
 (A) 303 (B) 305 (C) 304 (D) 308
94. 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) (2) and (4) (B) Only (4) (C) Only (2) (D) (1) and (3)
95. 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) Zero FIR (B) False FIR (C) Counter FIR (D) NCR
96. The BNSS mandates a forensic team to visit the crime scenes to collect evidence for offenses punishable with imprisonment for at least \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 (A) 4 (B) 7 (C) 5 (D) 2
97. Which section of the BNSS allows for trials in absentia of proclaimed offenders ?  
 (A) 349 (B) 356 (C) 366 (D) 251
98. Which section of BNSS facilitates trials and proceedings to be held in electronic mode ?  
 (A) 330 (B) 430 (C) 530 (D) 532
99. Which section of BNSS repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?  
 (A) 101 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 531
100. 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) House trespass with intent to commit theft  
 (B) Attempt to commit robbery  
 (C) Burglary  
 (D) Attempt to commit theft

## ANSWER KEY

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

Q. 21	C
Q. 22	C
Q. 23	D
Q. 24	C
Q. 25	A
Q. 26	B
Q. 27	B

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

Q. 46	A
Q. 47	B
Q. 48	C
Q. 49	D
Q. 50	B
Q. 51	A
Q. 52	C
Q. 53	B
Q. 54	C
Q. 55	D
Q. 56	A
Q. 57	C
Q. 58	B
Q. 59	C
Q. 60	D
Q. 61	A
Q. 62	A
Q. 63	A
Q. 64	C
Q. 65	A
Q. 66	B
Q. 67	B
Q. 68	A
Q. 69	A
Q. 70	D

Q. 71	A
Q. 72	D
Q. 73	C
Q. 74	A
Q. 75	C
Q. 76	B
Q. 77	D
Q. 78	A
Q. 79	D
Q. 80	B
Q. 81	A
Q. 82	C
Q. 83	B
Q. 84	B
Q. 85	D
Q. 86	B
Q. 87	B
Q. 88	C
Q. 89	A
Q. 90	A
Q. 91	A
Q. 92	A
Q. 93	C
Q. 94	A
Q. 95	A

<b>Q. 96</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Q. 97</b>	<b>B</b>
<b>Q. 98</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Q. 99</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>Q. 100</b>	<b>A</b>

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# Solutions

## Question 1:

**Answer: (B) 37**

### Solution:

Section **37** of BNSS is associated with public awareness and mandates the appointment of a designated officer for providing information about arrests.

## Question 2:

**Answer: (B) 84**

### Solution:

Section **84** of BNSS contains provisions to manage properties of proclaimed offenders, including forfeiture, especially in international contexts.

## Question 3:

**Answer: (C) 356**

### Solution:

Section **356** emphasizes restrictions on adjournments to avoid unnecessary delays and ensure speedy resolution of cases.

## Question 4:

**Answer: (A) The High Court or the Supreme Court**

### Solution:

The High Court or the Supreme Court has the authority to decide on the transfer of cases based on bias claims or any valid ground. Lower courts do not possess this jurisdiction.

## Question 5:

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

**Explanation:** Order 1, Rule 10 allows the court to add a necessary or proper party to the suit for the purpose of resolving all issues involved effectively.

**Question 6:**

**Answer:** (D) Section 96

**Explanation:** Section 96 of the CPC provides the provision for filing an appeal from an original decree passed by a court.

**Question 7:**

**Answer:** (C) 90 Days

**Explanation:** As per the CPC, the maximum time allowed to file a written statement is 90 days, subject to the court's discretion.

**Question 8:**

**Answer:** (A) Section 133

**Explanation:** Section 133 of the CPC grants immunity to the President and Governors from personal appearance in court.

**Question 9**

**Answer:** (C) Transfer of suits

**Explanation:** The transfer of suits refers to the power of courts to move a case from one jurisdiction to another to ensure justice.

**Question 10:**

**Answer:** (A) Order XXXVII

**Explanation:** Order XXXVII of the CPC specifically provides the procedure for summary suits, primarily dealing with cases like bills of exchange or promissory notes.

**Question 11:**

**Answer:** (C) 398

**Explanation:** Section 398 outlines the requirement for the State Government to prepare and notify a witness protection scheme.

**Question 12:**

**Answer:** (D) Section 88

**Explanation:** Section 88 of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) deals with interpleader suits, which occur when two or more parties claim the same property or right, and a neutral third party asks the court to determine the rightful owner

**Question 13:**

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

**Explanation:** Section 35(A) of the CPC allows the court to award compensatory costs if a party is found to have filed a claim or defense that is false or vexatious.

**Question 14:**

**Answer:** (C) Promise

**Explanation:** Section 22 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023, adds the term "promise" as a factor that could influence the admissibility of confessions, ensuring a broader interpretation of inducements.

**Question 15:**

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

**Explanation:** Section 14 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam discusses the relevance of the course of business when it provides context or corroborative evidence to prove a fact in issue.

**Question 16:**

**Answer:** (A) 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:** Circumstantial evidence like the laptop and fingerprints must be corroborated with additional evidence to conclusively establish guilt, as per the principles of criminal law and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

**Question 17:**

**Answer:** (D) Primary evidence

**Explanation:** According to the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023, if a document is executed in multiple parts, all parts are considered primary evidence, as each part forms a direct piece of the original evidence.

**Question 18:**

**Answer:** (A) 165

**Explanation:** Section 165 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam ensures confidentiality of communications between Ministers and the President to preserve the sanctity and privacy of such communications.

**Question 19:**

**Answer:** (A) Only when related to other relevant facts

**Explanation:** In civil cases, character evidence is generally not relevant unless it directly pertains to facts that are in issue or are connected to relevant facts, as per Section 46 of the BSA 2023.

**Question 20:**

**Answer:** (D) Section 11

**Explanation:** Section 11 of the CPC enshrines the doctrine of "res judicata," which bars re-litigation of a matter that has already been adjudicated by a competent court to ensure finality and prevent multiplicity of proceedings.

**Question 21:**

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

**Explanation:** Section 146 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) allows leading questions during cross-examination to challenge the testimony and when matters are already clear or undisputed.

**Question 22:**

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

**Explanation:** Mediation is a non-binding, voluntary process where a neutral mediator helps the parties reach an agreement, focusing on negotiation rather than imposing a decision.

**Question 23:**

**Answer:** (D) 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 appoint an arbitrator when the parties fail to reach a mutual agreement regarding the appointment.

**Question 24:**

**Answer:** (B) It is always less expensive than traditional court cases.

**Explanation:** While ADR often reduces costs, it is not guaranteed to be cheaper in every case. Some complex mediations or arbitrations may incur significant costs, depending on the circumstances.

**Question 25:**

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

**Explanation:** Section 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, states that an arbitral award is treated as a decree of the court and is enforceable unless a stay is granted or the award is set aside.

**Question 26:**

**Answer:** (B) The document's authenticity is independent of the official's claimed character.

**Explanation:** Section 78(2) presumes that the document is authentic irrespective of the officer's official character or designation at the time of signing or certifying.

**Question 27:**

**Answer:** (A) They have to wait for a period of six months from the date of the decree.

**Explanation:** Section 15 of the Hindu Marriage Act states that a divorced person can remarry after the decree of divorce becomes final, subject to the six-month appeal period expiring without any appeal being filed.

**Question 28:**

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

**Explanation:** Section 13(1)(ia) allows divorce on the grounds of cruelty. Aarti must provide evidence of the mental or physical cruelty inflicted by Rajesh to succeed in her petition.

**Question 29:**

**Answer:** (B) The Smritis

**Explanation:** In Hindu law, when Dayabhaga (a legal school) does not address certain matters, the principles of the Smritis (ancient Hindu texts) are applied.

**Question 30:**

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

**Explanation:** Under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, the welfare and best interests of the child are paramount in deciding custody cases, rather than financial stability or gender.

**Question 31:**

**Answer:** (C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii, e-v

**Explanation:** This matching correlates legal principles, court rulings, and terminologies with their correct categories.

**Question 32:**

**Answer:** (C) Sections 3(f)(i) & (ii), Explanation to Section 3(g), S(v)

**Explanation:** Section 3(f) defines sapinda relationships, while Explanation to Section 3(g) and S(v) elaborate on degrees of prohibited relationships under Hindu marriage laws.

**Question 33:**

**Answer:** (A) Section 9

**Explanation:** Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides the legal remedy for restitution of conjugal rights when one spouse withdraws from the society of the other without reasonable cause.

**Question 34:**

**Answer:** (A) Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration

**Explanation:** In Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration, the court addressed prisoner rights and physical torture through a letter, establishing a precedent for PIL (Public Interest Litigation).

**Question 35**

**Answer:** (B) 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:** In cases involving bonded labor and exploitation, the Supreme Court has consistently upheld that forced labor violates fundamental rights under Article 21 (Right to Life) and Article 23 (Prohibition of Forced Labor). The court recognized systemic issues affecting the dignity and life of workers.

**Question 36:**

**Answer:** (C) Both statements are false.

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is false because the court plays an active role in PIL (Public Interest Litigation) by addressing broader public concerns and systemic issues.
- Statement 2 is false because PIL focuses on societal and public interest rather than individual disputes.

### Question 37

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

**Explanation:** Under Muslim personal law, a divorced woman is entitled to maintenance during the iddat period (generally three months after divorce) and for her children until they can financially support themselves. However, if the woman remarries, she is not entitled to personal maintenance beyond the iddat period.

### Question 38:

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

**Explanation:** Delegated legislation refers to laws or regulations created by an administrative authority (e.g., ministries or government agencies) based on powers delegated to them by the legislature through an enabling act.

### Question 39:

**Answer:** (A) Patan University vs. Amit Tiwari

**Explanation:** This case addresses the issue of Panchayat authority and administrative decisions made during special circumstances, including public health emergencies like COVID-19.

### Question 40:

**Answer:** (C) Only (4)

**Explanation:** Grounds for judicial review include illegality, irrationality, and proportionality. Public opinion is not a recognized ground for judicial review of administrative actions.

### Question 41:

**Answer:** (C) A situation where personal interests conflict with professional duties.

**Explanation:** A conflict of interest occurs when an individual's personal interests compromise their ability to perform professional responsibilities objectively and ethically.

### Question 42:

**Answer:** (D) It amounts to misconduct by the Bar Council of India for professional ethics violations.

**Explanation:** The advocate's actions violate the professional code of ethics established by the Bar Council of India, which governs the conduct of legal practitioners.

**Question 43:**

**Answer:** (D) Both (1) and (4)

**Explanation:** Proceedings in cases of professional misconduct are both quasi-criminal in nature and civil in nature, depending on the circumstances and applicable rules.

**Question 44:**

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

**Explanation:** In Public Interest Litigation (PIL), the strict requirement of locus standi (legal standing) is relaxed. This allows public-spirited individuals to file cases on behalf of disadvantaged or marginalized sections of society. Reason (R) correctly explains Assertion (A).

**Question 45**

**Answer:** (C) (1), (2), and (3)

**Explanation:** Section 2(84) of the Companies Act, 2013, defines shares as including preference shares, stocks, and debentures. Bonds, however, are not included in the definition of shares.

**Question 46:**

**Answer:** (A) Kinds of Shares Capital

**Explanation:** Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013, specifies the kinds of share capital a company can have, including equity share capital and preference share capital.

**Question 47:**

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

**Explanation:** Section 24 prohibits the discharge of harmful pollutants into water bodies, protecting them from contamination. Discharging untreated industrial waste is a clear violation of this provision.

**Question 48:**

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

**Explanation:** The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, is referred to as "Umbrella Legislation" because it provides a framework for central coordination and regulates all forms of environmental protection.

**Question 49:**

**Answer:** (A) (1), (2), and (4).

**Explanation:** Section 21(w) of the IT Act defines intermediaries to include entities such as cyber cafes, telecom regulators, and ISPs that facilitate the exchange of information. Social media platforms are not explicitly included under this section.

**Question 50:**

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

**Explanation:** All these measures are procedural safeguards to ensure fairness, reduce bias, and maintain the integrity of decision-making processes.

**Question 51:**

**Answer:** (D) (1), (2), and (4)

**Explanation:** The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, includes the occupier, contractor, and managing director under the definition of "employer." The manager is not explicitly included as a standalone employer unless specified.

**Question 52:**

**Answer:** (C) (1), (2), and (3)

**Explanation:** The Social Security Code, 2020, consolidates various social security legislations, including the Maternity Benefit Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, and Employees' Provident Fund Act. The Employment Exchanges Act is not part of this consolidation.

**Question 53:**

**Answer:** (A) Environmental Tribunals

**Explanation:** The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, provides for setting up Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals for resolving industrial disputes. Environmental Tribunals are not related to industrial dispute resolution.

**Question 54:**

**Answer:** (C) The termination violated the provisions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; hence compensation will be awarded.

**Explanation:** As per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, termination of workers without due process and compensation is considered a violation of the Act. The affected workers are entitled to compensation.

**Question 55:**

**Answer:** (D) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

**Explanation:** Section 66 of the Information Technology Act addresses hacking and unauthorized access to computer systems. It is a punishable offense when such access leads to loss or damage to individuals or organizations.

**Question 56:**

**Answer:** (B) Battery

**Explanation:** The physical threat made by Mr. B and his workers can be classified as battery, which involves offensive contact or actions that threaten physical harm, even if no actual harm occurs.

**Question 57:**

**Answer:** (B) Inevitable Accident

**Explanation:** If Mr. T can prove that the accident occurred without his intent and despite reasonable care being taken, he may claim the defense of "inevitable accident." However, being under the influence of alcohol weakens this defense.

**Question 58**

**Answer:** (C) Nuisance

**Explanation:** Nuisance occurs when an individual's actions interfere with another person's use or enjoyment of their property. The noise and smoke caused by Mr. Y qualify as private nuisance.

**Question 59:**

**Answer:** (C) Contributory Negligence

**Explanation:** Contributory negligence occurs when both parties involved in an accident share some level of fault for the incident, as seen in this situation.

**Question 60:**

**Answer:** (B) Section 2(24)

**Explanation:** Section 2(24) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, defines "Income" in a broad manner, covering all kinds of revenue or receipts.

**Question 61:**

**Answer:** (A) Mr. X is not guilty of either tax evasion or tax avoidance.

**Explanation:** The deposit in the Post Office qualifies for tax deduction under Section 80C, and utilizing legally permissible deductions does not constitute tax evasion or avoidance.

**Question 62:**

**Answer:** (B) Only Statement 2 is true.

**Explanation:** While Agricultural Income is generally exempt from tax, the Scheme of Partial Integration applies under specific conditions to ensure equitable taxation of individuals earning both agricultural and non-agricultural income.

**Question 63:**

**Answer:** (B) Damnum sine injuria

**Explanation:** Damnum sine injuria refers to a situation where there is actual loss or damage

without a violation of legal rights. Ms. F's legal rights were violated even if she suffered no monetary loss.

**Question 64:**

**Answer:** (C) Section 2(g)

**Explanation:** Section 2(g) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, defines a void agreement as one that is not enforceable by law.

**Question 65:**

**Answer:** (A) 142-144

**Explanation:** Sections 142 to 144 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, deal with invalid guarantees, including misrepresentation and invalidity in contracts of guarantee.

**Question 66:**

**Answer:** (B) "A" may file a suit in the civil court having the powers under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

**Explanation:** Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, "A" can seek specific performance of the contract through a civil court. Filing the case under the Civil Procedure Code provides the legal framework for seeking this relief.

**Question 67:**

**On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option:**

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

**Explanation:** When the transfer of property is subject to a specific condition, it is referred to as a conditional transfer under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. The condition placed by "A" on "B" fits this description.

**Question 68:**

**Answer:** (D) A complaint in writing is to be made by Mr. Sharma in the court within three months for the dishonor of the cheque.

**Explanation:** As per Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a complaint for dishonor of a cheque must be filed within three months from the date of receiving information about the dishonor.

**Question 69:**

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

**Explanation:** Under Section 17(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, rent-free accommodation provided to an employee is treated as a taxable perquisite, forming part of their salary for tax purposes.

**Question 70:**

**Answer:** (D) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

**Explanation:** The recovery of specific immovable property is governed by the Specific Relief Act, 1963, which provides legal remedies for reclaiming possession.

**Question 71:**

**Answer:** (B) Section 6

**Explanation:** Section 6 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, allows for the revocation of a proposal before the communication of acceptance is complete. Once acceptance is communicated, the offer cannot be revoked.

**Question 72:**

**Answer:** (D) (i) and (ii)

**Explanation:** The Land Acquisition Act, 2013, allows for the acquisition of land for specific purposes, including public projects and public-private partnerships where land ownership remains with the government.

**Question 73**

**Answer:** (D) Land Acquisition Act, 1894

**Explanation:** The Land Acquisition Act, 2013, repealed the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 to incorporate more comprehensive and transparent measures for land acquisition and rehabilitation.

**Question 74:**

**Answer:** (D) Yes, if he can prove that the names and logos are confusingly similar.

**Explanation:** Trademark law protects against confusion among consumers caused by similar names or logos. If Soham can demonstrate that "FitLyf" is misleadingly similar to "FitLife," he can claim trademark infringement.

**Question 75:**

**Answer:** (A) 60 years from the date of publication.

**Explanation:** The Copyright Act, 1957, provides copyright protection for literary works for 60 years from the end of the year in which the author dies or the work is first published.

**Question 76:**

**Answer:** (B) Declaratory Decrees

**Explanation:** Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, deals with declaratory decrees, where the court declares the rights of a party without ordering anything to be done or awarding damages.

**Question 77:**

**Answer:** (C) Basheshar Nath vs. I.T. Commissioner

**Explanation:** In this case, the Supreme Court held that an individual cannot waive their fundamental rights, as these rights are guaranteed under the Constitution for the benefit of the public as a whole.

**Question 78:**

**Answer:** (C) 85th Amendment

**Explanation:** The 85th Constitutional Amendment added clause (4B) to Article 16, enabling the state to provide reservation in promotion with consequential seniority for SCs and STs.

**Question 79:**

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

**Explanation:** The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act focuses on women's reservation and provides a timeline for its implementation. All the given statements are correct and reflect its provisions.

**Question 80:**

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

**Explanation:** The Doctrine of Severability allows the courts to remove unconstitutional provisions of a law while upholding the rest, as was done with Section 10 in this case.

**Question 81:**

**Answer:** (D) Governor

**Explanation:** As per Article 151 of the Constitution of India, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) are submitted to the Governor of the state, who then places them before the state legislature.

**Question 82:**

**Answer:** (B) Article 129

**Explanation:** Article 129 of the Constitution of India states that the Supreme Court shall be a court of record, meaning its decisions are authoritative and can be cited as precedents.

**Question 83:**

**Answer:** (C) R.D. Shetty vs. International Airport Authority

**Explanation:** In the case of R.D. Shetty vs. International Airport Authority, the court held that a registered society can be considered an authority under Article 12 if it performs public functions or is under significant government control.

**Question 84:**

**Answer:** (A) 100

**Explanation:** The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act of India introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) by amending several Articles of the Constitution and introducing a new Article 246A.

**Question 85:**

**Answer:** (D) Either House of Parliament

**Explanation:** Impeachment proceedings against the President can be initiated in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, as per Article 61 of the Constitution.

**Question 86:**

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

**Explanation:** Criminal force, as defined, involves intentional application of force to another person without their consent, leading to harm or annoyance.

**Question 87:**

**Answer:** (C) One thousand rupees

**Explanation:** Section 182(1) of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, prescribes a maximum fine of ₹1,000 for such offenses involving counterfeit government stamps.

**Question 88:**

**Answer:** (C) (1), (2), and (3)

**Explanation:** As per the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the right of private defense includes the voluntary causing of death or harm to the wrongdoer if they commit offenses like robbery, house-breaking after sunset, or theft, mischief, or house trespass under specific circumstances.

**Question 89:**

**Answer:** (A) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC.

**Explanation:** Fracturing someone's bone amounts to grievous hurt under the Indian Penal Code. Since Rajesh intentionally caused the injury, it falls under Section 325.

**Question 90:**

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

**Explanation:** Amit's actions led to Vijay's death, and although there was knowledge of the possibility of causing death, the absence of intent to murder qualifies this as culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

**Question 91:**

**Answer:** (A) Article 105

**Explanation:** Article 105 of the Indian Constitution outlines the powers, privileges, and

immunities of Parliament and its members, ensuring they can perform their duties without interference.

**Question 92:**

**Answer:** (A) 65

**Explanation:** As per Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Section 65 specifies stricter punishments for sexual offenses committed against minors, providing enhanced penalties for victims below the age of 16 or 12.

**Question 93:**

**Answer:** (C) 308

**Explanation:** Section 308 of the BNS deals with the offense of "Snatching," which involves forcibly taking items from another person, typically in a public place.

**Question 94:**

**Answer:** (A) (2) and (4)

**Explanation:** Statements (2) and (4) align with legal provisions allowing arrest in cases of reasonable suspicion or when the suspect might interfere with evidence or witnesses.

**Question 95:**

**Answer:** (A) Zero FIR

**Explanation:** A Zero FIR allows registration of an FIR at any police station, irrespective of jurisdiction, to ensure timely initiation of investigations.

**Question 96:**

**Answer:** (C) 5 years

**Explanation:** The BNS emphasizes mandatory forensic investigations in cases involving imprisonment of 5 years or more to strengthen evidence collection.

**Question 97**

**Answer:** (D) 251

**Explanation:** Section 251 of the BNS enables trials in absentia for proclaimed offenders, ensuring that legal proceedings are not delayed due to the absence of the accused.

**Question 98:**

**Answer:** (B) 430

**Explanation:** Section 430 of the BNS introduces provisions for conducting trials and legal proceedings electronically to improve efficiency and accessibility.

**Question 99:**

**Answer:** (C) 1

**Explanation:** Section 1 of the BNS repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and establishes new procedural guidelines under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita.

**Question 100:**

**Answer:** (C) Burglary

**Explanation:** Under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), breaking into a house at night with the intent to commit theft qualifies as burglary, even if no valuables are stolen. The forced entry and intent to steal fulfill the criteria for this offense.

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