

# CAREERS 360

AIBE 19 - SET D

Question Paper with  
Answer Key

1. \_\_\_\_\_ have not been set up under the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for adjudication of industrial disputes in an organization.
- (A) National Tribunal (B) Industrial Tribunals  
(C) Environmental Tribunals (D) Labour Courts
2. 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 violated the provisions under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hence the compensation will be awarded.  
(B) The termination does not amount to retrenchment, hence no compensation.  
(C) The termination amounts to lay-off, hence compensation will be awarded.  
(D) The termination amounts to retrenchment, hence compensation will be awarded.
3. 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) The customers do not have any legal remedy under the Information Technology Act, 2000.  
(B) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.  
(C) It is punishable only under the criminal laws.  
(D) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the customers can also claim the compensation under certain circumstances.
4. 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), (2) and (3) (B) (4) Only  
(C) (1), (3) and (4) (D) (1), (2) and (4)
5. 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) (1), (2), (3) and (4) (B) Only (3)  
(C) (3) and (4) (D) (1), (2) and (4)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (A) 140-143 (B) 142-146 (C) 142-144 (D) 143-147

20. According to the Land Acquisition Act (Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement), 2013, governments can acquire land for :
- Strategic purpose.
  - Projects for Families Affected by Projects.
  - For public-private partnership projects, where government ownership of land will remain with the government.
- (A) (i), (ii) & (iii) (B) (i) & (ii) (C) (ii) & (iii) (D) (i) & (iii)
21. Land Acquisition Act, 2013 in India has replaced which earlier legislation ?
- (A) Land Acquisition Act, 1874 (B) Land Acquisition Act, 1956  
(C) Land Acquisition Act, 1862 (D) Land Acquisition Act, 1894
22. 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, trademark infringement can only occur if there is identical copying.  
(B) Yes, if he can prove that the names are confusingly similar.  
(C) No, because the competing app has a different name and logo.  
(D) Yes, but only if the competitor is a small business.
23. What is the duration of copyright protection for literary works in India ?
- (A) 10 years from the date of first sale  
(B) 50 years from the creation of the work  
(C) 60 years from the date of publication  
(D) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years
24. Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Perpetual injunction (B) Rescission of contracts  
(C) Cancellation of instruments (D) Declaratory decrees
25. 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 Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.  
(B) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by The Specific Relief Act, 1963.  
(C) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.  
(D) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
26. 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 7 (B) Section 5 (C) Section 4 (D) Section 6

27. Which of the following statement is correct about 106<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act ?
- It introduces Article 239 A by which seats are reserved for women in legislative assembly of the national capital territory of Delhi.
  - It introduces Article 338 providing for the reservation of seats for women in the house of people.
  - 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.
  - The above stated shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of 15 years from search commencement.
- (A) All of these (B) (i), (ii) & (iii) (C) (i), (iii) & (iv) (D) (ii), (iii), (iv)
28. The Parliament enacts the "Fair Housing Act, 2024," which includes the following provisions :
- Section 3 : Prohibits discrimination in renting or selling houses based on religion, caste, or gender.
  - Section 6 : Imposes a penalty of ₹10,000 for discrimination.
  - 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 Colourable Legislation (B) Doctrine of Eclipse  
(C) Doctrine of Severability (D) Doctrine of Basic Structure
29. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Public Accounts Committee (B) Governor  
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings (D) Estimates Committee
30. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India declares that the Supreme Court shall be a court of record ?
- (A) Article 135 (B) Article 119 (C) Article 111 (D) Article 129
31. In which case was a registered society held to be an "authority" for the purpose of Article 12 ?
- (A) R.D. Shetty vs. International Airport Authority  
(B) Som Prakash vs. Union of India  
(C) Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib  
(D) Sukhdev vs. Bhagatram
32. In which case did the Supreme Court of India held that fundamental rights cannot be waived ?
- (A) Basheshar Nath vs. I.T. Commissioner  
(B) Gopala vs. State of Madras  
(C) Kameshwar Singh vs. State of Bihar  
(D) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab
33. By which Constitutional Amendment was clause (4B) inserted into Article 16 ?
- (A) 85 (B) 81 (C) 91 (D) 77

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

42. 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) Only (2)      (B) (1) and (3)      (C) (2) and (4)      (D) Only (4)
43. 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) Counter FIR      (B) NCR      (C) Zero FIR      (D) False FIR
44. The BNSS mandates a forensic team to visit the crime scenes to collect evidence for offenses punishable with imprisonment for at least \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- (A) 5      (B) 2      (C) 4      (D) 7
45. Which section of the BNSS allows for trials in absentia of proclaimed offenders ?
- (A) 366      (B) 251      (C) 349      (D) 356
46. Which section of BNSS facilitates trials and proceedings to be held in electronic mode ?
- (A) 530      (B) 532      (C) 330      (D) 430
47. Which section of BNSS repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
- (A) 1      (B) 531      (C) 101      (D) 2
48. 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) Burglary  
(B) Attempt to commit theft  
(C) House trespass with intent to commit theft  
(D) Attempt to commit robbery
49. 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) 72      (B) 64      (C) 65      (D) 63
50. A new offense of 'Snatching' has been introduced by the BNS. Which section of the BNS defines 'Snatching' as an offense ?
- (A) 304      (B) 308      (C) 303      (D) 305

51. Which section of BNSS places restrictions on the adjournment of trials, ensuring the expeditious resolution of cases ?  
 (A) 356 (B) 146 (C) 246 (D) 346
52. 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) A committee of local advocates.  
 (B) The District Court A where the suit is currently pending.  
 (C) The High Court or the Supreme Court.  
 (D) The Civil Judge in District Court B.
53. 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 6, Rule 17 – Amendment of Pleadings  
 (B) Order 1, Rule 10 – Joinder and Substitution of Parties  
 (C) Order 7, Rule 11 – Rejection of Plea  
 (D) Order 5 – Service of Summons
54. Which section of the CPC allows for the appeal from original decrees ?  
 (A) Section 104 (B) Section 96 (C) Section 100 (D) Section 115
55. Under the CPC, what is the maximum time limit for filing a written statement in a suit ?  
 (A) 90 Days (B) 30 Days (C) 60 Days (D) 120 Days
56. Which section of the CPC provides exemption of the President of India and the Governors of states from personal appearance in court ?  
 (A) Section 130 (B) Section 132 (C) Section 133 (D) Section 128
57. 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) Transfer of suits (B) Res Judicata  
 (C) Reference (D) Review
58. Under which order of the CPC the procedure for summary suits is provided ?  
 (A) Order XXXVI (B) Order XXXV  
 (C) Order XXXVII (D) Order XXXIV
59. 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) 398 (B) 98 (C) 198 (D) 298
60. 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) 45 (B) 25 (C) 35 (D) 37
61. Which section of BNSS introduces provisions for identifying, attaching, and forfeiting the property of proclaimed offenders located outside India ?  
 (A) 86 (B) 74 (C) 76 (D) 84

62. Which word is inserted in Section 22 of the BSA that was not present in Section 24 of the Evidence Act ?  
(A) Promise (B) Inducement (C) Coercion (D) Threat
63. Existence of course of business when relevant is discussed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Section 15 of the BSA, 2023 (B) Section 12 of the BSA, 2023  
(C) Section 13 of the BSA, 2023 (D) Section 14 of the BSA, 2023
64. 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 fingerprints must be verified by at least two independent forensic experts before being presented in court.  
(B) The recovered laptop and fingerprints are automatically considered conclusive proof of Rajesh's guilt.  
(C) 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.  
(D) The evidence is inadmissible because the police did not obtain a search warrant before recovering the laptop.
65. 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) Scientific evidence (B) Primary evidence  
(C) Secondary evidence (D) Circumstantial evidence
66. 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) 168 (B) 65 (C) 165 (D) 268
67. According to section 46 of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, when character evidence is relevant in civil cases ?  
(A) Only in criminal cases  
(B) Always relevant to prove conduct  
(C) Only when related to other relevant fact  
(D) Never relevant
68. Which section of the CPC deals with the principle of "res judicata" ?  
(A) Section 9 (B) Section 11 (C) Section 10 (D) Section 12
69. \_\_\_\_\_ of the CPC provides for an interpleader suit.  
(A) Section 86 (B) Section 88 (C) Section 89 (D) Section 92
70. Which section of the CPC provides for the payment of compensatory costs ?  
(A) Section 36 (B) Section 35  
(C) Section 35 (A) (D) Section 35 (B)

71. 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 can resolve the appointment issue by opting for conciliation instead of arbitration.
  - (B) The court will appoint an arbitrator under Section 11 if the parties fail to agree on one.
  - (C) The parties must mutually select an arbitrator, and if they fail, the arbitration will not take place.
  - (D) The arbitrator must be appointed by the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA) in all cases.
72. Which of the following is not an advantage of using ADR ?
- (A) It is often less expensive than court proceedings.
  - (B) It is generally faster than litigation.
  - (C) It offers more confidentiality than traditional court cases.
  - (D) It always results in a binding decision.
73. 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 11 of the Act deals with the enforcement of arbitral awards, not the appeal.
  - (B) Section 34 of the Act deals with the enforcement of an arbitral award.
  - (C) Section 36 of the Act allows for the automatic enforcement of an arbitral award unless set aside by the court.
  - (D) Section 9 of the Act governs the enforcement of arbitral awards.
74. As per section 78(2) of the BSA 2023, presumption about the officer signing or certifying a document is :
- (A) The document's authenticity is independent of the official's official character
  - (B) The officer's signature is assumed to be forgery
  - (C) The officer did not hold the claimed officer character at the time of signing
  - (D) The officer held the official character claimed when signing or certifying the document
75. Under section 146 of the BSA 2023, when the leading questions are permissible in the court proceedings ?
- (A) Leading question are permitted during cross examination and when matters are introductory, undisputed, or sufficiently proved.
  - (B) Leading question are always allowed during examination- in chief without restriction.
  - (C) Leading question are not allowed during cross examination
  - (D) Leading question can be asked in an examination- in chief, re-examination, cross examination without any objection.
76. Which of the following is a characteristic of mediation ?
- (A) It is always court-ordered.
  - (B) The mediator imposes a binding decision.
  - (C) It involves a neutral third party who facilitates negotiation between the parties.
  - (D) The mediator acts as a judge and renders a verdict.

77. On matters where Dayabhaga is silent, what prevails ?  
 (A) Mitakshara (B) The local customs  
 (C) The Smritis (D) The Shrutis
78. 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 parent who is financially more stable is granted custody automatically.  
 (B) The financial stability of both parents.  
 (C) The gender of the child.  
 (D) The welfare and best interests of the child.

79. 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 Talag
	vi. Maintenance

Choose the correct option :

- (A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii, e-vi (B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv, e-vi  
 (C) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-v, e-vi (D) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii, e-v
80. Which sections discusses with regard to "sapinda relationships" under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 ?  
 (A) Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(v)  
 (B) Section 3(f) (i), 5(v)  
 (C) Section 3(f) (i), 5(iv)  
 (D) Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(iv)
81. Under section 15 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 the divorced person, to marry again \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) None of these  
 (B) have to wait for a period of one year from the date of the decree.  
 (C) have to wait for a period of six month from the date of the decree.  
 (D) may marry immediately thereafter without the leave of the court as a matter of right.
82. 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)(a) 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 must prove Rajesh's cruelty was intentional to succeed in the divorce petition  
 (B) Aarti can only seek divorce on the grounds of adultery.  
 (C) Aarti can seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty, as long as she proves mental or physical cruelty.  
 (D) Aarti cannot seek divorce on the grounds of cruelty as it is not recognized under the Hindu Marriage Act.

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

88. Which of the following is/are not grounds for judicial review of administrative action ?  
 (1) Illegality (2) Irrationality  
 (3) Proportionality (4) Public opinion  
 (A) Only (4) (B) Only (2) (C) (2) and (4) (D) (1), (2) and (3)
89. What does "conflict of interest" refer to in professional ethics ?  
 (A) A situation where personal interests conflict with professional duties  
 (B) A situation involving legal disputes  
 (C) A situation where two professionals disagree  
 (D) A conflict between ethics and laws
90. 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 amounts to the Contempt of Court under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971  
 (B) It is a violation of Rules made by the Bar Council of India for the professional Ethics  
 (C) It is only an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2018  
 (D) It amounts to criminal conspiracy under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
91. 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) (1), (3) and (4) (B) Both (1) and (4)  
 (C) Only (2) (D) Only (3)
92. 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) (A) is false, and (R) is true.  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (C) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
93. Which of the following best defines delegated legislation ?  
 (A) A judicial decision made by an administrative tribunal.  
 (B) Legislation passed by local governments.  
 (C) Laws enacted by Parliament or the Legislature.  
 (D) Laws made by an administrative authority under powers given to them by Parliament.
94. 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) None of these (B) MCD vs. Birla Cotton Mills  
 (C) Patna University vs. Amita Tiwari (D) Jalan Trading vs. Union of India

95. 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 23 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (B) It is the violation of Section 24 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (C) It is the violation of Section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (D) It is not the violation of the provisions of the laws stated in the problem.
96. Which of the following Acts is popularly known as Umbrella Legislation ?
- (A) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- (B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- (C) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- (D) The Factories Act, 1948
97. 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), (3) and (4) (B) (1), (2) and (3)
- (C) (1), (3) and (4) (D) (1), (2) and (4)
98. 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) (2) and (4) (B) (3) and (4) (C) Only (2) (D) Only (4)
99. 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), (3) and (4) (B) (1) and (2)
- (C) (1), (2) and (3) (D) Only (3)
100. Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Reduction in Share Capital (B) Issue of Shares at Premium
- (C) Kinds of Shares Capital (D) Buy Back of Shares

## AIBE 19 SET- D Answer Key

Question Number	Answer Key
Q. 1	C
Q. 2	B
Q. 3	D
Q. 4	D
Q. 5	A
Q. 6	D
Q. 7	A
Q. 8	B
Q. 9	C
Q.10	A
Q. 11	C
Q. 12	C
Q. 13	B
Q. 14	D
Q. 15	C
Q. 16	B
Q. 17	B
Q. 18	A
Q. 19	B
Q. 20	A
Q. 21	D
Q. 22	B

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

Q. 28	C
Q. 29	B
Q. 30	D
Q. 31	C
Q. 32	A
Q. 33	A
Q. 34	D
Q. 35	A
Q. 36	D
Q. 37	C
Q. 38	C
Q. 39	C
Q. 40	D
Q. 41	B
Q. 42	C
Q. 43	C
Q. 44	D
Q. 45	D
Q. 46	B
Q. 47	B

Q. 48	C
Q. 49	C
Q. 50	D
Q. 51	D
Q. 52	C
Q. 53	B
Q. 54	B
Q. 55	A
Q. 56	B
Q. 57	A
Q. 58	C
Q. 59	C
Q. 60	B
Q. 61	A
Q. 62	D
Q. 63	D
Q. 64	C
Q. 65	B
Q. 66	D
Q. 67	C
Q. 68	B
Q. 69	B
Q. 70	C
Q. 71	B
Q. 72	D

Q. 73	C
Q. 74	D
Q. 75	A
Q. 76	C
Q. 77	B
Q. 78	D
Q. 79	A
Q. 80	A
Q. 81	D
Q. 82	C
Q. 83	D
Q. 84	C
Q. 85	D
Q. 86	C
Q. 87	C
Q. 88	B
Q. 89	A
Q. 90	A
Q. 91	A
Q. 92	B
Q. 93	C
Q. 94	C
Q. 95	C
Q. 96	A
Q. 97	D

Q. 98	C
Q. 99	C
Q. 100	C

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# SOLUTIONS

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1.

**Correct Answer: (C) Environmental Tribunals**

**Explanation:**

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for the establishment of the following for adjudication of industrial disputes:

1. Labour Courts (Section 7)
2. Industrial Tribunals (Section 7A)
3. National Tribunals (Section 7B)

These are specialized forums to resolve disputes between employers and employees. Environmental Tribunals are not governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; instead, they are related to environmental laws and are established under separate provisions.

2.

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

**Explanation:**

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, "retrenchment" is defined in Section 2(oo) as the termination of service by the employer for reasons other than disciplinary action or punishment. Misconduct and subsequent dismissal, following due process (like issuing a show-cause notice and conducting a disciplinary inquiry), do not qualify as retrenchment.

In this case:

- Since the workers were terminated for misconduct after proper procedure, it does not amount to retrenchment.
- Retrenchment compensation is not applicable in cases of dismissal for misconduct.

3

**Correct Answer: (D)**

**Explanation:**

Under the Information Technology Act, 2000:

- Section 66 deals with computer-related offenses, including unauthorized access and data theft. Hacking is punishable under this section.

- Victims (customers in this case) can claim compensation for losses incurred due to the data breach under Section 43A, which requires businesses to protect sensitive personal information.

Thus, Malti's case involves criminal liability under Section 66 and potential customer compensation claims under Section 43A.

4.

**Correct Answer: (D)**

**Explanation:**

Under The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the term "employer" includes:

1. The occupier of the factory (as defined in the Factories Act).
2. The contractor responsible for employees engaged by or through them.
3. Persons like managing directors who manage the establishment.

The manager of the factory is not explicitly included in the definition of "employer."

Therefore, the correct options are (1), (2), and (4).

5.

**Correct Answer: (A)**

**Explanation:**

The Social Security Code, 2020 consolidates and integrates multiple legislations related to social security, including:

- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959

Thus, all four legislations are included under this Code.

6.

**Correct Answer: (D) Nuisance**

**Explanation:**

The situation described is a case of nuisance, which is interference with the use and enjoyment of land. The noise and smoke from the mill impact Mr. K's ability to let rooms, resulting in financial loss. This is actionable as a private nuisance because the mill's activities directly affect Mr. K's property rights and business.

7.

**Correct Answer: (A) Contributory Negligence**

**Explanation:**

Contributory negligence occurs when both parties involved in an accident are partially at fault. In this case, the private bus was on the wrong side (negligence), and the

government bus driver was driving rashly (failure to avoid the collision despite noticing the other bus). Thus, both parties share responsibility for the accident.

**8.**

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

**Explanation:**

Section 2(24) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 defines "income" and includes various forms of earnings such as profits, dividends, voluntary contributions, and more.

**9.**

**Correct Answer: (C) Mr. X is not guilty of either tax evasion/tax avoidance.**

**Explanation:**

Investments in 5-year term deposits with the Post Office qualify for deductions under Section 80C. Mr. X is legitimately reducing his taxable income by availing of this deduction. It is neither tax evasion (illegal avoidance) nor tax avoidance (manipulating the law to reduce tax). Therefore, Mr. X's actions are lawful.

**10.**

**Correct Answer: (A) Both the Statements are correct**

**Explanation:**

1. Statement 1: True. Agricultural income is exempt under Section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
2. Statement 2: True. The scheme of partial integration is applicable when:
  - Non-agricultural income exceeds the basic exemption limit.
  - Agricultural income exceeds ₹5,000.This scheme ensures that the tax liability on non-agricultural income is calculated by considering the tax slab applicable when agricultural income is integrated.

**11.**

**Correct Answer: (C) Injuria sine damnum**

**Explanation:**

Injuria sine damnum means "injury without damage." It applies when there is a violation of a legal right, even if no actual loss or damage is suffered. In this case, Ms. F's legal right to access her bank funds was infringed, so she can file a case under this principle.

**12.**

**Correct Answer: (C) Assault**

**Explanation:**

Assault involves creating a reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offensive contact. The act of gathering workmen, tucking up sleeves, and making threats

constitutes a clear act of assault, as Mr. A was put in fear of harm, even though no physical contact occurred.

**13.**

**Correct Answer: (B) Volenti non fit injuria**

**Explanation:**

Volenti non fit injuria means "to a willing person, no injury is done." It is a defense where the injured party voluntarily assumes the risk of harm. Ms. J was aware of the risk posed by an intoxicated driver and still consented to ride in the car. Therefore, Mr. T can use this defense to avoid liability for compensation.

**14.**

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

**Explanation:**

The refusal by "B" to execute the sale deed after receiving the advance payment constitutes a breach of contract. Under the Specific Relief Act, 1963, "A" can seek specific performance of the contract, compelling "B" to complete the transfer of the property. Such suits are filed in civil courts, which have jurisdiction under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908. The Specific Relief Act, 1963 provides the substantive law, but civil courts enforce the rights under it.

**15.**

**Correct Answer: (C) It amounts to Conditional Limitations on Transfer of Property.**

**Explanation:**

The condition imposed by "A" restricting "B" from transferring the land for 10 years amounts to a conditional limitation under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. A conditional limitation restricts the transferee's rights for a specified period or under certain conditions. The limitation does not invalidate the transfer itself but imposes a temporary restriction on the alienation of the property.

**16.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the complaint regarding cheque dishonor must be filed:

- Within 30 days of the expiry of the 15-day notice period given to the drawer to make the payment after receiving notice of dishonor.

- This effectively gives the complainant three months from the date of dishonor to file the complaint.

17.

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

**Explanation:**

Section 17(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, includes rent-free accommodation as a perquisite, which is a benefit or amenity provided to an employee by the employer. It is taxable as a part of the employee's income.

18.

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

**Explanation:**

Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Section 2(g) defines a void agreement as an agreement that is not enforceable by law.

19.

**Correct Answer: (B) Sections 142–146**

**Explanation:**

The provisions relating to guarantees, including invalid guarantees, are dealt with under Sections 142–146 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. These sections cover rights, obligations, and liabilities of parties in cases of valid and invalid guarantees.

20.

**Correct Answer: (A) (i), (ii) & (iii)**

**Explanation:**

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

1. Strategic purposes (e.g., defense or national security).
2. Projects for affected families (e.g., resettlement).
3. Public-private partnership projects, provided the land remains owned by the government.

21.

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

**Explanation:**

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, was the legislation governing land acquisition in India until it was replaced by the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, which introduced more inclusive processes for acquisition and compensation.

22.

**Correct Answer: (B) Yes, if he can prove that the names are confusingly similar.**

**Explanation:**

Under trademark law, infringement occurs when a competitor uses a name or logo that creates confusion among customers. Soham can claim infringement if he can prove that "FitLyfe" is confusingly similar to "FitLife," causing potential harm to his brand identity.

**23.**

**Correct Answer: (D) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years**

**Explanation:**

Under the Copyright Act, 1957, the duration of copyright for literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works is the lifetime of the author plus 60 years. This applies from the year following the author's death.

**24.**

**Correct Answer: (C) Cancellation of instruments**

**Explanation:**

Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963, deals with the cancellation of instruments. It allows a party to seek cancellation of an instrument that is void or voidable and may harm their interest if left outstanding.

**25.**

**Correct Answer: (A) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.**

**Explanation:**

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides the procedure for recovery of possession of immovable property through civil courts. Specifically, Order XXI, Rule 35 deals with the delivery of possession of immovable property in execution proceedings. The Specific Relief Act, 1963, governs substantive rights but does not specify procedural aspects.

**26.**

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

**Explanation:**

Section 5 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, states that:

- A proposal can be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards. This ensures the proposer retains the right to revoke until acceptance is communicated.

**27.**

**Correct Answer: (C) (i), (iii) & (iv)**

**Explanation:**

The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act introduces provisions related to reservation for women in legislative bodies and related procedural aspects. Statements (i), (iii), and (iv) accurately reflect the amendment's scope, while statement (ii) is not directly related to the provisions of this amendment.

**28.**

**Correct Answer: (C) Doctrine of Severability**

**Explanation:**

The Doctrine of Severability allows the courts to strike down unconstitutional parts of a law while retaining the valid provisions. Here, the court invalidated Section 10 for violating the right to privacy under Article 21 but upheld the remaining provisions.

**29.**

**Correct Answer: (B) Governor**

**Explanation:**

Under Article 151 of the Constitution of India, the CAG's reports on State accounts are submitted to the Governor, who then places them before the State Legislature. Subsequent examination by committees such as the Public Accounts Committee occurs after this step.

**30.**

**Correct Answer: (D) Article 129**

**Explanation:**

Article 129 of the Constitution declares the Supreme Court as a court of record, meaning:

1. Its records are recognized as legal precedents.
2. It has the power to punish for contempt of itself.

**31.**

**Correct Answer: (C) Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib**

**Explanation:**

In *Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib* (1981), the Supreme Court held that a registered society can be considered an "authority" under Article 12 of the Constitution if it is financially, functionally, and administratively dominated by the government, and thus considered an instrumentality or agency of the state.

**32.**

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

**Explanation:**

In *Basheshar Nath vs. I.T. Commissioner* (1959), the Supreme Court ruled that fundamental rights cannot be waived by any individual. These rights are guaranteed to protect individuals against the state, and their enforcement cannot be nullified by personal consent or agreement.

**33.**

**Correct Answer: (A) 85**

**Explanation:**

Clause (4B) was inserted into Article 16 by the 85th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001. This clause provides for the continuation of reservations in promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while ensuring that the ceiling of 50% is applied to reservations in totality and not individually for promotions.

**34.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under the *Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, criminal force involves intentionally using force against another person without their consent in a manner likely to cause injury, fear, or annoyance.

**35.**

**Correct Answer: (A) One thousand rupees**

**Explanation:**

Under Section 182(1) of the *Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, the maximum fine for making or using a document resembling a currency note or a banknote is ₹1,000. This aims to deter counterfeiting and misuse of documents mimicking legal tender.

**36.**

**Correct Answer: (D) (1) and (2) both**

**Explanation:**

The right of private defence of property under the *Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, extends to causing death only in cases of severe offenses like:

1. Robbery (extreme threat to property and life).
2. House-breaking after sunset (serious threat to property and safety).

For less severe crimes like theft or house trespass, causing death is not justified.

**37.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under Section 325 of IPC, voluntarily causing grievous hurt involves intentionally inflicting serious injury, such as fractures, that severely impact the victim's physical functioning. Rajesh's act qualifies under this section due to the deliberate and severe nature of the injury caused to Sunil.

**38.**

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

**Explanation:**

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Section 304) is applicable when a person causes death with knowledge that their act is likely to cause death but without intent or premeditation. Amit's actions fit this definition, as there was no evidence of intent to murder Vijay.

**39.**

**Correct Answer: (C) 105**

**Explanation:**

Article 105 of the Constitution grants powers, privileges, and immunities to the members of Parliament and its committees. It ensures members can perform their duties without undue interference, including freedom of speech in Parliament.

**40.**

**Correct Answer: (D) 101**

**Explanation:**

The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016, introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST). It amended Articles 246 and 254 and introduced Article 246A, Article 269A, and Article 279A, providing for the GST framework in India.

**41.**

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

**Explanation:**

Impeachment proceedings against the President can be initiated in either House of Parliament under Article 61 of the Constitution. A resolution to impeach must be passed by a two-thirds majority in the initiating House before being sent to the other House for investigation and approval.

**42.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, a police officer can arrest a person without a warrant if:

- There is reasonable complaint or strong suspicion of their involvement in a cognizable offense (statement 2).
- The arrest is necessary to prevent tampering with evidence or influencing witnesses (statement 4).

Statements 1 and 3 are incorrect because non-cognizable offenses and escape attempts have specific procedural requirements.

**43.**

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

**Explanation:**

A Zero FIR can be registered at any police station, irrespective of jurisdiction, for cognizable offenses. It is later transferred to the relevant police station for investigation.

**44.**

**Correct Answer: (D) 7**

**Explanation:**

Under BNSS, a forensic team is required to visit crime scenes and collect evidence for offenses punishable with imprisonment of 7 years or more, ensuring thorough investigation in serious cases.

**45.**

**Correct Answer: (D) 356**

**Explanation:**

Section 356 of BNSS permits trials in absentia for proclaimed offenders, ensuring that absconding individuals cannot evade justice indefinitely.

**46.**

**Correct Answer: (B) 532**

**Explanation:**

Section 532 of BNSS enables the use of electronic means, such as video conferencing, for trials and legal proceedings, promoting efficiency and accessibility in the judicial process.

**47.**

**Correct Answer: (B) 531**

**Explanation:**

Section 531 of the BNSS explicitly repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, replacing it with the new procedural provisions outlined in BNSS, 2023.

**48.**

**Correct Answer: (C) House trespass with intent to commit theft**

**Explanation:**

Under the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNS), 2023, entering a house with the intent to commit theft constitutes house trespass with intent to commit theft, even if no theft is completed. The forced entry with a crowbar and their intent qualify the act under this offence.

**49.**

**Correct Answer: (C) 65**

**Explanation:**

Section 65 of the BNS specifies the stringent punishments for rape, especially when the victim is below the age of 16 or 12, reflecting the seriousness of the crime and the need for enhanced legal provisions to protect minors.

**50.**

**Correct Answer: (D) 305**

**Explanation:**

Section 305 of the BNS introduces and defines the offense of "Snatching," which involves the sudden and forceful taking of property, typically from a person, in a manner that causes fear or resistance.

**51.**

**Correct Answer: (D) 346**

**Explanation:**

Section 346 of the BNSS emphasizes the restriction on unnecessary adjournments, ensuring that trials proceed without undue delay, thus promoting faster resolution of cases.

**52.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), only the High Court or the Supreme Court has the authority to transfer cases from one court to another in the interest of justice, especially in situations of alleged bias or inconvenience.

**53.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under Order 1, Rule 10 of the CPC, the court has the discretion to add or substitute parties to ensure the effective resolution of disputes. This applies when the presence of a third party (e.g., Seema) is necessary for the adjudication of the case.

**54.**

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

**Explanation:**

Section 96 of the CPC provides the right to appeal against original decrees passed by a court, subject to certain conditions. It is a fundamental provision for appellate jurisdiction in civil cases.

**55.**

**Correct Answer: (A) 90 Days**

**Explanation:**

Under Order VIII, Rule 1 of the CPC, the written statement must be filed within 30 days from the date of service of summons, extendable up to a maximum of 90 days at the discretion of the court.

**56.**

**Correct Answer: (B) Section 132**

**Explanation:**

Section 132 of the CPC provides exemption to the President of India and the Governors of states from personal appearance in court due to the dignity and responsibilities of their offices.

**57.**

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

**Explanation:**

The transfer of suits refers to the power of a court to move a case from one court to another to ensure fairness or convenience. This is provided under Sections 22–25 of the CPC.

**58.**

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

**Explanation:**

Order XXXVII of the CPC provides the procedure for summary suits, which allows for

expedited disposal of cases involving specific claims such as debts, bills of exchange, or promissory notes. It limits the defendant's right to defend without leave of the court.

**59.**

**Correct Answer: (C) 198**

**Explanation:**

Section 198 of the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023, mandates State Governments to establish a witness protection scheme to ensure the safety and security of witnesses, thereby safeguarding the integrity of judicial processes.

**60.**

**Correct Answer: (B) 25**

**Explanation:**

Section 25 of the BNSS requires the appointment of a designated police officer in each district and police station to maintain transparency by sharing information about arrests with the public.

**61.**

**Correct Answer: (A) 86**

**Explanation:**

Section 86 of the BNSS provides for the identification, attachment, and forfeiture of the property of proclaimed offenders even if such property is located outside India, enabling cross-border enforcement and cooperation.

**62.**

**Correct Answer: (D) Threat**

**Explanation:**

Section 22 of the BSA, 2023, expands the scope of confessions by explicitly including "threat" as a factor that renders a confession inadmissible if it is obtained through improper means.

**63.**

**Correct Answer: (D) Section 14**

**Explanation:**

Section 14 of the BSA, 2023, deals with the relevance of the course of business as evidence in legal proceedings. It provides that the existence of a business practice or pattern can be relevant to establish certain facts in a case.

**64.**

**Correct Answer: (C) 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 such as fingerprints and recovered stolen items is admissible but must be corroborated with other evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

**65.**

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

**Explanation:**

According to the BSA, 2023, when a document is executed in multiple identical parts (e.g., electronic or digital records), each part is considered primary evidence of the content it represents.

**66.**

**Correct Answer: (D) 268**

**Explanation:**

Section 268 of the BSA, 2023, protects the confidentiality of communications between Ministers and the President, ensuring that such sensitive exchanges are not subject to judicial scrutiny unless explicitly permitted by the Constitution or relevant laws.

**67.**

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

**Explanation:**

Section 46 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023, states that in civil cases, character evidence is generally not admissible unless it is directly relevant to other material facts of the case. This contrasts with criminal cases, where character evidence can often play a more significant role.

**68.**

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

**Explanation:**

Section 11 of the CPC codifies the doctrine of res judicata, which prevents the re-litigation of a matter that has already been adjudicated by a competent court. This principle ensures judicial efficiency and finality in litigation.

**69.**

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

**Explanation:**

Section 88 of the CPC allows a person holding property but unsure of who the rightful claimant is to file an interpleader suit. This provision helps resolve disputes among claimants efficiently.

**70.**

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

**Explanation:**

Section 35(A) of the CPC provides for the imposition of compensatory costs on a party who files a false or vexatious claim. This aims to discourage frivolous litigation and compensate the aggrieved party for their inconvenience.

**71.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under Section 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, if the parties fail to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator, any party may approach the court, which will appoint the arbitrator to ensure the arbitration process moves forward.

**72.**

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

**Explanation:**

While ADR methods like arbitration usually result in binding decisions, others like mediation and conciliation do not necessarily result in binding decisions unless the parties agree to enforce the settlement terms. Therefore, "always results in a binding decision" is not universally true for ADR.

**73.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under Section 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, an arbitral award becomes enforceable in the same manner as a court decree unless it is challenged under Section 34 and set aside by the court. This provision ensures the binding nature and enforceability of arbitral awards.

**74.**

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

**Explanation:**

Under Section 78(2) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, a presumption is made that the officer signing or certifying a document held the official capacity they claimed at the time of signing. This facilitates the admissibility of documents certified by public officials.

75.

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

**Explanation:**

Under Section 146 of the BSA, 2023, leading questions (those suggesting the answer) are generally permitted during cross-examination to challenge the credibility of witnesses and in cases where the facts are introductory, undisputed, or already proven. They are restricted in examination-in-chief except in limited circumstances.

76.

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

**Explanation:**

Mediation is a form of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) where a neutral third party (mediator) facilitates negotiations between the disputing parties to help them reach a mutually acceptable settlement. The mediator does not impose a binding decision or act as a judge.

77.

**Correct Answer: (B) The local customs**

**Explanation:**

When Dayabhaga, a school of Hindu law, is silent on certain matters, local customs prevail as long as they are reasonable and not against public policy. This principle acknowledges the diversity of practices in different regions.

78.

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

**Explanation:**

Under the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890, the court's primary consideration is the welfare and best interests of the child. Factors like emotional attachment, caregiving history, and the child's needs outweigh financial stability or gender biases.

79.

**Correct Answer: (A) Sections 3(f)(i) & (ii), Explanation to Section 3(g), 5(v)**

**Explanation:**

Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Sapinda relationships are discussed in:

- Section 3(f)(i) & (ii): Defines Sapinda relationships.
- Explanation to Section 3(g): Further clarifies Sapinda relationships.
- Section 5(v): Prohibits marriage within Sapinda relationships to avoid close-kin unions.

**Question 80:**

- **Correct Answer:** (A) Section 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(v)

**Explanation:**

- **Section 3(f):** This section defines "sapinda relationships" based on shared lineage within a certain number of generations through both maternal and paternal sides.
- **Explanation to Section 3(g):** Provides clarification on degrees of prohibited relationships under the Act.
- **Section 5(v):** Prohibits marriage between sapindas unless custom or tradition permits it.

**Question 81:**

- **Correct Answer:** (D) May marry immediately thereafter without the leave of the court as a matter of right.

**Explanation:**

- **Section 15:** A divorced person can remarry after the decree of divorce becomes final (i.e., the appeal period expires, or appeals are resolved). The recent legal position allows remarriage without a waiting period after the finalization of the decree.

**Question 82:**

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

**Explanation:**

- **Section 13(1)(ia):** Recognizes "cruelty" (mental or physical) as a valid ground for divorce. Intentionality is not required; proving cruelty through actions or behavior that causes emotional or mental distress suffices.

- **Option (A):** Incorrect because intention is not a mandatory condition.
- **Option (B):** Incorrect as cruelty includes more than just adultery.
- **Option (D):** Incorrect because cruelty is explicitly recognized under Section 13(1)(ia).

**Question 83:**

- **Correct Answer:** (D) 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:**

- Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. The Supreme Court has interpreted this to include the right to live with dignity, free from exploitation.
- Forced labor violates basic human dignity and is unconstitutional as per Article 23. The court has emphasized systemic changes over superficial remedies.

**Question 84:**

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

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1:** Incorrect. In Public Interest Litigation (PIL), courts play an **active role**, often investigating and resolving systemic issues in public interest cases.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect. PIL addresses **public or collective issues**, not individual disputes. It ensures justice for marginalized or disadvantaged groups.

**Question 85:**

- **Correct Answer:** (D) Fatima is entitled to maintenance for her children until they reach adulthood and for herself during her iddat period.

**Explanation:**

- Under Muslim law, a divorced woman is entitled to **maintenance (nafqah)** during the **iddat** period (generally three months).
- For children, the father is obligated to provide maintenance until the children are self-sufficient (adulthood or marriage, in the case of daughters).
- Once a woman remarries, the husband is no longer obligated to maintain her but continues responsibility for the children.

**Question 86:**

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

**Explanation:**

- Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act provides for the restitution of conjugal rights, which allows a spouse to file a petition to compel the other spouse to resume cohabitation if they have withdrawn from the marital relationship without reasonable cause.

**Question 87:**

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

**Explanation:**

- **Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration (1978):** A prison inmate, Sunil Batra, wrote a letter to the Supreme Court highlighting the inhumane treatment and torture of prisoners. The court treated the letter as a writ petition, marking a significant milestone in the history of Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

**Question 88:**

**Correct Answer:** (B) Only (4)

**Explanation:**

- Judicial review examines administrative actions for **illegality, irrationality, and proportionality**, ensuring they comply with the law. However, **public opinion** is not a valid legal ground for judicial review, as decisions are based on legal principles, not popular sentiment.

**Question 89:**

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

**Explanation:**

- A conflict of interest arises when a professional's personal interests (financial, personal, or other gains) potentially interfere with their ability to act impartially or fulfill their professional responsibilities. It compromises the integrity of decisions or actions in a professional setting.

**Question 90:**

**Correct Answer:** (A) It amounts to the Contempt of Court under the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.

**Explanation:**

- Misconduct by a legal professional that interferes with the administration of justice, such as taking a bribe and delaying proceedings, constitutes contempt of court under the **Contempt of Courts Act, 1971**.
- This act punishes actions that lower the authority of the court, interfere with judicial proceedings, or obstruct justice.

**Question 91:**

**Correct Answer:** (A) (1), (3), and (4) - Criminal in nature, quasi-criminal in nature, and civil in nature.

**Explanation:**

- Professional misconduct cases often blend different types of proceedings:
  - **Criminal:** When the misconduct involves criminal activities.
  - **Quasi-criminal:** When punitive actions are sought for behavior that is not strictly criminal but involves violations of rules or ethics.
  - **Civil:** When resolving professional disputes or claims for damages.

**Question 92:**

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

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A):** True. The doctrine of **locus standi** is relaxed in Public Interest Litigation (PIL) cases to ensure marginalized or disadvantaged groups can access justice.
- **Reason (R):** True. PIL allows individuals or organizations to file cases on behalf of those who cannot represent themselves due to socioeconomic or other barriers.

**Question 93:**

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

**Explanation:**

- **Delegated legislation** refers to laws or rules made by authorities (such as government departments or agencies) based on the authority delegated to them by Parliament through a parent or enabling act.

**Question 94:**

**Correct Answer:** (C) MC Dvls. Rdrls vs. Bdrl.

**Explanation:**

- This case references situations involving the Panchayat and administrative decisions. The details correspond to cases where administrative powers, including delays or postponements, impact governance and local self-governance systems.

**Question 95:**

**Correct Answer:** (C) It is the violation of Section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

**Explanation:**

- **Section 40:** Specifies that any violation of the provisions under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act is punishable if it endangers water quality, public health, or aquatic life. Discharging untreated industrial waste is a clear violation.
- Sections 23 and 24 address specific provisions regarding water pollution, but the general violation in this case is covered under Section 40.

**Question 96:**

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

**Explanation:**

- The **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986** is referred to as an **umbrella legislation** because it provides a framework to regulate and control various environmental issues and encompasses other environment-related laws under its purview

**Question 97:**

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

**Explanation:**

- **Section 2(1)(w):** Defines "intermediary" as any person or entity providing services that enable electronic records or communication. This includes **cyber cafes, telecom regulators, and internet service providers**, but **not social media platforms**, which act as content hosts rather than facilitators of communication infrastructure.

**Question 98:**

**Correct Answer:** (C) Only (2) and (4).

**Explanation:**

- Acting fraudulently or **non-disclosure of conflict of interest** is **not** a procedural safeguard, as it introduces bias or undermines transparency.
- Proper peer evaluation and disclosure are critical safeguards ensuring accountability and objectivity.

**Question 99:**

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

**Explanation:**

- As per **Section 2(84)** of the Companies Act, 2013, a share represents a share in the share capital of a company. This includes:
  - **Preference shares** and **stocks** as they are part of the share capital structure.
  - **Debentures** are considered for certain contexts like convertible debentures but do not strictly fall under the definition of a share.
  - **Bonds** are debt instruments and not part of the share capital.

**Question 100:**

**Correct Answer:** (C) Kinds of Shares Capital.

**Explanation:**

- **Section 43** of the Companies Act, 2013, specifies the **classification of share capital** in a company:
  - **Equity Share Capital** (with or without voting rights).

- **Preference Share Capital**, which provides preferential rights regarding dividends or repayment of capital.
- This section does not deal with issues like reduction in share capital, issuance of shares at a premium, or buyback of shares, which are governed under separate sections.

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