

CAREERS 360

AIBE 19 - SET C

**Question Paper with
Answer Key**

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

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

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

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

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

5. Which sections discuss with regard to "sapinda relationships" under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 ?

- (A) Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(iv)
 (B) Sections 3(f) (i) & (ii), Explanation to section 3 (g), 5(v)
 (C) Section 3(f) (i), 5(v)
 (D) Section 3(f) (i), 5(iv)

6. Under section 15 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 the divorced person, to marry again

- (A) may marry immediately thereafter without the leave of the court as a matter of right.
 (B) None of these
 (C) have to wait for a period of one year from the date of the decree.
 (D) have to wait for a period of six months from the date of the decree.

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

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

9. 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 2 is true.
- (B) Both statements are false.
- (C) Both statements are true.
- (D) Only Statement 1 is true.

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

11. The remedy of restitution of conjugal rights is given in Section _____ of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

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

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

19. Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for _____.
- (A) Buy Back of Shares (B) Reduction in Share Capital
(C) Issue of Shares at Premium (D) Kinds of Shares Capital
20. 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 not the violation of the provisions of the laws stated in the problem.
(B) It is the violation of Section 23 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
(C) It is the violation of Section 24 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
(D) It is the violation of Section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
21. Which of the following Acts is popularly known as Umbrella Legislation ?
- (A) The Factories Act, 1948
(B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(D) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
22. Which of the following is/are included under Section 2(1)(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 describing the Intermediary ?
- (1) Cyber Cafes (2) Telecom Regulators
(3) Social Media Platforms (4) Internet Service Providers
(A) (1), (2) and (4) (B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
(C) (1), (2) and (3) (D) (1), (3) and (4)
23. 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 (4) (B) (2) and (4) (C) (3) and (4) (D) Only (2)
24. 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) Only (3) (B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
(C) (1) and (2) (D) (1), (2) and (3)

30. 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) Inevitable Accident (B) Act of Necessity
 (C) Volenti-non-fit-injuria (D) Act of God
31. 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) Nuisance (B) Negligence
 (C) Damnum-sine-injuria (D) Trespass to land
32. 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) Inevitable accident. (B) Contributory Negligence.
 (C) Private bus owner is negligent. (D) Government bus owner is negligent.
33. The term "Income" is described in the Income Tax Act, 1961 under _____.
 (A) Section 3 (B) Section 10E (C) Section 2 (24) (D) Section 2 (40)
34. 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) No tax deduction can be availed under section 80 C
 (B) It is an unlawful act to treat a personal expenditure
 (C) Mr. X is guilty of tax evasion/tax avoidance
 (D) Mr. X is not guilty of either tax evasion/tax avoidance
35. 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 2 is true (B) Both the Statements are correct
 (C) Both the Statements are incorrect (D) Only Statement 1 is true
36. 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) Damnum-sine-injuria (B) Res-ipsa loquitur
 (C) Volenti-non-fit-injuria (D) Injuria-sine-damnum
37. 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) Battery (B) Hurt
 (C) False Imprisonment (D) Assault

38. The concept of invalid guarantee is covered under Sections _____.
(A) 143-147 (B) 140-143 (C) 142-146 (D) 142-144

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

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

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

42. Rent-Free Accommodation provided by an employer to employee is _____.

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

43. An agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void under _____.

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

44. 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 6 (B) Section 7 (C) Section 5 (D) Section 4
45. According to the Land Acquisition Act (Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement), 2013, governments can acquire land for :
 (i) Strategic purpose.
 (ii) Projects for Families Affected by Projects.
 (iii) For public-private partnership projects, where government ownership of land will remain with the government.
 (A) (i) & (iii) (B) (i), (ii) & (iii) (C) (i) & (ii) (D) (ii) & (iii)
46. Land Acquisition Act, 2013 in India has replaced which earlier legislation ?
 (A) Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (B) Land Acquisition Act, 1874
 (C) Land Acquisition Act, 1956 (D) Land Acquisition Act, 1862
47. Soham, an independent software developer, created a mobile app called "FitLife" that provides personalized fitness plans. He registered the app's name and logo under trademark law and copyrighted the app's source code. However, six months after its launch, Soham discovered a competing app called "FitLyfe" with a similar logo and features, being marketed by a large tech company. Soham believes the competing app copied elements of his source code and intentionally used a confusingly similar name and logo to mislead customers.
 On the basis of the above problem, select the correct option :
 Under trademark law, can Soham claim infringement for the use of a similar name and logo by the competing app ?
 (A) Yes, but only if the competitor is a small business.
 (B) No, trademark infringement can only occur if there is identical copying.
 (C) Yes, if he can prove that the names are confusingly similar.
 (D) No, because the competing app has a different name and logo.
48. What is the duration of copyright protection for literary works in India ?
 (A) Lifetime of the author plus 60 years
 (B) 10 years from the date of first sale
 (C) 50 years from the creation of the work
 (D) 60 years from the date of publication
49. Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 is related to _____.
 (A) Declaratory decrees (B) Perpetual injunction
 (C) Rescission of contracts (D) Cancellation of instruments
50. 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 Criminal Procedure, 1973.
 (B) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
 (C) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by The Specific Relief Act, 1963.
 (D) A person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

51. By which Constitutional Amendment was clause (4B) inserted into Article 16 ?
 (A) 77 (B) 85 (C) 81 (D) 91
52. Which of the following statement is correct about 106th Constitutional Amendment Act ?
 (i) It introduces Article 239 A by which seats are reserved for women in legislative assembly of the national capital territory of Delhi.
 (ii) It introduces Article 338 providing for the reservation of seats for women in the house of people.
 (iii) It also adds Article 334A which states in that the said amendment will commence after the first census have been taken after the commencement of the said act.
 (iv) The above stated shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of 15 years from search commencement.
 (A) (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) All of these (C) (i), (ii) & (iii) (D) (i), (iii) & (iv)
53. The Parliament enacts the "Fair Housing Act, 2024," which includes the following provisions :
 (1) Section 3 : Prohibits discrimination in renting or selling houses based on religion, caste, or gender.
 (2) Section 6 : Imposes a penalty of ₹10,000 for discrimination.
 (3) Section 10 : Makes it mandatory for landlords to disclose the religious background of all tenants in the previous 10 years.
 A citizen challenges Section 10, arguing that it violates the right to privacy under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court declares Section 10 unconstitutional but upholds the other provisions of the law.
 What principle did the court apply in this decision ?
 (A) Doctrine of Basic Structure (B) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
 (C) Doctrine of Eclipse (D) Doctrine of Severability
54. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the _____
 (A) Estimates Committee (B) Public Accounts Committee
 (C) Governor (D) Committee on Public Undertakings
55. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India declares that the Supreme Court shall be a court of record ?
 (A) Article 129 (B) Article 135 (C) Article 119 (D) Article 111
56. In which case was a registered society held to be an "authority" for the purpose of Article 12 ?
 (A) Sukhdev vs. Bhagatram
 (B) R.D. Shetty vs. International Airport Authority
 (C) Som Prakash vs. Union of India
 (D) Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib
57. In which case did the Supreme Court of India held that fundamental rights cannot be waived ?
 (A) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (B) Bhasheshwar Nath vs. I.T. Commissioner
 (C) Gopala vs. State of Madras (D) Kameshwar Singh vs. State of Bihar

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

66. A new offense of 'Snatching' has been introduced by the BNS. Which section of the BNS defines 'Snatching' as an offense ?
(A) 305 (B) 304 (C) 308 (D) 303

67. 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 (4) (B) Only (2) (C) (1) and (3) (D) (2) and (4)

68. 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) False FIR (B) Counter FIR (C) NCR (D) Zero FIR

69. The BNSS mandates a forensic team to visit the crime scenes to collect evidence for offenses punishable with imprisonment for at least _____ years.
(A) 7 (B) 5 (C) 2 (D) 4

70. Which section of the BNSS allows for trials in absentia of proclaimed offenders ?
(A) 356 (B) 366 (C) 251 (D) 349

71. Which section of BNSS facilitates trials and proceedings to be held in electronic mode ?
(A) 430 (B) 530 (C) 532 (D) 330

72. Which section of BNSS repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 ?
(A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 531 (D) 101

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

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

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

74. 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) 63 (B) 72 (C) 64 (D) 65

75. Which section of BNSS introduces provisions for identifying, attaching, and forfeiting the property of proclaimed offenders located outside India ?
 (A) 84 (B) 86 (C) 74 (D) 76
76. Which section of BNSS places restrictions on the adjournment of trials, ensuring the expeditious resolution of cases ?
 ✓(A) 346 (B) 356 (C) 146 (D) 246
77. 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 Civil Judge in District Court B.
 (B) A committee of local advocates.
 (C) The District Court A where the suit is currently pending.
 ✓(D) The High Court or the Supreme Court.
78. 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 5 – Service of Summons
 (B) Order 6, Rule 17 – Amendment of Pleadings
 ✓(C) Order 1, Rule 10 – Joinder and Substitution of Parties
 (D) Order 7, Rule 11 – Rejection of Plea
79. Which section of the CPC allows for the appeal from original decrees ?
 (A) Section 115 (B) Section 104 (C) ✓ Section 96 (D) Section 100
80. Under the CPC, what is the maximum time limit for filing a written statement in a suit ?
 (A) 120 Days (B) ✓ 90 Days (C) 30 Days (D) 60 Days
81. Which section of the CPC provides exemption of the President of India and the Governors of states from personal appearance in court ?
 (A) Section 128 (B) Section 130 (C) Section 132 (D) ✓ Section 133
82. 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) Review (B) ✓ Transfer of suits
 (C) Res Judicata (D) Reference
83. Under which order of the CPC the procedure for summary suits is provided ?
 (A) Order XXXIV (B) Order XXXV
 (C) Order XXXV (D) ✓ Order XXXVII
84. 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) 298 (B) ✓ 398 (C) 98 (D) 198
85. 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) 37 (B) 45 (C) 25 (D) 35

95. Which of the following is a characteristic of mediation ?
- (A) The mediator acts as a judge and renders a verdict.
 - (B) It is always court-ordered.
 - (C) The mediator imposes a binding decision.
 - (D) It involves a neutral third party who facilitates negotiation between the parties.
96. 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 arbitrator must be appointed by the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA) in all cases.
 - (B) The parties can resolve the appointment issue by opting for conciliation instead of arbitration.
 - (C) The court will appoint an arbitrator under Section 11 if the parties fail to agree on one.
 - (D) The parties must mutually select an arbitrator, and if they fail, the arbitration will not take place.
97. Which of the following is not an advantage of using ADR ?
- (A) It always results in a binding decision.
 - (B) It is often less expensive than court proceedings.
 - (C) It is generally faster than litigation.
 - (D) It offers more confidentiality than traditional court cases.
98. 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 9 of the Act governs the enforcement of arbitral awards.
 - (B) Section 11 of the Act deals with the enforcement of arbitral awards, not the appeal.
 - (C) Section 34 of the Act deals with the enforcement of an arbitral award.
 - (D) Section 36 of the Act allows for the automatic enforcement of an arbitral award unless set aside by the court.
99. As per section 78(2) of the BSA 2023, presumption about the officer signing or certifying a document is :
- (A) The officer held the official character claimed when signing or certifying the document
 - (B) The document's authenticity is independent of the official's official character
 - (C) The officer's signature is assumed to be forgery
 - (D) The officer did not hold the claimed officer character at the time of signing
100. Under section 146 of the BSA 2023, when the leading questions are permissible in the court proceedings ?
- (A) Leading question can be asked in an examination- in chief, re-examination, cross examination without any objection.
 - (B) Leading question are permitted during cross examination and when matters are introductory, undisputed, or sufficiently proved.
 - (C) Leading question are always allowed during examination- in chief without restriction.
 - (D) Leading question are not allowed during cross examination

ANSWER KEY

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

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

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

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

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

Q. 96	C
Q. 97	A
Q. 98	D
Q. 99	A
Q. 100	B

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SOLUTIONS

1.

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

Explanation:

Under Section 13(1)(a) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, cruelty—both physical and mental—is a valid ground for divorce. Aarti does not need to prove that the cruelty was intentional, only that it caused sufficient mental or physical distress to make cohabitation unreasonable.

2.

Correct Answer: (C) The local customs

Explanation:

In the absence of specific guidance in Dayabhaga, local customs prevail. Hindu law recognizes the importance of customs as long as they are not opposed to public policy or statutory provisions.

3.

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

Explanation:

Under the Guardian and Wards Act, of 1890, the court's primary consideration in determining custody is the welfare and best interests of the child. Factors like financial stability, the ability to provide a loving and secure environment, and the child's preference (if age-appropriate) are considered, but financial stability alone is not the deciding factor.

4.

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

Explanation:

- a. Spoken words - i. Sunnat-ul-Qaul
Sunnat-ul-Qaul refers to the spoken words or sayings of the Prophet in Islamic jurisprudence.
- b. Deepika vs. CAT - iv. Atypical Relationships
This case is associated with atypical relationships and challenges to societal norms.

- c. Silence - iii. Sunnat-ul-Taqrir
Sunnat-ul-Taqrir refers to situations where the Prophet's silence is interpreted as tacit approval.
- d. Ass Kaur vs. Kartar Singh - ii. Customary Law
This case involves the application of customary law.
- e. Shayara Bano vs. UOI - v. Triple Talaq
The Shayara Bano vs. Union of India case is associated with the landmark judgment declaring Triple Talaq unconstitutional.

5.

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

Explanation:

- Section 3(f)(i) & (ii) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 defines "Sapinda relationship."
- Explanation to Section 3(g) provides further clarification on prohibited relationships.
- Section 5(v) states that a marriage may be solemnized between any two Hindus if they are not "sapindas" of each other unless a custom governing at least one of the parties permits such a marriage.

This combination of sections covers the topic comprehensively under the Hindu Marriage Act.

6.

Correct Answer: (A) may marry immediately thereafter without the leave of the court as a matter of right.

Explanation:

Under Section 15 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a divorced person is entitled to remarry immediately after the decree of divorce becomes final. This means:

- The decree of divorce must have reached finality (i.e., no appeal has been filed within the prescribed time, or if filed, it has been dismissed).
- There is no statutory waiting period required under Section 15 for remarriage once the decree has attained finality.

7.

Correct Answer: (D) Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration

Explanation: The case of Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration (1978) was initiated when a prison inmate sent a letter to the Supreme Court describing instances of physical torture in jail. This case became a landmark in the evolution of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India, highlighting the need for protecting prisoners' rights.

8.

Correct Answer: (A) 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.

Explanation: This case refers to Bandhua Mukti Morcha vs. Union of India (1984), where the Supreme Court emphasized the importance of Article 21 (right to life and dignity) and Article 23 (prohibition of forced labour). It upheld the idea that bonded labour violates fundamental human rights and that legal aid should be provided to such workers. The judgment focused on systemic reforms and not just monetary compensation.

9.

Correct Answer: (B) Both statements are false.

Explanation:

- Statement 1: In PIL cases, the court plays an active role, unlike traditional cases where it acts as an impartial arbiter. The court often takes proactive measures to ensure justice.
- Statement 2: PIL is focused on broader public interest rather than individual disputes, addressing systemic issues affecting disadvantaged groups.

10.

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

Explanation:

Under Muslim personal law:

- A divorced Muslim woman is entitled to maintenance during the iddat period (a waiting period after divorce, generally three menstrual cycles or until delivery if pregnant).
- Her children are entitled to maintenance until they can support themselves, irrespective of her remarriage.
- Once remarried, Fatima loses her right to claim maintenance for herself from her former husband, but her children's rights to maintenance remain unaffected.

11.

Correct Answer: (B) 9

Explanation:

Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides the remedy of restitution of conjugal rights. It allows a spouse to approach the court if the other spouse has withdrawn from

their society without reasonable cause. If proven, the court may decree for restitution, requiring the erring spouse to resume marital cohabitation.

12.

Correct Answer: (A) Jalan Trading vs. Union of India

Explanation: In the case of Jalan Trading vs. Union of India (1969), the Supreme Court held that the delegation of power must be reasonable and should not confer arbitrary or excessive authority. In the given situation, the Panchayat's power to restrict economic activities may fall under judicial scrutiny for being arbitrary or unreasonable. Hence, the case is relevant to determine whether such delegated legislation is permissible.

13.

Correct Answer: (B) Only (4)

Explanation:

- Grounds for judicial review include:
 1. Illegality: Acting beyond legal powers.
 2. Irrationality: Decisions defying logic or reason.
 3. Proportionality: Ensuring actions are appropriate to their objective.
- Public opinion is not a recognized ground for judicial review.

14.

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

Explanation: A "conflict of interest" occurs when an individual's personal interests (financial, personal relationships, etc.) interfere with their ability to perform professional duties impartially and ethically. It undermines trust in professional integrity.

15.

Correct Answer: (C) It is a violation of Rules made by the Bar Council of India for Professional Ethics

Explanation: Advocate Mr. X's actions violate the Bar Council of India's Rules of Professional Conduct and Ethics, which require advocates to:

- Act in their client's best interest.
- Avoid conflicts of interest or compromising client trust.
- Behave honestly and transparently.

16.

Correct Answer: (A) Only (3)

Explanation: Proceedings in cases of professional misconduct are quasi-criminal in nature. These proceedings aim to determine if an individual has violated professional standards or ethics and do not necessarily follow the procedures of purely criminal or civil cases. They are disciplinary in nature and involve inquiries, but they can result in penalties that affect the professional's career.

17.

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

Explanation:

- Assertion (A): The concept of "locus standi" (the right to bring a case) is indeed relaxed in Public Interest Litigation (PIL) cases to allow broader access to justice.
- Reason (R): PIL enables any public-spirited person to approach the court on behalf of disadvantaged groups or those unable to represent themselves. This is the reason for relaxing the "locus standi" requirement.

Thus, both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason explains the assertion.

18.

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

Explanation: Delegated legislation refers to laws or rules made by an administrative authority or executive body under the powers explicitly conferred upon them by the Legislature (Parliament or State Legislature). It allows for the creation of detailed regulations within the framework of a parent act, ensuring flexibility and expertise in lawmaking.

19.

Correct Answer: (D) Kinds of Share Capital

Explanation: Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with the kinds of share capital that a company can have. It provides for equity share capital (with or without voting rights) and preference share capital.

20.

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

Explanation: Section 24 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 prohibits any person or company from knowingly discharging untreated pollutants into a water body, thereby causing harm to its quality. The actions of the company clearly violate this provision.

21.

Correct Answer: (B) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Explanation: The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is popularly known as an "Umbrella Legislation" because it provides a comprehensive framework for the protection and improvement of the environment. It supplements other environmental laws such as the Water Act, 1974, and the Air Act, 1981, by consolidating their principles under one legislation.

22.

Correct Answer: (B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

Explanation:

Section 2(1)(w) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 defines an "Intermediary" as any person who, on behalf of another person, receives, stores, or transmits electronic records or provides related services. This includes:

- Cyber cafes
- Telecom regulators
- Social media platforms
- Internet service providers

Thus, all the options are covered.

23.

Correct Answer: (C) (3) and (4)

Explanation:

To ensure objectivity and prevent bias, procedural safeguards include transparency and disclosure of potential conflicts of interest. The following are not procedural safeguards:

- (3) Non-Disclosure of any prior association with the client: This promotes secrecy, which increases the risk of bias.
- (4) Non-Disclosure of any possible source of conflict of interest: This violates transparency and undermines objectivity.

24.

Correct Answer: (A) Only (3)

Explanation:

As per Section 2(84) of the Companies Act, 2013, a share refers to a share in the share capital of a company and includes stocks. Debentures, preference shares, and bonds are distinct financial instruments and do not fall under the definition of "shares."

25.

Correct Answer: (B) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

Explanation:

The Social Security Code, 2020 consolidates several labor laws related to social security and welfare, including:

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

Thus, all the mentioned legislations are included under the Social Security Code, 2020.

26.

Correct Answer: (D) Environmental Tribunals

Explanation:

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the following bodies are set up to adjudicate industrial disputes:

- Labour Courts
- Industrial Tribunals
- National Tribunals

Environmental Tribunals are not related to this Act and are established under environmental laws for adjudication of environmental issues.

27.

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

Explanation:

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, termination due to misconduct after a proper disciplinary enquiry does not qualify as retrenchment (as per Section 2(oo)). Since the workers were terminated based on misconduct, they are not entitled to retrenchment compensation.

28.

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

Explanation:

- Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 deals with computer-related offenses, including unauthorized access, hacking, and identity theft. The hacking of Malti's website and the theft of customers' personal information fall under this section.

- Customers whose data has been stolen can claim compensation under Section 43A of the IT Act, which holds a body corporate liable for failing to protect sensitive personal data if negligence can be proven.

29.

Correct Answer: (A) (1), (2), and (4)

Explanation:

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

1. Occupier of the factory: The person with ultimate control over the factory.
2. Contractor: For workers employed through a contractor.
3. Managing director of the factory: Responsible for managing operations.

The manager of the factory is not explicitly included as an "employer" under the Code unless they have control comparable to that of an occupier or managing director.

30.

Correct Answer: (C) Volenti-non-fit-injuria

Explanation:

The principle of Volenti non fit injuria applies when a person voluntarily consents to a risk. Since Ms. J knowingly took the lift despite being aware that Mr. T was under the influence of alcohol, Mr. T can use this as a defense to claim that she willingly accepted the risk involved.

31.

Correct Answer: (A) Nuisance

Explanation:

The noise and smoke from Mr. Y's mill interfering with Mr. K's enjoyment of his property is a classic example of nuisance. Nuisance refers to an act that unlawfully interferes with a person's use or enjoyment of land or some right over it.

32.

Correct Answer: (B) Contributory Negligence

Explanation:

Both drivers share responsibility for the accident:

- The private bus was on the wrong side, indicating negligence.
- The government bus was driven rashly and failed to slow down despite noticing the private bus, indicating contributory negligence.

Thus, this case is an instance of contributory negligence, where both parties are partially at fault.

33.

Correct Answer: (C) Section 2 (24)

Explanation:

The term "income" is defined in Section 2(24) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, which provides an inclusive definition covering various forms of income, including profits, dividends, voluntary contributions, etc.

34.

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

Explanation:

Under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961, investments in Post Office term deposits for 5 years are eligible for a tax deduction. As Mr. X has legitimately invested in such a deposit, he is neither evading nor avoiding tax unlawfully.

35.

Correct Answer: (B) Both the Statements are correct

Explanation:

- Statement 1: Agricultural income is exempt from tax under Section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- Statement 2: In cases where non-agricultural income exceeds the basic exemption limit and agricultural income exceeds ₹5,000, tax liability is determined by the Scheme of Partial Integration, which combines agricultural and non-agricultural income for determining the applicable tax slab.

Thus, both statements are correct.

36.

Correct Answer: (D) Injuria sine damno

Explanation:

Injuria sine damno means legal injury without actual damage. Ms. F suffered no financial loss, but her legal right to have her cheque honored was violated by the banker's refusal. This makes the act actionable under this principle.

37.

Correct Answer: (D) Assault

Explanation:

Assault is the threat of imminent harm or use of threatening actions that create a reasonable fear of harm. In this case:

- Mr. B and his workers threatened Mr. A by their actions and words, creating fear of physical harm.

This constitutes assault, even though no physical contact (battery) occurred.

38.

Correct Answer: (C) 142-146

Explanation:

The concept of an invalid guarantee is covered under Sections 142 to 146 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. These sections deal with situations where a guarantee is invalid, such as cases involving misrepresentation, concealment, or invalid consideration.

39.

Correct Answer: (A) "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 the specific performance of the contract in a civil court. The refusal by "B" to execute the sale deed constitutes a breach of contract, and the appropriate remedy is filing a suit in a civil court with jurisdiction under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

40.

Correct Answer: (C) It amounts to Conditional Transfer of Property

Explanation:

Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, the scenario described constitutes a conditional transfer of property. The condition imposed by "A" that "B" cannot transfer the land for 10 years is valid as a conditional transfer, provided it does not violate the rules against alienation or public policy.

41.

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

Explanation:

Under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, if a cheque is dishonored, the following steps are required:

- The payee must send a notice to the drawer within 30 days of receiving the dishonored cheque, demanding payment.
- If the drawer fails to make the payment within 15 days of receiving the notice, the payee can file a complaint in court within 30 days from the expiry of the 15-day period.

Thus, the total time frame to file a complaint is effectively 3 months from the date of dishonor.

42.

Correct Answer: (C) Perquisite as per section 17(2) of the Income Tax Act

Explanation:

Rent-free accommodation provided by an employer to an employee is classified as a perquisite under Section 17(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The value of this perquisite is taxable as part of the employee's salary.

43.

Correct Answer: (B) Section 2(g)

Explanation:

As per Section 2(g) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement not enforceable by law is stated to be void. A void agreement has no legal effect and cannot be enforced in a court of law.

44.

Correct Answer: (C) Section 5

Explanation:

Section 5 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 states:

"A proposal may be revoked at any time before the communication of its acceptance is complete as against the proposer, but not afterwards."

This section governs the revocation of offers and ensures that once the acceptance is complete, the proposal cannot be withdrawn.

45.

Correct Answer: (B) (i), (ii) & (iii)

Explanation:

Under the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, land can be acquired for:

1. Strategic purposes, such as defense or national security.
2. Projects for families affected by projects, including rehabilitation purposes.
3. Public-private partnership projects, where the government retains ownership of the land but collaborates with private entities.

46.

Correct Answer: (A) Land Acquisition Act, 1894

Explanation:

The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The 2013 Act introduced improved provisions for compensation,

rehabilitation, and resettlement, addressing concerns about forced displacement and inadequate compensation.

47.

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

Explanation:

Under trademark law, Soham can claim infringement if he proves that:

- The name "FitLyfe" and logo are confusingly similar to his registered trademark "FitLife".
- Customers are likely to be misled into believing the competing app is associated with his brand.

Trademark infringement does not require exact copying but focuses on likelihood of confusion. Additionally, Soham can claim copyright infringement if he can establish that his source code was copied.

48.

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

Explanation:

In India, copyright protection for literary works lasts for the lifetime of the author plus 60 years after their death, as per the Copyright Act, 1957. This ensures protection for the author during their life and extends it to their heirs or legal representatives for a significant period after their death.

49.

Correct Answer: (D) Cancellation of instruments

Explanation:

Section 31 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with the cancellation of instruments.

This section allows the court to cancel an instrument if it is likely to cause serious injury or if it was fraudulently or unlawfully executed.

50.

Correct Answer: (B) 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 recovery of specific immovable property is governed by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as specified under Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963. It provides that a person with the legal right to possession can recover the property through a civil suit following the procedure laid down in the CPC.

51.

Correct Answer: (A) 77

Explanation:

Clause (4B) was inserted into Article 16 by the 77th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1995. This amendment enabled the state to make provisions for reservation in promotion in favour of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

52.

Correct Answer: (A) (ii), (iii), (iv)

Explanation:

The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act focuses on provisions related to reservations and their cessation after a specific period. Here's the analysis:

- Statement (ii): Correct. It relates to Article 338 and provisions for women's reservation in the Lok Sabha.
- Statement (iii): Correct. Article 334A mentions that the amendment would commence after the first census taken after the act's commencement.
- Statement (iv): Correct. The provisions will cease to have effect after 15 years from the amendment's commencement.
- Statement (i): Incorrect. Article 239A pertains to the Union Territories' legislatures, and it is unrelated to the 106th Amendment.

Hence, the correct option is (ii), (iii), (iv).

53.

Correct Answer: (D) Doctrine of Severability

Explanation: The Doctrine of Severability allows unconstitutional parts of a law to be severed from the rest of the law, ensuring that the valid portions remain enforceable.

54.

Correct Answer: (C) Governor

Explanation: According to Article 151(2) of the Indian Constitution, the reports of the CAG relating to the accounts of a State are submitted to the Governor, who lays them before the legislature.

55.

Correct Answer: (A) Article 129

Explanation: Article 129 states that the Supreme Court shall be a court of record and have all the powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt.

56.

Correct Answer: (D) Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib

Explanation: The Supreme Court held that if an entity is under pervasive governmental control and performs public functions, it is considered an authority under Article 12.

57.

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

Explanation: The Court ruled that fundamental rights are inalienable and cannot be waived by individuals, as they are meant for the protection of the public and individual rights.

58.

Correct Answer: (C) Either House of Parliament

Explanation: Article 61 of the Indian Constitution specifies that impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha.

59.

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

Explanation: According to the provisions of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, "Criminal Force" is when force is intentionally used without the consent of the person, and it causes injury, fear, or annoyance.

60.

Correct Answer: (B) One thousand rupees

Explanation: As per the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, section 182(1) prescribes a maximum fine of ₹1,000 for offenses related to counterfeit currency or similar documents.

61.

Correct Answer: (A) (1) and (2) both

Explanation: Under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the right of private defence of property allows for voluntary causing of death when protecting against robbery or house-breaking after sunset. It does not extend to theft, mischief, or house trespass unless life-threatening situations arise.

62.

Correct Answer: (D) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt under Section 325 of IPC.

Explanation: The act of causing a fracture falls under the definition of "grievous hurt" as per Section 320 of the IPC, and voluntarily causing such harm is punishable under Section 325 of the IPC.

63.

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

Explanation: Amit's actions show that he had knowledge that his actions were likely to cause death, but the absence of premeditation or intent to murder reduces the crime from murder (Section 302) to culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Section 304).

64.

Correct Answer: (D) 105

Explanation: Article 105 of the Indian Constitution specifies the powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament and its members, ensuring they can perform their legislative functions without undue interference.

65.

Correct Answer: (A) 101

Explanation: The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, of 2016, introduced provisions for the Goods and Services Tax (GST), establishing a unified tax structure across the country.

66.

Correct Answer: (D) 303

Explanation: Section 303 of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) specifically defines the offence of "Snatching," addressing theft involving sudden force or violence.

67.

Correct Answer: (D) (2) and (4)

Explanation: As per the provisions of the BNS and police powers, a person can be arrested without a warrant if:

- A reasonable complaint is received or there is credible information and strong suspicion (2).
- Arrest is necessary to prevent tampering with evidence or intimidation of witnesses (4).

68.

Correct Answer: (D) Zero FIR

Explanation: A "Zero FIR" allows registration of an FIR at any police station regardless of jurisdiction. It is later transferred to the appropriate police station.

69.

Correct Answer: (A) 7 years

Explanation: Forensic teams are mandated for offenses punishable with imprisonment of 7 years or more to ensure proper evidence collection and investigation.

70.

Correct Answer: (A) 356

Explanation: Section 356 of the BNS permits trials in absentia for proclaimed offenders, ensuring proceedings continue even if the accused is not present.

71.

Correct Answer: (C) 532

Explanation: Section 532 of the BNS enables trials and legal proceedings to be conducted using electronic and digital means, promoting efficiency and accessibility.

72.

Correct Answer: (C) 531

Explanation: Section 531 of the BNS officially repeals the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, replacing it with updated provisions under the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita.

73.

Correct Answer: (D) House trespass with intent to commit theft.

Explanation: Under the BNS, Amit and Rani committed house trespass with the intent to commit theft, as they entered the house unlawfully with the intention of stealing, even though no theft occurred. This does not amount to burglary or robbery, as the element of theft was not completed.

74.

Correct Answer: (B) 72

Explanation: Section 72 of the BNS specifies stringent punishment for rape in cases where the victim is a woman below the age of 16 or 12, reflecting the enhanced severity of the crime due to the victim's age.

75.

Correct Answer: (B) 86

Explanation: Section 86 of the BNS includes provisions for the identification, attachment, and forfeiture of the property of proclaimed offenders located outside India to address crimes with international elements.

76.

Correct Answer: (A) 346

Explanation: Section 346 of the BNS restricts unnecessary adjournments to ensure speedy trials and efficient resolution of cases, reducing delays in the judicial process.

77.

Correct Answer: (D) The High Court or the Supreme Court.

Explanation: Only the High Court or the Supreme Court has the authority to transfer cases between courts if there is a valid reason, such as allegations of bias.

78.

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

Explanation: Order 1, Rule 10 of the CPC allows the court to add or substitute necessary parties to a suit to ensure all relevant parties are included for effective adjudication.

79.

Correct Answer: (C) Section 96.

Explanation: Section 96 of the CPC provides for appeals from original decrees passed by courts, subject to conditions laid down in the CPC.

80.

Correct Answer: (B) 90 Days.

Explanation: As per the CPC, the maximum time limit for filing a written statement is 90 days from the date of service of summons, with provisions for extension under exceptional circumstances.

81.

Correct Answer: (C) Section 132

Explanation: Section 132 of the CPC exempts the President of India and the Governors of states from personal appearance in court due to their official status.

82.

Correct Answer: (B) Transfer of Suit

Explanation: The term "Transfer of Suit" refers to a court's power to transfer a case from one court to another as per the provisions of the CPC to ensure a fair trial or for administrative convenience.

83.

Correct Answer: (D) Order XXXVII

Explanation: Order XXXVII of the CPC outlines the procedure for summary suits, which are designed for quick disposal of cases involving claims based on written contracts, negotiable instruments, or debts.

84.

Correct Answer: (B) 398

Explanation: Section 398 of the BNS mandates the preparation and notification of a witness protection scheme by the State Government to safeguard witnesses and ensure their cooperation in criminal trials.

85.

Correct Answer: (C) 25

Explanation: Section 25 of the BNS requires the appointment of a designated police officer in each district and police station to provide information about arrested individuals to ensure transparency and protect the rights of the accused.

86.

Correct Answer: (D) Section 35 (A)

Explanation: Section 35(A) of the CPC deals with compensatory costs for false or vexatious claims or defences. It ensures that a party is compensated for unnecessary expenses incurred due to frivolous litigation.

87.

Correct Answer: (D) Coercion

Explanation: The term "coercion" has been added in Section 220 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), 2023, expanding the scope to cover instances of undue pressure or force in obtaining statements or confessions.

88.

Correct Answer: (D) Section 13 of the BSA, 2023

Explanation: Section 13 of the BSA, 2023, addresses the relevance of the existence of a course of business or a regular practice when it has a bearing on the matter in question.

89.

Correct Answer: (D) 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 the presence of fingerprints and recovery of stolen items must be corroborated by other evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

90.

Correct Answer: (C) Primary evidence

Explanation: The BSA, 2023, considers every part of a document executed in multiple forms (e.g., digital or physical) as primary evidence when it is directly used to prove the document's content.

91.

Correct Answer: (A) 268

Explanation: Section 268 of the BSA, 2023, ensures the confidentiality of communications between Ministers and the President of India, restricting their production in court proceedings.

92.

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

Explanation: Under Section 46 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, character evidence is generally not admissible in civil cases unless it is directly related to other relevant facts in the case. This prevents unnecessary prejudice in civil proceedings.

93.

Correct Answer: (C) Section 11

Explanation: Section 11 of the CPC enshrines the doctrine of "res judicata," which prevents the same issue from being tried again between the same parties once it has been finally adjudicated by a competent court.

94.

Correct Answer: (C) Section 88

Explanation: Section 88 of the CPC provides for interpleader suits, allowing a person holding property or money (disputed by two or more parties) to initiate a suit to have the court decide who is entitled to it.

95.

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

Explanation: Mediation is a voluntary dispute resolution process where a neutral third party helps the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable agreement. The mediator does not impose a decision or act as a judge.

96.

Correct Answer: (C) 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, provides that the court can appoint an arbitrator if the parties are unable to agree on one, ensuring that arbitration proceedings can proceed.

97.

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

Explanation: Not all ADR methods result in a binding decision. For instance, mediation and conciliation generally lead to a non-binding agreement unless both parties agree to make it binding. Arbitration, however, typically results in a binding decision.

98.

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

Explanation: Section 36 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, of 1996, deals with the enforcement of arbitral awards. Unless the award is challenged and set aside under Section 34, can be enforced as a court decree.

99.

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

Explanation: Section 78(2) of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), 2023, presumes that an officer certifying or signing a document held the official position they claim at the time of signing, providing authenticity to the document unless proven otherwise.

100.

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

Explanation: Section 146 of the BSA 2023 allows leading questions primarily during cross-examination or in situations where the facts are introductory, undisputed, or

already sufficiently established. They are generally not allowed in examination-in-chief or re-examination unless the court permits.

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