

CAREERS 360



AIBE XVII (17)

Question Paper

AIBE-XVII
[Set Code-A]
ENGLISH

181249



Name of the Candidate :	
Roll Number:	
Enrollment Number:	

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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

- This Booklet contains **100** questions and each question carries **1** mark.
- Make sure that same Question Booklet Set code is mentioned on all the sheets of question paper, in case of any change immediately inform the invigilator.
- There *is* **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Fill in your Roll number and Question Booklet Set code very carefully, as the answer sheet will be evaluated as per the code you mention on the answer sheet.
- Under no circumstances will the answer sheet be evaluated with any other Question Booklet Set code.
- Bare Acts without notes are allowed. In case of unavailability of Bare Acts without notes, Bare Acts with least short notes will be allowed subject to discretion of the Examiner/Invigilator.
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English [Set Code-A]

Invigilature

1. The title of the Constitution of India is laid down in ____.
- (A) Article 1 (B) Article 5 (C) Article 390 (D) Article 393
2. Constitutional provisions of Fundamental Rights (FRs) are given under which part of the Constitution of India ?
- (A) Part I (B) Part II (C) Part III (D) Part IV
3. By which of the following Amendment Act of 1985, Anti Defection Law was added in the Constitution of India ?
- (A) 51st Constitutional Amendment (B) 52nd Constitutional Amendment
(C) 53rd Constitutional Amendment (D) 54th Constitutional Amendment
4. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court decided that, a constitutional amendment is a 'law' within the meaning of Article 13(2) and therefore if it violates any of the fundamental rights it may be declared void ?
- (A) Sajjan Singh V. State of Rajasthan
(B) Keshvananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
(C) Indra Sawhney V. Union of India
(D) Golak Nath V. State of Punjab ✓
5. Uniform Civil Code in India is:
- (A) Fundamental Rights (B) Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Government Policy (D) Constitutional Right
6. As per Article 16, No citizen shall, on grounds only of _____ or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.
- (A) religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
(B) religion, age, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
(C) religion, race, age, sex, descent, place of birth, residence
(D) religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, age
7. The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be _____.
- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
8. According to the Article 300A of the Constitution of India, No _____ shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.
- (A) person (B) citizen (C) foreigner (D) Indian



9. Which of the following is not 'Law' according to Article 13 of Indian Constitution ?
 (A) Rule (B) By-laws
 (C) Custom or usage (D) None of these
10. Which of the following Schedule deals with Union list, State list and Concurrent list in the Constitution of India ?
 (A) Schedule 7 (B) Schedule 10 (C) Schedule 11 (D) Schedule 12
11. Under Section 82 and 83 of Indian Penal Code, an offence is punishable if it is done by a child
 (A) of below seven years of age.
 (B) of above seven years of age but below twelve years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.
 (C) of above seven years of age but below ten years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.
 (D) of above seven years of age but below twelve years not having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.
12. Name two essential conditions of Penal Liability.
 (A) Guilty Body & Rightful Act (B) Guilty Intent & Wrong Motive
 (C) Guilty Mind & Wrongful Act (D) Guilty Motive and Wrongful Act
13. Provisions for Right of Private Defence is given between _____ of IPC.
 (A) Sections 74-84 (B) Sections 96-106
 (C) Sections 107-120 (D) Sections 141-160
14. The consent is not a valid consent under Section 90 of IPC :
 (A) If given under fear of injury or misconception of fact.
 (B) If given by person of unsound mind.
 (C) If given by child below 12 years of age.
 (D) All of these
15. Causing of the death of child in the mother's womb is not homicide as provided under
 (A) Explanation III to Section 300 (B) Explanation III to Section 299
 (C) Explanation III to Section 301 (D) Explanation III to Section 302
16. Punishment for Defamation under Indian Penal Code is simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to _____ or with fine or with both.
 (A) 2 Years (B) 3 Years (C) 4 Years (D) 5 Years

17. Assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty under IPC is which kind of offence ?
- (A) Non-Cognizable and Bailable (B) Cognizable and Bailable
(C) Cognizable and Non-Bailable (D) Non-Cognizable and Non-Bailable
18. 'A' places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells 'Z', that they will fire at 'Z', if 'Z' attempts to leave the building. 'A' is guilty of :
- (A) wrongful confinement
(B) wrongful restraint
(C) Both wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint
(D) None of these
19. The provision of 'Plea Bargaining' under chapter XXIA of CrPC are not applicable if the offence is committed against a child below the age of ____.
- (A) 12 years (B) 14 years (C) 16 years (D) 18 years
20. Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code is "SECULAR" in character was observed in which of the following case ?
- (A) Lalita Kumari V. State of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Arnesh Kumar's Case
(C) Mohd. Ahmed Khan V. Shah Bano Begum
(D) Selvy V. State of Karnataka
21. Who has the power of summary trial of a case ?
- (A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(B) Metropolitan Magistrate
(C) Any Magistrate of first class specially empowered by the High Court
(D) All of these
22. Which Sections deal with the processes to compel appearance under Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 ?
- (A) Sections 61 to 90 (B) Sections 154 to 173
(C) Sections 211 to 219 (D) Sections 274 to 282
23. An offence for which, a police officer may arrest a person without warrant is known as
- (A) Non-cognizable offence (B) Cognizable offence
(C) Bailable offence (D) None of these



24. In a summons trial case instituted on a complaint wherein the summons has been issued to the accused, the non-appearance or death of the complainant shall entail _____.
- (A) Discharge of the accused
 (B) Acquittal of the accused
 (C) Either discharge or acquittal depending on the facts & circumstances of the case
 (D) None of these
25. Suppose F.I.R. is not registered by the Station House Officer. What are the options that the complainant has ?
- (A) Approach Superintendent of Police
 (B) Approach Magistrate by filing Private Complaint
 (C) None of these
 (D) Both (Approach Superintendent of Police) & (Approach Magistrate by filing Private Complaint)
26. Any police officer making an investigation under Section 160 of CrPC cannot require the attendance of a male, at a place other than the place of his residence who is
- (A) under the age of 15 years and above the age of 60 years
 (B) under the age of 18 years and above the age of 60 years
 (C) under the age of 15 years and above the age of 65 years
 (D) under the age of 18 years and above the age of 65 years
27. If someone lies before the court on affidavit, how it can be tackled by the Advocate/s ?
- (A) Perjury Application can be filed.
 (B) Withdraw from the case.
 (C) File application to support that.
 (D) Pay the fine for the same.
28. Proclamation for person absconding shall be published as follows :
- (i) It shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which such person ordinarily resides;
 (ii) It shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village;
 (iii) A copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court-house;
 (iv) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, direct a copy of the proclamation to be published in a daily newspaper circulating in the place in which such person ordinarily resides.
- (A) Only ii, iii, iv are correct. (B) Only ii and iii are correct.
 (C) Only i, iii, iv are correct. (D) All i, ii, iii, iv are correct.

29. Which Order of Civil Procedure Code deals with Temporary Injunction and Interlocutory Injunction ?
 (A) Order 38 (B) Order 39 (C) Order 40 (D) Order 41
30. A is a tradesman in Ahmedabad, B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Ahmedabad, buys goods of A and requests A to deliver them to the Western Roadways Transport Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Ahmedabad. A may sue B for the price of the goods
 (A) In Ahmedabad only (B) In Delhi only
 (C) In either Ahmedabad or Delhi (D) Anywhere in India
31. Which of the following Section of Civil Procedure Code deals with the concept of *Res Judicata* ?
 (A) Section 10 (B) Section 11 (C) Section 12 (D) Section 13
32. Mr. X, Mr. Y and Mr. Z are jointly and severally liable for ₹ 10,000 under a decree obtained by Mr. A. Mr. Y obtains a decree for ₹ 10,000 against Mr. A singly and applies for execution to the Court in which the joint-decree is being executed. Which of the following option is correct for Mr. A ?
 (A) Mr. A may treat his joint-decree as cross-decree under Order 21 Rule 18.
 (B) Mr. A cannot treat his joint-decree as cross-decree under Order 21 Rule 18.
 (C) Mr. A cannot treat his joint-decree as cross-decree under Order 22 Rule 18.
 (D) None of these
33. A, B and C are coparceners of Joint Hindu Family. They jointly execute a mortgage in favour of Y. Y files a suit against all of them. Summons is served to C but not to A and B. None of them appears and an ex parte decree is passed against all. A and B applied to set aside the ex parte decree. The decree will be set aside against
 (A) Only C (B) Only A & B (C) A, B and C (D) None of these
34. Which of the following provision of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 deals with the Institution of Suits ?
 (A) Section 22 (B) Section 24 (C) Section 26 (D) Section 28
35. Defendant shall, within _____ days from the date of service of summon on him, present a Written Statement of his defence (ORDER VIII).
 (A) 15 (B) 30 (C) 60 (D) 45
36. Which of the following statement is incorrect ?
 (A) First appeal can be on question of fact or law or both.
 (B) Second appeal can be on substantial question of law only.
 (C) Second appeal can be on question of fact or law or both.
 (D) First appeal may or may not be in the High Court, Second appeal has to be in the High Court.



37. As per Order VI, Pleading shall mean ?
(A) Plaintiff
(B) Written Statement
(C) Both Plaintiff and Written Statement
(D) None of these
38. Which of the following Order deals with "Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties" ?
(A) Order 20 (B) Order 21 (C) Order 22 (D) Order 23
39. The doctrine of 'Res Gestae' has been discussed in which Section of the Evidence Act ?
(A) Section 5 (B) Section 6 (C) Section 10 (D) Section 11
40. When the liability of a person who is one of the parties to the suit depends upon the liability of a stranger to the suit, then an admission by the stranger in respect of his liability shall be an admission on the part of that person who is a party to the suit. It has been so provided under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
(A) Section 17 (B) Section 18 (C) Section 19 (D) Section 21
41. Judicial Evidence means
(A) Evidence received by Courts in proof or disproof of facts
(B) Evidence received by Police Officer
(C) Evidence received by Home Department
(D) Evidence received by Tribunal.
42. Which of the following is not a 'document' according to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
(A) An inscription on a metal plate or stone
(B) A map or plan
(C) A caricature
(D) None of these
43. "Presumptions as to Dowry Deaths" is given under which Section ?
(A) 113A (B) 113B (C) 114A (D) 114B
44. Which of the following is not 'Secondary evidence' as per Section 63 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 ?
(A) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies.
(B) Copies made from or compared with the original.
(C) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.
(D) Copies not certified under Section 63.

45. A leading question may be asked in
 (A) Examination-in-chief (B) Re-examination
 (C) Cross examination (D) None of these
46. Extra Judicial Confession means
 (A) Confessions made either to Police or person other than Judges and Magistrates.
 (B) Confessions made before Magistrates.
 (C) Confessions made before Judges.
 (D) None of these
47. The Arbitral Tribunal shall not be bound by _____ in the determination of rules of procedure.
 (A) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 (B) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 (C) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
 (D) Both, (The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908) and (The Indian Evidence Act, 1872)
48. Which of the following Section deals with "Arbitration Agreement" in Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 ?
 (A) Section 6 (B) Section 7 (C) Section 8 (D) Section 9
49. Under what circumstances the arbitral proceedings can be terminated ?
 1. Final Arbitral award
 2. Interim award
 3. Where the arbitral tribunal issues an order for the termination
 (A) 1 and 3 (B) 1 and 2 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1, 2 and 3
50. Under Section 29 of The Arbitration And Conciliation Act, 1996 arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, any decision of the arbitral tribunal _____.
 (A) shall be made by all members
 (B) shall be made by 2/3 majority of its members
 (C) shall be made by the chief arbitrator
 (D) shall be made by majority of its members
51. The provision for 'maintenance pendente lite' in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is given in _____.
 (A) Section 22 (B) Section 23 (C) Section 24 (D) Section 25
52. A Muslim wife may sue for divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 Section 2, if the husband has been insane for a period of:
 (A) 1 year (B) 2 years (C) 5 years (D) 7 years



53. Muslim woman has option to be governed by the provisions of Sections 125 to 128 of Criminal Procedure Code 1973. Which section of The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 deals with it ?
 (A) Section 5 (B) Section 6 (C) Section 7 (D) None of these
54. Which of the following is not a ground of void marriage under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act ?
 (A) Bigamy (B) Degrees of Prohibited Relationship
 (C) Sapinda Relationship (D) Child marriage
55. Sapinda Relationship means
 (A) 3rd generation (mother), 7th generation (father)
 (B) 3rd generation (mother), 5th generation (father)
 (C) 3rd generation (mother), 4th generation (father)
 (D) 2nd generation (mother), 5th generation (father)
56. Which one of the following is not a ground of divorce in the Hindu Marriage Act ?
 (A) Mental Disorder
 (B) Venereal Disease in communicable form
 (C) Incurable Unsound Mind
 (D) Living separately for less than three months.
57. Indian Christians can obtain divorce under which of the following enactments ?
 (A) Special Marriage Act, 1954 (B) Christian Marriage Act, 1872
 (C) Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (D) Special Marriage Act, 1872
58. The Section 12 of Hindu Maintenance and Adoption Act, 1956 deals with
 (A) Rights of adoptive parents to dispose of their properties
 (B) Effects of adoption
 (C) Presumption as to the document relating to adoption
 (D) Cancellation of adoption
59. Which of the following categories of cases will not be entertained as Public Interest Litigation (PIL) ?
 (A) Family Pension (B) Petitions from riot victims
 (C) Neglected Children (D) Landlord-Tenant matter
60. Who is known as Father of Public Interest Litigation in India ?
 (A) Justice A. N. Ray (B) Justice Y. V. Chandrachud
 (C) Justice R. S. Pathak (D) Justice P. N. Bhagwati

61. Which of the following is not a real purpose of Public Interest Litigation ?
 (A) Vindication of the rule of law
 (B) Facilitate effective access to Justice
 (C) Meaningful realization of Fundamental Rights
 (D) Getting famous and making wealth
62. In Hussainara Khatoon V. State of Bihar, _____ emerged as a basic fundamental right.
 (A) Right to Speedy Justice (B) Right to Clean Environment
 (C) Right to Free Legal Aid (D) None of these
63. Which of the following writ can be issued against usurpation of public office ?
 (A) Writ of Mandamus (B) Writ of Certiorari
 (C) Writ of Quo Warranto (D) Writ of Prohibition
64. Ridge V. Baldwin's case deals with
 (A) Corporation (B) Natural Justice
 (C) State Liability (D) Delegated Legislation
65. Meaning of "Audi alteram partem" :
 (A) A person cannot be condemned without being heard
 (B) An adjudicating authority must give a speaking order
 (C) No man can be a judge in his own case
 (D) No one should fear the courts.
66. Rules made by Bar Council of India in exercising its rule making power under _____.
 (A) The Advocates Act, 1951 (B) The Advocates Act, 1954
 (C) The Advocates Act, 1961 (D) The Advocates Act, 1964
67. An advocate may, while practicing, take up teaching of Law in any educational institution which is affiliated to a University, so long as the hours during which he is so engaged in the teaching of Law do not exceed _____ hours in a day.
 (A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) 4
68. In which of the following landmark case the advocate was held guilty of professional misconduct as he had forged the court order ?
 (A) Pratap Narain V. Y. P. Raheja
 (B) Vikramaditya V. Smt. Jamila Khatoon
 (C) Babulal Jain V. Subhash Jain
 (D) Smt. P. Pankajam V. B. H. Chandrashekhar



69. If any advocate is aggrieved by an order of Disciplinary Committee of State Bar Council made under Section 35 of the Advocate Act or Advocate General of the State may prefer and appeal to the Bar Council of India within _____ days of the date of communication of order.
 (A) 30 (B) 45 (C) 60 (D) 90
70. ABC Private Limited Company choose to convert itself into a Public Company. It can do so by altering its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and by passing _____.
 (A) Ordinary Resolution (B) Special Resolution
 (C) Board Resolution (D) None of these
71. "Doctrine of lifting of or piercing the corporate veil" is associated with
 (A) Labour Law (B) Company Law
 (C) Banking Law (D) Service Law
72. Under which Section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, an appeal to National Green Tribunal (NGT) lies ?
 (A) Section 4A (B) Section 5A (C) Section 6A (D) Section 7A
73. Which one of the following Fundamental Duties relates to Environmental Protection ?
 (A) Article 51A (b) (B) Article 51A (g)
 (C) Article 51A (j) (D) Article 51A (k)
74. Mr. A who was aggrieved by an order made by Controller or an adjudicating officer, made an appeal to Cyber Appellate Tribunal. Later Mr. A aggrieved by an order of Cyber Appellate Tribunal, may prefer an appeal _____.
 (A) In any District Court (B) In Higher Tribunal
 (C) Only in High Court (D) Only in Supreme Court
75. Mr. X, a person who is intended by Mr. Y an originator to receive the electronic record is, under the IT Act, known as _____.
 (A) Intermediary (B) Originators Agent
 (C) Addressee (D) Key Holder
76. The minimum number of members required for registration of a trade union is-
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 7

77. The text of the Certified Standing Orders shall be prominently posted by the employer in _____ and in the language understood by the majority of his workmen.
- (A) Hindi
(B) English
(C) Devanagari Script
(D) Language specified in 8th Schedule of the Constitution
78. A person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory under Factories Act, 1948 is called as _____.
- (A) Occupier (B) Managing Director
(C) Chairman (D) Manager
79. If the factory employs more than 1000 workers, they should appoint qualified _____ to carry out the prescribed duties.
- (A) Safety officer (B) Welfare officer
(C) Development officer (D) None of these
80. Suppose road accident occurs, then being an Advocate what is the correct way of approaching the situation ?
- (A) FIR > Petition > Summon to Insurance Company
(B) Petition > FIR > Summon to Insurance Company
(C) Summon to Insurance Company > Petition > FIR
(D) FIR > Summon to Insurance Company > Petition
81. The principle of "Ubi jus ibi idem remedium" was recognized in
- (A) Winterbottom V. Wright (B) Chapman V. Pickersgill
(C) Ashby V. White (D) Rylands V. Fletcher
82. Gloucester Grammar School Case is a landmark case based on which of the following maxim ?
- (A) Damnum sine injuria (B) Injuria sine damnum
(C) Volenti non fit injuria (D) Audi alteram partem
83. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission under Consumer Protection Act, 1930 shall have the jurisdiction to complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration exceeds ₹ _____.
- (A) 1 Crore (B) 10 Crores (C) 50 Crores (D) 100 Crores



84. Under Section 41 of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 an appeal from the order of District Commission lies to _____.
- (A) State Commission ✓ (B) Consumer Tribunal
(C) National Commission (D) High Court
85. For an individual to be deemed to be resident in India in any previous year one of the condition is:
- (A) If he is in India for a period of 182 days or more during the previous year.
(B) If he is in India for a period of 180 days or more during the previous year.
(C) If he is in India for a period of 181 days or more during the previous year.
(D) If he is in India for a period of 360 days or more during the previous year. ✓
86. Mr. Kapoor purchased a residential house in January, 2021 for ₹ 80,00,000. He sold the house in April, 2022 for ₹ 94,00,000. In this case the gain of ₹ 14,00,000 arising on account of sale of residential house will be charged to tax under which of the following head ?
- (A) Income from capital gains
(B) Income from house property
(C) Income from profits and gains from business or profession
(D) Income from other sources ✓
87. Mr. Manjot is a trader supplying goods from his M/s Singh Traders. The office of the firm is located in Delhi whereas its godowns are located in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) respectively. M/s Singh Traders made following intra-state supplies from different States during the current financial year :
- (i) Delhi – Taxable Supplies : ₹ 21,00,000
(ii) Punjab – Exempted Supplies : ₹ 6,00,000
(iii) Uttar Pradesh- Taxable and Exempted Supplies : ₹ 3,00,000 each respectively.
(iv) J&K – Taxable and Exempted Supplies : ₹ 8,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively.
- Ascertain the States in which Mr. Manjot is required to take registration under GST.
- (A) Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and J&K
(B) Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and J&K
(C) Delhi and Uttar Pradesh
(D) Delhi ✓
88. The primary GST slabs for any regular taxpayers are presently pegged at
- (A) 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 26% (B) 0%, 6%, 12%, 18%, 28%
(C) 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28% (D) 0%, 5%, 12%, 16%, 28%

89. B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action in respect thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. Decide in the light of the Section 224 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- (A) A is not liable to B upon indemnity. ✓
 (B) A is liable to B upon indemnity.
 (C) A is not liable to C upon indemnity.
 (D) None of these
90. A person whom the agent names to act for the principal in the business of agency, under the express or implied authority to name, is called _____.
- (A) Sub-agent (B) Substituted Agent
 (C) Agent ✓ (D) Procured Agent
91. A _____ injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit; the defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from, the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which could be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.
- (A) Temporary (B) ✓ Perpetual
 (C) Both Temporary and Perpetual (D) None of these
92. According to Section 5 of Specific Relief Act, 1963 a person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided in _____.
- (A) The Specific Relief Act, 1963
 (B) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
 (C) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
 (D) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
93. Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee, and authorises him to retain such possession until payment of the mortgage-money, and to receive the rents and profits accruing from the property in lieu of interest, or in payment of the mortgage-money, the transaction is called an _____ mortgage.
- (A) Conditional (B) English (C) Simple (D) Usufructuary
94. In which of the following cases it was decided that a contract with minor is void ?
- (A) Carlill V. Carbolic Smokes Ball Co
 (B) Chinnaih V. Ramaiah
 (C) Mohori Bibee V. Dharmodas Ghose
 (D) Harvey V. Facey



AIBE 17 Solutions

1. The title of the Union of India is laid down in

Correct Answer: (C) Article 390

Explanation: Article 390 of the Constitution of India defines the title of the Union as "India".

2. Constitutional provisions of Fundamental Rights (FRs) are given under which part of the Constitution of India?

Correct Answer: (C) Part III

Explanation: Part III of the Constitution of India contains the Fundamental Rights of citizens, which are guaranteed to protect individual liberties.

3. By which of the following Amendment Act of 1985, Anti Defection Law was added in the Constitution of India?

Correct Answer: (B) 52nd Constitutional Amendment

Explanation: The Anti-Defection Law was added to the Constitution of India through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1985.

4. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court decided that, a constitutional amendment is a 'law' within the meaning of Article 13(2) and therefore it violates any of the fundamental rights it may be declared void?

Correct Answer: (B) Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Explanation: In Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, the Supreme Court held that a constitutional amendment is a 'law' within the meaning of Article 13(2) and can be challenged for violating fundamental rights.

5. Uniform Civil Code in India is:

Correct Answer: (C) Government Policy

Explanation: The Uniform Civil Code is a government policy that aims to unify the laws governing personal matters such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance for all citizens of India. It is not a fundamental right or a constitutional right.

6. As per Article 16, No citizen shall, on grounds only of _____ or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

Correct Answer: (A) religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence

Explanation: Article 16 of the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or residence in matters of employment or office under the State.

7. The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under Article 143 shall be:

Correct Answer: (D) 5

Explanation: Article 143 of the Constitution of India requires a minimum of five judges to sit on a bench to decide cases involving substantial questions of law or references made by the President.

8. According to the Article 300A of the Constitution of India, No _____ shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

Correct Answer: (A) person

9. Which of the following is not "Law" according to Article 13 of the Indian Constitution?

Correct Answer: (D) None of these

Explanation: Article 13 of the Indian Constitution defines "law" broadly to include rules, regulations, ordinances, by-laws, customs, or usages. Therefore, none of the options provided are specifically excluded from the definition of "law" under this article.

10. Which of the following Schedule deals with Union List, State List and Concurrent List in the Constitution of India?

Correct Answer: (A) Schedule 7

Explanation: Schedule 7 of the Constitution of India lists the subjects that fall under the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. These lists determine the legislative powers of the Union and State governments.

11. Under Section 82 and 83 of the Penal Code, an offense is punishable if it is done by a child

Correct Answer: (B) of above seven years of age but below twelve years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding.

Explanation: Under Sections 82 and 83 of the Penal Code, a child above the age of seven years but below twelve years is considered capable of committing an offense if they have attained sufficient maturity and understanding.

12. Name two essential conditions of Penal Liability.

Correct Answer: (C) Guilty Mind & Wrongful Act

Explanation: The two essential conditions for penal liability are a guilty mind (mens rea) and a wrongful act (actus reus).

13. Provisions for Right of Private Defence are given between

Correct Answer: (B) Sections 96-106

Explanation: Sections 96 to 106 of the Indian Penal Code deal with the Right of Private Defence, which allows a person to use reasonable force to protect themselves or others from harm.

14. The consent is not a valid consent under Section 90 of IPC:

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Explanation: Section 90 of the Indian Penal Code states that consent is not valid if it is given under fear of injury or misconception of fact, by a person of unsound mind, or by a child below the age of twelve years.

15. Causing the death of a child in the mother's womb is not homicide as provided under

Correct Answer: (A) Explanation III to Section 300

Explanation: Explanation III to Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code provides that causing the death of a child in the mother's womb is not homicide if the child was not born alive.

16. Punishment for Defamation under Indian Penal Code is simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to

Correct Answer: (A) 2 Years

Explanation: The punishment for defamation under the Indian Penal Code is simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

17. Assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty is a kind of offense?

Correct Answer: (D) Non-Cognizable and Non-Bailable

Explanation: Assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty is a non-cognizable and non-bailable offense. This means that a police officer cannot arrest a person for this offense without a warrant, and the accused cannot be released on bail.

18. 'A' places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells 'Z' that they will fire at 'Z' if 'Z' attempts to leave the building. 'A' is guilty of:

Correct Answer: (C) Both wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint

Explanation: 'A's actions constitute both wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint. Wrongful confinement means unlawfully restricting a person's movement, while wrongful restraint means unlawfully preventing a person from proceeding in a particular direction.

19. The provision of 'Plea Bargaining' under chapter XXIA of CrPC are not applicable if the offense is committed against a child below the age of:

Correct Answer: (C) 16 years

Explanation: The provisions of plea bargaining under Chapter XXIA of the Code of Criminal Procedure are not applicable if the offense is committed against a child below the age of 16.

20. Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code is "SECULAR" in character was observed in which of the following case?

Correct Answer: (A) Lalita Kumari v. State of Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: The case of Lalita Kumari v. State of Uttar Pradesh affirmed the secular nature of Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which deals with maintenance for wives and children.

21. Who has the power of summary trial of a case?

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Explanation: Chief Judicial Magistrates, Metropolitan Magistrates, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the High Court can conduct summary trials.

22. Which Sections deal with the processes to compel appearance under Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?

Correct Answer: (B) Sections 154 to 173

Explanation: Sections 154 to 173 of the Code of Criminal Procedure deal with the processes to compel the appearance of witnesses and accused persons in court.

23. An offense for which a police officer may arrest a person without warrant is known as:

Correct Answer: (B) Cognizable offense

Explanation: A cognizable offense is one for which a police officer can arrest a person without a warrant. Non-cognizable offenses require a warrant for arrest.

24. In a summons trial case instituted on a complaint wherein the summons has been issued to the accused, the non-appearance or death of the complainant shall entail:

Correct Answer: (C) Either discharge or acquittal depending on the facts & circumstances of the case

Explanation: In a summons trial case, if the complainant does not appear or dies, the court may either discharge or acquit the accused depending on the circumstances of the case. If the case is one where the complainant's presence is crucial for proving the case, the court may discharge the accused. However, if the evidence on record is sufficient to prove the case, the court may acquit the accused.

25. Suppose F.I.R. is not registered by the Station House Officer. What are the options that the complainant has?

Correct Answer: (D) Both (Approach Superintendent of Police) & (Approach Magistrate by filing Private Complaint)

Explanation: If an F.I.R. is not registered by the Station House Officer, the complainant has the option to approach the Superintendent of Police or file a private complaint in a magistrate's court.

26. Any police officer making an investigation under Section 160 of CrPC cannot require the attendance of a male, at a place other than the place of his residence who is:

Correct Answer: (B) under the age of 18 years and above the age of 60 years

Explanation: Under Section 160 of the CrPC, a police officer cannot require the attendance of a male at a place other than his residence if he is under the age of 18 years or above the age of 60 years.

27. If someone lies before the court on affidavit, how can it be tackled by the Advocate/s?

Correct Answer: (A) Perjury Application can be filed.

Explanation: If a person lies before the court on affidavit, the Advocate can file a perjury application alleging that the person has made false statements under oath.

28. Proclamation for person absconding shall be published as follows:

Correct Answer: (D) All i, ii, iii, iv are correct.

Explanation: Proclamation for a person absconding shall be published in the manner specified in all four options: publicly read in the town or village of residence, affixed to the person's house or homestead, affixed to the courthouse, and published in a newspaper.

29. Which Order of Civil Procedure Code deals with Temporary Injunction and Interlocutory Injunction?

Correct Answer: (A) Order 38

Explanation: Order 38 of the Civil Procedure Code deals with Temporary Injunctions and Interlocutory Injunctions, which are court orders that temporarily restrain a party from doing a particular act.

30. A is a tradesman in Ahmedabad, B carries on business in Delhi. B, by his agent in Ahmedabad, buys goods of A and requests A to deliver them to the Western Roadways Transport Company. A delivers the goods accordingly in Ahmedabad. A may sue B for the price of the goods

Correct Answer: (C) In either Ahmedabad or Delhi

Explanation: A can sue B for the price of the goods either in Ahmedabad, where the contract was made, or in Delhi, where B carries on business. The choice of jurisdiction depends on the specific terms of the contract and the applicable laws.

31. Which of the following Section of Civil Procedure Code deals with the concept of Res Judicata?

Correct Answer: (B) Section 11

Explanation: Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code deals with the concept of Res Judicata, which means that a matter that has been decided by a court cannot be re-litigated between the same parties.

32. Mr. X, Mr. Y and Mr. Z are jointly and severally liable for ₹10,000 under a decree obtained by Mr. A. Mr. Y obtains a decree for ₹10,000 against Mr. A singly and applies for execution to the court in which the joint-decree is being executed. Which of the following option is correct for Mr. A?

Correct Answer: (A) Mr. A may treat his joint-decree as cross-decree under Order 21 Rule 18.

Explanation: Under Order 21 Rule 18 of the Civil Procedure Code, Mr. A can treat the joint-decree as a cross-decree and set off the amount due to Mr. Y against the amount due to him under the joint-decree.

33. A, B and C are coparceners of Joint Hindu Family. They jointly execute a mortgage in favor of Y. Y files a suit against all of them. Summons is served to C but not to A and B.

None of them appears and an ex parte decree is passed against all. A and B applied to set aside the ex parte decree. The decree will be set aside against

Correct Answer: (C) A, B and C

Explanation: If an ex parte decree is passed against multiple parties and summons is not served on all of them, the decree can be set aside against all the parties.

34. Which of the following provision of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 deals with the Institution of Suits?

Correct Answer: (A) Section 22

Explanation: Section 22 of the Civil Procedure Code deals with the institution of suits, outlining the requirements for filing a suit and the necessary documents to be submitted.

35. Defendant shall, within _____ days from the date of service of summon on him, present a Written Statement of his defence (ORDER VIII).

Correct Answer: (A) 15

Explanation: Under Order VIII of the Civil Procedure Code, the defendant shall present a Written Statement of his defense within 15 days from the date of service of the summons.

36. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

Correct Answer: (C) Second appeal can be on question of fact or law or both.

Explanation: Second appeals are generally limited to questions of law. They cannot be filed on questions of fact, unless there is a substantial question of law involved.

37. As per Order VI, Pleading shall mean?

Correct Answer: (C) Both Pleat and Written Statement

Explanation: Under Order VI of the Civil Procedure Code, a pleading refers to both the pleat (filed by the pleatiff) and the written statement (filed by the defendant).

38. Which of the following deals with "Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties"?

Correct Answer: (B) Order 21

Explanation: Order 21 of the Civil Procedure Code deals with the execution of decrees, including matters related to the death, marriage, or insolvency of parties.

39. The doctrine of 'Res Gestae' has been discussed in which Section of the Evidence Act?

Correct Answer: (C) Section 10

Explanation: Section 10 of the Indian Evidence Act discusses the doctrine of Res Gestae, which means "things done" and refers to statements made or acts done at the time of an event that are relevant to understanding the event itself.

40. When the liability of a person who is one of the parties to the suit depends upon the liability of a stranger to the suit, then an admission by the stranger in respect of his liability shall be an admission on the part of that person who is a party to the suit. It has been so provided under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

Correct Answer: (D) Section 21

Explanation: Section 21 of the Indian Evidence Act provides that when the liability of a party to a suit depends on the liability of a stranger to the suit, an admission by the stranger can be used against the party.

41. Judicial Evidence means

Correct Answer: (A) Evidence received by Courts in proof or disproof of facts

Explanation: Judicial evidence refers to the evidence presented in a court of law to prove or disprove facts in a case.

42. Which of the following is not a 'document' according to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

Correct Answer: (D) None of these

Explanation: According to the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, a document includes any inscription, map, plan, or caricature. Therefore, none of the options provided are not considered documents.

43. "Presumptions as to Dowry Deaths" is given under which Section?

Correct Answer: (A) 113A

Explanation: Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act deals with presumptions related to dowry deaths.

44. Which of the following is not 'Secondary evidence' as per Section 63 of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

Correct Answer: (D) Copies not certified under Section 63.

Explanation: Secondary evidence includes copies made from the original by mechanical processes, copies compared with the original, and oral accounts of the contents of a document

given by someone who has seen it. However, copies that are not certified under Section 63 are not considered secondary evidence.

45. A leading question may be asked in

Correct Answer: (B) Re-examination

Explanation: Leading questions are questions that suggest the answer. They are generally not allowed in examination-in-chief but are permissible in re-examination to test the credibility of the witness.

46. Extra Judicial means

Correct Answer: (A) Confessions made before Police or person other than Judges and Magistrates.

Explanation: Extra Judicial confessions are those made outside a court of law, such as to the police or other individuals.

47. The Arbitral Tribunal shall not be bound by _____ in the determination of rules of procedure.

Correct Answer: (D) Both, (The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908) and (The Indian Evidence Act, 1872).

Explanation: An arbitral tribunal is not bound by the rules of procedure of the Code of Civil Procedure or the Indian Evidence Act. They have the flexibility to determine their own rules of procedure.

48. Which of the following Section deals with "Arbitration Agreement" in Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996?

Correct Answer: (C) Section 8

Explanation: Section 8 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with arbitration agreements, defining what constitutes a valid arbitration agreement and the essential elements it must contain.

49. Under what circumstances the arbitral proceedings can be terminated?

Correct Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: Arbitral proceedings can be terminated under the following circumstances: (1) a final arbitral award is made, (2) an interim award is made, or (3) the arbitral tribunal issues an order for termination.

50. Under Section 29 of The Arbitration And Conciliation Act, 1996 arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator, any decision of the arbitral tribunal

Correct Answer: (D) shall be made by majority of its members

Explanation: Under Section 29 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, decisions in arbitral proceedings with more than one arbitrator must be made by a majority of its members.

51. The provision for "maintenance pendente lite" in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is given in

Correct Answer: (A) Section 22

Explanation: Section 22 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with maintenance pendente lite, which refers to temporary maintenance provided to a party during the pendency of a divorce or other matrimonial proceedings.

52. A Muslim wife may sue for divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 Section 2, if the husband has been insane for a period of:

Correct Answer: (C) 5 years

Explanation: Under Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, a Muslim wife can sue for divorce if her husband has been insane for a period of five years.

51. Muslim women have the option to be governed by the provisions of Sections 125 to 128 of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. Which section of The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 deals with it?

Correct Answer: (D) None of these

Explanation: The option for Muslim women to be governed by Sections 125 to 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code is not explicitly mentioned in The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. However, it is possible that the Act does not override the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Muslim women may still have the option to seek maintenance under those sections.

54. Which of the following is a ground of void marriage under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act?

Correct Answer: (A) Bigamy

Explanation: Bigamy, or marrying while already married, is a ground for void marriage under Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act.

55. Sapinda Relationship means

Correct Answer: (A) 3rd generation (mother), 7th generation (father)

Explanation: Sapinda relationship refers to a specific type of kinship relationship within the Hindu community. It is defined as a relationship through the 3rd generation (mother's side) and the 7th generation (father's side).

56. Which one of the following is not a ground of divorce in the Hindu Marriage Act?

Correct Answer: (D) Living separately for less than three months.

Explanation: Living separately for less than three months is not a ground for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act. Other grounds include adultery, cruelty, desertion, and mental disorder.

57. Indian Christians can obtain divorce under which of the following enactments?

Correct Answer: (B) Christian Marriage Act, 1872

Explanation: Indian Christians can obtain a divorce under the Christian Marriage Act, 1872.

58. The Section 12 of Hindu Maintenance and Adoption Act, 1956 deals with

Correct Answer: (D) Cancellation of adoption

Explanation: Section 12 of the Hindu Maintenance and Adoption Act, 1956 deals with the cancellation of adoption.

59. Which of the following categories of cases will not be entertained as Public Interest Litigation (PIL)?

Correct Answer: (D) Landlord-Tenant matter

Explanation: While PILs can be filed on a wide range of issues, landlord-tenant matters are generally not considered suitable for PILs. PILs are typically filed to address issues of public importance or to protect the rights of marginalized groups.

60. Who is known as Father of Public Interest Litigation in India?

Correct Answer: (D) Justice P. N. Bhagwati

Explanation: Justice P. N. Bhagwati is widely regarded as the father of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India. He played a pivotal role in expanding the scope of PIL and making it a powerful tool for social justice.

61. Which of the following is not a real purpose of Public Interest Litigation?

Correct Answer: (D) Getting famous and making wealth

Explanation: While PILs can be a powerful tool for social justice, their primary purpose is not to gain personal fame or wealth. The real purposes of PIL include vindicating the law, facilitating access to justice, and ensuring the meaningful realization of fundamental rights.

62. In Hussainara Khatoon V. State of Bihar, _____ emerged as a basic fundamental right.

Correct Answer: (C) Right to Free Legal Aid

Explanation: In the case of Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar, the Supreme Court recognized the right to free legal aid as a basic fundamental right. This right is essential for ensuring that everyone, regardless of their financial means, has access to justice.

63. Which of the following writ can be issued against usurpation of public office?

Correct Answer: (C) Writ of Quo Warranto

Explanation: A writ of quo warranto is issued to inquire into the legality of a person's holding a public office. It can be used to challenge the usurpation of a public office by someone who is not entitled to hold it.

64. Ridge V. Baldwin's case deals with

Correct Answer: (B) Natural Justice

Explanation: The Ridge v. Baldwin case is a landmark case that dealt with the principles of natural justice. It established that administrative authorities must follow the principles of natural justice, including the right to be heard and the principle of impartiality.

65. Meaning of "Audi alteram partem":

Correct Answer: (A) A person cannot be condemned without being heard

Explanation: The Latin phrase "audi alteram partem" means "hear the other side." It is a fundamental principle of natural justice that requires that a person be given a fair opportunity to present their case before a decision is made against them.

66. Rules made by Bar Council of India in exercising its rule making power under

Correct Answer: (C) The Advocates Act, 1961

Explanation: The Bar Council of India exercises its rule-making power under the Advocates Act, 1961.

67. An advocate may, while practicing, take up the teaching of Law in any educational institution which is affiliated to a University, so long as the hours during which he is so engaged in the teaching of Law do not exceed _____ hours in a day.

Correct Answer: (A) 5

Explanation: An advocate can take up teaching of law in an educational institution affiliated to a university, provided that the hours spent on teaching do not exceed 5 hours in a day.

68. In which of the following landmark case the advocate was held guilty of professional misconduct as he had forged the court order?

Correct Answer: (D) Smt. P. Pankajam V. B. H. Chandrashekhar

Explanation: In the case of Smt. P. Pankajam v. B. H. Chandrashekhar, the advocate was held guilty of professional misconduct for forging a court order. This case highlights the importance of maintaining ethical standards in the legal profession.

69. If any advocate is aggrieved by an order of Disciplinary Committee of State Bar Council made under Section 35 of the Advocate Act or Advocate General of the State may prefer an appeal to the Bar Council of India within

Correct Answer: (C) 60 days

Explanation: Under the Advocates Act, an advocate aggrieved by an order of the Disciplinary Committee of the State Bar Council or the Advocate General can prefer an appeal to the Bar Council of India within 60 days of the date of communication of the order.

70. ABC Private Limited may choose to convert itself into a Public Company. It can do so by altering its Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association and by passing

Correct Answer: (B) Special Resolution

Explanation: A private company can convert itself into a public company by passing a special resolution, which requires a majority of three-fourths of the votes cast by members present and voting at a general meeting.

71. "Doctrine of lifting of or piercing the corporate veil" is associated with

Correct Answer: (B) Company Law

Explanation: The doctrine of lifting the corporate veil is a legal concept that allows courts to disregard the separate legal entity of a company and hold its shareholders or directors personally liable for the company's debts or actions. This doctrine is primarily associated with company law.

72. Under which Section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, an appeal to National Green Tribunal (NGT) lies?

Correct Answer: (A) Section 4A

Explanation: Section 4A of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides for an appeal to the National Green Tribunal (NGT) against certain orders or decisions of the Central Government or other authorities.

73. Which one of the following Fundamental Duties relates to Environmental Protection?

Correct Answer: (B) Article 51A (g)

Explanation: Article 51A (g) of the Constitution of India is a Fundamental Duty that requires every citizen to protect the environment and its natural resources.

74. Mr. A, who was aggrieved by an order made by Controller or an adjudicating officer, made an appeal to Cyber Appellate Tribunal. Later Mr. A aggrieved by an order of Cyber Appellate Tribunal, may prefer an appeal

Correct Answer: (D) Only in Supreme Court

Explanation: Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, an aggrieved person can appeal against an order of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal only to the Supreme Court.

75. Mr. X, a person who is intended by Mr. Y, an originator to receive the electronic record is, under the IT Act, known as

Correct Answer: (C) Addressee

Explanation: Under the Information Technology Act, 2000, the person intended by the originator to receive an electronic record is known as the addressee.

76. The minimum number of members required for registration of a trade union is

Correct Answer: (B) 3

Explanation: The Trade Unions Act, 1926 requires a minimum of 7 members for the registration of a trade union. However, for certain categories of trade unions, such as those representing employees of the Central or State governments, the minimum number of members required is 3.

77. The text of the Certified Standing Orders shall be prominently posted by the employer in:

Correct Answer: (A) Hindi and in the language understood by the majority of his workmen

Explanation: The Factories Act, 1948 requires employers to prominently post the certified standing orders in Hindi and in the language understood by the majority of their workers. This ensures that workers are aware of their rights and responsibilities.

78. A person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory under Factories Act, 1948 is called as:

Correct Answer: (A) Occupier

Explanation: Under the Factories Act, 1948, the "occupier" is the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the factory. This could be the owner, lessee, or manager of the factory.

79. If the factory employs more than 1000 workers, they should appoint qualified _____ to carry out the prescribed duties.

Correct Answer: (B) Welfare officer

Explanation: Factories with more than 1000 workers are required to appoint a qualified welfare officer to look after the welfare of the workers. This includes providing facilities such as canteens, first aid, and recreational facilities.

80. Suppose a road accident occurs, then being an Advocate what is the correct way of approaching the situation?

Correct Answer: (A) FIR > Petition > Summon to Insurance Company

Explanation: In case of a road accident, the first step should be to file a First Information Report (FIR) with the police. Then, a petition can be filed seeking compensation from the responsible party, which in the case of a road accident is usually the insurance company. A summons can then be issued to the insurance company to compel them to respond to the petition.

81. The principle of "Ubi jus ibi idem remedium" was recognized in:

Correct Answer: (C) Ashby V. White

Explanation: The principle of "Ubi jus ibi idem remedium" means "where there is a right, there is a remedy." This principle was recognized in the case of Ashby v. White, which established the right of a voter to sue for damages if their vote is wrongfully rejected.

82. Gloucester Grammar School Case is a landmark case based on which of the following maxim?

Correct Answer: (A) Damnum sine injuria

Explanation: The Gloucester Grammar School Case is a landmark case based on the maxim "damnum sine injuria," which means "harm without a legal injury." The case established that mere economic loss, without a violation of a legal right, does not give rise to a cause of action.

83. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission under Consumer Protection Act, 2019 shall have the jurisdiction to complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration exceeds:

Correct Answer: (C) 50 Crores

Explanation: The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission has jurisdiction over complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration exceeds ₹50 crores.

84. Under Section 41 of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 an appeal from the order of District Commission lies to

Correct Answer: (A) State Commission

Explanation: Under Section 41 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, an appeal from the order of a District Commission lies to the State Commission.

85. For an individual to be deemed to be resident in India in any previous year one of the condition is:

Correct Answer: (B) If he is in India for a period of 180 days or more during the previous year.

Explanation: According to the Income Tax Act, 1961, an individual is considered a resident of India in a previous year if they are in India for 180 days or more during that year.

86. Mr. Kapoor purchased a residential house in January, 2021 for ₹80,00,000. He sold the house in April, 2022 for ₹94,00,000. In this case the gain of ₹14,00,000 arising on account of sale of residential house will be charged to tax under which of the following head?

Correct Answer: (A) Income from capital gains

Explanation: The gain arising from the sale of a residential house is generally taxed under the head "Income from capital gains."

****87. Mr. Manjot is a trader supplying goods from his M/s Singh Traders. The office of the firm is located in Delhi whereas its godowns are located in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) respectively. M/s Singh Traders made following intra-state supplies from different States during the current financial year:**

(i) Delhi - Taxable Supplies: ₹21,00,000 (ii) Punjab - Exempted Supplies: ₹6,00,000 (iii) Uttar Pradesh - Taxable and Exempted Supplies: ₹3,00,000 each respectively. (iv) J&K - Taxable and Exempted Supplies: ₹8,00,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively.

Ascertain the States in which Mr. Manjot is required to take registration under GST.

Correct Answer: (B) Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and J&K

Explanation: Mr. Manjot is required to take registration under GST in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and J&K because he has made taxable supplies in these states.

88. The primary GST slabs for any regular taxpayers are presently pegged at

Correct Answer: (D) 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%

Explanation: As of now, the primary GST slabs for regular taxpayers in India are 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%. These slabs determine the rate of GST that is applicable to different goods and services.

89. B, the proprietor of a newspaper, publishes at A's request, a libel upon C in the paper, and A agrees to indemnify B against the consequences of the publication, and all costs and damages of any action brought thereof. B is sued by C and has to pay damages, and also incurs expenses. Decide

Correct Answer: (A) A is not liable to B upon indemnity.

Explanation: While A requested the publication of the libel, B, as the publisher, is directly responsible for the defamatory content. Therefore, A is not liable to indemnify B for the damages and costs incurred due to the libel.

90. A person whom the agent names to act for the principal in the business of agency, under the express or implied authority to name, is called

Correct Answer: (A) Sub-agent

Explanation: A sub-agent is an agent appointed by another agent to act on behalf of the principal. The original agent is responsible for the acts of the sub-agent.

91. A perpetual injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit. The defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from the assertion of a right or from the commission of an act, which could be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.

Correct Answer: (B) Perpetual

Explanation: A perpetual injunction is a final court order that permanently prohibits a party from doing a particular act. It can only be granted after a full hearing on the merits of the case.

92. According to Section 5 of Specific Relief Act, 1963 a person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided in

Correct Answer: (B) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Explanation: Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 states that a person entitled to the possession of specific immovable property can recover it in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

93. Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee, and authorises him to retain such possession until payment of the mortgage-money, and to receive the rents and profits accruing from the property in lieu of interest, or in payment of the mortgage-money, the transaction is called an

Correct Answer: (D) Usufructuary mortgage

Explanation: A usufructuary mortgage is a type of mortgage where the mortgagor delivers possession of the mortgaged property to the mortgagee, who is entitled to receive the rents and profits from the property in lieu of interest or in payment of the mortgage-money.

94. In which of the following cases it was decided that a contract with minor is void?

Correct Answer: (C) Mohori Bibee V. Dharmodas Ghose

Explanation: In the case of Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose, it was held that a contract with a minor is void, and the minor is not liable to perform the contract even if they have benefited from it.

95. Which of the following is CORRECT with respect to "Declaratory Decrees" under The Specific Relief Act, 1963?

Correct Answer: (C) Both, (Section 34 of the said Act deals with it) and, (It is discretionary in nature)

Explanation: Section 34 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 deals with declaratory decrees. These decrees are discretionary in nature, meaning the court has the discretion to grant or refuse them based on the merits of the case.

96. Which of the following is not a Negotiable Instrument as defined under The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881?

Correct Answer: (D) Billing Receipt

Explanation: A billing receipt is not a negotiable instrument. Negotiable instruments are instruments that can be transferred by endorsement and delivery, such as promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques.

97. According to Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 the appropriate Government can acquire the land for which of the following purposes?

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

Explanation: The appropriate government can acquire land under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 for strategic purposes related to the armed forces, water harvesting and conservation projects, projects for project-affected families, and projects for sports, healthcare, tourism, transportation, or space programs.

98. 'Specified person' under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 means any person other than

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Explanation: Under the Act, a "specified person" includes anyone other than the appropriate government, a government company, or an association of persons or trust wholly or partially aided or controlled by the appropriate government.

99. Who shall be the Registrar of Trade Marks for the purposes of Trade Marks Act, 1999?

Correct Answer: (A) Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

Explanation: The Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks is responsible for the registration and protection of trademarks under the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

100. Which one of the following is not a type/s of IPR?

Correct Answer: (D) Historical Indications

Explanation: Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) protect intangible assets such as inventions, designs, and brands. Historical indications are not considered a type of IPR. They refer to geographical indications that are associated with specific products or goods.