

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – XIV
15th-Sep-2019

14018593

[Set Code-A]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

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
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly prohibited. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

SE

Invigilator's Signature

1. Which one of the following sentence is correctly method?
- In India, consideration must follow from promisee only.
 - In India, consideration must follow from only promisor or only promisee.
 - In India, consideration must follow from promisor or any other person.
 - In India, consideration must follow from promisee or any other person
2. Assertion (A): Collateral transactions to wagering are valid.
Reason (R): only wagering agreements are declared void under section 30 of the Indian contract Act.
Codes:
- (a) is true, but (r) is false.
 - (a) is false, but (r) is true.
 - Both (a) and (r) are true, but (r) is not correct explanation of (a)
 - Both (a) and (r) are true, and (r) is correct explanation of (a)
3. Term 'holder' include
- The payee
 - The bearer
 - The endorsed
 - All of the above
4. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 a Muslim wife can seek Dissolution of marriage if the husband fails to perform marital obligation for :
- 2 year
 - 3 year
 - 4 year
 - 5 year
5. The Concept of 'Curative' Petition was introduced by the Supreme Court of India in the case of
- Rupa Ashok Hura V/s Ashok Hura, AIR 2002 SC 1771
 - M.C.Mehta V/s Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1087
 - Krishna Swami V/s Union of India, (1992) 45 CC 605
 - Sheela Barse V/s Union of India, (1986) 35 CC 5962
6. Right to Fare Legal Aid was recognised as a Fundamental Right under Act 21 of Indian Constitution in the case of-
- Hussaainara Khatoon V/s State of Bihar, AIR 1979 SC 1360
 - M.H Hoskot V/s State of Maharashtra, AIR 1978 SC 1548
 - Madhu Mehta V/s Union of India (1989) 4 SC 1548
 - Rudal Shah V/s State of Bihar (1983) 45 SC 14
7. The case of Muhammad Allahdad Khan Vs Muhammad Ismail Khan is related to:
- Pre-emption
 - Gift
 - Mahr
 - Acknowledgement of paternity
8. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court was in 2017 declared pronouncements of talaq three times at a time by a Muslim husband as unconstitutional?
- Shayara Bano V/s Union of India
 - Shassnim Ara V/s State of U.P
 - Baitahira V/s Ali Hasan
 - Danial latifi V/s Union of India
9. 'Mesne Profits' of property means:
- Those profits by which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received or might have received there from, together with interest on such profits.
 - The profits due to improvements made by person in wrongful possession.
 - Both A & B

- D. None of the above.
10. Which of the following is not a legal representative?
- Executor and administrators.
 - Hindu coparceners.
 - Creditor
 - Intermeddler
11. Public Interest litigation is relaxation of which of the following requirements:
- Jurisdiction
 - Locus Standi
 - Both A & B
 - None of the Above
12. Which of the following is not a case of Public Interest Litigation:
- Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC 1461
 - Vincent Narayan v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 889
 - Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms, AIR 2002 SC 2112
 - Vincent Panikurlangara v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 990.
13. Which of the following can be done by a Senior Advocate in accordance with the Rules of Bar Council of India:
- Make concessions on behalf of client on instructions from junior advocate.
 - Accept instructions to draft a pleading
 - Accept brief directly from a client
 - None of the Above
14. Which one of the following is true about Latin Maxim 'Ubi Jus Ibi remedium'?
- Where there is right, there is remedy.
 - Where there is remedy, there is right.
 - Both A & B
 - None of the Above
15. The Latin word 'Injuria Sine Damnum' Literally means:
- Infringement of legal right without damages.
 - Damages without Infringement of legal right.
 - Both A & B
 - All of the above
16. The Provision relating to claims Tribunal is given under _____ of Motor Vehicles Act:
- Section 165-175
 - Section 175-180
 - Section 170-175
 - Section 171-177
17. 'Rule of Law' means
- Equality before the Law
 - Supremacy of the Law
 - Predominance of legal spirit
 - All of the above
18. The purpose of writ of 'Quo warranto' is?
- To compel public authority to perform duty
 - To restraint public authority to do illegal act
 - To oust illegal occupant of a public post
 - All of the above
19. Writ of Certiorari can be issued against
- Judicial and Quasi-Judicial bodies
 - Quasi Judicial and Administrative bodies
 - Administrative Bodies only
 - None of the above
20. Supreme Court of India held that it is permanent obligation of every member of medical profession either government or private to give medical aid to every injured person brought for treatment immediately without waiting for procedural formalities in the case of-
- Common Cause V/s Union of India (1996) 1 SC 753

- B. Peoples Union of India, AIR 1983 SC 339
- C. Parmanand Katara V/s Union of India, AIR 1989 SC 2039
- D. Lakshmi Kant Pandey V/s Union of India (1984) 25 SC 244
21. The Supreme Court of India has issued the direction to make the CBI independent agency so that it can function more effectively and investigate Crimes and Corruptions at high places in public life in the Case of-
- A. Union of India V/s Association For democratic reforms, AIR 2002 SC 2112
- B. Bangalore medical Trust V/s B.S Muddappa (1991) 45 SC 54
- C. Vincent Panikurlangra V/s Union of India (1987) 2 SC 165
- D. Vincent Narayan V/s Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 889
22. One of the following statements is not true, which one is that:
- A. A confession by one co accused implicating other co accused would be proved.
- B. A confession to a police-officer cannot be proved.
- C. A confession by a person in the custody of a police officer to any person in the presence of magistrate can be proved.
- D. If the confession of a person leads to recovery of a thing it can be proved.
23. The Kashmira Singh Vs State of MP is a leading case on:
- A. Dying declaration
- B. Admission
- C. Confession to police officer
- D. Confession of a co-accused
24. Which of the following fact is not relevant in civil and criminal cases under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act
- A. Motive
- B. Attempt
- C. Conduct
- D. Preparation
25. BATNA Stands for:
- A. Bilateral agreement to negotiation and arbitration
- B. Best alternative to a negotiated agreement
- C. Bilateral Trade negotiated agreement
- D. None of the above
26. Section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with
- A. Interim measures by the court
- B. Discretionary powers of the court
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above
27. For the first time in India Income Tax was introduced by Sir James Wilson in the year:
- A. 1886
- B. 1868
- C. 1860
- D. None of the Above
28. In which case Justice J.C. Shah of S.C. observed "Since by the exercise of the power a serious invasion is made upon the rights, privacy and freedom of the tax payer, the power must be exercised strictly in accordance with law and only for the purpose for which law authorises it to be exercised"
- A. Director of Inspection Vs Pooranmal
- B. ITO Vs Seth Brothers
- C. P.R. Metrani Vs CIT
- D. None of the above
29. Which of the following statements are true?
- i. Minor's contract can be ratified on attaining majority.

- ii. Minor's contact be ratified on attaining majority
- iii. Minor's contract can be ratified jointly by both the parties to the contract.
- iv. Minor is not liable under minor's contract
- A. (i) and (iii)
B. (ii) and (iv)
C. (i) and (ii)
D. (ii) and (iii)
30. Which one of the following sections of CrPC deals with irregularities which vitiate proceeding?
- A. Section 460
B. Section 461
C. Section 462
D. Section 468
31. Which of the following is not an essential element of a decree:
- A. Conclusive determination of the rights of the parties.
B. Formal expression of adjudication.
C. An adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order.
D. The adjudication must have been given in a suit before the court.
32. Which of the following is not a duty of an Advocate to Court:
- A. To not commit breach of section 126 of Evidence Act.
B. To not to appear on behalf of any organisation of whose Executive Committee, he is a member.
C. To not appear before a Court, Tribunal or Authority in which his near relation is a member.
D. To conduct himself with dignity and self-respect during presentation of a case before a Court and otherwise acting before a Court.
33. Which of the following rules of Chapter II of Part VI of the Bar Council Rules deal with the duty of an Advocate in respect of any moneys received by him from Client:
- A. Rule 25
B. Rule 33
C. Rule 24
D. None of the Above
34. Under which of the following sections of CrPC provisions relating to police report is given?
- A. Section 173 (2) (i)
B. Section 177
C. Section 174 (2) (i)
D. Section 175
35. Which one of the following provisions of CrPC deals with anticipatory bail?
- A. Section 437
B. Section 438
C. Section 439
D. None of the above
36. The provision relating to cancellation of bond and bail bond is given under:
- A. Section 446-A
B. Section 446
C. Section 447
D. Section 450
37. The provisions relating to dowry is given under:
- A. Section 304-B of the I.P.C
B. Section 304-A of the I.P.C
C. Section 304 of the I.P.C
D. Section 305-B of the I.P.C
38. Which of the following section is designed to curb infanticide:
- A. Section 317 of the I.P.C
B. Section 313 of the I.P.C
C. Section 318 of the I.P.C
D. Section 315 of the I.P.C
39. Which order has been specially enacted to protect the interest of Minors and Unsound Mind:
- A. Order 31

- B. Order 32
C. Order 33
D. Order 34
40. Which order of the CPC lays down general rules governing pleadings in a court?
A. Order 6
B. Order 7
C. Order 8
D. Order 9
41. Second appeal under section 100 is applicable:
A. Substantial question of law as formulated by the High Court.
B. Substantial question of law as not formulated by the High Court.
C. An appellate decree passed Ex Parte.
D. All of the above
42. Which of the following is an infringement of a Registered Trade mark:
A. Use of a mark identical to the Trade mark in relation to goods without authorisation.
B. Advertising of that Trade mark such that the advertisement is against the reputation of the Trade Mark.
C. Use of that Trade mark as a business name without authorisation.
D. All of the above.
43. A person undergoing life imprisonment, if attempts to commit murder and hurt is caused thereby, he may be punished with:
A. Life Imprisonment
B. Death
C. Imprisonment
D. All of the above
44. Residuary Powers in India may be exercised by
A. Parliament
B. State Legislatures
C. President
D. Both A & B
45. The Punishments to which offenders are liable under the provision of I.P.C are:
A. Death and imprisonment for life
B. Rigorous imprisonment and simple imprisonment
C. Forfeiture of property and fine
D. All of the above
46. M' Naghten Rules form the basis of the law of:
A. Infancy
B. Insanity
C. Ignorance of fact
D. Mistake
47. The authentication to be affected by the use of asymmetric crypto system and hash function is known as:
A. Public key
B. Private key
C. Digital Signature
D. Electronic Governance
48. Punishment for Cyber Terrorism under Section 66F shall be punishable:
A. With Imprisonment which may extend to three year or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees or with both.
B. With imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.
C. With imprisonment which may extend to imprisonment for life.
D. With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.
49. Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 define "Industry" means any
i. Business trade, undertaking
ii. Manufacture or calling of employers

- iii. Included any calling, service, employment, handicraft
- iv. Industrial occupation of workmen
- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. All of the above
50. Which of the following provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 incorporates the fault theory of divorce?
- A. Section 13(1)
- B. Section 11
- C. Section 13B
- D. Section 13(2)
51. Under the Hindu Maintenance and Adoption Act, 1956, which of the both following circumstances can a dependent enforce his right to maintenance against a transferee of an estate out of which he has a right to receive maintenance:
- A. Only when the Transferee has notice of such right.
- B. Only when the transfer is gratuitous.
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above.
52. Which of the following Courts/ Tribunals cannot entertain a Public Interest Litigation:
- A. Supreme Court
- B. High Court
- C. Central Administrative Tribunal
- D. None of the Above
53. '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:
- A. Wrong fully restrains Z
- B. Wrong fully confine Z
- C. Both A & B.
- D. None of the above
54. 'A' incites a dog to spring upon 'Z', without Zs' consent. If 'A' intends to cause injury, fear or annoyance to 'Z':
- A. 'A' uses force to 'Z'
- B. 'A' assaulted 'Z'
- C. 'A' uses criminal force to 'Z'
- D. None of the above
55. 'A' causes cattle to enter upon the field belonging to 'Z', intending to cause and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to 'Z's' crop. 'A' has committed:
- A. Mischief
- B. Criminal trespassing
- C. Criminal breach of trust
- D. Extortion
56. From which of the following countries, the Constitution of India has borrowed the 'Power of Judicial Review'?
- A. Canada
- B. United Kingdom
- C. USA
- D. Ireland
57. Enforcement of which of the following articles of the Constitution of India cannot be suspended even during the proclamation of emergency?
- A. 14 & 19
- B. 20 & 21
- C. 23 & 24
- D. 21 & 22
58. Which of the following provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961 provides for the power of Bar Council of India to withdraw to itself, any proceedings for disciplinary action pending before any State Bar Council:
- A. Section 35
- B. Section 37
- C. Section 36(2)
- D. None of the Above
59. Which Court or Authority has the power to punish any person for contempt of the National Company Law Tribunal:
- A. Supreme Court

- B. High Court
 C. National Company Law Appellate Tribunal
 D. National Company Law Tribunal
60. Which of the following is not a vested interest:
 A. 'A' stipulates that title in a property shall pass to 'C' on his death.
 B. 'A' stipulates that title in a property shall pass to 'C' on the death of 'B'
 C. 'A' stipulates that title in a property shall pass to 'C' if he marries 'B'
 D. 'A' stipulates that title in a property shall pass to 'C' after ten years.
61. Which of the following is wrong in respect of the law of Copyright:
 A. Copyright protects only the expression and not idea.
 B. There is no copyright in respect of a fact.
 C. There is no copyright in a government work
 D. Copyright doesn't require registration.
62. Under the Indian Evidence Act, the character of a person is not relevant in which of the following cases
 A. Previous good character of an accused in criminal case
 B. Previous bad character in reply to good character in criminal case.
 C. Character to prove conduct imputed in civil case
 D. Character affected the amount of damage is civil case
63. Which one of the following is primary evidence
 A. Document produced for the inspection of the court
 B. Copies made from original
 C. Certified copies of the document
 D. Photostat copies of a document
64. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 come into effect on
 A. 24th August 1986
 B. 15th April 1986
 C. 24th May 1986
 D. 24th December 1986
65. Which one of the following sections of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 defines the term 'Consumer'?
 A. Section 2(1)(a)
 B. Section 2(1)(b)
 C. Section 2(1)(c)
 D. Section 2(1)(d)
66. The principle of Law of Taxation that "No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law". It is contained under
 A. Article 265 of the constitution
 B. Article 300 of the constitution
 C. Article 19(1)(g) of the constitution
 D. Article 285 of the constitution
67. Under which section of Income Tax Act "Income of other persons are included in assessee's total income"
 A. Sections 56-58
 B. Sections 139-147
 C. Section 246-262
 D. Section 60-65
68. Under which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution Parliament is empowered to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in National Interest?
 A. Article 249
 B. Article 250
 C. Article 252
 D. Article 253
69. In which of the following cases the court has laid down that 'Right to life' does not include 'Right to die'?
 A. State Vs Sanjay Kr. Bhatia
 B. Smt. Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab
 C. R Vs Holiday
 D. P. Rathinam Vs UOI

70. The question whether a bill is a money bill or not is decided by?
- The Prime Minister
 - The Finance Minister
 - The President
 - The Speaker, Lok Sabha
71. Decision under 10th Schedule is taken by?
- President
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Prime Minister
 - Presiding officers of Houses
72. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that an International Commercial Arbitration is one which has its juridical or legal seat of arbitration outside India:
- Bhatia International v. Buk Trading S.A. (2002) 4 SCC 105.
 - Bharat Aluminium Company v. Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc. (2012) 9 SCC 552.
 - Booz Allen and Hamilton Inc. v. SBI Home Finance Limited (2011) 5 SCC 532.
 - Vimal Kishore Shah v. Jayesh Dinesh Shah (2016) 8 SCC 788.
73. Which of the following provisions of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 lays down for the escheat:
- Section 25
 - Section 26
 - Section 27
 - Section 29
74. Which one is a Foreign Award-
- An award in a arbitration where at least one party in non-Indian
 - An award passed in a foreign seated arbitration
 - An award passed in a arbitration where both the parties are non-Indian
 - None of the above
75. If a man marries a girl who is within his prohibited relationship and his custom does not permit such marriage, such a man would be punished under:
- Section 17 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - Section 18 (a) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - Section 18(b) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
 - No punishment for such marriages
76. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 provides that a child from a void marriage would be legitimate?
- Section 11
 - Section 13 (a)
 - Section 12
 - Section 16
77. Under which one of the following section of CrPC, police officer is under obligation to inform the accused ground of right to bail.
- Section 49
 - Section 50
 - Section 57
 - Section 60
78. Under what circumstance court can issue an order for the attachment of property of person absconding;
- Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to dispose of the whole of his property
 - Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to dispose of any part of his property
 - Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to remove the whole or any part of his property from the local jurisdiction of the court
 - All of the above
79. Inherent Power under section 482 CrPC can be exercised by.

- A. The Supreme Court
 B. The Court of Session
 C. The High Court
 D. All of the above
80. If it is proved that a man has not been heard of for ____ by those who would naturally have heard of him if he were alive, the presumption under section 108 of the Indian Evidence Act is that he is dead:
 A. 5 year
 B. 7 year
 C. 15 year
 D. 20 year
81. A dumb witness given his evidence in writing in the open court, such evidence would be treated as
 A. Oral evidence
 B. Documentary evidence
 C. Secondary evidence
 D. Primary evidence
82. Which of the following is not a public document?
 A. Bank Books
 B. Post-Mortem Report
 C. Judgement of the High Court
 D. Registered Sale Deed
83. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 came into force on-
 A. First Day of January, 1894.
 B. First Day of February, 1894.
 C. First Day of March, 1894.
 D. First Day of April, 1894
84. Which of the following sentences can the Court of Session pass:
 A. Death Sentence.
 B. Rigorous Imprisonment.
 C. Simple Imprisonment.
 D. Any sentence authorised by law but Death Sentence must be confirmed by the High Court.
85. Which of the following is not a requirement for a foreign judgment to be conclusive:
 A. It must be given on merits of the case.
 B. It must be pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction.
 C. It was not obtained by fraud.
 D. It is by a court in an enemy country.
86. Ensuring the safety, health and welfare of the employees is the primary purpose of the:
 A. Payment of wages Act, 1936
 B. Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
 C. Factories Act, 1948
 D. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
87. In which case Supreme Court held that whether teachers are not workmen?
 A. Dharangadhara Chemical work Ltd. V/s State of Saurashtra, AIR 1957 Section 264.
 B. University of Delhi V/s Ram Nath, AIR 1963 Section 1873
 C. J.K Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. V/s L.T AIR 1964 Section 737
 D. Sunderambal V/s Government of Goa, AIR (1988) Section 1700.
88. Under Section 2 (cc) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 'Closure' means:
 A. The permanent closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
 B. The partly closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
 C. The temporary closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
 D. The short-term closing down of a place of employment or part of thereof.
89. A reference can be made during the pendency of the case:
 A. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the

- latter's opinion on a question of law.
- B. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the latter's opinion on a question of evidence.
- C. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the latter's opinion on a question of fact.
- D. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the latter's opinion on a question of court procedure.
90. A person can apply for review of judgment when
- A. He is aggrieved by a decree/order from which an appeal is allowed, but no appeal has been preferred.
- B. He is aggrieved by a decree/order from which no appeal is allowed.
- C. He is aggrieved by a decision on a reference from a Court of small causes.
- D. All of the above.
91. In which of the following cases, the remedy of revision is not available?
- A. Cases in which first appeal lies.
- B. Cases in which second appeal lies.
- C. Interlocutory orders.
- D. All of the above.
92. Effect of 'not negotiable' crossing is mentioned under
- A. Section 125
- B. Section 130
- C. Section 131
- D. Section 128
93. Section 16 of negotiable instrument defines
- A. Restrictive endorsement
- B. Conditional endorsement
- C. Indorsement "in full" and Indorsement "in blank"
- D. All of the above
94. The liability under Section 138 of the negotiable instruments act 1881 is
- A. Strict liability
- B. Vicarious liability
- C. Both 'A and B'
- D. None of the above
95. The objectives of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 are-
- A. An Act to amend the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for industry.
- B. An Act to amend the law for the purchase of land for public purpose and for business.
- C. An Act to amend the law for the possessions of land for public purpose and for manufacturing.
- D. An Act to amend the law for the Acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.
96. Under which one of the following section of CrPC, police officer can arrest an accused without warrant?
- A. Section 40
- B. Section 41
- C. Section 42
- D. Section 43
97. Which one of the following courts, under criminal procedure code, 1973 can try a murder case.
- A. Judicial Magistrate 1st class
- B. Chief Judicial Magistrate
- C. Court of Session
- D. None of the above
98. It deals with the Internal Management and Affairs of company:
- A. Prospectus
- B. Article of Association
- C. Memorandum of Association.
- D. Debenture
99. Public Liability Insurance Act was enacted in
- A. 1991

- B. 1993
- C. 1995
- D. 1997

100. Environmental Impact Assessment

(EIA) is mandatory under

- A. Indian Forest Act
- B. Air Act
- C. Wildlife Protection Act
- D. Environment Protection Act

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ANSWER KEY AIBE-XIV				
Qno.	Set -A	Set-B	Set-C	Set-D
1	D	A	D	A
2	D	C	A	A
3	D	D	D	A
4	B	C	C	D
5	A	B	A	D
6	B	B	D	D
7	D	B	D	A
8	A	C	D	D
9	A	D	D	B
10	C	D	C	C
11	B	B	D	B
12	A	A	A	A
13	A	B	A	B
14	A	A	B	A
15	A	D	D	D
16	A	C	D	A
17	D	C	B	D
18	C	D	C	D
19	A	D	B	A
20	C	C	A	B
21	D	A	D	A
22	A	C	A	A
23	D	D	D	C
24	B	C	B	B
25	B	C	A	A
26	A	B	B	A
27	C	D	B	D
28	B	A	C	C
29	B	B	A	A
30	B	D	D	C
31	C	D	B	D
32	A	D	B	C
33	A	A	D	C
34	A	B	C	B
35	B	C	C	A
36	A	A	D	A
37	A	C	A	B
38	D	D	D	D
39	B	D	C	C
40	A	A	B	B
41	A	D	B	A
42	D	D	A	A
43	D	A	A	A
44	A	D	A	D
45	D	B	B	B
46	B	A	A	C
47	C	D	C	C
48	C	B	D	D

ANSWER KEY AIBE-XIV				
Qno.	Set -A	Set-B	Set-C	Set-D
49	D	C	C	D
50	A	B	C	B
51	C	A	D	C
52	C	A	D	A
53	D	B	A	A
54	C	C	D	B
55	A	C	A	D
56	C	B	C	D
57	B	A	C	B
58	C	B	D	C
59	D	A	D	B
60	C	A	A	B
61	C	B	D	A
62	D	D	C	D
63	A	C	D	A
64	D	A	D	A
65	D	D	B	A
66	A	B	A	A
67	D	D	A	C
68	A	C	A	B
69	B	D	C	C
70	D	A	D	B
71	D	C	B	B
72	B	B	A	B
73	D	B	A	C
74	B	B	C	C
75	C	A	B	C
76	A	A	A	D
77	B	A	A	A
78	D	A	D	D
79	C	A	D	D
80	B	A	B	D
81	A	A	C	A
82	A	B	A	D
83	C	A	B	D
84	D	A	B	D
85	D	C	A	D
86	C	C	C	B
87	B	A	B	D
88	A	C	B	D
89	A	A	C	A
90	D	D	B	A
91	D	B	D	C
92	B	A	C	C
93	C	A	A	A
94	A	D	A	C
95	D	D	A	D
96	B	A	B	D

ANSWER KEY AIBE-XIV				
Qno.	Set -A	Set-B	Set-C	Set-D
97	C	D	A	C
98	B	D	A	B
99	A	D	A	A
100	D	D	C	B

1. How many kinds of presumptions are there as classified by the Supreme Court?
 - a) Permissive presumptions or presumptions of facts
 - b) Compelling presumptions or presumptions of law (rebuttable presumptions)
 - c) Irrebuttable presumptions of law or conclusive presumptions.
 - d) All of them
2. What is the leading decision in the case of *Menaka Gandhi Vs Union of India*?
 - a) Right of hearing
 - b) Separation of powers
 - c) Delegated legislation
 - d) Rule of evidence
3. Advocate's act 1961 came into force on:
 - a) 19th May, 1961
 - b) 19th April, 1961
 - c) 1st May, 1961
 - d) 19th January, 1961
4. Harbours an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital is dealt under
 - a) Section 215 of IPC
 - b) Section 216 of IPC
 - c) Section 217 of IPC
 - d) Section 218 of IPC
5. The maxim '*actus not facit reum nisi mens sit rea*' means
 - a) There can be no crime without a guilty mind
 - b) Crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
 - c) Crime is the result of guilty mind
 - d) In crime intention is relevant, motive is irrelevant
6. Law laid down under section -73 of Indian Contract Act 1872 is related to which of the following cases:
 - a) *Hothester Vs De-la-tur*
 - b) *Rabinson Vs Devison*
 - c) *Hedley Vs Baxendal*
 - d) *Dikinson Vs Dads*
7. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 _____ petition in which a decree of restitution of conjugal rights has been passed to apply to the court for a decree for divorce by showing that there has been no restitution of conjugal rights as between parties of marriage for a period of one year or upwards after passing of the decree.
 - a) Does not permit any party to that
 - b) Does not permit the party against whom the
 - c) Does permit any party to that
 - d) Does permit any person related to either party to that
8. The offences under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are _____.
 - a) Cognizable and bailable
 - b) Non cognizable and non-bailable
 - c) Cognizable and non-bailable
 - d) Non cognizable and bailable
9. In case of land acquisition by the Central Government for public-private partnership projects, consent of how many affected families is mandated by the LARR Act?
 - a) 60%
 - b) 70%
 - c) 80%
 - d) 90%
10. A company which is not a domestic _____ company will pay income tax at the _____ rate of:-
 - a) 25 %
 - b) 30%
 - c) 40%
 - d) 20%
11. As per section 53 of IPC, the word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person's
 - a) Body
 - b) Mind
 - c) Reputation
 - d) All above
12. Which of the following cases can be cured under section 465 of the code of criminal procedure, 1973?
 - a) Entertaining of complaint without complying with section 195 and 340 of the Cr.P.C
 - b) The reading and recording of the evidence taken in one case into another companion case
 - c) The examination of witness in absence of the accused
 - d) Non Compliance with 235(2)
13. Which of the following statements hold true for **de nova** trials?
 - a) Does not permit any party to that
 - b) Does not permit the party against whom the
 - c) Does permit any party to that
 - d) Does permit any person related to either party to that

- a) Omission or illegality in the procedure even if it does not affect the core of the case can become a ground for calling **de nova** trials
- b) A **de nova** trial should be the last resort
- c) the court originally trying the case can order **de nova** trial
- d) None of these
14. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases is mentioned in which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution?
- a) Article 21
- b) Article 21A
- c) Article 22
- d) Article 22A
15. Article 300A of Indian Constitution i.e. Right to property has been inserted in the Constitution by _____
- a) 44th Amendment Act
- b) 42nd Amendment Act
- c) 40th Amendment Act
- d) 51st Amendment Act
16. Which of the following sections of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 have been repealed/ amended by section 6 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939?
- a) Section 4
- b) Section 5
- c) Section 6
- d) Section 7
17. A Railway servant was killed in a bus accident during the course of employment. His family members may claim compensation under
- a) The Motor Vehicle Act
- b) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Either under (a) OR under (b)
18. "Casting Couch" in Bollywood, the Indian film industry, is an example of-
- a) sexual assault
- b) sexual harassment
- c) both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above
19. Promissory estoppel against Government agencies is decided in:
- a) Tweedle Vs Atkinson
- b) Dutton Vs Poole
- c) Pournami all Mills Vs State of Kerala
- d) Kedar Nath Vs Gauri Mohamad
20. Frustration of contract is provided by which section of the India contract Act?
- a) Sec. 73
- b) Sec. 70
- c) Sec. 2(d)
- d) Sec. 56
21. Schedule II of the Employees Compensation Act 1923 deals with
- a) Age factor for calculating the amount of compensation
- b) List of persons who are included in the definition of 'Employee'
- c) List of occupational diseases
- d) List of injuries Deemed to Result in Permanent Total Disablement
22. Reference to the Arbitration is provided in which section of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- a) Section 7
- b) Section 8
- c) Section 9
- d) Section 10
23. Under the head subsequent conduct, which of the following type of conduct would be material?
- a) Change of life
- b) Evasion of justice
- c) Fear, trembling
- d) All of them
24. A plaint has to be presented to the Court under Order IV, Rule 1 in
- a) Single copy
- b) Duplicate
- c) Triplicate
- d) No fixed rule
25. Omission to give notice under Order XXI. Rule 22 will
- a) Render the execution null and void
- b) Render the execution irregular
- c) Render the execution voidable
- d) Not affect the execution
26. Where a decree is passed against the Union of India or State for the Act done in the official capacity of the person concerned, under section 82 CPC, execution, shall not be issued on any such decree unless the decree remains unsatisfied for a period of
- a) 3 months from the date of decree
- b) 6 months from the date of the decree
- c) 1 year from the date of the decree
- d) 2 years from the date of decree

27. Freedom of Residence under Article 19 of that Indian Constitution is available in which of the following clauses?
- Clause (1) (E)
 - Clause (1) (D)
 - Clause (1) (B)
 - Clause (1) (C)
28. Under which section of the Evidence Act, admissions are defined?
- 17
 - 16
 - 15
 - 18
29. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court has held that the investigating officer should be allowed to refer to the records of investigation
- State of Karnataka Vs Yarappa Reddi
 - Mohammed Khalid Vs State of West Bengal
 - Baburam Vs State of U.P.
 - State of Rajasthan Vs Om prakash
30. Recovery of Specific Immovable Property may be obtained by C.P.C within what period-
- Within 7 months
 - Within 6 months
 - Within 8 months
 - Within 10 months
31. Who appoints the Commissioner for rehabilitation and resettlement under the LARR Act?
- LARR Authority
 - Minister of Environment and Forests
 - Central Government
 - State Government
32. If a party who obtained an order for leave to amend pleading does not amend the same within how many days, he shall not be permitted to do that without the leave of the Court
- Fifteen days
 - Fourteen days
 - Twenty days
 - Thirty days
33. Punishment of advocates for misconduct has been given under section of the Advocate's Act - 1961
- 30
 - 32
 - 35
 - None
34. Under which Section of IPC, Professional Negligence is often invoked against medical professionals in cases alleging professional negligence?
- 303A
 - 304A
 - 302
 - 305
35. A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe
- A has abetted the offence define in Section 160, IPC
 - A has abetted the offence define in Section 161, IPC
 - A has abetted the offence define in Section 162, IPC
 - A has abetted the offence define in Section 163, IPC
36. When Perpetual Injunction may be granted-
- Where the defendant is trustee of the Property for the plaintiff.
 - Where there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage.
 - Compensation in money would not afford adequate relief.
 - All of the above.
37. A company wishes to ensure that no one else can use their logo.
- Copy rights
 - Trade mark
 - Patent
 - Industrial designs
38. The Section of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, dealing with the time of commencement of arbitral proceeding is
- Section 20
 - Section 21
 - Section 22
 - None of the above
39. Amount of deduction under section 24 of The Income Tax Act from annual value is —
- $\frac{1}{2}$ of Annual Value
 - $\frac{1}{3}$ of Annual Value
 - $\frac{3}{10}$ of Annual Value
 - $\frac{17}{10}$ of Annual Value
40. The test of reasonableness is not wholly _____ test and its contours are Fairley indicated by constitution.
- Subjective

- b) Objective
c) Descriptive
d) Summative
41. The power to enact a law relating to the citizenship of India is left to _____ under the provisions of Article 11 of the Indian Constitution.
a) President
b) Council of ministers
c) House of people
d) Parliament
42. The payment of compensation to railway employees by the railway administration for injury by accident is governed by:
a) The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
b) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
c) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
d) The Workmen Compensation Act, 1986
43. The minimum amount of compensation payable under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 in case of total permanent disablement of a railway servant due to accident is Rs____. <https://www.xamstudy.com>
a) Rs 80,000/-
b) Rs 90,000/-
c) Rs 1,40,000/-
d) Rs 1,20,000/-
44. The Bond under section 109 Cr.P.C as security for good behaviour from suspected person can be executed for a period not exceeding:
a) Six months
b) Two years
c) One year
d) Three months
45. The maximum limit of Rs. 500 that could be paid to the wife as maintenance under Section 125 of the Cr.P.C 1973 was removed in:
a) 1973
b) 1989
c) 2001
d) 2007
46. The term "WIPO" stands for:
a) World Investment policy organization
b) World intellectual property organization
c) Wildlife Investigation and Policing organization
d) World institute for Prevention of organized crime
47. Provisions of Section 10 of CPC are:
a) Directory
b) Mandatory
c) None- Mandatory
d) Discretionary
48. Constructive *res-judicata* is contained in which of the following?
a) Explanation III to Section 11
b) Explanation IV to Section 11
c) Explanation VI to Section 11
d) Explanation VIII to Section 11
49. The famous pronouncement of Delhi High Court regarding constitutional validity of section 377 Indian Penal Code reversed by Supreme Court in:
a) NALSA Vs Union of India
b) Naz Foundation Vs Government of NCT of Delhi
c) Shabnam Hasmi Vs Union of India
d) Suresh Kaushal Vs Naz Foundation.
50. Under Criminal procedure Code 1973, who shall record the information of rape being given by a rape victim?
a) Officer in-charge of the police station
b) Deputy Superintendent of police
c) Officer not below the rank of Sub Inspector
d) Woman police officer or any Woman officer
51. Under the provision of the code of criminal procedure, 1973
a) Summons can be oral
b) Summons cannot be served on corporate entities
c) Summons are either for appearance or for producing a document/thing
d) Summons can be served to servants in case the person on whose name summons are made cannot be found
52. Every person who is a member or a defence service or hold a any civil post under the Union, holds office during the pleasure of the _____
a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Council of Minister
d) Both (A) and (B)
53. An arbitration proceeding is a:
a) Judicial proceeding
b) Quasi-judicial proceeding
c) Administrative proceeding
d) None of the above

54. What is ad hoc arbitration?
- It is a proceeding administered by the parties themselves, with rules created solely, for that specific case
 - Parties make their own arrangement with respect to all aspects of the arbitration, including the laws and rules
 - The seal of arbitration, the language, and the scope and issues to be resolved by means of arbitration.
 - (a) (b) (c)
55. Which of the following Sections of the Civil Procedure Code define the 'Mesne Profit'?
- Section 2(4)
 - Section 2(14)
 - Section 2(6)
 - Section 2(12)
56. On which of the following dates did Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 come into operation?
- 18th May, 1955
 - 17th June, 1955
 - 22nd May, 1955
 - 18th June, 1955
57. Which of the following properties will section 30 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, govern?
- Tarwad
 - Tavazhi
 - Kutumba
 - Kavaru
 - Illom
- I, III, and V
 - II, IV and V
 - I and II
 - All of the above
58. An advocate is under an obligation to uphold the rule of law and ensure that the public justice system is enabled to function at its full potential. Any violation of the principle of professional ethic by an advocate is unfortunate and unacceptable. Ignoring even a minor violation/misconduct militates against the fundamental foundation of the public justice system. It was said in-
- Hikmant ali khan Vs Ishwar prasad Arya, 1997 3 SCC 131
 - O.P. Sharma Vs high court of Punjab & Haryana, (2011) 6 SCC 86
 - L.D. Jaikwal Vs state of Uttar Pradesh, (1984) 3 SCC 405
 - Shamsher singh bedi Vs High court of Punjab & Haryana, (1996) 7 SCC 99.
59. Section 8 of the companies act, 2013 contains provision relating to
- incorporation of company
 - formation of companies with charitable objects, etc
 - effect of registration
 - Effect of memorandum and articles.
60. The verification of the registered office shall be furnished to the registrar within a period of ___ incorporation
- 30 days
 - 60 days
 - 90 days
 - 120 days
61. Cyber law deals with
- All activities concerning the internet
 - IPR
 - E-commerce
 - All of the above
62. According to section 2 of motor vehicles Act, 1988 the term motor cab means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than
- 5 passengers or including the driver
 - 6 passengers or including the driver
 - 5 passengers or excluding the driver
 - 6 passengers or excluding the driver
63. The National Commission of Consumer Protection is composed of-
- 7 members ;
 - 5 members ;
 - 8 members ;
 - 6 members ;
64. Which of the following statement/ statements is/are false for the purpose of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955?
- It is assumed that a person who is not Muslim, Santhal, Christian, Jew or Parsi by religion is Hindu
 - A person who belongs to Lingayat sub sect is assumed to be Hindu
 - A person converted who converted to another religion needs to follow local ritual/ custom for converting back to Hinduism
- I only
 - I and II
 - III only
 - I and III

65. Provision for settlement of dispute outside court has been provided under Section..... of Civil Procedure Code.
- 91
 - 89
 - 51
 - 151
66. The Indian Evidence Act came into force on
- 6th October, 1860
 - 1st March, 1974
 - 15th March, 1872
 - 1st September, 1872
67. According to the provisions of Article 315 of the Indian Constitution:
- There shall be a public service commission for the Union and a Public Service commission for each state.
 - The public service commission for the Union, if requested to do by the governor of a state may, with the approval of the president, agree to serve all or any of the needs of the state.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- Only I
 - Only II
 - I and II
 - None of them
68. Which of the following sections of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 deals with "amount of maintenance"?
- Section 21
 - Section 22
 - Section 23
 - Section 24
69. In which of the following case the Supreme Court First of all made an attempt to look into the question regarding the extension of the right to life to the right to Health and other Hygienic conditions —
- The Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Vs State of Uttar Pradesh.
 - M.C Mehta Vs Union of India
 - V. Lakshmi pathy Vs State of Karnataka
 - F.K. Hussain Vs Union of India.
70. Basel Convention is associated with one of the following —
- International Trade in Endangered species of wild Fauna & flora
 - Climate change
 - Protection of Ozone layer
 - The control of transboundary movement of Hazardous waste and their disposal.
71. Cyber crime is _____ in nature
- Tangible
 - Intangible
 - Of mental Violence
 - None of the above
72. Health and education cess is applicable to —
- All assesses
 - All assesses except company
 - Individual / HUF
 - Company only
73. Contractual Liability arises , where:
- There is offer and acceptance only.
 - There is intention to create legal relation.
 - There is loss to one party
 - The loss of one party is the gain of other party.
74. The rule of Strict Liability is based on the decision in :-
- Donoghue Vs Stevenson
 - Homes Vs Ashford
 - Rylands Vs Fletcher
 - None of the above
75. The Rule of Last opportunity was Laid down in :-
- Davies Vs Manh
 - State of A.P. Vs Ranganna
 - Nugent Vs Smith.
 - Kalawati Vs state of HP
76. In which of the following cases was it held that "the rights conferred under section 25 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 supersedes any contract to the contrary. The fact that the date of decree makes no difference"?
- Surenderabal Vs Suppiah
 - Mukesh teli Vs Bharti Teli
 - Sesi Ammal Vs Thaiyu Ammal
 - Laxmi Vs Krishna
77. The phrase "file a PIL, ostensibly in public interest but, in fact, to serve personal or private interests" means -
- filing PIL for protection of only public interest
 - filing PIL for protection of both public and private interest
 - filing PIL for protection of only private interest

- d) filing PIL alleging it to be in public interest but actually seeking protection of private interest
78. Filing of frivolous PILs results in-
- increasing backlog of cases
 - wastage of resources
 - lesser availability of time for hearing other genuine cases
 - All of the above
79. Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill X. Is Z guilty of an offence. Has X the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane?
- Z has not committed any offence as per section 98 of IPC and same right of private defence to X if Z is mad
 - As per Section 98 of IPC, X has committed an offence and no right of private defence to X
 - Z has committed an offence for not using his mind
 - None above
80. Admission can be broadly categorised into:
- Judicial
 - Extra-judicial
 - Either A and B
 - Both A and B
81. Section 66, Indian Evidence Act lays down:
- A notice must be given before secondary evidence can be received under section 65 (a), Indian Evidence Act
 - Notice to produce a document must be in writing
 - Order XI, Rules 15, of Civil Procedure Code, prescribes the kind of notice to produce a document
 - All of them
82. Maxim "Res Ipsa Loquitur" means :-
- The thing speaks for itself
 - Where there is right there is remedy
 - Where there is remedy there is right
 - Where there is no fault there is no remedy
83. Any private person may arrest any person who:
- Commits non-bailable offence in his presence
 - Commits non-bailable offence and cognizable offence in his presence
 - Commits compoundable offence in his presence
 - Commits offence in his presence or is a proclaimed offender
84. How long a warrant of arrest shall remain in force?
- 6 years
 - 10 years
 - 12 years
 - Until executed or cancelled
85. Rate of additional Depreciation will be----- under section 32- Indian Income Tax Act
- 10 %
 - 20 %
 - 15 %
 - 30 %
86. The Committee which led to the passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 was headed by
- Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - Justice Altamas Kabir
 - Justice J.S. Verma
 - Justice A.S. Anand
87. Under the scheme of Criminal Procedure Code, non-cognizable offences are:
- Public wrongs
 - Private wrongs
 - Both public and private wrongs
 - None of the above
88. A discrimination against a man or a woman, only on grounds of _____ would be violative of Article 15(1)
- Sex
 - Remuneration
 - Place of birth
 - Religion
89. The "Objective Resolution" adopted by the constituent assembly on January 22, 1947 was drafted by
- Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - B.N. Rao
90. Right to the property was eliminated from the list of Fundamental Rights during the tenure of
- Indira Gandhi
 - Charan Singh
 - Rajiv Gandhi
 - Morarji Desai
91. When the accused states, "I will produce the share which I gave received in such and such robbery" which of the following are not

- admissible with regard to Section 25, Indian Evidence Act?
- I. An admission that there was a robbery
 - II. An admission that the accused took part in it
 - III. An admission that he got part of the property
 - IV. A statement as to where the property is
 - a) I, II and III
 - b) III and IV
 - c) II, III and IV
 - d) All of them
92. The maximum limit of the members of the state bar council:
- a) 15
 - b) 20
 - c) 25
 - d) None.
93. Specific Relief Act 1963 contains-
- a) 6 chapters and 40 Sections
 - b) 7 chapters and 42 Sections
 - c) 8 chapters and 43 Sections
 - d) 8 chapters and 44 Sections
94. What is the Period of Limitation for expeditious disposal of Suit under Specific Relief Act 1963:
- a) 6 month
 - b) 10 month
 - c) 12 month
 - d) 18 month
95. A Chief Judicial Magistrate may pass a sentence of imprisonment
- a) Not exceeding seven years
 - b) Exceeding seven years
 - c) For life
 - d) None of the above
96. Under Civil Procedure Code, 1908 "Foreign Court" means
- a) A court situated outside India
 - b) A court situated outside India and not established under the authority of Government of India
 - c) A court situated in India, applying foreign law
 - d) All of the above
97. Misuse of mechanism of PILs means-
- a) filing PILs for protection of private interest
 - b) filing PILs for oblique motive
 - c) filing PILs only for publicity
 - d) All of the above
98. What is meant by procedural *ultra-vires*?
- a) It is the non-observance of the procedural norms by the rule-making authority
 - b) It may make the rule *ultra vires* due to non-observance of rule-making authority and hence become void
 - c) It means the lacuna in the procedure of law
 - d) (a) and (b)
99. The ground of "error of law apparent on the face of the record" is connected with which of the writ?
- a) *Quo-warranto*
 - b) *Mandamus*
 - c) *Habeas Corpus*
 - d) *Certiorari*
100. Under Civil Procedure Code find the incorrect match:
- a) Section 5..... Revenue Court
 - b) Section 7..... Provincial Small Causes Court
 - c) Section 9..... Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Courts
 - d) Section 8..... Presidency Small Cause Courts

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Revised Answer Key AIBE-XVI

Qno	SET- A	SET- B	SET- C	SET- D
1	D	C	C	B
2	A	D	C	C
3	A	D	B	B
4	B	A	D	B
5	A	A	D	A
6	C	A	D	C
7	C	B	A	C
8	C	D	A	C
9	B	A	D	B
10	C	C	B	C
11	DELETE	B	D	B
12	B	A	B	DELETE
13	B	C	C	D
14	C	B	A	D
15	A	D	D	C
16	B	B	B	A
17	D	B	B	D
18	B	D	D	D
19	C	B	D	B
20	D	D	D	DELETE
21	D	D	C	D
22	B	B	C	B
23	D	B	A	C
24	B	A	B	C
25	DELETE	D	A	A
26	A	A	C	D
27	A	B	B	B
28	A	C	D	D
29	A	A	C	D
30	B	D	C	B
31	D	B	B	B
32	B	C	A	A
33	C	C	B	D
34	B	C	B	DELETE
35	DELETE	A	B	B
36	D	C	D	B
37	B	B	B	D
38	B	D	D	D
39	C	B	A	A
40	A	A	A	D
41	D	D	A	DELETE
42	A	D	B	A
43	C	C	C	C
44	C	A	B	A
45	C	D	DELETE	C
46	B	D	D	D
47	B	C	B	B

48	B	B	B	D
49	D	D	A	B
50	D	DELETE	D	C
51	C	B	A	A
52	B	B	C	C
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54	D	D	B	A
55	D	C	D	D
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57	D	DELETE	B	B
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78	D	B	D	D
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84	D	D	DELETE	A
85	B	C	A	A
86	C	B	A	A
87	B	B	D	B
88	DELETE	C	C	D
89	A	B	D	B
90	D	B	D	D
91	D	C	D	C
92	C	A	A	B
93	D	D	C	C
94	C	D	A	D
95	A	B	B	D
96	B	D	DELETE	D
97	D	C	B	B

98	D	D	B	B
99	D	A	B	A
100	C	A	C	C



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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.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs, smart watches and/or any other electronic devices, through which internet can be accessed, are strictly prohibited in the examination hall. Non-smart watches are allowed.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/eraser/blade or fluid** is strictly prohibited. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.
- If there is any short f ambiguity/ mi take either of printing or factual nature then out of English and Language Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.
- The candidate should follow all the Covid guidelines issued by the Government of India or by the local authorities.

English [Set Code-A]

Invigilator

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



95. Which of the following is/are CORRECT with respect to "Declaratory Decrees" under The Specific Relief Act, 1963 ?
- (A) Section 34 of the said Act deals with it.
 (B) It is discretionary in nature.
 (C) Both, (Section 34 of the said Act deals with it) and, (It is discretionary in nature)
 (D) None of these
96. Which of the following is not a Negotiable Instrument as defined under The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 ?
- (A) Promissory Note (B) Bill of Exchange
 (C) Cheque (D) Billing Receipt
97. According to Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 appropriate Government can acquire the land for which of the following purposes ?
1. for strategic purposes relating to naval, military, air force, and armed forces of the Union
 2. project for water harvesting and water conservation structures, sanitation
 3. project for project affected families
 4. project for sports, health care, tourism, transportation or space programme
- (A) 1, 2 and 3 (B) 2, 3 and 4 (C) 1, 2 and 4 (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
98. 'Specified person' under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 means any person other than _____.
- (A) appropriate Government
 (B) Government company
 (C) association of persons or trust or society wholly or partially aided by the appropriate Government or controlled by the appropriate Government
 (D) All of these
99. Who shall be the Registrar of Trade Marks for the purposes of Trade Marks Act, 1999 ?
- (A) Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
 (B) Controller-General of Copyright, Designs and Trade Marks
 (C) Director-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks
 (D) Director-General of Copyright, Designs and Trade Marks
100. Which one of the following is not a type/s of IPR ?
- (A) Copyright (B) Patents
 (C) Designs (D) Historical Indications

121752

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – IV
2012

Set-D

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- This booklet contains 100 questions.
- Each question carries 1 mark.
- Please read all the questions carefully. Each question has four options. There are no multiple answers of any question.
- There is no negative marking.
- The duration of this examination is 3 hours.
- Please do not fold answer sheet.
- Only books and notes for the reference will be allowed in the examination hall. Mobile phones , Laptop and any other electronic devices shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
- Do not remove the question paper attached with the OMR Answer sheet. Hand over the question paper and OMR Answer sheet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.
- Use only blue/black ball pen to fill the OMR answer sheet. You are required to carry your own ball pen.

1. Who categorized the subject of jurisprudence as 'Expository Jurisprudence' and censorial Jurisprudence?
 - A. Holland;
 - B. Bentham;
 - C. Kelsen;
 - D. Paton .
2. Who described Jurisprudence as Lawyer's Extra version?
 - A. Savigny;
 - B. Salmond;
 - C. Julius Stone;
 - D. Buckland.
3. 'Fiction Theory' is related to which of the following concepts?
 - A. Ownership;
 - B. Liability;
 - C. Justice;
 - D. Legal personality.
4. The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in:
 - A. 1985;
 - B. 1986;
 - C. 2005;
 - D. 2008.
5. Appeal against the award of Claims Tribunals under the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 can be made under:
 - A. Section 171;
 - B. Section 172;
 - C. Section 173;
 - D. Section 174.
6. The amendment in Motor Vehicles Act in 1994, the compensation in case of death of the person is :
 - A. Rs. 25,000;
 - B. Rs.50,000;
 - C. Rs. 70,000;
 - D. Rs. 90,000.
7. Under the vicarious liability, the liability is:
 - A. Joint;
 - B. Several;
 - C. Both (i) and (ii);
 - D. Either of the above depending upon facts and circumstances of the case.
8. In Torts, in case of Defamation:
 - A. Intention to defame is not necessary;
 - B. Intention to defame is necessary;
 - C. Both (i) and (ii);
 - D. Either (i) or (ii).
9. When was the Advocate Act introduced?
 - A. 1962;
 - B. 1959;
 - C. 1961;
 - D. 1966;
10. The Bar Council of India consist of following as ex-officio member:
 - A. Attorney General of India;
 - B. Solicitor General of India;
 - C. Both a & b;
 - D. None of the above.
11. Indian Bar Committee was constituted first time under the chairmanship of Sir Adward Chamier in the year:
 - A. 1927;
 - B. 1961;
 - C. 1949;
 - D. 1923.
12. Power of Disciplinary Committee under the Advocate Act is provided under:
 - A. Section 42;
 - B. Section 53;
 - C. Section 40;
 - D. Section 36.
13. The Indian council of Arbitration was established in:
 - A. 1956;
 - B. 1976;
 - C. 1965;
 - D. 1996.
14. Lex Arbitri Means

- A. Arbitral tribunal sitting in India can apply the law of Singapore;
 B. Just Law;
 C. Arbitrary Law;
 D. None of these.
15. In India the Arbitration & Conciliation Act was enacted in
 A. 1992;
 B. 1993;
 C. 1994;
 D. 1996.
16. Section 10 sub section (i) of the Arbitration & Conciliation Act talks about
 A. Power of Arbitration;
 B. Numbers of Arbitrations;
 C. Capacity of Arbitrations;
 D. None of the above.
17. A Sunni Muslim marries with Kitabya girl. the marriage is:
 A. Valid;
 B. Void;
 C. Irregular;
 D. None of these.
18. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 is based on which School of Muslim law:
 A. Hanafi School;
 B. Shafi School;
 C. Maliki School;
 D. Zaidi School.
19. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 a female Hindu has the capacity to take a son or daughter in adoption if:
 A. She is not married;
 B. She is married;
 C. She is widow and has no son or daughter but has a widowed daughter-in-law;
 D. She cannot adopt at all.
20. A child born of void and voidable marriage under hindu law is :
 A. Legitimate;
 B. Illegitimate;
 C. Illegal;
 D. None of these.
21. The father of which of the leader has been the Deputy Prime Minister of India?
 A. Kumari Mayawati;
 B. Mrs. Meira Kumar;
 C. Mrs. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil;
 D. Mrs. Vasundhara Raje.
22. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?
 A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad;
 B. Dr. B.R Ambedkar;
 C. B.N Rao;
 D. Jawaharlal Nehru.
23. The concept of 'Judicial Review' in India is based on:
 A. Procedure established by law;
 B. Due process of law;
 C. Rule of law;
 D. International treaties and convention.
24. Protection of environment is a:
 A. Constitutional Duty;
 B. Directive Principle;
 C. Fundamental Duty;
 D. Both (B) & (C).
25. The item 'Education' belongs to the:
 A. Union List;
 B. State List;
 C. Concurrent List;
 D. Residuary Subjects.
26. While interpreting the phrase "equality before the law" contained in Article 14 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court constantly maintained that equality means:
 A. Absolute equality among human beings;
 B. Equal treatment to all persons;
 C. Among equals, the law should be equal and should be equal and should be equally administered;
 D. Both (B) & (C).
27. The number of Fundamental Rights available in Constitution of India are:
 A. Six;

- B. Seven;
C. Eight;
D. Ten.
28. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as '*the heart and soul of the Constitution*'?
A. Rights to equality;
B. Rights to Freedom of Religion;
C. Rights to Constitutional Remedies;
D. All the above.
29. What is the period of appointment of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?
A. 6 years;
B. Upto 65 years of age;
C. 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier;
D. Upto 62 years of age.
30. Which of the following Writs is a bulwark of personal freedom?
A. Quo Warranto;
B. Mandamus;
C. Habeas Corpus;
D. Certiorari.
31. Supremacy of law, Equality before law, and predominance of legal Spirit are the basic principles of doctrine of
A. Colorable Legislation;
B. Doctrine of 'Separation of Powers';
C. Doctrine of 'Rule of Law';
D. Doctrine of 'Excessive delegation'.
32. "Rule of Law is the antithesis of arbitrariness in all civilized societies. It has come to be regarded as mark of a free society. It seeks to maintain the balance between the opposite notions of individual liberty and public order" this was opined by whom in famous 'Habeas Corpus' case?
A. Justice H.R Khanna;
B. Chief Justice Ray;
C. Justice Chandrachud;
D. Justice Bhagwati.
33. Maxim '*delegatus non potest delegare*' means
A. A delegate can further delegate;
B. A delegate cannot further delegate;
C. A delegate must protest delegation objectively;
D. None of the above.
34. Consumer Protection Act 1986 is predominantly based on UN General Assembly resolution with due negotiations in the:
A. UNCITRAL;
B. UNCTAD;
C. UN ECOSOC;
D. None of the above.
35. Which of the following is irrelevant fact under Evidence Act, 1872?
A. facts regarding motive;
B. facts regarding statements without related conduct;
C. facts regarding statements clubbed with conduct;
D. facts which make other relevant fact as highly probable.
36. Test of Competency of witness is:
A. Her being intelligent;
B. Must be major;
C. Understanding the nature of question;
D. Capable of understanding the nature of question and giving rational answer.
37. Which one is exception to 'rule of hearsay' evidence?
A. dying declaration;
B. facts forming part of same transaction;
C. facts forming plea of alibi;
D. facts regarding character of accuse.
38. Communication between husband and wife is treated as privileged if communication:
A. Was made during marriage with promise of confidentiality;
B. Was made during marriage, even without promise of confidentiality;
C. Was made before marriage with promise of confidentiality;
D. Is made after marriage.
39. Leading questions can be asked even without permission of court during

- A. Examination-in-Chief;
 B. Cross Examination;
 C. Re-examination;
 D. All of the above.
40. What do you mean by word 'evidence'?
- A. Every fact connected with case;
 B. Facts introduced in court of law;
 C. Both;
 D. None.
41. What is fact in issue?
- A. Facts involved indirectly;
 B. Necessary facts to arrive or determine rights, liability or immunity;
 C. Both;
 D. None.
42. Relevant fact is?
- A. Facts logically relevant to any fact in issue;
 B. Facts legally relevant to any fact in issue;
 C. Both;
 D. None.
43. The term "Lock-out" under the Industrial Dispute Act defined in:
- A. Section 2(1);
 B. Section 2(0);
 C. Section 3(1);
 D. Section 2(M).
44. The term "Lay-off" has been defined under the Industrial Dispute Act:
- A. Sec 2(KKK);
 B. Sec 2(0);
 C. Sec 2(1);
 D. Sec 3(1).
45. The Trade Union Act was enacted:
- A. 1926;
 B. 1946;
 C. 1947;
 D. 1988.
46. The term "Minimum Wage" has been described in:
- A. The Trade Union Act;
 B. The Industrial Dispute Act;
 C. The Minimum Wage Act;
 D. None of the above.
47. The Minimum Wages Act was enacted:
- A. 1921;
 B. 1923;
 C. 1947;
 D. 2007.
48. The trade Union Act provide for:
- A. registration of trade union;
 B. registration of trade union for workers;
 C. recognition of registration of trade union as Juristic Persons;
 D. All of the above.
49. Foreign court under section 2(5) of CPC means:
- A. A court situation outside India;
 B. A court situated outside India the authority of Government of India;
 C. A court situated in India applying foreign law;
 D. All of these.
50. Judgment under section 2(9) means:
- A. A decree;
 B. Dismissal of an appeal;
 C. Statement of grounds of an order or decree;
 D. All the above.
51. Principle of Res-sub Judice is provided in:
- A. Section 10 of CPC;
 B. Section 11 of CPC;
 C. Section 13 of CPC;
 D. Section 14 of CPC.
52. Doctrine of Res-judicata as contained in section 11 of CPC is based on the maxim:
- A. Nemo debet his vexari pro uno eteadem causa;
 B. Interest republicae at sit finis litium;
 C. Both (a) & (b);
 D. Either (a) or (b).

53. Principle of Res-judicata applies:
- Between Co-defendants;
 - Between Co-plaintiffs;
 - Both (a) & (b);
 - Neither (a) nor (b).
54. Validity of a foreign judgment can be challenged under Section 13 of CPC:
- In a civil court only;
 - In a criminal court only;
 - In both civil and criminal court;
 - Neither in civil nor in criminal court.
55. Under section 15 of CPC, every suit shall be instituted in:
- The district court;
 - The court of the lowest grade;
 - The court of higher grade;
 - All of the above.
56. "X" residing in Delhi, publishes statements defamatory to "Y" in Calcutta. "Y" can sue "X" at:
- Delhi;
 - Calcutta;
 - Anywhere in India;
 - Either in Delhi or in Calcutta.
57. A suit for damages for breach of contract can be filed, at a place:
- Where the contract was made;
 - Where the contract was to be performed or breach occurred;
 - Anywhere in India;
 - Both (a) and (b).
58. In every plaint, under section 26 of CPC, facts should be proved by:
- Oral evidence;
 - Affidavit;
 - Document;
 - Oral evidence as well as document.
59. Which of the following is correct of a standard form contract?
- It is a valid contract;
 - One party has no choice but to accept and sign the contract;
 - Both (i) and (ii);
 - The consent is not a free consent.
60. As a general rule, an agreement made without consideration is _____.
- Void;
 - Voidable;
 - Valid;
 - Unlawful.
61. A contingent agreement based on an impossible event under Section 36 is _____.
- Void;
 - Void till impossible is known;
 - Void when even becomes impossible;
 - Voidable.
62. The *consensus ad-idem* means:
- General consensus;
 - Reaching an agreement;
 - Meeting of minds upon the same thing in the same sense;
 - All the above.
63. In famous Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co., (1893) 1 QBD 256, the Hon'ble Court held that the Contract was accepted on being _____.
- Communicated;
 - Acted upon;
 - Refused;
 - Advertised.
64. Inadequacy of consideration does not make the contract _____.
- Void;
 - Voidable;
 - Unenforceable;
 - Neither void or voidable.
65. A *jus in personam* means a right against _____.
- A specific person;
 - The public at large;
 - A specific thing;
 - None of these.
66. Exposure of goods by a shopkeeper is _____.

- A. Offer for Sale;
 B. Invitation to Offer;
 C. Offer;
 D. Acceptance.
67. An agreement to remain unmarried is _____.
- A. Valid;
 B. Void;
 C. Voidable.
 D. Unenforceable.
68. An agreement enforceable at law is _____
- A. Enforceable acceptance;
 B. Accepted offer;
 C. Approved promise;
 D. Contract.
69. An agreement shall be void for:
- A. Mistake of fact by one party;
 B. Mistake of fact by both the parties;
 C. Mistake of foreign law;
 D. All the above.
70. Void agreement signifies:
- A. Agreement illegal in nature;
 B. Agreement not enforceable by law;
 C. Agreement violating legal procedure;
 D. Agreement against public policy.
71. A proposal when accepted becomes _____
- A. Promise under Section 2(b);
 B. Agreement under Section 2(e);
 C. Contract under Section 2 (H);
 D. None of the above.
72. Offer under Section 2(a) is _____
- A. Communication from one person to another;
 B. Suggestion by one person to another;
 C. Willingness to do or abstain from doing an act in order to obtain the assent of other thereto;
 D. None of the above.
73. Which of the following statement is incorrect
- A. Specific relief act, 1963, extends to the whole of India except state of Jammu and Kashmir;
- B. Specific performance is granted where there exists no standard for ascertaining damage;
- C. Where the aggrieved party can be adequately compensated in money, he will get only a decree for damages and not the recourse to;
- D. None of the above.
74. Which the following is the correct statement;
- A. Under Sec.7 the suit may be for recovery of special movable property or, in the alternative, for compensation;
 B. Under Sec.8, pecuniary compensation is not an adequate relief to the plaintiff for the loss of the article and the relief prayed is for injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of the article or otherwise injuring or concealing it, or for return of the same;
 C. Both (a) and (b) are correct;
 D. All are incorrect.
75. Transfer of property Act, 1882 Unborn person acquires vested interest on transfer for his benefit under transfer of property act :
- A. Upon his birth;
 B. 7 days after his birth;
 C. 12 days after his birth;
 D. None of all.
76. Which Selig transfer of property Act deals with onerous gift
- A. Section 127;
 B. Section 126;
 C. Section 125;
 D. Section 124.
77. The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 came into force on
- A. 9th December, 1881;
 B. 19th December, 1881;
 C. 1st March, 1882;
 D. None of the above.
78. The term 'Negotiable instrument' is defined in the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881, under section:
- A. Section 12;
 B. Section 13;

- C. Section 13A;
D. Section 13B.
79. The existence of statutes of limitation are due to:
A. Long dormant claims have more of cruelty than justice in them;
B. The defendant may have lost the evidence to dispute the stale claim;
C. Persons with good causes of action should pursue them with reasonable diligence;
D. All the above.
80. Limitation Act is applicable to
A. Civil suits;
B. Criminal cases;
C. Both of the following is correct;
D. Civil, all the above.
81. Upon failure to hold Statutory Meeting, the penalty for the defaulting Company shall be
A. Rs. 500 per day of default;
B. Wound up;
C. Rs. 1000 per day of default;
D. None of these.
82. Free transferability of shares is mandatory in a
A. Listed Company;
B. Company Ltd by shares;
C. Public Ltd. Company;
D. Foreign Company.
83. The Memorandum of Association of a listed company shall be as per
A. Table A;
B. Table B;
C. Table C;
D. Table D.
84. Which of the following clause from Memorandum of Association cannot be amended?
A. Objects Clause;
B. Liability Clause;
C. Association Clause;
D. Registered office Clause.
85. In the IPC, nothing is an offence which is done by a Child under :
A. Eight years;
B. Ten years;
C. Seven years;
D. Twelve years.
86. Right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death if the offence, which occasions the exercise of right:
A. Reasonably causes apprehension that death will be caused;
B. Reasonably causes apprehension that simple injury will be caused;
C. is of escaping with stolen property immediately after the theft;
D. is of arresting a person who is running away after having committed an offence of voluntarily causing hurt.
87. Under Sec. 498 A, the 'Cruelty' means and includes:
A. Only demand of dowry;
B. Only physical torture;
C. Both mental & physical torture;
D. None of the above.
88. What is the offence where preparation itself of a offence is punishable :
A. Theft;
B. Dacoity;
C. Murder;
D. Rape.
89. In *Rex v. Govinda* the points of distinction between the two provisions of the of the IPC were explained:
A. Section 34 and Section 149;
B. Section 302 and Section 304;
C. Section 299 and Section 300;
D. Section 403 and Section 405.
90. A has sexual intercourse with his own wife aged about 14 years with her consent. A committed:
A. No offence;
B. Offence of Rape;
C. Intercourse with own wife is not Rape;
D. As there was consent hence A cannot be held guilty for the offence rape.

AIBE_4 Set Code D

Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
1	B	41	B	81	D
2	C	42	B	82	C
3	D	43	A	83	B
4	B	44	A	84	GRACE
5	C	45	A	85	C
6	B	46	C	86	A
7	C	47	GRACE	87	C
8	A	48	D	88	B
9	C	49	B	89	C
10	C	50	C	90	B
11	D	51	A	91	D
12	A	52	C	92	B
13	D	53	D	93	D
14	A	54	A	94	C
15	D	55	B	95	C
16	B	56	D	96	B
17	A	57	D	97	D
18	C	58	B	98	B
19	A	59	A	99	C
20	A	60	A	100	C
21	B	61	A		
22	C	62	C		
23	D	63	B		
24	D	64	A		
25	C	65	A		
26	C	66	B		
27	A	67	B		
28	C	68	D		
29	C	69	GRACE		
30	C	70	B		
31	C	71	A		
32	A	72	C		
33	B	73	D		
34	D	74	C		
35	D	75	A		
36	D	76	A		
37	A	77	C		
38	B	78	B		
39	B	79	D		
40	B	80	A		

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – V
25th August, 2013

[Set Code – A]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

1677

Name of the Candidate:	
Roll Number:	
Enrollment Number :	

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- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the question paper and the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Candidate should not remove any page(S) from the booklet and if any page(s) is found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly **prohibited**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Signature of the Candidate

1. -----is the process whereby interested parties resolve disputes, agree upon courses of action, bargain for individual or collective advantage, and/or attempt to craft outcomes which serve their mutual interests
- A) Expert determination
B) Arbitration
C) Conciliation
D) Negotiation
2. "The fundamental aim of Legal Ethics is to maintain the honour and dignity of the Law Profession, to secure a spirit of friendly co-operation between the Bench and the Bar in the promotion of highest standards of justice, to establish honourable and fair dealings of the counsel with his client opponent and witnesses; to establish a spirit of brotherhood in the Bar itself; and to secure that lawyers discharge their responsibilities to the community generally." Whose statement is this?
- A) Chief Justice Marshall
B) Chief Justice Coke
C) Chief Justice Halsbury
D) Chief Justice Bacon
3. The Supreme Court has held that an advocate cannot claim a lien over a litigation file entrusted to him for his fees..... no professional can be given the right to withhold the returnable records relating to the work done by him with his clients matter on the strength of any claim for unpaid remuneration. The alternative is the professional concerned can resort to other legal remedies for such unpaid remuneration. Refer to the specific case
- A) R.D. Saxena Vs. Balram Prasad Sharma
B) V.C. Rangadurai Vs. D. Gopalan
C) Emperor Vs. Dadu Ram
D) G. Naranswamy Vs. Challapalli
4. Duty of an advocate towards his client is detailed out in which rules of Bar Council of India
- A) 33 to 38
B) 11 to 33
C) 23 to 27
D) 33 to 36
5. Which Section under the Advocates Act, 1961 deals with disqualification as to enrolment?
- A) S.25A
B) S.26A
C) S.27A
D) S.24A
6. Existence of two suits, by parties litigating under same title, one previously instituted which is pending at present and the other filed later, wherein a matter in issue in the subsequently filed suit is directly and substantially in issue in the other and the relief claimed in the subsequent suit can effectively be passed by the court of previous instance. Which section of CPC decides the fate of the subsequently filed suit and its proceeding?
- A) S.11
B) S.9
C) S.10
D) S.12
7. Where there are mutual debts between the plaintiff and the defendant, one debt may be settled against another. This can be a statutory defence to a plaintiff's action and it is called as
- A) cross-claim

- B) set-off
C) cross-demands
D) cross-decrees
8. An attachment before judgment order takes away
- A) right to ownership
B) right to file suit
C) power to alienate the property
D) capacity of execution of a decree
9. The three pillars on which foundation of every order of injunction rests
- A) prima facie case, injury with damage and balance of inconvenience
B) prima facie case, reparable injury and balance of convenience
C) prima facie case, irreparable injury and balance of convenience
D) prima facie case, damage without injury and balance of convenience
10. ----- is to enable subordinate courts to obtain in non-appealable cases the opinion of the High Court in the absence of a question of law and thereby avoid the commission of an error which could not be remedied later on.
- A) Review
B) Reference
C) Appeal
D) Revision
11. Who decides as to which of the several modes he/she will execute the decree
- A) Plaintiff
B) Court
C) Judgment debtor
D) Decree holder
12. Where a party to a suit requires information as to facts from the opposite party, he may administer to his adversary a series of questions. It is called as
- A) Question petition
B) Question pamphlet
C) Interrogatories
D) Discovery
13. ----- is a suit filed by or against one or more persons on behalf of themselves and others having the same interest in the suit.
- A) Joint suit
B) Representative suit
C) Collusive suit
D) Collective suit.
14. A person appointed by the court to protect, preserve and manage the property during the pendency of the litigation
- A) Amicus curiae
B) Preserver
C) Protector
D) Receiver
15. The provision under CPC that relates to suit by indigent persons
- A) O.32
B) O.34
C) O.35
D) O.33
16. S.5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 enables the court to condone delay in filing ----- on sufficient satisfaction of sufficient cause.
- A) appeal or application
B) appeal, suit and application
C) appeal, petition and counter petition

- D) appeal, petition, suit, and counter petition
17. Limitation period prescribed in filing a suit by a mortgagor to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged
- A) 20 years
B) 12 years
C) 10 years
D) 30 years
18. Which are the provisions under Indian Evidence Act, 1872 that deals with relevancy of opinion of experts
- A) Ss.49&50
B) Ss.23&24
C) Ss. 45&46
D) Ss.81 & 82
19. The contents of documents may be proved either by
- A) Primary evidence or by secondary evidence
B) Direct evidence or circumstantial evidence
C) Primary evidence or documentary evidence
D) Primary evidence or direct evidence
20. Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it is
- A) Direct evidence
B) Circumstantial evidence
C) Best evidence
D) Secondary evidence
21. "The DNA test cannot rebut the conclusive presumption envisaged under S.12 of the Indian Evidence Act. The parties can avoid the rigor of such conclusive presumption only by proving non-access which is a negative proof." It was so held in which case
- A) ShaikFakruddin v. Shaik Mohammed Hasan AIR 2006 AP 48
B) Siddaramesh v. State of Karnataka(2010) 3SCC 152
C) Kailash v. State of Madhya Pradesh AIR 2007SC107
D) Somwanti v. State of Punjab, AIR 1963 SC 151
22. The statements of dead persons are relevant under which provision
- A) S.48
B) S.49
C) S.32 (4)
D) S.13 (a)
23. "Witnesses are the eyes and ears of Justice". Whose statement is this
- A) Lord Atkin
B) Bentham
C) Lord Denning
D) Phipson
24. An accomplice is unworthy of credit unless he is corroborated in material particulars is a
- A) presumption of fact
B) presumption of law
C) conclusive proof
D) none of the above
25. Patent ambiguity in interpreting documents renders it
- A) Curable
B) In-curable
C) Curable and incurable
D) none of the above

26. Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony is an offence under which provision of Indian Penal code

- A) S.120A
- B) S.120B
- C) S.153A
- D) S.226

27. The gist of this offence is meeting of minds

- A) S.120A
- B) S.133
- C) S.221
- D) S.340

28. A places men with firearms at the outlets of a building and tells B that they will fire at B if B attempts to leave the building. What is the offence committed by A as against B

- A) Wrongful restraint
- B) Wrongful confinement
- C) Refusal to leave the place
- D) None of the above

29. Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale is punishable under

- A) S.227
- B) S.272
- C) S.277
- D) S.273

30. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty is

- A) Cognisable & non-bailable offence
- B) Non cognisable & bailable offence
- C) Cognisable and bailable offence

D) None of the above

31. A obtains property from Z by saying- "Your child is in the hands of my gang and will be put to death unless you send us Rs.10,000/-." This offence is

- A) Robbery
- B) Extortion
- C) Dacoity
- D) None of the above

32. Which provision under Criminal procedure Code, 1973 deals with the procedure to be adopted by the Magistrate to record confessions and statements?

- A) S.164
- B) S.162
- C) S.163
- D) S.164 A

33. Any police officer may without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody under which section

- A) S.41 (a)
- B) S.41 (c)
- C) S.41 (e)
- D) S.41 (d)

34. The Plea Bargaining is applicable only in respect of those offences for which punishment of imprisonment is up to a period of

- A) 7 years
- B) 2 years
- C) 10 years
- D) 5 years

35. Which provision under the Code provides the indication as to the rule against double jeopardy?
- A) S.300
B) S.305
C) S.309
D) S.311
36. "If an accused is charged of a major offence but is not found guilty thereunder, he can be convicted of minor offence, if the facts established indicate that such minor offence has been committed." It was so upheld in which case
- A) Sangarabonia Sreenu vs. State of Andhra Pradesh
B) State of Himachal Pradesh vs. Tara Dutta
C) Shamsheer Singh vs. State of Punjab
D) Nalini vs. State of Tamilnadu
37. "Provisions of S.195 of the Code are mandatory and non-compliance of it would initiate the prosecution and all other consequential orders". In which case the court upheld so
- A) C. Muniappan v. State of Tamilnadu
B) Kishun Singh v. State of Bihar
C) State of Karnataka v. Pastor P. Raju
D) None of the above
38. Order granting anticipatory bail becomes operative becomes operative
- A) on arrest
B) on passing of the order by the court
C) prior to arrest
D) none of the above
39. A contract made by a trustee in excess of his powers or in breach of trust cannot be specifically enforced as per
- A) S.12
B) S.11(2)
C) S.12(2)
D) S.13
40. Under S.41 of the Specific Relief Act, an injunction cannot be granted
- A) to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting any proceeding in a court not subordinate to that from which the injunction is sought;
B) to restrain any person from applying to any legislative body;
C) to restrain any person from instituting or prosecuting any proceeding in a criminal matter
D) all of the above
41. Specific relief can be granted only for the purpose of enforcing individual civil rights and not for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law. Which provision brings in such prohibition?
- A) S.4
B) S.5
C) S.7
D) S.10
42. It was held by the Supreme Court of India that preamble was not a part of the constitution in the case of ----- and this has been overruled in the case of -----
- A) *In re Berubari Union; Keshavananda Bharathi vs. State of Kerala*
B) *A. K. Gopalan vs. State of Madras; Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*

- C) *Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib; Som Prakash vs. Union of India*
 D) *I.C. Golaknath vs. State of Punjab ; Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India*
43. By the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 the following word has been inserted under Art. 19(1) (c)
- A) Democratic Societies
 B) Registered Societies
 C) Cooperative societies
 D) Cooperative managements
44. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation was discussed in the following case
- A) Ramakrishna Dalmia Vs. Justice Tendolkar
 B) M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India
 C) State of U.P Vs. Deoman
 D) Food Corporation of India Vs. M/s. Kamdhenu Cattle Feed Industries
45. The Supreme Court in *Selvi & Ors. vs State of Karnataka* held that compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narco-analysis were in violation of the following Articles of the Constitution.
- A) Art. 23 and 24
 B) Art. 15 and 16
 C) Art. 29 and 30
 D) Articles 20 and 21
46. "Passive Euthanasia is permitted in certain cases" - held in
- A) *Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug Vs. Union of India*
 B) *GianKaur Vs. State of Punjab*
 C) *P. Rathinam Vs. Union of India*
 D) *State of Maharashtra Vs. Chandraben*
47. Delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose upon a contract that they shall, when the purpose is accomplished, be returned or disposed of according to the directions of the person delivering them. What is this type of contract called as
- A) Indemnity
 B) Guarantee
 C) Bailment
 D) Pledge
48. The essence of a contract of agency is the agent's
- A) Representative capacity coupled with a power to affect the legal relations of the principal with third persons.
 B) Power and title to the property that is being dealt with
 C) Authority and status of dealing with the trade
 D) None of the above
49. "A Contract is an agreement between two or more persons which is intended to be enforceable at law and is contracted by the acceptance by one party of an offer made to him by the other party to do or abstain from doing some act." - Whose statement is this?
- A) Halsbury
 B) Salmond
 C) Phipson
 D) Pollock
50. A's nephew has absconded from his home. He sent his servant to trace his missing nephew. When the servant had left, A then announced that anybody who discovered the missing boy, would be given the reward of Rs.500. The servant discovered the missing boy without knowing the reward. When the servant came to know about the reward, he brought an action against A to recover the same. But his action failed. It was held that the servant was not entitled to the reward because he did not know about the offer when he discovered the missing boy. Name the case on reading the facts

- A) Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt
 B) Donogue v. Stevenson
 C) Tweedle v. Atkinson
 D) Dutton v. Poole
51. A debtor owes several distinct debts to the same creditor and he makes a payment which is insufficient to satisfy all the debts. In such a case, a question arises as to which particular debt the payment is to be appropriated. Which sections of the Contract Act provide an answer to this question?
- A) Section 59 to 61
 B) Section 22 of 31
 C) Section 10 to 12
 D) Section 55 to 60
52. What property cannot be transferred under S.6 of Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- A) An easement apart from the dominant heritage
 B) An interest in property restricted in its enjoyment to the owner personally
 C) A right to future maintenance, in whatsoever manner arising, secured or determined.
 D) All of the above
53. A transfers property of which he is the owner to B in trust for A and his intended wife successively for their lives, and, after the death of the survivor, for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for A's second son. Can the interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son take effect?
- A) Yes
 B) No
 C) It is a valid transfer
 D) None of the above
54. The commencement of arbitral proceedings is not dependant on interim relief being allowed or denied under S.9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Supreme Court in which case held so
- A) Firm Ashok Traders & another v. Gurumukh Das Saluja & others
 B) M.M.T.C Ltd. v. Sterile Industries (India) Ltd.
 C) National Thermal Power Corporation v. Flowmore (P.) Ltd.
 D) Magma Leasing Ltd. v. NEPC Micon Ltd.
55. Which provision of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with conciliation
- A) S.23
 B) S.23(2)
 C) S.23(3)
 D) S.22
56. Which section under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 deals with the settlement of disputes outside the court
- A) S.98
 B) S.99
 C) S.89
 D) S.88
57. *Equal pay for Equal work* – can be enforced through
- A) Art.39
 B) Art 14 and 16
 C) Art.311
 D) Art.309
58. The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws – mentioned under

- A) Art.352
B) Art.256
C) Art.254
D) Art.301
59. Justice Ramanandan Committee relates to
- A) Union State relations
B) Creamy layer
C) Finance Commission
D) Elections
60. Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is dealt under
- A) Art.226
B) Art.130
C) Art.131
D) Art.124
61. Laws declared by the Supreme court shall be binding on all courts – mentioned under
- A) Art.142
B) Art.143
C) Art.136
D) Art.141
62. According to the theory of 'social utilitarianism' as propounded by Ihering
- A) greatest number of people should get greatest pleasure
B) the essential body of legal rules is always based upon the social "facts" of law
C) a balance is to be struck between the competing interests in society
D) law is a means to social ends
63. *Obstructing Public Servant* in discharge of his public functions is a
- A) nonbailable offence
B) bailable offence
C) civil wrong
D) none of the above
64. Compensation to Victims of Crime under Criminal Law relates to
- A) S.336
B) S.331
C) S.335
D) S.357
65. What persons may be charged jointly and tried together under S.223 of Cr.PC
- A) persons accused of the same offence committed in the course of the same transaction
B) persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of or attempt to commit such offence
C) persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction
D) all the above.
66. "Contravention of contract labour Act would not create employment relationship between contract labour and principal establishment." It was so held in which case
- A) SAIL vs. National Union Water front Workers
B) *Air India Statutory Corporation vs. United Labour Union & Ors*
C) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board vs. A.Rajappa
D) State of U.P vs. Jai Bir Singh
67. The Principal regulator envisaged under the Trade Unions Act, 1926
- A) Regulator of trade unions
B) Inspector of trade unions
C) Registrar of trade unions
D) Industrial relations committee

68. A teacher is not a workman falling under the category of *Workman* under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This was upheld in which case
- Miss A. Sundarambal v. Government Of Goa, Daman And Diu & others
 - Ahmedabad Pvt. Primary Teachers' Association v. Administrative Officer And Ors
 - University of Delhi v. Ramnath
 - Secretary, Madras Gymkhana Club Employees Union v. Management Of The Gymkhana
69. The type of disablement envisaged under the Employees Compensation Act that reduces the capacity to work in any employment similar to that the worker was performing at the time of the accident is referred to as
- Permanent partial disablement
 - Permanent total disablement
 - Temporary disablement
 - Temporary total disablement
70. The contribution payable under the ESI Act in respect of an employee shall comprise of
- contribution payable by the employer only
 - contribution payable by the employee only
 - contribution payable by government only
 - contribution payable by employer and employee
71. Which provision under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 guarantees the right of workmen laid off to claim for compensation
- S.25-O
 - S.26
 - S.25-C
 - S.25-M
72. Natural law is the idea that
- there are rational objective limits to the power of legislative rulers.
 - there are no limits to the power of legislative rulers.
 - there are limits to the power of the executive laid by the legislature.
 - Law is the command of the sovereign
73. H. L. A. Hart's name is associated with the book
- Province and Function of law
 - The Concept of Law
 - Social Dimensions of law
 - Theories of Social Change
74. Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with
- Restitution of Conjugal Rights
 - Void Marriages
 - Judicial Separation
 - Grounds of Divorce
75. Daughter is equated with the son with reference to joint family property under
- Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2002
 - Hindu Succession Amendment Act 1976
 - Hindu Succession Amendment Act 1978
 - Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005
76. *Mubara'at* under Muslim law refers to
- Divorce at the instance of Wife
 - Cruelty
 - Dissolution of marriage with mutual consent
 - Ila*
77. The discriminatory aspects of S-10 of Indian Divorce Act (now Divorce Act) was removed by substituting new section by the

- A) Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2001
 B) Divorce Amendment Act of 2002
 C) Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2006
 D) Indian Divorce Amendment Act of 2012
78. Trading activities of a company were stopped temporarily in view of the trade depression with an intention to continue the same when the conditions improve. A petition was preferred into the tribunal for winding up of the company. The petition
- A) is liable to be dismissed.
 B) will succeed.
 C) will be kept pending till the conditions improve.
 D) will not be admitted.
79. Amalgamation of Companies in National Interest is dealt under
- A) Section 388 of the Companies Act
 B) Section 378 of the Companies Act
 C) Section 396 of the Companies Act
 D) Section 390 of the Companies Act
80. Under Section 171 of the Companies Act, a general meeting of a company may be called by giving a notice in writing for not less than -----
- A) 21 days
 B) 30 days
 C) 40 days
 D) 14 days
81. A private limited company limits the number of members to
- A) 30
 B) 50
 C) 40
 D) 150
82. Contributory negligence means
- A) The failure by a person to use reasonable care for the safety of either of himself or his property
 B) Volunteer to pay for the negligence of others
 C) Contributing the money or money's worth for others wrongs
 D) Inciting others to commit civil wrong.
83. Where an enterprise is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity and harm results to anyone on account of an accident in the operation of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity resulting, for example, in escape of toxic gas the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the tortious principle of strict liability. – Held in the case of
- A) Francis Caroli Vs. state
 B) Shriram food and Fertilisers case
 C) PUCL Vs. Union of India
 D) State of Punjab Vs. Mahinder Singh Chawla
84. "A tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is an action for unliquidated damages and which is not exclusively the breach of a contract, or the breach of a trust, or the breach of other merely equitable obligation" – Whose Statement is this
- A) Winfield
 B) Salmond
 C) Pollock
 D) Griffith
85. Under section 20 of the M.V. Act If a person is convicted of an offence punishable under section 189 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the court shall ordinarily order for
- A) Imposing penalty only
 B) Punishment only
 C) Both punishment and penalty
 D) Disqualification under the Act.
86. Consumer Protection Act was brought into operation in the year

- A) 1987
B) 1986
C) 1985
D) 1984
87. Under Consumer Protection Act, the jurisdiction of the District Forum should not exceed rupees
- A) Fifty Thousands
B) Twenty Five Thousands
C) One lakh
D) Twenty lakhs
88. The Second principle of Rule of Law (of A.V. Dicey) relates to
- A) Equal protection of the laws
B) Equality before law
C) Dignity of the individual
D) Administrative Courts
89. If a Quasi-judicial authority violates the principles of natural justice, the appropriate writ would be
- A) Mandamus
B) Habeas Corpus
C) Quo warranto
D) Certiorari
90. A seven member bench of the Supreme Court unanimously struck down clauses 2(d) of Art.323 A and Clause 3(d) of Art 323B of the Constitution relating to tribunals which excluded the jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court. The court held that power of judicial review over legislative action is vested in the High Court under Art.226 and in the Supreme Court under Art.32. This is an integral part of the basic structure of the constitution. Name the case
- A) *L. Chandra Kumar vs. Union of India*
B) *Kihota Hollohon vs. Zachilhu*
C) *Nagaraj vs. State of A.P.*
D) *Rajendra Singh Rana vs. Swami Prasad Maurya*
91. Accepting any other satisfaction than the performance originally agreed is known as
- A) reciprocal agreement
B) reciprocal acceptance
C) reciprocal accord and satisfaction
D) accord and satisfaction
92. "Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken the damage which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be either such as may fairly and reasonably be considered arising naturally i.e. according to the usual course of things from such breach of contract itself or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties at the time they made the contract as the probable result of breach of it." In which case the principle was down so:
- A) *Clegg v. Hands*
B) *Kapur Chand v. Himayat Ali Khan*
C) *Frost v. Knight*
D) *Hadley v. Baxendale*
93. When a misrepresentation has been made, what are the alternative courses open to an aggrieved
- A) He can avoid or rescind the contract
B) He can affirm the contract and insist on the misrepresentation being made
C) He can rely on upon the misrepresentation, as a defence to an action on the contract
D) All of the above
94. A solicitor sold certain property to one of his clients. The client subsequently alleged that the property was considerably overvalued and his consent was caused by-----.

- Court considered the relationship between the parties to reach the decision.
- A) Coercion
B) Misrepresentation
C) Undue influence
D) Estoppel
95. "The law of contract is intended to ensure that what a man has been led to expect shall come to pass, that what has been promised shall be performed". Whose statement is this?
- A) Lord Black
B) Henderson
C) Anson
D) Salmond
96. Intention not to create a legal obligation was clear from the conduct of parties which among the popular cases deals on the topic.
- A) Balfour v. Balfour
B) Donogue v. Stevenson
C) Derry v. Peek
D) Birch v. Birch
97. According to the Indian law in a lawful contract, consideration
- A) Must move from promisee only
B) May move from promisee or any other person
C) is not necessary at all
D) None of the above
98. Raghav owes Murli Rs.10,000/-. This debt is time barred by the limitation Act. Even then Murli, promises in writing to pay Raghav R. 4,500/- on account of debt and signs the document. This contract is
- A) Enforceable
B) Unenforceable
C) Void
D) None of the above
99. An agency can be terminated by
- A) Agreement between parties
B) By renunciation by the agent
C) By completion of business of agency
D) All the above
100. Which type of loss are not covered by a contract of indemnity
- A) Loss arising from accidents like fire or perils of the sea
B) Loss caused by the promisor himself or by a third person
C) Loss arising by human agency
D) None of the above

AIBE_5 Set Code A

Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
1	D	41	A	81	B
2	A	42	A	82	A
3	A	43	C	83	B
4	B	44	D	84	B
5	D	45	D	85	D
6	B	46	A	86	B
7	B	47	C	87	D
8	C	48	A	88	B
9	C	49	A	89	D
10	B	50	A	90	A
11	D	51	A	91	D
12	C	52	D	92	D
13	B	53	B	93	D
14	D	54	A	94	C
15	D	55	B	95	C
16	A	56	C	96	A
17	D	57	B	97	B
18	C	58	B	98	A
19	A	59	B	99	D
20	D	60	C	100	A
21	A	61	D		
22	C	62	D		
23	B	63	B		
24	A	64	D		
25	B	65	D		
26	C	66	A		
27	A	67	C		
28	B	68	A		
29	B	69	A		
30	A	70	D		
31	B	71	C		
32	A	72	A		
33	C	73	B		
34	A	74	A		
35	A	75	D		
36	B	76	C		
37	A	77	A		
38	A	78	A		
39	B	79	C		
40	D	80	A		

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – VI
19th January 2014

103538

[Set Code – A]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

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.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Candidates are required to submit the question paper, answer sheet and their admit card after the examination.
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the question paper and the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Candidate should not remove any page(S) from the booklet and if any page(s) is found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly **prohibited**. It will lead to **disqualification**. ✓
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Signature of the Candidate

1. The Criminal Procedure Code ensures that
 - A) Principle of separation of powers of each limb of the State is not breached
 - B) Principle of combined of powers of each limb of the State is not breached.
 - C) (a) and (b)
 - D) Principle of separation of powers of each limb of the State is breached.
2. Section 6 of the Cr.P.C. defines?
 - A) Classes of Criminal Courts
 - B) Classes of District Courts
 - C) Classes of Municipal Courts
 - D) Classes of Civil Courts
3. When an offence is bailable:
 - A) A person has no right to be released on bail upon arrest.
 - B) A person has a right to be released on bail upon arrest.
 - C) A right to be released is dependent on the exercise of judicial discretion.
 - D) A person shall be released within 24 hours
4. As per section 273 of Cr.P.C., how an evidence is to be taken?
 - A) In the presence of accused.
 - B) When personal attendance of the accused is dispensed with, in the presence of his pleader.
 - C) In presence of police
 - D) Both (a) and (b)
5. If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall Order the execution of the sentence
 - A) To be postponed.
 - B) If thinks fit commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.
 - C) Sent for medical assistance
 - D) Non- Judicial mandate of powers.
6. Under which section of the Cr.P.C, the procedure when investigation cannot be completed within twenty-four hours has been described?
 - A) Sec.165
 - B) Sec.167
 - C) Sec.166
 - D) Sec.164
7. What is provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
 - A) The Code provides the procedure for the implementation of the criminal justice system
 - B) It provides the mechanism for the investigation in to trial of offences
 - C) The code provides the procedure for the implementation of the civil justice system.
 - D) (a) and (b)
8. As per section 2(c) a cognizable offence is
 - A) Where a police officer may arrest without warrant.
 - B) Where a police officer may not arrest without warrant
 - C) Where a police officer may arrest with permission of a court
 - D) Any person in the public can arrest
9. Section 100 of the Cr.P.C. refers to
 - A) Seizure
 - B) Search
 - C) Summons
 - D) Search-warrants
10. Is there any maximum period for which an under-trial can be detained under Section 436 A of the Cr.P.C.,
 - A) Yes, half of the Maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence
 - B) No period is prescribed
 - C) Court can decide
 - D) Maximum 90 days
11. Presumption of law is
 - A) Discretionary and rebuttable
 - B) Mandatory and rebuttable
 - C) Mandatory and irrebuttable
 - D) All of the above

12. In Selvi's case, the Supreme Court of India examined the constitutionality of tests like Narco Analysis, Polygraph and Brain Mapping on the touchstones of
- Art.20(3) and Art.21
 - Art.21 and Art.23(2)
 - Art 23 and Art.21
 - Art.20(2) and Art.20(1)
13. According to the Law Commission of India 69 th Report, S.27 of the Indian Evidence Act is based on the
- Doctrine of introspection
 - Doctrine of testimonial incrimination
 - Doctrine of confirmation
 - None of the above
14. S.99 of the Indian Evidence Act says persons who are not parties to a document or their representatives in interest may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the terms of the document. This is based on the principle
- Pacta tertii nec nocent nec prosunt
 - Pacta sunt servanda
 - Action personalis moriturcum persona
 - None of the above
15. Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years is on whom
- One who denies it
 - One who affirms it
 - Any third person /stranger
 - None of the above
16. The Court's discretion to permit leading questions is confined only to matters which are
- Introductory facts
 - Undisputed facts
 - Facts already sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of the court
 - All the above
17. The question is whether A murdered B. Marks on the ground, produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed, are relevant facts under
- S.7
 - S.6
 - S.8
 - S.11
18. S.93 of the Indian Evidence Act treats the patent ambiguity as
- Curable
 - Incurable
 - Proper
 - None of the above
19. A promise or set of promises forming consideration to each other – is known as
- Proposal
 - Consideration
 - Agreement
 - Contract
20. A past consideration under Indian Law
- Invalid
 - Valid
 - Void
 - Voidable
21. Caveat emptor means
- Purchaser beware
 - Seller beware
 - Things outside commerce
 - A warning letter
22. Consensus ad idem means
- Good faith
 - Opinion of third parties
 - Opinion of the offeree
 - Meeting of the minds
23. Agreement in restraint of marriage is
- Contingent contract
 - Wager
 - Void
 - Valid

24. A tells B, the shopkeeper, "Give Z the Goods, I will see you paid" – this contract is
- Bailment
 - Agency
 - Guarantee
 - Indemnity
25. A contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default - is a contract of
- Guarantee
 - Default
 - Indemnity
 - Partnership
26. "He who does an act through another, does it himself" – is a contract of
- Sale
 - Purchase
 - Agency
 - Partnership
27. When at the desire of the promisor, the promisee or any other person has done or abstained from doing something or does or abstains from doing something or promises to do or abstain from doing something, such act or abstinence or promise is called a
- Proposal
 - Consideration
 - Acceptance
 - Agreement
28. X owes Y Rs.20, 000 but this debt is barred by Limitation Act. X executes a written promise to pay B Rs.15, 000 on account of debt. This is
- Invalid
 - Void
 - Valid
 - Voidable
29. When a negotiable instrument is delivered conditionally or for a special purpose as a collateral security or for safe custody only, and not for the purpose of transferring absolutely property therein, it is called
- Fictitious Bill
 - Inchoate instrument
 - Escrow
 - Clean Bill
30. Which one of the following is a promissory note when A signs the instrument?
- I promise to pay B or order Rs. 10,000/- on demand
 - Mr. B! I.Owe.You. Rs. 10,000/-
 - I promise to pay B Rs. 10,000/- and such other sums which shall be due to him
 - I promise to pay B on his request Rs. 10,000/- on the death of X
31. Transfer of Property Act applies to transfers
- By partition in a joint family
 - Inter vivos
 - Both between animate and inanimate objects
 - Between living and nonliving persons
32. A transfer's property of which he is the owner to B in trust for A and his intended wife successively for their lives, and, after the death of the survivor, for the eldest son of the intended marriage for life, and after his death for A's second son. The interest so created for the benefit of the eldest son
- Does not take effect
 - Takes effect
 - Partially takes effect
 - None of the above
33. A transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to a pecuniary liability – is called
- Sale
 - Gift
 - Mortgage

- D) Lease
34. A lease of immovable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year or reserving a yearly rent, can be made only by a
- Oral agreement
 - Written agreement
 - Partition
 - Registered instrument
35. Specific performance of contract can be ordered, at discretion of Court
- When the act agreed to be done is such that compensation in money for nonperformance will not give sufficient relief
 - When the act agreed to be done is such that compensation in money for nonperformance will give sufficient relief
 - Contract, performance of which involves a continuous duty, which Court cannot supervise
 - Specific performance of contract of personal nature cannot be ordered.
36. Under Section 9 of Specific Relief Act, the person against whom the relief is claimed may plead by way of defense any ground which is available to him
- Under law of torts
 - Under any law relating to contracts
 - Under IPC
 - Under Cr.P.C.
37. The following contract cannot be specifically enforced
- A contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise.
 - A contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty which the court can supervise.
 - A Tort the discharge of which involves the performance of a continuous obligation
 - A contract for the non-performance of which compensation is not adequate relief
38. A sells a TV to a minor, who pays for it by means of a cheque. A indorses that cheque to X. X takes it in good faith and for value. This Cheque was dishonoured on presentation. X can enforce payment of the cheque
- Against Minor
 - Against Minor and A
 - Against A only
 - Cannot enforce against any body
39. Who has the authority to prescribed qualifications and disqualifications for membership of a Bar Council?
- State Bar Councils
 - Bar Council of India
 - Supreme Court of India
 - Supreme Court Bar Association
40. Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice v. BCI case deals with the issue of
- Prescribing pre-enrolment training for advocates
 - Prescribing minimum qualification for an advocate
 - Prescribing uniform attire for the advocates appearing in the court of law
 - Prescribing age bar on enrollment of advocates
41. For transfer of roll from one state to another, an application is made to the
- Bar Council of India
 - State Bar council where one is enrolled
 - State bar council where one seeks transfer
 - High court of the state where one is enrolled
42. Which of the following committees cannot be constituted by State Bar Council
- Special Committee
 - Disciplinary Committee
 - Legal Aid Committee
 - Legal Education Committee
43. In which year by an amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure Sec.89 has been included in

the code, which gives importance to mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

- A) 2002
- B) 2004
- C) 2013
- D) 2012

44. Under THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT an arbitration agreement may be in the form of

- A) an arbitration clause in a contract only
- B) in the form of a separate agreement only
- C) an arbitration clause in a contract or in the form of a separate agreement
- D) commercial custom

45. A decision by the arbitral tribunal that the contract is null and void shall

- A) Entail ipso jure the invalidity of the arbitration clause.
- B) Not entail ipso jure the invalidity of the arbitration clause.
- C) Entail defacto invalidity of the arbitration clause.
- D) None of the above

46. The arbitral tribunal shall not be bound by the

- A) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 or the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- B) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- C) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- D) None of the above

47. Claim made by the defendant in a suit against the plaintiff

- A) Cross claim
- B) Cross suit
- C) Counter claim
- D) Cross decree

48. Interpleader suit is dealt with in which of the following sections of C.P.C.?

- A) Section 87
- B) Section 88
- C) Section 89

D) Section 90

49. As required by S.80 C.P.C, the suit can be instituted after the expiry of----- of notice

- A) 1 month
- B) 2 months
- C) 60 days
- D) 30 days

50. Under S.2 (2) of C.PC. Rejection of a plaint is

- A) Decree
- B) Deemed decree
- C) Cross decree
- D) Cross appeal

51. Ratilal v. State of Bombay is a popular case on the point of

- A) Res judicata
- B) Res sub-judice
- C) Restitution
- D) Doctrine of Cy-pres

52. Pick out the case u/S. 58 (1-A), in which arrest or detention in civil prison is not maintainable.

- A) A judgment debtor, where decretal amount does not exceed Rs. 5,000/-
- B) A judgment debtor where decretal amount is does not exceed Rs.2,500-
- C) A judgment debtor where decretal amount is does not exceed Rs.2000/-
- D) A judgment debtor where decretal amount is does not exceed Rs.1,000/-

53. A precept seeks to ----- of the judgement debtor.

- A) Attach the property
- B) Prevent alienation of property
- C) Prevent attachment and alienation
- D) None of the above.

54. R.90 of Order 21 deals with

- A) Pre- sale illegalities committed 9in the execution
- B) Post -sale irregularities causing substantial injury to judgment debtor

- C) Both a and b
 D) All of the above.
None
55. The place of suing in a suit for partition will be
- A) Court within whose jurisdiction the person is residing
 B) Court within whose jurisdiction the elder person of the family resides
 C) Court within whose jurisdiction the entire property of the family is situated.
 D) Court within whose jurisdiction the immovable property is situated
56. Appeal against a decree or order can be filed in a High Court within
- A) 60 days
 B) 30 days
 C) 90 days
 D) 91 days
57. Where, before the expiration of the prescribed period for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgement of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by any person through whom he derives his title or liability,
- A) a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgement was so signed.
 B) limitation shall be computed from the time when originally the signature has been given
 C) a fresh period of limitation shall not be computed from the time when the acknowledgement was so signed.
 D) None of the above
58. The period of limitation for an action by a principal against his agent for movable property received by the latter and not accounted for is
- A) 12 years
 B) 3 years
 C) 5 years
 D) No limitation
59. Which of following is a ground recognized under the Companies Act for automatic adjournment of the General Meeting.
- A) Absence of Chairman of the meeting
 B) Quorum of the meeting is not present
 C) Meeting is held at a place different from what was prescribed in the notice
 D) Death of any of the directors prior to the meeting
60. Which of the following meetings can be called by members
- A) Extra-ordinary General Meeting
 B) Annual General Meeting
 C) Statutory meeting
 D) Special meeting
61. Which of the following powers can be exercised by the Board of Directors without holding a meeting
- A) Power to issue debentures
 B) Power to invest funds of the company
 C) Power to make loans
 D) Power to appoint of additional director
62. Which of following is not a ground for compulsory winding up of a company
- A) Oppression of minority
 B) Loss of substratum
 C) Non-holding of annual general meeting
 D) Losses to the company
63. Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion is dealt under
- A) Section 385 IPC
 B) 386 IPC
 C) Section 387 IPC
 D) Section 388 IPC
64. F invited C to have a fix of his heroin. Each filled his own syringe and injected each other several times one night. Next morning F died on the question of causation:

- A) C must be convicted of manslaughter
 B) must not be convicted of manslaughter
 C) C can be convicted for the possession of heroin only
 D) C is neither guilty of possessing heroin nor the death of F
65. Literally, mens rea means
- A) Guilty mind
 B) Guilty or a wrongful purpose
 C) Criminal intent, a guilty knowledge and willfulness
 D) All of the above
66. In which of the following cases mens rea is not an essential ingredient for offences under:
- A) Revenue Acts
 B) Public Nuisance
 C) Criminal case which are in summary mode
 D) All of these
67. Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea means?
- A) A deed, a material result of human conduct
 B) The intent and act must both concur to constitute the crime.
 C) Putting to death
 D) Un commended manner
68. Cheating and thereby dishonesty inducing delivery of property, or the making alteration or destruction of a valuable security is dealt under
- A) Section 417 IPC
 B) Section 418 IPC
 C) Section 419 IPC
 D) Section 420 IPC
69. Etymologically what is meant by Jurisprudence?
- A) Knowledge of law
 B) Science of law
 C) Science of origin
 D) Knowledge of origin
70. What is meant by the term 'General Law'?
- A) It consists of general ordinary law of the land.
 B) It consists of those legal rules which are taken judicial notice of by the court
 C) It consists of those bodies and legal rules which are exceptional in nature.
 D) (a) and (b)
71. According to the theory of 'social utilitarianism' as propounded by Ihering:
- A) greatest number of people should get greatest pleasure
 B) the essential body of legal rules is always based upon the social "facts" of law
 C) a balance is to be struck between the competing interests in society
 D) law is a means to social ends
72. A is the mother of B. She becomes a widow and re-marries. B dies. Can A succeed to him as mother? (both are Hindus)
- A) No
 B) Yes
 C) Depends on their School
 D) Only when B has no sons
73. Referring to Section 6 of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act the Supreme Court observed that the words "after him" does not mean 'after the life time of the father'. Indeed it means 'in the absence of'. If the father is non functional as guardian for various reasons like indifference, physical or mental incapacity, away from the place where the child lives with the mother, by mutual understanding, it may be treated as the 'absence' of the father. In which case?
- A) Lily Thomas case
 B) Sarla Mudgal case
 C) Githa Hariharan case
 D) Goverdhan Lal case
74. By a recent amendment the daughter of a coparcener by birth becomes a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son - Which Amendment?

- A) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2004
 B) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005
 C) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2006
 D) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2012
75. Shamim Ara v State of U.P. relates to
- A) The condition precedent for a Muslim husband for rendering divorce is the pronouncement of divorce which has to be proved on evidence
 B) Option of puberty
 C) Guardianship in Marriage
 D) Dower
76. The provision under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which guarantees the right of workmen laid-off to claim for compensation
- A) S.25-C
 B) S. 26
 C) S.25-O
 D) S.25-A
77. The number of persons required to form trade union
- A) 6
 B) 7
 C) 8
 D) 9
78. The temporary closing of the work place or suspension of the work at work place by the employer is known as
- A) Lay off
 B) Lock out
 C) Retrenchment
 D) None of the above
79. Which of the following acts has a direct relevance for grievance handling practices?
- A) The Industrial Disputes Act
 B) Factories Act
 C) The Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act
 D) all the above
80. Section 10A of the Industrial disputes Act refers to
- A) Voluntary reference of disputes to arbitration
 B) Definition of Workman
 C) Definition of industry
 D) Appeals
81. 'Wages' under Workmen's Compensation Act
- A) Includes any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money
 B) Does not include any privilege or benefit which is capable of being estimated in money
 C) Includes any privilege or benefit which is not capable of being estimated in money
 D) None of the above
82. Writ of Certiorari is issued against
- A) Lower courts or quasi-judicial bodies
 B) Public Officials
 C) Wrongful confinement
 D) Usurpation of public office
83. Audi Alteram Partem – means
- A) Bias
 B) Hear the other side
 C) No one can be a judge in his own case
 D) None of the above
84. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission is constituted
- A) 31st August 2004
 B) 31st August 2006
 C) 31st August 2005
 D) 31st August 2007
85. The type of damages awarded in the law of torts
- A) Liquidated Damages
 B) Unliquidated damages

- C) Penal damages
D) Exemplary damages
86. Ashby v White is an example of
- A) Damnum sine injuria
B) Uberremifide
C) Injuria sine damnum
D) Usufruct
87. The Supreme Court of India invoked the principle of absolute liability on an enterprise carrying on business with hazardous and inherently dangerous toxic chemicals in
- A) Ganga Pollution case
B) Fletcher case
C) Sri Ram Fertilizers case
D) Prabhu dayal case
88. Res ipsa loquitor – means
- A) Things speak for themselves
B) Tithes imperiled
C) Vicarious liability
D) Dangerous animals
89. A motor cycle with engine capacity not exceeding 50cc may be driven in a public place by a person
- A) after attaining the age of sixteen years
B) after attaining the age of eighteen years
C) after attaining the age of fifteen years
D) after attaining the age of twenty one years
90. According to Consumer protection Act, the National Commission shall have jurisdiction over complaints where the value of the goods or services and compensation, if any, claimed exceeds rupees
- A) 2 lakhs
B) 10 lakhs
C) 20 lakhs
D) 50 lakhs
91. New states are created under
- A) Art. 3 of the Indian Constitution
B) Art. 4 of the Indian Constitution
C) Art.5 of the Indian Constitution
D) Art. 370 of the Indian Constitution
92. Doctrine of pleasure with reference to civil servants is mentioned under
- A) Art. 311 of the Indian Constitution
B) Art. 308 of the Indian Constitution
C) Art. 301 of the Indian Constitution
D) Art. 310 of the Indian Constitution
93. Right to know flows from one of these Articles of the Constitution
- A) Art. 15
B) Art. 19
C) Art. 20
D) Art.23
94. Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India - is mentioned under
- A) Art. 19(1) (g)
B) Art. 300A
C) Art. 301
D) Art. 299
95. Passive euthanasia under certain circumstance is permissible - held in the case of
- A) Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug Vs. Union of India
B) Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab
C) State of Maharashtra Vs. Maruty Sripaty Dubal
D) P. Rathinam Vs Union of India
96. It was held by the Supreme Court that the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy is the bedrock and the basic structure of the constitution – in which case?
- A) Keshavanada Bharathi v State of Kerala
B) Minerva Mills Vs.UOI
C) Indira Nehru Gandhi v Rajnarain
D) Kihota Hollohon v. Zachilhu

97. K. C. Gajapati Narayan Deo v. State of Orissa, is often quoted with reference to
- A) Doctrine of Eclipse
 - B) Doctrine of severability
 - C) Doctrine of colorable legislation
 - D) Doctrine of territorial nexus
98. Raja Ram Pal v. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha deals with
- A) Presidents' election
 - B) Privileges of the legislature
 - C) Pardoning power
 - D) Office of profit
99. Under Art. 1 of the Constitution, India that is Bharat shall be
- A) Federation of states
 - B) Union of states
 - C) Democratic republic
 - D) Quasi federal
100. A Minister ceases to hold office if he does not become a member of the Legislature within six months - is mentioned under
- A) Art. 164 (4)
 - B) Art. 164(1)
 - C) Art. 164(2)
 - D) Art. 164 (3)

AIBE_6 Set Code A

Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
1	A	41	A	81	A
2	A	42	D	82	A
3	B	43	A	83	B
4	D	44	C	84	C
5	B	45	B	85	B
6	B	46	A	86	C
7	D	47	C	87	C
8	A	48	B	88	A
9	B	49	B	89	A
10	A	50	B	90	C
11	C	51	D	91	A
12	A	52	C	92	D
13	C	53	B	93	B
14	A	54	B	94	C
15	B	55	D	95	A
16	D	56	C	96	B
17	A	57	A	97	C
18	B	58	B	98	B
19	C	59	B	99	B
20	B	60	A	100	A
21	A	61	D		
22	D	62	C		
23	C	63	C		
24	D	64	A		
25	A	65	D		
26	C	66	D		
27	B	67	B		
28	C	68	D		
29	C	69	A		
30	A	70	D		
31	B	71	D		
32	A	72	B		
33	C	73	C		
34	D	74	B		
35	A	75	A		
36	B	76	A		
37	A	77	B		
38	C	78	B		
39	B	79	D		
40	D	80	A		

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.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Candidates are required to submit the question paper, answer sheet and their admit card after the examination.
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the question paper and the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Candidate should not remove any page(S) from the booklet and if any page(s) is found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly **prohibited**. It will lead to **disqualification**. ✓
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Signature of the Candidate

1. Rashtriya Swasthya BimaYojna is mainly meant to serve the needs of
 - (A) Organised workers
 - (B) Unorganised workers
 - (C) Unorganized sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members
 - (D) Organized sector workers belonging to BPL category and their family members
2. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women is proclaimed under----- of the Constitution of India.
 - (A) Art.39(a)
 - (B) Art.39(d)
 - (C) Art.39(b)
 - (D) Art.39(c)
3. Where any workman is suspended by the employer pending investigation or inquiry into complaints or charges of misconduct against him, the employer shall pay to such workman subsistence allowance. This provision was inserted in the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 in which year
 - (A) 1992
 - (B) 1982
 - (C) 2009
 - (D) 2010
4. ----- was a leading case on the point as to whether an employer has a right to deduct wages unilaterally and without holding an enquiry for the period the employees go on strike or resort to go slow
 - (A) *Bank of India v. T.S.Kelawala and others*
 - (B) *Randhirsingh v. Union of India*
 - (C) *Kamani metals and alloys Ltd. v. Their workmen*
 - (D) *Workmen v. Reptakos Brett and Co.Ltd.*
5. Under the Industrial disputes Act, if the employer terminates the services of an individual workman, any dispute /difference arising out of such termination shall be deemed to be:
 - (A) industrial dispute
 - (B) individual dispute
 - (C) both individual and industrial dispute
 - (D) none of these.
6. Gloucestershire grammar School Case is a leading case to explain the
 - (A) Volenti non fit injuria
 - (B) Injuria non fit volenti
 - (C) Damnum sine injuria
 - (D) Injuria sine damnum
7. Right to freedom to acquire, hold and dispose -off property is abolished by
 - (A) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - (B) 43 rd Amendment Act, 1976
 - (C) 50 th Amendment Act, 1950
 - (D) 1 st Amendment Act, 1951
8. Which one of the following is covered under the definition of State
 - (A) The Indian Statistical Institute
 - (B) Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 - (C) Sainik School Society
 - (D) NCERT
9. National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development is a major environmental policy in India and it was passed in the year

- (A) 1988
 (B) 1982
 (C) 1992
 (D) 1990
10. ----- of the Environmental Protection Act, 1986, defines 'Environment'
- (A) Section 2(a)
 (B) Section 3(a)
 (C) Section 1(a)
 (D) Section 11(a)
11. Polluter Pays Principle means
- (A) polluter should bear the cost of pollution as the polluter is responsible for pollution
 (B) polluter should not necessarily bear the cost of pollution as the polluter is may not be responsible for pollution
 (C) polluter may bear the cost of pollution as the polluter may be responsible for pollution
 (D) none of the above
12. "Pollution is a civil wrong. By its very nature, it is a tort committed against the community as a whole. A person, therefore, who is guilty of causing pollution, has to pay damages (compensation) for restoration of the environment. He has also to pay damages to those who have suffered loss on account of the act of the offender. Further, the offender can also be held liable to pay exemplary damages so that it may act as a deterrent for others not to cause pollution in any manner. However, the court cannot impose any pollution fine in absence of any trial and finding of guilty under the relevant statutory provisions." This observation was made in
- (A) M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath
 (B) Calcutta Tanneries Case
 (C) M.C. Mehta v. UOI
 (D) A.P. Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu
13. India became a party to the International Convention on Biological Diversity in
- (A) 1992
 (B) 1995
 (C) 1994
 (D) 2000
14. "A", a railway company is in possession of goods as a consignee. It does not claim any interest in the goods except lien of wharfage, demurrage and freight but rival claims have been made by "B" and "C" adversely to each other "A" can institute
- (A) An application to decide the same
 (B) An interpleader suit
 (C) Friendly suit
 (D) None of the above
15. As per the provisions of the Criminal procedure Code, the word 'inspection' used in S.93(1) (C) refers to
- (A) Things or documents
 (B) Documents only
 (C) Locality and place
 (D) None of the above
16. Statement recorded during investigation under S.161 of Cr.P. C can be used during trial for
- (A) Corroborating the witness
 (B) Contradicting the witness

- (C) Both A and B
(D) Neither A nor B
17. "If an accused is charged of a major offence but is not found guilty thereunder, he can be convicted of minor offence, if the facts established indicate that such minor offence has been committed." It was so upheld in which case
- (A) Sangarabonia Sreenu v. State of Andhra Pradesh
(B) State of Himachal Pradesh v. Tara Dutta
(C) Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab
(D) Nalini v. State of Tamil Nadu
18. 'Ex dolo malo oritur actio' is
- (A) An action arose only when a right infringes
(B) An action could not prevent a legal right
(C) No action on an immoral act
(D) None of the above
19. The Jural correlative of immunity is
- (A) Power
(B) Disability
(C) No claim
(D) Claim
20. Who defines "eternal law as, the divine order or will of God which requires the preservation of natural order and forbids the breach of it."
- (A) Ambrose
(B) Augustine
(C) Gregory
(D) All the above
21. 'Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one.' Who stated so?
- (A) Thomas Paine
(B) Gregory Peck
(C) Jefferson
(D) Dicey
22. The Constitution of India has recognized the concept of tribunals as instruments of quasi-judicial administrative adjudication
- (A) Art.39(a) and 39(b)
(B) Art.323-A and 323-B
(C) Art.368
(D) Art.202A and 202B
23. *Nemo iudex in causa sua* meaning No man shall be a judge in his own cause was first stated by ----- in *Dr. Bonham's Case*
- (A) Lord Grey
(B) Lord Heward
(C) Lord Coke
(D) Lord Moulton
24. General power of the Bar Council of India to make rules is envisaged under which Section of the Advocates Act, 1961
- (A) S.48
(B) S. 49
(C) S.II-2
(D) S.IV A
25. Seven lamps of advocacy is attributable to
- (A) Justice Abbot Parry
(B) Justice Heward
(C) Justice Bhagawathy
(D) Justice Grey

26. Which Section under the Advocates Act, 1961 speaks of disciplinary powers of the Bar Council of India
- (A) 35
(B) 37
(C) 36
(D) 39
27. S.----- of Advocates Act, 1961 speaks about constitution of Legal Aid Committees
- (A) 9
(B) 10
(C) 9A
(D) 10A
28. S.89 of the Civil Procedure Code was incorporated through the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act of -----which is the prominent provision that discusses about the jurisdiction of civil courts in applying Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms.
- (A) 1989
(B) 1999
(C) 1988
(D) 2009
29. In which case the Supreme Court held that Part I of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act would equally apply to international commercial arbitration held outside India, unless any or all provisions have been excluded by agreement between the parties.
- (A) *Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading S.A*
(B) *United India Ins. Co. Ltd v. Associated Transport Corpn. Ltd*
(C) *Hakam Singh v. Gammon (India) Ltd.*
- (D) *Ajmera Brothers v. Suraj Naresh Kumar Jain*
30. Establishment of Permanent Lok Adalats is envisaged under S. ----- of the Legal Services Authority Act of 1987
- (A) 22B
(B) 22A
(C) 22(1)
(D) 22
31. Evidences to document unmeaning in reference to existing facts is called as
- (A) Patent ambiguity
(B) Latent ambiguity
(C) Both of them
(D) None of the above
32. Original document is the best evidence – Exception to this rule is contained in
- (A) Indian Evidence Act
(B) Criminal Procedure Code
(C) Bankers Book Evidence Act
(D) None of these
33. Doctrine of election is based on the foundation that a person taking the benefit of an instrument must
- (A) Not bear the burden
(B) Burden is not the subject of election
(C) Burden is the subject of election
(D) Bear the burden
34. Period of limitation for execution of the order of maintenance is----- from the date on which it becomes due.
- (A) 1 year
(B) 5 years

- (C) 9 years
(D) 15 years
35. Identify the correct order in which the following law making treaties are concluded
1. The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
 2. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 3. The Declaration of Paris
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below
- (A) 1,3,2
(B) 3,2,1
(C) 2,1,3
(D) 1,2,3
36. Which one of the following doctrine requires that the parties to a treaty are bound to observe its terms in good faith?
- (A) The Drago doctrine
(B) Right of asylum
(C) Doctrine of equality
(D) Pacta Sunt Servanda
37. General Assembly adopted the definition of word Aggression through
- (A) Resolution 3314 XXIX ,1974
(B) Resolution 3312 XXXIX ,1973
(C) Resolution 2213, 1982
(D) None of the above
38. The admission of a new political entity into the United Nations can be termed as
- (A) Express recognition
(B) Conditional recognition
(C) Collective recognition
(D) De-facto recognition
39. "A State is and becomes and international person through recognition only and exclusively." Who stated this?
- (A) L. Oppenheim
(B) Hobbes
(C) Fenwick
(D) Starke
40. The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted the Model Law on e-commerce in
- (A) 1997
(B) 1998
(C) 1996
(D) 2013
41. Section 3 of Information Technology Act,2000 which was originally "Digital Signature" was renamed as -----in ITAA – 2008
- (A) "Digital Signature and Electronic Signature"
(B) "Digital Signature and E- Signature"
(C) "Digital and Electronic Signature"
(D) None of the above
42. Which among the following are the digital signature certifying authorities in India?
- (A) M/s. Safescript
(B) M/s. NCERT
(C) M/s. MTL
(D) All the above
43. Section 43 of the Information Technology Act deals with

- (A) Criminal liability
 (B) Civil liability
 (C) Both the above
 (D) None of the above
44. "Where a body corporate is negligent in implementing reasonable security practices and thereby causes wrongful loss or gain to any person, such body corporate shall be liable to pay damages by way of compensation to the person so affected." Which section of the Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008 envisages so
- (A) 43
 (B) 43A
 (C) 43B
 (D) 43C
45. R obtained a sum of Rs.50,000/- from D by putting Din fear of death. Here R commits
- (A) Extortion
 (B) Cheating
 (C) Mischief
 (D) Robbery
46. What is the period of limitation to file a suit for compensation for false imprisonment?
- (A) 2 years
 (B) 3 years
 (C) 12 years
 (D) 1 year
47. As per S.19 of the Limitation Act,1963 if any payment is made on account of a debt, before the expiration of the prescribed period by the person liable to pay the debt or by his agent duly authorized in that behalf a fresh period of limitation starts running from the
- (A) Time when suit was filed
 (B) When the payment was made
 (C) When the creditor demands
 (D) None of the above
48. Under the Companies Act, 2013, any company having a net worth of rupees 500 crore or more or a turnover of rupees 1,000 crore or more or a net profit of rupees 5 crore or more should mandatorily spend ---- of their net profits per fiscal on Corporate Social Responsibility activities
- (A) 3%
 (B) 5%
 (C) 10%
 (D) 2%
49. The ----- Guidelines constitute one of the most comprehensive CSR tools available to companies.
- (A) OECD
 (B) OACF
 (C) OECG
 (D) ASEAN
50. Conditions of Hindu Marriage have been laid down under ----- of Hindu Marriage Act
- (A) Sec. 9
 (B) Sec. 10
 (C) Sec.5
 (D) Sec. 13
51. The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005,

- (A) Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with daughter
 (B) Allows sons of the deceased equal rights with widows
 (C) Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with wife
 (D) Allows daughters of the deceased equal rights with sons
52. The Fuller /Hart Debate could be summarized as a debate between which two jurisprudential approaches/positions
 (A) Positivism and utilitarianism
 (B) Natural Law and Positivism
 (C) Positivism and Liberalism
 (D) Marxism and liberal feminism
53. In bailment if the goods are lent free of cost to the bailee for his use it is known as bailment by
 (A) Deposition
 (B) Pledge
 (C) Commodation
 (D) None of the above
54. Where the proposal and acceptance is through letters, the contract is made at the place where
 (A) The acceptance is received
 (B) The letter of acceptance is posted
 (C) Both the above answers
 (D) None of the above
55. The surety stands discharged by
 (A) Death
 (B) Revocation
 (C) Variance in the terms of the contract without his consent
 (D) None of the above
56. All contracts which are unlawful and void are known as
 (A) Illegal contracts
 (B) Nugatory contracts
 (C) Voidable contracts
 (D) None of the above
57. S.----- of the Negotiable instruments Act deals with 'noting'.
 (A) 100
 (B) 101
 (C) 102
 (D) 99
58. Cancellation of crossing is also called
 (A) Marking
 (B) Opening of crossing
 (C) Cancellation
 (D) None of the above
59. Negotiable claim issued by a bank in return for a term deposit is called
 (A) Share certificate
 (B) Certificate of incorporation
 (C) Certificate of deposit
 (D) Term deposit
60. Wager relate with
 (A) Present event
 (B) Past event
 (C) Future event
 (D) Any of the above

61. In the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Salem Bar Association vs. Union of India*, the Supreme Court had requested this committee headed by ----- to prepare a case management formula.
- (A) Justice.Bhagwathi
(B) Justice Muralidhar
(C) Justice .Raveendran
(D) Justice .Jagannandha Rao
62. The 2013 Companies Act has increased the limit of the number of members in Private Company from 50 to
- (A) 100
(B) 200
(C) 300
(D) 150
63. The Standards on Auditing have been accorded legal sanctity in the 2013 Act and would be subject to notification by the
- (A) NFRA
(B) NRFA
(C) NARF
(D) SEBI
64. *Qui facit per alium facit per se*, means
- (A) act of an agent is the act of principal
(B) act of an agent is not an act of principal
(C) principal and agent are liable jointly
(D) agent must not act in contravention of the act of principal
65. The concept of 'privity of contract' was rejected in
- (A) Winterbottom v. Wright
(B) Donoghue v. Stevenson
(C) Longmeid v. Holiday
(D) Heaven v. Pender
66. -----is observed as the World Consumer Rights Day.
- (A) 15th of March
(B) 16th of March
(C) 12th of March
(D) 11th of March
67. Accountability of medical professional and the need for qualitative change in the attitude of the medical service provided by the hospitals was emphasized by the Supreme Court in which of the following cases
- (A) *Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading S.A*
(B) *Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha and Ors*
(C) *Manekha Gandhi v. Union of India*
(D) *Lucknow Development Authority v. M.K.Gupta*
68. Renewal of driving licenses is envisaged under S.—of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- (A) 20
(B) 21
(C) 22
(D) 15
69. S.82 IPC is an illustration for
- (A) Presumption of fact
(B) Presumption of law
(C) Presumption of fact and presumption of law
(D) None of the above.
70. Meaning Of *Nemo moriturus praesumuntur mentiri*

- (A) A dying man can never speak truth
 (B) A dying man can never speak falsehood
 (C) A dying man can speak truth
 (D) A dying man may not speak falsehood
71. If a court lower to the Sessions Court tries a murder case that court is called as
- (A) *Coram sub judice*
 (B) *Coram non judice*
 (C) *Coram non subjudice*
 (D) *Coram judice*
72. SFIO stands for
- (A) Serious Fraud Investigation Office
 (B) Serious Force Institution Office
 (C) Serious Form Investigation Office
 (D) Serious File Investigation Office
73. Which provision of the Companies Act, 2013 discusses about the issue of bonus shares out of its free reserves or the securities premium account or the capital redemption reserve account, subject to the compliance with certain conditions such as authorization by the articles, approval in the general meeting
- (A) S.36
 (B) S.43
 (C) S.63
 (D) S.33
74. The question whether the Fundamental Rights can be amended under Art.368 came for consideration first time in
- (A) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India
 (B) KeshavanandaBharati v. Union of India
 (C) GolakNath v. State of Punjab
 (D) None of the above
75. A law which violates fundamental rights is not nullity or void-ab-initio but becomes only unenforceable, this doctrine is called as
- (A) Doctrine of severability
 (B) Doctrine of 3 points
 (C) Tornado doctrine
 (D) Doctrine of eclipse
76. Equality of opportunity admits discrimination with reasons, It was observed by apex court in
- (A) State of Kerala v. N.M. Thomas
 (B) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India
 (C) AIR India v. Nargesh Mirza
 (D) All the above
77. An Executive Magistrate may require security for keeping good behavior from habitual offenders for a period not more than
- (A) 6 months
 (B) 1 year
 (C) 2 years
 (D) 3 years
78. S.167 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that the nature of custody can be altered from judicial custody to police custody and vice-versa this alteration can be done during the period of first
- (A) 15 days
 (B) 16 days
 (C) 14 days
 (D) 12 days
79. Under which provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure it is mandatory for a

- police officer to inform the person arrested, the grounds of arrest and right of bail if the offence is not non-bailable
- (A) S.150
(B) S.105
(C) S.50
(D) S.510
80. S.41-B is inserted in to the Criminal Procedure Code on the basis of which among the following decisions
- (A) *Nandini Satpathy v. PL Dhani*
(B) *Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration*
(C) *Prem Shankar Shukla v. Delhi Administration*
(D) *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal*
81. Civil Surgeon shall refer unsound minded person to a clinical Psychologist/Psychiatrist. However by virtue of S.-----the aggrieved accused may prefer appeal before Medical Board consisting of head of Psychiatry and faculty of Medical College
- (A) 328
(B) 328 1A
(C) 328(2)
(D) 346
82. What are the remedies open to the party aggrieved in a suit on contracts?
- (A) Specific performance and injunction
(B) Specific performance and damages
(C) Specific performance only
(D) All the above
83. 'A' resides at Delhi, and 'B' at Agra. B borrows Rs.20,000/- from A at Benares and passes a promissory note to A payable at Benares. B fails to repay the loan. A may sue B at
- (A) Benares or Agra
(B) Benares only
(C) Agra only
(D) Benares, Agra and Delhi.
84. The general principle of waiver that provides that failure to raise objection in the court of the first instance and at the earliest opportunity shall prevent the defendant from raising such objection at a subsequent stage and the judgment would not be vitiated on the ground of absence of territorial or pecuniary jurisdiction is reflected in which provision of Civil procedure Code
- (A) S.15
(B) S.16
(C) S.51
(D) S.21
85. Act of court can do no wrong to any person. Which concept relates to this ideology
- (A) Precept
(B) Caveat
(C) Restitution
(D) Injunction
86. Rabindra Kumar Pal@ Dara Singh v. Republic of India a famous case coming under S.30 of Evidence Act is also well known as

- (A) Graham Stains Murder case
 (B) Graham Bells Murder case
 (C) Graham Street's Murder case
 (D) Graham Stoits Murder case
87. Statement by a person who is dead is a relevant fact under ----- of the Indian Evidence Act
- (A) S.32(3)
 (B) S.32(4)
 (C) S.32(5)
 (D) S.32(6)
88. A Charge Sheet filed under S.173 of Cr.P.C is an example of
- (A) Public document
 (B) Private document
 (C) Patent document
 (D) Latent document
89. Procedure of investigation of criminal cases under the Criminal Procedure Code is contained in Chapter
- (A) XI
 (B) XII
 (C) X
 (D) IX
90. *Frost v. Knight* is a leading case on
- (A) S.32
 (B) S.33
 (C) S.34
 (D) S.35
91. Which among the following is a law based on equity?
- (A) Indian Contract Act, 1872
 (B) Indian Penal Code, 1863
 (C) Indian Partnership Act, 1932
 (D) Specific Relief Act, 1963
92. Which section of the Specific Relief Act, describes temporary Injunction
- (A) 45
 (B) 41
 (C) 37
 (D) 36
93. The maintenance amount which can be transferred is----
- (A) Future maintenance
 (B) Right to future maintenance
 (C) Arrears of maintenance up to a certain date
 (D) None of the above
94. The maximum period during which property can be tied up is
- (A) Only 15 years
 (B) One or more life or lives in being at the date of transfer and the minority of an unborn person
 (C) During the lifetime of the transferor and the minority period of an unborn person
 (D) None of the above.
95. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to have inflicted ----- on the victim
- (A) Grievous hurt
 (B) Hurt
 (C) Assault
 (D) None of the above

96. Personation at Election is an offence under S. --- of the Indian Penal Code
- (A) 124 A
(B) 121 A
(C) 153 B
(D) 171 D
- (B) Government
(C) Panchayati Raj Institutions
(D) All the above
97. Raman having found a key of Raju's house which Raju had lost, commits house trespass by entering Raju's house after opening the door with that key. Raman has committed the offence of
- (A) House trespass
(B) Criminal trespass
(C) House breaking
(D) None of these
98. ----- defined crime as "a violation of public rights and duties due to the whole community considered as community.
- (A) Blackstone
(B) Justice Bhagwati
(C) V.R.KrishnaIyer
(D) Lord Heward
99. Who among the following is not a 'public servant'?
- (A) Liquidator
(B) A Civil Judge
(C) Secretary of a Co-operative Society
(D) None of these
100. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (Universal Rural Employment Programme) was launched in 2001 and was implemented through
- (A) Labour offices

AIBE -VII SET- A

Set A	Answer	Set A	Answer	Set A	Answer
1	C	40	C	79	B
2	B	41	A	80	D
3	B	42	A	81	C
4	A	43	B	82	D
5	A	44	B	83	A
6	C	45	A	84	D
7	A	46	D	85	C
8	D	47	C	86	A
9	C	48	D	87	C
10	A	49	A	88	A
11	A	50	C	89	B
12	A	51	D	90	C
13	C	52	B	91	D
14	B	53	C	92	C
15	C	54	B	93	C
16	B	55	C	94	B
17	B	56	B	95	B
18	C	57	D	96	D
19	B	58	B	97	C
20	B	59	C	98	A
21	A	60	D	99	C
22	B	61	D	100	C
23	C	62	B		
24	B	63	A		
25	A	64	A		
26	C	65	B		
27	C	66	A		
28	B	67	B		
29	A	68	D		
30	A	69	B		
31	B	70	D		
32	C	71	B		
33	D	72	A		
34	A	73	C		
35	C	74	A		
36	A	75	D		
37	D	76	A		
38	C	77	D		
39	A	78	C		

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.
- There is **no negative** marking.
- Duration of this exam is **3 hours** only.
- Candidates are required to submit the question paper, answer sheet and their admit card after the examination.
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the question paper and the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to **disqualification**.
- Candidate should not remove any page(S) from the booklet and if any page(s) is found missing from his/her booklet would lead to disqualification.
- Use only **blue/black ball pen** to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with **pencil or ink pen** would be **disqualified**.
- Use of **whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid** is strictly **prohibited**. It will lead to **disqualification**. ✓
- Do not make any **stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet**. It will lead to **disqualification**.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet **will not be evaluated**.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Signature of the Candidate

1. "Mere illegality of the strike does not per se spell unjustifiability". J. Krishna Iyer In which case declared so
 - a) Chandramalai Estate v. Its workmen
 - b) Associated Cement Ltd., v. Their workmen
 - c) Gujarat Steel Tubes v. Gujarat Steel Tubes Mazdoor Sabha
 - d) Indian General Navigation of Railway Co. Ltd., v. Their workmen
2. Entry No.22 of the Concurrent List deals with-----
 - a) Social security and insurance, employment and unemployment
 - b) Industrial disputes concerning Union employees
 - c) Trade unions and industrial and labour disputes
 - d) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil fields
3. Which Article under the Constitution of India talks about the participation of workers in the management of Industries?
 - a) 43
 - b) 43A
 - c) 43B
 - d) 42
4. Pick out the case that is popularly called as the Solicitor's Case.
 - a) Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association v. State of Bombay
 - b) National Union of Commercial Employees v. Industrial Tribunal, Bombay
 - c) Salem Advocates Bar Association v. Union of India
 - d) Central Machine Tools Institute v. Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions
5. Identify the case that is related to the need for promotion and preservation of internal democracy within trade unions
 - a) Jay Engineering Works Ltd. v. State of West Bengal
 - b) Railway Union v. Registrar of Trade Unions
 - c) ONGC Workmens Association v. State of West Bengal
 - d) Hanumantha Rao v. Dy. Registrar of Trade Unions
6. In tort, there are two broad categories of activities for which a plaintiff may be held strictly liable
 - a) Possession of certain animals and abnormally dangerous activities.
 - b) Assault and battery
 - c) Battery and negligence
 - d) None of the above
7. Selvi's daughter Kavita had married Shivakumar of a different caste against the wishes of her family. Shivakumar was brutally killed in 2004, and Selvi and two others became the suspects. Since the prosecution's case depended entirely on circumstantial evidence, it sought the court's permission to conduct polygraphy and brain-mapping tests on the three persons. The court granted permission and the tests were conducted. When the results of the polygraphy test indicated signs of deception, the prosecution sought the court's permission to perform narcoanalysis on the three persons. The magistrate directed the three to undergo narcoanalysis. All of them challenged this decision in the Karnataka High Court, but failed to get relief. They then
 - a) Possession of certain animals and abnormally dangerous activities.
 - b) Assault and battery
 - c) Battery and negligence
 - d) None of the above

went in appeal to the Supreme Court. The Court held

- a) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution.
 - b) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were valid under Articles 20(3) and 21 of the Constitution.
 - c) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Articles 20(1) and 21 of the Constitution.
 - d) Compulsory brain-mapping and polygraph tests and narcoanalysis were in violation of Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution.
8. According to **Art. 71** Disputes arising in connection with the elections of a President or Vice-President are to be enquired into and decided by
- a) The Supreme Court
 - b) High Court
 - c) Both by High Court and Supreme Court
 - d) Tribunal established for that purpose.
9. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 regulates
- a) The discharge of hazardous pollutants into the nation's surface water.
 - b) The emission of hazardous air pollutants.
 - c) Waste disposal of sea.
 - d) The transportation of hazardous materials.
10. It was held by the Supreme Court that noise pollution beyond permissible limits cannot be tolerated, even if such

noise was a direct result of and was connected with religious activities in the case of

- a) Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum vs. Union of India
 - b) Church of God (Full Gospel) in India vs. KKR Majestic Colony Welfare Association
 - c) Rural Enlightenment Kendra v Union of India
 - d) Narmada Bachao Andolan v Union of India
11. The Supreme Court observed, *Where an enterprise is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity and harm results to anyone on account of an accident in the operation of such hazardous or inherently dangerous activity resulting, for example, in escape of toxic gas the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate all those who are affected by the accident and such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions which operate vis-a-vis the tortious principle of strict liability. In such a case, the measure of compensation must be correlated to the magnitude and capacity of the enterprise because such compensation must have a deterrent effect. The larger and more prosperous the enterprise, the greater must be the amount of compensation payable by it for the harm caused on account of an accident in the carrying on of the hazardous or inherently dangerous activity by the enterprise.* – Name the case.
- a) *Subhash Kumar Vs State of Bihar* 1991
 - b) *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra Vs State of U.P.* 1985
 - c) *M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India* 1986
 - d) *Union Carbide v Union of India,* 1984

12. Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g) were inserted in the Constitution by
- The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1978
 - The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976
 - The Constitution (43rd Amendment) Act, 1978
 - The Constitution (44th Amendment) Act, 1978
13. According to Environmental (Protection) Act of 1986 "environmental pollutant" means
- any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment;
 - any substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment
 - any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to a person
 - any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the society
14. A is in possession of property claimed by B and C adversely. A does not claim any interest in the property and is ready to deliver it to the rightful owner. A can institute----- suit
- Friendly suit
 - Caveat
 - Interpleader
 - Restitution
15. An Executive Magistrate may require security for keeping good behavior from habitual offenders for a period not more than
- 6 months
 - 3 months
 - 1 year
 - 3 years
16. The police officer executing the warrant may use adequate force to access the place where search is to be conducted when
- A free ingress is not possible
 - The occupant of the place is a hardened criminal and there is possibility to escape
 - The area is in such a nature that problem may arise at any time
 - None of these
17. As per the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in case of merger of the complaint with the police report the procedure to be followed for the trial shall be of-----
- The complaint case
 - The case instituted on the police report
 - Both as per the convenience during the trial.
 - None of these
18. *Peek v. Gurney* is a famous case relating to
- Mistake
 - Misrepresentation
 - Fraud
 - Frustration of contract

19. *Law is conceived as a form of the power value* – conceived by
- Bentham and Austin
 - Hart
 - C Lasswell and McDougal
 - Karl Olivecrona
20. The development of the tradition of natural justice into one of natural law is usually attributed to the
- Stoics
 - Positivists
 - Historical School
 - Analytical School
21. The requirement to give reasons in administrative decisions which affect rights and liabilities has been held to be mandatory by the Supreme Court in
- S.N. Mukherjee v/s Union of India
 - State of Orissa v/s Dr. Binapani Dei
 - State of Maharashtra v/s Jalgaon Municipal Council
 - Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. v/s State of U.P
22. Donoughmore Committee Report on Minister's Powers, 1932, relates to
- England
 - Australia
 - U.S.A
 - None of the above
23. Sec. 47(3), Motor Vehicles Act empowers the Regional Transport Authority to limit the number of stage carriage permits. Explain the nature of the function exercised.
- This is a judicial function, as the Authority's decision is based on an official policy.
 - This is a quasi-judicial function, as the Authority's decision is based on an official policy.
 - This is an administrative function, as the Authority's decision is based on an official policy.
 - None of the above
24. In which famous case this issue had come up. Whether the advocate had committed a professional misconduct and is guilty of the offence of the criminal contempt of the Court for having interfered with and obstructed the course of justice by trying to threaten, overawe and overbear the Court by using insulting, disrespectful and threatening language.
- Vinay Chandra Mishra, In Re
 - Ex -Capt. Harish uppal V. Union of India
 - Hikmat Ali Khan v. Ishwar Prasad Arya and ors
 - None of the above
25. "Misconduct" would cover any activity or conduct which his professional brethren of good repute and competency would reasonably regard as disgraceful or dishonorable. It may be noted that the scope of "misconduct" is not restricted by technical interpretations of rules of conduct. This was proven conclusively in the case of
- Noratanman Courasia v. M. R. Murali
 - Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M.V. Dahbolkar

- c) In N.G. Dastane v. Shrikant S. Shinde
- d) B. M. Verma v. Uttrakhand Regulatory Commission
26. Retention of money deposited with advocate for the decree holder even after execution proceedings was held as an instance of misconduct in which case
- a) In Re DC Saxena
- b) M Veerendra Rao v Tek Chand
- c) Shambhu Ram Yadav v. Hanuman Das Khatri
- d) Prahlad Saran Gupta v. Bar Council of India
27. In which case, where the advocate of one of the parties was asking for continuous adjournments to the immense inconvenience of the opposite party, it was held by the Supreme Court that seeking adjournments for postponing the examination of witnesses who were present without making other arrangements for examining such witnesses is a dereliction of the duty that an advocate owed to the Court, amounting to misconduct.
- a) N.G. Dastane v. Shrikant S. Shinde
- b) Sambhu Ram Yadav v. Hanuman Das Khatri
- c) Noratanman Courasia v. M. R. Murali
- d) None of the above
28. The judgment in ----- skews the delicate balance, carefully crafted by the Model Law (and enshrined in s 34), between finality of
- arbitral awards on one hand and permissible judicial review on the other.
- a) Renu Sagar Power Co vs. General Electric Corporation
- b) ONGC vs. Saw Pipes Ltd.
- c) Sundaram Finance vs. NEPC
- d) Olympus Superstructures Pvt. Ltd vs. Meena Vijay Khetan
29. The Supreme Court in ----- held that irrespective of where the 'central management and control is exercised' by a company, companies incorporated in India, cannot choose foreign law as the governing law of their arbitration.
- a) TDM Infrastructure (P) Ltd. v. UE Development India (P) Ltd.
- b) Comed Chemicals Ltd. v. C.N. Ramchand
- c) Shreejee Traco (I) Pvt. Ltd. v. Paperline International Inc
- d) Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading
30. Which Section of the 1996 Arbitration Act permits the parties to engage in conciliation process even while the arbitral proceedings are on?
- a) Sec.30
- b) Sec.10
- c) Sec.40
- d) Sec.20
31. The presumption of continuance of life is contained in Sec.----- of the Evidence Act
- a) 107
- b) 108
- c) 207
- d) 115

32. Testimony of a witness to the existence or non- existence of the fact or facts in issue is /are
- Oral evidence
 - Original evidence
 - Direct evidence
 - Both(a) and (b)
33. Who authored the book *The First Principles of Jurisprudence*
- Salmond
 - Black Stone
 - Austin
 - Winfield
34. Special Summons under Section.206 of the Criminal Procedure Code can be issued by
- A Magistrate only
 - A Magistrate as well as the Court of Sessions
 - The Court of Sessions
 - The High Court
35. *Mare Liberum (The Freedom of the Seas)*, first published in 1609, is a book in Latin on international law written by
- Austin
 - Hugo Grotius
 - Arvid Pardo
 - Starke
36. The Indian who is presently a member of International Court of Justice
- Justice A.S. Anand
 - Justice Bhagwati
 - Justice Dalveer Bhandari
 - Justice Nagendra Singh
37. International Criminal Court is based on
- Rio Conference
 - Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
 - Part of U.N. Charter
 - Yugoslavia Statute of the International Criminal Court
38. Constitutive and declaratory theories of state relate to
- Law of the Sea
 - Law of Air space
 - Law of Outer Space
 - State Recognition
39. *Tabula rasa* under International Law relates to
- State Recognition
 - Universal Sucession
 - State Sucession
 - Sources of International Law
40. With reference to Cyber Crimes worm attack
- needs the virus to attach
 - do not need the virus to attach
 - needs the host to attach
 - do not need the host to attach
41. An attempt to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details (and sometimes, indirectly, money) by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication – is known as
- Salami Attacks
 - Phishing
 - Data diddling:
 - Forgery

42. The Act to provide legal recognition for the transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "Electronic Commerce" is dealt under
- Information Technology Act
 - Information and Communication Technology Act
 - Information Communication Act
 - Information and Cyber Space Act
43. "Asymmetric Crypto System" under Information Technology Act means a system of a secure key pair consisting of a private key for creating a digital signature and
- an individual key to verify the digital signature
 - a lock to verify the digital signature
 - a public key to verify the digital signature
 - a Government key to verify the digital signature
44. Sec 43A Of the Information Technology Act deals with
- Compensation for failure to protect data
 - Punishment for sending offensive messages
 - Identity Theft
 - Impersonation
45. The persons taking part in the commission of an offence have been divided into two classes. They are
- Principal and abettors
 - Principle and disciples
 - Principal and accessory
 - Debtor and holder
46. What is the period of limitation prescribed for the suit instituted by a mortgagor to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged?
- 3 years
 - 10 years
 - 30 years
 - 12 years
47. Sections 12-15 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provide for exclusion of time in computing the period of limitation prescribed by law. Which of the following falls inside the ambit of exclusion?
- Day on which judgment/order/award is pronounced
 - Time during which stay/injunction operated
 - Time during which the defendant had been out of India.
 - All the above
48. Provisions regarding Corporate Social Responsibility are incorporated in the Companies Act, 2013 under
- Section – 101
 - Section – 111
 - Section – 135
 - Section – 235
49. What is Corporate Social Responsibility among the following?
- Employee benefits
 - Project based protection of national heritage
 - Programs undertaken outside India
 - Mere donations

50. *Talak-e-tafwiz* is
- Talak by delegation
 - Triple Talak
 - Talak by agreement
 - Improper Talak
51. Any immovable property possessed by a female Hindu, acquired before or after the commencement of Hindu Succession Act, shall be held by her after the commencement of the Act as,
- A limited owner
 - A full owner
 - No ownership
 - Not as absolute owner
52. Who was the founder of *Analytical School of Law*?
- Jhering
 - Bentham
 - John Austin
 - August Comte
53. There was a contract to supply oil-seeds. But the Government rendered the sale and purchase of oil-seed illegal under the Defence of India Rules. Identify the effect.
- Party at default is held liable
 - Both parties are discharged from the performance of such contract
 - Both parties are directed specific performance of the contract
 - None of the above
54. Principles evolved in *Hadley v. Baxendale* are the basis of Section ----- of the Indian Contract Act.
- 74
 - 55
 - 87
 - 73
55. Section 6 of the specific Relief Act, 1963 states thus: If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immovable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by-----, recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit
- Application
 - Restitution application
 - Suit
 - Reference
56. As per the Specific Relief Act, 1963, identify the situation wherein any person interested in a contract may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the court
- Where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff;
 - Where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff.
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
57. A/An ----- is one which is drawn by one person and accepted by another, without consideration, merely to enable the drawer to raise money on the bill by discounting it.
- Bills in sets
 - Documentary bill
 - Bearer instrument
 - Accommodation bill

58. Which provision of the Negotiable Instruments Act discusses about material alteration of an instrument and its effects
- Section 77
 - Section 88
 - Section 87
 - Section 78
59. A transfer's property to B for life, and after his death to C and D, equally to be divided between them, or to the survivor of them. C dies during the lifetime of B. D survives B. At B's death
- The property passes to D
 - The property reverts back to A's heirs
 - The property is declared as having no owner
 - None of the above
60. A transfer Rs. 500 to his niece C, if she will desert her husband. The transfer is
- Void
 - Voidable
 - Valid
 - None of the above
61. Amendments made in the year----- through the insertion of Sec.----- to the Civil Procedure Code introduced provisions to enable the courts to refer pending cases to arbitration, conciliation and mediation to facilitate early and amicable resolution of disputes.
- 1989,98
 - 1990,88
 - 1999,89
 - 2001,88
62. The Companies Act of 1956 accords recognition only to accounting standards whereas under Section 2(7) of the Companies Act of 2013 the recognition is accorded to both accounting and ----- standards.
- Financing
 - Auditing
 - Business
 - Responsibility
63. Companies Act, 2013 allows the formation of
- Two persons company only
 - Seven persons company only
 - Two or more persons company only
 - One person company also.
64. Pigeon Hole theory was proposed by
- Winfield
 - Salmond
 - Black Stone
 - Lord Knight
65. According to Motor Vehicles Act,1988 no person under the age of -----years shall drive a motor vehicle in any public place
- 20
 - 16
 - 18
 - 21
66. According to The Consumer Protection Act,1986 what is the limitation period applicable to the three forums in entertaining a complaint
- 2 years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen
 - 2 years from which the article was purchased
 - 3 years
 - None of the above

67. Any person aggrieved by an order made by the District forum may prefer an appeal against such order to the ----- within a period of ----- days from the date of the order.
- State Commission,30
 - State Tribunal,30
 - State Forum, 30
 - State Commission, 60
68. The National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission was constituted in the year
- 1998
 - 1988
 - 1999
 - 2000
69. A sees B running away from a room and afterwards sees C lying down in a pool of blood in the same room. A's evidence in as far as seeing B running away is direct but as far as the murder is concerned, it is a -----
- Primary evidence
 - Circumstantial evidence
 - Real evidence
 - Substantial evidence
70. A statement made by an accused person before the trial begins, by which he admits to have committed the offence, but which he repudiates at the trial is known as -----
- Extra-judicial confession
 - Judicial confession
 - Retracted confession
 - Voluntary confession
71. Expert opinion under Sec.45 is
- A conclusive proof
 - Not a conclusive proof
 - Supportive and corroborative in nature
 - None of these
72. _____ of the Companies Act, 2013 requires disclosure in the prospectus of names and addresses of CFO about sources of promoters' contribution among other things.
- Section 36
 - Section 37
 - Section 26
 - Section 38
73. Sec 253 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with
- Determination of Sickness
 - Liability of Directors
 - Promoters
 - Memorandum
74. If by imposing solitary confinement there is total deprivation of comradeship (friendship) amongst co-prisoners coming and taking and being talked to, it would offend Ar.21 of the Constitution. The liberty to move, mix, mingle, talk, share company with co-prisoners if substantially curtailed would be violative of Art. 21 –This was held in the case of
- Suni Batra Vs. Delhi Administration AIR 1978 SC 1675
 - Kishore Singh Vs State of Rajasthan AIR1981 SC 625
 - D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal AIR 1997 SC610
 - Parmanand Katara Vs Union of India - AIR 1989, SC 2039

75. In **State of Karnataka Vs Union of India** AIR 1978 SC 68, Appointment of a commission by the Union government under S. 3(1) of the Commission of Inquiry Act (60 of 1952) to look into the charges of corruption etc against the Chief Minister and other Ministers of a state was challenged. It was held,
- Arbitrary under Art.14
 - Violates federal principle
 - Jurisdiction of the Court is ousted and hence violates the Basic Structure of the Constitution
 - Federal Structure is not jeopardized.
76. *Equality is a dynamic concept with many aspects and dimensions and it cannot be "cribbed, cabined and confined" within traditional and doctrinaire limits. From a positivistic point of view, equality is antithetic to arbitrariness. In fact equality and arbitrariness are sworn enemies – this was stated in the case of*
- Jespar & Slong v. State of Meghalaya*, AIR 2004 SC 3533
 - Vajravelu Mudiliar Vs. Special Dty Collector*, AIR 1965 SC 1017
 - E. P. Royappa v. State of T.N.* AIR 1974 S C 555
 - In Punjab Communication Ltd. v. Union of India - 1999 (4) SCC 727*
77. Period of limitation for execution of the order of maintenance is----- from the date on which it becomes due
- 1 year
 - 5 years
 - 6 years
 - 15 years
78. Section 41-B is incorporated into the Criminal Procedure Code on the basis of which of the following decisions
- Nandini Satpati v. P.L.Dani
 - Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
 - Prem Shankar Shukla v. Delhi Administration
 - D.K.Basu v. State of West Bengal
79. Chapter dealing with *Plea Bargaining* has been inserted by
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1993
 - The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005
 - The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2001
 - The Code of Criminal (Amendment) Act, 1993
80. As per the Criminal Procedure Code, during investigation a search can be conducted without warrant by
- Judicial officer
 - Any Person
 - The investigating officer
 - Any police officer
81. Prosecution for the offence of defamation can be initiated only
- On the complaint of the aggrieved party
 - On the basis of an F.I.R
 - On the basis of a police report
 - If it is a matter related to domestic affairs of a family

82. Where territorial jurisdiction of a court is transferred after passing a decree, an execution application may be filed
- In the court which had passed the decree
 - In the Court to which territorial jurisdiction was transferred only
 - In either of the court under a or b
 - In any court in India
83. When a decree is transferred for execution to another court and if the decree holder has reasons to apprehend that the judgment debtor will dispose of the property before it is attached by the other court, he may apply to the court which passed the decree to issue a----- -- to attach the property at once.
- Caveat
 - Restitution order
 - Attachment order
 - Precept
84. Where the right to the discovery or the inspection sought depends on the determination of any issue in the suit, the court may try that issue as a ----- ---- before deciding upon the right to discovery or inspection
- Special issue
 - Preliminary issue
 - Res judicata
 - Res sub judice
85. Identify a case where set off can be pleaded
- Claim for un liquidated damages
 - Suit for recovery of ascertained sum of money
 - Suit for a sum legally non-recoverable
 - None of the above
86. Leading questions can be asked during
- Re-examination
 - Examination-in-chief
 - Cross-examination
 - None of these
87. Estoppel is a rule by which a party to litigation is/are-----
- Stopped from asserting or denying a fact
 - Prevented from appearing in person
 - Prevented from hiding an evidence
 - Both (a) and (b)
88. Under Sec.122 of the Evidence Act, a communication made to the spouse during marriage
- Remains privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce but not so on after death
 - Does not remain privileged after the dissolution of marriage by divorce, but remains privileged even after death
 - Does not remain privileged after dissolution of marriage by divorce or death
 - Remains privileged communication after the dissolution of marriage by divorce or death.

89. Which provision under the Criminal Procedure Code reflects the principle of *autrefois acquit/autrefois convict*
- Sec.300
 - Sec.305
 - Sec.306
 - Sec.311
90. Which Section under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 discuss about the rights and liabilities of buyer and the seller of immovable property
- 45
 - 54
 - 55
 - 44
91. Identify the wrong statement from the following
- An indemnity is for reimbursement of a loss, while a guarantee is for security of the creditor.
 - In a contract of indemnity the liability of the indemnifier is secondary and arises when the contingent event occurs. In case of contract of guarantee the liability of surety is primary and arises when the principal debtor defaults.
 - The indemnifier after performing his part of the promise has no rights against the third party and he can sue the third party only if there is an assignment in his favor. Whereas in a contract of guarantee, the surety steps into the shoes of the creditor on discharge of his liability, and may sue the principal debtor.
 - In a contract of indemnity the liability of the indemnifier is primary and arises when the contingent event occurs. In case of contract of guarantee the liability of surety is secondary and arises when the principal debtor defaults.
92. Which is true of contracts of agency?
- The relation between the agent and the principal is of a trust
 - It is only when a person acts as a representative of the other in the creation, modification or termination of contractual obligations; between that order and third persons that he is an agent.
 - The only essence of a contract of agency is the agent's representative capacity.
 - None of the above
93. Point out an example not related to a contract of bailment
- Delivering a watch or radio for repair
 - Leaving a car or scooter at a parking stand
 - Leaving luggage in a cloak room
 - A shareholder executes an agreement/bond favoring the company thereby agreeing to satisfy the company for any loss caused as a consequence of his own act.
94. A corporate *resolution is not an offer* unless efforts are made to communicate it. Which case held so
- Blair v. Western Mutual Benefit Association*
 - R. v. Dawood*
 - Harvela Investments Ltd. v. Royal Trust Co. of Canada,*
 - None of the above

95. A issued a warrant to a police officer to arrest P. But the officer arrests Q after the due inquiry believing Q to be P. Here
- P is liable for criminal negligence
 - P has committed no offence by virtue of S.76 IPC
 - P has committed an offence of wrongful confinement
 - None of these.
96. Durham doctrine means
- That an accused is not criminally liable if his unlawful act is the product of immature understanding due to immature age
 - That an accused is not criminally liable if his unlawful act is the product of mental disease or mental defect
 - That an accused is criminally liable if his unlawful act even if it is the product of mental disease or mental defect
 - None of these
97. *De minimus non curat lex* implies
- Every person is liable for his own acts
 - Trifling acts do not constitute an offence
 - Necessity knows no law
 - Nothing is an offence which is done in private defense
98. P and Q agree to commit theft in R's house, but no theft is actually committed. Here P and Q are guilty of
- Abetment of conspiracy
 - Abetment by instigation
 - No offence
 - Criminal conspiracy
99. Ramu is suffering from disease of the heart. Rahul his heir rushes into his room and shouts in his ear "your house has been destroyed by fire" intending thereby to kill Ramu. Ramu dies of the shock. Here Rahul is liable for the offence of
- Attempt to murder
 - Murder
 - Culpable homicide
 - Abetment to murder
100. The doctrine of civil conspiracy was enunciated by the House of Lords in
- Walsby v. Anley
 - Moghul Steamship Company v. Mc. Gregor Gow and Company
 - Allen v. Flood
 - Quinn v. Leathem

AIBE - VIII SET - A

Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER	Q.NO.	ANSWER
1	C	37	B	73	A
2	C	38	D	74	A
3	B	39	C	75	D
4	B	40	D	76	C
5	D	41	B	77	A
6	A	42	A	78	D
7	A	43	C	79	B
8	A	44	A	80	C
9	A	45	A	81	A
10	B	46	C	82	C
11	C	47	D	83	D
12	B	48	C	84	B
13	A	49	B	85	B
14	C	50	A	86	C
15	D	51	B	87	A
16	A	52	C	88	D
17	B	53	B	89	A
18	C	54	D	90	C
19	C	55	C	91	B
20	A	56	C	92	B
21	A	57	D	93	D
22	A	58	C	94	A
23	C	59	A	95	B
24	A	60	A	96	B
25	B	61	C	97	B
26	D	62	B	98	D
27	A	63	D	99	C
28	B	64	B	100	D
29	A	65	C		
30	A	66	A		
31	A	67	A		
32	C	68	B		
33	A	69	B		
34	A	70	C		
35	B	71	C		
36	C	72	C		

Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – XIII
23rd-Dec-2018
[Set Code-A]
LANGUAGE - HINDI & ENGLISH

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.
- In case of any confusion in translation, kindly refer to the English version for clarification.
- 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
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination
- Do not forget to submit the answer sheet answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to disqualification.
- Use only blue/black ball pen to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with pencil or ink pen would be disqualified.
- Use of whitener/ eraser /blade or fluid is strictly prohibited. It will lead to disqualification.
- Do not make any stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet. It will lead to disqualification.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet will not be evaluated.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

1. Restrictions may not be imposed on freedoms provided under Article 19(1)(a) on this ground अनुच्छेद 19(1)(a) के तहत प्रदान की गई स्वतंत्रताओं पर किस आधार पर प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाए जा सकते हैं?
- Defamation/मानहानि
 - Public Order/ सार्वजनिक आदेश
 - Sedition/ राजद्रोह
 - Security of the state/ राज्य की सुरक्षा
2. Right guaranteed to citizen only is/ केवल नागरिक को दिए गए अधिकार हैं:
- Article 21/ अनुच्छेद 21
 - Article 20/ अनुच्छेद 20
 - Article 19 (1) (a) / अनुच्छेद 19(1) (a)
 - Article 25/ अनुच्छेद 25
3. President can be removed on the ground of?/ राष्ट्रपति को पद से हटाया जा सकता है। अगर
- Proved Misbehavior/ उनके द्वारा दुर्व्यवहार दर्शाया जाए
 - Incapacity/ अक्षमता
 - Violation of Constitution/ संविधान का उल्लंघन करे
 - All the above/ उपर्युक्त सभी लागू हों।
4. The designation 'Senior Advocates' is provided under/'वरिष्ठ वकील' पदनाम किस धारा के तहत प्रदान किया गया है?
- Section 16, Advocates Act 1961/ धारा 16, वकील अधिनियम 1961
 - Section 26, Advocates Act 1961/ धारा 26, वकील अधिनियम 1961
 - Section 6, Advocates Act 1961/ धारा 6, वकील अधिनियम 1961
 - Section 15, Advocates Act 1961/ धारा 15, वकील अधिनियम 1961
5. Right to pre-audience is provided by/ पूर्व सुनवाई का अधिकार किस अधिनियम के तहत प्रदान किया जाता है?
- Section 33 of Advocates Act 1961/ वकील अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 33
 - Section 23 of Advocates Act 1961/ वकील अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 23
 - Section 16 of Advocates Act 1961/ वकील अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 16
 - Section 36 of Advocates Act 1961/ वकील अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 36
6. The 'Contempt of Court' belongs to/ 'न्यायालय की अवमहै?
- Entry 77 of Union list and entry 14 of State list in the VIIth schedule of Constitution of India./ भारत के संविधान के VIIवें संशोधन में संघ की सूची में एंट्री 7 और राज्य सूची के एंट्री 14
 - Entry 70 of union list and entry 40 of state list/ संघ सूची की एंट्री 70 और राज्य सूची की एंट्री 40
 - Entry 67 of Union list and entry 13 of State list/ संघ सूची की एंट्री 67 और राज्य सूची की एंट्री 13
 - None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

7. Who was the Chief justice of India when the Concept of PIL was introduced to Indian Judicial system/उस समय भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश कौन थे जब पी.आई.एल. की अवधारणा भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली में पेश की गई थी?

- a) M. Hidayataullah/एम. हिदयतुल्लाह
- b) A.M. Ahmadi/ ए.एम. अहमदी
- c) A.SAnand/ए.एस. आनंद
- d) P.N. Bhagwati/ पी.एन, भगवती

8. The Supreme Court of India issued a number of direction for the prevention of Woman in Various forms of prostitution and to rehabilitate their Children Through various welfare measures an so as to provide them with dignity of person means of livelihood and socio-economic development in the case of-/
भारत के मप्र्रीम कोर्ट ने वेश्यावृत्ति के विभिन्न रूपों में मौजूद महिलाओं की रोकथाम और उनके बच्चों के पुनर्वास के लिए विभिन्न कल्याण उपायों के वाध्यम से कई दिशा निर्देश जारी किए हैं ताकि उन्हें और उनके बच्चों को निम्नलिखित मामलों में से किस मामले के तहत समाज में सम्मान के साथ आजीविका और सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के साधन प्रदान किए हैं।

- a) Vishaka Vs State of Rajasthan , AIR 1997 Section 3011/ विशाका बनाम राजस्थान राज्य, ए.आई.आर. 1997 3011,
- b) Gaurav Jain Vs Union of India, AID 1997 Section 3021/ गौरव जैन वन यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया, ए.आई.आर. 1997 धारा 3021,
- c) Delhi Domestic Working women's Forum Vs Union of India (1998) 1 Section 14/ दिल्ली घरेलू कार्यकारी महिला फोरम बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया (1998) 1 सेक्शन 14
- d) Sheela Barse Vs Union of India (1986) 35 Section 596/ शीला बरसे बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया (1986) 35 धारा 596

9. "Hadees" is one of the sources of Muslim law it comprises/"हदीस" मुस्लिम कानून के स्रोतों में से एक है इसके अंतर्गत आता है।

- a) Very words of god/ भगवान के नबी शब्द
- b) Words and actions of the prophet/ नबी के शब्द और कार्य
- c) Unanimous decision of jurists/ न्यायविदों का सर्वसम्मति निर्णय
- d) Analogical decisions/ औपचारिक फैसले

10. Intellectual Property appellate Board is established under which Act/ बौद्धिक संपदा अपील-संबंधी बोर्ड की स्थापना किस अधिनियम के तहत की गई है।

- a) The Copyright Act, 1957/ सर्वाधिकार अधिनियम, 1957
- b) The Patent Act, 1970/ पेटेंट अधिनियम, 1970
- c) The Trademark Act, 1999/ ट्रेडमार्क अधिनियम, 1999
- d) The Designs Act, 2000/ डिजाइन अधिनियम, 2000

11. That is the maximum duration within which fast track arbitration must b completed-/ अधिकतम अवधि क्या है जिसके भीतर फास्ट ट्रैक पंच फैसला पूरा होना चाहिए

- a) 6 Month/6 महीने
- b) 12 Month/12 महीने के
- c) 18 Month/18 महीने
- d) 24 Month/24 महीने

12. Which one of the following section deals with form of summons?/ निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी धारा सम्मन के तौर पर कार्य करती है?

- a) Section 60/धारा 60
- b) Section 61/ धारा 61
- c) Section 62/ धारा 62
- d) Section 64/ धारा 64

13. Under Cr. P.C provisions relating to prosecution of judge is provided under./ सी.आर.पी.सी. के तहत न्यायाधीश के अभियोजन से संबंधित प्रावधान किस धारा में प्रदान किये जाते हैं?

- a) Section 196/धारा 196
- b) Section 197/ धारा 197
- c) Section 198/ धारा 198
- d) Section 199/ धारा 199

14. A resides at Hyderabad, B at Calcutta and C at Delhi. A, B and C being together at Allahabad, B and C make a joint promissory note payable on demand, and deliver to A. A may sue B and C:/ 'A' हैदराबाद में, 'B' कलकत्ता में और 'C' दिल्ली में रहते हैं। इलाहाबाद में 'A' 'B' और 'C' एक साथ होने वाले हैं, 'B' और 'C' ने मांग पर संयुक्त प्रतिज्ञापत्र बनाया, और 'A' को भेज दिया है। 'B' और 'C' पर 'A' कहाँ मुकदमा कर सकता है:

- a) At Allahabad where the cause of action arises./इलाहाबाद में जहाँ कार्रवाई का कारण उठता है।
- b) At Calcutta, where B resides./ कलकत्ता में, जहाँ 'B' रहता है।
- c) At Delhi, where "C" resides./ दिल्ली में, जहाँ 'C' रहता है।
- d) All of the above./उपरोक्त सभी

15. Section 25 empowers the supreme court to transfer any suit, appeal or other proceeding:/धारा 25 के तहत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को किसी मुकदमे, अपील या अन्य कार्यवाही को कहाँ स्थानांतरित करने की शक्ति प्रदान करता है:

- a) From one High Court to another High Court./ एक उच्च न्यायालय से दूसरे उच्च न्यायालय में।
- b) From one civil court in one state to another civil court in any other state./ किसी एक राज्य की सिविल कोर्ट से किसी अन्य राज्य की दीवानी अदालत कोर्ट में।
- c) Both (A) and (B)/ दोनों (A) और (B)
- d) Only (A)/केवल (A)

16. In which of the following cases, can C set -off the claim?/ निम्नलिखित में से किस मामले में, 'सी' मुकदमे को बंद कर सकता है?

- a) A sues Con a bill of exchange for Rs. 500/-, C alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure C's goods and he is liable to pay compensation./'A' 'C' पर 500/- रुपए के विनिमय बिल के लिए मुकदमा करता है। 'C' ने आरोप लगाया है कि 'A' ने 'C' के सामान का बीमा करने के लिए गलत तरीके से उसे उपेक्षित किया है और वह मुआवजे का भुगतान करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।
- b) A sues Con a bill of exchange for Rs.500/-, C holds a decree against A for recovery of debt of Rs. 1000/-./ 'A' 'C' पर 500/- रुपए के विनिमय बिल के लिए मुकदमा करता है। C के पास 'A' से 1000/- रुपए के ऋण की वसूली के लिए अदालती आज्ञा पत्र है।
- c) A sues B and C for Rs. 1000/-, the debt is due to Calone by A./'A' 'B' और 'C' पर 1000/- रुपए के ऋण के लिए मुकदमा करता है, और ऋण अकेले 'C' के कारण है।
- d) A and B sues C for Rs. 1000/-, the debt is due to C by alone./'A' और 'B' 'C' पर 1000/- रुपए के ऋण के लिए मुकदमा करते हैं, और ऋण अकेले 'C' के कारण है।

17. The Latin word '**Res Ipsa Laquitor**' means:/लैटिन शब्द 'रेस इप्सा लाक्विटोर' का अर्थ है:

- a) Things speaks it's story itself./ चीजें खुद की कहानी बोलती हैं।
- b) Where there is consent there is no injury./ जहां सहमति है वहां कोई चोट नहीं
- c) Both (a) and (b)/ दोनों (a) और (b)।
- d) None of the Above/ इनमें से कोई भी नहीं।

18. In which of the following cases the 'Principal of common Employment' was evolved for the first time ?/ निम्नलिखित में में किम मामले में सामान्य रोजगार के सिद्धांत को पहली बार विकसित किया गया था?

- a) Rylands Vs Fletcher/रायलड्स बनाम फ्लेचर
- b) Priestley Vs Fowler/ प्रिस्टली बनाम फाउलर
- c) Ashby Vs White/एशबी बनाम व्हाइट
- d) Wagon Vs Mound/वैगन बनाम माउंड

19. Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council is Conferred the powers of Civil Court under code of Civil Procedure 1908 by-/ ar काउंसिल की अनुशासनात्मक समिति को नागरिक प्रक्रिया 1908 कोड के तहत सिविल कोर्ट की शक्तियों से किस धारा में सम्मानित किया गया है

- a) at Section 36 of Advocates Act 1961/ वकील अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 36
- b) Section 42 of Advocates Act 1961/ वकील अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 42
- c) Section 42 A- of Auvocates Act 1961/वकील अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 42 A
- d) Section 28 of Advocates Act 1961/वकील अधिनियम 1961की धारा 28

20 Which one of the following is a leading case on 'Injuria Sine Damnum' ?/ 'इंजुरिया माइन दमनम' पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रमुख मामला है?

- a) Rylands Vs Fletcher/रायलड्स बना फ्लेचर
- b) Ashby Vs White/ एशबी बनाम व्हाइट
- c) Donougue Vs Stevension/ दोनौग न स्टीवेंसन
- d) All of the Above/ उपरोक्त सभी

21. Which one is leading case on Strict Liability?/ सख्त दायित्व पर कौन-सा अग्रणी मामला है?

- a) Alen Vs Flood/एलन बनाम फ़्लड
- b) Rylands Vs Fletcher/ रेलैंड बनाम नेचर
- c) Borhil Vs Young/ बोरिल बनाम यंग
- d) Donougue Vs Stevenson/ दोनौग बनाम स्टीवेंसन

22. Section 66A was invalidated by the Supreme Court of India in:/ भारतीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा धारा 66A को अवैध कर दिया गया था:

- a) Anvar P.V. Vs P.K. Basheer, (2014)10 ScC 473./ अनवर पी.वी. बनाम पी.के. बशीर, (2014) 10 एस.सी.सी. 473
- b) Shreya Singhal Vs Union of India, AIR . -2015SC 1523./ श्रेया सिंघल बनाम भारतीय संघ, ए.आई.आर. 2015SC 1523
- c) Dr. Prafulla Desai Vs State of Maharashtra, AIR 2003 SC 2053./ डॉ प्रफुल्ल देसाई बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य, | ए.आई.आर. 2003 मि.सी.2053
- d) State (NCT of Delhi) Vs Navjot Sandhu, (2005) 11 ScC 600./राज्य (दिल्ली की एन.सी.टी.) बनाम नवजोत संधू, (2005) 11 एस.सी.सी 600

23. Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is uatory under/पर्यावरण प्रभाव मल्यांकन (ई.आई.ए.) किस के तहत अनिवार्य है

- a) Indian forest act / भारतीय वन अधिनियम
- b) Air act/ वायु अधिनियम
- c) Wildlife protection act/ वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम
- d) Environment protection act / पर्यावरण संरक्षण अधिनियम

24. When two or more person, by fighting in a public place disturb the public the public peace, they are said to commit:/जब दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्ति, सार्वजनिक स्थान में लड़कर जनता को परेशान या सार्वजनिक शांति को भंग करते हैं, तो उन्हें किसे प्रतिबद्ध करने के लिए कहा जाता है।

- a) A riot/ दंगा ।
- b) An affray/ झगड़
- c) An assault/ हमला
- d/None of the above/ उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

25. Promotion of "class hatred" in given under:/"वर्ग द्वेष" नीचे दी गई किस धारा में दिया गया है:

- a) Section 153-A of the I.P.C/आई.पी.सी. की धारा 153-A
- b) Section 153-AA of the I.P.C/आई.पी.सी.की धारा 153-AA
- c) Section 153-B of the I.P.C/आई.पी.सी.की धारा 153-8
- d) Section 144-A of the I.P.C/आई.पी.सी.की धारा 144-A

26. The distinction between section 299 and 300 was made clear by Melvill.J.in:/ ETT 299 और 300 के बीच का भेद मेल्विल.जे द्वारा किस में स्पष्ट किया गया था:

- a) Reg Vs Gorachand Gopee/ रेग बनाम गोरचंद गोपे
- b) RegVs Govinda/रेग बनाम गोविंदा
- c) Govinda Vs Reg/ गोविंदा बनाम रेग
- d) Reg Vs Hayward/रेग बनाम हेवर्ड

27. Which of the following is not a Federal feature of any Constitution/ इनमें से क्या किसी भी संविधान की संघीय विशेषता नहीं है।

- a) Written Constitution/ लिखित संविधान
- b) Double set of Government/ सरकार का डबल सेट
- c) Rigid Constitutional/ Prote - संवैधानिकता
- d) Single Citizenship/ एकल नागरिकता

28. Parliament in exercise of its power to amend under Article 368, may not amend/ अनुच्छेद 368 के तहत संशोधन करने की अपनी शक्ति के प्रयोग से संसद किसमें संशोधन नहीं कर सकती है।

- a) Preamble/ भूमिका
- b) Fundamental Right/ मौलिक अधिकार
- c) Supreme Court/ सुप्रीम कोर्ट
- d) Basic statement/ मूल विवरण

29. Which article starts with "Subject to public order, morality & health"./ कौन-मा अनुच्छेद "सार्वजनिक आदेश, नैतिकता और स्वास्थ्य के विषयों के अधीन" से शुरू होता है। |

- a) Article 14/ अनुच्छेद 144
- b) Article 15/ अनुच्छेद 15
- c) Article 28/ अनुच्छेद 28
- d) Article 25/ अनुच्छेद 25

30. Section 19 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956 provides for the Maintenance of:/हिंदू गोद लेने और रखरखाव अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 19 को किसके रखरखाव के लिए प्रदान किया गया है:

- a) Wife/पत्नी
- b) Parents/ माता-पिता
- c) Widowed daughter-in-law/विधवा बहू
- d) Children/ बच्चे

31. Section 30 of the Hindu successions Act, 1956 deals with:-/ हिंदू उत्तराधिकारी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 30 किम में संबंधित है:

- a) Woman estate/ महिला संपत्ति
- b) Testamentary Successions/ प्रशंसात्मक अनुक्रम

- c) Male Successions/ पुरुष अनुक्रम
- d) Female Successions/ महिला अनुक्रम

32. Which one of the following sections of Cr.P.C deals with examination of person accused of rape by medical practitioner./ सी.आर.पी.सी. की निम्नलिखित धाराओं में से कौन-सी धारा चिकित्सक द्वारा बलात्कार के आरोप में व्यक्ति की परीक्षा से संबंधित है।

- a) Section 54-A/ EITT 54-A
- b) Section 55-A/ धारा 55-A
- c) Section 53-A/ धारा 53-A
- d) Section 60-A/ धारा 60-A

33. According to section 167 of the Cr.P.Can accused person can be remanded to police custody for not more than./ सी.आर.पी.सी. की धारा 167 के मुताबिक आरोपी व्यक्ति को पुलिस हिरासत में कितने दिन में ज्यादा नहीं रखा जा सकता है।

- a) 7 days at one time/ एक बार में 7 दिनों तक
- b) 30 days at one time/एक बार में 30 दिनों तक
- c) 15 days at one time/ एक बार में 15 दिनों तक
- d) 60 days at one time/एक बार में 60 दिनों तक

34. Which of the following is essential for a valid adoption under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955/ हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम 1955 के तहत गोद लेने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से क्या आवश्यक है।

- a) Datta homam/ दत्ता होमम
- b) Actual giving and taking of child/ बच्चे को वास्तविक रूप में लेना और देना
- c) Both (a) and (b)/ दोनों (a) और (b)
- d) None of the Above/उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

35. Hindu male can adopt a female child, if the difference of age between the two is of more than/ हिन्दू पुरुष एक लड़की / बच्ची को गोद ले सकता है, यदि दोनों के बीच उम्र का अंतर कम से कम है,

- a) 15 years/15 साल
- b) 18 years/18 साल
- c) 20 years/20 साल
- d) 21 years/21 साल

36. Which of the following relations is not dependent under Section 21 of the Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act 1956?/ निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संबंध हिंदू गोद लेने और रखरखाव अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 21 के तहत निर्भर नहीं है।

- a) Grand Mother/ दादी
- b) Mother/ माँ
- c) Widow/ विधवा

d) Daughter/ बेटी

37. A communication made to the spouse during marriage, under section 122 Indian evidence act- भारतीय अधिनियम के खंड 122 के तहत विवाह के दौरान पति / पत्नी के बीच का संवाद

a) Remains privileged even after dissolution of marriage/ विवाह टूटने के बाद भी उस संवाद को विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त होंगे

b) Does not remain privileged after dissolution of marriage only by divorce/ तलाक के द्वारा विवाह टूटने के बाद विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हैं।

c) Does not remain privileged after dissolution of marriage only by death/ केवल मृत्यु से विवाह के टूटने के बाद विशेषाधिकार नहीं रहते हैं,

d) Does not remain privileged in both the case (b) and (c)/ दोनों मामलों (b) और (c) में विशेषाधिकार नहीं रहते हैं।

38. Which section of the Indian Evidence act provides that an accomplice is a competent witness/ भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम की कौन-सी धारा यह प्रदान करती है। कि एक सहयोगी एक सक्षम गवाह होता है।

a) Section 114 illustration (B)/ धारा 114 चित्रण (B)

b) Section 118/ धारा 118 ,

c) Section 133/ धारा 133

d) Section 134/ धारा 134

39. Which is the subject matter of neighboring rights protection- TSTAT अधिकार प्रस्तुति का विषय क्या है -

a) Performance/ प्रदर्शन

b) Dramatic work/ नाटकीय काम

c) Geographical indication/ भौगोलिक संकेत

d) New varieties and plant/ नई किस्में और वनस्पति

40. Adam Smith has enumerated cannons of taxation which are accepted universally / एडम स्मिथ ने कराधान के सिद्धांत की गणना की है जिन्हें सार्वभौमिक रूप से स्वीकार किया जाता है, वे हैं :

a) Equality and Certainty/ समानता और निश्चितता

b) Equality, convenience and Economy/ समानता, सुविधा और अर्थव्यवस्था

c) Equality and Economy/ समानता और अर्थव्यवस्था

d) Equality, Certainty, Convenience and Economy./ समानता, निश्चितता, सुविधा और अर्थव्यवस्था।

41. For the first time in India Income tax law was introduced by Sir James Wilson in the year:/ भारत में पहली बार मर जेम्स विल्सन ने किस वर्ष में आयकर कानून पेश किया था:

a) 1886/1886

b) 1858/1868

c) 1860/1860

d) None of the Above/ इनमें से कोई भी नहीं

42. Which one of the following sections of Cr. P.C deals with compoundable offence?/ मी.आर.पी.सी. की निम्नलिखित धाराओं में से कौन-सी धारा क्षमायोग्य अपराध से संबंधित

- a) Section 319/ धारा 319
- b) Section 320/ धारा 320
- c) Section 321/ धारा 321
- d) Section 324/ धारा 324

43. What is the time limit under section 468 of Cr. P.C for taking cognizance:/ मी.आर.पी.सी. की धारा 468 के तहत संज्ञान लेने के लिए समय सीमा क्या है?

- a) One year/एक वर्ष
- b) Two year/ दो वर्ष
- c) Three year/तीन साल
- d) No limit/ कोई सीमा नहीं

44. "Industrial establishment" means- "औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान" का अर्थ है

- i) A factory/ कारखाना
 - ii) Amine/ खान
 - iii) A plantation/ वृक्षारोपण
 - iv) An industry/
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)/ (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(b) (i), (ii), (iii)/ (i), (ii), (iii)
(c) (i) and (ii)/ (i) और (ii) (d) Only (i)/ केवल (i)

45. Strike should be called only! least.....percent of workers are in support of strike.(Fill in the blank)./ हड़ताल केवल तभी होनी चाहिए जब कम से कम प्रतिशत श्रमिक हड़ताल के समर्थन में हैं। खाली स्थान भरें।

- a) 10/10
- b) 15/15
- c) 20/20
- d) 25/25

46. Industrial relations cover the following area(s)/ औद्योगिक संबंध निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित करते हैं:

- i) Collective bargaining/ सामूहिक सौदा
 - ii) Labour legislation/ श्रम कानून
 - iii) Industrial relations training/ औद्योगिक संबंध प्रशिक्षण
 - iv) Trade unions/ ट्रेड यूनियनों
- (a) (i)/ (i)
(b) (i) and (ii)/ (i) और (ii)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii)/ (i), (ii) और (iii)

(d) (i) , (ii) , (ii) and (iv)/ (i), (i), (ii) और (iv)

47. The term 'Suit of a Civil Nature' refers to:/ 'सिविल प्रकृति का मुकदमा' शब्द का अर्थ है:

- a) Private rights and obligations of a citizen./ नागरिक के निजी अधिकार और दायित्व।
- b) Political, social and religious question./राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और धार्मिक सवाल।
- c) A suit in which principal question relates to caste or religion./ वह मुकदमा,जिसका मुख्य प्रश्न, जाति या धर्म से संबंधित है।
- d)All of the above/उपरोक्त सभी

48. The rule of res Sub- Judice Implies:/ उप न्याय के नियम से तात्पर्य है।

- a) Where the same subject matter is pending in a court of law for adjudication between the same parties, the other court is barred to entertain the case so long as the first suit goes on./ जहां एक ही विषय वस्तु से संबंधित पार्टियों के बीच निर्णय लेना अभी कानून की अदालत में निलंबित हो, तो जब तक कि पहला मुकदमा चल रहा हो तो दूसरी अदालत को इस मामले में जाँच करने से बाध्य किया जा सकता है
- b) Where the same subject matter is pending in a court of law for adjudication between the different parties, the other court is barred to entertain the case so long as the first suit goes on./जहां एक ही विषय वस्तु से संबंधित दो अलग अलग पार्टियों के बीच निर्णय लेना अभी कानून की अदालत में निलंबित हो, तो जब तक कि पहला मुकदमा चल रहा हो तो दूसरी अदालत को इस मामले में जाँच करने से बाध्य किया जा सकता है।
- c) Where the different subject matter is pending in a court of law for adjudication between the same parties, the other court is barred to entertain the case so long as the first suit goes on./जहां अलग अलग विषय वस्तु से संबंधित एक ही पक्ष के लिए निर्णय लेना अभी कानून की अदालत में निलंबित हो, तो जब तक कि पहला मुकदमा चल रहा हो तो दूसरी अदालत को इस मामले में जाँच करने से बाध्य किया जा सकता है।
- d) : None of the above/उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं।

49. A suit brought by a person to recover possession from a stranger of math property claiming it as heir of the deceased Mahant. The suit is dismissed on his failure to produce the succession certificate. A second suit was filed by him . as manager of the math./किसी अजनबी व्यक्ति द्वारा मृत महंत के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में उसकी कुल संपत्ति मठ पर कब्जा करने के लिए कदमा किया जाता है। उत्तराधिकार के प्रमाण पत्र तैयार करने में उनकी विफलता के कारण मुकदमा खारिज कर दिया गया है। मृत महंत के बंधक के रूप में उनके द्वारा एक दूसरा मुकदमा उस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ दायर किया गया था।

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

50. Which among the following is not an ADR method under section 89 of CPC

- a) Mini Trial / छोटी सुनवाई
- b) Judicial settlement through lok adalat/ लोक अदालत के माध्यम से न्यायिक निपटन

- c) Conciliation / सुलह
d) None of the above / इसमें से कोई नहीं

51. What is the maximum number of Conciliators allowed in a conciliations proceeding:/ किसी निष्कर्ष कार्यवाही में अनुमानित मध्यस्त की अधिकतम संख्या क्या है;

- a) 1/1
b) 2/3
c) 5/5
d) None of above / उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

52. What is the status of a settlement agreement in conciliation proceed:/ रद्द करने की कार्यवाही में निपटारे के लिए समझोते की स्थिती क्या है

- a) Non -binding / गैर बाध्यकारी
b) same as a settlement award/मा कार के रूप में है
c) Unlike a settlement award/स्थिरीकरण पुरस्कार के विपरीत
d) None of the above/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

53. Under section 118 of the India act, a person in a competent witness if he or she / भारतीय शाक्ष्य अधिनियम की धारा 118 के तहत एक व्यक्ति तभी सक्षम गवाह माना जाता है अगर वह

- a) a major/ वह बालिक है।
b) not lunatic / वह पागल नहीं है
c) Is not of extreme old age / चरम बुढ़ापे की उम्र वाला नहीं है।
d) is capable of understanding questions put to him and giving rational answers Irrespective of age /उसे दिए गए प्रश्न समझ में आते हैं, हो। और अपनी उम्र के बावजूद तर्कसंगत उत्तर देने में सक्षम है।

54. Which of the following Judgment is irrelevant under section 43 of Indian evidence act/ 'भारतीय अधिनियम की भाग 43 के तहत निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा निर्णय अप्रासंगिक है।

- a) Judgement of an insolvency count विधानिया अमानत का निर्णय
b) judgement of criminal court/ आपराधिक अदालत का निर्णय
c) Judgement of matrimonial court/ वैवाहिक अदालत का निर्णय
d) Judgement of probate court/ प्रोबेट अदालत का निर्णय

55. Under which section of the Indian evidence act a witness has been given right to refresh his memory, / भारतीय नियम की किस धारा के तहत किसी गवाह को अपनी याददास्त को ताज़ा करने का अधिकार दिया गया है?

- a) Section 157/ धारा 157
b) Section 158/ धाग 158
c) Section 159/ धाग 159
d) Section 160/ धारा 160

56. "Mandamus" May be issued by/ "हम" किम के बाग जारी किया जा सकता है?

- a) Supreme court/ सुप्रीम कोर्ट
- b) High court/ उच्च न्यायालय
- c) District court/ जिला अदालत
- d) Both a & b /a और b दोनों

57. The provision for administration tribunals Is added by/ प्रशासन ट्रिब्यूनल प्रावधान किस के द्वारा जोड़ा गया है।

- a) 42nd Amendment/ 42वां संशोधन
- b) 44th Amendment/ 44वां संशोधन
- c) 24th Amendment/ 24वां संशोधन
- d) 43rd Amendment/ 43वां संशोधन

58. The provision relating to free legal aid is given under/ निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता से संबंधित प्रावधान किस में दिया गया है?

- a) Section 301/धारा 301
- b) Section 304/धारा 304
- c) Section 303/धारा 303
- d) Section 305/ धारा 305

59. Under Which one of the following provisions of Cr.P.C police officer is under an obligation to produce the person arrested before a magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest/ सी.आर.पी.सी. के निम्नलिखित प्रावधानों में से वह कौन-सा प्रावधान है, जिसके तहत पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा गिरफ्तारी के 24 घंटों के भीतर उसे मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति को प्रस्तुत करना होता

- a) Section 56/ धारा 56
- b)Section 57/ धारा 57
- c) Section 60/धारा 60
- d) Section 70/ धारा 70

60. Who may record confessional statement under section 164 of the Cr.P.C?/ सी.आर.पी.सी. की धारा 164 के तहत कबूल किया गया बयान कौन दर्ज कर सकता है?

- a) Police Officer/ पुलिस अधिकारी
- b) Judicial officer/ न्यायिक अधिकारी
- c) Both A and B/ दोनों A और B
- d) Judicial Magistrate having Jurisdiction only./ यह केवल न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट का क्षेत्राधिकार है।

61. The provision relating Plea bargaining is not applicable in following offence./ दलील सौदा से संबंधित प्रावधान निम्नलिखित कौन-से अपराध में लागू नहीं है।

- a) Scio-economic offence/ सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध
- b) Offence against women/ HESITATE खिलाफ अपराध
- c) Both A and B/ दोनों A और B
- (d) None of the above/ उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

62. When two or more persons agree to do an illegal act or an act which is not illegal by illegal means such an agreement is designated as:/ जब दो या दो से अधिक व्यक्ति अवैध कार्य करने के लिए सहमत होते हैं या कोई ऐसा कार्य जो गैरकानूनी साधनों से गैरकानूनी नहीं है, तो इस तरह के समझौते को किस प्रकार नामित किया गया है:

- a) Abetment by conspiracy/ षड्यंत्र के लिए उकसाना
- b) Abetment by Aid/ सहायता द्वारा उकसाना
- c) Criminal conspiracy/ आपराधिक षड्यंत्र
- d) Abetment/ उकसाना

63. The provisions regarding sedition are given:/राजद्रोह के संबंध में प्रावधान किसके तहत दिए गए हैं:

- a) Under section 124 of the I.P.C/ आई.पी.सी. की धारा 124 के तहत
- b) Under section 124-A of the I.P.C/ आई.पी.सी. की धारा 124-A के तहत
- c) Under section 121-A of the I.P.C/ आई.पी.सी. की धारा 121-A के तहत
- d) Under section 130 of the I.P.C/ आई.पी.सी. की धारा 130 के तहत

64. A suit may be dismissed under order IX/ आदेश IX के तहत एक मुकदमा खारिज कर दिया जा सकता है।

- i) Where the summons is not served upon the defendant in consequence of the plaintiff's failure to pay costs for service of summons (Rule 2)/ जहाँ अभियुक्तों पर सम्मन की सेवा की विफल हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अभियुक्त इसकी लागत के भुगतान करने में विफल हों (नियम 2)।
 - ii) where neither the plaintiff nor the defendant appears (Rule 3)/जहां न तो अभियोगी और न ही प्रतिवादी हाज़िर हों (नियम 3)। -----
 - iii) Where plaintiff, after summons returned unserved, fail for 7 days to apply for fresh summons (Rule 5)/ जहां अभियोगी, सम्मन के वापस न आने के 7 दिनों बाद भी ताजा सम्मन वे नि। आवेदन करने में विफल हो (नियम 5)।
 - iv) Where on the date fixed for hearing in a suit only defendant appears and he does not admit the plaintiff's claim. (Rule 8)/जहां मुकदमे में सुनवाई के लिए निर्धारित की गई तिथि पर केवल प्रतिवादी हाज़िर होता है और वह अभियोगी के दावे को स्वीकार नहीं करता है। (नियम 8) Codes:/ कोड:
- a) I, II and III./ I, II और III
 - b) I, III and IV./I, III और IV
 - c) I, III and IV./I, III और IV
 - d) All of the above./ऊपर के सभी

65. The Ex-officio chairman of the council of state is?/ राज्य परिषद के पूर्व पदाधिकारी अध्यक्ष हैं? a) The

- President/ राष्ट्रपति
- b) Speaker, Lok Sabha/ स्पीकर, लोकसभा
- c) Vice President/उपाध्यक्ष

d) one of the above/ इनमे से कोई भी नहीं

66. Right to property in India is/ भारत में संपत्ति का अधिकार एक

- a) Fundamental Right/ मौलिक अधिकार
- b) Constitutional Right/ संवैधानिक के अधिकार है।
- c) Statutory Right वैधानिक अधिकार है।
- d) Legal Right/ कानूनी अधिकार है।

67. Which of the following writs means to produce the body of a person?/ निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रादेश का अभिप्राय किसी व्यक्ति के शरीर का उत्पादन करने में है?

- a) Certiorari/ उत्प्रेषण-लेख
- b) Quo warranto/ अधिकार-पृच्छा
- c) Prohibition/निषेध
- d). Habeas Corpus/ बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण

68. Delegated legislation was declared constitutional In?/ प्रतिनिधिमंडल को संविधान में कब घोषित किया गया था?

- a) Berubari case/ बेरुवारी मामले में
- b) Re Delhi laws act case/ दिल्ली कानून अधिनियम में,
- c) Keshwarnand bharti case/ केशवरनन्द भारती मामले में,
- d) Maneka Gandhi case/ मेनका गांधी मामले में,

69. A Prospectus which does not include complete particulars of the quantum or price of the securities included therein is known as:/एक प्रॉस्पेक्टस जिममें शामिल प्रतिभूतियों की मात्रा या मूल्य का पूर्ण विवरण शामिल नहीं है:

- a) Shelf Prospectus/शेल्फ सूचीपत्र
- b) Memorandum/ ज्ञापन-पत्र
- c) Red Herring Prospectus/रेड हेरिंग प्रॉसेक्टस
- d) issuing house/ 'इशुइंग हाउस' ,

70. When there is no profit in one year or the profit of a company is not enough to pay the fixed dividend on preference shares, the arrears of dividend are to be carried forward and paid before a dividend is paid on the ordinary shares. This is called: <http://www.a2zsubjects.com> /जब एक वर्ष में कोई लाभ नहीं होता है या किसी कंपनी का लाभ प्राथमिक शेयरों पर निश्चित लाभांश का भुगतान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है, तो लाभांश के बकाए का भुगतान सामान्य शेयरों पर लाभांश का भुगतान करने से पहले करना चाहिए। इसे कहा जाता है:

- a) Participating preference shares/ PTT लेने वाले प्राथमिक शेयर
- b) cumulative preference shares/ संचयी प्राथमिकता शेयर
- c) Non- cumulative preference shares/ गैर संचयी वरीयता शेयर
- d) Non- Participating preference shares/ | भाग न लेने वाले प्राथमिक शेयर

71. "Industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between/"औद्योगिक विवाद" का -----

- अर्थ, के बीच किसी भी विवाद या अंतर से

i) Employers and employees/ नियोक्ता और नियोक्ता

ii) Employers and workmen/ नियोक्ता और कार्यकर्ता

iii) Workmen and workmen/ श्रमिक और श्रमिक

iv) Master and worker/ मास्टर और कार्यकर्ता

a) (i) and (ii)/ (i) और (ii)

(b) (iv)/ (iv)

(c) (i), (ii) and (iv)/ (i), (ii), (iii) और (iv)

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)/ (i), (ii) और (iii)

72. Who among the following cannot transfer an immovable property?/ निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक अचल संपत्ति को स्थानांतरित नहीं कर सकता है?

a) Hindu widow/ हिंदू विधवा।

b) Muslim widow/ मुस्लिम विधवा।

c) Natural guardian of a minor./ नाबालिग के स्वाभाविक अभिभावक।

d) Karta or manager of joint Hindu family/ संयुक्त हिंदू परिवार के कर्ता या प्रबंधक।

73. The doctrine of 'Lis pendens' was explained in the leading case of:/ 'लिस पेंडेंस' के सिद्धांत को किस प्रमुख मामले में समझाया गया था:

a) Bellamy Vs Sabine/ बेलामी बनाम सबाइन

b) Cooper Vs Cooper/ कूपर बनाम कूपर

c) Streatifised Vs Streafield/स्ट्रेटफिसड बनाम स्ट्रेटफील्ड

d) Tulk Vs Moxbay/ तुल्क बनाम मोक्सबे

74. X strike 'A'. 'A' is by this provocation excited to violent range.'y' a bystander intending to take advantage of 'A's rage and to cause him kill 'X', gives a revolver into 'A's hand for that purpose. 'A' kills 'X' with the revolver :/'X' ने 'A' पर प्रहार किया। इस हिंसक प्रहार ने 'A' को हिंसा करने के लिए उत्साहित कर दिया। Y ने दर्शक के तौर पर 'A' के क्रोध का लाभ उठाया और उसे 'X' को मारने के लिए कहा, ऐसा करने के लिए उसने 'A' के हाथ में रिवाल्वर पकड़ा दी। 'A' ने रिवाल्वर से 'X' को मार दिया।

a) A is liable for committing murder and Y is liable for abetting murder./ 'A' हत्या करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है और 'Y' हत्या करने के लिए उसे उकसाने के लिए उत्तरदायी है।

b) A is liable for committing culpable homicide and Y is not liable./A' गैर इरादतन हत्या करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। और 'Y' उत्तरदायी नहीं है।

c) A is liable for committing culpable homicide and Y is liable for abetting culpable homicide not amounting to murder./ 'A' गैर इरादतन हत्या करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है और 'Y' गैर इरादतन हत्या करने के लिए जिम्मेदार अपराधी को उकसाने के लिए उत्तरदायी नहीं है।

d) A is not liable and Y is liable for abetting murder./ 'A' उत्तरदायी नहीं है। और 'Y' हत्या को उकसाने के लिए - उत्तरदायी है।

75. Right to free Legal Aid was recognised as a fundamental right under act 21 of Indian Constitution in the Case of-/ कानूनी • सहायता से मुक्त करने का अधिकार को भारतीय संविधान के अधिनियम 21 के तहत मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में निम्नलिखित मामले में मान्यता दी गई थी

a) Hussainara Khatoun Vs Home Secretary, State of Bihar, Air 1979 SC 1360/ हुसैनआरा खातून बनाम गृह सचिव, बिहार राज्य, ए.आई.आर.1979 एस.सी. 1360

b) M.H Hoskot Vs State of Maharashtra, Air 1978SC 1548/एम.एच. होस्कॉट बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य, ए.आई.आर,1978 एस.सी. 1548

c)Madhu Mehta Vs Union of India (1989) 4 SC 1548/ मधु मेहता बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया (1989) 4 एस. 1548

d) Rudal Shah Vs State of Bihar (199 45 Sc 14/रुडल शाह बनाम बिहार (1983) 45 एस.सी. 14

76. In Which Country was the concept of pu Originated/ किस देश में पी.आई.एल. अवधारणा की उत्पन्न हुई थी?

a) United Kingdom/ यूनाइटेड किंगडम

b) United State of America/ संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका ।

c) India/ भारत

d) Australia/ऑस्ट्रेलिया

77. A question suggesting the answers which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called-/ जो प्रश्न इस तरह से किया जाये की उसका उत्तर प्रश्न पूछने वाले के उपेक्षित उत्तर मिले | ऐसे प्रश्न को कहते है?

a) Indecent Questions/ अभद्र प्रश्न

b) Leading Questions/ सूचक प्रश्न

c) Improper Questions/ अनुचित प्रश्न

d) Proper Questions/ उचित पत्र

78. Option of puberty is a ground of divorce Under Hindu Marriage Act 1955 for-/ हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम 1955 के तहत युवावस्था का विकल्प तलाक का एक आधार -

a) only Husband/केवल पति के लिए है।

b) Only Wife/ केवल पत्नी के लिए है।

c) Both Husband and Wife/पति और पत्नी दोनों के लिए है।

d) None of the Above/उपरोक्त में से कोई - नहीं

79. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 provides that a child from a void marriage would be legitimate?/ हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम 1955 की कौन-सी धारा शून्य विवाह से हुए बच्चे को वैधता प्रदान करता है ?

a) Section 11/ धारा 11

b) Section 13 (a)/ धारा 13 (a)

c) Section 12/ धारा 12

d) Section 16/ धारा 16

80. Which of the following appears to contribute to global cooling rather than global warming/ ग्लोबल वार्मिंग के बजाए ग्लोबल कूलिंग में निम्नलिखित में से कौन योगदान देता है।

- a) Nitrous Oxide/ नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड
- b) Aerosols/एयरोसोल्स
- c) Methane/ मीथेन
- d) CFC/सी.एफ.सी

81. A and B agree to fence with each other for amusement .This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which in the course of fencing, may be caused without foul play and if A, while playing fairly, hurts B. A commits no offence. The provision are given under:/
A और B एक-दूसरे के साथ मनोरंजन के लिए तलवारबाज़ी करने के लिए सहमत होते हैं। इस समझौते के अनुसार दोनों को किसी भी नुकसान का सामना करना पड़ सकता है, जो खेल के नियम के विरुद्ध न खेलने से भी हो सकता है। और यदि A, अच्छे से खेलते समय, B को कोई नुकसान पहुंचा देता है, तो A का कोई अपराध नहीं माना जायेगा। यह प्रावधान निम्न में से किसके अनुसार दिया गया है:

a) Section 87/ धारा 87

b) Section 85/ धारा 85

c) Section 86/ धारा 86

d) Section 88/ धारा 88

82. The provision of the right of private defense are given:./ निजी रक्षा के अधिकार किस प्रावधान में दिये गये हैं।

- a) Under section 96- 108 of the Indian penal code/भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 96- 108 के तहत
- b) Under section 94-106 of the Indian penal code/भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 94- 106 के तहत
- c) Under section 96- 106 of the Indian penal code/भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 96- 106 के तहत
- d) Under section 95-106 of the Indian penal code/भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 95- 106 के तहत

83. The parties which cannot be compelled to perform specific performances of contract are provided in which section of Specific Relief Act:./जिन पार्टियों को अनुबंध के विशिष्ट प्रदर्शन के अनुसार प्रदर्शन करने के लिए मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता है, उन्हें विशिष्ट राहते अधिनियम की किस धारा में प्रदान किया जाता

- a) 27/27
- b) 28/28
- c) 29/29
- d) 30/30

84. What kind of property is transferable?./ किस तरह की संपत्ति स्थानान्तरणीय है?

- a) Pension./ पेंशन।
- b) Public office./लोक कार्यालय।
- c) Right to re-entry/ फिर से प्रवेश करने का अधिकार।
- d) Any kind of property if not prohibited by law./ कानून द्वारा निषिद्ध नहीं होने पर किसी भी प्रकार की संपत्ति।

85. Which of the following does not come under the 'immovable property' as per the T.P. Act?/
टी.पी. अधिनियम के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से क्या 'अचल संपत्ति' के तहत नहीं आती है?

- a) Sales of a ceiling fan./ छत के पंखे की बिक्री।
- b) Right to claim maintenance./ रखरखाव का दावा करने का अधिकार।
- c) Right relating to lease/ किराये से संबंधित अधिकार।
- d) Fesementary right./ सुविधा का अधिकार।

86. State of U.P.Vs. Nawab Hussain,1977 sCR (3) 428 relates to:/यू.पी.राज्य बनाम नवाब हुसैन, 1977
एस.सी.आर.(3) 428 से संबंधित है:

- a) Res subjudice./रेज न्यायाधीन
- b) Res judicate./ yerere
- c) Constructive resjudicata/ रचनात्मक | पूर्वन्याय |
- d) Deemed rejudicata/निर्णायक पूर्वन्याय

87. X is living in Pune and Y, his brother in Mumbai, X wants to file a suit for partition of their joint property situated in Delhi and Bangalore./'x' पुणे में रह रहा है और उसका भाई Y' मुंबई में, 'X' दिल्ली और बेंगलोर में स्थित अपनी संयुक्त संपत्ति के विभाजन के लिए मुकदमा दर्ज करना चाहता है।

- a) The suit may be instituted in Delhi only./मुकदमा केवल दिल्ली में किया जा सकता है।
- b) The suit may be instituted in Bangalore only./मुकदमा केवल बेंगलोर में किया जा सकता है।
- C) The suit may be instituted either in Delhi or Bangalore./मुकदमा या तो दिल्लीया बेंगलोर में किया जा सकता है।
- d) Mone of the above./उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं।

88. An immovable property held by Y is situated at Bhopal and the wrongdoer personally works for gain at Indore. A Suit to obtain compensation for wrong to the property may be instituted
<http://www.a2zsubjects.com> ./ Y' की भोपाल में अचल संपत्ति है और वह व्यक्तिगत रूप से इंदौर में गलत काम करता है। संपत्ति के साथ गलत कार्य करने के लिए उस से मुआवजे प्राप्त करने के लिए मुकदमा किया जा सकता है।

- a) At Bhopal/ भोपाल में
- b) At Indore/ इंदौर में
- c)Either at Bhopal or at Indore/भोपाल या इंदौर में
- d) None of these/ इनमें से कोई नहीं

89. Under which Section of Income tax Act, 1961 'Income of other persons included in Assessee's total income'/ आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के तहत किस धारा में कहा गया है कि 'अन्य व्यक्ति की आय को कुल आय में शामिल किया जायेगा

- a) 56-58/56-58
- b) 66-65/60-65
- c) 45-54/45-54
- d) All of the Above/ऊपर के सभी

90. A period of 12th Months commencing on the 1st day of April of every year is known ...किस वर्ष को हर साल अप्रैल के पहले दिन रू होने वाले 12 महीने की अवधि के रूप में जाना जाता है।

- a) Assessment year/ निर्धारण वर्ष
- b) Leap year/ अधीवर्ष
- c) Previous year/ पिछला साल
- d) None/ कोई नहीं

91. Which Section of the Information technology (amendment) Act, 2008 desla with the validity of contracts formed through electronic means:/ सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2008 का कौन-सा अनुभाग इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम से बनाए गए अनुबंधों की वैधता से संबंधित है:

- a) Section 12/ धारा 12
- b) Section 10A/
- c) Section 11/ धारा 11
- d) Section 13/ धारा 13

92. Joint sitting of both Houses of parliament may be called by the?/ संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक को किसके द्वारा बुलाया जा सकता है?

- a) Speaker/ स्पीकर
- b) Chairman/ अध्यक्ष
- c) President/ राष्ट्रपति
- d) Prime Minister/ प्रधान मंत्री

93. Specific relief..... Where the agreement is made with minor (fill in the blanks)./ जहां नाबालिग के साथ अनुबंध किया जाता है, उन्हें विशिष्ट राहत । (रिक्त स्थान भरें):

- a) Can get/ मिल सकती है।
- b) Cannot be given/ नहीं दी जा सकती है।
- c) can release/जारी कर सकते हैं।
- d) Implemented with law/ कानून के साथ कार्यान्वित है।

94. A person entitled to the possession or specific immovable property may res In the manner provided by:/ किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा विशिष्ट अचल संपत्ति पर कब्जा किए पर इसे किस तरीके से निकलवाया जा सकता है।

- a) The code of procedure, Act 1908./ प्रक्रिया का कोड अधिनियम 1908
- b) The Indian registration Act, 1908/ भारतीय पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1908
- c) The Indian Contract Act, 1872./ भारतीय अनुबंध अधिनियम, 1872
- d) The Transfer of property Act, 1882./ संपत्ति अधिनियम, 1862 का स्थानांतरण

95. Section 39 of Specific Relief Act deals with-/ विशिष्ट राहत अधिनियम की धारा 39 किस से सम्बंधित है -

- a) Registration of Instrument/ उपकरण के पंजीकरण

- b) cancellation of Instruments/ उपकरण | रद्द करना ।
- c) Correctness of Instruments/ उपकरण की शुद्धता
- d) None of the above/ उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

96. A "dumb witness" gives his evidence in writing in the open court, such evidence would be treated as/ कोई "गंगा गवाह" अदालत में लिखित रूप में अपने सबूत दे सकता है, इस तरह के साक्ष्य को माना जाएगा ।

- a) oral evidence/ मौखिक साक्ष्य
- b) Documentary evidence/ दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य
- c) Secondary evidence/ दिवतीयक साक्ष्य
- d) Primary evidence/ प्राथमिक साक्ष्य ।

97. Under the Indian evidence act, which of the following is not a court/ भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम के तहत, इनमें से कौन की अदालत नहीं है?

- a) Persons legally authorised to take evidence/ कानूनी रूप से सबूत लेने के लिए अधिकृत व्यक्ति
- b) Judges/ न्यायाधीश
- c) Magistrates/ मजिस्ट्रेट
- d) Arbitrators/ मध्यस्त

98. Which of the following section of the motor vehicle Act 1988 defines the term 'Owner'?/ मोटर वाहन अधिनियम 1988 के निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी धारा 'मालिक' शब्द को परिभाषित करती है? a) Section 2 (30)/ धारा 2 (30)

- b) Section 2 (31)/ धारा 2 (31)
- c) Section 2 (25)/ धारा 2 (25)
- d) Section 2 (32)/ धारा 2(32)

99. Under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 an . industrial concern, ordinarily, employing not less than.....workmen owned by an individual or by an association of individuals and not being a Company, desiring to acquire la erection of dwelling houses for workmen employed by the concern or for the provision of amenities directly connected therewith shall, so far as concerns the Acquisition of such land, be deemed to be a company for the purpose of this part, and the references to company in (sections 4, 5A, 6, 7, and 50) shall be interpreted as references also to such concern. Fill in the blanks:/
भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, 1894 के तहत एक औद्योगिक सहमती में, आम तौर पर, किसी व्यक्ति के स्वामित्व में या व्यक्तियों के सहयोग से और कंपनी होने के नाते,

.....
.....

से कम न होने वाले, नियोजित कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए आवासीय घरों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण करने की इच्छा रखने या । इसके साथ सीधे जुड़ी सुविधाओं के प्रावधान के लिए, जहां तक ऐसी भूमि के लिए अधिग्रहण की सहमती हो, इस हिस्से को इस उद्देश्य से एक कंपनी माना जाता है, और [धारा 4, 5A, 6,7, और 50] में कंपनी को इस तरह की सहमती के संदर्भ में भी संदर्भित किया जाएगा। खली जगह भरें:

- a) One Hundred/एक सौ
- b) Two Hundred/दो सौ
- c) Three Hundred/तीन सौ
- d) Four Hundred/चार सौ

100. Under Land Acquisition Act, 1894 the expression "Company" means-/ अधिग्रहण अधिनियम के तहत, 1894 "कंपनी" का अर्थ है

- a) a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, other than a Government company referred to in clause(cc);/ कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3 में परिभाषित कोई कंपनी, खंड (cc) में निर्दिष्ट सरकारी कंपनी के अलावा;
- b) a company as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act, 1956, other than a Government company referred to in clause (c) कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 2 में परिभाषित एक कंपनी, खंड (c) में निर्दिष्ट सरकारी कंपनी के अलावा;
- c) a company as defined in section 1 of the Companies Act, 1956(1 of 1956) other than a Government referred to In clause (cc);/ धारा (cc) में निर्दिष्ट सरकार के अलावा, कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 1) की धारा 1 में परिभाषित एक कंपनी;
- d) a company as defined in section 6 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), other than a Government company referred to in clause (c);/ कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 (156 का 1) की धारा 6 में परिभाषित एक कंपनी, खंड(c) में निर्दिष्ट सरकारी कंपनी के अलावा;

Answer Key AIBE-13

Q No.	Set-A	Set-B	Set-C	Set-D
1	C	B	D	C
2	C	B	B	C
3	C	B	D	A
4	A	D	B	C
5	B	D	C	B
6	A	D	C	C
7	D	C	C	B
8	B	B	C	B
9	B	B	A	C
10	C	C	B	C
11	A	A	C	C
12	B	B	B	C
13	B	A	B	A
14	D	B	C	A
15	C	D	B	A
16	B	A	D	B
17	A	A	A	A
18	B	B	D	B
19	B	D	A	B
20	B	B	A	D
21	B	C	A	A
22	B	B	A	B
23	D	B	D	C
24	B	B	A	A
25	A	C	B	D
26	B	B	A	C
27	D	A	C	D
28	D	B	B	B
29	D	C	B	C
30	C	B	B	B
31	B	D	C	B
32	C	D	B	B
33	C	B	A	C
34	B	A	A	A
35	D	A	A	B
36	A	B	B	B
37	A	B	B	B
38	C	D	D	B
39	A	A	D	D
40	D	B	D	B
41	C	A	D	A
42	B	B	C	C
43	C	A	C	A
44	B	D	B	D
45	B	A	D	C
46	C	A	A	B
47	A	A	B	B
48	A	A	B	D

49	B	D	B	A
50	A	A	C	A
51	D	B	B	A
52	B	B	C	B
53	D	C	A	B
54	B	B	C	C
55	C	C	A	B
56	D	C	D	D
57	A	C	B	C
58	B	B	D	B
59	B	A	C	B
60	B	C	B	A
61	C	B	D	B
62	C	B	B	D
63	B	D	D	B
64	D	B	A	D
65	C	B	A	C
66	B	C	D	B
67	D	A	C	D
68	B	B	B	A
69	C	C	B	D
70	B	B	B	D
71	D	D	B	D
72	B	A	A	A
73	A	B	C	D
74	A	A	C	A
75	A	B	C	A
76	B	D	C	B
77	B	C	B	B
78	B	B	A	D
79	D	C	B	D
80	B	C	A	C
81	A	B	A	B
82	C	D	B	D
83	B	A	B	C
84	D	A	A	C
85	A	D	B	C
86	C	B	D	B
87	C	B	A	A
88	C	C	C	C
89	B	A	B	B
90	A	C	B	A
91	B	A	B	D
92	C	D	D	B
93	B	C	D	B
94	A	D	C	B
95	D	C	B	B
96	A	B	A	A
97	D	D	B	B
98	A	C	B	A

99	A	C	B	B
100	A	C	C	A