

CAREERS 360

AIBE

SAMPLE PAPERS

&

ANSWER KEYS

IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX

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 House of Lords 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		

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. Balam 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) Somvanti 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) Shamsher 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		

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

- A) Art.20(3) and Art.21
- B) Art.21 and Art.23(2)
- C) Art 23 and Art.21
- D) Art.20(2) and Art.20(1)

13. According to the Law Commission of India 69th Report, S.27 of the Indian Evidence Act is based on the

- A) Doctrine of introspection
- B) Doctrine of testimonial incrimination
- C) Doctrine of confirmation
- D) 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

- A) Pacta tertii nec nocent nec prosunt
- B) Pacta sunt servanda
- C) Action personalis moriturcum persona
- D) None of the above

15. Burden of proving that person is alive who has not been heard of for seven years is on whom

- A) One who denies it
- B) One who affirms it
- C) Any third person /stranger
- D) None of the above

16. The Court's discretion to permit leading questions is confined only to matters which are

- A) Introductory facts
- B) Undisputed facts
- C) Facts already sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of the court
- D) 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

- A) S.7
- B) S.6
- C) S.8
- D) S.11

18. S.93 of the Indian Evidence Act treats the patent ambiguity as

- A) Curable
- B) Incurable
- C) Proper
- D) None of the above

19. A promise or set of promises forming consideration to each other – is known as

- A) Proposal
- B) Consideration
- C) Agreement
- D) Contract

20. A past consideration under Indian Law

- A) Invalid
- B) Valid
- C) Void
- D) Voidable

21. Caveat emptor means

- A) Purchaser beware
- B) Seller beware
- C) Things outside commerce
- D) A warning letter

22. Consensus ad idem means

- A) Good faith
- B) Opinion of third parties
- C) Opinion of the offeree
- D) Meeting of the minds

23. Agreement in restraint of marriage is

- A) Contingent contract
- B) Wager
- C) Void
- D) 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 immoveable 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		

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 an 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.Krishnalyer
(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		

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

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 Khatry
- 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 Khatry
- 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 AIR 1981 SC 625
 - D.K. Basu Vs State of West Bengal AIR 1997 SC 610
 - 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*

- a) Sec.300
- b) Sec.305
- c) Sec.306
- d) 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

- a) 45
- b) 54
- c) 55
- d) 44

91. Identify the wrong statement from the following

- a) An indemnity is for reimbursement of a loss, while a guarantee is for security of the creditor.
- b) 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.
- c) 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.
- d) 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?

- a) The relation between the agent and the principal is of a trust
- b) 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.
- c) The only essence of a contract of agency is the agent's representative capacity.
- d) None of the above

93. Point out an example not related to a contract of bailment

- a) Delivering a watch or radio for repair
- b) Leaving a car or scooter at a parking stand
- c) Leaving luggage in a cloak room
- d) 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

- a) *Blair v. Western Mutual Benefit Association*
- b) *R. v. Dawood*
- c) *Harvela Investments Ltd. v. Royal Trust Co. of Canada,*
- d) 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. Leathern

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		

1. State practice for the formation of customary rule includes
1. State actions
 2. State claims
- a) only 1
b) only 2
c) both 1 and 2
d) neither 1 nor 2
2. The Controller of Certifying Authorities in India must maintain a database of the disclosure records of
1. Certifying Authority
 2. Cross Certifying Authority
 3. Foreign Certifying Authority
- a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 3 and 1
d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Under section 37 of the IT Act, 2000, the certifying authority can suspend the digital signature certificate if
1. The subscriber is found guilty of malpractice
 2. The subscriber is involved in cyber terrorism
 3. The subscriber requests for the same
 4. In public interest
- a) 1 and 2
b) 2 and 3
c) 3 and 4
d) 4 and 1
4. In the cases before Cyber Appellate Tribunal, the appellant
- a) Cannot appear in person without a legal practitioner
 - b) Cannot authorize a legal practitioner to appear on his behalf
 - c) Cannot authorize his officer to appear on his behalf
 - d) Cannot authorize his relative who is neither his officer nor a legal practitioner to appear on his behalf
5. In the light of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013, which of the following statement is /are correct
- a) The word "rape" in section 375 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been replaced with sexual assault
 - b) Rape is now a gender neutral offence
 - c) The amendment has fixed the age for consensual sex as 16 years
 - d) All the above
6. The offence of stalking upon second or subsequent conviction is
- a) Non cognizable and Bailable
 - b) Cognizable and Bailable
 - c) Cognizable and Non-bailable
 - d) Non cognizable and Non-bailable
7. In kidnapping, the consent of minor is
- a) wholly immaterial
 - b) partly immaterial
 - c) wholly material
 - d) partly material
8. Under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, any person who has attained the age of..... may be a member of a registered Trade Union subject to any rules of the Trade Union to the contrary.
- a) 14 years
 - b) 15 years
 - c) 18 years
 - d) 21 years
9. Spurious goods under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 imply
- a) Such goods and services which are of poor quality.

- b) Such goods and services which are claimed to be genuine but they are actually not so
- c) Such goods and services which might be stolen in nature
- d) Such goods and services which are not usable in nature
10. Who is liable to pay compensation in case of death or permanent disablement?
- a) Owner of the vehicle
- b) State Government
- c) Driver
- d) Insurance Company
11. Indian Evidence Act applies to
- a) Proceedings before tribunals
- b) Proceedings before the arbitrator
- c) Judicial proceedings in court
- d) All of the above
12. Fact in issue means
- a) Fact, existence or non existence of which is admitted by the parties
- b) Fact, existence or non existence of which is disputed by the parties
- c) Fact, existence or non existence of which is not disputed by the parties
- d) All the above
13. In a bailable offence bail is granted as a matter of right
- a) By the police officer
- b) By the court
- c) Both by the police officer and the court
- d) either (a) or (b)
14. The conciliation proceedings
- a) can be used as evidence in any judicial proceedings.
- b) can be used as evidence only in Arbitral proceedings.
- c) Can be used as evidence only on the discretion of the judge or arbitrator.
- d) Cannot be used as evidence in any judicial or arbitral proceedings.
15. The Serious Fraud Investigation Office
- a) Takes up cases suo motto
- b) Takes up cases for investigation on the basis of application made by the people concerned
- c) Takes up cases for investigations referred to it by Central Government
- d) All of the above
16. Directive Principles are
- a) justifiable as fundamental rights
- b) justifiable but not as fundamental rights
- c) decorative portions of Indian Constitution
- d) not justifiable, yet fundamental in the governance of the country
17. Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha
- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) Council of Ministers
18. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by introduction of Bill for such purpose in
- a) Council of States
- b) House of People
- c) either in council of States or House of people
- d) none of the above
19. Which of the following is a function of Central Pollution Control Board under the provisions of Section 16 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981?
- a) To carry out and sponsor investigation and research relating to problems of

- pollution and prevention, control or abatement of pollution.
- b) To improve the quality of air
- c) Both A and B
- d) neither A nor B
20. The destruction of fish by use of explosive or by poisoning the water is prohibited by
- a) Indian Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- b) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- c) Indian Fisheries Act, 1897
- d) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
21. Section 10 of CPC does not apply
- a) when the previous suit is pending in the same court
- b) when the previous suit is pending in a foreign court
- c) when the previous suit is pending in any other court of India.
- d) when the previous suit is pending in a court outside India established by the Central Government
22. Principle of Resjudicata is
- a) Mandatory
- b) Directory
- c) Discretionary
- d) All the above
23. International law is a weak law because
- a) It is not enforceable as such, it is not a law but a positive morality
- b) There is absence of compulsory dispute settlement mechanisms and independent system of sanctions
- c) It only includes States as subjects
- d) There is no dependable sources available
24. Which of the following territories have been declared as Common Heritage of Mankind Territories.
- (1) Moon
- (2) High seas
- (3) Deep sea bed
- (4) Antarctica
- a) 1, 2 and 4
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2,3, and 4
- d) 2 and 4
25. Which of the following is not the objective of the United Nations
- a) Maintenance of International peace and security
- b) Ensuring respect for treaty obligations
- c) Establishment of democratic governments throughout the world
- d) Promotion of better standards of life
26. The committee that led to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 was headed by
- a) Justice Dalveer Bhandari
- b) Justice Altamas Kabeer
- c) Justice J.S. Verma.
- d) Justice J.S. Anand
27. What is true of perpetual injunction
- a) It is a judicial process
- b) preventive in nature
- c) the thing prevented is a wrongful act
- d) all of the above
28. The provisions ofdo not apply to trade unions registered under the provisions of Trade Union Act, 1926
- a) The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912
- b) The Companies Act, 1956
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

29. According to Salmond every legal right
- Cannot be vested in a person
 - Is availed against a person upon whom lies the correlative duty
 - Cannot oblige the person bound to an act or omission in favour of the person entitled
 - Cannot have a title
30. The binding force of precedent is destroyed or weakened by
- Public opinion
 - Abrogated decision
 - Res judicata
 - Lis pendens
31. Which of the following is true in respect of a Government contract which does not confirm to provisions of Article 299 of the Constitution
- They are not enforceable in court against the parties
 - They can be rectified by the Government
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B
32. State Bar Council under the provisions of section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961 has the authority to
- Reprimand the advocate
 - Suspend the advocate from practice for such period of time as it may deem fit
 - Remove the name of the advocate from the state roll of advocates
 - All of these
33. Which of the following is untrue regarding qualification for a person to be admitted on the state rolls maintained by State Bar Councils
- The minimum age of requirement is 21 years.
 - He must be an Indian Citizen
 - He must not have been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude
 - They must not have been convicted of an offence under the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act 1958
34. Time which has begun to run can be stopped in case of
- Minority
 - Insanity
 - Idiocy
 - None of the above
35. If an instrument may be construed either as promissory note or bill of exchange, it is
- a valid instrument
 - an ambiguous instrument
 - a returnable instrument
 - none of the above
36. How is the net worth of a foreign Company calculated for the purpose of Corporate Social Responsibility.
- The networth will be calculated as per section 198 of Companies Act, 2013
 - It shall be calculated as per section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013
 - It shall be calculated as per section 197 and section 381 of the Companies Act, 2013
 - It shall be calculated as per section 198 and section 381 of Companies Act, 2013
37. According to one of the theories of punishment evil should be returned by evil. This theory is called the
- Reformatory Theory
 - Deterrent Theory
 - Preventive Theory
 - Retributive Theory
38. Which of the following actions can be taken by a Registrar under section 4 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013

- a) He can direct the Company to change its name within a period of 6 months after passing an ordinary resolution
- b) Take action for striking off the name of the Company from the registrar of Companies
- c) Order winding up of the Company on his own accord
- d) All of these
39. Which of the following are included in the concept of "State" under Article 12
- a) Railway Board and Electricity Board
- b) Judiciary
- c) University
- d) All of the above
40. The word procedure established by law in Article 21 means
- a) that due process of law must be followed
- b) A procedure laid down or enacted by a competent authority
- c) The same thing as due process of law
- d) A law which is reasonable, just and fair.
41. Objection as to non-joinder or mis-joinder of parties under Order 1, Rule 13 of CPC
- a) Can be taken at any stage of the proceedings
- b) should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity or shall be invalid
- c) can be taken in appeal or revision for the first time
- d) either a or c
42. Objection as to the place of suing
- a) can only be taken before the court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity
- b) can also be taken before the appellate court for the first time
- c) can also be taken before the court of revision for the first time
- d) all of the above
43. On the retirement, removal or death of a next friend, under Order, XXXII, Rule 10 of CPC, the suit is liable to be
- a) stayed
- b) dismissed
- c) rejected
- d) either a, b or c
44. In India which of the following authorities has the power to block websites?
- a) CERT-In
- b) MCIIPC
- c) C-DAC
- d) Ministry of IT
45. The right to private defence is
- a) available under all circumstances
- b) available when there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities
- c) available when there is no time to have recourse of public authorities
- d) All the above
46. Which of the following can be considered retrenchment under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?
- a) Termination due to ill-health
- b) Abandonment of job by an employee
- c) Termination on account of reaching the age of superannuation
- d) None of these
47. Which of the following statement holds true regarding imprisonment under the provisions of section 14(3) of the Child Labour (prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- a) It may extend to one year.
- b) It may extend to two years.
- c) It may extend to six months.
- d) It may extend to one month

48. Onus to prove reasonable excuse for withdrawal from the Society of the other is on
- Petitioner
 - Respondent
 - Both a and b
 - Either a or b
49. A proclaimed person whose property has been attached can claim the property or the sale proceeds on appearance
- within 6 months of attachment
 - within 2 years of attachment
 - within 3 years of attachment
 - within 1 year of attachment
50. The question whether a statement was recorded in the course of investigation is a
- question of law
 - question of fact
 - mixed question of law and fact
 - question of law or of fact depends on facts and circumstances
51. Where the police submits a final report under section 173(2) of Cr. PC for dropping of proceedings to a magistrate, the Magistrate
- may accept the same
 - may reject the same
 - may reject the same and order further investigation
 - any of the above
52. The orders under section 125 of Cr. PC are
- summary in nature but finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties
 - summary in nature and do not finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties which are to be finally determined by a civil court
 - Substantive in nature and finally determine the rights and obligations of the parties.
 - Substantive in nature and are not subject to determination of a right of the parties by a civil court.
53. A contingent contract based on the specified uncertain events not happening within a fixed time under section 35
- remains valid even if the event does not happen within that fixed time
 - becomes void at the expiration of the time fixed
 - becomes void if the happening of that event becomes impossible before the expiry of time fixed.
 - both b and c
54. Which among the following is authorized under the Information Technology Act, 2000 to prescribe the security procedures and practices for the purpose of sections 14 and 15 of the act?
- Central Government
 - State Government
 - Certifying authority
 - Issuing authority
55. The essential ingredient of the tort of negligence are
- (1) When one owes a duty of care towards the other.
 - (2) When one commits a breach of that duty and
 - (3) The other person suffers damage as a consequence thereof
- Choose correct response for below
- None of them are essential ingredients
 - Only the first is an essential ingredient
 - All of them are essential ingredients
 - Even if the first is absent the tort of negligence is committed
56. Vicarious liability includes

- a) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent
 b) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant
 c) Liability of the partners for each others tort
 d) all of the above
57. Necessity rule as to admissibility of evidence is applicable when the maker of a statement
 a) is dead or has become incapable of giving evidence
 b) is a person who can be found but his attendance cannot be procured without unreasonable delay or expenses
 c) is a person who cannot be found
 d) all of the above
58. Secondary evidence of a document means
 a) Copies of the document
 b) oral account of the contents of the documents
 c) both a and b
 d) none of the above
59. A Will is required to be proved by calling at least one attesting witness
 a) when it is registered
 b) when it is unregistered
 c) when it is admitted
 d) All of the above
60. Any person in section 106 of Evidence Act refers to
 a) a party to the suit
 b) a stranger to the suit
 c) a person who is not a party to the suit but interested in the outcome of the suit
 d) all of the above
61. In a cognizable case under IPC, police have the
 a) Authority to arrest a person without warrant
 b) Authority to investigate the offence without permission of the Magistrate
 c) Both a and b
 d) Either (a) or (b)
62. During investigation a search can be conducted without warrant by
 a) any police officer
 b) by the investigating officer
 c) both (a and b)
 d) either a or b
63. Committal proceedings under section 209 of Cr. PC are in the nature of
 a) aid in investigation
 b) inquiry
 c) trial
 d) either inquiry or trial
64. Which is correct
 a) proposal + acceptance=promise
 b) promise + consideration=agreement
 c) agreement + enforceability=contract
 d) all of the above
65. Communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer
 a) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
 b) when it is put in course of transmission to him so as to be out of power of the acceptor
 c) when the acceptance is communicated to the proposer
 d) all of the above
66. In cases of general offer, for a valid contract
 a) the acceptor need not have the knowledge of the offer
 b) the acceptor must have the knowledge of the offer before acceptance by performance

- c) the acceptor may acquire the knowledge of the offer after the performance of the condition for acceptance
- d) knowledge does not matter so long as the condition is performed with or without knowledge
67. Under the provision of the Transfer of Property act, 1882, the unborn person acquires vested interest on transfer for his benefit
- upon his birth
 - 7 days after his birth
 - 12 days after his birth
 - no such provision is made
68. Every transfer of immovable property made with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor shall be voidable
- at the option of creditor so defeated or delayed
 - at the option of debtor
 - at the option of court
 - none of the above
69. Where co-judgment debtors are in the position of joint promisors, each is
- not jointly and severally liable to the decree holder
 - jointly and severally liable to the decree holder
 - jointly liable to the decree holder only
 - severally liable to the decree holder only
70. At sight under section 21 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 means
- on presentation
 - on demand
 - on coming into vision
 - none of the above
71. Section 5 of the limitation act applies to
- Suits
 - Execution
 - Election petitions
 - None of the above
72. Which of the following Companies will have to constitute Corporate Social responsibility Committee under the Companies Act, 2013
- A Company having a net profit of 2.5 cores in a financial year, a net worth of 300 crores and a turnover of rupees 800 crore
 - A Company having a net profit of 3 cores, in a financial year, a net worth of 300 crores and a turnover of rupees 600 crore
 - A Company having a net profit of 5 cores or more, a net worth of 500 crores and a turnover of rupees 1000 crore or more
 - A Company having a net profit of 5 cores or more, a net worth of 500 crores and a turnover of rupees 5000 crore or more
73. A disqualified person/heir
- Transmits an interest to his or her own heir
 - Transmits no interest to his or her own heir
 - May or may not transmit an interest to his or her own heir as per the discretion of the court
 - May only transmit an interest to his or her own heir with the consent of the other heirs.
74. In cases in which a specific act confers a discretionary power on an authority
- The court can direct the manner in which the power is exercised
 - The court can direct that the power be exercised in accordance with law
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A nor B

75. The Bar Council of India Rule which stipulated that persons aged 45 years and above could not be enrolled as advocates was struck down by the Supreme Court in
- In *E.S. Reddi v Bar Council of India*
 - Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice v Bar Council of India*
 - P. Shanmugam v Bar Council of India*
 - Legal Committee v Bar Council of India*
76. Which is an incorrect statement
- An Arbitral award is a contract.
 - An Arbitral award must be in writing and signed
 - An Arbitral award included an interim award.
 - None of the above
77. Which of the following statements hold true for adjudicatory bodies
- Doctrine of *stare Decisis* applies to them
 - Doctrine of *Resjudicate* does not apply to them
 - Inherent lack of jurisdiction in a tribunal cannot be cured or created by the act of the parties
 - None of the above
78. The Supreme court held in *V.C. Rangadurai v D. Gopalan* An advocate who has been disbarred or suspended from practice must prove after expiration of a reasonable length of time that
- He appreciates the insignificance of his dereliction
 - He has lived a consistent life of poverty and integrity
 - He possesses the good character necessary to guarantee uprightness and honour in his professional dealings
 - The burden is on the applicant to establish that he entitled to resume the privilege of practicing law without restrictions.
79. The present Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996 is based on
- Constitution of India
 - Supreme Court of India guidelines
 - European Commercial Arbitration Procedure
 - UNCITRAL
80. Who among the following is authorized to issue regulations regarding shelf prospectus
- SEBI
 - Central Government
 - Company Law Board
 - National Company Law Tribunal
81. Which of the following is not included in the definition of cattle as given under the Indian Forest Act, 1927
- Rams
 - Kids
 - Kitten
 - None of these
82. The provisions of the Arbitration and conciliation Act of 1996 have to be interpreted being uninfluenced by the principles underlying the 1940 Act. This observation was laid down in
- M.M.T.C. Ltd vs Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd*
 - Sunderam Finance ltd. v N.E.P.C. Ltd.*
 - Olympus Superstructures Pvt Ltd v. Meera Vijay*
 - Orma Impex Pvt Ltd v Nissari Pvt. Ltd.*
83. Which of the following services cannot be provided to the Company by an auditor appointed under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013
- Internal Audit
 - Actuarial services
 - Managerial Services
 - All of these

84. Under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, any person who teases an animal in a zoo maybe punished
- with fine with may extend to 5000
 - with imprisonment which may extend upto 1 year
 - Both A and B
 - Neither A or B
85. The entry on forests and protection of Wild animals and birds was moved from.....to theby the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India
- Centre list to State list
 - Centre list to Concurrent list
 - State list to Concurrent list
 - State list to Union list
86. Droit des Gens (Law of Nations) 1758 was written by
- Cornelius van Bynkershoek
 - Emerich de Vattel
 - Richard Zouch
 - Jean Bodin
87. To establish section 34
- Common Intention must be proved but not overt act is required to be proved.
 - Common intention and overt act both are required to be proved
 - Common intention need not be proved but only overt act is required to be proved.
 - All of the above
88. Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the appropriate government can by order in writing
- Refer the dispute to a Board for promoting a settlement of the dispute
 - Refer any matter appearing to be relevant to the dispute to a court for inquiry
 - both a and b
 - neither a nor b
89. Which of the following statement is true for loss of confidence by management in the workman?
- Even when dismissal or discharge is held to be wrongful, the court may not yet order reinstatement if the employer is able to establish that the workman held a position of trust and there was loss of confidence.
 - Loss of confidence may also be a ground for discharge simpliciter of the workman
 - Both a and b
 - Neither a nor b
90. Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the period of limitation for filing complaint before the National Commission is
- 1 year from the date on which cause of action has arisen
 - 2 year from the date on which cause of action has arisen
 - 3 year from the date on which cause of action has arisen
 - 4 year from the date on which cause of action has arisen
91. Grievous hurt under the Motor vehicles Act, 1988 means
- Grievous hurt as defined in IPC
 - Grievous hurt as defined in medical laws
 - Grievous hurt as detected by medical practitioner
 - none of the above
92. A retracted confession
- can be solely made the basis of conviction
 - cannot be solely made the basis of conviction

- c) cannot be solely made the basis of conviction unless the same is corroborated
d) both a and c are correct
93. A confession to be inadmissible under section 25 of the act
a) must relate to the same crime for which offender is charged
b) may relate to the same crime for which offender is charged
c) must relate to another crime
d) none of the above
94. An unjustified and unexplained long delay on the part of the investigating officer in recording the statement of a material witness would render the evidence of such witness
a) Unreliable
b) Inadmissible
c) Inadmissible and unreliable
d) None of the above
95. Recording of pre-summoning evidence may be dispensed with under section 200 of Cr. PC.
a) If the complaint is supported by the affidavit of the complainant
b) If the complaint is made in writing by a public servant in the discharge of his official duties
c) both a and b are correct
d) only a is correct but b is incorrect
96. Contract without consideration made in writing and registered and made on account of natural love and affection is
a) void
b) reasonable
c) valid
d) unenforceable
97. Under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
a) the salary of a public officer can be transferred
b) the salary of a public officer cannot be transferred
c) public office can be transferred
d) none of the above
98. Where a debt is transferred for the purpose of securing an existing or future debt, the debt so transferred, if received by the transferor or recovered by the transferee is applicable first, in payment of cost of such recovery. This is the provision of
a) mortgaged debt
b) gift
c) actionable claim
d) lease
99. A suit under section 6 of the Specific Relief Act can be brought by
a) trespasser
b) a tenant holding over
c) servant
d) manager
100. Injunction cannot be granted in a suit
a) in which the specific performance cannot enforced
b) for breach of negative contract to enforce specific contract
c) for declaration where the plaintiff is in possession
d) neither a, nor b, nor c

AIBE 9 SET -A

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