

AIBE 22

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1. Which Article of the Constitution of India guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws?

- A. Article 12
- B. Article 14**
- C. Article 16
- D. Article 18

2. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is guaranteed under:

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 21
- C. Article 32**
- D. Article 226

3. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Right to Property**
- D. Right against Exploitation

4. The power of the Supreme Court to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights is primarily derived from:

- A. Article 32**
- B. Article 136
- C. Article 141
- D. Article 142

5. The doctrine of Basic Structure was propounded by the Supreme Court in:

- A. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala**
- C. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- D. Minerva Mills v. Union of India

6. Under Article 143 of the Constitution, the President may seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on:

- A. Only constitutional amendments
- B. Questions of law or fact of public importance**
- C. Only criminal matters
- D. Only disputes between States

7. Residuary legislative powers under the Constitution of India are vested in:

- A. State Legislatures
- B. Parliament**
- C. President
- D. Supreme Court

IPC / BNS

8. Under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, “cheating” is dealt with under:

- A. Section 316
- B. Section 318**
- C. Section 319
- D. Section 320

9. Cheating by personation under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 is dealt with under:

- A. Section 317
- B. Section 318
- C. Section 319**
- D. Section 321

10. Abetment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita includes:

- A. Instigation
- B. Conspiracy
- C. Intentional aid
- D. All of the above**

11. Which of the following is an essential element of criminal conspiracy?

- A. Mere preparation
- B. Agreement between two or more persons**
- C. Presence at the place of offence
- D. Actual commission of the offence in every case

12. A person who intentionally assists another person in committing an offence may be liable for:

A. Abetment

- B. Defamation only
- C. Mistake of fact
- D. Civil negligence only

13. A document or electronic record created dishonestly or fraudulently to cause it to appear genuine may fall within the concept of:

A. False document or false electronic record

- B. Defamation
- C. Criminal intimidation
- D. Wrongful restraint

CrPC / BNSS

14. Under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, information relating to a cognizable offence may be given to the police:

- A. Only orally
- B. Only in writing
- C. Orally or by electronic communication**
- D. Only through a Magistrate

15. The provision relating to information in cognizable cases under BNSS is:

- A. Section 168
- B. Section 170
- C. Section 173**
- D. Section 175

16. Under BNSS, a person arrested without warrant must be taken before a Magistrate or officer in charge without unnecessary delay and cannot ordinarily be detained for more than:

- A. 12 hours
- B. 24 hours, excluding necessary journey time**
- C. 48 hours
- D. 72 hours

17. Under BNSS, an arrested person has the right to:

- A. Be informed of the grounds of arrest
- B. Be informed of the right to bail where applicable
- C. Have a relative or friend informed in accordance with law
- D. All of the above**

18. A person arrested without warrant must be produced before a Magistrate within the statutory period under the protection corresponding to:

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 20
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 22**

19. Under BNSS, which section deals with arrest without warrant by a police officer?

- A. Section 35**
- B. Section 40
- C. Section 48
- D. Section 57

20. Default bail is generally connected with failure to complete investigation within the prescribed period under the law governing:

- A. Police custody
- B. Statutory investigation period**
- C. Trial judgment
- D. Appeal period

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

21. The doctrine of res judicata is contained in:

- A. Section 9 CPC
- B. Section 10 CPC
- C. Section 11 CPC**
- D. Section 12 CPC

22. Section 10 of the CPC deals with:

- A. Res judicata
- B. Stay of suit**
- C. Review
- D. Revision

23. An appeal from an original decree is generally provided under:

- A. Section 96 CPC**
- B. Section 100 CPC
- C. Section 104 CPC
- D. Section 115 CPC

24. A second appeal to the High Court under CPC generally lies when the case involves:

- A. Any question of fact
- B. Substantial question of law**
- C. Only criminal liability
- D. Only an interlocutory order

25. The inherent powers of the civil court are preserved under:

- A. Section 148 CPC
- B. Section 149 CPC
- C. Section 151 CPC**
- D. Section 152 CPC

26. An executing court generally cannot:

- A. Execute a decree
- B. Examine objections according to law
- C. Go behind the decree**
- D. Determine execution-related questions

27. Where a suit has abated due to failure to bring legal representatives on record, the court may set aside the abatement if:

- A. The plaintiff proves sufficient cause**
- B. The defendant agrees
- C. The decree has already been executed
- D. The suit automatically revives

EVIDENCE / BSA

28. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 replaced the:

- A. Indian Contract Act
- B. Indian Evidence Act, 1872**
- C. CPC
- D. CrPC

29. A fact which is especially within the knowledge of a person may attract the rule contained in:

- A. Burden of proof relating to special knowledge**
- B. Estoppel only
- C. Judicial notice only
- D. Expert evidence only

30. Leading questions are generally permitted during:

- A. Examination-in-chief in every circumstance
- B. Cross-examination**
- C. Judgment
- D. Examination of the Judge

31. Under the BSA, leading questions may be permitted in examination-in-chief when:

- A. The court permits them**
- B. They are always prohibited
- C. The accused demands them
- D. The witness refuses to answer

32. The five golden principles relating to circumstantial evidence are associated with:

- A. Sharad Birdhichand Sarda v. State of Maharashtra**
- B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- C. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- D. A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India

33. Expert opinion may become relevant when the court has to form an opinion on:

- A. Science, art, handwriting, fingerprints or other recognised fields**
- B. Only questions of law
- C. Only constitutional matters
- D. Only admissions

ADR

34. Under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, an arbitration agreement is primarily dealt with under:

- A. Section 5
- B. Section 7**
- C. Section 9
- D. Section 11

35. Where parties fail to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator in circumstances covered by the Act, appointment may be sought under:

- A. Section 8
- B. Section 9
- C. Section 11**
- D. Section 34

36. The enforcement of an arbitral award is governed by:

- A. Section 9
- B. Section 11
- C. Section 34
- D. Section 36**

FAMILY LAW

37. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the conditions for a valid Hindu marriage are primarily contained in:

- A. Section 3
- B. Section 5**
- C. Section 7
- D. Section 13

38. The concept of “sapinda relationship” is relevant under the Hindu Marriage Act in relation to:

- A. Conditions of marriage**
- B. Adoption only
- C. Guardianship only
- D. Succession only

39. A divorced person may marry again under the Hindu Marriage Act when:

- A. The decree of divorce has become final and the statutory conditions are satisfied**
- B. Immediately after filing the divorce petition
- C. Before the marriage is dissolved
- D. Only after ten years

40. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 primarily deals with:

- A. Criminal liability
- B. Succession to property among Hindus**
- C. Arbitration
- D. Administrative tribunals

41. Under Hindu law, a daughter is a coparcener by birth under the amended law relating to:

- A. Mitakshara coparcenary**
- B. Dayabhaga only

- C. Muslim law
- D. Christian law

42. Under Muslim law of marriage, “Mehr” generally refers to:

- A. Maintenance payable by the State
- B. Dower payable by the husband to the wife**
- C. Property tax
- D. Court fee

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

43. Public Interest Litigation primarily facilitates access to courts for:

- A. Only persons with private contractual disputes
- B. Matters involving public interest and rights of affected persons**
- C. Only commercial companies
- D. Only government departments

44. Article 32 of the Constitution empowers the Supreme Court primarily to enforce:

- A. Fundamental Rights**
- B. Directive Principles only
- C. Contractual rights only
- D. Property agreements only

45. Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights and:

- A. Any other purpose within constitutional jurisdiction**
- B. Only criminal offences
- C. Only tax disputes
- D. Only election disputes

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Q46–Q47

46. “Administrative law is the law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies...” is a definition associated with:

A. K.C. Davis

B. A.V. Dicey

C. Austin

D. Salmond

47. The principle that a person should not be a judge in his own cause represents:

A. Audi alteram partem

B. Nemo judex in causa sua

C. Res judicata

D. Rule against perpetuity

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

48. The Bar Council of India derives its rule-making power regarding professional conduct and etiquette primarily from:

A. Section 30 of the Advocates Act

B. Section 35 of the Advocates Act

C. Section 49 of the Advocates Act

D. Section 36 of the Advocates Act

49. An advocate accepting a bribe from the opposing party would constitute:

A. Proper professional conduct

B. Professional misconduct

C. Judicial review

D. Contempt by the client only

50. Proceedings relating to professional misconduct before a disciplinary committee have been described in AIBE-related questions as:

A. Purely civil proceedings

B. Quasi-criminal proceedings

C. Purely administrative proceedings

D. Arbitration proceedings

COMPANY LAW

51. Section 43 of the Companies Act, 2013 primarily deals with:

- A. Appointment of directors
 - B. Kinds of share capital**
 - C. Winding up
 - D. Audit of companies
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ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

52. The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in:

- A. 1974
 - B. 1981
 - C. 1986**
 - D. 2010
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CYBER LAW

53. Section 66C of the Information Technology Act, 2000 deals with:

- A. Cyber terrorism
 - B. Identity theft**
 - C. Intermediary liability
 - D. Obscenity
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LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW

54. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 primarily concerns:

- A. Fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages**
- B. Registration of companies
- C. Criminal procedure
- D. Transfer of property

55. Under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, “continuous service” may include certain interruptions caused by:

- A. Sickness
- B. Accident
- C. Lay-off
- D. All of the above**

56. Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is associated with:

- A. Conditions precedent to retrenchment of workmen
- B. Minimum wages
- C. Gratuity
- D. Maternity benefit

TORT + MOTOR VEHICLES + CONSUMER LAW

57. The essential elements of negligence generally include:

- A. Duty of care, breach and resulting damage
- B. Offer, acceptance and consideration
- C. Mens rea only
- D. Registration and possession

58. The doctrine of “res ipsa loquitur” literally means:

- A. The thing speaks for itself
- B. The law is supreme
- C. No one is above law
- D. Let the buyer beware

59. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides a framework for protection of consumers against, among other things:

- A. Unfair trade practices
- B. Constitutional amendments
- C. Criminal conspiracy only
- D. Succession disputes

60. Under consumer law, an agreement containing terms that are excessively one-sided may be examined as an:

- A. Unfair contract
- B. Arbitration award
- C. Constitutional convention
- D. Criminal proceeding

TAXATION

61. Income tax in India is primarily a tax on:

- A. Income**
- B. Property possession alone
- C. Contracts alone
- D. Court judgments

62. A deduction for eligible medical insurance premium under the Income Tax Act is generally:

- A. Available subject to prescribed conditions and limits**
- B. Always prohibited
- C. Unlimited in every case
- D. Available only to companies

63. GST is generally described as a:

- A. Direct tax
- B. Indirect tax**
- C. Wealth tax
- D. Property tax

CONTRACT + SPECIFIC RELIEF + PROPERTY + NI ACT

64. An agreement enforceable by law is:

- A. A proposal
- B. A contract**
- C. An invitation to offer
- D. A promise without legal effect

65. Consideration is generally defined as:

- A. Something done or abstained from at the desire of the promisor**
- B. A criminal intention
- C. A court judgment
- D. A property registration fee

66. A contract of personal service is generally:

- A. Specifically enforceable in every case
- B. Not specifically enforceable, subject to recognised exceptions**

- C. Automatically void
- D. Always punishable

67. A transfer containing a condition for re-transfer upon repayment of money, incorporated in the same document, may constitute:

A. Mortgage by conditional sale

- B. Lease only
- C. Gift only
- D. Licence only

68. A cheque is defined under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 as:

A. A bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and payable on demand

- B. A promissory note only
- C. A bond
- D. A sale deed

LAND ACQUISITION

Q69

69. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act was enacted in:

- A. 2005
- B. 2010
- C. 2013**
- D. 2016

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

70. Which of the following correctly matches the intellectual property with its subject matter?

- A. Patent — invention
- B. Copyright — original literary/artistic work
- C. Trademark — brand identifier
- D. All of the above**