Bar Council of India
All India Bar Examination – XIV
15th-Sep-2019
[Set Code-D]
LANGUAGE – ENGLISH

Name of the Candidate:

Roll Number:

Enrollment Number:

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

- This Booklet contains 100 questions and each question carries 1 mark.
- Make sure that same Question Booklet Set code is mentioned on all the sheets of question paper, in case of any change immediately inform the invigilator.
- There is no negative marking.
- Duration of this exam is 3 hours only.
- Fill in your Roll number and Question Booklet Set code very carefully, as the answer sheet will be evaluated as per the code you mention on the answer sheet.
- Under no circumstances will the answer sheet be evaluated with any other Question Booklet Set code.
- Only books and notes are allowed for this examination.
- Mobile phones, laptop, tabs and/or any other electronic devices are strictly prohibited in the examination hall.
- On possession of any electronic device inside the examination hall, the candidate will be disqualified from the examination.
- Candidate shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.
- Do not forget to submit the answer sheet back to the invigilator. Failing to do so would lead to disqualification.
- Use only blue/black ball pen to fill the OMR answer sheet.
- OMR filled with pencil or ink pen would be disqualified.
- Use of whitener/eraser/blade or fluid is strictly prohibited. It will lead to disqualification.
- Do not make any stray marks or tear the OMR answer sheet. It will lead to disqualification.
- Write your roll number carefully and darken the correct corresponding ovals. In case wrong ovals are darkened your answer sheet will not be evaluated.
- Candidate must follow the instructions strictly as mentioned on the answer sheet.

Invigilator’s Signature
1. Which of the following is not a duty of an Advocate to Court:
   A. To not commit breach of section 126 of Evidence Act.
   B. To not to appear on behalf of any organisation of whose Executive Committee, he is a member.
   C. To not appear before a Court, Tribunal or Authority in which his near relation is a member.
   D. To conduct himself with dignity and self-respect during presentation of a case before a Court and otherwise acting before a Court.

2. Which of the following rules of Chapter II of Part VI of the Bar Council Rules deal with the duty of an Advocate in respect of any moneys received by him from Client:
   A. Rule 25
   B. Rule 33
   C. Rule 24
   D. None of the Above

3. The provisions relating to dowry is given under:
   A. Section 304-B of the I.P.C
   B. Section 304-A of the I.P.C
   C. Section 304 of the I.P.C
   D. Section 305-B of the I.P.C

4. Which of the following section is designed to curb infanticide:
   A. Section 317 of the I.P.C
   B. Section 313 of the I.P.C
   C. Section 318 of the I.P.C
   D. Section 315 of the I.P.C

5. Which of the following is an infringement of a Registered Trade mark:
   A. Use of a mark identical to the Trade mark in relation to goods without authorisation.
   B. Advertising of that Trade mark such that the advertisement is against the reputation of the Trade Mark.
   C. Use of that Trade mark as a business name without authorisation.
   D. All of the above

6. A person undergoing life imprisonment, if attempts to commit murder and hurt is caused thereby, he may be punished with:
   A. Life Imprisonment
   B. Death
   C. Imprisonment
   D. All of the above

7. Residuary Powers in India may be exercised by:
   A. Parliament
   B. State Legislatures
   C. President
   D. Both A & B

8. The Punishments to which offenders are liable under the provision of I.P.C are:
   A. Death and imprisonment for life
   B. Rigorous imprisonment and simple imprisonment
   C. Forfeiture of property and fine
   D. All of the above

9. M' Naghten Rules form the basis of the law of:
   A. Infancy
   B. Insanity
   C. Ignorance of fact
   D. Mistake

10. Ensuring the safety, health and welfare of the employees is the primary purpose of the:
    A. Payment of wages Act, 1936
    B. Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
    C. Factories Act, 1948
    D. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

11. In which case Supreme Court held that whether teachers are not workmen?
    A. Dharangadhara Chemical work Ltd. v/s State of Saurashtra, AIR 1957 Section 264.
B. University of Delhi V/Ram Nath, AIR 1963 Section 1873
C. J.K Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. V/T.L.T.AIR 1964
Section 737

12. Under Section 2 (cc) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947
   'Closure' means:
A. The permanent closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
B. The partly closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
C. The temporary closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.
D. The short-term closing down of a place of employment or part thereof.

13. It deals with the Internal Management and Affairs of company:
A. Prospectus
B. Article of Association
C. Memorandum of Association
D. Debenture

14. Public Liability Insurance Act was enacted in
A. 1991
B. 1993
C. 1995
D. 1997

15. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandatory under
A. Indian Forest Act
B. Air Act
C. Wildlife Protection Act
D. Environment Protection Act

16. A reference can be made during the pendency of the case:
A. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the
   latter's opinion on a question of law.
B. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the
   latter's opinion on a question of evidence.
C. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the
   latter's opinion on a question of fact.
D. The Subordinate Court refers the case to the High Court for the
   latter's opinion on a question of court procedure.

17. A person can apply for review of judgment when
A. He is aggrieved by a decree/order from which an appeal is allowed,
   but no appeal has been preferred.
B. He is aggrieved by a decree/order from which no appeal is allowed.
C. He is aggrieved by a decision on a reference from a Court of small
   causes.
D. All of the above.

18. In which of the following cases, the remedy of revision is not available?
A. Cases in which first appeal lies.
B. Cases in which second appeal lies.
C. Interlocutory orders.
D. All of the above.

19. Under which of the following sections of CrPC provisions relating
to police report is given?
A. Section 173 (2) (i)
B. Section 177
C. Section 174 (2) (i)
D. Section 175

20. Which one of the following provisions of CrPC deals with
provisions of CrPC deals with anticipatory bail?
A. Section 437
B. Section 438
C. Section 439
D. None of the above
C. An appellate decree passed Ex Parte.

D. All of the above

27. 'A' places men with firearms at the entrances of a building and tells 'Z' that they will fire at 'Z' if 'Z' attempts to leave the building. 'A' is:
A. Wrongly restrain 'Z'
B. Wrongly confine 'Z'
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above

28. 'A' incites a dog to spring upon 'Z', without 'Z' consent. If 'A' intends to cause injury, fear or annoyance to 'Z':
A. 'A' uses force to 'Z'
B. 'A' uses criminal force to 'Z'
C. 'A' causes damage to 'Z' crop. 'A' has committed:
D. None of the above

29. 'A' causes damage to 'Z' field belonging to 'Z', intending to cause damage and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to 'Z's' crop. 'A' has committed:
A. Mischief
B. Criminal trespassing
C. Criminal breach of trust
D. Extortion

30. Which of the following provisions of the Advocates Act, 1961, provides for the power of the Bar Council of India to withdraw to itself, any proceedings for disciplinary actions pending before any State Bar Council?
A. Section 35
B. Section 37
C. None of the Above
D. None of the Above

31. Which Court or Authority has the power to punish any person for contempt of the National Company Law Tribunal?
A. Supreme Court
B. High Court
C. National Company Law Tribunal
D. None of the Above
32. Which of the following is not a vested interest:
   A. ‘A’ stipulates that title in a property shall pass to ‘C’ on his death.
   B. ‘A’ stipulates that title in a property shall pass to ‘C’ on the death of ‘B’
   C. ‘A’ stipulates that title in a property shall pass to ‘C’ if he marries ‘B’
   D. ‘A’ stipulates that title in a property shall pass to ‘C’ after ten years.

33. Which of the following is wrong in respect of the law of Copyright:
   A. Copyright protects only the expression and not the idea.
   B. There is no copyright in respect of a fact.
   C. There is no copyright in a government work.
   D. Copyright doesn’t require registration.

34. Public Interest litigation is relaxation of which of the following requirements:
   A. Jurisdiction
   B. Locus Standi
   C. Both A & B
   D. None of the Above

35. Which of the following is not a case of Public Interest Litigation:
   B. Vincent Narayan v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 889
   C. Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms, AIR 2002 SC 2112
   D. Vincent Panikuriangara v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 990.

36. Which of the following can be done by a Senior Advocate in accordance with the Rules of Bar Council of India:
   A. Make concessions on behalf of client on instructions from junior advocate.
   B. Accept instructions to draft a pleading.
   C. Accept brief directly from a client.
   D. None of the Above.

37. Under which one of the following section of CrPC, police officer is under obligation to inform the accused ground of right to bail.
   A. Section 49
   B. Section 50
   C. Section 57
   D. Section 60

38. Under what circumstance court can issue an order for the attachment of property of person absconding:
   A. Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to dispose of the whole of his property.
   B. Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to dispose of any part of his property.
   C. Where the person to whom proclamation is issued is about to remove the whole or any part of his property from the local jurisdiction of the court.
   D. All of the Above

39. Inherent Power under section 482 CrPC can be exercised by.
   A. The Supreme Court
   B. The Court of Session
   C. The High Court
   D. All of the above

40. If it is proved that a man has not been heard of for ____ by those who would naturally have heard of him if he were alive, the presumption under section 108 of
41. A dumb witness given his evidence in writing in the open court, such evidence would be treated as
A. Oral evidence
B. Documentary evidence
C. Secondary evidence
D. Primary evidence

42. Which of the following is not a public document?
A. Bank Books
B. Post-Mortem Report
C. Judgement of the High Court
D. Registered Sale Deed

43. The liability under Section 138 of the negotiable instruments act 1881 is
A. Strict liability
B. Vicarious liability
C. Both ‘A and B’
D. None of the above

44. The objectives of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 are-
A. An Act to amend the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for industry.
B. An Act to amend the law for the purchase of land for public purpose and for business.
C. An Act to amend the law for the possessions of land for public purpose and for manufacturing.
D. An Act to amend the law for the Acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.

45. Effect of ‘not negotiable’ crossing is mentioned under
A. Section 125
B. Section 130
C. Section 131
D. Section 128

46. Section 16 of negotiable instrument defines
A. Restrictive endorsement
B. Conditional endorsement
C. Indorsement “in full” and Indorsement “in blank”
D. All of the above

47. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 came into force on-
A. First Day of January, 1894.
B. First Day of February, 1894.
C. First Day of March, 1894.
D. First Day of April, 1894

48. Which of the following sentences can the Court of Session pass:
A. Death Sentence.
B. Rigorous Imprisonment.
C. Simple Imprisonment.
D. Any sentence authorised by law but Death Sentence must be confirmed by the High Court.

49. Which of the following is not a requirement for a foreign judgment to be conclusive:
A. It must be given on merits of the case.
B. It must be pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction.
C. It was not obtained by fraud.
D. It is by a court in an enemy country.

50. Which one is a Foreign Award-
A. An award in an arbitration where at least one party in non-Indian
B. An award passed in a foreign seated arbitration
C. An award passed in an arbitration where both the parties are non-Indian
D. None of the above

51. If a man marries a girl who is within his prohibited relationship and his custom does not permit such marriage, such a man would be punished under:
A. Section 17 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
B. Section 18 (a) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
C. Section 18(b) of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
D. No punishment for such marriages

52. Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 provides that a child from a void marriage would be legitimate?
A. Section 11
B. Section 13 (a)
C. Section 12
D. Section 16

53. Under which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution Parliament is empowered to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in National Interest?
A. Article 249
B. Article 250
C. Article 252
D. Article 253

54. In which of the following cases the court has laid down that ‘Right to life’ does not include ‘Right to die’?
A. State Vs Sanjay Kr. Bhatia
B. Smt. Gian Kaur Vs State of Punjab
C. R Vs Holiday
D. P. R Athinam Vs UOI

55. The question whether a bill is a money bill or not is decided by?
A. The Prime Minister
B. The Finance Minister
C. The President
D. The Speaker, Lok Sabha

56. Decision under 10th Schedule is taken by?
A. President
B. Chief Justice of India
C. Prime Minister
D. Presiding officers of Houses

57. Which one of the following sections of CrPC deals with irregularities which vitiate proceeding?
A. Section 460
B. Section 461
C. Section 462
D. Section 468

58. Which of the following is not an essential element of a decree?
A. Conclusive determination of the rights of the parties.
B. Formal expression of adjudication.
C. An adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order.
D. The adjudication must have been given in a suit before the court.

59. Which of the following fact is not relevant in civil and criminal cases under Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act?
A. Motive
B. Attempt
C. Conduct
D. Preparation

60. BATNA Stands for:
A. Bilateral agreement to negotiation and arbitration
B. Best alternative to a negotiated agreement
C. Bilateral Trade negotiated agreement
D. None of the above

61. Section 9 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 deals with?
A. Interim measures by the court
B. Discretionary powers of the court
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above

62. The case of Muhammad Allahdad Khan Vs Muhammad Ismail Khan is related to:
A. Pre-emption
B. Gift
63. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court was in 2017 declared pronouncements of talaq three times at a time by a Muslim husband as unconstitutional?
A. Shayara Bano V/s Union of India
B. Shassnim Ara V/s State of U.P
C. Baitahira V/s Ali Hasan
D. Danial latifi V/s Union of India

64. Which one of the following is true about Latin Maxim 'Ubi Jus Ibi remedium'?
A. Where there is right, there is remedy.
B. Where there is remedy, there is right.
C. Both A & B
D. None of the Above

65. The Latin word 'Injuria Sine Damnum' Literally means:
A. Infringement of legal right without damages.
B. Damages without Infringement of legal right.
C. Both A & B
D. All of the above

66. The Provision relating to claims Tribunal is given under ________ of Motor Vehicles Act:
A. Section 165-175
B. Section 175-180
C. Section 170-175
D. Section 171-177

67. From which of the following countries, the Constitution of India has borrowed the 'Power of Judicial Review'?
A. Canada
B. United Kingdom
C. USA
D. Ireland

68. Enforcement of which of the following articles of the

Constitution of India cannot be suspended even during the proclamation of emergency?
A. 14 & 19
B. 20& 21
C. 23 &24
D. 21 & 22

69. For the first time in India Income Tax was introduced by Sir James Wilson in the year:
A. 1886
B. 1868
C. 1860
D. None of the Above

70. In which case Justice J.C. Shah of S.C. observed "Since by the exercise of the power a serious invasion is made upon the rights, privacy and freedom of the tax payer, the power must be exercised strictly in accordance with law and only for the purpose for which law authorises it to be exercised"
A. Director of Inspection Vs Pooranmal
B. ITO Vs Seth Brothers
C. P.R. Metrani Vs CIT
D. None of the above

71. Which of the following statements are true?
i. Minor’s contract can be ratified on attaining majority.
ii. Minor’s contract be ratified on attaining majority
iii. Minor’s contract can be ratified jointly by both the parties to the contract.
iv. Minor is not liable under minor’s contract
A. (i) and (iii)
B. (ii) and (iv)
C. (i) and (ii)
D. (ii) and (iii)
72. Under which one of the following sections can a police officer arrest an accused without warrant?

A. Section 40
B. Section 41
C. Section 42
D. Section 43

73. Which of the following courts can try a murder case?

A. Judicial Magistrate 1st class
B. Chief Judicial Magistrate
C. Court of Session
D. None of the above

74. The authentication to be affected by the use of asymmetric crypto system and hash function is known as:

A. Public key
B. Private key
C. Digital Signature
D. Electronic Governance

75. Under Section 66F of the IT Act, which of the following punishments may be imposed?

A. With imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.
B. With imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.
C. With imprisonment which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.
D. With imprisonment which may extend for life.

76. Section 2(l) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines "industry" to mean any business trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employers...

A. Article 265 of the Constitution

77. One of the following statements is not true. Which one is that?

A. A confession by one accused implicating other accused would be proved.
B. A confession by one accused implicating another accused cannot be proved.
C. A confession by a person in the custody of a police officer to any person in the presence of magistrate can be proved.
D. If the confession of a person leads to recovery of a thing it can be proved.

78. The leading case on:

A. Dying declaration
B. Admission
C. Confession of a police officer
D. Confession of a co-accused

79. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 came into effect on:

A. 24th August 1986
B. 15th April 1986
C. 24th May 1986
D. 24th December 1986

80. Which one of the following sections of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 defines the term "Consumer"?

A. Section 2(l)(a)
B. Section 2(l)(b)
C. Section 2(l)(c)
D. Section 2(l)(d)
both following circumstances can a dependent enforce his right to maintenance against a transferee of an estate out of which he has a right to receive maintenance:
A. Only when the Transferee has notice of such right.
B. Only when the transfer is gratuitous.
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above.

92. Which of the following Courts/Tribunals cannot entertain a Public Interest Litigation:
A. Supreme Court
B. High Court
C. Central Administrative Tribunal
D. None of the above

93. Writ of Certiorari can be issued against
A. Judicial and Quasi-Judicial bodies
B. Quasi Judicial and Administrative bodies
C. Administrative Bodies only
D. None of the above

94. Supreme Court of India held that it is permanent obligation of every member of medical profession either government or private to give medical aid to every injured person brought for treatment immediately without waiting for procedural formalities in the case of-
A. Common Cause V/s Union of India (1996) 1 SC 753
B. Peoples Union of India, AIR 1983 SC 339
C. Parmanand Katara V/s Union of India, AIR 1989 SC 2039
D. Lakshmi Kant Pandey V/s Union of India (1984) 25 SC 244

95. The Supreme Court of India has issued the direction to make the CBI independent agency so that it can function more effectively and investigate Crimes and Corruptions at high places in public life in the Case of-
A. Union of India V/s Association For democratic reforms, AIR 2002 SC 2112
B. Bangalore medical Trust V/s B.S Muddappa (1991) 45 SC 54
C. Vincent Panikurlangra V/s Union of India (1987) 2 SC 165
D. Vincent Narayan V/s Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 889

96. ‘Rule of Law’ means
A. Equality before the Law
B. Supremacy of the Law
C. Predominance of legal spirit
D. All of the above

97. The purpose of writ of ‘Quo warranto’ is?
A. To compel public authority to perform duty
B. To restrain public authority to do illegal act
C. To oust illegal occupant of a public post
D. All of the above

98. Under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 a Muslim wife can seek Dissolution of marriage if the husband fails to perform marital obligation for:
A. 2 year
B. 3 year
C. 4 year
D. 5 year

99. The Concept of ‘Curative’ Petition was introduced by the Supreme Court of India in the case of
A. Rupa Ashok Hura V/s Ashok Hura, AIR 2002 SC 1771
B. M.C.Mehta V/s Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1087
D. Sheela Barse v/s Union of India,
(1986) 35 CC 5962

100 Right to Fare Legal Aid was
recognised as a Fundamental Right
in the case of

A. Husseina Khatoon v/s State
of Bihar, AIR 1979 SC 1360
B. M.H. Hoskot v/s State of
Maharashtra, AIR 1978 SC 1548
C. Madhu Mehta v/s Union of India
(1989) 4 SC 1548
D. Rudai Shah v/s State of Bihar
(1988) 45 SC 14