

## FINAL ANSWER KEY

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Question1:-Under the provisions of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002, which of the following statements correctly reflects the statutory ceiling on the number of directors on the Board of a Multi-State Cooperative Society?

A:-The Board shall consist of not more than 15 directors, excluding functional directors.

B:-The Board shall consist of not more than 21 directors, including co-opted and functional directors.

C:-The Board shall consist of not more than 21 directors, excluding functional directors and Government nominees.

D:-There is no statutory limit; the bye-laws of the society determine the maximum number.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-On receipt of an application for registration of a Multi-State Cooperative Society, the Central Registrar shall register the society if :

A:-He is satisfied that the proposed society complies with the provisions of the Act and Rules

B:-The State Government approves

C:-Atleast 100 members sign the application

D:-The Reserve Bank of India gives consent

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-Which of the following is a privilege of a Multi-State Cooperative Society?

A:-Immunity from taxation

B:-Automatic government funding

C:-Limited liability of its members

D:-Exemption from audit

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question4:-Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with Cooperative Societies?

A:-Part IX

B:-Part IX-A

C:-Part IX-B

D:-Part X

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-Under the Constitution of India, which Article fixes the term of office of elected members of the board of a cooperative society, and what is the duration of such term?

A:-Article 243ZI - Three years from the date of first meeting

B:-Article 243ZJ(2) - Five years from the date of election

C:-Article 243ZK - Five years from the date of assumption of charge

D:-Article 243ZT - Until the next Annual General Meeting

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-An inquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of a Multi-State Cooperative Society may be held :

A:-Only on complaint by a creditor

B:-Only by order of Parliament

C:-On the request of a prescribed number of members or suo moto by the Central Registrar

D:-Only after audit objections

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-An appeal against an order of winding up may lie to:

A:-Supreme Court directly

B:-Central Government or prescribed authority

C:-State Registrar

D:-High Court only

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:-In a Federal Multi-State Co-operative Society, voting rights are generally exercised by :

A:-Individual members

B:-Nominees of the Central Government

C:-Member cooperative societies through their representatives

D:-The Central Registrar

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-The liability of a member of a Multi-State Co-operative Society is:

A:-Unlimited in all cases

B:-Limited to the extent of unpaid share capital where the society is registered with limited liability

C:-Always personal and joint

D:-Determined by the Central Government

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-A member of a Multi-State Co-operative Society shall cease to be a member :

A:-On submission of resignation to the Board, irrespective of acceptance

B:-On resignation duly accepted by the competent authority, transfer of entire shareholding in accordance with the Act and bye-laws, expulsion under the Act, or death

C:-Automatically on failure to attend three consecutive General Body meetings

D:-Immediately upon default in payment of dues

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-Which provision states that a co-operative society shall not be registered if it is likely to be economically unsound, or the registration of which have an adverse effect on development of co-operative movement.

A:-Section 4

B:-Section 5

C:-Section 3

D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-Which of the following transactions is generally excluded from the application of the SARFAESI Act under section 31?

A:-Pledge of shares

B:-Hypothecation of machinery

C:-Mortgage of factory premises

D:-Security interest in agricultural land.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question13:-Find out the correct statement.

A:-"Federal Co-operative Society" means a co-operative society having as its members only other co-operative societies and the main object of which is to raise money and lend the same to its members.

B:-"Miscellaneous societies" means such societies which accept deposits from their members only and no deposits shall be accepted from nominal or associate members, and shall undertake business activities for the welfare of its members as per the byelaws and shall issue loans only to members.

C:-"Co-operative society with limited liability" means a society, the members of which are, in the event of its being wound up, jointly and severally liable for and in respect of all its obligations and to contribute to any deficit in the assets of the society.

D:-"Central society" means a society having the whole of the State as its area of operation and having as its members only other societies with similar objects and declared as such by the Registrar.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-Under Section 13(9) of the SARFAESI Act, in case of financing by more than one secured creditor, enforcement of security interest requires consent

of:

A:-All secured creditors

B:-60% of the total number of creditors

C:-Consent from secured creditors holding atleast 60% of the total debt.

D:-Majority in number and value

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-Which authority hears the aggrieved borrower's appeal against the possession notice under the SARFAESI Act?

A:-Civil Court

B:-High Court

C:-Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT)

D:-Reserve Bank of India

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question16:-Which section explains the qualification for membership to a co-operative society?

A:-Section 11

B:-Section 12

C:-Section 13

D:-Section 16

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question17:-Which section of the SARFAESI Act empowers an Asset Reconstruction Company to act as an agent of the Banks to recover dues?

A:-Section 9

B:-Section 10

C:-Section 18

D:-Section 20

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-Under the SARFAESI Act, a secured creditor can enforce security interest without the intervention of court when the borrower's account is classified as :

A:-Standard Asset

B:-DoubtfulAsset

C:-Non-Performing Asset

D:-Sub-standard Asset

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-Find out the correct option

(i) A nominal member of a Co-operative Society shall not be entitled to any share, in any form whatsoever, in the assets or profits of the society or to be elected to the committee of a society.

(ii) Section 50 of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act 1969 provide for constitution of the Kerala Cooperative Ombudsman Scheme".

(iii) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a member of the Tribunal under the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act 1969 unless he is or has been holding the post of a High court Judge in the State.

(iv) Section 57 D of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act 1969 describe the objectives Cooperative Risk Fund Scheme.

A:-All the statements are correct.

B:-Only the statements (i) and (ii) are correct.

C:-Only the statements (ii) and (iii) are correct.

D:-Only the statements (i) and (iv) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-Which of the following explains the power of the Registrar to make an enquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of the Co-operative societies?

A:-Section 59 of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act 1969.

B:-Section 76 of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act 1969.

C:-Section 65 of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act 1969.

D:-Section 60 of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act 1969.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-Under section 4 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, communication of acceptance is complete as against the proposer when :

- A:-The offeree receives the offer
- B:-Acceptance is posted or dispatched
- C:-Acceptance is received by proposer
- D:-Offeree writes acceptance

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-As per Section 50 Sale of Goods Act, stoppage in transit is available to :

- A:-Buyer
- B:-Agent
- C:-Unpaid seller
- D:-Bailee

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question23:-A and B share profits of business carried by A alone without authority to bind B. Relationship is :

- A:-Partnership
- B:-Co-ownership
- C:-Agency
- D:-Partnership due to profit sharing

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question24:-A pledges watch to B. B retains watch until debt paid. This right is :

- A:-Ownership
- B:-Bailment
- C:-Lien
- D:-Agency

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-A dominates will of illiterate B and obtains unfair bargain. Burden of proof lies on :

A:-B

B:-A

C:-Both

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-Which of the following correctly states the legal position regarding silence and fraud under the Indian Contract Act?

A:-Silence always amounts to fraud if one party knows a material fact affecting consent.

B:-Silence amounts to fraud only when there is duty to speak or silence is equivalent to speech.

C:-Silence amounts to fraud whenever one party suffers loss.

D:-Silence never amounts to fraud in contract law.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question27:-Agreement to refer already arisen dispute to arbitration in writing is :

A:-Void

B:-Voidable

C:-Valid

D:-Illegal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question28:-A bailee mixes bailor's goods with own without consent and goods separable.

Remedy is:

A:-Bailor may claim separation expenses.

B:-Bailor bears loss

C:-Bailor loses goods

D:-Bailment ends

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question29:-A agent contracts without disclosing principal. Third party discovers principal later.

Third party may:

A:-Sue agent only

B:-Sue principal only

C:-Sue none

D:-Sue either agent or principal

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-A owes B Rs.50,000. Later A, B and C agree that C will become debtor instead of A. The effect of this agreement is :

A:-Novation

B:-Quantum Merit

C:-Alteration

D:-Rescission

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-A guarantees payment for five bags of rice to be supplied by B to C. After supply and payment of those five bags, B supplies additional bags which remain unpaid. A's liability for additional supply is :

A:-Liable as continuing guarantee

B:-Not liable as guarantee was specific

C:-Liable partially

D:-Liable jointly with C

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-A normally sane person executes an agreement while intoxicated and incapable of understanding its nature. The agreement is :

A:-Voidable at option of intoxicated person

B:-Valid

C:-Void

D:-Illegal

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-Under Section 70 ICA, liability under quasi contract arises when :

A:-Agreement exists

B:-Benefit is lawfully enjoyed without intention to be gratuitous

C:-Consideration paid

D:-Written contract executed

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-A and B jointly owe money to C. A pays the entire amount. B, unaware of payment, also pays C. C's legal obligation is to :

A:-Refund amount received second time

B:-Retain both payments

C:-Refund first payment

D:-Adjust future debt

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question35:-Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, "accord and satisfaction" refers to:

A:-Creation of a new contract without extinguishing the old one

B:-Breach followed by damages

C:-Acceptance of substituted performance leading to discharge of original contract

D:-Performance of contract exactly as agreed

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-Under BNS 2023, absolute liability primarily implies :

A:-Liability based on intention

B:-Liability based on negligence

C:-Liability without proof of mens rea

D:-Liability based on motive

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-In offences affecting the human body, the statutory significance of mens rea under the BNS lies in the fact that :

A:-Mental element varies with gravity of harm caused

B:-Every bodily offence requires intention to cause death

C:-Mens rea is irrelevant once injury is proved

D:-Negligence is excluded from bodily offences

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-The distinction between "Culpable homicide" and "murder" under the BNS is rooted in legislative gradation of blameworthiness. Which of the following best explains this statutory differentiation?

A:-Murder requires negligence, culpable homicide requires intention

B:-Culpable homicide requires death, but murder requires heinous death.

C:-Both offences are treated identically

D:-Murder is a subset of culpable homicide with high degree of intention or knowledge.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question39:-Under BNS 2023, criminal conspiracy is complete when :

A:-The offence agreed upon is actually committed

B:-An agreement to commit an offence is made.

C:-An attempt to commit the offence is initiated

D:-Preparatory steps towards the offence are begun.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question40:-Abetment under BNS includes :

A:-Instigation only

B:-Conspiracy only

C:-Intentional aiding

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-Under BNSS 2023, cognizance of an offence upon a private complaint, the Magistrate is required to :

A:-Examine the Complainant and witnesses on oath.

B:-Straightaway issue summons

C:-Dismiss the complaint summarily

D:-Forward the complaint to police mandatorily.

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-Under BNSS, the power to grant anticipatory bail is vested in

A:-Executive Magistrate

B:-Judicial Magistrate First Class

C:-Court of Session and High Court

D:-Police Officer in charge of station

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-Search and seizure under BNSS must primarily comply with :

A:-Executive convenience

B:-Legal safeguards and procedure

C:-Principles of natural justice

D:-Police discretion alone

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-Plea bargaining aims to:

A:-Acquit the accused

B:-Speed up disposal of cases

C:-Remove punishment

D:-Replace trial completely

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question45:-Which of the following correctly distinguishes inquiry from trial under BNSS>

A:-Inquiry is conducted only by police

B:-Trial is conducted only in Sessions Court.

C:-Inquiry results in Conviction

D:-Inquiry precedes trial and does not determine guilt

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-The defendant in a suit, in addition to his right of pleading a set off, can set up a counter claim against the plaintiff under :

A:-Order VII Rule 6 A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

B:-Order VIII Rule 4 A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

C:-Order VIII Rule 6 A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

D:-Order VIII Rule 6 G of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith as an easement, and \_\_\_\_\_, without interruption, and for \_\_\_\_\_, the right to such access and use of light or air, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

A:-As of Obligation, 20 Years

B:-As of Right, 20 Years

C:-As of Duty, 12 Years

D:-As of Liability, 12 Years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-Which of the following is/are correct about the Right to Information Act, 2005?

(i) The First Appellate Authority may admit the appeal after the expiry of the period of thirty days if he or she is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(ii) Where an appeal is preferred against an order made by a Central Public Information Officer or a State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, under section 11 to disclose third party information, the appeal by the concerned

third party shall be made within thirty days from the date of the order.

(iii) A second appeal against the decision of the First Appellate Authority shall lie within ninety days from the date on which the decision should have been made or was actually received, with the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission.

A:-Only (i)

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (i) and (ii)

D:-All the above (i), (ii), and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-Which of the following is/are correct about personal bars to relief under the Specific Relief Act, 1963?

(i) Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person who has obtained substituted performance of contract under Section 20.

(ii) Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person who has become incapable of performing, or violates any essential term of, the contract that on his part remains to be performed, or acts in fraud of the contract, or willfully acts at variance with, or in subversion of, the relation intended to be established by the contract.

(iii) Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person who is a reversioner in possession, where the agreement is a covenant entered into with his predecessor in title and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit of such covenant.

A:-only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (iii)

C:-Only (ii) and (iii)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question50:-If, during arbitral proceedings, the parties settle the dispute among themselves,

A:-The Arbitral Tribunal shall not permit any settlement between the parties during the pendency of the proceedings.

B:-The Arbitral Tribunal shall adjudicate on the matter and if the award is contradictory to the terms of settlement, the settlement agreement shall be set aside.

C:-The Arbitral Tribunal shall terminate the proceedings and, if requested by the parties and not objected to by the Arbitral Tribunal, record the settlement in

the form of an arbitral award on agreed terms.

D:-The Arbitral Tribunal shall impose cost on the parties

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question51:-Name the sources of the constitutions authority as per the preamble

A:-The parliament

B:-The people of India

C:-The sovereign

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question52:-The fundamental rights which are available only to the citizens

A:-Right against Exploitation

B:-Right to freedom of speech and expression

C:-Right to vote

D:-Right to education

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-Which of the following comes under concurrent list?

A:-Taxation

B:-Foreign affairs

C:-Defence

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-The landmark case that recognized PIL as a tool for social justice in India

A:-Hussainara Khatoon v State of Bihar

B:-Maneka Gandhi v Union of India

C:-SP Gupta v Union of India

D:-KA Abbas v Union of India

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-The control over the delegated legislation that involves reviewing whether delegated legislation conforms to the parent Act

A:-Judicial control

B:-Political control

C:-Substantive Control

D:-Procedural control

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question56:-How many members does the lok pal consist of according to the Act?

A:-3 members

B:-8 members

C:-10 members

D:-5 members

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-Which of the following purposes best serves rule of law?

A:-To prevent arbitrary use of power and to protect individual rights

B:-To allow rulers to act without being accountable

C:-The law used by rulers

D:-To concentrate power in the hands of a few

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-Who is primarily associated with the command theory of law?

A:-John Austin

B:-H.L.A. Hart

C:-Ronald Dworkin

D:-Jeremy Bentham

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question59:-The situation where the court refuse to follow stare decisis

A:-When the precedent is outdated

B:-When the precedent conflicts with constitutional values

C:-When social values changes

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question60:-Which of the following is an example of real world AI entity that was granted legal person hood

A:-Watson in the United States

B:-Sophia the Robot in Saudi Arabia

C:-Siri in Canada

D:-Alexa in the UK

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question61:-Trade Dispute under Trade Unions Act includes

- (i) Dispute between employers and workman
- (ii) Dispute between workman and workman
- (iii) Dispute between employers and employers
- (iv) Dispute between workmen and workmen

A:-(i) & (ii)

B:-(ii) & (iii)

C:-(i) & (iii)

D:-(iii) & (iv)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question62:-Identify the wrong statement

A:-The minimum number of Board of Directors is three in Public Company

B:-The minimum number of Board of Directors is five in Public Company

C:-The minimum number of Board of Directors is two in Private Company

D:-Both (A) & (C)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-Retrenchment under Industrial Disputes Act does not include :

A:-Voluntary Retirement

B:-Retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf.

C:-Termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned on its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question64:-Every employee shall be entitled to be paid by his employer in an accounting year, bonus, in accordance with the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act, provided he has worked in the establishment for not less than \_\_\_\_\_ in that year.

A:-30 days

B:-50 days

C:-One year

D:-Five years

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:-Employer shall not be liable for compensation to employee when the injury\_\_\_\_\_

A:-does not result in the total or partial disablement of the employee for a period exceeding three days

B:-does not result in the total or partial disablement of the employee for a period exceeding five days

C:-does not result in the total or partial disablement of the employee for a period exceeding ten days

D:-does not result in the total or partial disablement of the employee for a period exceeding thirty days

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question66:-Which of the following is correct under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act?

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| (a) EPF Scheme                                | (i) Section 5        |
| (b) EPS                                       | (ii) Section 6<br>C  |
| (c) Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme | (iii) Section 6<br>A |

A:-(a) & (i), (b) & (ii), (c) & (iii)

B:-(a) & (ii), (b) & (i), (c) & (iii)

C:-(a) & (i), (b) & (iii), (c) & (ii)

D:-(a) & (ii), (b) & (iii), (c) & (i)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-Factories Act mandates the employment of safety officers when \_\_\_\_\_ or more workers are ordinarily employed.

A:-50

B:-100

C:-500

D:-1000

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question68:-Identify the incorrect statement :  
Under the Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act

A:-No employee in any establishment shall be required or allowed to work for more than eight hours in any day and forty-eight hours in any week.

B:-Total number of hours of work including overtime, shall not exceed ten hours in any day except on days of stock taking and preparation of accounts

C:-The total number of hours of overtime shall not exceed fifty for any quarter.

D:-Where an employee works in any establishment for more than eight hours in any day or for more than forty-eight hours in any week he shall in respect of such overtime work be entitled to wages at the rate of thrice the ordinary rate of wages.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-Which of the following is included in the definition of 'wage' under Minimum Wages Act?

A:-Any house-accommodation

B:-Supply of light, water, medical attendance

C:-House Rent Allowance

D:-Any other amenity or any service excluded by general or special order of the appropriate Government

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013, during the pendency of an inquiry on a written request made by the aggrieved woman, the Internal Committee or the local Committee, as the case may be, may recommend to the employer to grant leave to the aggrieved woman upto a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months

A:-One

B:-Two

C:-Three

D:-Six

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016, which section empowers the Central Government to enter into "Reciprocal Agreements" with foreign governments to enforce the provisions of the Code?

A:-Section 231

B:-Section 234

C:-Section 235

D:-Section 240

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-According to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2019, the entire Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) must mandatorily be completed within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ days, including any extensions and time taken in legal proceedings.

A:-180 days

B:-270 days

C:-330 days

D:-450 days

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-The "Pre-Packaged Insolvency Resolution Process" (PPIRP) introduced under Chapter III - A of the IBC is currently applicable only to :

A:-All Public Limited Companies

B:-Real Estate Companies only

C:-Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

D:-Foreign Portfolio Investors

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question74:-Which of the following is considered a 'Document of Title to Goods' for the purpose of advancing loans?

A:-Share Certificate

B:-Bill of Lading

C:-Fixed Deposit Receipt

D:-Pro-note

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question75:-Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a person who receives a negotiable instrument as a gift (without consideration) is a:

A:-Holder in Due Course

B:-Holder

C:-Assignee

D:-Endorsee for value

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-In a case of dishonour of a cheque issued by a Company, which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding the liability of the Directors under

Section 141 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?

A:-Every Director of the company is automatically liable the moment a cheque bounces.

B:-Only the Director who signed the cheque is liable to be prosecuted.

C:-A Director is liable only if it is proved that at the time the offence was committed, they were in charge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of its business.

D:-If a company is found guilty, the Directors cannot be punished with imprisonment; only a fine can be imposed on them.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-A cheque is originally "Payable to Order." The payee signs their name on the back without specifying a person to whom the payment is to be made (Endorsement in Blank).

Subsequently, a holder writes "Pay to Mr.X" above that signature. What is the legal effect of this action under Section 49 of the Negotiable Instruments Act?

A:-The instrument becomes void due to material alteration.

B:-The endorsement in blank is converted into an endorsement in full, and the instrument can now be negotiated only by Mr.X's endorsement.

C:-The instrument remains "Payable to Bearer" despite the addition of Mr.X's name.

D:-Only the bank has the authority to convert a blank endorsement into a full endorsement.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-Under the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, an acquirer who already holds 30% of the voting rights in a target company can acquire additional shares or voting rights without making a Public Announcement of an Open Offer, provided such acquisition does not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ in any financial year.

A:-2% of the voting rights

B:-5% of the voting rights

C:-10% of the voting rights

D:-No additional shares can be acquired without an Open Offer once the 25% threshold is crossed.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-Under the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015, which of the following is a valid "Affirmative Defense" that an insider can use when accused of trading while in possession of Unpublished Price Sensitive information (UPSI)?

A:-The insider was in urgent need of funds for a personal medical emergency.

B:-The trade was conducted through the "Block Debt" window at a price higher than the market rate.

C:-The transaction was an "Off-market" transfer between insiders who were in possession of the same UPSI, and the trade was not to evade the regulations.

D:-The insider traded in a volume so small that it could not have possibly affected the stock price.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-An aggrieved party wants to challenge a decision passed by the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT). To which authority can they appeal, and within what time frame?

A:-High Court of Mumbai, within 30 days.

B:-Supreme Court of India, within 60 days on a question of law.

C:-Central Government, within 45 days.

D:-Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for a review.

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-A lease of immovable property for agricultural or manufacturing purposes can be created for a maximum period of

A:-15 years

B:-100 years

C:-no time limit, subject to registration

D:-for one year

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question82:-Which section of transfer of property deals with lis pendens?

A:-S.51

B:-S.61

C:-S.63

D:-S.52

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-Which Section governs the transfer of property by Ostensible owner?

A:-S.42

B:-45

C:-53

D:-S.41

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question84:-Which of the following is not a valid mortgage?

A:-Conditional mortgage

B:-Simple mortgage

C:-Anomalous mortgage

D:-Usufructory mortgage

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question85:-When two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another, neither thing or both things being money only the transaction is called:

A:-Easement

B:-An exchange

C:-Mortgage by conditional transfer

D:-Gift

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-An estate of a living person X for life, then to the living person Y for life and then to the unborn sons of Y. Whether the sons of Y can have interest if he dies before their existence

A:-No. the son of Y must be in existence on or before the date of expiry of the life estate in favor of Y.

B:-Yes. The son of Y have a life interest over that property

C:-No. the interest of the property is shared by both Y and his unborn sons

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-The first international treaty on intellectual property was

A:-The Paris Convention

B:-The TRIPS agreement

C:-The Madrid Agreement

D:-The Berne Convention

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question88:-The term of copyright protecting for literary work in India is :

A:-50 years from publication

B:-60 years from publication

C:-Life of the author + 60 years

D:-Life of the author + 50 years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-\_\_\_\_\_ allows modifying, renewing or expanding the global trademark portfolio through one centralized system.

A:-Hague System

B:-Madrid System

C:-Berne Convention

D:-Paris Convention

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question90:-Doctrine of Part performance is introduced in the TP (amendment) Act, 1929 by incorporating.

A:-S.53a

B:-S.52a

C:-S.50a

D:-S.51a

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question91:-Find the correct statement from the following :

Statement 1 : Land Reforms laws aim at redistribution of land through fixation of ceilings.

Statement 2 : Land Reforms laws aim at Tenancy Reforms.

A:-Statement 1 only is correct

B:-Statement 2 only is correct

C:-Statements 1 and 2 are correct

D:-Both statements are incorrect

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question92:-Which of the following Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India has been removed for protecting the Land Reforms Laws in India?

A:-Article 19(1)(e)

B:-Article 19(1)(f)

C:-Article 19(1)(g)

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question93:-Which is the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extend of individual or community forest rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes under The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?

A:-Sub-Divisional Level Committee

B:-District Level Committee

C:-State Level Monitoring Committee

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question94:-What is the percentage of Solatium amount fixed under Section 30 of The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition,

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013?

A:-100%

B:-150%

C:-200%

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-Find the correct statement form the following :

Statement 1 : The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland (Amendment) Act, 2018 completely prohibits the owner of an unnotified land to utilise the land for residential or commercial purpose.

Statement 2 : The Kerala Conservation of Paddy Land and Wetland Act, 2008 provides for a total prohibition on removal of slurry and mud to maintain the ecological condition of wetland.

A:-Statement 1 only is correct

B:-Statement 2 only is correct

C:-Statements 1 and 2 are correct

D:-Both Statements are incorrect.

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question96:-Find the Environmental law principle evolved by the honourable Indian Supreme Court

A:-Strict Liability Principle

B:-Absolute Liability Principle

C:-Polluter Pays principle

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-As per the Public Trust Doctrine \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as a Trustee of Natural resources.

A:-People

B:-Companies

C:-State

D:-NGOs

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question98:-Which of the following authority has the power to grant permit for hunting of wild animal for specific purposes under The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972?

A:-Chief Wild Life Warden

B:-National Board for Wild Life

C:-Union Minister in-charge of Forests and Wild Life

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question99:-Which of the following contributed most to the development of Environmental Jurisprudence in India by higher Judiciary?

A:-Appellate jurisdiction

B:-Special Leave Petition

C:-Writ Jurisdiction

D:-Public Interest Litigation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question100:-Which of the following statement is/are correct about Constitutional provisions relating to Environmental Protection in India :

(i) Right to Healthy Environment is Specifically stated as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution.

(ii) Protect and improve the natural environment is a Fundamental Duty under the Indian Constitution.

(iii) Article 48A of the Indian Constitution is added by the 42nd Amendment of Indian Constitution in 1976.

A:-Only (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (ii) and (iii)

D:-All the (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-C