2011 TO 2024

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION WITH
DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

All INDIA BAR EXAMINATION

AIBE

2025

TOPIC WISE SORTED WITH DETAILED EXPLANATIONS



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ABOUT THE EXAM

Exam Name	All India Bar Examination (AIBE)
Conducting Body	Bar Council of India (BCI)
Exam Level	National Level
Exam Frequency	Once a year
Mode of Application	Online
Mode of Exam	Offline (Pen-and-paper exam)
Exam Purpose	The AIBE is a certification exam to earn the Certificate of Practice (COP), which will be awarded to only those that qualify the exam.
Question Type	100 objective-type questions (MCQ)
Marks	1 marks for every correct question
Negative Marking	No

ELIGIBILITY

1. **Eligibility of Final-Year Law Students (Without Backlogs):**
   Candidates currently in their final semester of a 3-year or 5-year LL.B. degree course, studying at a BCI-recognised University or a College approved by the BCI and affiliated with a BCI-recognised University, are eligible to register for AIBE. These candidates must have no backlogs from previous semesters to qualify.

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4. Ineligibility Based on Non-recognition:

Any candidate, whether currently a student or a graduate, who is studying or has passed out from a university or college that is not recognised/approved by the Bar Council of India, will not be eligible to appear for AIBE. It is the responsibility of the candidates to ensure their educational institution is duly recognised by the BCI.

SYLLABUS FOR ALL INDIA BAR EXAM-XVII

S. No	Topic/Subject	Number of Questions
1	Constitutional law	10
2	I. P. C. (Indian Penal Code)	8
3	Cr. P. C. (Criminal Procedure Code)	10
4	C. P. C. (Code of Civil Procedure)	10
5	Evidence Act	8
6	Alternative Dispute Redressal including Arbitration Act	4
7	Family Law	8
8	Public Interest Litigation	4
9	Administration Law	3
10	Professional Ethics & Cases of Professional Misconduct under Bar Council of India Rules	4
11	Company Law	2
12	Environmental Law	2
13	Cyber Law	2
14	Labour & Industrial Law	4
15	Law of Tort, including Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Law	5
16	Law related to Taxation	4
17	Law of Contract, Specific Relief, Property Laws, Negotiable Instrument Act	8
18	Land Acquisition Act	2
19	Intellectual Property Laws	2

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3	Criminal Procedure Code & Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita	78
4	Code of Civil Procedure (C.P.C.)	116
5	Evidence Act & Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam	158
6	Alternative Dispute Redressal Including Arbitration Act	189
7	Family Law	207
8	Public Interest Litigation	230
9	Administration Law	237
10	Professional Ethics & Cases of Professional Misconduct under Bar Council of India Rules	248
11	Company Law	267
12	Environmental Law	281
13	Cyber Law	292
14	Labour & Industrial Law	300
15	Law of Tort, including Motor Vehicle Act & Consumer Protection Law	320
16	Law related to Taxation	339
17	Law of Contract, Specific Relief, Property Laws, Negotiable Instrument act	349
18	Land Acquisition Act	399
19	Intellectual Property Laws	404
20	Miscellaneous	410

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN ALL INDIA BAR EXAM (2011 to 2024)

	TOPIC	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023	2024
1	Constitutional Law	18	22	10	18	5	6	27	29	11	24	24	9
2	I.P.C. (Indian Panel Code) Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita	7	14	7	12	7	6	14	13	8	14	17	8
3	Criminal Procedure Code & Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita	7	7	9	20	9	10	17	23	10	20	19	11
4	Code of Civil Procedure (C.P.C.)	11	21	13	20	9	9	19	19	10	21	20	9
5	Evidence Act & Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam	7	15	8	15	8	8	14	13	8	15	16	8
6	Alternative Dispute Redressal Including Arbitration Act	7	11	2	7	3	4	6	7	4	8	8	4
7	Family Law	3	5	5	7	2	2	15	17	8	16	16	7
8	Public Interest Litigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	4	7	4
9	Administration Law	3	4	3	4	2	1	4	3	3	5	5	3
10	Professional Ethics & Cases of Professional Misconduct under Bar Council of India Rules	8	11	4	8	4	4	8	6	4	8	8	3
11	Company Law	3	7	4	10	6	6	5	4	2	4	4	2
12	Environmental Law	2	2	-	5	5	5	5	4	2	4	3	2
13	Cyber Law	-	-	-	4	5	5	4	4	2	5	4	2
14	Labour & Industrial Law	5	8	6	11	5	6	9	7	4	8	8	4
15	Law of Tort, including Motor Vehicle Act & Consumer Protection Law	1	6	6	10	7	6	10	9	5	12	9	5
16	Law related to Taxation	2	2	-	-	-	-	7	7	4	6	7	4
17	Law of Contract, Specific Relief, Property Laws, Negotiable Instrument act	16	39	20	35	14	14	17	11	8	15	16	8
18	Land Acquisition Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	4	4	2
19	Intellectual Property Laws	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	4	4	2
20	Miscellaneous	-	10	3	13	9	7	4	4	-	-	1	-



CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Previous Year Exam Questions

(AIBE 2011)

1. Which of the following is correct in relation to the formation of a new State from the territory of existing States?

(1) Parliament has the authority to admit a new State into the territory of India under Article 3 of the constitution of India

(2) Parliament may create a new State as a part of the Union of India under Article 3 of the Constitution, but only if the legislatures of the States pass a resolution with two-thirds majority to that effect.

(3) The Legislatures of the States affected may create a new State as a part of the Union of India by passing a resolution with two-thirds majority to that effect.

(4) Parliament may create a new State from the territory of existing States under Article 3 of the Constitution, on the recommendation of the President, and if the bill for this purpose has been referred to the legislatures of the States affected for their views, and the time period for receiving such views has expired.

(5) Parliament may create a new State from the territory of existing States under Article 4 of the Constitution; in order to do this, it must amend the provisions of the First and Fourth Schedule of the Constitution accordingly, and need not pass any other resolution.

(AIBE 2011)

2. Which provision of the Constitution gives the State authority to provide for reservation of appointments or posts in the services under the State in favour of any backward class of non-citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in these services under the State?

(1) Article 13 of the Constitution

(2) Article 15(3) of the Constitution

(3) Article 15(4) of the Constitution

(4) Article 16(4) of the Constitution

(5) None of the above

(AIBE 2011)

3. Which of the following writs may the Supreme Court use to inquire into the legality of a claim that a person asserts to a public office, and to remove such a person from the public office if the claim is not well-founded?

(1) Writ of Mandamus

(2) Writ of Quo Warranto

(3) Writ of Habeas Corpus

(4) Writ of Certiorari

(5) Writ of Prohibition

(AIBE 2011)

4. Which of the following is most correct in respect of a Money Bill?

(1) Money Bill may only be introduced in the House of the People; once it is passed by the House of the People, it is sent to the Council of States, which may send it back to the House of the People along with its recommendations and proposed amendments, if any. The House of the People, however, is not bound by such recommendations and proposed amendments.

(2) A Money Bill may only be introduced in the Council of States; once it is passed by the Council of States, it is sent to the House of the People, which may send it back to the Council of States

along with its recommendations and proposed amendments, if any. The Council of States, however, is not bound by such recommendations and proposed amendments.

(3) A Money Bill may be introduced in either House of Parliament; once it is passed by the House in which it is introduced, it is sent to the other House, which may send it back to the House in which it was introduced along with its recommendations and proposed amendments, if any, and the House in which the Money Bill was introduced is not bound by such recommendations and proposed amendments.

(4) A Money Bill may be introduced in either House of Parliament; once it is passed by the House in which it is introduced, it is sent to the other House, which may send it back to the House in which it was introduced along with its recommendations and proposed amendments.
House, which may send it back to the House in which it was introduced along with its recommendations and proposed amendments, if any, and the House in which the Money Bill was introduced is bound by such recommendations and proposed amendments.

(5) A Money Bill may only be introduced by a member of the Council of Ministers in either House of Parliament, and need not be sent to the other House. Once the House in which it was introduced passes the Money Bill, it is sent directly to the President for the President's assent, upon receipt of which, it becomes law.

(AIBE 2011)

5. A five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court passes judgment in a matter. In a later case before a High Court, a party presents the Supreme Court judgment as a binding authority. The opposing party claims that the High Court is not bound by the Supreme Court's judgment because relevant provisions of law were not brought to the notice of the Supreme Court in that case. Which of the following is most correct in this case?

Principle: Article 141 of the Constitution provides that the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.

(1) Since the relevant provisions of law were not brought to the notice of the Supreme Court, the five-judge Bench's decision is not 'law' within the meaning of Article 141, and is not binding on the High Court.

(2) The Supreme Court must expressly declare that its judgment is binding on all courts within the territory of India when passing judgment. In this case, the Supreme Court has not done so, and therefore, the decision of the five-judge Bench is not binding on the High Court.

(3) The High Court cannot ignore the decision of the Supreme Court on the ground that relevant provisions of law were not brought to its notice. Under Article 141, it is bound by the decision of the Supreme Court.

(4) Only those decisions that are passed by a larger Bench than the five-judge Bench would be binding on the High Court, since legitimate doubts have been raised about the propriety of the five-judge Bench's decision.

(5) The decision of the five-judge Bench, since it is in conflict with other decisions, must first be decided upon by a larger Bench on the Supreme Court. Only after that would the decision be binding on all other courts under Article 141 of the Constitution.

(AIBE 2011)

6. Company A made sales of bricks, which were supplied from outside a State, to several purchasers within the State. The State levies a tax on these sales. Can the State levy such a tax?

Principle: A State may not impose, or authorize the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of goods if such sale or purchase takes place outside the State, or in the course of import of the goods into India, or the export of the goods outside India.

(1) The State cannot levy such a tax, since the delivery of the bricks within the State was a result of a covenant or an incident of the contract of sale, that the bricks would be supplied in the State from a place outside the State. The sales were, therefore, inter-State sales, and the State cannot levy a sales tax on them.

(2) The State cannot levy such a tax, since the delivery of the bricks within the State cannot be considered as a sale occurring within the State; in order that the State can levy such a tax, it is necessary to confirm that the bricks were not imported into India.

(3) The State cannot levy such a tax, since there is no provision in the Constitution allowing a State to levy a tax on sales; this power is vested exclusively in the Union Government.

(4) The State can levy such a tax, since the sale of the bricks had occurred within the territory of the State; the delivery of the bricks from outside the State would have non-impact on this matter.

(5) The State can levy such a tax, since the purchasers were located within the territory of the State; the fact that the seller was outside the State or that the bricks were being delivered from outside the State, would have no impact on the matter.

(AIBE 2011)

7. A held an office under a State Government. A was not entitled to receive any salary or compensation under the terms of office, but was entitled to claim reimbursement of expenses incurred in the course of discharge of A's duties. The terms of office provided a limit on the expense that could be incurred, and that would be reimbursed. Later, A stands for election to the State Legislature, and is elected. A member of the opposing party challenges A's membership in the State Legislature on the ground that A holds an office of profit under the government. Which of the following is most accurate in this case?

Principle: Article 102 of the Constitution provides that any person who holds an office of profit under the Government of India or the government of any State is disqualified from being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament.

(1) The Challenge will fail, since it should have been raised at the time of election, or when nomination papers were filed, rather than after the elections have been conducted and A has already become a member of the House.

(2) The Challenge will fail, since A is not entitled to any salary or compensation under the terms of office. As such, it cannot be said that A held an "office of profit" under the State Government.

(3) The Challenge will succeed, since the challenge was to A's membership in the House, and can be raised even after the elections are over.

(4) The challenge will succeed, since the amount of compensation or allowances paid to A under the terms of office are irrelevant; the reimbursement allowance itself is enough to constitute an "office of profit".

(5) None of the above.

(AIBE 2011)

8. Assume that the immigration laws of India state that "All these persons to whom this Act extends shall have the right of abode in India and shall be free to live in India and to come and go into and from India". What does 'come and go into and from India' signify?

Principle: The principle reddendo singular states that where a complex sentence has one subject, and more than one object, the provision is to be read distributively by applying each object to its appropriate subject.

(1) It means that the person shall be free* to come into India but cannot go from India.

(2) It means that the person shall be free to go into India and to roam within India.

(3) It means that the person shall be free to come into India and to go from India.

(4) It means that the person shall be free to go from India but then cannot come back to India.

(5) It means that a person who resides in India cannot either come to India or go from India.

(AIBE 2011)

9. The General Clauses Act, 1897, provides:

(1) Only the general clauses that are deemed to be a part of contracts unless the contract expressly provides otherwise.

(2) A ranking order for different statutes to determine which statute prevails in the event of conflicts between statutes.

(3) Only clauses that are deemed to be a part of all arbitration agreements.

(4) Only general clauses that are deemed to be a part of all statutes, unless the statute in question expressly provides otherwise.

(5) Definitions for commonly used words in the legislation.

(AIBE 2011)

10. H.L.A. Hart defines 'law' as:

(1) A command of the sovereign, enforceable by sanction.

(2) Moral principles that can be discovered by human reason.

(3) A union of primary and secondary rules.

(4) Rules that are in accordance with reason.

(5) Objective moral principles that depend on the essential nature of the universe.

(AIBE 2011)

11. In which jurisprudential school is the qualitative difference between 'ought' and 'is' asserted?

(1) Inclusive Legal Positivism.

(2) Natural Law.

(3) Exclusive Legal Positivism.

(4) Interpretative theory.

(AIBE-XIX DEC 2024)

203. Which article deals with the powers, privileges, and immunities of Parliament and its members ?

(1) 105 (2) 108

(3) 102 (4) 107

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(4)	(5)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(1)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(4)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(1)	(1)	(3)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(1)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(1)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(1)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(1)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**76**	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(1)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(2)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**86**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(4)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(3)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(1)
101	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**
(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(3)
111	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**	**116**	**117**	**118**	**119**	**120**
(1)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)
121	**122**	**123**	**124**	**125**	**126**	**127**	**128**	**129**	**130**
(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(1)
131	**132**	**133**	**134**	**135**	**136**	**137**	**138**	**139**	**140**
(3)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)
141	**142**	**143**	**144**	**145**	**146**	**147**	**148**	**149**	**150**
(3)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)
151	**152**	**153**	**154**	**155**	**156**	**157**	**158**	**159**	**160**
(2)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)
161	**162**	**163**	**164**	**165**	**166**	**167**	**168**	**169**	**170**
(3)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(4)
171	**172**	**173**	**174**	**175**	**176**	**177**	**178**	**179**	**180**
(4)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(1)
181	**182**	**183**	**184**	**185**	**186**	**187**	**188**	**189**	**190**
(1)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(3)
191	**192**	**193**	**194**	**195**	**196**	**197**	**198**	**199**	**200**
(3)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(*)	(4)	(2)	(1)
201	**202**	**203**							
(2)	(4)	(1)							

EXPLANATIONS

1. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** According to **Article 3 of the Constitution of India,** Parliament has the authority to create a new State from the territory of existing States. The process requires the President's recommendation and the referral of the bill to the legislatures of the States affected for their views. After the prescribed time period for receiving these views has expired, Parliament may proceed with the creation of the new State.

2. **The Correct Answer is (5) Explanation:-** The Constitution of India does not provide for reservation for non-citizens in government services. The provisions related to reservation for backward classes apply to citizens. Specifically, **Article 16(4)** allows for reservations in appointments or posts for backward classes of citizens in the services under the State. However, it does not extend this provision to non-citizens. Therefore, the question refers to a situation not covered by the Indian Constitution.

3. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:-** The Writ of Quo Warranto is issued by a court to inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office and to remove them from the office if their claim is found to be not well-founded. It literally means "by what authority" and is used to challenge the right of a person to hold a public office.

4. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** According to **Article 109 of the Constitution of India,** A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha (House of the People), and not in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). Once it is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha, which has 14 days to consider the Bill. The Rajya Sabha may suggest amendments and make recommendations, but it is not empowered to amend the bill. If the Rajya Sabha returns the bill with recommendations, the Lok Sabha can either accept or reject those recommendations. The Lok Sabha is not bound by the Rajya Sabha's suggestions. If the Rajya Sabha does not take any action within 14 days, the bill is deemed to be passed by both Houses. After passing the bill, it is sent to the President for assent. Once the President gives assent, the Bill becomes law. The entire process ensures that a Money Bill is primarily under the control of the Lok Sabha.

5. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:- Article 141 of the Constitution of India** declares that the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. This means that the High Court is bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, even if certain provisions of law were not brought to the notice of the Court during the earlier proceedings. The binding nature of the judgment under Article 141 applies irrespective of whether all aspects of the law were discussed, unless the judgment is overruled or modified by a larger bench of the Supreme Court.

6. **The Correct Answer is (5) Explanation:-** According to **Article 286 of the Constitution of India,** a State cannot impose a tax on the sale or purchase of goods that takes place outside the State or in the course of import/export of goods into or out of India. However, this provision does not prevent a State from levying a sales tax on goods sold within its own territory, even if those goods were imported from outside the State. In the case where Company A sells bricks within a State, even though the bricks are sourced from outside the State, the sale is considered to take place within the State and is, therefore, subject to the State's sales tax. The fact that the goods were delivered from outside the State does not classify the transaction as an inter-State sale or import into India, and hence, the State retains the authority to levy the sales tax. Therefore, the State can impose the tax on the sale of the bricks within its territory, as the sale occurs within the State's boundaries and is not covered by the restrictions on inter-State sales or imports under Article 286.

7. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:- Article 102 of the Constitution of India** disqualifies any person who holds an office of profit under the Government of India or a State Government from being chosen as, or being, a member of the State Legislature. However, for an office to be considered an office of profit, it generally must involve receiving a salary or compensation for the work performed. In this case, since A is not entitled to receive any salary or compensation but only a reimbursement of expenses, this does not constitute an "office of profit." Reimbursement for expenses, especially when it is capped and does not serve as a regular income or salary, is not generally considered to make the office one of profit under the government. Therefore, the challenge to A's membership in the State Legislature on the grounds of holding an office of profit would fail.

8. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** The correct interpretation of the phrase "come and go into and from India," applying the principle of *reddendo singula singulis*, is that each verb is to be matched with its appropriate object. This legal principle states that where a sentence contains multiple subjects and objects, the construction should apply each object to its proper subject. In this context, "come" is to be read with "into India" and "go" with "from India." Therefore, the provision means that the person shall be free to come into India and also go from India, ensuring the right of both entry and exit. This distributive reading ensures clarity and logical consistency in interpreting the statute, making it clear that the individual has complete freedom of movement into and out of the country.

9. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** The General Clauses Act, 1897 is an important statute that provides definitions and general rules of interpretation for various terms used in Indian legislation. It applies to all Central Acts unless a specific statute explicitly provides otherwise. Section 3 of the General Clauses Act outlines general provisions regarding definitions, powers, and terms commonly used in legislation. It ensures that certain standard clauses, such as definitions for commonly used terms (like "company," "document," "person"), are automatically applicable to all laws, unless a statute specifically provides a different definition. Hence, Option (4) is the most accurate statement regarding the purpose of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

10. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** H.L.A. Hart, a prominent legal philosopher, defines law in his influential work, "The Concept of Law". According to Hart, law is best understood as a union of primary and secondary rules. Primary rules impose duties or obligations on individuals (e.g., prohibitions or mandates like "do not steal"), while secondary rules are rules about the primary rules themselves (e.g., rules about how laws are made, changed, and enforced). The combination of these two types of rules creates a functioning legal system. Hart's theory contrasts with earlier views like that of John Austin,

who defined law as the command of the sovereign enforced by sanctions. Therefore, Option (3) is the most accurate representation of Hart's definition of law.

11. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:-** The Natural Law school of jurisprudence emphasizes the distinction between 'ought' and 'is'. According to Natural Law theorists, 'is' refers to the actual state of the law or the existing legal norms, whereas 'ought' refers to the moral principles or ideals that the law should strive to achieve. This difference is central to Natural Law theory, which holds that laws should not only reflect what is in force but should also align with universal moral principles or values. Philosophers like Thomas Aquinas and John Finnis have argued that law is a means of realizing moral values, and the 'ought' represents how the law should ideally be, in contrast to the actual 'is' (the positive law). Therefore, the qualitative difference between 'ought' and 'is' is a key assertion of the Natural Law school.

12. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** Wesley Hohfeld, a legal theorist, devised a matrix of legal concepts to clarify the relationships between different legal terms. According to Hohfeld, jural correlatives are pairs of legal concepts that always appear together, where one implies the other. For example, a right or claim always correlates with a duty on the other party. If someone has a right (a claim), then the other party has a duty to respect that right. Similarly, if someone has a duty, it corresponds to someone else's right. Thus, Option (3) is correct, as right/claim and duty are jural correlatives in Hohfeld's framework.

13. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:-** John Stuart Mill's 'harm principle' asserts that society can justifiably interfere with an individual's liberty only to prevent harm to others. In the given scenario, B's intentions to kill A and C pose direct threats to their lives, constituting clear harm. Therefore, society has the right to intervene to prevent these actions, as doing so aligns with the harm principle's focus on protecting individuals from harm caused by others.

14. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** Under Article 32 (for the Supreme Court) and Article 226 (for the High Courts) of the Constitution of India, individuals can approach the courts for enforcement of their fundamental rights through writs. In this case, the lack of a proper drainage system and the resulting public health hazard may amount to a violation of the right to life under Article 21, which includes the right to a clean and healthy environment. Therefore, the residents can approach the High Court or Supreme Court seeking a writ, direction, or order compelling the municipal authorities to discharge their public duty and protect public health. Hence, option (4) is the most accurate application of the given principle.

15. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** The principle provided prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex, among other grounds. In this case, the school refused to recognize the mother as the natural guardian, solely because she is a woman and the father's name was not entered on the form. This is sex-based discrimination and violates constitutional guarantees of equality under Article 15 of the Constitution of India. The Supreme Court of India, in several judgments, including **Githa Hariharan v. Reserve Bank of India (1999),** has clearly held that a mother is as much a natural guardian of a minor child as the father, and denying her this recognition amounts to discrimination based on sex. Therefore, the court's observation that the school's decision was discriminatory is correct. The most accurate application of the principle is (3) — the school's policy unjustly discriminates by denying a mother the right to act as guardian of her own child.

16. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** In international law, the principle of territorial sovereignty asserts that a state has exclusive authority over activities within its borders. Any unauthorized intervention by another state, such as conducting operations to apprehend individuals without consent, breaches this sovereignty.
While the principle of universal jurisdiction allows states to prosecute certain grave crimes like terrorism, genocide, and war crimes regardless of where they were committed, it does not permit a state to violate another state's territorial integrity to apprehend suspects. Such actions must adhere to international legal procedures, including obtaining the host state's consent or pursuing formal extradition processes. In this scenario, Country B's unilateral action of sending special forces into Country C to seize D, without obtaining Country C's consent, constitutes a clear violation of Country C's

territorial sovereignty. Therefore, the correct legal position is that Country B's actions violate Country C's territorial sovereignty.

17. **The Correct Answer is (5) Explanation:-** The Supreme Court of India has interpreted **Article 21 of the Constitution of India** to include the right to a wholesome environment. Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, and the Court has broadened its scope to encompass environmental protection, recognizing that the enjoyment of life cannot be meaningful without a healthy environment, free from pollution of air, water, and other factors detrimental to public health and well-being.

18. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** The principle emphasizes that the right to life includes the right to livelihood, and this has been used by the courts to protect people, particularly the poor and marginalized, from governmental actions that disrupt their lifestyle, especially when those actions have significant environmental impact. In this case, the tribal forest dwellers depend on the forestland for their livelihood, and the court is likely to balance the need for development (like the power project) with the need to safeguard the rights and livelihoods of the affected people. The court will not likely unconditionally uphold the ouster of the tribal people, as this would disregard their livelihood and the social and environmental impact on their lives. Instead, the court will most likely permit the land acquisition but ensure that the government agency provides adequate compensation or facilities to the affected forest dwellers, such as resettlement, alternative livelihood options, or other protections.

19. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** Under **Article 246 of the Constitution,** the Parliament can legislate on matters in List I (Union List) and List III (Concurrent List). It cannot ordinarily legislate on matters in List II (State List), unless under certain exceptional circumstances (such as Article 249, Article 250, or during a proclamation of emergency).

20. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** Under **Article 21 of the Constitution of India,** "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." This right is a fundamental right available to all persons, not just Indian citizens. Therefore, foreign nationals residing in India also enjoy the protection against unlawful deprivation of personal liberty.

21. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** The writ of quo warranto is issued to challenge the legality of a person's claim to a public office. It is used when someone occupies a public office without legal authority, or their claim to that office is not well-founded. If the person cannot justify their right to hold the office, the writ can lead to their removal from the office.

22. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** A judgment of the High Court of a State is binding on administrative tribunals within that state, as the High Court is a higher judicial authority in the state and its judgments hold precedence over decisions made by subordinate bodies, including administrative tribunals.

23. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:- Article 19(1)(d) of the Constitution of India** guarantees the right to move freely throughout the territory of India. However, this right is not absolute and can be subject to reasonable restrictions as outlined under Article 19(2) and Article 19(5), which allow restrictions in the interests of public safety, morality, or health, among others. The legislation that mandates wearing helmets for two-wheeler riders is primarily aimed at public safety. The State is within its rights to impose such a regulation, as it is a reasonable restriction on the freedom of movement for the larger public benefit. The requirement to wear helmets reduces the risk of injury and death in accidents, which is clearly in the interest of public safety.

24. **The Correct Answer is (5) Explanation:- Article 22(1) of the Constitution of India** guarantees the fundamental right of an arrested person to be informed of the grounds for arrest and to have the right to consult a legal practitioner and to be defended by one of their choice. This right is an essential part of personal liberty and cannot be overridden by state legislation, as it is enshrined in the Fundamental Rights chapter of the Constitution. While the Panchayats Act may create provisions for resolving certain matters locally, including criminal trespass through the Nyaya Panchayat, these provisions cannot contravene the fundamental rights

provided by the Constitution. The denial of the right to consult a lawyer in this case would violate Article 22(1), which provides for the right to legal representation during an arrest and subsequent proceedings.

25. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:- Article 129 of the Constitution** allows the Supreme Court to punish for contempt, including through fine and imprisonment. However, the power to cancel an advocate's license to practice is not explicitly included within the powers granted for contempt under Article 129. The Supreme Court does have the authority to deal with contempt but cannot directly cancel an advocate's license as a part of its contempt powers. The cancellation of a license falls under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Bar Council, not directly under the Court's powers for contempt.

26. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** According to the principle, the right to life under **Article 21 of the Constitution of India** includes the right to livelihood, and no person can be deprived of it except according to just, fair, and reasonable procedures established by law. In this case, X, despite being HIV positive, possesses the necessary qualifications for the job. Denying X the job on the basis of HIV status is arbitrary and unreasonable, as it does not relate to X's ability to perform the job and is not backed by a just or fair procedure.

27. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** According to **Article 22 of the Constitution of India,** a person who is arrested has the right to be informed of the grounds of their arrest and has the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of their choice. This right is an essential protection under the Constitution, aimed at ensuring that a detainee is not deprived of legal assistance, which is critical to the fairness of the detention and trial process. In this case A has been detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. The detention order restricts A from meeting their lawyer more than once a month, which effectively limits A's right to consult with legal counsel, a clear violation of the right guaranteed under Article 22. This restriction is not a reasonable limitation but an unconstitutional restriction on A's fundamental right to consult a lawyer of their choice.

28. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** The principle states that a state can be considered a party to a treaty only if its reservations are compatible with the object and purpose of the treaty. In this case, the primary objective of the treaty is to ensure that member countries do not conduct nuclear tests. However, Country A provides a reservation that it be allowed to conduct nuclear tests within its own territory, even though its current policy is not to conduct any tests. Since Country A's reservation directly contradicts the primary purpose of the treaty (which is to prohibit nuclear tests), the reservation is incompatible with the treaty's objective. Therefore, Country A cannot be regarded as a party to the treaty, as the reservation undermines the very purpose of the agreement.

29. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:-** Mrs. Meira Kumar, an Indian politician and former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, is the daughter of Jagjivan Ram, who served as the Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977 to 1979.

30. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** B. N. Rao was appointed as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India. He played a pivotal role in the drafting of the Indian Constitution and assisted in the legal and constitutional processes during its formation.

31. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** In India, the concept of 'Judicial Review' is based on the principle of "procedure established by law." This means that any law or action taken by the government must follow a legally prescribed procedure. If the procedure is not followed, the judiciary has the authority to declare the law or action as unconstitutional.

32. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** In India, the protection of the environment is a matter addressed through both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties. The Directive Principle of State Policy, under Article 48A, mandates that the State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment, including safeguarding forests and wildlife. This was added by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976. Additionally, the Fundamental Duty enshrined in Article 51A(g) requires every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment,

including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to show compassion for living creatures. Therefore, the protection of the environment is both a Directive Principle and a Fundamental Duty, making the correct answer (4) Both (2) & (3).

33. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** In India, the item 'Education' belongs to the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. This means that both the Union and the State legislatures can make laws on the subject. However, if there is any conflict between the laws made by the Union and the State, the law made by the Union prevails. This is specified in **Entry 25 of the Concurrent List under the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution.**

34. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** While interpreting the phrase "equality before the law" contained in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court has consistently maintained that equality means "among equals, the law should be equal and should be equally administered." This interpretation emphasizes that the law should treat all individuals equally, but it allows for differentiation between people who are not in the same situation, ensuring fairness in its application.

35. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** The Constitution of India originally provided seven Fundamental Rights. However, after the 44th Amendment in 1978, the right to property (Article 31) was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights and made a legal right under Article 300A. As a result, the Constitution of India now grants six Fundamental Rights. These include the Right to Equality (Articles 14-18), Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22), Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24), Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28), Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30), and Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32). Therefore, the correct answer is (1) Six.

36. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the Right to Constitutional Remedies (**Article 32**) as "the heart and soul of the Constitution." This right allows individuals to approach the Supreme Court directly if they feel their Fundamental Rights are being violated. It provides a mechanism for the enforcement of other Fundamental Rights, making it a cornerstone of the Constitution's protection of individual freedoms.

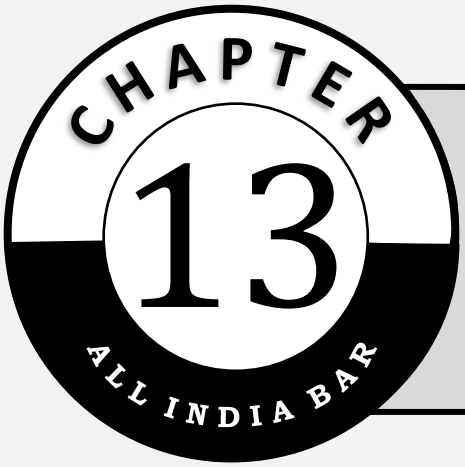
37. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:- Article 148 of the Indian Constitution** deals with the appointment and the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) of India, it does not explicitly mention the period of appointment. The provision regarding the term of the CAG—"6 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier"—is actually derived from **Section 4 of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers, and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971**. According to this Section of Act, the CAG is appointed for a term of 6 years or until they reach the age of 65 years, whichever occurs first.

38. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** The writ that is considered a bulwark of personal freedom is Habeas Corpus. This writ is issued to produce a person who has been unlawfully detained before the court, ensuring that no individual is deprived of their liberty without legal justification. It is a powerful tool for protecting personal freedom.

39. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** The basic principles of Supremacy of law, Equality before law, and predominance of legal Spirit are central to the Doctrine of 'Rule of Law'. This doctrine emphasizes that everyone, including the government, is subject to the law, ensuring fairness and justice in society. It is a foundational principle in democratic governance and legal systems.

40. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** The statement "Rule of Law is the antithesis of arbitrariness in all civilized societies. It has come to be regarded as a mark of a free society. It seeks to maintain the balance between the opposite notions of individual liberty and public order" was opined by Justice H.R. Khanna in the famous Habeas Corpus case (1976). Justice Khanna, in his dissenting judgment, emphasized the importance of the Rule of Law and individual freedoms.

41. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** In the case of ***In re Berubari Union*** **(1960),** the Supreme Court of India held that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution. The Court opined that the Preamble serves as a key to the minds of the framers but does not confer any substantive powers or impose limitations on the provisions of the Constitution.



CYBER LAW

Previous Year Exam Questions

(AIBE VII SEPT 2014)

1. **Section 3 of Information Technology Act, 2000 which was originally "Digital Signature" was renamed as …… in ITAA – 2008**
   (1) "Digital Signature and Electronic Signature"
   (2) "Digital Signature and E- Signature"
   (3) "Digital and Electronic Signature
   (4) None of the above

(AIBE VII SEPT 2014)

2. **Which among the following are the digital signature certifying authorities in India?**
   (1) M/s. Safescrypt (2) M/s. NCERT
   (3) M/s. MTL (4) All the above

(AIBE VII SEPT 2014)

3. **Section 43 of the Information Technology Act deals with**
   (1) Criminal liability (2) Civil liability
   (3) Both the above (4) None of the above

(AIBE VII SEPT 2014)

4. **"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**
   (1) 43 (2) 43 A
   (3) 43 B (4) 43 C

(AIBE VIII MAY 2015)

5. **With reference to Cyber Crimes worm attack**
   (1) needs the virus to attach
   (2) do not need the virus to attach
   (3) needs the host to attach
   (4) do not need the host to attach

(AIBE VIII MAY 2015)

6. **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**
   (1) Salami Attacks (2) Phishing
   (3) Data diddling: (4) Forgery

(AIBE VIII MAY 2015)

7. **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**
   (1) Information Technology Act
   (2) Information and Communication Technology Act
   (3) Information Communication Act
   (4) Information and Cyber Space Act

(AIBE VIII MAY 2015)

8. **"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**
   (1) an individual key to verify the digital signature
   (2) a lock to verify the digital signature
   (3) a public key to verify the digital signature
   (4) a Government key to verify the digital signature

(AIBE VIII MAY 2015)

9. **Sec 43A Of the Information Technology Act deals with**
   (1) Compensation for failure to protect data
   (2) Punishment for sending offensive messages
   (3) Identity Theft
   (4) Impersonation

(AIBE IX MARCH 2016)

10. 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

(1) 1 and 2 (2) 2 and 3

(3) 3 and 1 (4) 1, 2 and 3

(AIBE IX MARCH 2016)

11. Under section 37 of the I T 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

(1) 1 and 2 (2) 2 and 3

(3) 3 and 4 (4) 4 and 1

(AIBE IX MARCH 2016)

12. In the cases before Cyber Appellate Tribunal, the appellant

(1) Cannot appear in person without a legal practitioner

(2) Cannot authorize a legal practitioner to appear on his behalf

(3) Cannot authorize his officer to appear on his behalf

(4) Cannot authorize his relative who is neither his officer nor a legal practitioner to appear on his behalf

(AIBE IX MARCH 2016)

13. In India which of the following authorities has the power to block websites?

(1) CERT-in (2) MCIIPC

(3) C-DAC (4) Ministry of IT

(AIBE IX MARCH 2016)

14. 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?

(1) Central Government (2) State Government

(3) Certifying authority (4) Issuing authority

(AIBE X MARCH 2017)

15. The Chairperson of Cyber Appellate Tribunal is appointed by the

(1) Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India

(2) State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court

(3) Central Government

(4) Central Government in consultation with Controller of Certifying Authority

(AIBE X MARCH 2017)

16. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team to serve as National Agency for incident response is constituted under section

(1) 71 of IT Act (2) 70 of IT Act

(3) 70(A) of IT Act (4) 70(B) of IT Act

(AIBE XI DEC 2017)

17. Information Technology Act was enacted in

(1) 1988 (2) 1996

(3) 2000 (4) 2004

(AIBE XI DEC 2017)

18. Government of India passed Information Technology Act in 2000 with objective

(1) To provide legal sanction to all transaction for e-commerce

(2) To facilitate electronic filing of all documents to the government

(3) To amend Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, to punish the cyber crimes

(4) All of the above

(AIBE XII JUNE 2018)

19. Which chapter of Cyber Law provides the legal Recognition to Digital Signature?

(1) Chapter III (2) Chapter IV

(3) Chapter IX (4) Chapter IX and X

(AIBE XII JUNE 2018)

20. Which Act is covering the Cyber crimes?

(1) Indian Telecommunication Act

(2) Indian Penal Code

(3) Indian Evidence Act

(4) Information Technology Act

(AIBE XIII DEC 2018)

21. Section 66A was invalidated by the Supreme Court of India in:

(1) Anvar P.V. Vs P.K. Basheer, (2014)10 ScC 473.

(2) Shreya Singhal Vs Union of India, AIR . -2015SC 1523.

(3) Dr. Prafulla Desai Vs State of Maharashtra, AIR 2003 SC 2053.

(4) State (NCT of Delhi) Vs Navjot Sandhu, (2005) 11 Scc 600.

(AIBE XIII DEC 2018)

22. Which Section of the Information technology (amendment) Act, 2008 desla with the validity of contracts formed through electronic means:

(1) Section 12 (2) Section 10A

(3) Section 11 (4) Section 13

(AIBE XIV SEP 2019)

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

(1) Public key
(2) Private key
(3) Digital Signature
(4) Electronic Governance

(AIBE XIV SEP 2019)

24. Punishment for Cyber Terrorism under Section 66F shall be punishable:

(1) With imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees or with both.
(2) With imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.
(3) With imprisonment which may extend to imprisonment for life.
(4) With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.

(AIBE XV JAN 2021)

25. Section 66A of information Technology Act was held unconstitutional in the case of

(1) Justice K. S. Putta swamy Vs Union of India
(2) MP Sharma Vs Satish Chandra
(3) Shreya Singhal Vs Union Of India
(4) Gagan Harsh Sharma Vs The State of Maharashtra

(AIBE XV JAN 2021)

26. 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

(1) Pharming (2) Smishing
(3) Phishing (4) Didling

(AIBE XV JAN 2021)

27. Section 66A of the information Technology Act was struck down under Art. 19(1) (a) read with Article 19 (2) in the case of

(1) Justice K. S. Puttaswamy Vs Union of India
(2) Kharak singh Vs state of U.P.
(3) Govinda Vs State of M.P.
(4) Shreya Singhal Vs Union of India

(AIBE XVI OCT 2021)

28. Cyber law deals with

(1) All activities concerning the internet
(2) IPR
(3) E-commerce
(4) All of the above

(AIBE XVI OCT 2021)

29. Cyber crime is_____ in nature

(1) Tangible
(2) Intangible
(3) Of mental Violence
(4) None of the above

(AIBE XVII FEB 2023)

30. Mr. A who was aggrieved by an order made by Controller or an adjudicating officer, made an appeal to Cyber Appellate Tribunal, Later Mr. A aggrieved by an order of Cyber Appellate Tribunal, may prefer an appeal _____.

(1) In any District Court
(2) In Higher Tribunal
(3) Only in High Court
(4) Only in Supreme Court

(AIBE XVII FEB 2023)

31. Mr.X. a person who is intended by Mr.Y. an originator to receive the electronic record is, under the IT Act, known as _____.

(1) Intermediary (2) Originators Agent
(3) Addressee (4) Key Holder

(AIBE XVIII OCT 2023)

32. In which of the following case Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 was struck down by the Supreme Court?

(1) Shreya Singhal v Union of India
(2) Kartar Singh v State of Punjab
(3) K.A. Abbas v Union of India
(4) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India

(AIBE XVIII OCT 2023)

33. In which of the following case an electronic record shall not be attributed to the originator as per the Information Technology Act, 2000?

(1) Electronic record sent by the originator himself.
(2) Electronic record sent by an authorised person.
(3) Electronic record sent by an automated system programmed by him.
(4) Electronic record sent by an unauthorised person.

(AIBE-XIX DEC 2024)

34. Which of the following is / are included under Section 2 (1) (w) of the Information Technology Act; 2000 describing the Intermediary?

(1) Cyber Cafes
(2) Telecom Regulators
(3) Social Media Platforms
(4) Internet Service Providers

Options:

(1) (1), (3)and (4) (2) (1), (2) and (4)
(3) (1), (2), (3) and (4) (4) (1), (2) and (3)

(AIBE-XIX DEC 2024)

35. Malti, a small business owner, runs an online clothing store. Recently, she noticed that her website had been hacked, and her customers' personal information, including names, addresses, and payment details, was stolen. Shortly after, some of her customers reported unauthorized transactions on their accounts, Malti wishes to file a complaint against the incident.

On the basis of the above problem select the correct option.

(1) It is punishable only under the criminal laws.

(2) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the customers can also claim the compensation under certain circumstances.

(3) The customers do not have any legal remedy under the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(4) It is punishable under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(4)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(3)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(4)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(3)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**					
(3)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(2,4)					

EXPLANATIONS

1. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** Initially, Section 3 of the *Information Technology Act, 2000* addressed the authentication of electronic records using Digital Signatures. However, with the advent of new technologies and the need for a more technology-neutral approach, the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 (ITAA 2008) introduced significant changes. One of the key amendments was the insertion of Section 3A, which provided legal recognition to Electronic Signatures, encompassing a broader range of electronic authentication methods beyond just digital signatures. Consequently, the heading of Chapter II was amended to reflect this inclusion.

2. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** Under **Section 18 of the Information Technology Act, 2000,** the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) is empowered to license and regulate Certifying Authorities (CAs) for issuing Digital Signature Certificates (DSCs). Among the options provided, only M/s. Safescrypt is a licensed Certifying Authority recognized by the CCA.

3. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:- Section 43 of the Information Technology Act, 2000** deals with civil liability for unauthorized access, damage, disruption, or misuse of a computer system or network. It specifies that any person who, without permission, accesses or downloads data, introduces viruses, disrupts services, or causes damage to computer resources shall be liable to pay compensation by way of damages to the affected person.

4. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:- Section 43A of the *Information Technology Act, 2000*, introduced by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008,** specifically addresses the liability of body corporates. It states that where a body corporate fails to implement reasonable security practices and procedures, and this results in wrongful loss or wrongful gain to any person, the organization shall be liable to pay damages by way of compensation to the affected person.

5. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** A worm attack in cyber crimes refers to a type of malware that replicates itself and spreads across networks without the need for a host file. Unlike viruses, which require a host to attach themselves to (such as a program or file), worms are self-contained and can spread autonomously. They exploit vulnerabilities in networked systems and can infect devices without requiring user intervention or the presence of a host program.

6. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:-** Phishing is a type of cybercrime in which an attacker attempts to acquire sensitive information, such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details, by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication. This often occurs through fake emails or websites that appear legitimate, tricking individuals into providing their private information. Phishing attacks are typically aimed at stealing personal information for malicious purposes, including identity theft or financial fraud.

7. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) is the primary legislation in India that provides legal recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other forms of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "Electronic Commerce" (e-commerce). This Act addresses various aspects of cyber law, including digital signatures, e-governance, and cybercrimes, and it plays a crucial role in regulating the use of technology in commerce and communication.

8. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** According to **Section 2 (f) of the Information Technology Act, 2000** the Asymmetric Crypto System refers to a system that uses a pair of keys: a private key for creating a digital signature and a public key for verifying that digital signature. This system ensures that only the holder of the private key can create a valid signature, and the public key is used by others to verify the authenticity of the signature. Asymmetric cryptography is fundamental to the security of digital signatures and online transactions. Therefore, The Correct Answer is (3) a public key to verify the digital signature.

9. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:- Section 43A of the Information Technology Act, 2000** deals with the compensation for failure to protect data. It mandates that if a body corporate (such as a company or organization) fails to implement reasonable security practices or procedures and as a result, sensitive personal data or information is compromised, the body corporate is liable to pay compensation to the affected individual. This section aims to protect individuals' data and ensures that organizations maintain proper security measures to safeguard personal data.

10. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** According to **Rule 22 of the Information Technology (Certifying Authorities) Rules, 2000,** the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) in India is mandated to maintain a database of the disclosure records of every Certifying Authority, Cross Certifying Authority, and Foreign Certifying Authority. This database includes details such as the names of directors, nature of business, public keys, Certification Practice Statements, and timestamps related to licensing and operational milestones.

11. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** Under **Section 37 of the Information Technology Act, 2000,** a Certifying Authority has the power to suspend a Digital Signature Certificate in two specific situations: first, when the subscriber or a duly authorized representative of the subscriber requests such suspension; and second, when the Certifying Authority deems it necessary to do so in the public interest. The section does not provide for suspension based on the subscriber being found guilty of malpractice or being involved in cyber terrorism. Such grounds may be relevant for revocation under Section 38 but not for suspension under Section 37. Therefore, the correct answer is (3) 3 and 4.

12. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** Under **Section 59 of the Information Technology Act, 2000,** an appellant before the Cyber Appellate Tribunal has the right to appear in person or authorize one or more legal practitioners or any of their officers to present their case. However, the Act does not permit the appellant to authorize a relative who is neither an officer nor a legal practitioner to represent them.

13. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency responsible for handling cybersecurity incidents, including website blocking. Under Section 69A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has the overarching authority to block websites if necessary for sovereignty, security, public order, or other critical concerns. However, the implementation of blocking orders is carried out by CERT-In, which verifies complaints and then directs the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to take necessary action. Essentially, while MeitY holds the legal authority to issue blocking orders, CERT-In plays a crucial operational role in ensuring their enforcement.

14. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** Under **Section 16 of the Information Technology Act, 2000,** it is the Central Government that is authorized to prescribe security procedures and practices for the purposes of Sections 14 and 15 of the Act. These sections relate to the legal recognition and attribution of electronic records and digital signatures. Section 16 of the Act explicitly empowers

the Central Government to specify security procedures and practices by way of rules or regulations. These procedures are important to ensure the integrity, reliability, and authenticity of electronic records and digital signatures in various transactions. Therefore, the Central Government has the authority to establish these standards to maintain trust and legal validity in digital communications and electronic governance.

15. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:-** According to **Section 49(2) of the Information Technology Act, 2000**, the selection of the Chairperson and Members of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal is made by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. This ensures that the appointments are made with due consideration to legal expertise and judicial independence. The Chairperson is typically a retired judge of the High Court or Supreme Court, while other members are appointed based on their expertise in information technology, law, or related fields.

16. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is designated as the national agency for incident response under the **Information Technology Act, 2000.** This designation is provided under **Section 70-B of the Information Technology Act, 2000.**

17. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** The Information Technology Act, 2000 was enacted by the Indian Parliament to provide legal recognition for transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "electronic commerce." It also addresses issues related to cybercrime and electronic governance. The Act was signed into law by President K.R. Narayanan on 9 May 2000 and came into force on 17 October 2000.

18. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** The Government of India passed the Information Technology Act in 2000 with multiple objectives. These included providing legal sanction to all electronic transactions and e-commerce activities, facilitating the electronic filing of documents with government authorities to promote e-governance, and amending existing laws such as the Indian Penal Code and Indian Evidence Act to address cybercrimes and establish mechanisms for their punishment. Thus, the Act aims to create a comprehensive legal framework for electronic communication and cyber law in India.

19. **The Correct Answer is (1) Explanation:- Chapter III of the Information Technology Act, 2000** provides legal recognition to digital signatures. Specifically, it establishes that electronic signatures can be used in place of traditional handwritten signatures for authentication purposes in any law that requires a signature. Section 5 of the Act ensures that electronic records and digital signatures are legally valid, thereby facilitating electronic transactions and governance in India.

20. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** The Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) is the primary legislation in India addressing cybercrimes and electronic commerce. Enacted on June 9, 2000, and coming into force on October 17, 2000, the IT Act provides a legal framework for the recognition of electronic records, digital signatures, and the regulation of cyber activities.

21. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:- Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, AIR 2015 SC 1523.** In this landmark judgment, the Supreme Court of India struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, declaring it unconstitutional. The Court held that the provision was vague and overbroad, leading to arbitrary enforcement and a chilling effect on free speech. It violated Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression, and was not saved under the reasonable restrictions permitted by Article 19(2).

22. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:- Section 10A of the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008,** specifically addresses the validity of contracts formed through electronic means. It states that a contract shall not be deemed unenforceable solely on the ground that it was formed using electronic records, provided that the communication of proposals, acceptance, and revocation, if any, are expressed in electronic form or by means of an electronic record. This provision ensures that electronic contracts are legally recognized and enforceable in India.

23. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** Under **Section 3 of the Information Technology Act, 2000,** the authentication of electronic records is effected by the use of an asymmetric cryptosystem and hash function, which envelop and transform the initial electronic record into another electronic record. This process is known as a digital signature.

24. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** Under **Section 66F of the Information Technology Act, 2000,** cyber terrorism is punishable with imprisonment for life. This provision addresses acts of cyber terrorism that threaten national security or cause terror among the public. Offenses include unauthorized access to computer resources, introducing harmful software, or disrupting critical systems. The offense is non-bailable, cognizable, and non-compoundable, emphasizing the seriousness of the crime.

25. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:- Shreya Singhal v. Union of India,** In this landmark case decided on March 24, 2015, the Supreme Court of India declared Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, unconstitutional. The provision had penalized sending "offensive" or "menacing" information through electronic communication, including social media. The Court held that the terms used in Section 66A were vague and overbroad, leading to arbitrary enforcement and a chilling effect on free speech. It was found to violate the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution, and was not saved by the reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2).

26. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** Phishing is a cyberattack technique where attackers attempt to acquire sensitive information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in electronic communications. This is typically achieved through deceptive emails, messages, or websites that appear legitimate, prompting individuals to disclose personal information. Phishing is a form of social engineering and is one of the most prevalent types of cybercrime.

27. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:- Shreya Singhal v. Union of India,** In this landmark judgment delivered on March 24, 2015, the Supreme Court of India struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, as unconstitutional. The Court held that the provision, which penalized sending "grossly offensive" or "menacing" information through computer resources or communication devices, violated Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression. The Court further found that the restrictions imposed by Section 66A were not saved under the reasonable restrictions clause of Article 19(2), as terms like "annoyance" and "inconvenience" were vague and overbroad, leading to potential misuse and a chilling effect on free speech.

28. **The Correct Answer is (4) Explanation:-** Cyber law encompasses all activities concerning the internet, including intellectual property rights (IPR), e-commerce, and various online regulations. It provides a legal framework for digital transactions, online communication, data protection, and the prevention of cybercrimes. It also ensures the protection of digital content and the smooth operation of e-commerce by regulating digital contracts and consumer protection. Therefore, The Correct Answer is (4) All of the above.

29. **The Correct Answer is (2) Explanation:-** Cybercrime is considered intangible in nature because it primarily involves digital platforms, networks, and data rather than physical, tangible objects. Offenses such as hacking, identity theft, cyberbullying, and online fraud target information systems and data, causing harm without the need for physical contact or the destruction of physical property. The damage inflicted is often to virtual assets or personal information, which are intangible by nature. This characteristic distinguishes cybercrime from traditional crimes that typically involve tangible harm or property damage. Therefore, cybercrime is intangible in nature.

30. **The Correct Answer is (3) Explanation:-** Under **Section 62 of the Information Technology Act, 2000,** any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal may file an appeal to the High Court. This appeal must be filed within sixty days from the date of communication of the decision or order. The High Court may, if satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from