Kerala Judicial Service (Prelims) 2009 NCA

High Court of Kerala · Preliminary Examination for Latin Catholic NCA vacancies · 100 questions

Part A

1. A suit is not maintainable

A) If a suit founded on the same cause of action is pending in a foreign court.
B) If the suit is on the same cause of action in another suit which was dismissed earlier on default.
C) If its cognizance is expressly barred.
D) a single suit for administration of estate of more than one person.

2. A decree will not operate as res judicata

A) If former suit was not between the same parties or under whom they claim title
B) If former suit was instituted subsequent to the second suit, though the decree was passed in that suit earlier.
C) If the decision was by a court not competent to decide the former suit.
D) If the former decree is not final as an appeal is pending.

3. A resides at Ernakulam. He beats B at Bangalore. B can file a suit -

A) Only at Bangalore
B) Only at Ernakulam
C) Either at Ernakulam or Bangalore
D) Anywhere in Karnataka State

4. A decree can be executed -

A) only by the court which passed the decree
B) only by the court to which it is sent for execution
C) by any court where execution petition is filed
D) by the court which passed the decree or where it is sent for execution.

5. No order for arrest or detention of a woman could be passed

A) in execution of any decree
B) in execution of money decree
C) in execution of mortgage decree
D) in execution of money decree not exceeding Rs.2000/-

6. The following shall not be liable for attachment and sale in execution of a decree -

A) Cheques or promissory notes
B) residential house
C) salary of judgment debtor in execution of maintenance
D) books of account.

7. Court cannot issue a commission

A) to examine or adjust accounts
B) to perform ministerial act
C) to conduct sale of property in the custody of court pending determination in the suit
D) to decide whether plaintiff or defendant is in possession of the suit property.

8. When a decree is passed against a public officer in respect of an act done by him in his official capacity and a decree is passed, the decree

A) shall not be executed unless it remains unsatisfied for three months from the date of decree
B) shall not be executed personally against him
C) shall not be executed for one year
D) shall be executed against the government only.

9. A preliminary decree not challenged in appeal. When a final decree is passed and an appeal is filed against the final decree

A) he is precluded from challenging the correctness of the preliminary decree
B) correctness of preliminary decree can be disputed
C) correctness of the preliminary decree can be disputed with the leave of the court
D) can challenge all findings in the preliminary decree and the final decree.

10. The following persons are not entitled to exemption from personal appearance in court

A) Speaker of Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assemblies
B) Ministers of Union and States
C) Judges of Supreme Court or High Court
D) Solicitor General and Advocate General.

11. An application for amendment of plaint dismissed.; The order -

A) can be challenged in revision before the High Court.
B) can file an appeal against the order before the court where an appeal lies
C) can challenge the order along with the decree in the suit
D) can file another application for amendment.

12. A plaint can be returned for presentation before proper court -

A) only before filing the written statement
B) before settlement of issues
C) before evidence is recorded
D) at any stage

13. A defendant has to file a written statement of his defence -

A) on the date of his appearance
B) within thirty days from the date of service of summons
C) within thirty days from the date of first appearance
D) within ninety days of service of summons.

14. When a suit, in which defendant raised a counter claim is dismissed for default

A) counter claim to be continued
B) counter claim also to be dismissed
C) counter claim to be returned for re-presentation as separate plaint
D) option is given to withdraw the suit — with liberty to file a fresh claim.

15. It is found that a suit is to be disposed on a preliminary issue. Then -

A) court need not answer all issues
B) court shall answer all issues in all cases
C) can be disposed without answering all the issues, if preliminary issue relate to jurisdiction of the court or due to a bar under any law.
D) need answer only those issues that are necessary to dispose the suit.

16. Whether a defendant has been allowed set off or counter claim against plaintiff

A) decree shall state only the amount payable after set off counter claim
B) shall state only the amount due to plaintiff
C) shall state only the amount payable to the plaintiff and the defendant
D) shall state what amount is payable to the defendant and also show the amount to be received as due to either plaintiff or defendant.

17. Application under Rule 89 of Order XXI C.P.C, was filed beyond the period of limitation. An application for condoning the delay was filed along with the application. Which of the following statements is true?

A) Sec.5 of the Limitation Act is applicable
B) Sec.5 of the Limitation Act is not applicable
C) Court can condone the delay only if sufficient cause is shown
D) Court can extend time under Sec.148 C.P.C.

18. When execution of the decree for eviction was attempted, a Stranger obstructed the Amin. The Stranger filed an application before Court stating that he has independent title to the property. Decree holder applied for issue of fresh warrant for delivery with police aid. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) The executing court can hold that the remedy of the obstructionist is to move an application for redelivery and that the application filed by him is not maintainable
B) The executing court could issue a fresh warrant for delivery with police aid, without adjudicating upon the application filed by the obstructionist.
C) The decree holder need not file an application for removal of obstruction.
D) The executing court is bound to consider the application filed by the obstructionist and decide his right, title and interest in respect of the property.

19. A Cashier in a bank misappropriated money. He was dismissed from service. A suit was filed by the bank to realize the amount from the said person. Suit was decreed. In execution, he was sought to be arrested and detained in prison. He pleaded no means and contends that the E.P. is not maintainable in law. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) If judgment debtor proves that he has no means, he cannot be detained in prison
B) Since he was dismissed from service, no suit would lie. Therefore the decree is a nullity.
C) The decree is for a sum for which the judgment debtor was not bound in a fiduciary capacity to account and therefore he cannot be detained in prison.
D) The decree is for a sum for which the judgment debtor was bound in a fiduciary capacity to account and therefore he can be detained in prison.

20. A suit for realization of Rs.1,50,000/- (Rupees one lakh fifty thousand only) with future interest was filed before the Sub Court. The suit was decreed. The decree amount upto the date of the decree is , Rs.2,25,000/-. The defendant wants to file an appeal. Which of the following statements is true?

A) Since the valuation of the suit is below Rs.Two lakhs, the appeal lies to the District - Court.
B) Since the decree amount upto the date of the decree is above Rs.Two lakhs, the appeal lies to the High Court.
C) The defendant can file the appeal before the District Court if he does not challenge the award of interest.
D) Since the valuation of the suit is above Rs.One lakh, appeal lies only to the High Court.

21. A suit for recovery of possession of immovable property was decreed ex parte. The application to set aside the ex parte decree filed by the defendant was allowed. The plaintiff intends to challenge the order. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) The plaintiff can file an appeal challenging the order.
B) The plaintiff has no right of appeal against the order.
C) The appeal lies only to the High Court.
D) The appeal lies to the District Court if the valuation is not above Rs.Two lakhs and to the High Court if the valuation is above Rs. Two lakhs.

22. "Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice, or to prevent abuse of the process of the court". Which Section of the Code of Civil Procedure provides this?

A) Section 149
B) Section 47
C) Section 151
D) Section 141

23. Which of the following statements is incorrect under Rule 2 of Order II of the Code of Civil Procedure?

A) Every suit shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action
B) The plaintiff is not entitled to relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of a Court.
C) Where the plaintiff omits to sue in respect of any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted
D) Where the plaintiff intentionally relinquishes any portion of his claim, he shall not afterwards Sue in respect of the portion so relinquished.

24. Defendant in a suit, against whom an ex parte decree was passed, files an application to set aside the ex parte decree. Which is the provision of law under which the application should be filed?

A) Rule 9 of Order IX of C.P.C.
B) Rule 13 of Order IX of C.P.C.
C) Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure }
D) Rule of Order XIII of C.P.C.

25. A suit for possession under Section 6 of the : Specific Relief Act could be instituted

A) against anybody
B) against a person if he claims title to the property
C) not against the government
D) not against a trespassor.

26. Which of the contracts are not specifically enforceable -

A) contract for non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief
B) a contract which is in its nature determinable
C) a contract performance of which involved the performance of a continuous duty which the court cannot supervise
D) a contract which is in its nature not determinable.

27. In a suit for specific performance of a contract plaintiff must show

A) his readiness and willingness to perform the contract according to its true construction
B) even if no pleading that he has been ready and willing if defendant has broken the agreement
C) even if no pleading if there is evidence to show the readiness and willingness
D) that there is a valid agreement and defendant was not ready and prove that he was ready.

28. A files a suit for specific performance of an agreement and also compensation for its breach

A) court can grant only specific performance
B) court can only grant compensation
C) court can grant specific performance and also compensation for breach of contract
D) court should ask A to restrict the claim either for specific performance or compensation.

29. Which one of the following statements is untrue with regard to suit for specific performance of contract?

A) The plaintiff must aver and prove that he has performed or has always been ready and willing to perform the essential terms of the contract.
B) The plaintiff must deposit the balance purchase price in court at the time of filing the suit.
C) Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person who violates any essential term of the contract.
D) Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person who acts in fraud of the contract.

30. A person suing for specific performance of a contract for transfer of immovable Property may, in an appropriate case, ask for possession or partition and separate possession of the property, in addition to such performance; or ask for refund of any earnest money or deposit paid or made by him, in case his claim for specific performance is refused. This statement regarding reliefs in addition to Specific performance is -

A) incorrect
B) fully correct
C) correct only in respect of refund of earnest money
D) correct only in respect of possession

31. Which one of the following statements is untrue?

A) Injunction is granted at the discretion of the Court.
B) Temporary injunction shall continue until a specified time, or until further order of the Court.
C) The Code of Civil Procedure will apply in the matter of granting temporary injunction.
D) A perpetual injunction can be granted at any stage of the suit.

32. Which one of the following reliefs the Court shall decline to grant, when the conduct of the plaintiff has been such as to disentitle him to the assistance of the Court?

A) Partition
B) Decree for money.
C) Injunction
D) Recovery of possession based on title

33. The plaintiff in a suit for perpetual injunction under Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act, or mandatory injunction under Section 39 of the said Act, may claim damages either in addition to, or in substitution for such injunction and the court may, if it thinks fit, award such damages. This statement regarding the claim for damages is -

A) Correct
B) Incorrect
C) Correct, only in respect of a suit for perpetual injunction
D) Correct, only in respect of a suit for mandatory injunction.

34. It was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that Appellate Authority constituted under the Kerala Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act is a Court and not a persona designata and therefore Section 5 of the Limitation Act applies to appeals filed under Section 18 of the Rent Control Act. Which of the following is that decision?

A) Kesava Bhat vs. Subraya Bhat
B) Gopalan v. Aboobacker
C) Indian Saree House vs. Radhalakshmy
D) Sainuddin vs. Sulaiman

35. In the case of lease of immovable property other than for agricultural or manufacturing purpose, landlord sent a notice dated 5th January 2006 terminating the tenancy with effect from 23rd January 2006. Notice was received by the tenant on 10th January 2006. Suit for eviction was filed on 31st January 2006. Which of the following statements is true?

A) Tenancy is not validly terminated
B) Notice is not a valid notice under Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act.
C) Since the suit was filed after the period of 15 days from the date of receipt of notice, it shall not be deemed to be invalid.
D) The suit is not maintainable since 15 days' clear notice was not given.

36. In 1980, a Hindu purchased an item of immovable property with his own funds. He is the senior most male member of the family consisting of his brothers, sisters and the children of all of them. A's son transferred his alleged fractional interest in the property to a stranger. The stranger-purchaser filed a suit for partition. Which of the following statements is untrue?

A) A's son had only a chance of being an heir “Ans: apparent succeeding to an estate and therefore the purchaser has not acquired any valid rights
B) There cannot be a joint family after the commencement of Kerala Joint Hindu Family System (Abolition) Act. Therefore, A's son had no right to transfer.
C) A's son acquired a right by birth in the property and therefore he could make a valid transfer.
D) A's son would acquire right in the property only on A dying intestate. Therefore the transferee does not get any right.

37. ‘Exchange’ within the meaning of Section 118 of the Transfer of Property is a transaction when two persons mutually transfer the ownership of one thing for the ownership of another. Which of the following statements is untrue, - with regard to 'Exchange’?

A) when neither thing being money only
B) when either thing is money
C) when both things being money only
D) when both things being movable property

38. Which of the following statements is incorrect in respect of Section 138 and 142 of the Negotiable Instruments Act?

A) The cheque shall be presented within three months from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its validity, whichever is later.
B) The payee shall make a demand by issuing notice within thirty days of the receipt of information from the bank regarding dishonour of the cheque.
C) The cause of action arises when the drawer of the cheque fails to make the payment within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice.
D) The complaint shall be filed within one month of the date on which the cause of action arises under clause (c) of the proviso to Sec.138.

39. Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act reads thus: “All agreements are contracts if they are made by the _____ of parties competent to contract, for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object, and are not hereby expressly declared to be void”. Which of the following is the correct one to fill up the gap?

A) promise
B) proposal
C) free consent
D) acceptance

40. “_____” is the committing or threatening to commit, any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of any person whatever, with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement” The above quoted definition under the Indian Contract Act is the definition of which one of the following expressions?

A) Coercion
B) Undue influence
C) Fraud
D) Misrepresentation

Part B

41. A person who dishonestly receives any stolen property knowing it to be stolen property commits an offence punishable -

A) U/s.410 I.P.C.
B) U/s.412 I.P.C.
C) U/s.411 I.P.C.
D) None of the above

42. To find a person guilty with the aid of Section 34 I.P.C. there should be proof of -

A) Common object o.
B) Co-operation with others
C) Common intention
D) None of the above

43. Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful loss to another person he is said to do that thing

A) Fraudulently
B) Dishonestly
C) Maliciously -
D) None of the above

44. “A” commits mischief by setting fire to his own dwelling house

A) He commits no offence
B) He commits an offence under S.436 IPC
C) He is guilty of abetting an offence under S.436 IPC
D) None of the above

45. “A” commits house trespass by entering “B”'s house through the door, having opened the door which was fastened. “A” has committed

A) lurking house trespass
B) house trespass
C) house breaking
D) none of the above

46. For intentionally harbouring an offender involved in a capital offence the accused shall be punished

A) with imprisonment for life
B) imprisonment which may be to an extent of 10 years and fine
C) imprisonment which may be to an extent of 5 years and fine
D) None of the above

47. The term 'Cognizance' means -

A) Police Officer registering a crime
B) Magistrate receiving a complaint
C) Issuing process to an accused by a criminal court.
D) Magistrate, after applying mind, decides to proceed further in accordance with the provisions in Chapter XV Cr.P.C.

48. “Magistrate takes cognizance only when he actually records sworn statement of the complainant. This statement is -

A) Correct
B) Incorrect
C) Partly correct
D) None of the above

49. An accused can be given in police custody during

A) First 60 days of his remand
B) First 90 days of his remand
C) Any time when he is in judicial custody
D) First 15 days of remand

50. A complaint was filed before a Magistrate. After taking cognizance of the offence it was forwarded to the police u/s.156(3) Cr.P.C. for investigation. The act of the Magistrate is

A) Legal
B) Illegal
C) In some cases it may be legal
D) Neither legal nor illegal

51. An application for plea bargaining can be filed by

A) a person accused of an offence
B) complainant
C) prosecutor
D) both A & B

52. An act, which is an offence, was done at a place and its consequence has ensued at a different place. The offence may be enquired into or tried by the court within

A) whose local jurisdiction the act was done
B) whose local jurisdiction the consequence ensued
C) whose local jurisdiction the act was done or the consequence was ensued
D) whose local jurisdiction the accused resides

53. A complaint is made to a Magistrate. He finds that he is not competent to take cognizance of the offence alleged. He shall

A) Return the complaint for presentation to the proper court
B) Dismiss the complaint
C) Transfer the complaint to the proper court
D) Either B or C

54. The power of the court to alter or to add to- any charge can be exercised

A) At any time before evidence is taken
B) At any time before judgment is pronounced
C) At any time before sentence is pronounced
D) Even after pronouncement of conviction - and sentence on the accused

55. A further investigation u/s.173(8) Cr.P.C. can be allowed at the request of

A) Prosecutor
B) Investigating Officer —
C) Accused
D) All the above persons

56. Period of limitation for a criminal case shall commence

A) From the date of the offence generally
B) From the date of knowledge of the commission of the offence, if not known earlier
C) From the date of establishment of the identity of the accused, if not known at the time of commission of the offence
D) All the above

57. Statement recorded at the time of investigation u/s.161 Cr.P.C. can be used

A) For corroborating the witness
B) For contradicting the witness
C) Forboth A & B
D) Neither A nor B

58. FIR is not a substantive evidence, it can be used during trial

A) to corroborate the informant
B) to contradict the informant
C) both A & B
D) neither A nor B

59. Second complaint on the same facts, after dismissal of the first complaint is

A) Not maintainable at all
B) Maintainable only in exceptional circumstances
C) Maintainable under all circumstances
D) Maintainable under all circumstances, if filed within the period of limitation.

60. After investigation, police filed a final report that no offence was made out against the accused. Magistrate, on application of mind to the materials produced before him, decides to take cognizance. His action is

A) legal
B) illegal
C) Magistrate should have given an opportunity to the accused to show cause
D) He should have heard the Prosecutor

61. After trial in a warrant case, the accused was questioned u/s.313 Cr.P.C. On the basis of answers given by him the Magistrate took steps to proceed against another person not being the accused u/s.319 Cr.P.C, stating that his involvement was borne out from the evidence u/s.313 Cr.P.C. The action of the Magistrate is -

A) Legal and proper
B) Illegal -
C) Newly added person should have been given an opportunity to show cause
D) None of the above

62. The trial in a warrant case begins

A) When the evidence for the prosecution - is started
B) - When the case is scheduled for prosecution evidence
C) When the charge is framed
D) None of the above

63. As at present a Magistrate of First Class can for a conviction under the Indian Penal Code impose a maximum fine of

A) Rs.5,000/- -
B) Rs.10,000/-
C) Rs.25,000/-
D) Unlimited

64. A non-cognizable offence is one where a police officer

A) can arrest a person without a warrant
B) cannot arrest a person without a warrant
C) is bound to register a crime
D) can file a police report after investigation

65. Police report means

A) F.I.R.
B) A report forwarded by a Sub Inspector of Police to his superior
C) Charge sheet
D) None above

66. The maximum period for which a person accused of an offence punishable with imprisonment exceeding 10 years can be detained in judicial custody without completing the investigation by the Police under Section 167 Cr.P.C. is }

A) 60 days
B) 90 days
C) 180 days
D) 120 days

67. A Magistrate considered credible evidence adduced by a witness, who was closely related to the injured, and discarded it for the sole reason that the injured and the witness were related to each other. His reasoning is

A) correct
B) incorrect
C) such a witness cannot be believed without corroboration
D) None of the above

68. "Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus is not a rule of evidence in criminal trial". This statement is

A) true
B) partly true
C) false
D) None of the above

69. "A" is accused of murder of "B" by stabbing. There was exchange of words between A & B shortly before and at the time of the incident of stabbing. The words spoken to by A and B are

A) irrelevant facts
B) relevant facts
C) hearsay
D) not admissible in evidence.

70. "Dying declaration can never be the basis of conviction, even if it passes the test of credibility". This statement is

A) false
B) partly true
C) true
D) none of the above.

71. "Extra judicial confession, even if it is clear, specific and unambiguous, shall not be the basis for conviction". This proposition is

A) correct
B) partly correct
C) It requires corroboration in all cases
D) incorrect

72. Convincing direct evidence was adduced with regard to a matter. Opinion evidence was also adduced on the same matter. But both are incongruous to one another. Which has to be preferred?

A) Opinion evidence has to be preferred
B) Direct evidence has to be preferred
C) Both will have to be harmoniously considered
D) Both should be ignored

73. Circumstantial evidence must satisfy the following tests

A) The circumstances from which an inference of guilt is to be drawn must be cogently established.
B) Those circumstances should definitely prove the guilt of the accused.
C) The circumstances taken should form a chain so complete that there is no other conclusion except the guilt of the accused
D) All the above.

74. "_____ Confession is a statement made by an accused person before the trial begins, by which he admits to have committed the offence, but which he repudiates at the trial"

A) Judicial
B) Extra judicial
C) Retracted
D) None of the above

75. "Judgment of a civil court is binding on the criminal court under all circumstances". This statement is

A) True
B) False
C) Partly true
D) None of the above

76. During crime stage there appear reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has been guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for life. The Magistrate can still grant bail -

A) Only in cases where the accused is below 16 years of age
B) Only in cases where the accused is a woman
C) Only in cases where the accused is sick or infirm
D) In all the above cases.

77. In a case one party produced a Will to substantiate his claim. The Will was attested and registered. Opposing party did not specifically deny the execution of the Will; but he did not admit execution. If that be so, how the Will has to be proved?

A) At least one attesting witness should be called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be one attesting witness alive
B) Two attesting witnesses should be called for and examined
C) Scribe can be examined to prove the Will, even if attestors are alive
D) Even if an attesting witness is alive, any person acquainted with the signature of the testator can be examined.

78. A contract was executed between 'A' and 'B' with definite terms showing reciprocal agreements. 'A' filed a suit against 'B' based on the contract. = But the written contract was not produced in the suit. Can the terms of the contract be proved?

A) Yes, oral evidence can be adduced to prove the contract.
B) No, evidence regarding the terms of the contract can be proved only by production of the written contract
C) Even if the contract is not produced, other documents can be considered.
D) None of the above

79. If a person intends to take any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, the offence committed is -

A) Cheating '
B) Misappropriation
C) Theft
D) None of the above

80. "Confession made by a person while he is in the custody of a Police Officer shall be proved against such person, if it was made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate". The statement is -

A) True.
B) Partly true
C) False
D) None of the above

Part C

81. Which is the highest body that approves Five Year Plans in India?.

A) Parliament
B) Planning Commission
C) National Development Council
D) Council of Ministers

82. Right to travel is a fundamental right under

A) Article 19 of the Constitution
B) Article 21 of the Constitution
C) Article 14 of the Constitution
D) None of the above

83. Which of the following is the country's longest serving Chief Justice?

A) Y.V.Chandrachud
B) P.N.Bhagawati
C) M.M.Punchi
D) Harilal Kania

84. A Bill to change the boundaries of a State has to be passed by a _____ Majority in _____ to become a law

A) Simple; Parliament
B) Simple; State Legislature
C) Two third; Parliament
D) Two third; State Legislature

85. Parliament consists of

A) Council of States, House of People and President
B) Council of States and the Presidency
C) House of People and President
D) Prime Minister, his cabinet and President

86. Chief Election Commissioner cannot be removed except by which process -

A) Resignation
B) Presidential Order
C) Impeachment.
D) Judicial Decision

87. When a judge makes certain remarks in the course of his judgment, which are said, “by the way” and so do not have direct bearing on the facts at hand, such remarks are called

A) Observations
B) Obiter dicta
C) Judicial dicta
D) Comments Ordinaris

88. Who said “As President, I have no eyes but constitutional eyes. I cannot see you” -

A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
B) Dr. Radhakrishnan
C) Abraham Lincoln
D) Mahatma Gandhi

89. Under which Supreme Court Judgment, action of the President to summon, prorogue and dissolve either of the Houses of the Parliament shall be unconstitutional if acted without advice of Council of Ministers

A) Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain
B) Rao vs. Indira Gandhi
C) Anandan vs. Chief Secretary
D) None of the above

90. Which constitutional organ has wider powers when emergency is in operation?

A) Executive
B) Legislative
C) Judiciary
D) (A) &(B)

91. An ordinance made by the Governor automatically ceases to operate on the expiry of

A) 4 weeks from the re-assembly of State Legislature
B) 6 weeks from the re-assembly of State Legislature
C) 7 weeks from the re-assembly of State Legislature
D) 12 weeks from the re-assembly of State Legislature

92. Which one of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Court and the Supreme Court?

A) Disputes between the Centre and the States
B) Disputes between the States inter se
C) Protection of Fundamental Rights
D) Protection against the violation of the Constitution

93. Who can participate in the business of Parliament without being a member?

A) Vice President
B) Solicitor General
C) Attorney General
D) Chief Justice

94. Identify the strength of the following arguments in relation to the statement: Should those who manufacture spurious life saving drugs be given capital punishment?
Argument I. No, nobody has the right to take people's life as we cannot give life to anyone.
Artument II. Yes, those people are more dangerous than those who are convicted for homicide as the extent of damage to human life is incalculable.

A) Only argument I is strong
B) Only argument II is strong
C) Both I and II are strong
D) Neither I nor II is strong

95. Identify the strength of the following arguments in relation to the Statement: Should all the slum dwellers in the big cities in India be relocated in restricted places outside the city limits?
Argument I. Yes, this is the only way to make our big cities neat and clean and of international standards.;
Argument II. No, this will put a lot of hardship to the slum dwellers as they will need to spend lot of time and money to come to the cities for earning their livelihood.

A) Only argument I is strong
B) Only argument II is strong
C) Both I and II are strong
D) Either I or II is strong

96. “If you are hungry, take food”. Which of the choices given below has the same style of reasoning adopted in the above statement?

A) If you are lucky, you will get a chance
B) If you are preparing for an examination, read books.
C) If you are weak, put on weight
D) If you are uninterested, give it up.

97. Half of the villagers of certain village have their own houses. One-fifth of the villagers cultivate paddy. One-third of the villagers are literate. Four-fifths of the villages are below twenty-five”. Which one of the following is certainly true, on the basis of the above passage?

A) All the villagers who have their own houses are literate.
B) Some villages under twenty-five are literate
C) Only a quarter of the villagers who have their own houses cultivate paddy
D) Only half of the villages who cultivate paddy are literate.

98. Study the following statements and conclusions and decide as to which of the conclusions follows from the statements:
Statements: Some boys are men. i No man is black.
Conclusions: I. Some boys are not black. II. Some men are boys.

A) Only conclusion I follows
B) Only conclusion II follows -
C) Either I or II follows
D) Both I and II follow.

99. “The government has decided to reduce the army deployed at India - Pakistan border”, Which of the following Assumptions is implicit in the above statement?
I. Therelations between India and Pakistan have improved.
II. Sizeable number of troops had been deployed at the Indo-Pak borders.

A) Only assumption I is implicit
B) Only assumption II is implicit
C) Either I or II is implicit.
D) Both I and II are implicit

100. He was forced to resign from the post of Director on charges of corruption”. Which of the following Assumptions is implicit in the above Statement?
I. Histerm as Director was to end shortly.
II. The charges of corruption against him were likely to be proved.

A) only assumption I is implicit
B) only assumption II is implicit
C) either I or II is implicit
D) neither I nor II is implicit