Kerala Judicial Service (Prelims) 2009 Regular

High Court of Kerala · Preliminary Examination, held 09.01.2010 · 100 questions

Part A

1. A plaint was rejected under Order 7 Rule 11 CPC for non-payment of court fee. Remedy available to the aggrieved party, is —

(a) to file an appeal
(b) to file a revision
(c) to file a restoration petition in the same court
(d) all the above

2. "Section 10 CPC, 1908 bars not only the trial of subsequent suit, but also the institution of subsequent suit." This statement is —

(a) Partly true
(b) Untrue
(c) True
(d) None of the above

3. 'A' filed a suit against 'B' for recovery of possession on title. After trial, it was dismissed. Subsequently, 'A' assigned the property to 'C' and then 'C' filed a suit against 'B' for the same relief. 'B' failed to plead and prove res judicata in the subsequent suit. At the time of hearing, he raised the plea of res judicata to non-suit 'C'. His contention is —

(a) sustainable
(b) not sustainable
(c) if 'B' pleaded, it would have been sustainable.
(d) if 'B' produced evidence, it would have been sustainable.

4. 'A' filed a suit against 'B' for prohibitory injunction. In that suit the question of title also arose for consideration and it was decided. A's suit was dismissed after trial. Subsequently, 'A' filed a suit for recovery of possession on the strength of title. Subsequent suit is

(a) not barred by res judicata as cause of action is different
(b) barred by res judicata
(c) not barred by res judicata, since nature of suits are different
(d) none of the above.

5. 'A' obtained a money decree against 'B'. Before executing the decree, 'B' sold out all his properties and then died. 'A' sought to execute the decree against the legal representatives of 'B' by filing an EP for arrest and detention. This EP _____

(a) is maintainable
(b) is not maintainable
(c) will be maintainable, if the legal representatives have assets to satisfy the decree
(d) would have been maintainable, had the legal representatives inherited the estate of 'B'.

6. "The Court has power under Section 152 CPC to correct a mistake which has crept into the decree from the plaint, when rights of third parties are not affected and no prejudice has been caused to any one." This statement is —

(a) False '
(b) True
(c) Partly true :
(d) None of the above

7. For filing a suit under Order 1 Rule 8 CPC, _____ persons having the same interest in one suit may obtain permission from Court.

(a) two or more persons
(b) numerous persons
(c) minimum two persons
(d) one or more persons

8. "Section 151 CPC can be invoked to amend pleading in a case, if it is not covered by the provisions of Order 6 Rule 17 CPC." This statement is —

(a) False
(b) Partly true.
(c) True
(d) None of the above

9. 'A' filed a suit against 'B' and summons was served on the latter. 'B' failed to appear on the day when the suit was called on for hearing, and the Court made an order that the suit be heard ex-parte and adjourned to another day. On the adjourned day, 'B' appeared and assigned good cause for his previous non-appearance. 'B' shall be presumed to have appeared on _____ day.

(a) on the day fixed for his appearance
(b) on the date of his actual appearance
(c) the day on which the suit was filed
(d) none of the above.

10. 'A' filed a suit for partition against 'B' and 'C'. Summons were duly served on both the defendants. They did not appear and the suit was decreed ex-parte. Subsequently, 'B' appeared and filed an application under Order 9 Rule 13 CPC, showing sufficient cause for not appearing when the suit was called on for hearing. The Court is satisfied that the decree has to be set aside. To what extent it has to be set aside?

(a) Decree against 'B' can be set aside.
(b) Decree against both the defendants should be set aside.
(c) either (a) or (b)
(d) None of the above.

11. 'A' obtained a money decree against 'B'. Before filing EP, 'B' paid half of the decree amount to 'A' and obtained a receipt. But it was not certified or recorded by the Court under Order 21 Rule 2 CPC. Subsequently, 'A' filed EP for the whole of the decree amount. 'B' contended that he is only liable to pay half of the amount. B's contention is —

(a) unsustainable
(b) sustainable
(c) 'B' will have to prove the payment
(d) None of the above.

12. 'A' filed a suit against 'B' for money. After trial, the matter was heard and reserved for judgment. Thereafter, before pronouncing the judgment, 'A' died. Without noticing this fact, the Court pronounced judgment. What will be the effect of the judgment?

(a) It shall have the same force and effect as if it had been pronounced before the death of 'A'.
(b) Judgment becomes a nullity. :
(c) The judgment becomes voidable at the option of the defendant. ..
(d) If the legal heirs of 'A' file a petition to set aside abatement, and if it is allowed, the judgment becomes valid.

13. "The question of title is irrelevant in a suit under Section 6 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963". This statement is —

(a) True
(b) False
(c) Partly true
(d) None of the above

14. "Specific performance of a contract can be enforced in favour of a person who would not be entitled to recover compensation for its breach." This statement is —

(a) True
(b) Partly true
(c) False
(d) None of the above.

15. "The jurisdiction to decree specific performance is discretionary and the court is not bound to grant such relief merely because it is lawful to do so." This statement is —

(a) False
(b) Partly true
(c) True
(d) None of the above.

16. 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' to sell his property to the latter for a price. Thereafter, 'B' unilaterally rescinded the contract. After sometime, 'B' thought it fit to get specific performance of the contract and filed a suit. Whether this suit is maintainable?

(a) Yes, suit for specific performance is maintainable.
(b) 'B' can only file a suit for return of advance money.
(c) No, he cannot file any suit against 'A', since he rescinded the contract.
(d) None of the above.

17. "Civil Court is competent to grant declaration even beyond the scope of Section 34, Specific Relief Act, 1963." This statement is —

(a) False
(b) True
(c) Partly true
(d) None of the above.

18. "In a suit for recovery of possession based on title, weakness of the defendant's title or failure of the defendant to establish title will enable the plaintiff to a decree." This statement is

(a) True
(b) Partly true
(c) False
(d) None of the above.

19. "An easement can be transferred under the Transfer of Property Act apart from the dominant heritage." This statement is —

(a) True
(b) Partly true
(c) False
(d) None of the above

20. A person who desires to take advantage of Section 43 of Transfer of Property Act must show that —

(a) there was a representation, fraudulent or erroneous that the transferor had title to the property.
(b) the transfer must be for consideration
(c) the transferor should acquire title to the property subsequent to the transfer and the transfer between the parties must be subsisting at that time.
(d) All the above.

21. Every transfer of immovable property made, with intent to defeat or delay the creditors of the transferor shall be _____ at the option of any creditor so defeated or delayed.

(a) void
(b) voidable
(c) Non-est
(d) invalid

22. 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' to sell immovable property of the former for consideration and 'B' was put in possession of the property. Both parties had signed the agreement. The agreement had not been registered under the Indian Registration Act. In a suit between the parties, 'B' claimed the benefit of Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act. Whether his claim is maintainable?

(a) Yes, it is maintainable.
(b) No, it is not maintainable since the agreement was not registered.
(c) No, since the sale deed was not executed. -
(d) None of the above.

23. 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' to sell a parcel of land belonging to 'A'. 'B' paid advance towards sale consideration. 'B' was not put in possession of the property. 'A' was prepared to handover possession to 'B', provided the latter performed his part. 'B' improperly declined to accept the delivery. In a subsequent money suit against 'A', 'B' claimed charge on the property under Section 55(6)(b) of the Transfer of Property Act. Whether his contention regarding charge is maintainable?

(a) Yes, it is maintainable
(b) No, it is not maintainable
(c) Yes, he can claim even damages
(d) None of the above.

24. 'A' executed a gift deed in favour of 'B' with respect to an immovable property worth Rs.90/-. The deed was duly attested, but was not registered. 'B', in a suit, claimed title by virtue of the above gift deed. Is his claim maintainable? ..

(a) No, the deed is not valid
(b) Yes, deed is valid, since the value of the property is less than Rs.100/-.
(c) deed is valid since the gift is a document which requires no consideration
(d) None of the above.

25. 'A' executed an agreement with 'B', who was a minor aged 17 years at the time of execution of the agreement. After attaining majority, the erstwhile minor —

(a) can ratify the agreement
(b) cannot ratify the agreement
(c) has to set aside the agreement
(d) None of the above. ,

26. 'A' executed a document in favour of 'B' believing that it was a mortgage deed for securing money borrowed from the latter. Actually it was a sale deed. The document is —

(a) valid and binding on 'A'
(b) voidable at the option of 'A'
(c) void against 'A' —
(d) None of the above

27. 'A' owed 'B' Rs.10,000/-. The debt was barred by the Limitation Act. Later 'A' signs a written promise to pay 'B' Rs.8,000/- on account of the debt. Whether this is a contract enforceable?

(a) No, since the debt is time barred.
(b) Yes, as it is a promise to pay a debt barred by Limitation Law.
(c) Yes, as it is an acknowledgment of liability.
(d) None of the above.

28. 'A' entered into an agreement with 'B' to sell an immovable property. It was not the intention of the parties that time should be of the essence though six months time was specified for performance. 'A' failed to perform the contract in the stipulated time. The contract —

(a) becomes void
(b) becomes voidable at the instance of 'B'
(c) remains valid and can be performed at any time without being entitled to get compensation from 'A'.
(d) remains valid, but 'B' can claim compensation for the loss occurred.

29. One of the essential requirements of novation as contemplated by Section 62 of Contract Act is that there should be _____ of a new contract in place of the old one.

(a) substantial substitution
(b) partial substitution
(c) nominal substitution
(d) complete substitution

30. An agency is terminated —

(a) by the principal revoking the authority _
(b) by the agent renouncing the business of agency
(c) by either the principal or agent dying or becoming of unsound mind. - ,
(d) all the above. ~

31. "A negotiable instrument drawn without consideration cannot be negotiated for consideration". This statement is —

(a) True
(b) Partly true
(c) False ; . '
(d) None of the above

32. A 'holder in due course' is a person —

(a) entitled to possess the negotiable instrument in his own name and to recover the amount.
(b) who becomes a possessor of the negotiable instrument for consideration.
(c) who holds the instrument as an agent of the payee.
(d) who possesses the instrument only for the purpose of presentation for payment.

33. Which of the following instrument is not a valid promissory note?

(a) The instrument which contains an endorsement by another guaranteeing re-payment.
(b) The instrument containing attestation by two witnesses.
(c) The undertaking is to pay on demand after a period of one year.
(d) The undertaking is to pay a sum to be ascertained at the time of demand.

34. 'A' executed a promissory note in favour of 'B'. 'B' signed on its reverse and handed it over to 'C'. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

(a) The instrument is invalid if 'C' writes his name above the signature of 'B'.
(b) 'C' can sue based on the promissory note.
(c) 'C' can negotiate it by delivery alone.
(d) 'C' can indorse the promissory note in favour of 'D'.

35. 'A' executed a demand promissory note in favour of 'B' for an ascertained sum. Though the parties had agreed upon payment of interest, they failed to specify the rate of interest in the instrument. Later, 'B' unilaterally added 18% as the rate of interest. This renders the document _____

(a) voidable ——, ,
(b) void
(c) incomplete
(d) none of the above.

36. A tenant of a building, situated in an area notified under the Kerala (Buildings Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965, died. His legal heirs will inherit the tenancy as — ,

(a) Tenants-in-common
(b) Joint tenants
(c) Co-owners
(d) None of the above

37. The burden of proving that the tenant is depending for his livelihood mainly on the income derived from the trade or business carried on in the building and that there is no other suitable building available in the locality for the tenant to do business as mentioned in Section 11(3) (second proviso) of the Kerala (Buildings Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 is —

(a) On the landlord
(b) On the tenant
(c) Partly on the landlord and partly on the tenant
(d) None of the above.

38. 'A' is the tenant of a building belonging to 'B'. The building is in an area covered by the Kerala (Buildings Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965. The tenanted building was completely destroyed by fire. After sometime, 'B' constructed another building for his purpose in the same property. Can 'A' claim tenancy with regard to the new building?

(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Yes, provided he pays market rent. .
(d) None of the above.

39. 'A' is the owner of a building in an area notified under the Kerala . (Buildings Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965. 'B' took the: building on lease. Subsequently, 'B' formed a partnership along with 'C' and 'D' and carried on the business. Later, 'B' retired from the partnership firm. Whether A's claim for eviction on the ground of sublease is maintainable? _

(a) Yes, it is maintainable.
(b) No, it is not maintainable.
(c) Since the firm became the tenant it can continue the business.
(d) None of the above.

40. Eviction on the ground of cessation of occupation under Section 11(4)(v) of the Kerala (Buildings Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1965 can be made if —

(a) the tenant ceases to occupy the building without reasonable cause. . -
(b) the tenant ceases to occupy the building continuously for six months.
(c) the tenant ceases to occupy the building continuously for one year
(d) the tenant ceases to occupy the building continuously for six months without reasonable cause.

Part B

41. Except in the chapters and sections mentioned in clauses 2 and 3 of Section 40 IPC, the word 'offence' denotes _____

(a) a thing made punishable by the Penal Code
(b) a thing prohibited by the Penal Code
(c) a thing which is unlawful as per the Penal Code
(d) None of the above

42. A person is said to gain wrongfully _____

(a) when such person acquires wrongfully
(b) when such person retains wrongfully
(c) when such person retains wrongfully as well as when such person acquires wrongfully
(d) None of the above.

43. "In order to convict persons for an offence on the basis of vicarious liability u/s. 34 IPC, it is necessary to prove that each and every one of them had indulged in overt acts." This statement is _____

(a) True
(b) Partly true
(c) False
(d) None of the above

44. Immovable property can be subject matter of _____

(a) Theft
(b) Extortion
(c) Dishonest misappropriation
(d) None of the above

45. 'A' is convicted for an offence punishable with imprisonment as well as fine. The limit to imprisonment for non payment of fine u/s. 65 IPC is _____

(a) not exceeding ½ of the term of imprisonment which is . the maximum fixed for the offence.
(b) not exceeding ¼th of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence.
(c) not exceeding the maximum term fixed for the offence
(d) none of the above

46. 'A' instigated 'B' to murder 'C'. 'B' refused to commit murder, 'A' is guilty of _____

(a) No offence
(b) Abetting B to commit murder
(c) Attempt to commit murder
(d) None of the above e

47. Five accused persons were charged with offences under Sections.447, 143, 148, 307 read with Section149 IPC. Evidence adduced by the prosecution established that all the five persons were members of an unlawful assembly and two of them were armed with deadly weapons and they inflicted injury on the victim. Can all the five persons be punished for rioting armed with deadly weapons under Section 148 IPC by invoking Section149 IPC?

(a) Yes, since all are members of the unlawful assembly
(b) Yes, since all shared the common object to commit the offences.
(c) No, only the accused armed with weapons alone can be punished
(d) None of the above.

48. 'A' pushed 'B' into a walled space and locked him in. The offence that 'A' committed is _____

(a) Wrongful restraint
(b) Wrongful confinement
(c) Criminal force
(d) None of the above

49. 'A' found a gold ring lying on a public road. Apparently it was not in the possession of any person. He took it for his own use. He may be guilty of _____

(a) Theft
(b) Criminal misappropriation
(c) Breach of trust
(d) No offence

50. 'A' puts a loaded gun on the head of 'B' and demands entire money in B's possession. 'B' fearing instant hurt, parts with the money. 'A' is guilty of _____

(a) Theft
(b) Extortion
(c) Robbery
(d) Dacoity

51. 'A', a thief, stretched his hands through an open window into the house of 'B' to steal a gold chain kept on a table. In addition to theft, 'A' has committed an offence of _____

(a) Criminal trespass
(b) House trespass
(c) House breaking
(d) Lurking house trespass

52. "An inscription on a stone is not a document." This statement is _____

(a) True
(b) False
(c) Partly true
(d) None of the above

53. 'A' sued 'B' upon a bond for payment of money. 'B' denied the execution of the bond. The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, 'B' required money for a particular purpose is _____

(a) Irrelevant
(b) Relevant
(c) Inadmissible
(d) None of the above

54. 'A' is tried for murder of 'B' by intentionally shooting at him. Which of the following statements is relevant u/s. 14 of the Evidence Act to show the existence of the state of mind.

(a) 'A' on other occasions also shot at 'B'. -
(b) 'A' was in the habit of shooting at people with the intention to murder them. ,
(c) 'A' was in the habit of handling fire arms in a negligent manner.
(d) None of the above

55. "Identification of an accused by a witness during Test Identification Parade is a substantive evidence." This statement is _____

(a) True
(b) Partly true
(c) False
(d) None of the above

56. Court may presume that a man who is in possession of stolen goods _____ is a thief unless he can account for his possession.

(a) Even long after the theft
(b) Any time after the theft
(c) Soon after the theft
(d) On the same day or on the next day of the theft

57. "There can be estoppel u/s 115 of Evidence Act even when the truth of the matter is known to both the parties." This statement is

(a) True
(b) Partly true
(c) Untrue
(d) None of the above

58. In any case _____ shall be examined for the proof of any fact.

(a) As many witnesses as possible
(b) Not less than two witnesses
(c) No particular number of witnesses
(d) None of the above

59. 'A' propounded a Will against 'B' in a suit. 'A' contended that both the attesting witnesses were dead. How the Will can be proved if 'B' denied the execution?

(a) By adducing evidence to show that both the attesting witnesses are not alive
(b) By proving that the attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting.
(c) By proving that the signature of the person, who purported to have executed the document, is in the handwriting of that person
(d) All the above

60. A confession made by an accused may be taken into consideration as against a co-accused, only if _____

(a) They are separately tried
(b) They are jointly tried
(c) They are tried jointly for the same offence
(d) None of the above

61. Admission made by a party in a previous judicial proceeding can be used as a _____ in the subsequent proceeding.

(a) Secondary evidence
(b) Substantive evidence
(c) Corroborative piece of evidence
(d) None of the above

62. U/s. 27 Evidence Act the "Fact discovered" means _____

(a) The object produced
(b) The place from where the object is produced
(c) The knowledge of the accused as to the object and the place
(d) All the above _

63. What is the meaning of the term 'investigation'?

(a) Proceeding to the scene of crime and ascertaining facts and circumstances.
(b) Discovery and arrest of accused
(c) Collection of evidence and filing the report u/s: 173 (2) Cr.P.C.
(d) All the above

64. An accused was arrested for the offence of murder and he was produced in the court. Magistrate remanded him to judicial custody. On the way to the Sub Jail, accused sustained injuries in a road accident. He was hospitalized for 16 days. Meanwhile, on the 3rd day of his remand, police filed an application seeking custody of the accused. After discharging the accused from the hospital the Magistrate ordered to hand over the accused to police custody. Whether the order is legal?

(a) Yes, it is legal as the accused was in the hospital during the first 15 days
(b) No, Magistrate has no authority to grant police custody after first 15 days of remand.
(c) Yes, it is legal since the police had filed application within the stipulated time.
(d) None of the above.

65. "Magistrate can authorize detention in any custody of an accused u/s. 167 (2) Proviso, even if the accused is not produced before him." This statement is _____

(a) True
(b) Partly true ..
(c) False..
(d) None of the above

66. A magistrate convicted an accused u/s. 326 IPC and imposed . sentence. Subsequently the accused filed an application pointing out an error apparent on the face of the judgment and also stating sufficient reasons to review the judgment so as to alter the conviction to one under Section 323 IPC. The Magistrate, having satisfied about the grounds mentioned in the application, allowed it. Whether his action is legal and proper?

(a) Yes, it is legal and proper, even if prosecution objects to it.
(b) it is not legal and it is improper
(c) Yes, it is legal if the prosecution was given an opportunity to be heard.
(d) None of the above

67. In the course of trial, the court found that examination of one of the witnesses given up by the Prosecutor is essential to the just decision of the case. Court issued summons to the witness u/s. 311 Cr.P.C. Accused contended that the court has no power to issue summons to such a witness: This contention is _____

(a) Sustainable because only the prosecutor can take steps to summon him.
(b) Unsustainable, court has the power to do so
(c) Sustainable because this witness can be summoned only at the instance of the accused
(d) None of the above

68. Magistrate forwarded a complaint u/s. 156 (3) Cr.P.C. with a direction that it shall be investigated by the Superintendent of Police of a District. This direction is _____

(a) Legal under all circumstances
(b) Legal if the allegations in the complaint are very grave
(c) Illegal
(d) None of the above

69. Magistrate convicted an accused u/s. 353 IPC and sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for two years. During trial, he was in judicial custody. Magistrate suspended the sentence u/s. 389 (3) Cr.P.C. The order passed is _____

(a) Perfectly legal, because the term of imprisonment is not exceeding three years
(b) Not legal, because the conviction is for a non bailable offence
(c) Not legal, because at the time of conviction the accused was not on bail
(d) None of the above

70. A criminal case was posted for recording evidence of the witnesses summoned. The accused was absent on that day. His personal attendance was not dispensed with. Magistrate, having found that the witnesses are coming from distant places. examined them in the absence of the accused On the next hearing date, the accused appeared and he did not raise an) objection in considering the evidence recorded in his absence. Court convicted the accused on the basis of that evidence. The conviction is _____

(a) Legal, the court has power to record evidence in the absence of accused.
(b) Illegal, evidence to be taken in the presence of the accused.
(c) Legal, since accused did not challenge it
(d) None of the above

71. "Further investigation u/s. 173 (8) Cr.P.C. is a right and duty of the investigating officer and he _____"

(a) should seek and obtain permission from the court
(b) may seek a formal permission from the court
(c) should obtain prior permission of the court
(d) None of the above

72. "Plea Bargaining' in Chapter XXI-A Cr.P.C. is not applicable when the offence is alleged to have committed against _____

(a) a woman, or a child below the age of 14 years
(b) a woman, or a child below the age of 16 years
(c) a woman above 60 years or a child below 15 years
(d) None of the above

73. In the course of a criminal trial, it appeared from the evidence that a person, not being the accused, has committed an offence and the Magistrate proceeded u/s. 319 Cr.P.C. to array him as an accused, though it was not clear whether the newly added person could be tried along with the accused. The action of the Magistrate is _____

(a) Legal
(b) Illegal ; '
(c) Legal, if the original accused has no objection
(d) None of the above

74. Magistrate without considering the bar u/s. 195 Cr.P.C. took cognizance of an offence u/s. 181 IPC against the accused alleging that he gave false statement on oath. The action of the Magistrate is _____ and the trial is _____

(a) Legal; valid
(b) Legal; valid if the accused pleads guilty
(c) Illegal; void ab initio
(d) None of the above

75. Period of limitation u/s. 468 Cr.P.C. for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, but not exceeding three years is _____

(a) 6 months
(b) 1 year
(c) 2 years
(d) 3 years

76. Which of the following things will have to be complied with when a Magistrate records confession u/s. 164 Cr.P.C.

(a) The Magistrate shall explain to the accused that he is not bound to make a confession.
(b) The Magistrate shall warn him that if he makes a confession, it may be used as evidence against him.
(c) The Magistrate shall question the person and ascertain that the confession was made voluntarily
(d) All the above

77. Withdrawal of a complaint u/s. 257 Cr.P.C. results in _____

(a) Acquittal of the accused in cases where the plea has been recorded.
(b) Discharge of the accused in cases where the plea has not been recorded.
(c) Acquittal of the accused in all cases.
(d) None of the above

78. Magistrate while considering a bail application of an accused u/s. 437 Cr.P.C. found that presence of the accused may be required for being identified by the witnesses during investigation. On that reason he denied bail to the accused. His action is _____

(a) Legal; bail can be denied in such a situation.
(b) Legal; Magistrate is bound to deny bail in such a situation.
(c) Not legal; he should have granted bail with appropriate directions.
(d) None of the above

79. A final report was filed in a case before the Magistrate revealing offences exclusively triable by court of session. The Magistrate shall _____

(a) Transfer the case to the court of session
(b) Commit the case to the court of session
(c) Make over the case to the court of session
(d) Forward the case to the court of session

80. Disposal of property u/s. 457 Cr.P.C. can be done only when _____

(a) the property is produced before a criminal court during enquiry or trial. . .
(b) the property is not produced before a criminal court during enquiry or trial.
(c) the property is already in the custody of a criminal - court.
(d) All the above.

Part C

81. International day of elimination of Racial Discrimination. is celebrated on _____

(a) 21st December
(b) 21st March -
(c) 20th April . ' _
(d) 20th May

82. National Commission for Backward Classes is set up by _____

(a) Parliament by Law -
(b) President by Order '
(c) State Legislature by Law
(d) Government by Law -

83. Right to education emanates from _____

(a) right to culture and education under Articles 29 and 30
(b) right to equality under Article 14
(c) freedom of speech & expression under Article 19
(d) right to life and personal liberty under Article 21

84. Who is the Chairman of the National Commission on Population?

(a) Home Minister
(b) Cabinet Secretary
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Finance Minister

85. The Union and the States derive their authority from _____

(a) Parliament "
(b) President
(c) Election Commission
(d) Constitution

86. Number of languages recognized by the Indian Constitution is _____

(a) Ten
(b) Fourteen
(c) Twenty two
(d) Thirteen '

87. What is the Quorum laid down to constitute a meeting of either of the Houses of Parliament?

(a) one-tenth of the total number of members of that House
(b) one-fourth of the total number of members of that House
(c) one-fifth of the total number of members of that House
(d) one-half of the total number of members of that House

88. What was the important landmark judgment regarding amendment of the Constitution (Article 368)?

(a) Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India
(b) Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab
(c) Kesavananda v. State of Kerala, Minerva Mill v. Union of India
(d) All the above

89. Article 20 of the Fundamental Rights represents which subject?

(a) Equality or opportunity in matters of public employment
(b) Protection in respect of Conviction of Offence
(c) Protection of life and personal liberty
(d) None of the above ,

90. In Law of Torts, always unliquidated damages are awarded. The meaning of "unliquidated" is _____

(a) Not ascertainable
(b) Approximately arrived at
(c) Penal and exemplary
(d) Both (a) and (b)

91. Decisions regarding disqualification of members of Lok Sabha are taken by _____

(a) Speaker
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
(d) Parliamentary Secretary

92. Who among the following judges was Chairman of the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution?

(a) M.N.Venkatachelliah
(b) V.R.Krishna Iyer
(c) A.S.Anand
(d) J.S.Verma

93. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution guarantees equal opportunities in public employment to persons belonging to SC/ST and other minority communities?

(a) Article 15
(b) Article 16
(c) Article 22
(d) Article 27

94. An election candidate has to express in his nomination paper about his _____

(a) moveable and immoveable assets and liabilities to Government and public financial institutions
(b) about his liability only _-
(c) about his assets only
(d) none of the above

95. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions of Anti-defection Act?

(a) Ninth Schedule
(b) Tenth Schedule
(c) Fourth Schedule
(d) Second Schedule

96. If Eye : Cataract; ---?--- : Hepatitis

(a) Liver
(b) Pancreas
(c) Stomach
(d) Lungs

97. Identify the strength of the following arguments in relation to the Statement: Should there be restriction on the number of ministers in each cabinet in India?
Argument I: Yes, as a result of this, a lot of money will be saved and the same can be used in development programmes.
Argument II: No, there should not be such restrictions on democratically elected representatives and it should be left to the judgment of the leader of the Council of Ministers.

(a) Only argument I is strong
(b) Only argument Il is strong
(c) Both I and II are strong
(d) Neither I nor II is strong

98. "It is better to reign in hell than to serve in heaven". 'Which of the choices given below has the same style of reasoning adopted in the above Statement?

(a) It is better to be rational than emotional
(b) It is better to speak the truth than tell a lie
(c) It is better to exercise power than to obey others
(d) It is better to be happy than to be sorrowful

99. Study the following statements and conclusions and decide as to which of the conclusions follows from the statements.
Statements: All planets are moons. All moons are stars.
Conclusions: I. All moons are planets. II. All planets are stars.

(a) only conclusion I follows
(b) only conclusion II follows
(c) neither I nor II follows
(d) both I and II follow

100. "Opening a library in Munnar will be wastage". Which of the following Assumptions is implicit in the above Statement?
I. Inhabitants of Munnar are illiterate.
II. Inhabitants of Munnar are not interested in reading.

(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