Punjab Civil Judge Prelims 2022: Solution

Punjab Civil Services (Judicial Branch) · Preliminary Examination, held 22.01.2023 · 125 questions · Booklet Code A

1. Which of the following sections have been inserted in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013:

(A) Section 376A
(B) Section 376B
(C) Sections 166A, 166B, 354C
(D) All of the above

Answer: (C) Sections 166A, 166B, 354C
Question deleted by the Commission.

Sections 166A, 166B and 354C were newly inserted in 2013. Sections 376A and 376B already existed in a different form before the amendment, which replaced the rape provisions. The wording turns on the distinction between inserting a section number and substituting the text at an existing section number. (BNS Sections 199, 200, 77, 66 and 67, respectively.)

2. Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid is an offence punishable under Indian Penal Code, 1860:

(A) Section 326A
(B) Section 326B
(C) Section 228A
(D) Section 228

Answer: (B) Section 326B

Section 326B addresses throwing or attempting to throw acid with the prescribed intent to cause injury. Section 326A applies where the conduct actually causes the specified harm, such as burns, disfigurement or grievous hurt. The stem uses the description of the former provision. (BNS Section 124(2).)

3. Under Section 65 of IPC sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine shall be limited to:

(A) one-third of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
(B) one-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
(C) one-half of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
(D) equal to the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

Answer: (B) one-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

Where the offence permits imprisonment as well as a fine, Section 65 caps imprisonment in default of payment at one-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence. Use the statutory maximum for that offence as the denominator, rather than the sentence that the particular court chose to impose. (BNS Section 8(3).)

4. Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making alteration or destruction of a valuable security is dealt under:

(A) Section 417 of IPC
(B) Section 418 of IPC
(C) Section 419 of IPC
(D) Section 420 of IPC

Answer: (D) Section 420 of IPC

Section 420 covers cheating that dishonestly induces delivery of property or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security or a convertible signed or sealed instrument. The stem identifies those additional consequences. Cheating by itself can be punishable without those consequences under a separate provision. (BNS Section 318(4).)

5. Which section of IPC deals with homicide by negligence?

(A) Section 302 of IPC
(B) Section 307 of IPC
(C) Section 304A of IPC
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Section 304A of IPC

Section 304A punishes causing death by a rash or negligent act that falls short of culpable homicide. The death must result from the rashness or negligence. The provisions on murder and attempted murder address conduct with a different degree and kind of fault. (BNS Section 106.)

6. Which of the following punishments cannot be awarded under the Indian Penal Code?

(A) forfeiture of property
(B) rigorous imprisonment
(C) transportation for life
(D) death

Answer: (C) transportation for life

Section 53 lists death, life imprisonment, rigorous or simple imprisonment, forfeiture of property and fine. Transportation for life was an earlier form of punishment that was replaced by imprisonment for life. The other three options still appear in the statutory list as it stood at the time of the exam. (BNS Section 4.)

7. In which of the following case, it was held that the death sentence should be given in the 'rarest of rare cases'?

(A) R. v. Govinda (1877) ILR Bom 342
(B) Hussain Ara Khatoon v. State of Bihar 1979 AIR 1369
(C) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration 1980 AIR 1579
(D) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1980 SC 898

Answer: (D) Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1980 SC 898

Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab limited death sentences for murder to the rarest of rare cases. A sentencing court must

consider the circumstances of the offence and of the offender, including mitigation. Life imprisonment is the ordinary sentence, and death is reserved for cases in which that alternative is foreclosed.

8. A, who was previously convicted under Section 376 IPC is again convicted under same section for life imprisonment. Here imprisonment for life means:

(A) Remainder of A's natural life
(B) 20 Years
(C) 14 Years
(D) 30 Years

Answer: (A) Remainder of A's natural life

Section 376E expressly defines life imprisonment for the specified repeat offenders as imprisonment for the remainder of the person's natural life. The convention that treats life imprisonment as twenty years for calculating fractions of punishments does not change its duration into a twenty-year sentence. (BNS Section 71.)

9. Under Section 120A of IPC, to constitute the offence of criminal conspiracy at least:

(A) Two members are required
(B) Three members are required
(C) Four members are required
(D) Five members are required

Answer: (A) Two members are required

Criminal conspiracy under Section 120A begins with agreement between at least two people to do an illegal act or to do a lawful act by illegal means. An agreement to commit an offence is sufficient. For other illegal objects, the section also requires an act in pursuance of the agreement. (BNS Section 61(1).)

10. Explanation 2 to Section 370 of IPC, the consent of the victim is _____ in the determination of the offence of trafficking:

(A) Necessary in certain cases
(B) Always necessary
(C) Valid
(D) Immaterial

Answer: (D) Immaterial

Explanation 2 to Section 370 makes the victim's consent immaterial to determining whether trafficking occurred. The relevant elements are the specified conduct, such as recruitment or transport, through a prohibited means and for exploitation. Apparent consent cannot by itself excuse an act that satisfies those elements. (BNS Section 143.)

11. Under the IPC which of the following is considered a non cognizable offence:

(A) Murder
(B) Theft
(C) Defamation
(D) All of the above

Answer: (C) Defamation

Ordinary criminal defamation under Section 500 is classified as non-cognizable in the First Schedule to the CrPC. Murder and theft are classified as cognizable. The classification controls police powers, including whether police can ordinarily arrest without a warrant, and is distinct from the IPC definition of each offence. (BNS Section 356 and BNSS First Schedule.)

12. Which one of the following offences can be committed by a single person:

(A) Conspiracy
(B) Gang rape
(C) Abetment
(D) Dacoity

Answer: (C) Abetment

Instigation or intentional aid by a single person may amount to abetment under Section 107. Agreement among at least two people is needed for conspiracy, while gang rape involves a group or common intention and dacoity requires at least five persons acting together in the manner defined. (BNS Section 45.)

13. Two components of crime are:

(A) mens rea and actus reus
(B) fraud and mistake
(C) de jure and de facto
(D) All of the above

Answer: (A) mens rea and actus reus

Actus reus denotes the external elements of an offence, which may include conduct, an omission or a required result. Mens rea denotes the mental element, such as intention or knowledge. The particular offence determines the mental state that must be proved, and some statutes impose liability without the usual mental element.

14. If the offence was committed outside the limit of a police station, the officer-in-charge of the police station can transmit the FIR to the police station having such territorial jurisdiction. The Statement is

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

Answer: (A) True

Territorial doubt does not prevent recording information disclosing a cognizable offence. Once the station records the FIR, it may transmit it to the police station with territorial jurisdiction to investigate. This preserves the

report while allowing the officer competent for the area to take over. (BNSS Section 173.)

15. Any person aggrieved by a refusal on the part of an officer in charge of a police station to record the information referred to in sub-section (1) of S.154 may send the substance of such information, in writing and by post, to the

(A) Superintendent of Police
(B) Magistrate having jurisdiction
(C) Any police officer above the rank of station house officer who refused to record the information
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Superintendent of Police

Under Section 154(3), a person whose information is refused by the station officer may send its substance in writing and by post to the Superintendent of Police. If satisfied that it discloses a cognizable offence, the Superintendent may investigate personally or direct a subordinate police officer to investigate. (BNSS Section 173.)

16. Which of the following Sections of CrPC deals with the victim compensation scheme?

(A) Section 357A
(B) Section 280A
(C) Section 437A
(D) Section 287D

Answer: (A) Section 357A

Section 357A requires the State Government, in coordination with the Central Government, to prepare a scheme to compensate victims or dependants who have suffered injury or loss and need rehabilitation. The legal services authority assesses the amount in cases covered by the section. (BNSS Section 396(1)–(6).)

17. Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is for the protection of-

(A) Accused
(B) Witnesses
(C) Police officer
(D) Magistrate

Answer: (A) Accused

Section 162 restricts the use at trial of statements made to police during investigation and directs that the maker should not sign them. This protects an accused from having police statements used as substantive evidence, while preserving the limited statutory use of such statements to contradict a witness. (BNSS Section 181.)

18. Three years period of limitation is prescribed for taking cognizance of offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding-

(A) One year
(B) Three years
(C) Five years
(D) Seven years

Answer: (B) Three years

Section 468(2) fixes three years for offences punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year and up to three years. The shorter categories are six months for an offence punishable only by fine and one year for an offence carrying imprisonment up to one year. (BNSS Section 514.)

19. When can a trial court release an accused on bail under Section 389(3) of CrPC after conviction?

(A) Where accused on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 3 years
(B) Where accused is on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 5 years
(C) Where accused on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 7 years
(D) Where offence is bailable whether accused is on bail or not

Answer: (A) Where accused on bail, and imprisonment is not exceeding 3 years

Where a convicted person intends to appeal and was already on bail, the trial court ordinarily releases that person for sufficient time to present the appeal if the sentence is three years or less, subject to special reasons for refusal. The alternative for a bailable offence also requires existing bail. (BNSS Section 430.)

20. Section 82 of CrPC deals with:

(A) Proclamation for person absconding
(B) Attachment of property of person absconding
(C) Claims and objections to attachments
(D) Release, sale and restoration of the attached property

Answer: (A) Proclamation for person absconding

Section 82 allows a court to issue a written proclamation when a person against whom it issued a warrant has absconded or is concealing themself to prevent execution. Attachment, challenges to attachment and disposal or restoration of property are governed separately. (BNSS Section 84.)

21. Identify the incorrect statements relating to confession under Section 164 of CrPC:

(A) The Magistrate shall inform the accused that he is not bound to make a confession
(B) The Magistrate shall inform the accused that the confession can be used against him
(C) While confessing, the presence of the lawyer of the accused is necessary
(D) The Magistrate must verify the voluntariness of the confession

Answer: (C) While confessing, the presence of the lawyer of the accused is necessary

The Magistrate must warn the accused that a confession is optional and may be used as evidence, and must be satisfied that it is voluntary. Section 164 permits certain audio-video recordings in the presence of the accused's advocate. It does not make counsel's presence an invariable condition for a confession. (BNSS Section 183.)

22. Section _____ authorises the Magistrate to convert a summons case into warrants case:

(A) 256 CrPC
(B) 257 CrPC
(C) 258 CrPC
(D) 259 CrPC

Answer: (D) 259 CrPC

Under Section 259, a Magistrate trying a summons case concerning an offence punishable with more than six months' imprisonment may follow the procedure for a warrant case if the interests of justice require it. The Magistrate may rehear the matter and recall witnesses already examined. (BNSS Section 282.)

23. A prosecution can be withdrawn under Section 321 of CrPC:

(A) Before the framing of charge
(B) Before the examination of witnesses
(C) Before the judgment is pronounced
(D) Before the examination of the accused

Answer: (C) Before the judgment is pronounced

With the court's consent, the Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor conducting a case may withdraw from the prosecution at any time before judgment. A withdrawal before charge ordinarily results in discharge. A withdrawal after charge, or where no charge is required, results in acquittal. (BNSS Section 360.)

24. Which of the following sections of CrPC deal with abatement of appeals:

(A) Section 391
(B) Section 392
(C) Section 393
(D) Section 394

Answer: (D) Section 394

Section 394 deals with appeal abatement on death. Appeals against acquittal or inadequate sentence abate on the accused's death. The section also governs other criminal appeals, with exceptions for a sentence of fine and for a qualifying near relative permitted to continue certain conviction appeals. (BNSS Section 435.)

25. A person who has been in practice as an Advocate for not less than _____ years may be appointed as Special Public Prosecutor:

(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 10

Answer: (D) 10

Section 24(8) permits appointment of a Special Public Prosecutor for a case or class of cases where the person has practised as an advocate for at least ten years. The special appointment carries its own experience requirement. The shorter periods in the other options do not meet it. (BNSS Section 18.)

26. Section 17 (1)(d) of Registration Act applies to:

(A) A lease for any term exceeding one year
(B) A lease from year to year
(C) A lease reserving a yearly rent
(D) All the above

Answer: (D) All the above

Section 17(1)(d) makes registration compulsory for leases of immovable property from year to year, leases for a term exceeding one year, and leases reserving yearly rent. These are alternative categories. A lease need only fall into one of them for the provision to apply, subject to any statutory exemption.

27. The Registrar can accept the documents for registration at the residence of the person:

(A) Ordinarily
(B) Under special circumstances only
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Under special circumstances only

Section 31 makes the registering office the ordinary place for registration. On special cause being shown, the officer may go to the residence of a person who wishes to present a document for registration or deposit a will and accept it there. Registering at home is therefore exceptional.

28. Which one of the following is an immovable property under Registration Act:

(A) Crops
(B) Grass
(C) Standing timber
(D) Hereditary allowances

Answer: (D) Hereditary allowances

The Registration Act expressly includes hereditary allowances in its definition of immovable property. It expressly excludes standing timber, growing crops and grass. The classification therefore follows the wording of

this Act, even where an item such as standing timber has a physical connection with land.

29. A tender in a newspaper is:

(A) Invitation to Offer
(B) Letter of Intent
(C) General Offer
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Invitation to Offer

The newspaper notice ordinarily invites interested parties to make offers on stated terms. The tender submitted in response is the offer, and the inviting party may accept it according to the applicable conditions. Publication of the notice by itself ordinarily creates no concluded contract with prospective bidders.

30. A, without the request of anybody, extinguishes the fire of B's godown. A suffers injury thereby. If B promises to compensate A for the whole amount he has spent for the treatment, then the contract is:

(A) Enforceable
(B) Unenforceable because it is immoral
(C) Voidable
(D) Void for want of consideration

Answer: (A) Enforceable

Section 25(2) recognizes a subsequent promise to compensate someone who has already performed a voluntary act for the promisor. A voluntarily put out the fire for B's benefit. B's resulting promise of compensation fits that exception, although A did not act at B's initial request.

31. Which one of the following relationships does not come within the scope of 'Undue Influence'?

(A) Master and Servant
(B) Lawyer and Client
(C) Customer and Shopkeeper
(D) All of the above

Answer: (C) Customer and Shopkeeper

Undue influence requires a position enabling one party to dominate the other's will and use it for an unfair advantage. A lawyer's relationship with a client or an employer's authority over a servant can raise that issue. An ordinary shop transaction does not, by itself, establish such a relationship.

32. To create an agency:

(A) Consideration is absolutely necessary
(B) Consideration is not necessary
(C) Some consideration is necessary
(D) Adequate consideration is necessary only

Answer: (B) Consideration is not necessary

Section 185 expressly dispenses with consideration when an agency is created. A principal can authorize another person to act on their behalf without promising a payment or other reward to the agent. The creation of the authority is a separate question from any remuneration the parties later agree on.

33. A contingent contract dependent upon the happening of an uncertain event in the future can be enforced when the event:

(A) happens
(B) becomes possible
(C) does not happen
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) happens

Section 32 makes the happening of the stipulated uncertain event the condition for enforcing this contingent contract. The prospect that it may happen is insufficient while it remains uncertain. If the event becomes impossible, the agreement becomes void and cannot be enforced on the original terms.

34. Acceptance of an offer must be:

(A) Absolute
(B) Qualified
(C) Clear
(D) Absolute and unqualified

Answer: (D) Absolute and unqualified

Section 7 requires acceptance to be absolute and unqualified before a proposal becomes a promise. If the recipient accepts only on new or altered terms, that response is a counter-offer. This keeps the parties from being bound to terms on which they have not mutually agreed.

35. Mesne profits can be claimed regarding:

(A) Intellectual property only
(B) Movable property only
(C) immovable property only
(D) both movable and immovable property

Answer: (C) immovable property only

Mesne profits are the gains a person in wrongful possession of property received, or might have received by using ordinary diligence, with interest. Order XX Rule 12 gives the procedural model for awarding them alongside recovery of possession of immovable property. Gains attributable to the occupier's improvements are excluded.

36. Which of the following is not a legal representative under Section 2(11) of the CPC?

(A) Residuary legatees
(B) Official assignee or receiver
(C) Hindu coparceners
(D) Executors and Administrators

Answer: (B) Official assignee or receiver

A legal representative represents the deceased's estate or otherwise falls within the expanded definition in Section 2(11). An official assignee or receiver acting for an insolvent's creditors ordinarily represents those creditors. An executor or administrator, by comparison, acts for the deceased's estate, which is the capacity the question tests.

37. A decision on finding given by Court without jurisdiction:

(A) Can operate as Res Judicata under all circumstances
(B) Cannot operate as Res Judicata
(C) Can operate as Res Judicata under certain circumstances only
(D) May operate as Res Judicata or may not

Answer: (B) Cannot operate as Res Judicata

For a decision to operate as res judicata, Section 11 requires the former decision to come from a court competent within the terms of that provision. A finding from a court with no jurisdiction does not acquire binding force between the parties merely because that court purported to decide the issue.

38. Under which provision of CPC a High Court can transfer any case?

(A) Section 20
(B) Section 12
(C) Section 24
(D) Section 15

Answer: (C) Section 24

Section 24 gives a High Court or District Court general power to transfer or withdraw a suit, appeal or other proceeding within the statutory hierarchy. It can act on a party's application after notice and hearing, or on its own motion. The destination court must be competent to deal with the matter.

39. Under CPC, which of the following properties cannot be attached in execution of a decree?

(A) Land
(B) Books of account
(C) Bank notes
(D) Cheques

Answer: (B) Books of account

Section 60 generally permits attachment and sale of property belonging to a judgment debtor, including land, bank notes and cheques. Its proviso excludes certain items. Books of account are expressly exempt. The distinction turns on the statutory exemption rather than the particular market value of the books.

40. In execution of a decree for maintenance, the salary of a person can be attached to the extent of:

(A) One fourth
(B) One third
(C) Two third
(D) One half

Answer: (C) Two third

For a decree for maintenance, Section 60(1), proviso (ia), exempts one-third of salary from attachment. The other two-thirds can therefore be attached. An ordinary money decree follows a different exemption rule, so the character of the decree affects how much salary can be reached.

41. Notice under Section 80 of the CPC is mandatory when the suit is:

(A) Against a cooperative society
(B) Against the Government
(C) Against Gram Panchayat
(D) All of the above

Answer: (B) Against the Government

Section 80 generally requires two months' prior notice for a suit against the Government or against a public officer for an act purportedly done in an official capacity. A suit seeking urgent or immediate relief can proceed without prior notice with the court's leave, subject to the conditions in subsection (2).

42. The duration of existence of a caveat filed under CPC is:

(A) 90 days from the date when it was lodged
(B) 60 days from the date when it was filed
(C) 30 days from the date when it was filed
(D) 120 days from the date when it was lodged

Answer: (A) 90 days from the date when it was lodged

A caveat ordinarily lasts ninety days from the date on which it was lodged under Section 148A(5). A caveat allows its filer to receive notice of an application anticipated in the proceeding. If that application is made before the ninety days expire, the subsection provides an exception to the expiry rule.

43. Order rejecting a plaint under Order VII Rule 11 of CPC

(A) is a deemed decree
(B) is not a decree
(C) is an interim order
(D) is an order

Answer: (A) is a deemed decree

Section 2(2) expressly includes rejection of a plaint in the definition of decree. An order rejecting the plaint under Order VII Rule 11 therefore attracts the consequences of a decree, including the ordinary route of appeal against a decree. That treatment follows from the statutory definition.

44. Which of the following provision is related with Set Off under CPC?

(A) Order VIII Rule 5
(B) Order VIII Rule 6
(C) Order VII Rule 5
(D) Order VII Rule 6

Answer: (B) Order VIII Rule 6

Order VIII Rule 6 allows a defendant in a money suit to plead a legal set-off for an ascertained sum legally recoverable from the plaintiff, within the court's pecuniary jurisdiction, when the parties act in the same capacity. The amount is then considered alongside the plaintiff's monetary claim.

45. Garnishee is a person who is:

(A) Defaulter
(B) Decree holder
(C) Debtor of judgment debtor
(D) Foreigner

Answer: (C) Debtor of judgment debtor

A garnishee is a third party who owes a debt to the judgment debtor. The court can attach that debt in execution and may give the garnishee notice to pay it into court or explain why payment should not be ordered. It is the third party's liability that gives this procedure its effect.

46. Period of detention in civil imprisonment as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction shall not exceed:

(A) One month
(B) Three months
(C) Six months
(D) Nine months

Answer: (B) Three months

Order XXXIX Rule 2A authorizes detention in civil prison for up to three months for disobedience of an injunction granted under Rule 1 or Rule 2, unless the court orders earlier release. The same rule separately permits attachment of property. Its time limit on attachment is a different matter.

47. Pauper appeals have been provided under:

(A) Order XLII of CPC
(B) Order XLIII of CPC
(C) Order XLV of CPC
(D) Order XLIV of CPC

Answer: (D) Order XLIV of CPC

Order XLIV permits a person who cannot pay the fee for an appeal memorandum to apply to appeal as an indigent person. It borrows the relevant procedure for indigent suits where applicable. The question uses the older expression “pauper appeal” for this route.

48. Which among the following statement is true:

(A) Right of appeal is a natural right
(B) Right of appeal is an inherent right
(C) Right of appeal is a statutory right
(D) Right of appeal is a religious right

Answer: (C) Right of appeal is a statutory right

A party can appeal only when a law confers the right and on the conditions it lays down. The CPC, for example, provides for first appeals from decrees and authorizes second appeals within narrower limits. Mere dissatisfaction with a decision is insufficient to create an appellate remedy.

49. According to the Section 100 CPC, second appeal can be heard by:

(A) District Court
(B) High Court
(C) Supreme Court
(D) All of the above

Answer: (B) High Court

Section 100 gives the High Court jurisdiction over a second appeal from an appellate decree of a subordinate court where the case involves a substantial question of law. The High Court must formulate that question. The second appeal is thus directed at the legal issue rather than a general rehearing on facts.

50. Which of the following deal with enforcement of decree against legal representative in the Code of Civil Procedure?

(A) Section 46
(B) Section 52
(C) Section 45
(D) Section 49

Answer: (B) Section 52

Section 52 governs execution of a decree for payment of money out of a deceased person's property where the decree was passed against that person's legal representative. Section 50 addresses the related but distinct situation where a judgment debtor dies before a decree against that judgment debtor is fully satisfied.

51. The Supreme Court’s power to do complete justice in a case is enunciated in:

(A) Article 141
(B) Article 142
(C) Article 143
(D) Article 144

Answer: (B) Article 142

Article 142 empowers the Supreme Court to issue a decree or order needed to do complete justice in a cause or matter pending before it. Article 141 concerns the binding force of the law declared by the Court. The remaining articles deal with advisory jurisdiction and assistance to the Court.

52. What are the requirements for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?

(A) Order of the President
(B) Motion of removal passed by both Houses of Parliament
(C) Motion passed by a special majority
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Article 124(4) requires a presidential removal order following an address by each House in the same session. Each House must pass the address by a majority of its total membership and at least two-thirds of members present and voting. The grounds are proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

53. The Constitution does not provide for the post of:

(A) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(B) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Deputy Prime Minister
(D) Deputy Speaker of State Legislative Assembly

Answer: (C) Deputy Prime Minister

The Constitution provides for the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and the Deputy Speaker of a State Legislative Assembly. It does not establish a separate office of Deputy Prime Minister. That designation can be used politically without being a separate constitutional post.

54. Which of the following is incorrect about the Attorney General for India:

(A) Attorney General has the right to audience before all Courts in India
(B) Attorney General should be a person qualified to be Judge of the Supreme Court
(C) The Attorney General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President
(D) The Attorney General shall have the right to speak and vote in proceedings of either house

Answer: (D) The Attorney General shall have the right to speak and vote in proceedings of either house

The Attorney General has a right of audience in all courts in India and must qualify for appointment as a Supreme Court judge. The Attorney General serves during the President's pleasure. Article 88 allows participation in parliamentary proceedings by virtue of that office but confers no vote.

55. Which authority has the power to alter the boundaries of a State:

(A) State Government
(B) President
(C) Parliament
(D) Delimitation Commission

Answer: (C) Parliament

Article 3 empowers Parliament by law to alter the boundaries of a State. The Bill needs the President's recommendation and, where the constitutional conditions apply, referral to the affected State legislature for its views. That consultative step leaves lawmaking authority over the change with Parliament.

56. In case President Rule in the State is not approved by the parliament, for how many months, the same promulgation shall last?

(A) 3 months
(B) 4 months
(C) 5 months
(D) 6 months

Answer: None of the listed options
Question deleted by the Commission.

None of the four periods fits Article 356(3). A proclamation ordinarily ceases to operate after two months unless both Houses of Parliament approve it in time. Six months is relevant to the period after parliamentary approval. The article makes a separate allowance when the Lok Sabha is dissolved.

57. The system of Panchayati Raj involves:

(A) Village, State and Union levels
(B) Village, District and State levels
(C) Village and State levels
(D) Village, Block and District levels

Answer: (D) Village, Block and District levels

Article 243B sets out panchayats at village, intermediate and district levels. The block is the intermediate tier in the terminology of these options. A State with a population of no more than twenty lakh need not establish the intermediate tier, so the three-tier description has a constitutional exception.

58. In which year the Chief Information Commissioner by an order had declared political parties as 'public authorities' and brought them under RTI Act?

(A) 2011
(B) 2013
(C) 2016
(D) 2018

Answer: (B) 2013

The Central Information Commission issued the decision on 3 June 2013. It dealt with six national political parties and treated them as public authorities for the purposes of the Right to Information Act. The question asks for the year of that particular decision rather than the current status of those proceedings.

59. In a recent decision dated 19-09-2022 in Trimurthi Fragrances (P) Limited v. Govt. of NCT of Delhi, it was held that:

(A) Judgment delivered by larger Bench to prevail irrespective of number of Judges in majority
(B) Judgment delivered by a five judge Bench unanimously will prevail over a seven judge Bench decision with the majority of 4:3
(C) Independence of judiciary is part of the basic structure of constitution.
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Judgment delivered by larger Bench to prevail irrespective of number of Judges in majority

When Supreme Court decisions conflict, the judgment of the bench with more judges governs on the point of law. The size of the majority within each bench is a separate matter. A unanimous five-judge bench therefore does not displace the applicable judgment of a seven-judge bench decided by four to three.

60. The law relating to Hostile Witness is provided under Section _____ of Indian Evidence Act.

(A) Section 155
(B) Section 133
(C) Section 154
(D) Section 145

Answer: (C) Section 154

Section 154 allows the court to permit the party that called a witness to put questions of the kind ordinarily asked in cross-examination by the opposing party. This discretion is commonly exercised when the witness departs from the expected account. Permission leaves the court free to assess the testimony. (BSA Section 157.)

61. Which one of the following is an accurate proposition?

(A) Lunatic is not a competent witness
(B) Lunatic is absolutely competent witness
(C) Lunatic is a competent witness when he is able to understand the questions and give rational answers
(D) All of the above

Answer: (C) Lunatic is a competent witness when he is able to understand the questions and give rational answers

Section 118 tests whether the witness can understand the questions and give rational answers. Mental illness by itself does not exclude a person. The court considers whether the condition affects those capacities when the person is called to testify, which is the qualification included in option C. (BSA Section 124.)

62. Under the Evidence Act, 'fact' means:

(A) Factum probandum
(B) Factum probans
(C) Both factum probandum and factum probans
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Both factum probandum and factum probans

Factum probandum is the fact that a party has to prove. A factum probans is a fact used as evidence to prove it. The Act's broad definition of fact covers perceptible things, relations and states of things, as well as conscious mental conditions. Either evidentiary role may therefore be involved. (BSA Section 2.)

63. Things said or done by a conspirator in reference to the common design is relevant under:

(A) Section 12 of Evidence Act
(B) Section 6 of Evidence Act
(C) Section 10 of Evidence Act
(D) Section 8 of Evidence Act

Answer: (C) Section 10 of Evidence Act

Section 10 applies where there is reasonable ground to believe that two or more persons conspired. A thing said, done or written by a conspirator in reference to the common intention can then be relevant against the others, both to prove the conspiracy and to show participation. (BSA Section 8.)

64. Which of the following is not a public document?

(A) An order issuing a search warrant
(B) A crop cutting report by a Collector
(C) Order of competent authority fixing prices of commodities
(D) Plaint or written statement in a suit

Answer: (D) Plaint or written statement in a suit Question deleted by the Commission.

A plaint or written statement is filed by a party and gives that party's factual allegations and position. Filing alone does not turn it into a judicial act. The public record kept by a court is a separate matter under the distinction between public and private documents. (BSA Section 74.)

65. Facts which need not be proved by the parties include:

(A) Facts of which judicial notice has to be taken
(B) Facts which have been admitted by the parties
(C) Only (b) is correct
(D) Both (a) and (b) are correct

Answer: (D) Both (a) and (b) are correct

Facts of which the court takes judicial notice need no evidentiary proof. The same is ordinarily true of facts the parties formally admit. Section 58 nevertheless lets the court require proof of an admitted fact if appropriate. These are separate reasons why proof may be dispensed with. (BSA Sections 51–53.)

66. The principle of 'Proof of document not required by law to be attested' is mentioned:

(A) Under Section 71 of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) Under Section 72 of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) Under Section 73 of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) Under Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act

Answer: (B) Under Section 72 of the Indian Evidence Act

A document that the law does not require to be attested can be proved as though it were unattested, even if in fact witnesses signed it. Section 72 distinguishes voluntary attestation from cases in which the law itself requires attestation and prescribes how execution must be proved. (BSA Section 71.)

67. Testimony of a witness to the existence or non-existence of the fact or the facts in issue is:

(A) Hearsay evidence
(B) Original evidence
(C) Oral evidence
(D) Direct evidence

Answer: (C) Oral evidence

A witness's statements to the court about facts under inquiry are oral evidence. When the witness personally perceived the fact and testifies to it firsthand, the evidence is also direct. The options describe overlapping categories

here, because "oral" describes the form and "direct" the basis of the testimony. (BSA Sections 2 and 55.)

68. Facts in issue means _____

(A) Facts, existence or non existence of which is admitted by the parties
(B) Facts, existence or non existence of which is disputed by the parties
(C) Facts, existence or non existence of which is not disputed by the parties
(D) All of the above

Answer: (B) Facts, existence or non existence of which is disputed by the parties

The option points to facts in dispute, but the statutory test is narrower. A fact in issue is one from which the existence, nature or extent of a right, liability or disability asserted or denied in the proceeding necessarily follows, by itself or with other facts. (BSA Section 2.)

69. Which one of the following questions may be forbidden by the Court :

1. Indecent
2. Scandalous
3. Intended to insult
4. To test veracity

(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

Sections 151 and 152 allow the court to control indecent, scandalous or insulting questions. A question intended to insult or annoy is to be forbidden. Testing a witness's veracity is a permissible purpose of cross-examination, subject to the Act's limits on how that purpose is pursued. (BSA Sections 154–155.)

70. Admissibility of contents of electronic records may be proved in accordance with provisions of:

(A) Section 61 of Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 65 of Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 65B of Indian Evidence Act
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Section 65B of Indian Evidence Act

Section 65B governs admissibility of electronic records through qualifying computer output. It sets conditions about the device and its use, and specifies a certificate for identifying the record and describing its production. The general provisions on documentary evidence do not supply these special requirements. (BSA Section 63.)

71. In camera proceedings means:

(A) Live streaming the court proceedings
(B) Recording the court proceedings
(C) Allowing the press to witness the proceedings
(D) Private proceedings

Answer: (D) Private proceedings

An in camera hearing is conducted privately, with public access restricted. It is a departure from the ordinary open-court arrangement. The expression describes who can attend the proceedings. The court may still keep a formal record of what happens, just as it would in a public hearing.

72. Under Section 90 of Indian Evidence Act, Court may presume the genuineness of a document when such document is _____ years old:

(A) 20
(B) 25
(C) 99
(D) 30

Answer: (D) 30

Section 90 allows the court to presume due execution or attestation and the apparent handwriting or signature of a document at least thirty years old when it comes from proper custody. This is discretionary. The presumption does not by itself settle whether every factual statement in the document is true. (BSA Section 92.)

73. The rule of "No one can blow hot and cold in the same breath" relates to:

(A) Doctrine of lis pendens
(B) Doctrine of feeding the grant by estoppel
(C) Doctrine of holding out
(D) Doctrine of election

Answer: (D) Doctrine of election

The doctrine of election requires a person to choose between inconsistent rights or positions when a choice is legally required. A person who accepts a benefit under an instrument generally cannot at the same time reject a connected burden imposed by that instrument. The maxim captures that inconsistency.

74. Under Section 6 of Specific Relief Act, a suit for possession of an immovable property can be filed within:

(A) 30 days of dispossession
(B) 3 months of dispossession
(C) 6 months of dispossession
(D) 1 year of dispossession

Answer: (C) 6 months of dispossession

Section 6 gives a summary remedy to someone dispossessed of immovable property without consent otherwise than in due course of law. The suit must be brought within six months of dispossession. The proceeding focuses on possession and the manner of dispossession, leaving a separate suit on title available.

75. An injunction under the Specific Relief Act can be granted to restrain:

(A) The theft of a Property
(B) The murder of a person
(C) The publication of a defamatory statement
(D) All of the above

Answer: (C) The publication of a defamatory statement

A court can restrain a threatened defamatory publication in an appropriate case to protect the claimant's civil right to reputation. An injunction is a civil remedy and the Act directs specific relief to enforcement of individual civil rights. Proof of the requisite grounds for an injunction is still needed.

76. Specific performance of a contract is a discretionary relief under the Specific Relief Act:

(A) True
(B) False
(C) True, after the 2018 Amendment Act
(D) False, after the 2018 Amendment Act

Answer: (D) False, after the 2018 Amendment Act

The 2018 amendment replaced the general discretionary framework. Amended Section 10 directs courts to enforce specific performance subject to the specified statutory limits, including contracts excluded by Section 14 and personal bars under Section 16. The date matters because the pre-amendment law treated specific performance as discretionary.

77. Choose the correct option with respect to the readiness and willingness requirement in a suit for specific performance:

(A) Readiness and willingness are not essential conditions to prove in a suit for specific performance
(B) Readiness refers to the financial capacity whereas willingness refers to the conduct of the plaintiff
(C) Readiness refers to the conduct of the plaintiff whereas willingness refers to the financial capacity of the plaintiff
(D) Readiness and willingness both mean the same thing and not different things

Answer: (B) Readiness refers to the financial capacity whereas willingness refers to the conduct of the plaintiff

Readiness concerns the plaintiff's capacity to do what the contract requires, including the financial ability to pay. Willingness concerns the plaintiff's conduct in carrying out or offering to carry out those obligations. Section 16(c) requires the relevant performance or continuing readiness and willingness to be proved.

78. Suits with respect to infrastructure projects under the Specific Relief Act, must be disposed of by the Court within a period of:

(A) 12 months from the date of filing of the suit
(B) 12 months from the date of service of summons to the defendant
(C) 12 months from the date from which trial starts
(D) 12 months from the date of first order

Answer: (B) 12 months from the date of service of summons to the defendant

Section 20C measures the twelve-month disposal period from service of summons on the defendant. The filing date or the date when evidence begins does not start that clock. The court may extend the period by up to six months in aggregate if it records reasons in writing.

79. The unpaid seller can exercise his right to stoppage of goods in transit when the buyer:

(A) becomes insolvent
(B) refuses to pay price
(C) acts fraudulently
(D) all of the above

Answer: (A) becomes insolvent

An unpaid seller who has parted with possession can stop the goods while they are still in transit if the buyer becomes insolvent. The remedy allows the seller to regain possession and retain the goods until payment or tender of the price. Mere refusal to pay does not satisfy the insolvency condition.

80. Under the Sale of Goods Act, payment and _____ are concurrent conditions.

(A) Price
(B) Delivery
(C) Possession
(D) Exchange

Answer: (B) Delivery

Unless the parties agree otherwise, delivery of the goods and payment of the price are concurrent conditions. The seller must be ready and willing to give possession in exchange for payment. The buyer must likewise be ready and willing to pay in exchange for the seller's delivery.

81. A partnership arises by _____

(A) Status
(B) Contract
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) Depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case

Answer: (B) Contract

Sections 4 and 5 make agreement the foundation of partnership. The parties agree to share the profits of a business carried on by all or by any of them acting for all. Family relationship or membership of a joint Hindu family does not by itself give rise to partnership.

82. A minor acting through the guardian:

(A) can be inducted as a partner in the firm
(B) can be admitted to the benefits of partnership with personal liability
(C) can be admitted to the benefits of partnership without personal liability
(D) cannot be admitted to the benefits of partnership

Answer: (C) can be admitted to the benefits of partnership without personal liability

A minor can be admitted to the benefits of partnership with the consent of all partners. The minor can then have a share in the property and profits. That share is liable for acts of the firm, while the minor bears no personal liability for those acts during minority.

83. A dissolution of a firm can be claimed under section 44 (e) of Indian Partnership Act where a partner has transferred his interest in the partnership firm to:

(A) a partner
(B) a third party
(C) all the partners
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) a third party

When a partner transfers the whole partnership interest to a third party, Section 44(e) permits a partner to ask the court to dissolve the firm. The transfer provides a ground for court-ordered dissolution. It is the transfer of the whole interest and the involvement of an outsider that the provision specifies.

84. Chapter II of the Transfer of Property Act shall not be deemed to effect any rule of:

(A) Mohammedan Law
(B) Christian Law
(C) Parsi Law
(D) All of the above

Answer: (A) Mohammedan Law

The saving in Section 2 provides that Chapter II does not affect any rule of Mohammedan law. Chapter II deals with transfers of property by act of parties. The answer follows the express saving, which does not extend in the same terms to the other personal laws listed.

85. In lease of immovable property, what is transferred?

(A) Right to enjoy the property
(B) Interest in the property
(C) Mesne profits
(D) All of the above

Answer: (A) Right to enjoy the property

Section 105 defines a lease as a transfer of a right to enjoy immovable property for the stipulated time or in perpetuity, for agreed consideration. That right does create an interest in the property. Option A is more precise because it identifies the particular interest that a lease transfers.

86. In which of the following conditions, the lease can be terminated?

(A) Efflux of time
(B) On termination of lessor's interest or power
(C) On merger
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

A lease may determine on expiry of its term, or when the lessor's interest or power ends in the circumstances described by Section 111. Merger also determines it when the lessor's and lessee's interests in the whole property vest at the same time in one person in the same right.

87. A gift in favour of an unborn child is:

(A) Valid
(B) Irregular
(C) Voidable
(D) Void

Answer: (D) Void

A direct gift assumes a donee capable of accepting it, so a gift made directly to an unborn child is void. Section 13 recognizes a different arrangement in which a transfer creates a prior interest and then gives the unborn beneficiary the entire remaining interest of the transferor.

88. In which of the following transactions, no interest in the property is created?

(A) Lease
(B) Mortgage
(C) Licence
(D) Tenancy

Answer: (C) Licence

A licence permits conduct on another person's property that would otherwise be unlawful. It creates permission without transferring a property interest. A lease, by comparison, transfers a right to enjoy the property. The same distinction explains why simply calling an arrangement a licence cannot settle what it actually creates.

89. The Limitation Act, 1963 bars:

(A) Right
(B) Duty
(C) Liability
(D) Remedy

Answer: (D) Remedy

Ordinarily, limitation bars the remedy by requiring dismissal of an out-of-time action under Section 3. It generally leaves the underlying right intact. Section 27 creates a specific exception for a suit for possession of property, where expiry of the prescribed period extinguishes the right to the property itself.

90. Limitation Act, 1963 applies to:

(A) Suits, appeals and applications
(B) Only suits
(C) Only suits and appeals
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Suits, appeals and applications

Section 3 refers to suits instituted, appeals preferred and applications made after the prescribed period. All three can therefore be subject to limitation. The Act and its Schedule then assign periods by proceeding type and provide rules for matters such as computation, exclusion of time and extension where allowed.

91. Acknowledgment after the period of limitation:

(A) is of no effect
(B) gives rise to an independent and enforceable contract
(C) neither (a) nor (b)
(D) Both (a) and (b) are correct

Answer: (A) is of no effect

An acknowledgment of liability starts a fresh limitation period under Section 18 only if signed before the existing period expires. An acknowledgment after expiry does not restart it. A separate written, signed promise to pay a time-barred debt may qualify as a new contract under Section 25(3) of the Contract Act.

92. Under Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the Court is required to consider the question of limitation:

(A) Only when objection to limitation is taken by the defendant
(B) Only when the defendant does not contest the claim
(C) Only when the defendant does not admit his liability
(D) Suo motu even when the defendant has not taken an objection of limitation

Answer: (D) Suo motu even when the defendant has not taken an objection of limitation

Section 3 requires the court to dismiss proceedings brought after the prescribed period, subject to the Act's saving and computation provisions. This applies even if limitation was never pleaded as a defence. The court must therefore address the time bar on its own when the material before it shows that it arises.

93. For the purpose of Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following claim(s) shall be treated as separate suit?

(A) Set off
(B) Counter claim
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of these

Answer: (C) Both (a) and (b)

Section 3(2)(b) treats both set-off and counterclaim as separate suits for limitation. A set-off is deemed instituted on the date when the original suit was instituted. A counterclaim is deemed instituted when it is made in court. The separate dates can change the result of the limitation calculation.

94. Condonation of delay under Section 5 of Limitation Act:

(A) Can be claimed as a matter of right
(B) Is a matter of discretion of the Court
(C) Sufficient cause for the delay has to be shown
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Sufficient cause for the delay has to be shown

Section 5 requires a party seeking admission of a delayed appeal or application to show sufficient cause for missing the deadline. The court exercises discretion on that basis, so option B also describes the power in general terms. Option C identifies the statutory condition the applicant must satisfy.

95. As provided under Section 25 (3) of the Limitation Act, 1963, the easement rights over the property belonging to the Government are acquired by continuous and uninterrupted user if such right is peaceably and openly enjoyed for a period of:

(A) 12 years
(B) 20 years
(C) 3 years
(D) 30 years

Answer: (D) 30 years

Section 25 ordinarily requires twenty years' qualifying enjoyment for an easement by prescription. Under subsection (3), the reference becomes thirty years when the servient property belongs to the Government. The enjoyment must also satisfy the stated conditions, including use as of right and without interruption for the required period.

96. Punjab J-34 is the variety of which among the following crops in India?

(A) Cotton
(B) Wheat
(C) Rice
(D) Sugarcane

Answer: (A) Cotton

Punjab J-34 is associated with cotton. The question tests recognition of a crop designation. It groups familiar Punjab crops as alternatives, but the designation J-34 belongs to cotton and is used in descriptions of the cotton grown and traded in the northern producing region.

97. Consider the following pairs:
1. Pong Dam Lake – Himachal Pradesh
2. Harike Wetland -- Punjab
3. Rudrasagar Lake -- Tripura
Which of the above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

All three pairs are correctly matched. Pong Dam Lake is in Himachal Pradesh, Harike Wetland is in Punjab, and Rudrasagar Lake is in Tripura. Locate the two northern wetlands separately, then identify Rudrasagar as the northeastern site. Each of the three places is recognized as a wetland of international importance.

98. What is the name of the award recently presented by the Indian President to children, in the fields of innovation, social service, sports, art and culture and bravery?

(A) Janani Puraskar
(B) Shakti Puraskar
(C) Bal Shakti Puraskar
(D) Bal Puraskar

Answer: (C) Bal Shakti Puraskar

Bal Shakti Puraskar is the name used for the children's achievement component of the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar in the awards described by the question. It recognized achievement by children in areas that included innovation, social service, sports, arts and culture, and bravery. The more general award wording is less specific.

99. Who is the first Indian to win four medals at World Wrestling Championships?

(A) Vinesh Phogat
(B) Bajrang Punia
(C) Babita Kumar
(D) Gita Phogat

Answer: (B) Bajrang Punia

Bajrang Punia was the first Indian to reach four medals at the senior World Wrestling Championships. By the 2022 championships, he had earned one silver and three bronze medals. The question counts world championship medals, a distinct record from medals at the Olympics or Commonwealth Games.

100. Who is known as Punjab Kesari?

(A) Bipin Chandra Pal
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Answer: (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Punjab Kesari, meaning “Lion of Punjab,” was the title associated with Lala Lajpat Rai. He was part of the nationalist trio commonly called Lal–Bal–Pal. In that expression “Lal” stands for Lajpat Rai, “Bal” for Bal Gangadhar Tilak and “Pal” for Bipin Chandra Pal.

101. Who has been appointed for amending constitution of Indian Olympic Association (IOA)?

(A) Justice L. Nageswara Rao
(B) Justice A.K. Sikri
(C) Justice Ranjan Gogoi
(D) Justice P. Sathasivam

Answer: (A) Justice L. Nageswara Rao

Justice L. Nageswara Rao was appointed in 2022 to assist with amending the Indian Olympic Association's constitution and related steps towards its elections. He circulated the amended constitution in that role. The question asks for the person entrusted with that exercise, rather than the name of an elected IOA office holder.

102. The Supreme Court of India recently permitted to introduce which animal to Indian habitat from Namibia?

(A) African Elephant
(B) African Lion
(C) African Cheetah
(D) African Rhinoceros

Answer: (C) African Cheetah

The animal was the African cheetah. In September 2022, cheetahs from Namibia were brought to Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh as part of India's reintroduction programme. The question refers to that translocation exercise, which helps distinguish the cheetah from the other African animals listed.

103. Pench Tiger Reserve is located in which State?

(A) Maharashtra
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Kerala

Answer: (B) Madhya Pradesh
Question deleted by the Commission.

Madhya Pradesh has a Pench Tiger Reserve in Seoni and Chhindwara. Maharashtra also has a separately designated Pench Tiger Reserve contiguous with it. Options A and B therefore each identify a State with a reserve of that name, and the question gives no detail that singles out one of them.

104. Which among the following is an industry common to Bhadravati (Karnataka), Churk (Uttar Pradesh), Dalmianagar (Bihar), Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Okha (Gujarat), Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) & Surajpur (Haryana)?

(A) Automobiles
(B) Textiles
(C) Cement
(D) Steel

Answer: (C) Cement

Cement manufacturing is the historical connection among these places. Surajpur in Haryana, for example, had an ACC cement factory. The question asks which industry the locations had in common. It does not imply that the relevant plant at every location still operates.

105. Consider the following pairs of festivals with states where they are celebrated:
1. Hola Mohalla - Punjab
2. Hornbill festival - Nagaland
3. Gangaur festival – Rajasthan
Which of the above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (D) 1, 2 and 3

All three pairings are correct. Hola Mohalla is associated with Punjab, the Hornbill Festival with Nagaland, and Gangaur with Rajasthan. The question tests the States typically identified with these celebrations. Identifying Nagaland's Hornbill Festival alone would leave the two other correct matches out of the answer.

106. Which of the following is not included in the Preamble of the Constitution of India?

(A) Equality
(B) Liberty
(C) Sanctity
(D) Justice

Answer: (C) Sanctity

The Preamble promises justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Sanctity does not appear among those stated objectives. The Preamble specifies forms of justice and liberty and refers to equality of status and opportunity. All three of the other words therefore appear in the actual constitutional text.

107. What is meant by "per incuriam"?

(A) To bind all other courts
(B) To stand by what has gone before
(C) A case decided ignoring a provision of law/precedent
(D) A case decided on facts alone

Answer: (C) A case decided ignoring a provision of law/precedent

Per incuriam describes a decision given in ignorance of a controlling statutory provision or binding precedent. The expression matters when assessing the decision's authority as a precedent. A court's mere disagreement with the reasoning, or the fact that the earlier decision turned on its own facts, does not establish that defect.

108. Under the dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, which of the following is not a valid ground for judicial divorce?

(A) The husband is missing for 3 years
(B) Husband's failure to maintain the wife for 2 years
(C) Imprisonment of the husband for 7 years
(D) Husband's failure to perform a marital obligation for 3 years

Answer: (A) The husband is missing for 3 years

The absence ground under Section 2 requires the husband's whereabouts to be unknown for four years. Three years is too short for that ground. The listed periods for failure to maintain, imprisonment and failure to fulfill marital obligations correspond to separate grounds, each subject to the Act's conditions.

109. What is "Mubarat" in Muslim law?

(A) Mehar
(B) Divorce
(C) Marriage
(D) Gift

Answer: (B) Divorce

Mubarat is dissolution of marriage by mutual agreement under Muslim law. Both spouses are willing to separate, and either may propose the dissolution. This mutual willingness distinguishes it from a release sought by one spouse. Mehar, the dower payable to the wife, names a different legal concept.

110. Any male Hindu who has a wife living does not need the consent of wife to adopt son or daughter if wife has:

(A) Completely and finally renounced the world
(B) Ceased to be a Hindu
(C) Declared to be of unsound mind
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Section 7 generally requires a Hindu man with a living wife to obtain her consent to adopt. Consent is dispensed with if she has finally renounced the world, ceased to be Hindu, or been declared of unsound mind by a competent court. Each option states one of the statutory exceptions.

111. After the amendment of 2019, a Hindu wife shall not be entitled to live separately from her husband without forfeiting her claim to maintenance if:

(A) He is guilty of desertion
(B) He has treated her with cruelty
(C) He is suffering from virulent form of leprosy
(D) If he has any other wife living

Answer: (C) He is suffering from virulent form of

leprosy

The 2019 amendment removed virulent leprosy as an enumerated ground for a Hindu wife to live separately without forfeiting maintenance under Section 18(2). Desertion, qualifying cruelty and the presence of another living wife remain recognized grounds. The question asks which listed ground the amendment removed.

112. Which among the following is not specifically included for maintenance under Section 20 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956?

(A) Illegitimate child
(B) Infirm parent
(C) Step mother
(D) Step father

Answer: (D) Step father

Section 20 provides for maintenance of legitimate and illegitimate children and aged or infirm parents within its terms. Its explanation specifically includes a childless stepmother in "parent." A stepfather is left out of that express inclusion, which is why option D fits this question.

113. Which among the following is not included in the term 'Hindu' used in Hindu Marriage Act, 1995?

(A) Sikhs
(B) Parsis
(C) Jains
(D) Budhists

Answer: (B) Parsis

Section 2 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 includes Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs within the Act's application. It excludes Parsis from the group covered by the residual clause. The question prints 1995, but the provision being tested is in the 1955 Act.

114. When two persons are the descendants of a common ancestress but by different husbands, they are said to be related to each other by:

(A) Half blood
(B) Full blood
(C) Uterine blood
(D) Either (a) or (b)

Answer: (C) Uterine blood

Uterine blood means descent from a common female ancestor through different husbands. Full blood refers to descent from a common ancestor by the same wife. Half blood refers to descent from a common male ancestor by different wives. Here the common ancestress therefore determines the answer.

115. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, under Section 10 provides for:

(A) Separation by agreement
(B) Judicial Separation
(C) Both separation by agreement and judicial separation
(D) Either (a) or (b)

Answer: (B) Judicial Separation

Section 10 provides for a decree of judicial separation on the specified matrimonial grounds. After a decree, the parties are no longer obliged to cohabit, although they remain married. The court can rescind the decree if the statutory requirements are met and it considers rescission just and reasonable.

116. According to Section 4 (A) of Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, a minor means a person who has not completed the age of _____ years:

(A) 14 years
(B) 16 years
(C) 18 years
(D) 21 years

Answer: (C) 18 years

Section 4(a) defines a minor as someone who has not completed eighteen years of age. The definition supplies the age threshold for purposes of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act. A person who has completed eighteen years falls outside this definition even if another statute uses some other age for a different purpose.

117. Six months waiting period in divorce by mutual consent was held to be not mandatory in:

(A) Nikhil Kumar v. Rupali Kumar (2016) 13 SCC 383
(B) Romesh Chander v. Savitri (1995) 2 SCC 7
(C) Amardeep Singh v. Harveen Kaur AIR 2017 SC 4417
(D) Durga Parsanna Tripathy v. Arundhati Tripathy (2005) 7 SCC 353

Answer: (C) Amardeep Singh v. Harveen Kaur AIR 2017 SC 4417

Amardeep Singh v. Harveen Kaur held that the six-month period between motions under Section 13B(2) is directory and can be waived in an appropriate case. The result is a power to waive after considering the circumstances. The waiting period does not disappear automatically in every mutual-consent divorce.

118. In coparcenary property, each coparcener can acquire interest by _____:

(A) Partition
(B) Birth
(C) Attaining majority
(D) All of the above

Answer: (B) Birth

A Mitakshara coparcener acquires an interest in coparcenary property by birth. Since the 2005 amendment, a daughter becomes a coparcener by birth in her own right

in the same manner as a son. Partition determines and separates a share in an interest that already exists.

119. A Hindu is entitled to dispose of his _____ property by way of executing a Will.

(A) Self acquired
(B) Interest in the coparcenary property
(C) (a) and (b) both are correct
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) (a) and (b) both are correct

Section 30 permits testamentary disposition of property capable of being disposed of by a Hindu. This includes self-acquired property and the legally disposable interest in Mitakshara coparcenary property. The power over the coparcenary interest is confined to the person's own interest, leaving the interests of the other coparceners outside the disposition.

120. 'A child who was in the womb at the time of the death of an intestate and who is subsequently born alive shall have the same right to inherit to the intestate'

(A) Statement is correct
(B) Child will get the right after attaining 18 years of age
(C) After the succession certificate issued by the competent authority
(D) Statement is not correct

Answer: (A) Statement is correct

A child in the womb when the intestate dies has the same inheritance right as if born before the death, provided the child is later born alive. Section 20 treats the inheritance as vested from the date of death. Attaining majority or obtaining a succession certificate is not a condition of this rule.

121. 'Giving' and 'Taking' are important ceremonies for _____:

(A) Marriage
(B) Maintenance
(C) Divorce
(D) Adoption

Answer: (D) Adoption

Section 11 requires the child to be actually given and taken in adoption with the intention of transferring the child to the adoptive family. That act demonstrates the intended change of family status. The statute does not require a datta homam ceremony for an otherwise valid adoption.

122. According to which doctrine, a son adopted by a widow under the authority of the husband was deemed to be adopted on the day the husband died:

(A) Doctrine of relation back
(B) Doctrine of legitimacy
(C) Doctrine of coverture
(D) Doctrine of legal parenthood

Answer: (A) Doctrine of relation back

Under the old doctrine of relation back, adoption by an authorized widow was treated for certain purposes as relating back to her husband's death. The modern statute treats the child as the adoptive parent's child from the date of adoption and protects estates already vested before adoption.

123. In case of Hindu male dying intestate:

(A) Mother is Class II heir
(B) Father is Class I heir
(C) Mother is Class I heir and father is Class II heir
(D) Both mother and father are Class I heirs

Answer: (C) Mother is Class I heir and father is Class II heir

For succession to a Hindu male dying intestate, the mother is listed among Class I heirs. The father is listed in the first entry of Class II. Class II heirs are called only if there is no Class I heir, so the order of the two parents in the statutory Schedule matters.

124. According to the doctrine of pious obligation:

(A) The wife has to obey the husband
(B) The husband has to maintain the wife
(C) Son is liable for father's debts
(D) Father is liable for son's debts

Answer: (C) Son is liable for father's debts

The traditional doctrine could make a son answerable for his father's eligible debts. Section 6(4) now prevents recovery against a son, grandson or great-grandson solely on the basis of that obligation after the 2005 amendment. The section preserves the stated rights and transactions for debts contracted before its commencement.

125. Under Section 20 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918 the power to appoint District Judges is with:

(A) State Government
(B) Central Government
(C) High Court
(D) All of the above

Answer: (A) State Government

For Punjab, the State Government is the relevant option under Section 20. Chandigarh's adaptation uses different terminology. Article 233 governs appointments, postings and promotions of District Judges in the State. Under it the Governor acts in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction over the State.