U.P. Prelims Questions 2023

1. Which one of the following principles is laid down in the case of Rajesh Kant Roy vs. Shanti Devi?
    a. Principles of Part Performance
    b. Principles of Lis Pendens
    c. Principles of Vested interest
    d. Principles of Contingent interest

Answer: Principles of Part Performance

Explanation: The case of Rajesh Kant Roy vs. Shanti Devi deals with the principles of part performance under Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. This principle protects a person who has taken possession of an immovable property based on a contract and has performed or is willing to perform their part of the contract, even if the transfer is not completed through a registered document.

2. Within the meaning of Section 51 of TP Act, the transferee-
    a. is not entitled to the value of improvements
    b. is entitled to the value of improvements
    c. has conditional entitlement to the value of improvements
    d. None of the above

Answer: is entitled to the value of improvements

Explanation: Section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, entitles a transferee who makes improvements to the property believing in good faith that they have a valid title to the property, to be compensated for the value of such improvements if the transfer is later found to be defective. This protection ensures fairness for the transferee who has enhanced the property's value.

3. When transfer of property by the owner is dissented under Section 35 of Transfer of Property, under which circumstances compensation should be given to disappointed transferee?
    1. Where the transfer is gratuitous and the transferor has, before the election, died or otherwise become incapable of making a fresh transfer.
    2. Where the transfer is gratuitous and the transferor is, before the election, alive.
    3. When the transfer is for consideration and the transferor has, before the election died.
    4. When the transfer is for consideration and the transferor is, before the election, alive

    Select the correct answer
    a. 1,2, 3 and 4
    b. Only 2, 3, 4
    c. Only 1, 2, 3 4
    d. Only 1, 3, 4

Answer: Only 1, 3, 4

Explanation: Section 35 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, pertains to the doctrine of election. When a transfer is dissented, compensation should be given to the disappointed transferee if the transfer is gratuitous and the transferor has died or become incapable of making a fresh transfer before the election, and when the transfer is for consideration and the transferor has died or is alive before the election. This ensures equity and fairness to the transferee.

4. Match list-I with list-I and select the correct answer using the code given below

List - I

A. Doctrine of Subrogation
B. Doctrine of Consideration
C. Doctrine of Accumulation
D. Doctrine of Lis pendens

List - II

1. Section 17 TPA
2. Section 52 TPA
3. Section 61 TPA
4. Section 92 TPA

Code-

a. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
b. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
c. A-1, B-2, C3, D-4
d. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

Answer: A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

Explanation: The correct matching of doctrines with their respective sections in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, is as follows:

Doctrine of Subrogation is under Section 92 TPA.

Doctrine of Consideration is not explicitly defined in a single section of TPA but is fundamental to the act and covered in general contract law principles.

Doctrine of Accumulation is under Section 17 TPA.

Doctrine of Lis Pendens is under Section 52 TPA.

5. Legal terminology 'Res Nullius' is used for
   a. property of certain person
   b. ownerless property
   c. property of corporation
   d. None of the above

Answer: ownerless property

Explanation: The term 'Res Nullius' is a Latin legal term meaning "a thing of no one" or "ownerless property." It refers to objects or property that are not owned by any individual or entity and are free to be claimed by anyone, such as wild animals or abandoned property.

6. Which one of the following is not the essential element of sale?
   a. Seller and buyer
   b. Without consideration
   c. Transfer of ownership
   d. None of the above

Answer: Without consideration

Explanation: An essential element of a sale, as defined under Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, includes the presence of a seller and buyer, the transfer of ownership, and consideration. A sale without consideration would not

constitute a valid sale, as consideration is a fundamental requirement for a legally binding transaction.

7. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I **List - II**

A. Sale Section 21 — 1.
B. Marshaling Section 122 — 2.
C. Gift Section 54 — 3.
D. Contingent interest Section 81 — 4.

Code :

a. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
b. A-4, 8-3, C-2, D-1
c. A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
d. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Answer: A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, is as follows:

- Sale is under Section 54 TPA.
- Marshaling is under Section 81 TPA.
- Gift is under Section 122 TPA.
- Contingent interest is under Section 21 TPA.

8. Under which of the following conditions, Section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 is not applicable?

a. Where the transfer is by the way of Lease.
b. Where the transfer is by the way of exchange.
c. Where the transfer is by the way of a gift.
d. Where the transfer is by the way of sale.

Answer: Where the transfer is by the way of Lease.

Explanation: Section 12 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, which deals with the restriction on the transfer of an interest in a property, does not apply to leases. This section is relevant to other forms of transfers such as sales, exchanges, and gifts, but leases are specifically excluded from its application.

9. Which of the following instruments have been excluded by the application of Section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882?
Select the correct answer using the code given below:

1. Stocks
2. Shares
3. DebentureS

Code

a. All 1, 2, and 3
b. Only 1 and 2
c. Only 2 and 3
d. Only 1 and 3

Answer: All 1, 2, and 3

Explanation: Section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, excludes certain instruments from its application. This

includes stocks, shares, and debentures, which are not governed by the provisions of this section. These financial instruments are typically regulated by other laws and statutes, not by the Transfer of Property Act.

10. Which one of the following Section of Transfer of Property Act relates to 'oral transfer?\
    a. Section 5
    b. Section 7
    c. Section 8
    d. Section 9

Answer: Section 9

Explanation: Section 9 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, relates to 'oral transfer.' This section states that a transfer of property may be made without writing in every case in which a writing is not expressly required by law. Thus, it acknowledges the validity of oral transfers where no legal requirement for documentation exists.

11. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists-

List - I	**List - II**
A. Holding over	1. Mortgage
B. Universal donee	2. Gift
C. Redemption	3. Lease
D. Purchases	4. Sale

Code :
    a. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
    b. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
    c. A-4, B-1, C2, D-3
    d. A-1, 8-4, C3, D-2

Answer: A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective legal concepts is as follows:

Holding over relates to Lease (Section 116 TPA).

Universal donee relates to Gift (Section 128 TPA).

Redemption relates to Mortgage (Section 60 TPA).

Purchases relate to Sale (Section 54 TPA).

12. Match list-i with list-il and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I
A. Part performance
B. Conditional Transfer
C. Appointment of receiver
D. Implied contracts by mortgagor

List - II
1. Section 65 TPA
2. Section 53A TPA
3. Section 69A TPA
4. Section 25 TPA

Code :
a. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
b. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
c. A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
d. A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

Answer: A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, is as follows:

- Part performance is under Section 53A TPA.
- Conditional Transfer is under Section 25 TPA.
- Appointment of receiver is under Section 69A TPA.
- Implied contracts by mortgagor are under Section 65 TPA.

13. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?
    a. What may be transferred-Section 6 of TPA
    b. Oral transfer - Section 9 of TPA
    c. Vested interest Section 21 of TPA
    d. Joint transfer for consideration Section 45 of TPA

Answer: Joint transfer for consideration - Section 45 of TPA

Explanation: The pair "Joint transfer for consideration - Section 45 of TPA" is not correctly matched. Section 45 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, deals with the apportionment of consideration on the transfer to several persons. It does not specifically address the concept of a joint transfer for consideration. The other pairs are correctly matched:

What may be transferred - Section 6 of TPA

Oral transfer - Section 9 of TPA

Vested interest - Section 21 of TPA.

14. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists -

List - I

A. Fraudulent transfer
B. Election when necessary
C. Rule against perpetuity
D. Conditional transfer

List - II

1. Section 14 TPA
2. Section 35 TPA
3. Section 25 TPA
4. Section 53 TPA

Code :

a. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
b. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
c. A-4, B-2, c-3, D-1
d. A-1, B-2, c-3, D-4

Answer: A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, is as follows:

- Fraudulent transfer is under Section 53 TPA.
- Election when necessary is under Section 35 TPA.
- Rule against perpetuity is under Section 14 TPA.
- Conditional transfer is under Section 25 TPA.

15. Assertion (A): Transfer in perpetuity is allowed for the benefit of public.

Reason (R): Welfare of public at large is above the welfare of individual.

a. A & R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b. A & R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is true but R is false H
d. Ris true but A is false

Answer: A & R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion. Transfers in perpetuity are allowed for the benefit of the public, such as for charitable or religious purposes, because the welfare of the public at large is considered to be above the welfare of an individual. This aligns with the public policy considerations underlying the rule against perpetuities, which typically restricts perpetual transfers to avoid indefinite restrictions on property ownership, except when it benefits the public.

16. Which one of the following Section of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is related with the 'Presumption as to electronic agreements'?
    a. Section 81A
    b. Section 85C
    c. Section 88A
    d. Section 85A

Answer: Section 85A

Explanation: Section 85A of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, deals with the presumption as to electronic agreements. It states that electronic records that are electronically signed are presumed to be valid and authentic unless proven otherwise. This presumption facilitates the use of electronic records in legal proceedings, recognizing the validity of digital transactions.

17. Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 how many witnesses are required for the proof of any fact?
    a. At least one
    b. At least two
    c. At least five
    d. Not specified

Answer: Not specified

Explanation: Under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, there is no specific requirement regarding the number of witnesses needed to prove a fact. Section 134 of the Act states that no particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact. The court may base its decision on the testimony of a single witness if it is found credible and reliable.

18. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Electronic Records
B. Opinion as to digital signature
C. Proof as to digital signature
D. Presumption as to digital messages

List - II

1. Section 47A Indian Evidence Act

2. Section 88A Indian Evidence Act
3. Section 22A Indian-Evidence Act
4. Section 67A Indian Evidence Act

Code :

a. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
b. A-3, B1, C2, D-4
c. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
d. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

Answer: A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is as follows:

- Electronic Records is under Section 22A Indian Evidence Act.
- Opinion as to digital signature is under Section 47A Indian Evidence Act.
- Proof as to digital signature is under Section 67A Indian Evidence Act.
- Presumption as to digital messages is under Section 88A Indian Evidence Act.

19. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists -

List - I

A. Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act
B. Section 85 of the Indian Evidence Act
C. Section 45A of the Indian Evidence Act
D. Section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act

List - II

1. opinion of Examiner on Electronic Evidence
2. Admission in Civil cases when relevant
3. Presumption as to Power of Attorney
4. Expert opinion

Code :

a. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
b. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2
c. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
d. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4

Answer: A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective provisions in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is as follows:

- Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act pertains to expert opinion.
- Section 85 of the Indian Evidence Act pertains to the presumption as to Power of Attorney.
- Section 45A of the Indian Evidence Act pertains to the opinion of Examiner on Electronic Evidence.
- Section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act pertains to admission in civil cases when relevant.

20. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

a. Matrimonial communication: Section 122 Indian Evidence Act
b. Confidential communication with Legal Advisors: 127 Indian Evidence Act
c. Official communication: Section 124 Indian Evidence Act

d. Professional communication: Section 126 Indian Evidence Act

Answer: Confidential communication with Legal Advisors: Section 127 Indian Evidence Act

Explanation: The correct section for confidential communication with legal advisors is Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, not Section 127. Section 126 deals with the professional communications between a legal advisor and their client, ensuring that such communications are protected. Section 127 further extends this protection to interpreters and clerks. The other pairings are correctly matched:

Matrimonial communication: Section 122

Official communication: Section 124

Professional communication: Section 126

21. A Barrister is instructed by an Attorney or Vakil that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit."
This illustration is based on which Section of the Indian Evidence Act?
    a. Section 149
    b. Section 153
    c. Section 147
    d. Section 145

Answer: Section 149

Explanation: This illustration is based on Section 149 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Section 149 pertains to questions not to be asked without reasonable grounds. It allows a barrister, attorney, or vakil to ask questions to a witness if they have reasonable grounds for thinking that the question would be proper and relevant. Asking whether a witness is a dacoit based on reasonable grounds falls under this section.

22. The statement in order to constitute a 'Confession' under the Indian Evidence Act, must either admit in terms the offence or at any rate substantially all the facts which constitute the offence."
The above view was expressed by the Privy Council in which one of the following case?
    a. Q.E. vs. Abdullah
    b. H.H.B. Gill vs. King Emperor
    c. Pakla Narayana Swarny vs. Emperor
    d. John Makin vs. Attorney General

Answer: Pakla Narayana Swami vs. Emperor

Explanation: The statement regarding the definition of a 'Confession' under the Indian Evidence Act was expressed by the Privy Council in the case of **Pakla Narayana Swarny vs. Emperor**. In this case, the Privy Council clarified that for a statement to be considered a confession, it must either admit the offence in clear terms or at least admit substantially all the facts that constitute the offence.

23. Which of the following is hot correctly matched?
    a. Presumption as to documents thirty years old: Section 90 Indian Evidence Act
    b. Order of Examinations: Section 138 Indian Evidence Act
    c. Presumption as to dowry death- Section 113A Indian Evidence Act
    d. Official Communications: Section 124 Evidence Act

Answer: Presumption as to dowry death - Section 113A Indian Evidence Act

Explanation: The correct section for the presumption as to dowry death is Section 113B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, not Section 113A. Section 113A deals with the presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman. The other pairings are correctly matched:

Presumption as to documents thirty years old: Section 90

Order of Examinations: Section 138

Official Communications: Section 124

24. If a witness, who is unable to speak, gives his evidence in writing in the open court, evidence so given shall be deemed to be
    a. documentary evidence
    b. primary evidence
    c. oral evidence
    d. secondary evidence

Answer: oral evidence

Explanation: According to Section 119 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, if a witness who is unable to speak gives evidence in writing in the open court, such evidence is considered to be "oral evidence." This provision ensures that the testimony of individuals who are unable to speak is treated with the same validity as spoken testimony.

25. Read the following statements carefully
    A. The presumption of legitimacy of child is governed by Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act
    B. Narendra Nath Pahari vs. Ram Govind Pahari is a leading case on the legitimacy of a child born during the continuance of valid marriage.
    From the above
    a. A is true but B is false
    b. A is false but B is true
    c. Both A and B are true
    d. Both A and B are false

Answer: Both A and B are true

Explanation: Both statements are accurate. Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, governs the presumption of legitimacy of a child, stating that a child born during the continuance of a valid marriage is presumed to be legitimate unless proven otherwise. The case of **Narendra Nath Pahari vs. Ram Govind Pahari** is indeed a leading case on the legitimacy of a child born during the

continuance of a valid marriage, discussing the application of Section 112.

A. Primary evidence
B. Public document
C. Private document
D. Secondary evidence

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26. Presumption as to electronic record of five year old is -
    a. Presumption of Fact
    b. Presumption of Law
    c. Presumption of Fact and Law
    d. Conclusive proof

Answer: Presumption of Fact

Explanation: The presumption as to the authenticity of an electronic record that is five years old falls under the category of "Presumption of Fact." This type of presumption allows the court to infer the authenticity of the electronic record based on its age and the circumstances under which it has been maintained, but it is not conclusive and can be rebutted with contrary evidence.

27. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists -

List - I

List - II

1. Section 74 Indian Evidence Act
2. Section 75 Indian Evidence Act
3. Section 62 Indian Evidence Act
4. Section 63 Indian Evidence Act

Code :

a. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
b. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
c. A-4, B-2, C3, D-1
d. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

Answer: A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is as follows:

- Primary evidence is under Section 62.
- Public document is under Section 74.
- Private document is under Section 75.

- Secondary evidence is under Section 63.

28. Which one of the following Provision of the Indian Evidence Act is not matched
    a. Section 4 May Presume, Shall Presume, Conclusive Proof
    b. Section 5 Evidence may be given of facts in issues and relevant facts
    c. Section 17-Relevant Fact
    d. Section 45-Opinion of experts

Answer: Section 17 - Relevant Fact

Explanation: Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, actually pertains to "Admissions" and not "Relevant Fact." The other sections are correctly matched:

- Section 4 deals with "May Presume, Shall Presume, Conclusive Proof."
- Section 5 states that "Evidence may be given of facts in issues and relevant facts."
- Section 45 deals with the "Opinion of experts."

29. Match list-I with list- II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists-

    List - I

    A. Hostile witness
    B. Dying Declaration
    C. Refreshing Memory
    D. Leading Questions

    List - II

    1. Section 159 Indian Evidence Act
    2. Section 32(1) Indian Evidence Act
    3. Section 154 Indian Evidence Act
    4. Section 141 Indian Evidence Act

    Code :

    a. A-3, B-2, C1, D-4
    b. A-1, B-2, C-3, 0-4
    c. A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3
    d. A-2, B-3, C1, D-4

Answer: A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is as follows:

- Hostile witness is under Section 154.
- Dying Declaration is under Section 32(1).
- Refreshing Memory is under Section 159.
- Leading Questions is under Section 141.

30. Identification proceedings' are provided under which Section of the Indian Evidence Act?
    a. Section-7
    b. Section -8
    c. Section-9
    d. Section-11

Answer: Section 9

Explanation: Identification proceedings are provided under Section 9 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. This section deals with facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts, including identification

parades and other means of identifying persons or things.

31. Match list-1 with list-I and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Interpretation Clause
B. When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant
C. Burden of Proof
D. Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction

List - II

1. Section 6 Indian Evidence Act
2. Section 105 Indian Evidence Act
3. Section 11 Indian Evidence Act
4. Section 3 Indian Evidence Act

Code :

a. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
b. A-2, 8-3, C4, D-1
c. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
d. A-2, 8-1, C-3, D-4

Answer: A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is as follows:

- Interpretation Clause is under Section 3.
- When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant is under Section 11.
- Burden of Proof is under Section 105.
- Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction is under Section 6.

32. In which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, the fact showing the knowledge is declared relevant?

a. Section-8
b. Section-9
c. Section-13
d. Section-14

Answer: Section 14

Explanation: Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, declares facts showing the state of mind, such as knowledge, intention, good faith, negligence, etc., to be relevant. This section is specifically designed to make facts that illustrate the mental state of a person relevant in legal proceedings.

33. Consider the following events and arrange them into chronological order

I. Cross examination
II. Examination in chief
III. Re-examination

Select the correct answer using the code given below

Code :

a. I,II and III
b. II, I and III
c. III, II and I
d. II, III and I

Answer: II, I and III

Explanation: The correct chronological order of these events in a legal proceeding is:

1. Examination in chief (II)

2. Cross examination (I)
3. Re-examination (III)

34. The evidence may be given of following facts
    1. Facts in issue
    2. Relevant fact

Select the correct answer using the code given below

Code :

a. Only 1
b. Only 2
c. Both 1 and 2
d. Neither1 nor 2

Answer: Both 1 and 2

Explanation: According to Section 5 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts. This means that both types of facts are admissible in court for the purpose of proving or disproving a legal matter under consideration

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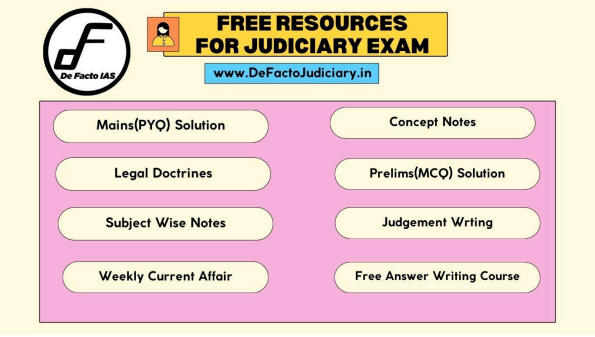

35. Assertion (A): Admission is only prima facie proof.
    Reason (R): Admission is not a conclusive proof but it may operate as an estoppel.

a. A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A
b. A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
c. A is true but R is false
d. R is true but A is false

Answer: A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion. An admission is only prima facie proof and not conclusive proof, but it can operate as an estoppel. This means that while an admission alone does not conclusively establish a fact, it can prevent the person making the admission from denying its truth in certain circumstances.

36. The Cardinal Principle of Criminal Law 'Nullum Crimen Nulla Poena Sine Lege' means-
    a. no crime of punishment can exist without pre existing Criminal Law
    b. a man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty
    c. ignorance of law is not excused
    d. ignorance of fact is excused

Answer: no crime of punishment can exist without pre-existing Criminal Law

Explanation: The principle "Nullum Crimen Nulla Poena Sine Lege" translates to "no crime and no punishment without a law." This cardinal principle of criminal law means that a person cannot be charged with or punished for a crime unless there is

a pre-existing law defining the act as a crime and specifying the punishment for it. It ensures that individuals are only held accountable under established legal frameworks.

37. Match list- with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Section 146 IPC
B. Section 340 IPC
C. Section 192 1PC
D. Section 383 IPC

List - II

1. Fabricating False Evidence
2. Extortion
3. Rioting
4. Wrongful confinement

Code :

a. A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2
b. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
c. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
d. A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

Answer: A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective offences in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is as follows:

- Section 146 IPC pertains to Rioting.
- Section 340 IPC pertains to Wrongful confinement.
- Section 192 IPC pertains to Fabricating False Evidence.
- Section 383 IPC pertains to Extortion.

38. A commits theft on the property in the possession of 'B' and while committing theft 'A' has a loaded pistol under his garments, kept for the purpose of hurting 'B' in case if 'B' resist.
The offence committed by 'A' is defined under which Section of the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

a. Section 382
b. Section 381
c. Section 379
d. Section 390

Answer: Section 382

Explanation: Section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, deals with theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt, or restraint in case of resistance. In this scenario, 'A' commits theft while having a loaded pistol prepared to hurt 'B' if resisted, which aligns with the provisions of Section 382 IPC.

39. Which of the following pair is not matched?

a. Extortion-Section 383 1PC
b. Dacoity-Section 391 IPC
c. Robbery-Section 389 IPC
d. Theft-Section 378 IPC

Answer: Robbery - Section 389 IPC

Explanation: The correct section for robbery is Section 390 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, not Section 389. The other pairings are correctly matched:

- Extortion - Section 383 IPC
- Dacoity - Section 391 IPC
- Theft - Section 378 IPC

40. Consider the following activities & arrange them into chronological ascending order as per relevant Sections of the Indian Penal Code.
    I. Sedition
    II. House Trespass
    III. Communication made in good faith
    IV. Public Nuisance

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

Code :

a. III, I, IV, II
b. III, IV, I, II
c. I, III, II, IV
d. IV, II, I, III

Answer: III, IV, I, II

Explanation: Arranging the activities in chronological ascending order as per their relevant sections in the Indian Penal Code, we get:

1. Communication made in good faith - Section 93 IPC
2. Public Nuisance - Section 268 IPC
3. Sedition - Section 124A IPC
4. House Trespass - Section 442 IPC

41. The expression 'disaffection' used in Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code includes
    a. disloyalty only
    b. disloyalty and all feeling of enmity
    c. all feeling of enmity only
    d. hatred or contempt

Answer: disloyalty and all feeling of enmity

Explanation: The expression 'disaffection' used in Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity towards the government. This section deals with the offence of sedition, which is aimed at inciting hatred, contempt, or disaffection against the government established by law.

42. Assertion (A): A is a child of nine years. He intentionally killed B. A may be proved guilty.
    Reason (R): Child below the age of twelve year exempted from criminal liability.
    select the correct answer -
    a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
    b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
    c. (A) is true but (R) is false
    d. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: (A) is true but (R) is false

Explanation: (A) is true because a child of nine years can be held liable for a crime if it is proved that he had the capacity to understand the nature and consequences of his actions, as per Section 83 of the Indian Penal Code. (R) is false because the exemption from criminal liability applies to children under seven years of age as per Section 82 IPC, and for children aged seven to twelve, it depends on their maturity and ability to understand the consequences of their actions (Section 83 IPC). Therefore, a nine-year-old can

potentially be proved guilty if the court finds he had the requisite understanding.

43. A hangman, who hang the prisoners pursuant to the order of the court is exempted from criminal liability by virtue of
    a. Section 77 1PC
    b. Section 73 IPC
    c. Section 78 IPC
    d. Section 76 1PC

Answer: Section 78 IPC

Explanation: Section 78 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, exempts a person from criminal liability for any act done in pursuance of, or which is warranted by, the judgement or order of a Court of Justice, if done while such judgement or order remains in force, even if the court's order is in error. This includes a hangman carrying out the execution of a prisoner pursuant to a court's order.

44. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Causing death by negligence
B. Dowry death
C. Abetment to suicide
D. Attempt to commit suicide

List - II

1. Section 309 IPC
2. Section 306 IPC
3. Section 304A IPC
4. Section 3048 IPC

Code :

a. (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-2, (D)-1
b. (A)-1, (B)-2, (C)-4, (D)-3
c. (A)-2, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-3
d. (A)-4, (B)-2, (C)-3, (D)-1

Answer: (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-2, (D)-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective offences in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is as follows:

Causing death by negligence is under Section 304A IPC.

Dowry death is under Section 304B IPC.

Abetment to suicide is under Section 306 IPC.

Attempt to commit suicide is under Section 309 IPC.

45. Which of the following cases is related to the defence of necessity?
    a. D.P.P. vs. Beard
    b. R. vs. Dudley and Stephen
    c. R. vs. Lipman
    d. Case of McNaughten

Answer: R. vs. Dudley and Stephen

Explanation: The case of R. vs. Dudley and Stephen (1884) is related to the defense of necessity. In this case, the defendants were shipwrecked and resorted to cannibalism to survive. The court examined whether the defence of necessity could justify their actions. The other cases listed pertain to different legal principles: D.P.P. vs. Beard to intoxication as a defence, R. vs. Lipman to drug-induced actions, and the Case of McNaughten to the insanity defence.

46. Arrange the following in the chronological ascending order as per relevant Sections of the India Penal Code-
    I. Document
    II. Fraudulently
    III. Dishonestly
    IV. Public Servant
    Select the correct answer using the code given below
    a. IV, III, II and I
    b. II, II, IV and I
    c. I,II, III and IV
    d. II, II, I and IV

Answer: II, III, I and IV

Explanation: Arranging the terms in chronological ascending order as per their relevant sections in the Indian Penal Code, we get:

1. Fraudulently - Section 25 IPC
2. Dishonestly - Section 24 IPC
3. Document - Section 29 IPC
4. Public Servant - Section 21 IPC

47. In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case exceed, how many days at a time?
    a. 7 days
    b. 14 days
    c. 21 days
    d. 01 month

Answer: 14 days

Explanation: According to Section 73 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, solitary confinement shall not exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals of the same duration between periods of confinement if the total period ordered exceeds three months.

48. Assertion (A): The Indian Penal Code contains certain exemptions from criminal liability. Reason (R): These cannot be universal criminal liability in all circumstances.
    Select the correct answer
    a. (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
    b. (A) and (R) both are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
    c. (A) is true but (R) is false
    d. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: The Indian Penal Code (IPC) contains certain exemptions from criminal liability under specific circumstances, such as self-defense, necessity, insanity, and acts done under compulsion or by mistake. These exemptions recognize that it is not just or practical to impose universal criminal liability in all situations, as there can be mitigating factors that justify or excuse otherwise criminal behavior. Therefore, both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

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49. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
    a. Section 124A IPC Criminal conspiracy
    b. Section 340 IPC-Wrongful confinement
    c. Section 350 IPC-Rape
    d. Section 354C IPC-Stalking

Answer: Section 340 IPC - Wrongful confinement

Explanation: The correct matching is Section 340 IPC - Wrongful confinement. The other sections are matched incorrectly:

- Section 124A IPC pertains to sedition, not criminal conspiracy.
- Section 350 IPC pertains to criminal force, not rape.
- Section 354C IPC pertains to voyeurism, not stalking (stalking is covered under Section 354D IPC).

50. Match List-I with List-I and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I
a. Section 463 IPC
b. Section 445 IPC
c. Section 441 IPC
d. Section 503 IPC

List - II
1. Criminal trespass
2. Forgery
3. Criminal intimidation
4. House breaking

Code :
a. (A)-2,(B)-4,(C)-1,(D)-3
b. (A)-2,(B)-4,(C)-3,(D)-1
c. (A-2, (B)-1,(C)-3, (D)-4
d. (A)-1, (B)-2,(C)-4, (D)-3

Answer: (A)-2, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-3

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective offenses in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is as follows:

- Section 463 IPC - Forgery
- Section 445 IPC - House breaking
- Section 441 IPC - Criminal trespass
- Section 503 IPC - Criminal intimidation

51. Which of the following is not an element of crime?
    a. Human being
    b. Mens Rea
    c. Actus Reus
    d. Object

Answer: Object

Explanation: The essential elements of a crime are:

1. Human being (the person committing the crime)
2. Mens Rea (the guilty mind or intent)
3. Actus Reus (the guilty act or conduct)

"Object" is not considered an essential element of a crime. The focus is on the individual committing the crime, their intent, and their actions.

52. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using code given below the lists

List - I

A. 120A
B. 124A
C. 295A
D. 354C

List - II

1. Sedition
2. Voyeurism
3. Criminal conspiracy
4. Deliberate and Malicious Acts intended to outrage religious feelings or any class by insulting religious belief or religion.

Code :

a. (A)-1, (B)-2, (C)-3, (D)4
b. (A)-2, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-3
c. (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-2, (D)-1
d. (A)-3, (B)-1, (C)-4, (D)-2

Answer: (A)-3, (B)-1, (C)-4, (D)-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective offenses in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is as follows:

Section 120A IPC - Criminal conspiracy

Section 124A IPC - Sedition

Section 295A IPC - Deliberate and Malicious Acts intended to outrage religious feelings or any class by insulting religious belief or religion

Section 354C IPC - Voyeurism

53. 'A is a national champion of pond swimming in pond. He could have saved the child, but did not do so. The child drowned. Is 'A' guilty of
    a. murder
    b. abetment of Suicide
    c. culpable homicide not amounting to murder
    d. no offence

Answer: no offence

Explanation: In this scenario, 'A' is not guilty of any offence. Under the Indian Penal Code, there is generally no legal duty to rescue or prevent harm to others unless a specific duty exists (such as a contractual duty, a duty arising from a special relationship, or a statutory duty). Therefore, despite being capable of saving

the child, 'A' is not criminally liable for failing to act in this situation.

54. Match list-1 with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Delivery of property
B. Taking of property
C. Entrustment of property
D. Convertibility of property got innocently to one's own use

List - II

1. Criminal breach of trust
2. Criminal misappropriation of property
3. Theft
4. Extortion

Code :

a. (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-1, (D)2
b. (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-2
c. (A)-4, (B)-2, (C)-3, (D)1
d. (A)-3, (B)-1, (C)-2, (D)-4

Answer: (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-1, (D)-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective offences in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) is as follows:

- Delivery of property - Extortion
- Taking of property - Theft
- Entrustment of property - Criminal breach of trust
- Convertibility of property got innocently to one's own use - Criminal misappropriation of property

55. Disclosure of the identity of a rape victim is punishable under the following Section of IPC, 1860-

a. Section 337
b. Section 228
c. Section 229
d. Section 228A

Answer: Section 228A

Explanation: Disclosure of the identity of a rape victim is punishable under Section 228A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. This section specifically prohibits the publication of the name or any other identifying information of a rape victim, and violation of this provision is a punishable offense.

56. For the validity of a contract, which of the following elements are necessary?

1. Intention to create legal relationship
2. Knowledge of the offer
3. Writing of the agreement
4. Acceptance of the offer

Select the correct answer using the code given below-

Code :

a. 2,3 & 4
b. 1,3 & 4
c. 1,2 & 4
d. 1,2 & 3

Answer: 1, 2 & 4

Explanation: For the validity of a contract, the following elements are necessary:

1. Intention to create a legal relationship
2. Knowledge of the offer
3. Acceptance of the offer

Writing of the agreement is not necessary for the validity of a contract in general, except in certain cases where specific statutes require it (e.g., contracts for the sale of land). Therefore, the correct code is 1, 2 & 4.

57. An agreement, the meaning of which is neither certain nor is capable of being certain is
    a. Void
    b. illegal
    c. Voidable
    d. Valid

Answer: Void

Explanation: According to Section 29 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, an agreement, the meaning of which is not certain or capable of being made certain, is void. Such an agreement lacks the necessary element of clarity in terms and conditions, which is essential for a valid contract.

58. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Section 16 Indian Contract Act
B. Section 71 Indian Contract Act
C. Section 2(d) Indian Contract Act
D. Section 56 Indian Contract Act

List - II

1. Consideration
2. Agreement to do impossible act
3. Undue influence
4. Finder of goods

Code :

a. (A)-2, (B)-3, (C)-1, (D)4
b. (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-2
c. (A)-3, (B)-1, (C)-4, (D)-2
d. (A)-2, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-3

Answer: (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective concepts in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is as follows:

- Section 16 - Undue influence
- Section 71 - Finder of goods
- Section 2(d) - Consideration
- Section 56 - Agreement to do an impossible act

59. Which of the following is correctly matched?
    a. Revocation how made Section 5 Indian Contract Act
    b. Acceptance must be absolute Section 6 Indian Contract Act
    c. Person competent to contract Section 10 Indian Contract Act
    d. Responsibility of finder of goods Section 71 Indian Contract Act

Answer: Responsibility of finder of goods Section 71 Indian Contract Act

Explanation: The correct match is "Responsibility of finder of goods - Section 71 Indian Contract Act." The other options are incorrect because:

- Revocation how made is actually covered under Section 6 of the Indian Contract Act.
- Acceptance must be absolute is covered under Section 7 of the Indian Contract Act.
- Person competent to contract is covered under Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act.

60. Assertion (A): Agreements enforceable by law are contracts.
Reason (R): Agreements not enforceable by law are void.
Select the correct answer using the code given below-
Code:
    a. BothA) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
    b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
    c. (A) is true but (R) is false
    d. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion. According to Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, agreements enforceable by law are called contracts. Furthermore, agreements that are not enforceable by law are considered void, as they do not create legal obligations. Therefore, (R) correctly explains (A).

61. The case of Tweddle vs. Atkinson is related with
    a. Privity of Contract
    b. Impossibility of performance
    c. General offer
    d. Anticipatory Breach of Contract

Answer: Privity of Contract

Explanation: The case of Tweddle vs. Atkinson (1861) is a landmark decision related to the doctrine of privity of contract. This case established that only those who are parties to a contract can sue or be sued on it. It reinforced the principle that a third party cannot enforce a contract, even if the contract was made for their benefit.

62. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Free Consent
B. Misrepresentation
C. Coercion
D. Fraud

List - II

1. Section 17 Indian Contract Act
2. Section 15 Indian Contract Act
3. Section 18 Indian Contract Act
4. Section 14 Indian Contract Act

Code:

a. A-1,B-2,C3,D-4
b. A-4,B-3,C2,D-1
c. A-3,B-2,C-4,D-1
d. A-2,B-3,C1,D-4

Answer: A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective concepts in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is as follows:

- Free Consent - Section 14
- Misrepresentation - Section 18
- Coercion - Section 15
- Fraud - Section 17

63. Under Section 2(C) of Indian Contract Act 'promisee' is the
    a. Person who makes the proposal.
    b. Person who accepts the proposal.
    c. Person who makes the promise.
    d. Person to whom the proposal is made.

Answer: d. Person to whom the proposal is made.

Explanation: Under Section 2(c) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the "promisee" is defined as the person to whom the proposal is made and who accepts it, thereby converting the proposal into a promise. The person making the proposal is called the "promisor", while the person accepting the proposal is also referred to as the "promisee".

64. Which one is the correct sequence from the following as implied in the India Contract Act, 1872 ?
    A. Offer of proposal
    B. Contract
    C. Promise
    D. Agreement
    E. Acceptance

    Select the correct answer-

    a. (C), (E), (A), (D), (B)
    b. (D), (B), (C), (A), (E)
    c. (B), (D), (C), (A), (E)
    d. (A), (E), (C), (D), (B)

Answer: (A), (E), (C), (D), (B)

Explanation: The correct sequence as implied in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is:

1. Offer or proposal (A)
2. Acceptance (E)
3. Promise (C)
4. Agreement (D)
5. Contract (B)

65. Point out the correct answer
    a. An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
    b. An agreement which is not enforceable by law is also a contract.
    c. Every agreement is a contract.
    d. None of the above

Answer: An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.

Explanation: According to Section 2(h) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, "an agreement enforceable by law is a contract." This means that for an agreement to be considered a contract, it must be enforceable by law. An agreement that is not enforceable by law is not a contract. Thus, the correct answer is "An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.



66. Assertion (A): Invitation to make tenders is not an offer.
Reason (R): A tender in response to such invitation is an offer
Select the correct answer
    a. (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
    b. (A) & (R) both are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
    c. (A) is true but (R) is false
    d. (R) is true but (A) is false

Answer: (A) & (R) both are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: An invitation to make tenders is not an offer; it is an invitation to treat, inviting others to submit offers. The tender submitted in response to such an invitation is considered an offer. If the tender is accepted, a contract is formed. Therefore, both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

67. When consideration and object of an agreement is partly unlawful under Indian Contract Act, 1872, the agreement is
    a. Void
    b. Voidable
    c. Partially void and partially voidable
    d. None of the above

Answer: Void

Explanation: According to Section 24 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, if any part of a single consideration for one or more objects, or any one or any part of any one of several considerations for a single object, is unlawful, the agreement is void. Therefore, when consideration and object of an agreement are partly unlawful, the entire agreement is void.

68. A owes 'B' 1000 but the debt is barred by the Limitation Act. 'A' signs a

written promise to pay B 500 on account of the debt. This is a -

a. Contract
b. Void contract
c. Agreement
d. Void agreement

Answer: Contract

Explanation: According to Section 25(3) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a written and signed promise to pay a debt barred by the Limitation Act is a valid contract. Therefore, 'A's written promise to pay 'B' 500 on account of the barred debt is considered a contract.

69. Match list-I with list-I and give correct answer by using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Voidable contract
B. Contract
C. Void agreement
D. Consideration

List - II

1. Section 2(d) Indian Contract Act
2. Section 2(g) indian Contract Act
3. Section 2(i) Indian Contract Act
4. Section 2(h) Indian Contract Act

Code:

a. A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
b. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
c. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
d. A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1

Answer: A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is as follows:

- Voidable contract - Section 2(i)
- Contract - Section 2(h)
- Void agreement - Section 2(g)
- Consideration - Section 2(d)

70. Taylor vs. Caldwell, 122 ER 309 is a leading case on which topic in Indian Contract Act, 1872?

a. Doctrine of Frustration
b. Doctrine of Necessity
c. Offer
d. Contingent Contract

Answer: Doctrine of Frustration

Explanation: Taylor vs. Caldwell, 122 ER 309, is a leading case on the Doctrine of Frustration. This doctrine is incorporated in Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and it deals with situations where the performance of a contract becomes impossible or unlawful due to an unforeseen event, rendering the contract void.

71. Which of the following Sections of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with transfer of decree for execution ?

a. Section 42
b. Section 39

c. Section 51
d. Section 16

Answer: Section 39

Explanation: Section 39 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, deals with the transfer of decree for execution. This section provides the provisions under which a court that passed a decree may send it to another court for execution.

72. Arrange the following in the chronological order on the basis of Sections of Civil Procedure Code, 1908
    I. Institutions of Suits
    II. Res Judicata
    III. Legal representative
    IV. Arrest and detention
    Select the correct answer
    Code :
    a. I,II,III & IV
    b. I,III,II & IV
    c. II, I, III & IV
    d. II, III, I & IV

Answer: I, III, II & IV

Explanation: Arranging the terms in chronological order based on their respective sections in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, we get:

1. Institution of Suits - Section 26
2. Legal representative - Section 50
3. Res Judicata - Section 11
4. Arrest and detention - Section 55

73. Which of the following Section in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deals with settlement of disputes outside the court?
    a. Section 88
    b. Section 89
    c. Section 90
    d. Section 91

Answer: Section 89

Explanation: Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, deals with the settlement of disputes outside the court. This section encourages parties to settle disputes through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods such as arbitration, conciliation, mediation, and Lok Adalat.

74. Match list-I with list-11 and give correct answer by using the code given below the lists
    List - I
    A. Adjournment
    B. Execution of Decree and orders (
    C. Plaint
    D. Affidavit
    List - II
    1. Order 19 CPC
    2. Order 17 CPC
    3. Order 21 CPC
    4. Order 7 CPC
    Code:
    a. A-1, B-2,C-3,D-4
    b. A-2, B-3,C-4,D-1
    c. A-3, B-2,C-1,D-4
    d. A-4, B-2,C-3, D-1

Answer: A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective orders in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is as follows:

- Adjournment - Order 17 CPC
- Execution of Decree and orders - Order 21 CPC
- Plaint - Order 7 CPC
- Affidavit - Order 19 CPC

75. 'Movable Property' under Section 2(13) of the Code of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 includes
    a. growing trees
    b. buildings
    c. growing crops
    d. money

Answer: money

Explanation: Under Section 2(13) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, 'movable property' includes things that can be moved from one place to another without altering their nature. Growing crops are considered movable property as they can be harvested and removed. However, growing trees and buildings are considered immovable property as they are permanently attached to the land. Money is also considered movable property.

76. Section 75 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 provides for
    a. Issuing Commission for getting opinion
    b. Appointment of executors and administrators
    c. Settlement of disputes outside the court
    d. All of the above

Answer: Issuing Commission for getting opinion

Explanation: Section 75 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, provides for the issuance of commissions for various purposes, including getting expert opinions, examining witnesses, making local investigations, and other purposes as specified in the order of the court. This section does not deal with the appointment of executors and administrators or the settlement of disputes outside the court.

77. Match list-I with list-II and select the answer using the code given below the lists

    List - I

    A. Execution of Decree
    B. Letter of request
    C. Legal representative
    D. Institution of Suit

    List - II

    1. Section 50 CPC
    2. Section 26 CPC
    3. Section 77 CPC
    4. Section 38 CPC

    Code:

    a. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3
    b. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
    c. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
    d. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

Answer: A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is as follows:

- Execution of Decree - Section 38 CPC
- Letter of request - Section 77 CPC
- Legal representative - Section 50 CPC
- Institution of Suit - Section 26 CPC

78. Provision regarding adjudication of Claims and Objection to attached property is
    a. Order 21 Rule 58 CPC
    b. Order 21 Rule 59 CPC
    c. Order 21 Rule 57 CPC
    d. None of the above

Answer: Order 21 Rule 58 CPC

Explanation: Order 21 Rule 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides the procedure for adjudication of claims and objections to attached property. This rule specifies how claims and objections to the attachment of property in execution proceedings are to be handled by the court.

79. No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the court with the consent of the parties. It is provided in
    a. Section 96(1) CPC
    b. Section 96(2) CPC
    c. Section 96(3) CPC
    d. Section 96(4) CPC

Answer: Section 96(3) CPC

Explanation: Section 96(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, specifically provides that no appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the court with the consent of the parties. This means that a consent decree, which is agreed upon by both parties, is not subject to appeal.

80. Which of the following combinations are correctly matched?
    1. Interpleader Suit Order 35 CPC
    2. Judgment and Decree - Order 20, CPC
    3. Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits Order 23 CPC
    4. Payment into Court-Order 21 CPC

    Select the correct answer
    Code:
    a. 1, 2 and 3
    b. 1, 2 and 4
    c. 1, 3 and 4
    d. 2, 3 and 4

Answer: 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- Interpleader Suit is covered under Order 35 CPC.
- Judgment and Decree are covered under Order 20 CPC.

- Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits are covered under Order 23 CPC.

Payment into Court is actually covered under Order 24 CPC, not Order 21.

81. Devilal Modi vs. STO AIR 1965 SC 1150 is a leading case on which topic?
    a. Stay of Suit
    b. Place of Suit
    c. Constructive res judicata
    d. Interlocutory orders

Answer: Constructive res judicata

Explanation: Devilal Modi vs. STO AIR 1965 SC 1150 is a leading case on the principle of constructive res judicata. The Supreme Court of India in this case elaborated on the concept that if a matter could have been raised in a previous suit but was not, the party is barred from raising it in a subsequent suit. This principle prevents the relitigation of issues that could have been decided in an earlier proceeding.

82. Who has the authority to fix scales of monthly allowances payable for subsistence of judgement debtors?
    a. District Court
    b. State Government
    c. District Magistrate
    d. High Court

Answer: State Government

Explanation: The authority to fix scales of monthly allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment debtors is vested in the State Government. This ensures that there is a standardized approach to determining the subsistence allowance, taking into account regional economic conditions and the needs of the judgment debtors.

83. Which of the following suits are of civil nature?
    1. Suits related to Right of Worship.
    2. Suits for rights of hereditary offices.
    3. Suits tor recovery of voluntary payments or offerings.
    4. Suits for specific relief.

    Select the correct answer-
    Code:
    a. 1,2 and 3
    b. 2, 3 and 4
    c. 2 and 4
    d. 1, 3 and 4

Answer: 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: The following suits are of a civil nature:

1. Suits related to the Right of Worship.
2. Suits for rights of hereditary offices.
3. Suits for recovery of voluntary payments or offerings.

Suits for specific relief, while also civil in nature, are not explicitly listed among the options.

84. Which one of the following is/ not correctly matched?
    a. Section 2(2) CPC-Decree
    b. Section 2(9) CPC- Judgement
    c. Section 2(13) CPC -Order
    d. Section 2(6) CPC- Foreign Judgment

Answer: Section 2(13) CPC - Order

Explanation: The correct match for Section 2(13) CPC is not "Order." The correct definitions are:

- Section 2(2) CPC - Decree
- Section 2(9) CPC - Judgment
- Section 2(6) CPC - Foreign Judgment
- Section 2(14) CPC - Order (not Section 2(13))

85. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
    1. Pleading to state material facts and not evidence.
    2. Amendments of pleadings are provided in order VI Rule 16 of CPC.

    Select the correct answer
    a. Only 1
    b. Only 2
    c. Both 1 and 2
    d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: Only 1

Explanation: The correct statements are:

1. Pleading should state material facts and not evidence, as stipulated in Order VI Rule 2 of the CPC.
2. Amendments of pleadings are actually provided in Order VI Rule 17 of the CPC, not Rule 16.

Therefore, only statement 1 is correct.

86. Which Section of the CPC prohibits arrest or detention of woman in the execution of a decree of money?
    a. Section 55
    b. Section 56
    c. Section 59
    d. Section 60

Answer: Section 56

Explanation: Section 56 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, prohibits the arrest or detention of a woman in the execution of a decree for money. This section provides protection to women from being arrested or detained for non-payment of monetary decrees.

87. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below

    List - I

    A. Settlement of dispute outside the court
    B. Suit by or against Government
    C. Interpleader Suit

D. Resistance to execution

List - II

1. Section 74 CPC
2. Section 88 CPC
3. Section 79 CPC
4. Section 89 CPC

Code:

a. (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-2,(D)-1
b. (A)-4, (B)-2, (C)-1,(D)-3
c. (A)-3, (B)-4,(C)-2,(D)1
d. (A)-3, (B)-2, (C)-4,(D)-1

Answer: (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-2, (D)-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the terms with their respective sections in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is as follows:

- Settlement of dispute outside the court - Section 89 CPC
- Suit by or against Government - Section 79 CPC
- Interpleader Suit - Section 88 CPC
- Resistance to execution - Section 74 CPC

88. Order XX-A of the Civil Procedure Code applies to which of the following?
    a. Withdrawal of Suits
    b. Appeal
    c. Cost
    d. Judgment

Answer: Cost

Explanation: Order XX-A of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, pertains to the awarding of costs in a suit. This order provides for the power of the court to award costs to the parties for various expenses incurred during the litigation process.

89. Match list with ist-I and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

1. Section 11 CPC
2. Section 26 CPC
3. Section 33 CPC

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4. Section 35 B CPC

List - II

A. Institution of Suits
B. Res judicata
C. Costs for causing delay
D. Judgment and Decree

Code:

a. (A-1,(B)-2,(C)-3,(D)-4
b. (A)-2,(B)-1,(C)-4,(D)-3
c. (A)-3,(B)-4,(C)-1,(D)-2
d. (A)-4,(B)-3,(C)-2,(D)-1

Answer: (A)-2, (B)-1, (C)-4, (D)-3

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, is as follows:

- Section 11 CPC - Res judicata
- Section 26 CPC - Institution of Suits
- Section 33 CPC - Judgment and Decree
- Section 35B CPC - Costs for causing delay

90. Subject to Sub-Section(2) of Section 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, a private alienation of property after attachment is

a. Voidable
b. Improper
c. Lawful
d. Void

Answer: Void

Explanation: According to Section 64(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, any private transfer or delivery of the property attached by a court is void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment. Therefore, a private alienation of property after attachment is void. Sub-section (2) provides certain exceptions, but generally, such alienations are considered void.

91. Which Section of Cr.P.C. is related to "no unnecessary restraint"?

a. Section 49
b. Section 44
c. Section 46
d. Section 43

Answer: Section 49

Explanation: Section 49 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, states that "The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape." This section ensures that no unnecessary restraint is applied to the person being arrested.

92. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists-

List - I

A. Contents of charge
B. Judgment
C. Assistant Public Prosecutor
D. Reference to High Court

List - II

1. Section 395 Cr.P.C.
2. Section 25 Cr.P.C.
3. Section 353 Cr.P.C.
4. Section 211 Cr.P.C.

Code:

a. (A)-3, (B)-4,(C)-2,(D)-1
b. (A)-1, (B)-4,(C)-3,(D)-2
c. (A)-4, (B)-3,(C)-2, (D)-1
d. (A)-4, (B)-2,(C)-3, (D)-1

Answer: (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-2, (D)-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is as follows:

- Contents of charge - Section 211 Cr.P.C.
- Judgement - Section 353 Cr.P.C.
- Assistant Public Prosecutor - Section 25 Cr.P.C.
- Reference to High Court - Section 395 Cr.P.C.

93. Where lies the procedure under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, when a corporation or registered society is an accused?
    a. Section 319
    b. Section 304
    c. Section 305
    d. Section 306

Answer: Section 305

Explanation: Section 305 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, deals with the procedure when a corporation or registered society is an accused. This section provides the guidelines for how a corporation or society should be represented in criminal proceedings.

94. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I
A. Language of the Court
B. Compensation to the victim
C. Classification of offences
D. Inherent powers of High Court

List - II
1. Section 482 Cr.P.C.
2. Section 272 Cr.P.C.
3. Section 357 Cr.P.C.
4. 1st Schedule Cr.P.C

Code:
a. (A)-2,(B)-3,(C)-4,(D)-1
b. (A-3,(B)-1,(C}-2,(D)-4
c. (A)-4,(B)-2,(C)-3,(D)-1
d. (A)-1,(B)-4,(C)-2,(D)-3

Answer: (A)-2, (B)-3, (C)-4, (D)-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections and schedules with their respective provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is as follows:

Language of the Court - Section 272 Cr.P.C.

Compensation to the victim - Section 357 Cr.P.C.

Classification of offences - 1st Schedule Cr.P.C.

Inherent powers of High Court - Section 482 Cr.P.C.

95. Which Section of Cr.P.C. has provision for cancellation of warrants?
    a. Section 69
    b. Section 70
    c. Section 71
    d. None of the above

Answer: Section 70

Explanation: Section 70 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, contains provisions for the cancellation of warrants. This section allows a court to cancel a warrant for the arrest of a person at any time.

96. Assertion (A): Inquiry precedes trial.
Reason (R): Trial is the third stage of criminal proceeding.
    a. (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
    b. (A) and (R) both are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
    c. (A) is true but (R) is false
    d. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: (A) and (R) both are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: An inquiry generally precedes a trial in the sequence of criminal proceedings. The inquiry involves investigating the facts of the case and gathering evidence to determine whether there is sufficient ground to proceed to trial. Therefore, trial is considered the third stage, following the investigation and inquiry stages. Thus, both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

97. An offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years relates to
    a. Summon cases
    b. Warrant cases
    c. Both of the above (a) & (b)
    d. Neither of the above (a) & (b)

Answer: Warrant cases

Explanation: An offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years relates to warrant cases. Warrant cases are those where the offence is serious and is punishable with imprisonment exceeding two years, whereas summon cases are for offences punishable with imprisonment of two years or less.

98. Match list- I with list-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Arrest by Magistrate
B. Arrest by private person
C. Arrest how made
D. Arrest by police officer without warrant

List - II

1. Section 41 Cr.P.C.
2. Section 43 Cr.P.C.
3. Section 44 Cr.P.C.
4. Section 46 Cr.P.C.

Code:

a. (A)-1,(B)-2.(C)-3,(D)-4
b. (A)-3,(B)-2,(C)-4,(D)-1
c. (A)-2,(B)-3,(C)-1,(D)-4
d. (A)-3,(B)-2,(C)-1,(D)-4

Answer: (A)-3, (B)-2, (C)-4, (D)-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is as follows:

Arrest by Magistrate - Section 44 Cr.P.C.

Arrest by private person - Section 43 Cr.P.C.

Arrest how made - Section 46 Cr.P.C.

Arrest by police officer without warrant - Section 41 Cr.P.C.

99. Which one of the following Section of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 provides that, 'No judge or Magistrate shall try any case in which he is personally interested?
    a. Section 477
    b. Section 481
    c. Section 478
    d. Section 479

Answer: Section 479

Explanation: Section 479 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, provides that no Judge or Magistrate shall try any case in which he is personally interested. This provision ensures the impartiality and fairness of the judicial process by preventing conflicts of interest.

100. The subject of criminal procedure falls in which one of the following List of the Constitution of India?
    a. Union List
    b. State List
    c. Concurrent List
    d. None of the above

Answer: Concurrent List

Explanation: The subject of criminal procedure falls under the Concurrent List (List III) of the Constitution of India. This means both the Parliament and the State Legislatures have the power to make laws regarding criminal procedure.

101. Arrange the following in the chronological order on the basis of Sections of Criminal Procedure Code-
    I. Public prosecutor
    II. Special Metropolitan Magistrate
    III. Special Judicial Magistrate
    IV. Court of Session

Select the correct answer using the code given below

Code:
    a. I, II, III and IV
    b. IV, III, II and I
    c. I, IV, II and I
    d. I, IV, III and II

Answer: IV, III, II and I

Explanation: Arranging the terms in chronological order based on their

respective sections in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, we get:

1. Court of Session - Section 9
2. Special Judicial Magistrate - Section 13
3. Special Metropolitan Magistrate - Section 18
4. Public prosecutor - Section 24

102. When the accused is aggrieved by the report of the Psychologist as to his unsoundness of mind, he may appeal to
   a. Magistrate hearing the case
   b. High Court
   c. Medical Board
   d. Session Court

Answer: Medical Board

Explanation: If the accused is aggrieved by the report of the Psychologist regarding his unsoundness of mind, he may appeal to the Medical Board. The Medical Board would have the necessary expertise to review and potentially challenge the findings of the psychologist, ensuring that the accused receives a fair and accurate assessment.

103. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
   a. Trial by High Court-Section 473 of CrPC.
   b. Power of High Court to make rules Section 477 of Cr. P.C.
   c. Appeal in case of acquittal-Section 378 of Cr. P.C.
   d. Resumption of inquiry or trial-Section 331 of Cr.P.C.

Answer: Trial by High Court - Section 473 of CrPC

Explanation: Section 473 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, deals with the extension of the period of limitation in certain cases, not with the trial by High Court. The other pairings are correctly matched:

- Power of High Court to make rules - Section 477 of CrPC
- Appeal in case of acquittal - Section 378 of CrPC
- Resumption of inquiry or trial - Section 331 of CrPC

104. Which Provision of the Cr.P.C. resembles Habeas Corpus Writ?
   a. Section 91
   b. Section 93
   c. Section 97
   d. Section 9

Answer: Section 97

Explanation: Section 97 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, resembles the Habeas Corpus Writ. This section provides for the issuance of a search warrant to produce a person who is wrongfully confined. It is similar to the Habeas Corpus Writ, which is used to bring a person who has been detained unlawfully before the

court to determine the legality of the detention.

105. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Section 44 Cr.P.C. - When police may arrest
   b. Section 42 Cr.P.C. - Arrest on refusal to give name and residence
   c. Section 41 Crpc-Arrest by Magistrate
   d. Section 43 Cr.P.C. -Arrest how made

Answer: Section 42 Cr.P.C. - Arrest on refusal to give name and residence

Explanation: The correctly matched provision is Section 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which pertains to the arrest of a person who refuses to give their name and residence. The other sections are not correctly matched as follows:

- Section 44 Cr.P.C. - Arrest by Magistrate
- Section 41 Cr.P.C. - Arrest by police officer without warrant
- Section 43 Cr.P.C. - Arrest by private person

106. Who is given protection from arrest under Section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?
   a. President of India
   b. Members of armed forces
   c. Judicial Officers
   d. Members of Parliament

Answer: Members of armed forces

Explanation: Section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, provides protection from arrest to members of the armed forces. This section states that no member of the armed forces shall be arrested for anything done or purported to be done in the discharge of his official duties except after obtaining the consent of the Central Government.

107. Match list- with the list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Duty to register FIR
B. Laches in investigation
C. Faulty investigation
D. Delay in examination of witnesses

List - II

1. Rajinder Singh Katoch Administration and others vs. Chandigarh
2. Krishnegowda vs. State of Karnataka
3. Saidu Mohammed vs. State of Kerala
4. Surjit Sarkar vs. State of West Bengal

Code:

a. (A)-1,(B)-2,(C)-3,(D)-4
b. (A)-2,(B)-1,(C)-3,(D)-4
c. (A)-4,(B)-3,(C)-1,(D)-2
d. (A)-3,(B)-1,(C)-2,(D)-4

Answer: (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-1, (D)-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the cases with their respective issues is as follows:

- Duty to register FIR - Surjit Sarkar vs. State of West Bengal
- Laches in investigation - Saidu Mohammed vs. State of Kerala
- Faulty investigation - Rajinder Singh Katoch Administration and others vs. Chandigarh
- Delay in examination of witnesses - Krishnegowda vs. State of Karnataka

108. A Session Judge, under Section 9(2) of Cr.P.C. is appointed by the
   a. District Magistrate
   b. State Government
   c. High Court
   d. None of the above

Answer: High Court

Explanation: According to Section 9(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Sessions Judge, Additional Sessions Judges, and Assistant Sessions Judges are appointed by the High Court. The High Court has the authority to appoint these judges to preside over sessions courts.

109. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Anticipatory Bail
B. Cognizance on complaint
C. Language of Court
D. Security of good behaviour from habitual offender

List - II

1. Section 272 Cr.P.C.
2. Section 110 Cr.P.C.
3. Section 438 Cr.P.C.
4. Section 190 Cr.P.C.

Code:

a. (A)-2,(B)-4,(C)-1,(D)-3
b. (A)-1,(B)-3,(C)-4,(D)-2
c. (A)-4,(B)-2,(C)-3,(D)-1
d. (A)-3,(B)-4,(C)-1,(D)-2

Answer: (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the sections with their respective provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, is as follows:

- Anticipatory Bail - Section 438 Cr.P.C.
- Cognizance on complaint - Section 190 Cr.P.C.
- Language of Court - Section 272 Cr.P.C.
- Security of good behaviour from habitual offender - Section 110 Cr.P.C.

110. Permission to investigate into a non-cognizable offence can be granted by
   a. Magistrate first class in any part of India
   b. Magistrate in any part of State
   c. Magistrate having Jurisdiction to try the offence
   d. Session Judge

Answer: Magistrate having Jurisdiction to try the offence

Explanation: According to Section 155(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, a police officer cannot investigate a non-cognizable offence without the order of a Magistrate who has jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial. Therefore, permission to investigate a non-cognizable offence must be granted by the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence.



111. Match list-1 with list-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid
B. Constitution of Parliament
C. Separation of Judiciary from Executive
D. Fundamental Duties

List - II

1. Article 50
2. Article 51A
3. Article 39A
4. Article 79

Code:

a. (A)-1,(B)-2,(C)-3,(D)-4
b. (A)-2,(B)-3,(C)-4,(D)-1
c. (A)-3,(B)-4,(C)-1,(D)-2
d. (A)-1,(B)-4,(C)-2,(D)-3

Answer: (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-1, (D)-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the articles with their respective provisions in the Constitution of India is as follows:

112. Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid - Article 39A
113. Constitution of Parliament - Article 79
114. Separation of Judiciary from Executive - Article 50
115. Fundamental Duties - Article 51A

116. Which Article of Constitution provides for establishment of 'Goods and Services Tax Council?

a. Article 269A
b. Article 270
c. Article 279A
d. Article 279

Answer: Article 279A

Explanation: Article 279A of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council. This article outlines the formation, composition, and functions of the GST Council, which is responsible for making recommendations to the Union and the States on various aspects of the GST.

117. Assertion (A): Right TO Education is a Fundamental Right.
Reason (R): Our Constitution has no provision for education before making

Right to Education as Fundamental Right.

Select the correct answer

a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true but (R) is false
d. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: (A) is true but (R) is false

Explanation: The Right to Education is indeed a Fundamental Right under Article 21A of the Constitution of India. However, the assertion that the Constitution had no provision for education before making the Right to Education a Fundamental Right is false. The Directive Principles of State Policy, specifically Article 45, already emphasised providing free and compulsory education for children. Hence, (A) is true but (R) is false.

114. By the Constitution 103rd Amendment Act, 2019, which one of the following Clause was added to Article 16 of the Constitution of India?

a. Article 16 (4-8)
b. Article 16 (5)
c. Article 16 (6)
d. Article 16 (7)

Answer: Article 16 (6)

Explanation: The Constitution (103rd Amendment) Act, 2019, added Clause (6) to Article 16 of the Constitution of India. This clause provides for reservation in appointments or posts in favor of economically weaker sections (EWS) of citizens, making it possible to extend benefits of reservation to EWS in addition to the existing reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes.

115. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List - I

A. Right against Exploitation
B. Equal justice and free legal aid
C. Power of President to grant pardon
D. Seat of Supreme Court

List - II

1. Article 39A
2. Article 130
3. Article 23-24
4. Article 72

Code:

a. (A)-1, (B)-2, (C)-3, (D)-4
b. (A)-3, (B)-1, (C)-4, (D)-2
c. (A)-2, (B)-3, (C)-1, (D)-4
d. (A)-4, (B)-1, (C)-2, (D)-3

116. Under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court has power to review its own decisions?

a. Article 136
b. Article 135
c. Article 137
d. Article 138

Answer: (A)-3, (B)-1, (C)-4, (D)-2

Explanation: The correct matching of the articles with their respective provisions in the Constitution of India is as follows:

- Right against Exploitation - Article 23-24
- Equal justice and free legal aid - Article 39A
- Power of President to grant pardon - Article 72
- Seat of Supreme Court - Article 130
- Article 43 - Living wage, etc., for workers
- Article 42 - Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
- Article 44 - Uniform Civil Code
- Article 50 - Separation of Judiciary from Executive

117. Match list-I with ist-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List-I

A. Article 43
B. Article 42
C. Article 44
D. Article 50

List-II

1. Separation of Judiciary from Executive
2. Living wage, etc., for workers
3. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
4. Uniform Civil Code

Code:

a. (A)-1,(B)-2,(C)4, (D)-3
b. (A)-2,(B)-3,(C)-4, (D)-1
c. (A)-2,(B)-4,(C)-1, (D)-3
d. (A)-3,(B)-4,(C)-1, (D)-2

Answer: (A)-2, (B)-3, (C)-4, (D)-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the articles with their respective provisions in the Constitution of India is as follows:

118. In case of death of the President while in office, the Vice President can act as President for a maximum period of

a. 1 year
b. 3 months
c. 2 years
d. 6 months

Answer: 6 months

Explanation: In the event of the death of the President while in office, the Vice President can act as President for a maximum period of 6 months, as per Article 65 of the Constitution of India. This period allows for the election of a new President to fill the vacancy.

119. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

a. Short title of Constitution-Article 1
b. Official language of State Article 345
c. Advocate General for the State Article 165

d. Constitution of Parliament-Article 79

Answer: Short title of Constitution - Article 1

Explanation: The short title of the Constitution is not specified under Article 1. Article 1 deals with the name and territory of the Union. The correct matches are:

- Official language of State - Article 345
- Advocate General for the State - Article 165
- Constitution of Parliament - Article 79

120. Match list- I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List-I

A. Distribution of Legislative power
B. Organisation of Village Panchayats
C. Extent of executive power of the Union
D. Parliamentary privileges

List-II

1. Article 40
2. Article 73
3. Article 245-255
4. Article 105

Code:

a. (A)-3,(B)-1,(C)-2,(D)4
b. (A)-4,(B)-1,(C)-2,(D)-3
c. (A)-3,(B)-4,(C)-2, (D)-1
d. (A)-1,(B)-2,(C)-3,(D)-4

Answer: (A)-3,(B)-1,(C)-2,(D)-4

Explanation: The correct matching of the articles with their respective provisions in the Constitution of India is as follows:

- Distribution of Legislative power - Article 245-255
- Organisation of Village Panchayats - Article 40
- Extent of executive power of the Union - Article 73
- Parliamentary privileges - Article 105

121. In which case the Supreme Court says that, 'Ownership is pre-eminently a right'?

a. P.T. Municchikkanna Reddy vs. Revamma
b. B.Gangadhar vs. B.C. Rajalingam
c. Bishamber Dayal Chandra Mohan vs. State of U.P
d. None of the above

Answer: P.T. Municchikkanna Reddy vs. Revamma

Explanation: In the case of P.T. Municchikkanna Reddy vs. Revamma, the Supreme Court of India observed that ownership is pre-eminently a right. This case dealt with the aspects of ownership and possession, emphasising the legal recognition of ownership as a fundamental right.

122. Assertion (A): Custom to have the force of law may not continuously be enjoyed. Reason (R): Custom represents consciousness of people, Select the correct answer
   a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
   b. Both (A) and (R) true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
   c. (A) is true but (R) is false
   d. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: (A) is false but (R) is true

Explanation: For a custom to have the force of law, it must be continuously and uniformly observed for a long period of time. Therefore, the assertion (A) that a custom may not continuously be enjoyed to have the force of law is false. However, the reason (R) that custom represents the consciousness of people is true, as customs are derived from the practices and beliefs of a community. Hence, (A) is false but (R) is true.

123. The greatest happiness for greatest number is
   a. Utilitarian Concept
   b. Realist Concept
   c. Positivist Concept
   d. Analyst Concept

Answer: Utilitarian Concept

Explanation: The principle of "the greatest happiness for the greatest number" is associated with Utilitarianism. This ethical theory, primarily developed by philosophers such as Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, holds that the best action is the one that maximises overall happiness and well-being.

124. Match list-I and list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List-I

A. Purpose Theory
B. Will Theory
C. Fiction Theory
D. Realist Theory

List-II

1. Salmond
2. Gierke
3. Ihering
4. Austin

Code:

a. (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-1, (D)-2
b. (A)-4, (B)-3, (C)-2, (D)-1
c. (A)-3, (B)4, (C)-1, (D)-2
d. (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-2, (D)-1

Answer: (A)-3, (B)-4, (C)-2, (D)-1

Explanation: The correct matching of the theories with their respective proponents is as follows:

Purpose Theory - Ihering

Will Theory - Austin

Fiction Theory - Gierke

Realist Theory - Salmond

125. Which of the following is an exception to the maxim Ubi jus ibi remedium?
   a. Perfect right
   b. Imperfect right
   c. Positive right
   d. Negative right

Answer: Imperfect right

Explanation: An exception to the maxim "Ubi jus ibi remedium" (where there is a right, there is a remedy) is an imperfect right. Imperfect rights are those rights that do not have a corresponding legal remedy. These rights may be recognized morally or socially but lack enforceability in a court of law.

126. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
   a. Law, Liberty and Morality-Fuller
   b. Social Control through Law-Roscoe Pound
   c. Levers of social motion-Ihering
   d. Leviathan-Hobbes

Answer: Levers of social motion - Ihering

Explanation: "Levers of social motion" is not correctly matched with Ihering. The correct matches are:

- "Law, Liberty and Morality" by Lon L. Fuller
- "Social Control through Law" by Roscoe Pound
- "Leviathan" by Thomas Hobbes

127. The concept of Living Law' was expounded by which Jurist?
   a. Ihering
   b. Duguit
   c. Ehrlich
   d. Roscoe Pound

Answer: Ehrlich

Explanation: The concept of "Living Law" was expounded by Eugen Ehrlich, a jurist known for his work in the sociology of law.

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Ehrlich argued that the most important part of law is not found in formal statutes or court decisions but in the social practices and norms that govern people's behaviour.

128. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the list

List-I

A. Principal deposits his goods with an agent
B. Buyer purchases books from the shopkeeper
C. Owner wearing his watch
D. Authors copyright in his work

List-II

1. Immediate Possession
2. Mediate Possession
3. Incorporeal Possession
4. Corporeal Possession

Code:

a. (A)-2,(B)-1,(C)-4,(D)-3
b. (A)-1,(B)-2,(C)-4,(D)-3
c. (A)-2,(B)-4,(C)-3,(D)-1
d. (A)-2,(B)-1,(C)-3,(D)-4

Answer: (A)-2, (B)-1, (C)-4, (D)-3

Explanation: The correct matching of the situations with their respective types of possession is as follows:

- Principal deposits his goods with an agent - Mediate Possession
- Buyer purchases books from the shopkeeper - Immediate Possession
- Owner wearing his watch - Corporeal Possession
- Author's copyright in his work - Incorporeal Possession

129. Who among the following said that witnesses are eyes and ears of justice?

a. Holland
b. Bentham
c. Kelsen
d. Fuller

Answer: Bentham

Explanation: Jeremy Bentham, a renowned philosopher and jurist, famously said that "witnesses are the eyes and ears of justice." Bentham emphasized the importance of witnesses in the judicial process, as they provide crucial information and evidence that help establish the facts of a case.

130. "Jurisprudence is the scientific synthesis of the essential principle of Law." This statement is of

a. Prof. Allen
b. H.LA. Hart
c. E.W. Patterson
d. Keeton

Answer: E.W. Patterson

Explanation: The statement "Jurisprudence is the scientific synthesis of the essential principle of Law" is attributed to E.W. Patterson. This reflects his view of jurisprudence as a discipline that

systematically and scientifically analyzes the fundamental principles underlying legal systems.

parties involved, which is a distinct concept from equity being a general principle of law.

131. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): International Court of Justice has power to decide cases on the basis of equity.
Reason (R): Equity is one of the general Principles of Law recognised by civilised nations.
Select the correct answer using the code given below :
Code:
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: The International Court of Justice (ICJ) does have the power to decide cases on the basis of equity if the parties agree to it, which supports Assertion (A). Reason (R) is also true because equity is considered one of the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations, as mentioned in Article 38(1)(c) of the ICJ Statute. However, Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) because the ICJ's power to decide cases on the basis of equity specifically requires the consent of the

132. Under which Article of the U.N. Charter, the members of the United Nations have agreed to abide by the decisions of the Security Council?
a. Article 25
b. Article 26
c. Article 27
d. Article 28

Answer: Article 25

Explanation: Article 25 of the United Nations Charter states that the Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

133. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists
List-I
A. International Day of Education
B. World Environment Day
C. World Teachers Day
D. International Mother language
List-II
1. 24 January
2. 05 October
3. 21 February
4. 05 June
Code:
a. (A)-1,(B)-2,(C)-3,(D)-4
b. (A)-1,(B)-4,(C-2,(D)-3

c. (A)-2,(B)-1,(C)-4,(D)-3
d. (A)-3,(B)-2,(C)-1,(D)-4

Answer: (A)-1, (B)-4, (C)-2, (D)-3

Explanation: The correct matching of the events with their respective dates is as follows:

- International Day of Education - 24 January
- World Environment Day - 05 June
- World Teachers Day - 05 October
- International Mother Language Day - 21 February

134. What was the theme of World Human Right Day 2021?
a. Woman Right are Human Rights
b. Recovers better -Standup for Human Rights
c. Let's standup for equality, justice and human dignity
d. Equality -Reducing inequalities, advancing Human Rights

Answer: Equality - Reducing inequalities, advancing Human Rights

Explanation: The theme for World Human Rights Day in 2021 was "Equality - Reducing inequalities, advancing Human Rights." This theme highlights the importance of addressing and reducing inequalities to advance the realization of human rights for all.

135. Which Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, grant Right to life, liberty and security of person?
a. Article 1
b. Article 2
c. Article 3
d. Article 4

Answer: Article 3

Explanation: Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, grants the right to life, liberty, and security of person. This article ensures that every individual has the right to be free from arbitrary deprivation of life and liberty and to have their personal security protected.

136. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as
Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R)
Assertion (A): United Nations Charter does not authorise the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.
Reason (R): This principle shall not prejudice the enforcement application measures under chapter VII of the U.N. Charter.
Select the correct answer using the code given below
a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true but (R) is false

d. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are correct, and the reason explains the assertion. The United Nations Charter, under Article 2(7), states that the UN is not authorized to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. However, this principle does not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII, which deals with actions with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression. This means that while the UN generally respects state sovereignty, it can intervene in certain situations under Chapter VII.

137. Russian invasion on Ukraine violates which Article of the U.N. Charter?
    a. Article 1 (4)
    b. Article 2 (4)
    c. Article 3
    d. Article 4 (2)

Answer: Article 2 (4)

Explanation: The Russian invasion of Ukraine violates Article 2 (4) of the United Nations Charter, which prohibits member states from using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. This article enshrines the principle of non-aggression and the prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations.

138. QUAD (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) Summit, 2022 was held at which place?
    a. Japan
    b. Australia
    c. Germany
    d. India

Answer: Japan

Explanation: The QUAD (Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) Summit in 2022 was held in Japan. The member countries of QUAD are the United States, India, Japan, and Australia, and they meet to discuss regional security and cooperation.

139. In November 2021, which of the following has launched a new Journal 'Solar Compass' to enhance research on the use of Solar Power?
    a. United Nations Environment Programme
    b. Global Green Growth Institute
    c. International Solar Alliance
    d. Euro-solar

Answer: International Solar Alliance

Explanation: In November 2021, the International Solar Alliance (ISA) launched a new journal called 'Solar Compass' to enhance research and innovation in the

use of solar power. The ISA is an alliance of countries dedicated to promoting solar energy and sustainable development.

140. Who can request the International Court of Justice to give advisory opinion on any legal question?
   a. The General Assembly of United Nations
   b. The highest Courtot Justice of any Nation
   c. Any permanent member of the Security Council'
   d. Any member of United Nations

Answer: The General Assembly of United Nations

Explanation: According to Article 96 of the United Nations Charter, the General Assembly or the Security Council of the United Nations may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question. Additionally, other UN organs and specialized agencies, if authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions.

141. Assertion (A): international Organisations play a very important role in maintaining peace
Reason (R): Countries have conflicts and differences with each other.
Select the correct answer
   a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
   b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
   c. (A) is true but (R) is false
   d. (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer: Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

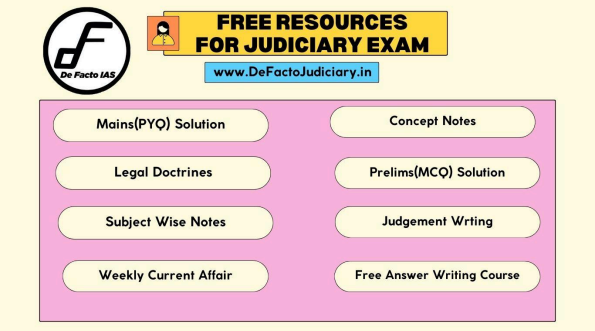
Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are true. International organisations do play a very important role in maintaining peace, which is Assertion (A). The reason that countries have conflicts and differences with each other is also true, but it is not the sole explanation for why international organisations are important in maintaining peace. International organisations help manage conflicts, promote diplomacy, and provide platforms for dialogue, among other functions, which contribute to their role in maintaining peace.

142. Which of the following executes the decision of the International Court of Justice?
   a. Military Staff Committee
   b. General Assembly
   c. International Court of Justice itself
   d. Security Council

Answer: Security Council

Explanation: The Security Council of the United Nations is responsible for executing the decisions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it

under a judgement rendered by the ICJ, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgement (as per Article 94 of the UN Charter).



143. Match list-I with list-II and give correct answer by using the code given below the lists

List-I

A. Composition of General Assembly
B. Composition of Security Council
C. Composition of Economic and Social Council
D. Composition of Trusteeship Council

List-II

1. Article 9
2. Article 61
3. Article 86
4. Article 23

Code:

a. (A)-1,(B)-2,(C)-3,(D)-4
b. (A)-1,(B)-4,(C)-2,(D)-3
c. (A)-2,(B)-3,(C)-4,(D)-1
d. (A)-3,(B)-2,(C)-4,(D)-1

Answer: (A)-1,(B)-4,(C)-2,(D)-3

Explanation: The correct matching of the articles with their respective provisions in the United Nations Charter is as follows:

Composition of General Assembly - Article 9

Composition of Security Council - Article 23

Composition of Economic and Social Council - Article 61

Composition of Trusteeship Council - Article 86

144. The Headquarter of the World Intellectual Property Organization is located in

a. Paris
b. Madrid
c. New York
d. Geneva

Answer: Geneva

Explanation: The headquarters of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is located in Geneva, Switzerland.

145. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

a. Apartheid Treating all the people as equals
b. Article 38 of the Statute of International Court of Justice Sources of International Law

c. Number of Judges in International Court of Justice is 20
d. The Seat of International Court of Justice Paris

Answer: Article 38 of the Statute of International Court of Justice - Sources of International Law

Explanation: Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice outlines the sources of international law, including international conventions, international custom, general principles of law recognized by civilised nations, and judicial decisions and teachings of the most highly qualified publicists. The other pairs are incorrect because:

- Apartheid refers to a system of institutionalised racial segregation and discrimination, not treating all people as equals.
- The number of judges in the International Court of Justice is 15, not 20.
- The seat of the International Court of Justice is in The Hague, Netherlands, not Paris.

146. Which Article of U.N. Charter provides for the expulsion of the member state?
a. Article 4
b. Article 5
c. Article 6
d. Article 7

Answer: Article 6

Explanation: Article 6 of the United Nations Charter provides for the expulsion of a member state. It states that a member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter may be expelled from the organisation by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

147. Match list-I with list-II and give correct answer by using the code given below the lists

List-I

A. Article 2(7) U.N. Charter
B. Article 4(2) U.N. Charter
C. Article 33 U.N. Charter
D. Article 36(3) U.N. Charter

List-II

1. Admission of a State into U.N.
2. Pacific settlement of disputes
3. Legal disputes to be submitted to International Court of Justice
4. Domestic Jurisdiction Clause

Code:

a. (A)-3,(B)-2,(C)-1,(D)-4
b. (A)-4,(B)-1,(C)-2,(D)-3
c. (A)-3,(B)-1,(C)-2,(D)-4
d. (A)-4,(B)-2,(C)-1,(D)-3

Answer: (A)-4,(B)-1,(C)-2,(D)-3

Explanation: The correct matching of the articles with their respective provisions in the United Nations Charter is as follows:

Article 2(7) U.N. Charter - Domestic Jurisdiction Clause

Article 4(2) U.N. Charter - Admission of a State into U.N.

Article 33 U.N. Charter - Pacific settlement of disputes

Article 36(3) U.N. Charter - Legal disputes to be submitted to International Court of Justice

148. The concept of "Double Veto' has been provisioned under which of the following Article of U.N. Charter?
   a. Article 24
   b. Article 27
   c. Article 28
   d. Article 29

Answer: Article 27

Explanation: The concept of "Double Veto" is related to Article 27 of the United Nations Charter. Article 27 details the voting procedure within the Security Council, where decisions on procedural matters require an affirmative vote of at least nine members, while decisions on substantive matters require nine votes including the concurring votes of the five permanent members. The "Double Veto" concept allows the permanent members to determine whether a matter is procedural or substantive, effectively giving them the ability to use their veto power twice: once to classify the issue and once on the issue itself.

149. The official language of International Court of justice is
   a. French and English
   b. English and Chinese
   c. English and German
   d. English and Russian

Answer: French and English

Explanation: The official languages of the International Court of Justice are French and English.

150. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer by using the code given below the lists

List-I

A. UNESCO
B. I.LO.
C. I..M.F.
D. I.C.J

List-II

1. Geneva
2. U.SA.
3. Netherland
4. Paris

Code:

   a. (A)-1, (B)-2,(C)-3, (D)-4
   b. (A)-4, (8)-1,(C)-2,(D)-3
   c. (A)-2, (B)-3,(C)-1, (D)-4
   d. (A)-1, (B)-4,(C)-2, (D)-3

Answer: (A)-4, (B)-1, (C)-2, (D)-3

Explanation: The correct matching of the organisations with their headquarters is as follows:

- UNESCO - Paris
- ILO - Geneva

- IMF - USA (Washington D.C.)
- ICJ - Netherlands (The Hague)

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