Bihar Judicial Service(Junior Division) Prelims - 2021 Solution

General Studies

1. The ancient archaeological site Kaligangan is in which state?
   (A) Bihar
   (B) Rajasthan
   (C) Gujrat
   (D) Maharashtra

Answer: (B) Rajasthan
Explanation: Kalibangan is located in the state of Rajasthan. It is an important archaeological site of the Indus Valley Civilization, dating back to around 2500 BCE. Excavations at Kalibangan have provided valuable insights into the urban planning and lifestyle of the people of that ancient civilization.

2. At present, Mohenjo Daro is in which country?
   (A) India
   (B) Afghanistan
   (C) Pakistan
   (D) Bangladesh

Answer: (C) Pakistan
Explanation: Mohenjo Daro is located in Pakistan. It is one of the major cities of the Indus Valley Civilization and is renowned for its well-planned urban layout and advanced drainage system. Today, it is part of the Sindh province in Pakistan.

3. Vikramshila university was established by the kings of which dynasty?
   (A) Pala
   (B) Parmar
   (C) Chandel
   (D) Chola

Answer: (A) Pala
Explanation: Vikramshila University was established by the Pala dynasty. It was a prominent Buddhist learning centre in ancient India, founded by King Dharmapala in the late 8th century CE. The university played a significant role in the spread of Buddhism and education during its time.

4. Which is the oldest among the vedas?
   (A) Atharvaveda
   (B) Yajurveda
   (C) Samaveda
   (D) Rigveda

Answer: (D) Rigveda
Explanation: The Rigveda is the oldest among the Vedas. It is a collection of ancient hymns and verses that date back over 3,000 years. These hymns are some of the earliest known texts in the Indo-Aryan language and provide insights into the religious and cultural beliefs of ancient India.

5. Ayodhya is situated on the bank of which river?
   (A) Ganga
   (B) Yamuna
   (C) Saryu
   (D) Gomti

Answer:(C) Saryu
Explanation:Ayodhya is situated on the banks of the river Saryu. It is an important religious and historical city in India and is believed to be the birthplace of Lord Rama, a central figure in the Hindu epic Ramayana.

7. Badrinath Dham is in which state?
   (A) Uttar Pradesh
   (B) Uttarakhand
   (C) Himachal Pradesh
   (D) Assam

Answer:(B) Uttarakhand
Explanation: Badrinath Dham is in the state of Uttarakhand, India. It is one of the four sacred shrines of Hinduism collectively known as the Char Dham, and it is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

8. To whose court megasthenes sent as ambassador ?
(A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Ashoka
(C) Harshavardhana
(D) Samudragupta

Answer: Chandragupta Maurya
Explanation: Megasthenes was sent as an ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya. He was a Greek historian and diplomat who wrote extensively about India and its culture during his time in the Mauryan Empire.

9. Ajanta caves are in which state?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Madhya pradesh
(D) Punjab

Answer: (B) Maharashtra
Explanation: The Ajanta Caves are located in the state of Maharashtra, India. These caves are renowned for their ancient Buddhist rock-cut architecture and intricate paintings that depict the life of Buddha and various other scenes.

10. Who was the twenty third tirthankara of jainism?
(A) Rishabhanatha
(B) Mahavira swami
(C) Arishtanemi
(D) Parshvanatha

Answer:(D) Parshvanatha
Explanation: The twenty-third Tirthankara of Jainism was Parshvanatha. He is considered one of the key spiritual figures in Jainism and is believed to have lived around 2,800 years ago.

11. How many Purusharthas are there?
(A) Two
(B) Four
(C) Six
(D) Sixteen

Answer: (B) Four
Explanation: There are four Purusharthas in Hindu philosophy. They are Dharma (duty or righteousness), Artha (prosperity or wealth), Kama (desire or pleasure), and Moksha (liberation or spiritual realisation).

12. Who has written panchatantra?
(A) Kalidasa
(B) Harisena
(C) Vishnu Sharma
(D) Visshakhadatta

Answer: (C) Vishnu Sharma
Explanation: Panchatantra was written by Vishnu Sharma. It is a collection of ancient Indian fables and moral stories that impart wisdom and life lessons through animal characters and engaging narratives.

13. Tripitakas are related to which religion?
(A) Shaivism
(B) Jainism
(C) Vaishnavism
(D) Buddhism

Answer: (D) Buddhism
Explanation: Tripitakas are related to Buddhism. They are the traditional scriptures of Buddhism and contain the teachings of Gautama Buddha. The Tripitakas are divided into three "baskets" or collections: the Vinaya Pitaka (rules for monastic discipline), the Sutta Pitaka (discourses), and the Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophical and doctrinal analysis).

14. Which sultan is famous for market control?
(A) Alauddin khilji
(B) Sikandar lodi
(C) Balban
(D) Muhammad bin tuglaq

Answer: (A) Alauddin khilji
Explanation: Alauddin Khilji is famous for his market control policies. He was a ruler of the Delhi Sultanate in the 14th century and implemented various economic reforms, including price controls and market regulations, to ensure a stable economy during his reign.

15. Which dynasty ruled for the maximum period.
(A) Maurya dynasty
(B) Sunga dynasty
(C) Gupta dynasty
(D) Kushana dynasty

Answer: (C) Gupta dynasty
Explanation: The Gupta dynasty ruled for the maximum period among the options provided. The Gupta Empire is often referred to as the "Golden Age of India" and had a significant and prosperous reign from around the 4th to the 6th century CE.

16. Where is Humayun's Tomb situated?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Delhi
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Panipat

Answer: (B) Delhi
Explanation: Humayun's Tomb is situated in Delhi, India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is known for its stunning Mughal architecture. The tomb was built in the 16th century and is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun.

17. Nizamuddin Auliya was the follower of which sufi sect?
(A) Qadiri
(B) Naqshbandi
(C) Chishti
(D) Suhrawardi

Answer: (C) Chishti
Explanation: Nizamuddin Auliya was a follower of the Chishti Sufi sect. He was a revered Sufi saint who lived in Delhi during the 14th century and is known for his piety, teachings, and humanitarian work.

18. What was the name of the tenth sikh guru?
(A) Guru Angad
(B) Guru Ram Das
(C) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(D) Guru Gobind Singh

Answer: (D) Guru Gobind Singh
Explanation: The tenth Sikh Guru was Guru Gobind Singh. He was a prominent figure in Sikh history and played a significant role in shaping Sikhism, including the establishment of the Khalsa, a Sikh warrior community.

19. Who established the Madrasa in Delhi?
(A) Iltumish
(B) Firuz Shah Tuglaq
(C) Bahlol Lodi
(D) Jalauddin Khalji

Answer: (A) Iltumish
Explanation: The Madrasa in Delhi was established by Iltutmish, a prominent ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. He is known for his contributions to the development of Islamic education and architecture in Delhi during the 13th century.

20. Who has written Padmawat?
(A) Amir Khusrau
(B) Kabir
(C) Malik Muhammad Jaysi
(D) Chand Bardai

Answer: (C) Malik Muhammad Jaysi
Explanation: Malik Muhammad Jayasi is the author of Padmavat. It is a mediaeval epic poem written in the Awadhi language, narrating the story of Rani Padmini, Alauddin Khilji, and the siege of Chittorgarh.

21. During whose reign was Painting on its zenith?
(A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Humayun
(D) Shah jahan

Answer: (B) Jahangir
Explanation: Painting reached its zenith during the reign of Jahangir, the Mughal Emperor of India during the early 17th century. His court was known for its patronage of art, and the era produced some of the most exquisite Mughal miniature paintings.

22. What was Shivaji's father's name?
(A) Dadoji Kondeo
(B) Shambhaji
(C) Shahji
(D) Maloji

Answer:(C) Shahji
Explanation: Shivaji's father's name was Shahji Bhonsle. Shahji Bhonsle was a Maratha nobleman and military officer, and his son Shivaji went on to become the founder of the Maratha Empire.

23. Which of the following ruled for the maximum period.
(A) Babur
(B) Humayun
(C) Jahangir
(D) Aurangzeb

Answer:(D) Aurangzeb
Explanation: Aurangzeb ruled for the maximum period among the options provided. He was the Mughal Emperor from 1658 to 1707, making his reign one of the longest in Mughal history.

24. The real name of bhakti saint Chaitanya was
(A) Gaur
(B) Ballabh
(C) Vishwambhar
(D) Gangadas

Answer: (A) Gaur
Explanation: The real name of the Bhakti saint Chaitanya was Gauranga Mahaprabhu. He was a 16th-century Indian saint and proponent of the Bhakti movement, particularly in the context of the Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition. Chaitanya is celebrated for his devotion to Lord Krishna and the spread of the congregational chanting of the Hare Krishna mantra.

25. In which movement did Gandhiji give the slogan 'Do or Die'?
(A) Champaran Satyagraha
(B) Non- cooperation Movement
(C) Civil disobedience Movement
(D) Quit India Movement

Answer:(D) Quit india movement
Explanation: Gandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or Die' during the Quit India Movement in 1942. This movement was a significant civil disobedience campaign against British colonial rule in India, and the slogan was a call to Indians to use nonviolent resistance to achieve independence or be prepared to face the consequences.

26. Who started the newspapers Maratha and Keshari?
(A) Chittaranjan das
(B) Bal gangadhar tilak
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Answer: (B) Bal gangadhar tilak
Explanation: Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the newspapers Maratha and Kesari. These newspapers played a crucial role in the Indian freedom movement by disseminating nationalist ideas and encouraging mass participation in the struggle for independence.

27. " Vande Matram" is taken from which book?
(A) Anandamath
(B) Gitanjali
(C) Bharat- Bharati
(D) Kamayani

Answer:(A) Anandamath
Explanation: "Vande Mataram" is taken from the book "Anandamath," written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. The song "Vande Mataram" became a patriotic anthem and played a significant role in inspiring the freedom fighters during the Indian independence movement.

28. Satyarth Prakash is associated with
(A) Arya Samaj
(B) Brahmo Samaj
(C) Prathan Samaj
(D) Ramkrishna Mission

Answer: (A) Arya Samaj
Explanation: Satyarth Prakash is associated with Arya Samaj. It is a religious and reformist text written by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, the founder of Arya Samaj. The book presents Dayananda's views on various aspects of Hinduism and promotes the ideals of truth and Vedic knowledge.

29. Which book is written by Dr. Rajedndra Prasad?
(A) India wins Freedom
(B) India Divided
(C) The Discovery of India
(D) Hind Swaraj

Answer: (B) India Divided
Explanation: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, wrote this book. It reflects on the partition of India in 1947 and its consequences. It offers insights into the political and social dynamics that led to the division of the country and its impact on various communities.

30. In November 1942, Jayaprakash Narayan escaped from which jail?
(A) Bettiah Jail
(B) Motihari Jail
(C) Hajipur Jail
(D) Hazaribagh Central Jail

Answer: (D) Hazaribagh Central Jail
Explanation: Jayaprakash Narayan escaped from Hazaribagh Central Jail in November 1942. His escape was a significant event during the Quit India Movement, a call for India's immediate independence from British rule.

31. In March 1857, where did Mangal Pandey start the Revolt?
(A) Delhi
(B) Barrackpore
(C) Meerut
(D) Kanpur

Answer: (B) Barrackpore
Explanation: Mangal Pandey started the Revolt of 1857 in Barrackpore. He is often considered one of the earliest leaders of the Indian rebellion against British colonial rule.

32. Who helped Lord William Bentinck in abolition of Sati System?
(A) Keshav Chandra Sen
(B) Dayananda Saraswati
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidayasagar
(D) Raja Rammohan Roy

Answer: (D) Raja Rammohan Roy
Explanation: Raja Ram Mohan Roy helped Lord William Bentinck in the abolition of the Sati System. Ram Mohan Roy was a social reformer and a key figure in advocating for social and religious reforms in 19th-century India.

33. Who established Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873?
(A) Narayan Guru
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jyotirao Phule
(D) Raaswamy Naicker

Answer: (C) Jyotirao Phule
Explanation: Jyotirao Phule established the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873. It was a social reform movement in Maharashtra that aimed to promote education and fight against social inequalities and caste-based discrimination.

34. Who was the Governor- General of India when the Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded?
(A) Lord William Bentinck
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Canning
(D) Lord Elgin

Answer: (A) Lord William Bentinck
Explanation: Lord William Bentinck was the Governor-General of India when the universities at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras were founded. These universities played a significant role in the development of modern education in India.

35. Which event occurred in 1922?
(A) Starting of Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) Chauri Chaura Incident
(C) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(D) Arrival of Simon

Answer: (B) Chauri Chaura Incident
Explanation: The Chauri Chaura incident occurred in 1922. It was a violent incident during the Non-Cooperation Movement, leading Mahatma Gandhi to suspend the movement temporarily. Protesters set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, resulting in casualties.

36. _____is the largest town of Uttar Pradesh by population.
(A) Agra
(B) Allahabad
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

Answer: Kanpur
Explanation: Kanpur is the largest town in Uttar Pradesh by population. It is an industrial city located in the northern part of the state and is known for its manufacturing and commerce.

37. Which none of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
(A) Sultej- Guru Gobind Sagar
(B) Kaveri- Krishna Raja Sagar
(C) Chambal- Gandhi Sagar
(D) Godavari - Nagarjuna Sagar

Answer: (D) Godavari - Nagarjuna Sagar
Explanation: The pair "Godavari - Nagarjuna Sagar" is not correctly matched. Nagarjuna Sagar is a dam and reservoir on the Krishna River, not the Godavari River.

38. Marwar lies in the _____ part of Rajshtan.
(A) Western
(B) Eastern
(C) Northern
(D) Southern

Answer: (A) Western
Explanation: Marwar lies in the western part of Rajasthan. It is a historical region known for its desert landscapes and was once ruled by the Marwar Rajputs.

39. Panna is famous for _____mining.
(A) Gold
(B) Diamond
(C) Silver
(D) Platinum

Answer: (B) Diamond
Explanation: Panna is famous for diamond mining. It is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India, and is known for its diamond-rich mines.

40. Ranthambore National Park lies near.
(A) Jaipur
(B) Ranakpur
(C) Raipur
(D) Jabalpur

Answer: None
Explanation: Ranthambore National Park lies near the town of Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, India. It is a famous wildlife sanctuary known for its tiger population and diverse flora and fauna.

41. Gangasagar is
(A) A reservoir on the ganga river
(B) A pilgrim centre
(C) A sea off the ganga river
(D) An atomic power station in uttar pradesh

Answer: (B) A pilgrim centre
Explanation: Gangasagar, also known as Sagar Island, is a renowned pilgrimage site located in the Indian state of West Bengal. It holds significant religious importance, particularly for Hindus, who gather here to take a dip in the holy waters where the Ganges River meets the Bay of Bengal during the Gangasagar Mela.

42. Sardar Sarovar Dam is located on_____river.
(A) Tapi
(B) Sabarmati
(C) Narmada
(D) Mahi

Answer: (C) Narmada
Explanation: Sardar Sarovar Dam is located on the Narmada River. It is one of the largest dams in India and serves multiple purposes, including irrigation and power generation.

43. Kanyakumari is situated in
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Kerala
(C) Karnataka
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (A) Tamil Nadu
Explanation: Kanyakumari is situated in the state of Tamil Nadu, India. It is the southernmost point of the Indian subcontinent and is known for its scenic beauty and cultural significance.

44. Pangong Lake lies in
(A) The state of Jammu and Kashmir
(B) The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir
(C) The Union Territory of Ladakh
(D) The state of Himachal Pradesh

Answer:(C) The Union Territory of Ladakh
Explanation: Pangong Lake lies in the Union Territory of Ladakh, India. It is a high-altitude lake that extends into China-controlled territory. The lake is known for its stunning blue waters and breathtaking landscapes.

45. Lignite is mined at
(A) Talcher
(B) Balharshah
(C) Singareni
(D) Neyveli

Answer:(D) Neyveli
Explanation: Lignite is mined at Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, India. Neyveli is one of the primary lignite mining and power generation areas in the country.

46. Kodagu is famous for
(A) Tea
(B) Coffee
(C) Cocoa
(D) Banana chips

Answer: (B) Coffee
Explanation: Kodagu is famous for coffee. It is a district in the state of Karnataka, India, known for its coffee plantations and scenic beauty.

47. _____ is the steel production centre in Odisha.
(A) Bakare
(B) Bhilai
(C) Bhadravati
(D) Rourkela

Answer: (D) Rourkela
Explanation: Rourkela is the steel production centre in Odisha. Rourkela Steel Plant, one of India's leading steel producers, is located there.

48. _____ is the highest peak in India.
(A) Mount Everest
(B) K2
(C) Kanchenjunga
(D) Nanga Parbat

Answer:(C) Kanchenjunga
Explanation: Kanchenjunga is the highest peak in India. It is part of the Himalayan mountain range and is located on the border between India and Nepal.

49. _____ is the main rainy Season in Tamil Nadu.
(A) April-May
(B) June- September
(C) October - December
(D) January- March

Answer: (C) October - December
Explanation: The main rainy season in Tamil Nadu is from October to December. This period is associated with the northeast monsoon, which brings significant rainfall to the state.

50. _____ has exploited maximum wind energy potential
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Gurjat

Answer: (A) Tamil Nadu
Explanation: Tamil Nadu has exploited the maximum wind energy potential in India. The state has a significant number of wind farms and is a leader in wind power generation.

51. What is the name of the fifth exploratory vehicle for the Red Planet 'Mars' Chosen recently by a seventh grade student, Alex Mather?
(A) Curiosity
(B) Sojourner
(C) Perseverance
(D) Spirit

Answer: (C) Perseverance
Explanation: The fifth exploratory vehicle for Mars recently chosen by seventh-grade student Alex Mather is "Perseverance." Perseverance is a Mars rover launched by NASA in July 2020. It's designed to explore Mars, search for signs of past microbial life, collect samples, and study the planet's geology.

52. Among the following was administered oath as the information commissioner by Bijmal Julka, soon after taking his oath as the chief information commissioner in the central information commission.
(A) Amita Pandey
(B) Sudhir Bhargava
(C) Amitava Bhattacharya
(D) Divya Prakash Sinha

Answer: (B) Sudhir Bhargava
Explanation: Among the options, Sudhir Bhargava was administered the oath as the information commissioner by Bimal Julka, who had taken the oath as the chief information commissioner in the central information commission.

53. Vivad se Vishwas Bill, 2020 was approved by the Lok sabha in march 2020. It is related with
(A) Indirect taxes
(B) Direct taxes
(C) Customs duty
(D) Excise duty

Answer: (B) Direct Taxes
Explanation: The "Vivad se Vishwas" Bill, 2020, approved by Lok Sabha in March 2020, is related to "direct taxes." It aims to provide a mechanism for taxpayers to settle tax disputes and reduce litigation related to direct taxes.

54. The technology behind crypto currencies is known as
(A) Bathwater
(B) Fintech
(C) Investopedia
(D) Blockchain

Answer: (D) Blockchain
Explanation: The technology behind cryptocurrencies is known as "Blockchain." Blockchain is a decentralised and secure digital ledger technology that underlies cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, enabling transparent and tamper-proof record-keeping of transactions.

55. Who was the founder of the Australian Associated Press (AAP) which recently announced its closure after 85 years in business?
(A) Keith Murdoch
(B) John Malone
(C) Brian Roberts
(D) Michael Bloomberg

Answer: (A) Keith Murdoch
Explanation: The founder of the Australian Associated Press (AAP), which recently announced its closure after 85 years, was "Keith Murdoch." AAP was a significant news agency in Australia

56. The report of the interlocutors appointed by the supreme court to talk to protesters who were opposing CAA at shaheen bagh, delhi to move to a site which does not inconvenience the public, was submitted before which Bench/
(A) Justices A.M khanwilkar and K.M Joseph
(B) Justices S.K kaul and K. M. Joseph
(C) Justices N.V Ramana and A.K Mishra
(D) Justices Ajay Rastogi and S.K kaul

Answer: (C) Justices S.K kaul and K. M. Joseph
Explanation: The report of the interlocutors appointed by the Supreme Court to talk to protestors opposing the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) at Shaheen Bagh, Delhi, and suggest relocating to a site that does not inconvenience the public was submitted before "Justices Sanjay Kishan Kaul and K. M. Joseph."

57. What is the name of the prison in the UK from where Julian Assange was brought to the court of the district judge Vanessa Baraistser in February 2020.
(A) Berwyn Prison
(B) Bedford Prison
(C) Belmarsh Prison
(D) Birmingham Prison

Answer: (C) Belmarsh Prison
Explanation: Julian Assange was brought to a court in February 2020 from "Belmarsh Prison" in the UK. Belmarsh Prison is a high-security prison located in London.

58. In February 202, the supreme court said in a judgement that an individual does not have a fundamental right to claim reservation in appointments and promotions. It set aside which court's ruling that had quashed a state government's decision to fill all the posts in public services without providing any reservations to SC/STs?
(A) Patna High Court
(B) Karnataka High Court
(C) Himachal Pradesh High Court
(D) Uttarakhand High Court

Answer: (D) Uttarakhand High Court.
Explanation: In February 2020, in Mukesh Kumar vs The State of Uttarakhand the Supreme Court stated in a judgement that an individual does not have a fundamental right to claim reservation in appointments and promotions. This judgement set aside the "Karnataka High Court's" ruling that had quashed a state government's decision to fill all posts in public services without providing reservations to SC/STs.

59. Which newspaper carries a weekly column, 'word of the week' by Shashi Taharoor?
(A) Times of India, New Delhi
(B) The Hindu
(C) Hindustan times, new delhi
(D) Indian Express, New Delhi

Answer: (B) The Hindu
Explanation: The newspaper that carries a weekly column, "Word of the Week," by Shashi Tharoor is "The Hindu.

60. Who was defeated by Djokovic in the Australian Open Tennis Men's singles Final 2020?
(A) Rafeal Nadal
(B) D. Thiem
(C) R. Federer
(D) A. Zverev

Answer: (D) D. Thiem
Explanation: In the Australian Open Tennis Men's Singles Final 2020, Novak Djokovic defeated "Dominic Thiem."

61. Name the Mayor of Agra who handed over a 12 inch silver key to the US president, Donald Trump when he visited the city recently.
(A) Baby Rani Maurya
(B) Inderjeet Singh Arya
(C) Anjula Singh Mahaur
(D) Naveen Jain

Answer: (D) Naveen Jain
Explanation: The Mayor of Agra who handed over a 12-inch silver key to the US President, Donald Trump, during his visit to the city recently was "Naveen Jain."

62. The recent ruling by the supreme court that all women officers are entitled to the permanent commission in the Indian Army concluded a struggle that started in 2003. Who was the first petitioner?
(A) Babita Puniya
(B) Sandhya Yadav
(C) MItali Madhumita
(D) Aishwarya Bhati

Answer: (A) Babita Puniya
Explanation: The recent ruling by the Supreme Court granting all women officers the right to permanent commission in the Indian Army concluded a struggle that began in 2003. The first petitioner in this case was "Babita Puniya."

63. Who among the following singers read a couplet of a young poet, Amir Aziz recently?
(A) Bob Dylan
(B) Bruce Springsteen
(C) Richard Clayderman
(D) Roger waters

Answer: (D) Roger Waters
Explanation: Roger Waters, a co-founder of the legendary rock band Pink Floyd, recently read a couplet of a young poet named Amir Aziz. This collaboration showcased the intersection of music and literature, where a renowned musician acknowledged the work of a budding poet.

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64. Who among the following Republican Senators voted to convict the US President, Donald Trump in his impeachment proceedings in February 2020.
(A) Lamar Alexander
(B) Mitt Romney
(C) Bill Cassidy
(D) Jerry moran

Answer: (B) Mitt Romney
Explanation: In the impeachment proceedings against US President Donald Trump in February 2020, "Mitt Romney," a Republican Senator, voted to convict the President. This vote highlighted political divisions within the Republican Party during the impeachment trial.

65. The US astronaut, Christina Koch, broke her record as the single longest stay in space by a woman?
(A) Jessica Meir
(B) Sunita Williams
(C) Peggy Whitson
(D) Anne Mc Claim

Answer: (C) Peggy Whitson
Explanation: Christina Koch's mission extended beyond the usual duration, allowing her to spend almost a year in space.

66. Where was the 'Azadi ke Diwane' Museum inaugurated in March 2019.
(A) Amer Fort, Jaipur
(B) Red Fort, delhi
(C) red , fort, agra
(D) Kangra fort, kangra

Answer: (B) Red Fort, delhi
Explanation: The "Azadi ke Diwane" Museum was inaugurated at the historic "Red Fort" in Delhi in March 2019. This museum showcases the history of the struggle for India's independence and serves as a tribute to the freedom fighters who contributed to the nation's freedom movement.

67. What is the title of Viswanthan Anand's autobiography?
(A) Mind Turister
(B) Mind Games
(C) Mind Moves
(D) Mind Master

Answer: (D) Mind Master
Explanation: The title of Viswanathan Anand's autobiography is "Mind Master." Viswanathan Anand is a renowned Indian chess grandmaster and former World Chess Champion.

68. Who was elected as the eighth prime minister of Malaysia in March 2020.
(A) Muhyiddin Yasin
(B) Mahathir Mhamad
(C) Najib Razak
(D) Abdullah Ahmd Badawi

Answer: (A) Muhyiddin Yasin
Explanation: "Muhyiddin Yassin" was elected as the eighth Prime Minister of Malaysia in March 2020. His election followed political developments and changes within the Malaysian government.

69. Where is the chapchar kut festival celebrated?
(A) Nagaland
(B) Sikkim
(C) Mizoram
(D) Manipur

Answer: (C) Mizoram
Explanation: The "Chapchar Kut" festival is celebrated in the state of "Mizoram." It is an important agricultural festival among the Mizo people, celebrating the arrival of spring and the preparation of fields for cultivation.

70. Who was the chief guest on the republic day of india in 2020.
(A) President of Sri Lanka- Gotabay Rajapaksa
(B) President of Brazil- Bolsonaro
(C) President of Portugal- Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa
(D) President of Myanmar- Win Myint

Answer:(B) President of Brazil- Bolsonaro
Explanation: The Chief Guest on the Republic Day of India in 2020 was "President of Brazil, Jair Bolsonaro." His presence at the event reflected India's diplomatic relations with Brazil.

71. Which of the following radiations is used in mobile communications?
(A) Infrared
(B) Ultraviolet
(C) Microwave
(D) X-ray

Answer: (C) Microwave
Explanation: "Microwave" radiation is used in mobile communications due to its ability to carry large amounts of data over long distances. Microwaves have the right balance of frequency and penetration for wireless communication.

72. Which statement about LEDs (Light_Emitting Diodes) is not correct?
(A) LED light sources consume less electricity
(B) LEDs have longer lifetime than lightbulbs
(C) LEDs are available in colours such as red, green, yellow, blue, and white
(D) LEDs use mercury which is harmful to human

Answer: (D) LEDs use mercury which is harmful to human
Explanation: LEDs do not contain mercury, making them an environmentally friendly lighting option compared to traditional fluorescent bulbs.

73. The motion of the needle of a sewing machine is
(A) Periodic
(B) Rectilinear
(C) Circular
(D) Irregular

Answer: (B) Rectilinear
Explanation: The motion of the needle of a sewing machine is "Rectilinear," meaning it moves in a straight-line path while sewing fabrics together.

74. The unit of potential difference is
(A) Coulomb
(B) Watt
(C) Volt
(D) Ohm

Answer: (C) Volt
Explanation: The unit of potential difference is the "Volt" (V). Potential difference measures the electric potential energy per unit charge between two points in an electrical circuit.

75. The human eye forms the image of an object at its
(A) Cornea
(B) Iris
(C) Pupil
(D) Retina

Answer:(D) Retina
Explanation: The human eye forms the image of an object at its "Retina." The retina is the light-sensitive tissue at the back of the eye where visual information is captured and processed before being sent to the brain, allowing us to perceive the image.

76. The colour of light that bends the most while passing through a prism is
(A) Yellow
(B) Blue
(C) Red
(D) Violet

Answer: (D) Violet
Explanation: The colour of light that bends the most while passing through a prism is "Violet." This phenomenon occurs because different colours of light have different wavelengths, and when light passes through a prism, it undergoes dispersion, with shorter wavelengths (like violet) bending more than longer wavelengths (like red).

77. Forces of action and reaction are
(A) Always equal only
(B) Always opposite only
(C) Always equal and opposite
(D) Always equal and in the same direction

Answer: (C) Always equal and opposite
Explanation: Forces of action and reaction are "always equal and opposite." This statement represents Newton's Third Law of Motion, which states that for every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction. It means that when one object exerts a force on another object, the second object exerts an equal force in the opposite direction.

78. The process of change of state from gaseous to liquid or solid state is called
(A) Evaporation
(B) Condensation
(C) Dew formation
(D) Liquidization

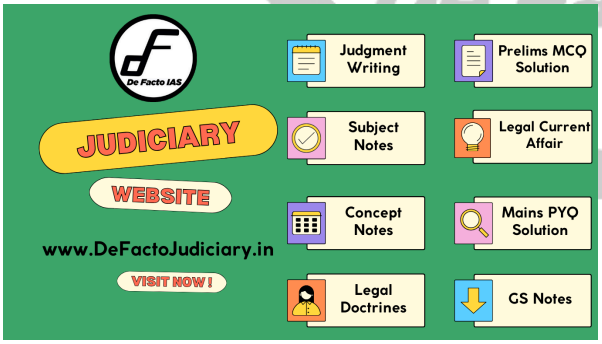
Answer: (B) Condensation
Explanation: The process of changing state from a gaseous to a liquid or solid state is called "Condensation." Condensation occurs when a gas loses heat energy and transforms into a liquid or solid, forming tiny water droplets or ice crystals.

79. Cryogenic engines are used in
(A) Atomic reactors
(B) Agriculture
(C) Railways
(D) Rockets

Answer:(D) Rockets
Explanation: Cryogenic engines are used in "Rockets." Cryogenic engines are designed to handle extremely low temperatures and are essential for launching rockets into space. They use cryogenic fuels like liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, which remain in a supercooled, highly dense state to provide propulsion.

80. A device that is used to save an electric circuit is called
(A) Fuse
(B) Switch
(C) Filament
(D) Terminals

Answer: (A) Fuse
Explanation: A device used to save an electric circuit is called a "Fuse." Fuses are safety devices designed to interrupt the flow of electrical current in the event of an excessive current surge or short circuit, thereby protecting electrical equipment and preventing fires.



81. An ionic compound has a unit cell consisting of A ions at the corners of a cube and B ions at the centres of the faces of the cube. The empirical formula of the compound would be
(A) A3B
(B) AB3
(C) A2B
(D) AB

Answer: (D) AB
Explanation: In an ionic compound with a unit cell consisting of A ions at the corners of a cube and B ions at the centres of the faces, the empirical formula of the compound would be "AB." This arrangement represents a 1:1 ratio of A to B ions.

82. Which of the following compounds is metallic and ferromagnetic?
(A) TiO_2
(B) CrO_2
(C) VO_2
(D) MnO_2

Answer: (B) CrO_2
Explanation: CrO_2 is known for its unique ferromagnetic properties, which make it widely used in magnetic tape media for audio and video recording. This compound is metallic and exhibits ferromagnetism at room temperature, distinguishing it from the other options listed. Ferromagnetism in CrO_2 is due to the alignment of spins in a parallel manner, allowing it to exhibit strong magnetic properties.

83. In a factory, 40 kg of calcium is produced in 2 hours. If the capacity of flow of current is 50% then how much aluminium can be obtained by passing the same current for 2 hours.
(A) 22 kg
(B) 18 kg
(C) 9 kg
(D) 27 kg

Answer:(B) 18 kg
Explanation: If the capacity of the flow of current is 50%, then the amount of aluminium obtained by passing the same current for 2 hours would be "18 kg." This calculation is based on the proportionality of current flow and the amount of metal deposited during electrolysis.

84. If the E value of a given cell is 1:1 v at 298 K temperature, then what is the value of equilibrium constant?

(A) 10^{-37}
(B) 10^{37}
(C) 10^{-73}
(D) 10^{73}

Answer: (B) 10^{37}
Explanation: As per Nernst Equation

85. The standard electrode potentials of three metals z, y and z are- 1.2 v, +0.5 v and -3.0 v. The order of reducing agents of the three metals is
(A) y>z>x
(B) y>x>z
(C) z>x>y
(D) x>y>z

Answer: (B) y>x>z
Explanation: The order of reducing agents among the three metals with standard electrode potentials of -1.2 V (z), +0.5 V (y), and -3.0 V (x) is "y > x > z." Lower standard electrode potential values indicate stronger reducing agents.

86. When the initial concentration of the reactant is doubled,the half-life period of a zero-order reaction
(A) Remains unchanged
(B) Is halved
(C) Is tripled
(D) Is doubled

Answer:(A) Remains unchanged
Explanation: When the initial concentration of the reactant is doubled, the half-life period of a zero-order reaction "remains unchanged." Zero-order reactions have a constant rate independent of the initial concentration.

87. Which of the following is the best substance for coagulation of gold sol?
(A) KNO_3
(B) $K_4(Fe(CN)_6)$
(C) $MgCl_2$
(D) K_3PO_4

Answer: (C) $MgCl_2$
Explanation: The best substance for coagulation of gold sol is "$MgCl_2$" (Magnesium chloride). Coagulation is a process used to precipitate colloidal particles, and certain ions like Mg^{2+} can effectively coagulate gold sol particles.

88. Which of the following nuclei has zero spin?
(A) 2H
(B) 14N
(C) 4He
(D) 10B

Answer: (C) 4He
Explanation: The nucleus with zero spin is "4He" (Helium-4). Helium-4 has a spin quantum number (s) of 0, indicating that its nuclear spin is zero.

89. The ore which is found in abundance in India is
(A) Monazite
(B) Fluorspar
(C) Bauxite
(D) Magnetite

Answer: (C) Bauxite
Explanation: The ore found in abundance in India is "Bauxite." Bauxite is the primary source of aluminium, and India has significant reserves of this ore.

90. For the process, dry ice-CO_2
(A) H is positive and S is negative
(B) H is negative and S is positive
(C) Both H and S are negative
(D) Both H and S are positive

Answer: (D) Both H and S are positive
Explanation: For the process "dry ice-CO_2," both "H is positive, and S is positive." This indicates that the process is endothermic (absorbs heat) and leads to an increase in entropy.

91. Organelles can be accepted from cells magnified through?
(A) X- ray deflection
(B) Chromatography
(C) Auto-radiography
(D) Differential centrifugation

Answer: (D) Differential centrifugation
Explanation: Differential centrifugation is a widely used method for separating different components and organelles of cells based on their size and density. By spinning cell mixtures at various speeds and durations, larger components sediment faster than smaller ones, allowing for their sequential separation and analysis.

92. When does pairing/aynapals (bivalent formulation) occur in meiosis?
(A) During aygoetene
(B) During diplotene
(C) During pachytene
(D) During leptotene

Answer: (C) During pachytene
Explanation: Pairing (bivalent formation) occurs during meiosis in the stage called "Pachytene." Pachytene is a substage of meiotic prophase I where homologous chromosomes pair up and undergo genetic recombination.

93. Mutualism and protocol operation are
(A) Negative interactions
(B) Positive interactions
(C) Both of the above
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Positive interactions
Explanation: Mutualism and protocooperation are "positive interactions" between species. In mutualism, both species benefit, while in protocooperation, one benefits, and the other is neither helped nor harmed.

94. How does trypsin differ from pepsin?
(A) Trypsin digests protein in alkaline medium while pepsin does so in acidic medium
(B) Trypsin digests protein in acidic while pepsin does so in alkaline medium
(C) Both of the above
(D) None of the above

Answer:(A) Trypsin digests protein in alkaline medium while pepsin does so in acidic medium
Explanation: Trypsin differs from pepsin in that "Trypsin digests protein in an alkaline medium, while pepsin does so in an acidic medium." These digestive enzymes function optimally at different pH levels in the digestive system.

95. Which of the following hormones are neurotransmitters?
(A) Cholecystokinin and acetylcholine
(B) Acetylcholine and secretin
(C) Adrenaline and acetylcholine
(D) Cholecystokinin and aren-aline

Answer: (C) Adrenaline and acetylcholine
Explanation: The hormones that are also neurotransmitters are "Adrenaline and Acetylcholine." These molecules serve as both hormones and neurotransmitters in the nervous and endocrine systems.

96. The advancement in genetic engineering has been possible due to the discovery of
(A) Exonuclease
(B) Transposon
(C) Oncogene
(D) Restriction endonuclease

Answer: (D) Restriction endonuclease
Explanation: The advancement in genetic engineering has been possible due to the discovery of "Restriction Endonucleases." These enzymes are crucial for cutting DNA at specific recognition sites and are used in molecular cloning and genetic manipulation.

97. A queen honey bee lays eggs of

(A) One type from which all castes develop
(B) Two types, one forming queen and workers and the other forming drones
(C) Three types forming queen, drones and workers
(D) Unfertilized eggs die while fertilised ones form all castes

Answer: (C) Three types forming queen, drones and workers
Explanation: A queen honey bee lays eggs of "Three types, forming queen, drones, and workers." The type of egg she lays depends on the fertilisation status of the egg. Fertilised eggs become workers or future queens, while unfertilized eggs develop into drones.

98. Ribosomes of bacteria, mitochondria and chloroplasts are of
(A) 505 type
(B) 305 type
(C) 805 type
(D) 705 type

Answer: (D) 705 type
Explanation: Ribosomes of bacteria, mitochondria, and chloroplasts are of "705 type." This refers to the sedimentation coefficient of ribosomes in Svedberg units, which measures their size and density.

99. Ray fungi are
(A) Actinomycetes
(B) Ascomycetes
(C) Basidiomycetes
(D) Phycomycetes

Answer: (D) Phycomycetes
Explanation: Ray fungi belong to the class "Phycomycetes." This group of fungi includes water moulds and downy mildews.

100. Which of the following is produced during water stress that brings about stomatal closure?
(A) Coumarin
(B) Ferulic acid
(C) Abscisic acid
(D) Ethylene

Answer: (C) Abscisic acid
Explanation: The substance produced during water stress that brings about stomatal closure is "Abscisic Acid (ABA)." ABA is a plant hormone that regulates various physiological processes, including the closure of stomata to prevent excessive water loss during drought conditions.

Law

1.Contract without consideration will be
(A) voidable
(B) Void
(C) illegal
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Void
Explanation: Consideration is a fundamental element of a valid contract, and it represents something of value exchanged between the parties to the contract. Without consideration, there is no legal basis for the contract, and it lacks the essential element required for enforceability.

2. The age of majority for contract is
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 16 years
(D) 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys

Answer: (A) 18 years
Explanation: This means that individuals under the age of 18 are generally considered minors and may have limited capacity to enter into contracts. Once a person reaches the age of 18, they are typically considered adults and can enter into contracts independently.

3. A gives an offer to give $1,000 to whoever finds his lost dog. This is

(A) a specific offer
(B) a general offer
(C) not certain
(D) an amount to acceptance

Answer: (B) a general offer
Explanation: A general offer is an offer made to the public or a group of people at large. In this scenario, A's offer to give $1,000 to whoever finds his lost dog is a general offer because it is open to anyone who performs the specified act (finding the lost dog). It is a unilateral contract, where acceptance is through performance.

4. When the damages cannot be assessed, the party may be awarded by the court
(A) actual damages
(B) liquidated damages
(C) exemplary damages
(D) nominal damages

Answer: (D) nominal damages
Explanation: When it is not possible to determine the actual or specific damages suffered by a party, the court may award nominal damages. Nominal damages are symbolic in nature, often a small amount of money, and are awarded to recognize that a legal wrong has occurred even when no substantial loss or harm can be quantified.

5. 'Non est factum' means
(A) document executed in ignorance
(B) document executed under coercion
(C) document executed under undue influence
(D) document executed outside India

Answer: (A) document executed in ignorance
Explanation: 'Non est factum' is a legal defence that can be raised when a person signs a document under the mistaken belief that it is different from what it actually is. It applies when a party executes a document in ignorance, without understanding its nature or contents, and seeks to void the contract based on this mistake.

6. A contract is not frustrated by
(A) commercial impossibility
(B) imposition of government restrictions
(C) destruction of subject matter of contract
(D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above
Explanation: A contract can be frustrated by various factors, including commercial impossibility, government restrictions, or the destruction of the subject matter. Therefore, all the options listed (commercial impossibility, government restrictions, and destruction of subject matter) can potentially frustrate a contract.

7. An agreement, which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereto, but not at the option of the other thereto
(A) is a void contract
(B) is an illegal contract
(C)is a voidable contract
(D) is an unenforceable agreement

Answer: (C) is a voidable contract
Explanation: A voidable contract is one where one or more parties have the option to enforce or void the contract. While it is binding unless voided, it is not enforceable against the party with the option to void it.

8. Which one of the following is a case on promissory estoppel?
(A) Kedarnath vs. Gorie Mohammad
(B) Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. vs. Union of India
(C)Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Both (A) and (B)
Explanation: Both Kedarnath vs. Gorie Mohammad and Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. vs. Union of India are significant cases related to promissory estoppel. Promissory estoppel is a legal doctrine that prevents a party from going back on a promise when the other party has relied on that promise to their detriment.

9. Which one of the following statements is correct?
The communication of an acceptance is complete as against the acceptor
(A) when it comes to the knowledge of the acceptor
(B) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer
(C) when it comes to the knowledge of acceptor and proposer both
(D) when it comes to the knowledge of the third party

Answer: (B) when it comes to the knowledge of the proposer.
Explanation: This means that the acceptance takes effect when it is received by the party who made the offer.

10. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(A) Coercion—Chikkam Ammi- raju vs. Chikkam Seshamma
(B)Liquidated Damages— Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd. vs. New Garage & Motor Co. Ltd.
(C) Impossibility of Perform-ance—Alopi Parshad & Sons Ltd. vs. Union ofIndia
(D) Public Policy—Hadley vs. Baxendale

Answer: (D) Public Policy—Hadley vs. Baxendale
Explanation: Hadley vs. Baxendale is a well-known case in contract law, but it is primarily associated with the concept of foreseeability of damages, not public policy.

11. The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1997 has amended
(A) Section 26 of the Indian Contract Act
(B) Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act
(C) Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act
(D) Section 75 of the Indian Contract Act

Answer: (A) Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act
Explanation: The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1997 primarily amended Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, which deals with "Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings". While other sections were also impacted by this amendment, Section 28 is the most significant one affected.

12. The change of the nature of the obligation in a contract is known as
(A) rescission
(B) novation
(C) renovation
(D)alteration

Answer: (B) novation
Explanation: Novation refers to the substitution of a new contract in place of an existing one, with the consent of all parties involved. It often involves a change in the nature of the obligation or a change in one of the parties to the contract.

13. Under Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act
(A) the minor is personally liable
(B) only minor's property is liable .
(C) minor personally and his property both are liable
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) only minor's property is liable.
Explanation: Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act deals with the liability of a person who has received a benefit under a voidable contract with a minor. Under this section, only the minor's property is liable to restore the benefit received, and the minor is not personally liable.

14. 'Continuing Guarantee' has been defined under

(A) Section 124 of the Indian Contract Act
(B)Section 129 of the Indian Contract Act
(C) Section 146 of the Indian Contract Act
(D) Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act

Answer: Section 129
Explanation: The concept of "Continuing Guarantee" is defined under Section 129 of the Indian Contract Act. A continuing guarantee is a guarantee where the liability of the guarantor extends to a series of transactions rather than just one specific transaction.

15. An agreement of wager is
(A) voidable
(B) unlawful
(C) void
(D) void and unlawful

Answer: (C) void
Explanation: An agreement of wager is void under Indian contract law. Wagering agreements are essentially bets on uncertain events, and they lack the elements of a valid contract, such as lawful consideration. Therefore, they are considered void and unenforceable.

16. The propounder of 'Pigeonhole Theory of Tort' is
(A) Winfield
(B) Salmond
(C) Austin
(D) Clark

Answer: (B) Salmond
Explanation: Salmond's approach suggests that the law of torts consists of a specific number of established categories or 'pigeonholes,' and for an act to be actionable as a tort, it must fit into one of these predefined categories.

17. 'Res ipsa loquitur' is related to
(A)'rule of evidence
(B) weapon of offence
(C) defence of some factor which was beyond control of the person who caused injury
(D) a dangerous weapon

Answer: (A) Rule of Evidence
Explanation: The principle of "res ipsa loquitur" translates to "the thing speaks for itself" in Latin. It is a rule of evidence in tort law that allows the court to infer negligence from the very nature of the accident or injury, in cases where the details of the event are not clear, but the accident could not have occurred without negligence. This principle shifts the burden of proof to the defendant, who must then demonstrate that they were not negligent.

18. The rule of 'Strict Liability' was propounded by
(A) Justice Blackburn
(B) Lord Devlin
(C) Lord Atkin
(D) Justice Hold

Answer: (D) Justice Blackburn
Explanation: The rule of strict liability was propounded by Justice Blackburn in the case of "Rylands v. Fletcher." This rule holds a person strictly liable for damages caused by hazardous activities or substances on their land, irrespective of fault.

19. 'Qui facit per alium fruit per se' means
(A) liability under the law of negligence
(B) liability for unauthorised act
(C)vicarious liability
(D) strict liability

Answer:(C) vicarious liability
Explanation: The Latin phrase "Qui facit per alium facit per se" means "He who acts through another does the act himself." It is related to the concept of vicarious liability, where one party is held liable for the actions of another, such as an employer being held liable for the actions of an employee.

20. Who divided wrongs as private wrongs and public wrongs?
(A) Fraser
(B) Sir F. Pollock
(C) Justice Blackburn
(D) Blackstone

Answer: (B) Sir F. Pollock
Explanation: Sir Frederick Pollock is known for categorising wrongs into two main classes: private wrongs (torts) and public wrongs (crimes). This classification is fundamental in understanding the distinction between tort law and criminal law.

21. Which one of the following is not a valid defence in tort?
(A) Volenti non fit injuria
(B) Vis major
(C) Scienti non fit injuria
(D) Consent

Answer: (C) Scienti non fit injuria
Explanation: "Scienti non fit injuria" is a Latin phrase that translates to "To one who knows, no harm is done." It is not a recognized legal defence in tort law. Valid defences often include consent, necessity, self-defence, and others, depending on the specific circumstances.

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22. The maxim 'damnum sine injuria' means
(A)damage without infringe-ment of legal right
(B) damage with infringement of legal right
(C) infringement of legal right without damage
(D) All of the above

Answer: (A) damage without infringe-ment of legal right
Explanation: "Damnum sine injuria" refers to a situation where damage occurs to a person or property without any infringement of a legal right. In such cases, even though there is damage, there is no legal remedy available because no legal right has been violated.

23. The duty under the law of tort is
(A) towards general individuals only
(B) towards the world at large
(C) towards a specific individual only
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) towards the world at large
Explanation: This principle reflects the idea that certain duties (e.g., not to commit negligence) are owed to everyone rather than to specific individuals. If these duties are breached, anyone harmed as a result may potentially have a claim in tort.

24. The principle of 'ubi jus ibi remedium' was recognized in
(A) Ashby vs. White
(B) Rylands vs. Fletcher
(C) Pasley vs. Freeman
(D) Lumley vs. Gt/e

Answer: (A) Ashby vs. White
Explanation: The principle of "ubi jus ibi remedium" means "where there is a right, there is a remedy." It was recognized in the case of Ashby vs. White, emphasising that a person who has a legal right should have a corresponding legal remedy to enforce that right.

25. The liability of independent tortfeasors is
(A)joint only
(B) several only
(C) both joint and several
(D) neither joint nor several

Answer: (C) both joint and several
Explanation: The liability of independent tortfeasors can be both joint and several. This means that each tortfeasor can be individually liable for the full extent of the harm caused, and the injured party can choose to sue one or more of them to recover damages.

26. The rule of 'Absolute Liability' implies
(A) strict liability only
(B) State liability only
(C)stricter than strict liability
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) stricter than strict liability
Explanation: The rule of "Absolute Liability" is stricter than strict liability. Under absolute liability, a party is held liable for damages without the need to prove fault or negligence, even stricter than strict liability, where some degree of fault may be required.

27. To succeed in an action for the tort of negligence, what is required to be proved?
(A) Damages sustained
(B) Breach of duty owed to someone
(C) Breach of duty owed to the plaintiff
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Breach of duty owed to the plaintiff
Explanation: To succeed in a negligence claim, it is required to prove a breach of duty owed to someone, typically the plaintiff, by the defendant. This breach of duty must result in damages suffered by the plaintiff.

28. No action lies for defamation defamatory matter is written
(A) in a telegram
(B) on a notice board
(C) in a postcard
(D) in a letter but not posted and kept in own custody

Answer: (D) in a letter but not posted and kept in own custody
Explanation: Defamation typically involves the publication of defamatory matter to a third party. If a defamatory matter is written in a letter but is not posted and is kept in the writer's own custody, it may not constitute publication to a third party, and thus, no action for defamation may lie.

29. Which of the following is a defence to the tort of nuisance?
(A) Prescription
(B) Statutory authority
(C)Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

Answer: (C) Both (A) and (B)
Explanation: Two common defences to the tort of nuisance are prescription (the activity has been ongoing for a long time without complaint) and statutory authority (the activity is authorised by law). Therefore, both options (A) and (B) are valid defences.

30. The rule 'de minimis non curat lex' means that
(A) trivial discrepancies must not be overlooked
(B) trivial discrepancies must be overlooked
(C) significant discrepancies must be overlooked
(D)significant discrepancies must not be overlooked

Answer: (B) trivial discrepancies must be overlooked
Explanation: The Latin phrase "de minimis non curat lex" means "the law does not concern itself with trifles." It suggests that the law should not be concerned with minor or trivial matters and that they should be overlooked.

31. What does the term 'future goods' mean under Section 2(6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930?
(A) Unascertained goods
(B) Ascertained goods
(C) Specific goods under delivery
(D) Goods which are not in existence

Answer: (D) Goods which are not in existence
Explanation: Under Section 2(6) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, "future goods" refer to goods that are not in existence at the time of the contract but will be manufactured or acquired by the seller in the future.

32. Answer as to which point of the following is not correct in making distinction between sale and agreement to sell.
(A) A sale affects a transfer of the general property in the goods to the buyer but the agreement to sell gives to either party a remedy for any default in fulfilling this part of agreement.
(B) A sale creates a jus in personam, whereas an agreement to sell creates a jus in rem.
(C) In sale, if the buyer fails to pay for the goods, the seller may sue for the price but in agreement to sell, the seller can sue only for damages if the buyer fails to accept and pay for the goods.
(D) In sale, if goods are destroyed, the loss (unless otherwise agreed) falls on the buyer. However in agreement to sell, if goods are destroyed, the loss (unless otherwise agreed) falls upon the seller.

Answer: (B) A sale creates a jus in personam, whereas an agreement to sell creates a jus in rem.
Explanation: The statement in option (B) is not correct. In fact, a sale creates a jus in rem (a right against the world at large) because it transfers the ownership of goods to the buyer. An agreement to sell creates a jus in personam (a right against the specific party to the contract) as it is a promise to transfer ownership in the future.

33.The term 'caveat emptor' means that
(A) the goods should be free from defect
(B) the ownership of the goods passes after sale
(C)let the buyer be aware
(D) the seller should disclose everything to the buyer

Answer: (C) let the buyer be aware
Explanation: "Caveat emptor" is a Latin phrase that means "let the buyer beware." It places the responsibility on the buyer to exercise caution and diligence in purchasing goods, as the seller may not be obligated to disclose all information about the product.

34. In the following statements, which one is incorrect when the sale is made by an auctioneer of goods and the issue is to pass a good title to the buyer?
(A) He is in possession of goods with the consent of the owner.
(B) The sale is made by him when acting in the ordinary course as an owner of the goods.
(C) The buyer acts in good faith.
(D)The buyer has no notice at the time of the contract that the seller has no authority to sell.

Answer: (D) The buyer has no notice at the time of the contract that the seller has no authority to sell.
Explanation: All other statements relate to various aspects of the law related to auctions and the passing of a good title. Option (D) introduces a different concept, that of ultra vires contracts, which is not directly related to auctions and title passing.

35. A seller delivers to the buyer a larger quantity of goods than what was ordered. Which of the following is incorrect?
(A) The buyer has the right to reject the whole goods.
(B) The buyer has the right to accept the whole goods.
(C) The buyer has the right to accept only the goods ordered and reject the rest.
(D) The buyer can retain the whole goods but make payment only for the goods ordered.

Answer: (A) The buyer has the right to reject the whole goods.
Explanation: The buyer typically has the right to accept the whole goods, accept only the goods ordered, or reject the entire delivery. Option (A) is incorrect because it suggests that the buyer cannot accept the whole delivery, which is not true.

36. Which one of the following statements is not correct for a promissory note?
(A) A promissory note is an instrument in writing.
(B) It contains a conditional undertaking signed by the maker.
(C) It is for the payment of a certain sum of money only.
(D) The payment is to a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument.

Answer:(B) It contains a conditional undertaking signed by the maker.
Explanation: A promissory note contains an unconditional promise to pay a certain sum of money to a specified person or bearer. It is not a conditional undertaking, and it is signed by the maker.

37. Though a cheque resembles a bill of exchange in many respects but it is also a different instrument in other respects. Point out which one of the following statements regarding difference between cheque and bill of exchange is incorrect
(A) A cheque does not require acceptance but a bill of exchange requires it.
(B) A cheque is not intended for circulation but a bill of exchange is intended.
(C) A cheque is not entitled to some days of grace but it is in case of a bill of exchange.
(D) A cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance but this is not so in the case of a bill of exchange.

Answer: (B) A cheque is not intended for circulation but a bill of exchange is intended.
Explanation: The statement in option (B) is incorrect. A cheque is indeed intended for circulation and is commonly used for making payments, just like a bill of exchange. Both instruments serve similar purposes in facilitating payments.

38. Which one of the following conditions is not compatible with essential elements of the holder in due course?
(A) The holder must have taken the instrument for value.
(B) He must have obtained the instrument on the date of its maturity positively.
(C) The instrument must be complete and regular on its face.
(D) He must have taken the instrument in good faith and without notice of any defect in the instrument.

Answer: (A) The holder must have taken the instrument for value.
Explanation: The statement in option (A) is incorrect. One of the essential elements of a holder in due course is that they must have taken the instrument for value. Therefore, this condition is compatible with the essential elements of a holder in due course.

39. Point out which one of the following statements is not correct regarding 'assignment' and 'negotiation' of instruments.

(A) In assignment, there is transfer of the right to receive the payment of debt but it is not in case of negotiation.
(B) The assignee is not liable for any defect in the title of his assignor but a holder in due the course of a negotiable instrument is liable for the defects in the title of the previous transferors.
(C) An assignment does not bind the debtor unless a notice of the assignment has been given to him but\ no information—. of the transfer of a negotiable instrument is to be given to the debtor.
(D) In assignment, there is no presumption in favour of / assignee that has given consideration. However in case of holder in due course of negotiable instrument, he is presumed to have given consideration for the instrument.

Answer: (A) In assignment, there is transfer of the right to receive the payment of debt but it is not in case of negotiation.
Explanation: The statement in option (A) is incorrect. In both assignment and negotiation, there is a transfer of the right to receive payment or the right to the instrument itself. This is a common feature of both processes.

40. Point out in which of the following circumstances, a banker is not justified in refusing' the payment of a cheque.
(A) The date of the cheque falls after the date of presentation.
(B) The balance in the customer's account is not sufficient to meet the cheque's amount.
(C) The customer has counter- manded the payment.
(D) The customer has become insolvent yet the bank has not received notice of it.

Answer: (D) The customer has become insolvent yet the bank has not received notice of it.
Explanation: The situation described in option (D) does not justify a bank in refusing payment of a cheque. Banks typically refuse payment when there are insufficient funds, a stop payment order, or irregularities in the cheque. Insolvency of the customer alone is not a reason for the bank to refuse payment without notice.

41. The doctrine of indoor management has occupied a vital place in a company's functioning but a number of decisions have made it subject to several exceptions. Point out which of the following is not an exception to the doctrine.
(A)The party affected by the irregularity had actual notice of it
(B)The circumstances surrounding the contract are such suspicious which require inquiry
(C) Where authority has claimed of delegated power beyond the Articles of Association
(D) Where there is forgery in the dealing

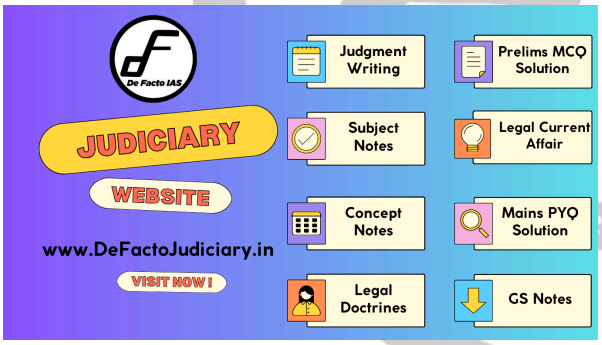
Answer: (D) Where there is forgery in the dealing
Explanation: This statement introduces the concept of ultra vires contracts, which is not directly related to the doctrine of indoor management. The doctrine of indoor management typically deals with the authority of officers of a company to bind the company, subject to certain exceptions.

42. Which of the following is a correct statement giving the true relationship between Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association of a company?
(A) Articles of Association, being the byelaws for the general administration of the company, are superior to Memorandum of Association and in case of any inconsistency, they prevail.
(B) The Articles of Association are subordinate to the Memorandum of Association and in case of any inconsistency, the Articles must give way to the Memorandum.

(C) There can be no comparison between Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association. Both are on equal footing.
(D) All of the above statements are irrelevant as they are detrimental to the growth of the company and no such inconsistency happens between them.

Answer: (B) The Articles of Association are subordinate to the Memorandum of Association and in case of any inconsistency, the Articles must give way to the Memorandum.

Explanation: The Memorandum of Association outlines the company's charter and defines the scope of its operations, laying down the limits beyond which the actions of the company cannot go. On the other hand, the Articles of Association contain the rules and regulations for the internal management of the company. Therefore, if there is any conflict between the two, the provisions in the Memorandum of Association will prevail over those in the Articles of Association.



43. When a company gets involved in an ultra vires transaction, there are several remedies available against it. Point out which one of the following is not a correct statement.
(A) Any director can get an injunction to restrain the company from proceeding with it.
(B) The directors will be personally liable to redress the company.
(C) The director in default will be personally liable to the third party for his loss.
(D) An ultra vires contract cannot become an intra vires contract by reason of estoppel or ratification.

Answer: (D) An ultra vires contract cannot become an intra vires contract by reason of estoppel or ratification.
Explanation: This statement repeats the concept of an ultra vires contract not becoming intra vires by estoppel or ratification, which is already mentioned in question 34. It is not directly related to remedies available against the company.

44. The Companies Act, 2013 has provided limits on minimum or maximum number of directors. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(A) A one-person company can have single director. A private company must have a minimum of two directors.
(B) The public company must have a minimum of three directors.
(C) The cap on the maximum number of directors is placed at fifteen in private as well as in public companies.
(D) The number of directors can be increased beyond this limit by a special resolution of the company with prior approval of the government.

Answer: (C) The cap on the maximum number of directors is placed at fifteen in private as well as in public companies.
Explanation: This statement is incorrect. The Companies Act, 2013 places a cap of fifteen directors for public companies but does not have the same cap for private companies. Private companies can have more than fifteen directors if their Articles of Association allow it.

45. In case of oppression and mismanagement in a company, an application may be made to the National Company Law Tribunal under the Companies Act. 2013. Point out which one of the statements below is not correct in case of a company having share capital.
(A)100 members or 1/10 of total number of its members whichever is less may make application
(B) Any single member holding not less than 1/15 of the issued share capital of the company may make an application.

(C)any single member holding not less than 1/10 of the issued share capital of the company may make application.
(D) Any group of members holding at least 1/10 of the issued share capital of the company may make application.

Answer: (C) any single member holding not less than 1/10 of the issued share capital of the company may make application.
Explanation: The statement in option (C) is incorrect. In the case of a company having a share capital, a single member holding not less than 1/10 of the issued share capital may make an application in cases of oppression and mismanagement.

46. Find out the correct answer from the following statements for partnership.
(A) In overall analysis, it appears that every agency is based on mutual partnership.
(B) On comparing the functions, every partner happens to be sleeping partner.
(C) There must agreement entered into by all the persons partnership.
(D) The agreement must necessarily provide for sharing of profit as well as loss of the business.

Answer:(C) There must agreement entered into by all the persons partnership.
Explanation: To form a partnership, there must be an agreement between all the persons who intend to become partners. This agreement defines the terms and conditions of the partnership.

47. Which one of the following statements is not correct for a dormant partner?
(A) A dormant partner is not interested in the business of the firm.
(B) A dormant partner is not liable for the firm's liability to outsiders.
(C)a dormant partner is entitled to share the profits of the firm
(D) a dormant partner is neither active nor known to outsider

Answer: (B) A dormant partner is not liable for the firm's liability to outsiders.

Explanation: A dormant partner, also known as a silent partner, does not take an active part in the management of the business and is not known to the public as a partner. Despite their lack of visibility and involvement in the day-to-day operations of the firm, dormant partners are still liable for the firm's debts and obligations to the same extent as the active partners.

48. Out of the following statements, point out which one is not correct regarding implied authority of the partner to act as agent of the firm.
(A) He has the right to sell the goods or chattels of the firm.
(B) He has the right to receive payment of debts due to the firm.
(C) He has rights to make an equitable mortgage by depositing the title deeds belonging to the firm.
(D) He has the right to acquire immovable property on behalf of the firm.

Answer: (D) He has the right to acquire immovable property on behalf of the firm.
Explanation: While partners typically have implied authority to act as agents of the firm in various matters, including entering contracts, they do not typically have the implied authority to acquire immovable property on behalf of the firm. Such actions usually require express authority or compliance with specific legal requirements.

49. Which one of the following statements is correct for minors who have been admitted to the benefits of the partnership?
(A) A creditor of the firm sues against the minor's share in the firm for his credit.
(B) Such minor sues the partners for access to accounts of the firm.
(C) Such minor sues the partners for share of the profits of the firm.
(D) On finding some foulness in the business, he files a case of dissolution of the firm.

Answer: **(A)** A creditor of the firm sues against the minor's share in the firm for his credit.
Explanation: Creditors of the partnership can sue against the share of profits due to a minor partner to recover their credit. This is one of the rights and liabilities of a minor admitted to the benefits of the partnership.

50. A partner wants to dissolve the partnership firm before the agreed time. Select which one of the following is not a perfect ground for dissolution of the firm for such a partner.
(A) That one of the partners has become permanently incapable of performing his duties as a partner
(B) That other partner has transferred the whole of his interest in the firm to a third party
(C) That the business of the firm cannot be carried on except loss
(D) that the partner suing is in adulterous relationship with the wife of another partner which is apprehensive to affect the business of the firm

Answer: **(D)** that the partner suing is in adulterous relationship with the wife of another partner which is apprehensive to affect the business of the firm
Explanation: While various reasons may justify the dissolution of a partnership, an adulterous relationship involving one of the partners, unless it has a direct and adverse impact on the business of the firm, may not typically be considered a ground for dissolution.

51. The mode of proof of a custom is contained in
(A) Section 32(4) of the Indian Evidence Act
(B)Section 32(7) of the Indian Evidence Act
(C) Section 48 of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) All of the above

Answer: **(D)** All of the above

Explanation: The mode of proof of a custom can involve multiple sections of the Indian Evidence Act. Specifically:

- Section 32(4): Deals with statements made under special circumstances, which can include statements about customs.
- Section 32(7): Refers to statements in documents relating to any transaction by which a right or custom was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted, or denied, or which was against the custom.
- Section 48: Specifically addresses the relevance of opinions as to the existence of customs.

52. The case of Pakala Narayana Swami vs. Emperor pertains to
(A)estoppel
(B) dying declaration
(C) hostile witness
(D) accomplice evidence

Answer: **(B)** dying declaration
Explanation: The case of Pakala Narayana Swami vs. Emperor pertains to a dying declaration. It is an important case that deals with the admissibility and relevance of a dying declaration as evidence in criminal cases.

53. The doctrine of estoppel is a
(A)substantive law
(B)rule of equity
(C) rule of evidence
(D) law of pleadings

Answer: **(C)** rule of evidence
Explanation: The doctrine of estoppel is a rule of evidence. It is a legal principle that prevents a person from asserting something contrary to what is implied by their previous actions or statements.

54. Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman has been provided in
(A) Section 111A of the Indian Evidence Act
(B) Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act

(C) Section 113B of the Indian Evidence Act
(D) Section 113 of the Indian Evidence Act

Answer: (B) Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act
Explanation: The presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman has been provided in Section 113A of the Indian Evidence Act. This section deals with circumstances when a married woman's suicide occurs within seven years of her marriage.

55.Zahira Sheikh was the prime witness in
(A)Best Bakery case (2004)
(B) Best Bakery Retrial case (2006)
(C) Sukh Ram Disproportionate Assets case (2005)
(D) Gujarat Killings case (2003)

Answer: (B) Best Bakery Retrial case (2006)
Explanation: Zahira Sheikh was the prime witness in the Best Bakery Retrial case (2006). This case was related to the 2002 Gujarat riots.

56. Sweeping change introduced by the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2002 is with the object to
(A) give more power to Civil Courts
(B) reduce the power of Civil Courts
(d) cut short delay in disposal of suit
(D) make provisions stringent

Answer: (d) cut short delay in disposal of suit
Explanation: The sweeping changes introduced by the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2002 aimed to cut short the delay in the disposal of suits and make civil litigation more efficient.

57. The 'Rule of Damdupat' is
(A) a rule relating to costs
(B)a rule relating to interest
(C) a rule of res Judicata
(D) a rule of evidence

Answer: (B) a rule relating to interest
Explanation: The 'Rule of Damdupat' is a rule relating to interest. It is a rule that deals with the calculation of interest in certain contexts.

58. A commission to make local investigation can be issued under
(A) Order XXVI, Rule 1, CPC
(B) Order XXVI, Rule 6. CPC
(C) Order XXVI, Rule 9, CPC
(D)Order XXVI, Rule 10, CPC

Answer: (B) Order XXVI, Rule 6. CPC
Explanation: A commission to make a local investigation can be issued under Order XXVI, Rule 6 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC). This rule deals with the power of the court to issue a commission for local investigations.

59. The grounds for review have been provided under
(A) Order XLVII, Rule 1, CPC
(B) Order XL11, Rule 1, CPC
(C) Order XLIII, Rule 1, CPC
(D) Order XLIV, Rule 1, CPC

Answer: (A) Order XLVII, Rule 1, CPC
Explanation: The grounds for review have been provided under Order XLVII, Rule 1 of the Civil Procedure Code (CPC). This rule outlines the conditions under which a judgement may be reviewed.

60. A caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of
(A) 30 days
(B)60 days
(C) 90 days
(D) 180 days

Answer: (C) 90 days
Explanation: According to Section 148A of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC), a caveat shall not remain in force after the expiry of 90 days. This provision allows a person to file a caveat to ensure that no adverse order is passed against them without being heard

61. The classification of compoundable and non-compoundable offences has been provided under
(A) 1st Schedule of CrPC
(B) 2nd Schedule of CrPC
(C)Section 320 of CrPC
(D) Section 321 of CrPC

Answer: (C) Section 320 of CrPC
Explanation: The classification of compoundable and non-compoundable offences has been provided under Section 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC). This section lists offences that can be compounded (settled) between the parties.

62. A confession under Section 164 of CrPC can be recorded by the
(A)Metropolitan/ Judicial Magistrate
(B)Executive Magistrate
(C)Police Officer on whom the power of a Magistrate has been conferred
(D)Either (A) or (B)

Answer:(A) Metropolitan/ Judicial Magistrate
Explanation: Section 164 of the CrPC specifies the legal authority and procedure for recording confessions and statements during judicial proceedings. It clearly stipulates that only a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate is authorised to record such confessions or statements, ensuring the process is conducted in a judicially appropriate and legally admissible manner. This provision safeguards the integrity of the confession process

63. Under Section 167 of CrPC for offences other than those punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years, the detention during investigation can be authorised for a total period of
(A)30 days
(B)45 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 75 days

Answer: (C) 60 days
Explanation: Under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), for offences other than those punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a period not less than 10 years, the detention during investigation can be authorised for a total period of 60 days.

64. Where the husband has obtained a decree of divorce against the wife on the ground of desertion, under Section 125
(A) it is no bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
(B) it is a bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
(C) it may be a bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband
(D) Either (A) or (C)

Answer: (A) It is no bar for the wife to claim maintenance against the husband

Explanation: Under Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the primary objective is to prevent vagrancy and destitution, ensuring that a wife, children, and parents can claim maintenance if they are unable to maintain themselves. The law provides for maintenance even if a decree of divorce has been obtained against the wife on the ground of desertion.

65. The Section dealing with the medical examination of the victim of rape as inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is
(A)Section 164A
(B) Section 166A
(C) Section 166B
(D) Section 53A

Answer: (B) Section 164A
Explanation: The Section dealing with the medical examination of the victim of rape as inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (25 of 2005) is Section 164A.

66. The arbitrator in case of international commercial arbitration is appointed by the
(A) parties themselves
(B) Attorney General of India
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D)Both (A) and (C)

Answer: (D) Both (A) and (C)
Explanation: In the case of international commercial arbitration, the arbitrator is typically appointed by the parties themselves or by the Chief Justice of India, depending on the agreement of the parties.

67. An application for setting aside an arbitral award must be made by the party after receiving the award within
(A)three months
(B) thirty days
(C) ninety days
(D) forty days

Answer: (A) three months
Explanation: An application for setting aside an arbitral award must be made by the party after receiving the award within three months.

68. The provision for the appointment of the conciliator is laid down under
(A) Section 64
(B) Section 67
(C) Section 62
(D) Section 61

Answer: (D) Section 64
Explanation: The provision for the appointment of the conciliator is laid down under Section 64 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act.

69. The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 came into force on
(A) 1st July, 1887
(B) 27th January, 1887
(C] 5th September, 1887
(D) 8th January, 1887

Answer: (A) 1st July, 1887
Explanation: The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 came into force on 1st July, 1887.

70. Who is authorised to abolish courts of small causes?
(A)The High Court
(B)The State Government
(C)The District Court
(D)The District Court after consultation with the High Court and the State Government

Answer:(D) The District Court after consultation with the High Court and the State Government
Explanation: The authority to abolish courts of small causes rests with the District Court after consultation with the High Court and the State Government.

71. Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?
(A)Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) B. R. Ambedkar
(C) B. N. Rao
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer: (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru proposed the Objectives Resolution, which outlined the aims of the Assembly and the future constitution. This resolution, presented to the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946, laid down the underlying foundation for the Preamble and the values enshrined within the Indian Constitution, such as Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. This proposal was instrumental in shaping the vision and direction of the Indian Constitution.

72. When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?
(A) 8th December
(B)9th December
(C) 10th December
(D) 12th December

Answer: (B) 9th December
Explanation: The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December.

73. The task of making the Constitution was over on
(A)-26th November, 1949
(B) 26th January, 1950
(C) 15th August, 1947
(D) 25th November, 1949

Answer: (A)-26th November, 1949
Explanation: The task of making the Constitution was over on 26th November, 1949, when the Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution.

74. The concept of fundamental rights was borrowed from the
(A) British Constitution
(B)US Constitution
(C) Australian Constitution
(D) Canadian Constitution

Answer: (B) US Constitution
Explanation: The concept of fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the US Constitution.

75. What is the aim of DPSP in the Constitution?
(A)To establish a Welfare State
(B) To promote communalism
(C) To establish Economic State
(D) To maintain law and order

Answer: (A) To establish a Welfare State
Explanation: The aim of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Constitution is to establish a Welfare State.

76. Which committee is related to Panchayati Raj Institution?
(A) Mudholkar Committee
(B)Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(C) Malimath Committee
(D) Khullar Committee

Answer:(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Explanation: The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee is related to Panchayati Raj Institutions. It was a significant committee that recommended the establishment of 3-tier Panchayati Raj in India.

77. Which constitutional amendment is known as 'Mini Constitution'?
(A) 31st Amendment
(B) 42nd Amendment
(C) 44th Amendment
(D) 91st Amendment

Answer: (B) 42nd Amendment
Explanation: The 42nd Amendment to the Indian Constitution is known as the 'Mini Constitution' because it introduced numerous changes and reforms to the Constitution, making it one of the most comprehensive amendments in Indian constitutional history.

78. Who has served/serving as India's 12th President?
(A) Ram Nath Kovind
(B) A. P. J. Abdul Raiam
(C) Pratibha Patil
(D) Pranab Mukherjee

Answer: (A) Ram Nath Kovind
Explanation: Ram Nath Kovind served as India's 12th President. He assumed office on July 25, 2017.

79. Who appoints the Advocate General of the State?
(A) The President
(B) The Prime Minister
(C)The Governor
(D) The Chief Minister

Answer: (C) The Governor
Explanation: The Advocate General of the State is appointed by the Governor of the respective state. The Advocate General is the chief legal advisor to the state government.

80. The post of Deputy Prime Minister is
(A) constitutional
(B) non- constitutional
(C) judicial
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) non- constitutional
Explanation: The post of Deputy Prime Minister is a non-constitutional position in India, meaning it is not officially recognized by the Constitution. It is at the discretion of the Prime Minister.

81. Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with the finance, property, contract and suits?
(A) Part-XII
(B)Part-XIII
(C) Part-XVII
(D) Part-XIX

Answer: (B) Part-XIII
Explanation: Part-XIII of the Indian Constitution is titled "Trade, Commerce, and Intercourse within the Territory of India" and it deals with topics related to trade, commerce, and the free movement of goods and people within India.

82. Which Article of the Indian Constitution talks about the Audit of Accounts of Cooperative Societies?
(A) Article 243 ZA
(B) Article 243 ZE
(C) Article 243 ZK
(D)Article 243 ZM

Answer: (B) Article 243 ZE
Explanation: Article 243ZE of the Indian Constitution empowers the state legislature to make provisions for the audit of accounts of cooperative societies.

83. Article 279 of the Indian Constitution defines
(A) taxes on profession
(B) calculation of net proceeds
(C)Finance Commission
(D) grants from the Union to certain States

Answer: (B) calculation of net proceeds
Explanation: This article pertains to the manner in which the "net proceeds" of certain taxes and duties are to be ascertained for the purpose of distribution between the Union and the States. It is an essential part of the constitutional framework that ensures a clear and equitable distribution of financial resources, based on the net proceeds of taxes, between the central government and the various state governments.

84. In which of the following cases, Justice Hidayatullah held that the Preamble is very soul of the Constitution—eternal and unalterable?
(A) S. R. Bommai case
(B)Golaknath case
(C) Kesavananda Bharati case
(D) Minerva Mills case

Answer: (D) Minerva Mills case
Explanation: In the Minerva Mills case, Justice Hidayatullah made the statement that the Preamble is the very soul of the Constitution—eternal and unalterable. This case dealt with issues related to constitutional amendments and the basic structure of the Constitution.

85. Who among the following has said that “the Preamble is an epitome of basic features of the Constitution”?
(A)Justice Gajendragadkar
(B) Justice Subbarao

(C) Justice Mudholkar
(D) Justice Sikri

Answer: (B) Justice Subbarao
Explanation: Justice Subbarao is known for his statement that "the Preamble is an epitome of basic features of the Constitution," highlighting the significance of the Preamble in reflecting the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

86. The concept of 'equal protection of laws' enshrined under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution finds its root from the
(A) British Constitution
(B)American Constitution
(C) German Constitution
(D) Australian Constitution

Answer: (B) American Constitution
Explanation: The concept of 'equal protection of laws' under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution is influenced by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

87. In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that the equality clause cannot be applied to legitimise arL illegal action?
(A) UP State Sugar Corpn. Ltd. vs. Sant Raj Singh
(B) Vishal Properties Pvt. Ltd. vs. State of UP
(C) Ekta Shakti Foundation vs. Govt, of NCT of Delhi
(D) Bhagwan Dass vs. Punjab State Electricity Board

Answer: (A) UP State Sugar Corpn. Ltd. vs. Sant Raj Singh
Explanation: In the case of UP State Sugar Corpn. Ltd. vs. Sant Raj Singh, the Supreme Court held that the equality clause cannot be applied to legitimise any illegal action, emphasising that equality before the law cannot be used to justify unlawful activities.

88. Promotion of International Peace and Security comes under the purview of which Article of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 46
(B) Article 49
(C)Article 51
(D) Article 53

Answer: (C) Article 51
Explanation: Article 51 of the Indian Constitution encourages the promotion of international peace and security as part of India's foreign policy objectives.

89. As per Article 77 of the Indian Constitution, all executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the
(A) Government of India
(B) Union of India
(C)President
(D) Prime Minister

Answer: (C) President
Explanation: Article 77 of the Indian Constitution specifies that all executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President, who is the constitutional head of state.

90. The Supreme Court of India declared which constitutional amendment as unconstitutional?
(A) 97th Amendment
(B) 98th Amendment
(C)99th Amendment
(D) 91st Amendment

Answer: (C) 99th Amendment
Explanation: The Supreme Court of India declared the 99th Amendment to the Indian Constitution as unconstitutional in certain aspects, related to the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).

91. What is the minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any

case involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution?
(A) 3 judges bench
(B) 5 judge bench
(C) 7 judges bench
(D) 9 judge bench

Answer: (B) 5 judge bench
Explanation: A minimum of five judges is required to sit and decide any case that involves a substantial question of law concerning the interpretation of the Constitution. This is to ensure a larger and more authoritative bench for such critical matters.

92. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall submit his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the
(A) Public Accounts Committee
(B)Parliament
(C)President
(D) Finance Minister

Answer: (A) Public Accounts Committee
Explanation: The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) submits his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Parliament for examination and scrutiny.

93. Which one among the following has exclusive power to expand All India Services?
(A)The Parliament
(B) The Lok Sabha only
(C) The Rajya Sabha only
(D) The President

Answer: (D) The President
Explanation: The President of India has the exclusive power to expand All India Services such as the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), and Indian Forest Service (IFS).

94. According to the Indian Constitution, whir h one of the following is the language of the Union?
(A) hindi in bundeli script
(B) hindi in devanagari script
(C)hindi and english both
(D)only hindi not english

Answer: (B) hindi in devanagari script
Explanation: According to the Indian Constitution, Hindi in Devanagari script is one of the official languages of the Union, along with English.

95. Which Article of the Indian Constitution saves the judgement of the Privy Council?
(A) Article 295
(B) Article 301
(C) Article 393
(D) Article 395

Answer:(D) Article 395
Explanation: Article 395 of the Indian Constitution saves the judgments, acts, and laws of the British-era Privy Council, ensuring their continuity until repealed or amended.

96. Who was the Chairman of the first Commission on review of the Indian Constitution?
(A)Justice Venkatachaliah
(B) Justice Hidayiitullah
(C)Justice A M Ahmadi
(D) Justice K G Balakrishnan

Answer: (A) Justice Venkatachaliah
Explanation: Justice M. N. Venkatachaliah served as the Chairman of the first Commission appointed to review the Indian Constitution.

97. Which one of the following writs is also known as judicial remedy?
(A)Habeas corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Quo warranto
(D)Certiorari

Answer: (B) Mandamus
Explanation: Mandamus is known as a judicial remedy or writ that is issued by a court to compel a public official or authority to perform a legal duty.

98. Every proclamation issued under Article 352 shall be
(A) laid before each House of the Parliament
(B) laid before the Lok Sabha
(C) decided by the Prime Minister and conveyed to the President
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) laid before each House of the Parliament
Explanation: Every proclamation of a state of emergency issued under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution must be laid before each House of Parliament for approval.

99. The Finance Commission consists of
(A) five members
(B) four whole-time members
(C) a Chairman and four members
(D) a Chairman and three other members

Answer:(C) a Chairman and four members
Explanation: The Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members. It is responsible for making recommendations regarding the distribution of financial resources between the Union and the States.

100. The composition of the UPSC
(A) has been laid down in the Constitution
(B) is determined by the Parliament
(C) is determined by the President
(D) is determined by the Home Minister

Answer: (A) has been laid down in the Constitution
Explanation: The composition of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has been laid down in the Indian Constitution, specifically in Article 316 and related provisions. The UPSC is responsible for conducting civil service examinations and appointments in accordance with these constitutional provisions.

101. Article 340 of the Indian Constitution deals with the
(A) Backward Classes Commission
(B) Election Commission
(C) UPSC
(D) Finance Commission

Answer:(A) Backward Classes Commission
Explanation: Article 340 empowers the government to establish a Backward Classes Commission. This commission's role is to investigate the social and educational conditions of backward classes and recommend measures for their advancement. It plays a crucial role in addressing issues related to social justice and equitable representation.

102. According to which Article of the Constitution of India, the term 'District Judge' shall not include the Tribunal Judge?
(A) Article 235
(B) Article 235(a)
(C) Article 236(a)
(D) Article 236(b)

Answer: (C) Article 236(a)
Explanation: Article 236(a) clarifies that the term 'District Judge' does not include a Tribunal Judge. This provision is essential for maintaining the distinction between regular district judges and judges appointed to specialised tribunals.

103. Mainly on whose advice, the President's Rule is imposed in a State?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B)The Governor

(C) The Union Cabinet
(D) On his own motion

Answer: (B) The Governor
Explanation: The imposition of President's Rule in a state primarily relies on the advice of the state's Governor. The Governor sends a report to the President indicating the breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state, and based on this report, the President may decide to impose President's Rule

104. In which Article, the doctrine of Due Process of Law' is included?
(A) Article 13
(B) Article 14
(C)Article 21
(D) Article 256

Answer: (C) Article 21
Explanation: Article 21 of the Indian Constitution incorporates the doctrine of 'Due Process of Law.' It ensures that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law, emphasising fairness and justice in legal proceedings.

105. The doctrine of 'Separation of Powers' was systematically formulated by
(A) Plato
(B) Montesquieu
(C) Dicey
(D) Aristotle

Answer: (B) Montesquieu
Explanation: The doctrine of 'Separation of Powers' was systematically formulated by the French philosopher Montesquieu. He advocated the division of governmental powers into legislative, executive, and judicial branches to prevent the concentration of power and safeguard individual freedoms.

106. The 'Rule of Law' means
1. supremacy of the judiciary
2. supremacy of the law
3. equality before the law
4. supremacy of the Parliament

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 3 and 4
(C) 2 and 4
(D)2 and 3

Answer: (D) 2 and 3
Explanation: The 'Rule of Law' encompasses the principles of equality before the law and supremacy of the law . It implies that everyone is subject to the law, and the law itself is the highest authority, ensuring fairness and justice in society.

107. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

List—I
List—II

a. Abuse of Discretion 1.Rule of Law
b. Equality before Law 2. Lack of Power
c. Delegated Legislation 3. Check and Balance
d. Separation of Powers 4. Subordinate Legislation

Codes :

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

Answer: (B)

a	b	c	d
1	2	4	3

Explanation: This matching relates to principles of administrative and constitutional law:
a. Abuse of Discretion matches with 1. Lack of Power.
b. Equality before Law matches with 2. Rule of Law.
c. Delegated Legislation matches with 4. Subordinate Legislation.
d. Separation of Powers matches with 3. Check and Balance.

108. Which one of the following statements is true?
(A) Delegated legislation cannot have retrospective effect.
(B) Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect if authorised by Act or Statute.
(C) Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect if not authorised by Act or Statute but have reasonable and rational justification.
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) Delegated legislation can have retrospective effect if authorised by Act or Statute.
Explanation: Delegated legislation, if authorised by an Act or Statute, can have retrospective effect. However, this power is usually exercised cautiously and is subject to legal limitations.

109. The application of doctrine of vicarious liability in crimes seems to have been actuated by a necessity rather than desirability. The justification is based on which of the following?
(A) Public policy
(B) Failure to supervise
(C) Treated as unauthorised
(D) Strict liability

Answer: (A) Public policy
Explanation: The application of vicarious liability in crimes is often based on public policy considerations, aiming to hold individuals or entities responsible when it is necessary for the greater good of society.

110. “Administrative Law is the law concerning the powers and procedures of administrative agencies, including especially the law governing judicial review of administrative action." This definition of Administrative Law is given by
(A) Ivor Jennings
(B) Garner
(C)K.C. Davis
(D) Wade

Answer: (C)K.C. Davis
Explanation: This definition of Administrative Law is attributed to K.C. Davis, a prominent scholar in administrative law, emphasising the legal framework surrounding administrative agencies' powers and actions.

111. The author of Dayabhaga was
(A) Vijnaneshwara
(B)Jimutavahana
(C) Vashishtha
(D) Narada

Answer: (B) Jimutavahana
Explanation: Dayabhaga is a legal text in Hindu law, and it was authored by Jimutavahana. This work is particularly influential in Bengal and deals with inheritance and property rights.

112. Under which Section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a Hindu marriage may be declared as void?
(A) Section 9
(B) Section 10
(C)Section 11
(D) Section 12

Answer: (C) Section 11
Explanation: Section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, specifies the conditions under which a Hindu marriage can be declared void. It includes situations where marriage is prohibited due to factors like bigamy, mental incapacity, or sapinda relationships.

113. Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 does not confer status of legitimacy to children born
(A) out of a valid marriage
(B) out of a voidable marriage
(C) out of a void marriage
(D)without marriage

Answer: (D) without marriage
Explanation: Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, deals with the legitimacy of children born out of void and voidable marriages. Children born without any valid marriage are not conferred the status of legitimacy.

114. Under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, a child to be adopted should not have, in the absence of a valid custom, completed the age of
(A) 8 years
(B) 10 years
(C) 12 years
(D)15 years

Answer: (D)15 years
Explanation: According to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, a child to be adopted should not have completed the age of 15 years, unless there is a valid custom governing the particular Hindu community, in which case the age limit might vary.

115. After the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, the Mitakshara Hindu coparcener does not include whom as its member?
(A) Son
(B)Married daughter
(C) Adopted son
(D) Daughter-in-law

Answer: (D) Daughter-in-law
Explanation: The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005, expanded the definition of coparceners in a Mitakshara Hindu joint family. It now includes daughters as coparceners, but it does not include daughters-in-law as coparceners.

116. A Hindu male is survived by an adopted son, an 'after-born natural son and his married daughter. His self acquired property shall devolve upon
(A)all the three equally
(B) only to the two sons
(C) only to the natural son and to the daughter
(D) only to the natural son

Answer: (A) all the three equally
Explanation: The Hindu Succession Act treats sons and daughters (including adopted children) equally in terms of inheritance rights to their parent's self-acquired property.

117. A Hindu female is survived by a stepson, a married daughter and an illegitimate son. Her property shall devolve upon
(A) All the three equally
(B) only to the married daughter
(C) her daughter and the stepson
(D) her daughter and her illegitimate son

Answer: (C) her daughter and the stepson
Explanation: In this case, the property of the Hindu female will devolve upon her daughter and her stepson. An illegitimate son typically does not have a right to inherit the property under Hindu law.

118. On partition of a Hindu coparcenary property, the person not entitled for a share is
(A) an adopted son
(B) a married daughter
(C) an illegitimate son
(D) widow of a coparcener

Answer: (D) widow of a coparcener
Explanation: In a partition of Hindu coparcenary property, the widow of a coparcener does not have a right to a share. She may have limited rights, such as the right to maintenance, but she is not entitled to a share in the property.

119. Stridhan does not include
(A) the chastity of a female
(B) presents given to her
(C) property purchased by her
(D)property inherited by her

Answer: (A) the chastity of a female
Explanation: Stridhan, in Hindu law, includes various forms of property and assets that a woman owns. However, it does not include her chastity. Stridhan typically comprises gifts, inherited property, and items acquired by a woman before or during her marriage.

120. The legal position of a Hindu Idol is of a
(A)Hindu major male
(B) Hindu major female
(C) Mahanta
(D) Hindu minor

Answer: (D) Hindu minor
Explanation: In legal terms, a Hindu Idol is considered as a Hindu minor. This is because an idol is treated as a juristic entity and has certain rights and responsibilities under Hindu law.

121. Among the sources of Muslim Law, the foremost is
(A) Sunna
(B) Ijma
(C) Qiyas
(D)Koran

Answer: (D) Koran
Explanation: The primary and foremost source of Muslim law is the Koran (Quran). It is considered the divine revelation and the foundational text for Islamic jurisprudence.

122. The Sunni Law does not recognize
(A) Sahi (valid) marriage
(B)Muta (temporary) marriage
(C) Fasid (irregular) marriage
(D) Batil (void) marriage

Answer: (B) Muta (temporary) marriage
Explanation: Sunni Islam does not recognize temporary or Muta marriages, which are a Shia practice. Sunni law emphasises permanent and stable marriages.

123. A Muslim marriage without dower is
(A) valid
(B)void
(C) irregular
(D) voidable

Answer: (B)void
Explanation: In Muslim law, a marriage without a dower (mehr or mahr) is considered void. Dower is an essential component of a valid Muslim marriage contract.

124. A gift in favour of an unborn child is
(A)valid
(B) irregular
(C) voidable
(D) void

Answer: (D) void
Explanation: Under Muslim law, a gift in favour of an unborn child is generally considered void. Islamic law has specific rules and conditions regarding gifts and their validity.

125.A bequest may be made to a child in the womb provided it is born, from the date of the will, within
(A) 6 months
(B) 8 months
(C) 9 months
(D) 10 months

Answer: (A) 6 months
Explanation: In Islamic law, a bequest (wasiyat) may be made to a child in the womb, but it is valid only if the child is born within six months from the date of the will. This time limit is set by Islamic jurisprudence.



126. A Wakf cannot be created for
(A) celebrating the birth of Ali Murtaza
(B) construction of a church
(C)maintenance of a Khanqah
(D) construction of a bridge

Answer: (B) construction of a church
Explanation: Wakf is a concept in Islamic law where a person dedicates a property for a religious or charitable purpose. Wakf property cannot be used for the construction of a church as it is primarily meant for Islamic religious or charitable purposes.

127. The difference of ages between the acknowledger and the acknowledged child must be at least
(A) 8 years
(B)10 years
(C) 11 years
(D) 12 ½ years

Answer: (D) 12 ½ years
Explanation: This requirement is based on the principle that the acknowledger must be of a feasible age to have biologically fathered the acknowledged child at the time of the child's birth. The stipulation of at least 12 ½ years aims to ensure a biological possibility, thus maintaining the integrity and credibility of the acknowledgment under Islamic law.

128. The custody of a minor wife shall be with her
(A) husband
(B) father
(C) mother
(D) father-in-law

Answer: (C) mother
Explanation: The custody of a minor wife, in cases of Hindu marriage, is typically with her mother until she reaches a certain age, as specified under personal laws.

129. An illegitimate Shia Mohammedan dies intestate. His property will be inherited by
(A) his mother
(B) his father
(C) his brother
(D) None of them

Answer: (A) his mother
Explanation: In Shia law, the inheritance of an illegitimate child generally goes to their mother. However, the specific rules may vary depending on the particular Shia school of thought followed.

130. A Shia Muslim, already having four wives, has contracted a fifth marriage. This fifth marriage is
(A) valid
(B) voidable
(C)void
(D) irregular

Answer: (D) irregular
Explanation: Under Shia law, a Shia Muslim is allowed to have up to four wives simultaneously. Therefore, a fifth marriage would be considered irregular and not valid.

131. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

a. Feeding the Grant by Estoppel	1. Section 92
b. Doctrine of Subrogation	2. Section 17
c. Doctrine of Accumulation	3. Section 14
d. Rule against	4. Section 43

Codes:

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

Answer: (B) a - 4, b - 3, c - 2, d - 1

132. The provision regarding the doctrine of 'Substituted Security' is in which of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act?
(A) Section 74
(B) Section 75
(C) Section 73
(D) Section 72

Answer: (A) Section 74
Explanation: The doctrine of "Substituted Security" is dealt with under Section 74 of the Transfer of Property Act. It allows a creditor to accept a different form of security in place of the original security without losing their rights.

133. Consider the following statements regarding the distinction between 'lease and 'licence':
1. A lease can be assigned but a licence cannot be assigned. "
2.Both lessee and licence- holders can sue a trespasser in his own name.
3. A lease is a transfer of an interest in land, whereas a licence does not create any interest in land.
.4. A lease cannot be revoked until the end of the term but a licence, subject to certain exceptions, can be revoked.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 2, 3 and 4
(B) Only 4
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

Answer: (A) 2, 3 and 4
Explanation: The correct statements are:
A lease can be assigned but a licence cannot be assigned. (False)
Both lessee and licence-holders can sue a trespasser in his own name. (True)
A lease is a transfer of an interest in land, whereas a licence does not create any interest in land. (True)
A lease cannot be revoked until the end of the term but a licence, subject to certain exceptions, can be revoked. (True)

134. Writing and registration are not required in which one of the following mortgages?
(A)Usufructuary mortgage
(B)Mortgage by deposit of title deeds
(C) Simple mortgage
(D) English mortgage

Answer: (A) Usufructuary mortgage
Explanation: In an usufructuary mortgage, possession of the mortgaged property is given to the mortgagee, and writing and registration are not required for its validity.

135. Which of the following does not constitute an exception to the rule against perpetuity?
(A) A fund is bequeathed to Y next seven generations
(B) Where a property is transferred for the benefit of public
(C) It does not apply to vested interest
(D) A lease with a covenant for renewal

Answer: (A) A fund is bequeathed to Y next seven generations
Explanation: The rule against perpetuity restricts the creation of interests in property that may vest too remotely in the future. None of the given options represents an exception to this rule.

136. The literary meaning of lis pendens' is
(A) a previous decision bars the subsequent filing of the suit
(B)a suit under consideration of any court of law
(C) an exception to doctrine of res Judicata
(D) None of the above

Answer: (B) a suit under consideration of any court of law
Explanation: Lis pendens refers to a legal principle that means "a suit under consideration of any court of law." It refers to a situation where a property is the subject of a pending legal action, and any potential buyer or transferee of the property is deemed to have notice of the ongoing legal proceedings.

137. Which one of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act provides for the competency to transfer any immovable-property?
(A) Section 17
(B) Section 6
(C) Section 10
(D) Section 7

Answer: (D) Section 7
Explanation: Section 7 of the Transfer of Property Act deals with the competency to transfer immovable property. It outlines who can transfer property and under what circumstances.

138. Under which Section of the Transfer of Property Act, is there a restriction for accumulation of property beyond a certain period?
(A) Section 17
(B) Section 14
(C) Section 20
(D) Section 25

Answer: (A) Section 17
Explanation: Section 17 of the Transfer of Property Act places a restriction on the accumulation of property income beyond a certain period. This restriction is in place to prevent property from being tied up indefinitely.

139. The principle of 'Marshalling and Contribution' is a principle under the law of the Transfer of Property Act which relates to the matter of
(A) deposit
(B) lease
(C) security
(D) gift

Answer: (C) security
Explanation: The principle of "Marshalling and Contribution" under the Transfer of Property Act relates to matters concerning security for loans or debts. It deals with the rights and obligations of parties when multiple properties are used as security for a debt, and one or more properties need to be sold to satisfy the debt.

140. Where a gift is made of a property, which is not in existence, which one of the following Sections of the Transfer of Property Act declares it void?
(A)Section 124
(B) Section 125
(C) Section 126
(D) Section 127

Answer: (A) Section 124
Explanation: Section 124 of the Transfer of Property Act states that a gift of property that is not in existence at the time of the gift is void.

141. The primary source of equity is
(A) written law
(B)conscience
(C) custom
(D) judicial decisions

Answer:(B) conscience
Explanation: The primary source of equity is the concept of "conscience." Equity developed as a system of law that sought to achieve fairness and justice, often guided by principles of conscience.

142. The statutory recognition of the principles of equity is not found in the
(A) Indian Contract Act, 1872
(B) Specific Relief Act, 1877
(C) Sale of Goods Act, 1930
(D) Indian Succession Act, 1925

Answer: (A) Indian Contract Act, 1872
Explanation: While the principles of equity have influenced various aspects of Indian law, the statutory recognition of these principles is not found in the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Equity has had a significant impact on the law of trusts and specific relief.

143. "Equity has three-fold jurisdiction—exclusive, concurrent and auxiliary." This is said by
(A) Maitland
(B) Story
(C) Austin
(D) Roscoe Pound

Answer: (B) Story
Explanation: The statement "Equity has three-fold jurisdiction—exclusive, concurrent and auxiliary" is attributed to Joseph Story, an American jurist and Supreme Court Justice.

144. English rules of equity
(A) have been substantially incorporated by the Indian legislature
(B)have not at all been incorporated by the Indian legislature
(C) have been wholly incorporated by the Indian legislature
(D) have been partially incorporated by the Indian legislature

Answer:(A) have been substantially incorporated by the Indian legislature
Explanation: English rules of equity have been substantially incorporated into the Indian legal system through various statutes and judicial decisions. Equity plays a significant role in Indian law, particularly in matters related to trusts, specific performance, and equitable remedies.

145. A trust is extinguished in which of the following conditions?
(A) When the trust, being revocable, is expressly revoked
(B) When its purpose is completely fulfilled
(C) When its purpose becomes unlawful
(D)All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

146. 'Breach of Trust 'has been defined under which Section of the Indian Trust Act, 1882?
(A) Section 2
(B)Section 3
(C) Section 6
(D) Section 10

Answer: (B) Section 3

147. Who among the following cannot create a trust/
(A) A juristic person
(B)A minor
(C) An advocate
(D) A person of 21 years of age

Answer: (B) A minor
Explanation: A minor (a person who has not attained the age of majority) cannot create a trust. A trust is a legal arrangement that requires the settlor or creator to have the legal capacity to enter into contracts.

148. Recovery of specific immovable property may be made under Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act according to the
(A) Law of Code of Civil Procedure
(B) Law of Contract Act
(C) Law of Transfer of Property Act
(D) Law of Sale of Goods Act

Answer: (A) Law of Code of Civil Procedure
Explanation: Recovery of specific immovable property is governed by Section 5 of the Specific Relief Act, which provides for the circumstances under which a person can seek the specific performance of a contract. The Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) is the procedural law that governs civil litigation, including suits for specific performance.

149. The general principle on which the perpetual injunctions could be granted is contained in
(A) Section 39
(B) Section 36
(C)Section 38
(D) Section 40

Answer: (C) Section 38
Explanation: The general principle on which perpetual injunctions could be granted is contained in Section 38 of the Specific Relief Act. It outlines the conditions under which a perpetual injunction may be granted, primarily to prevent wrongful interference with the property rights of another party.

150. The relief by the way of mandatory injunction is
(A)discretionary
(B)probationary
(C)mandatory
(D)none of the above

Answer: (A) discretionary
Explanation: The relief by way of a mandatory injunction is discretionary, meaning that a court may grant it or not based on the circumstances of the case. A mandatory injunction compels a party to perform a specific act or take a particular course of action.