

Bihar Judiciary - Prelims 2009

150 questions. Answer key with solutions follows the paper. Source: lawmock.com - free previous-year papers & mock tests.

Q1. Chandragupta Maurya was

- (a) An autocrat
- (b) A Statesman
- (c) A liberal ruler
- (d) An enlightened despot

Q2. Who was the author of Kumarasambhava?

- (a) Bhasya
- (b) Shudraka
- (c) Kalidas
- (d) Harisena

Q3. In spite of her virtues Razla was not successful because

- (a) She married Altunia
- (b) She used to behave like a man
- (c) Of her orthodox-religious belief
- (d) Nobles disliked the rule of a woman

Q4. The great exponent of 'Nirgun School' was

- (a) Tulsidas
- (b) Surdas
- (c) Kabir
- (d) Mirabai

Q5. Which chronological order of Babur's battles in India is correct?

- (a) Panipat, Ghaghara, Chanderi, Khanuah
- (b) Panipat, Chanderi, Khanuah, Ghaghara
- (c) Panipat, Khanuah, Chanderi, Ghaghara
- (d) Panipat, Khanuah, Ghaghara, Chanderi

Q6. The man who led the Revolt in Bihar was

- (a) Amar Singh
- (b) Bhanwar Singh
- (c) Nana Sahib
- (d) None of the above

Q7. Who wrote 'India Wins Freedom'?

- (a) Subhas Bose
- (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Q8. Who started 'Bengalee', a famous newspaper of Calcutta?

- (a) W. C. Bonnerjee
- (b) Surendranath Banerjee
- (c) R. D. Banerji
- (d) B.C. Pal

Q9. Which of the following is fresh water?

- (a) Phalodi
- (b) Kolleru 6'15"
- (c) Shambhar
- (d) Pullicul

Q10. Which one is the southernmost range of India?

- (a) Nilgiri Range
- (b) Annamalai Range
- (c) Nallamala Range
- (d) Cardamom Hills

Q11. In India which area is known as a store of coal?

- (a) Raniganj
- (b) Bokaro
- (c) Jharia
- (d) Taichar

Q12. Mr. Vivek Kundra joined U.S. President Obama's administration as

- (a) Federal Chief Health Officer
- (b) Federal Chief Information Officer
- (c) Chief of the Bureau of Budget
- (d) Member of Federal Power Commission

Q13. Name the cricketer whose record of taking highest number of catches by a non-wicketkeeper in test cricket was broken by Rahul Dravid in the series against New Zealand 2009

- (a) Ricky Ponting
- (b) Mark Waugh
- (c) Jacques Kallis
- (d) Sanath Jayasurya

Q14. Who won the Women's World Cup Cricket held in Australia in 2009?

- (a) South Africa
- (b) England
- (c) India
- (d) New Zealand

Q15. Which one of the following States has started "Hooner", a programme for Muslim girls?

- (a) Kashmir
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Orissa

Q16. In which country was the Asean Summit postponed in April 2009 due to Government protests?

- (a) Singapore
- (b) Philippines
- (c) Burma (Myanmar)
- (d) Thailand

Q17. Which following fluids would cool a 1/2 inch thick piece of steel the fastest?

- (a) Motor oil
- (b) 25% salt water solution
- (c) 5% salt water solution
- (d) Pure water

Q18. a spring scale reads 20 N (Newton) as it pulls a 5.0 kg mass across a table. What is the magnitude of the force exerted by the mass on the spring scale?

- (a) 49 N
- (b) 20 N
- (c) 5.0 N
- (d) 4.0 N

Q19. Light year is a unit of

- (a) Time
- (b) Intensity of light
- (c) Distance
- (d) None of these

Q20. A burn caused by steam is more painful than a burn caused by boiling water because

- (a) Steam penetrates inside the body
- (b) Water is heavier than steam
- (c) Steam has more attacking power
- (d) Steam contains latent heat

Q21. The planet closest to the Sun is

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Venus
- (c) Earth
- (d) Mars

Q22. What comes in place of the question mark (?) $185 \times 12 - 30 + 66 - 12 = ?$

- (a) 12.33
- (b) 11.67
- (c) 79.5
- (d) 89

Q23. Which of the following is not a mammal?

- (a) Fish
- (b) Bat
- (c) Whale
- (d) None of these

Q24. Who wrote Jalna Kalpasutra?

- (a) Bhadrabahu
- (b) Sthalabahu
- (c) Mahavira
- (d) Parsvanath

Q25. Fa-hien visited India during the period of

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Chandragupta I
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Chandragupta II

Q26. The Paramara dynasty was founded by

- (a) Upendra
- (b) Bhoja
- (c) Sindhuraja
- (d) Vakpati-Munja

Q27. 'The Kitnb-ul-Hind'wms written by

- (a) Al-Masudi
- (b) Abu Raihan Al Beruni
- (c) Ibn Batuta
- (d) Megasthenesc

Q28. Who wrote 'Padmavat'?

- (a) Chand Bardai
- (b) Narpati Nahla
- (c) Gesudaraz
- (d) Jayasi

Q29. In British period the peasantry was ground down by the

- (a) Zamindar
- (b) Government
- (c) Moneylender
- (d) Merchant/middleman

Q30. Who was the President of the Calcutta session of Congress in 1886?

- (a) W. C. Bonnerjee
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Badrudin Tyabji
- (d) Naoroji Furdoonji

Q31. Who has been regarded as the 'heroine of Quit India Movement'?

- (a) Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay
- (b) Sucheta Kriplani
- (c) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Q32. Which of the following is not an Island?

- (a) Rameshwaram
- (b) Sriharikota
- (c) New Moore
- (d) Uran

Q33. What is the name of the reservoir made by the Tehri dam project?

- (a) Govind Sagar
- (b) Umed Sagar
- (c) Swami Ramthirth Sagar
- (d) Govind Ballabh Sagar

Q34. The highest waterfall in India is

- (a) Kalindi waterfall
- (b) Jog waterfall
- (c) Milky waterfall
- (d) Shimsha waterfall

Q35. After many years, Javan Rhinos were found in March 2009 in which one of the following countries?

- (a) China
- (b) Malaysia
- (c) Infosys
- (d) Tech Mahindra

Q36. No person shall be twice punished for the same offence is incorporated in

- (a) Art. 19 1(F)
- (b) Art. 20(2)
- (c) Art. 22
- (d) Art. 368

Q37. Which out of the following is not a right covered by Art. 21 of the Constitution?

- (a) Right to Health
- (b) Right to Education
- (c) Right to safe drinking water
- (d) Right to Strike.

Q38. A person who is appointed to protect the disputed property is known as

- (a) A judgement debtor
- (b) Commissioner
- (c) Receiver
- (d) A pauper

Q39. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act was enacted in

- (a) 1908
- (b) 1940
- (c) 1996
- (d) 2002

Q40. Section 482 Cr.P.C. deals with

- (a) Injunction
- (b) Arrest of a proclaimed offender
- (c) Appellate powers of High Court
- (d) Inherent powers of a High Court

Q41. By which amendment, the words Secular and Socialist were included in the preamble?

- (a) 1st Amendment
- (b) 6th Amendment
- (c) 42nd Amendment
- (d) 44th Amendment.

Q42. In which section of the Indian Evidence Act, is the opinion of a third person relevant?

- (a) Section 14
- (b) Section 34
- (c) Section 44
- (d) Section 45

Q43. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of good character is relevant according to

- (a) Section 53
- (b) Section 54
- (c) Section 55
- (d) Section 56

Q44. In civil proceedings, ordinarily a civil judge is required to deliver judgements within ninety

- (a) Amendment Act of 1976
- (b) Amendment Act of 1999
- (c) Amendment Act of 2002
- (d) None of the above

Q45. Under which article of the Constitution can a new state be created?

- (a) Art. 3
- (b) Art. 4
- (c) Art. 5
- (d) Art. 368

Q46. Which out of the following is not covered under 'State' of Article 12 of the Constitution

- (a) Central Govt.
- (b) State Govt.
- (c) University of Patna
- (d) A Deity

Q47. Who out of the following cannot be appointed as arbitrator

- (a) A person of sound mind
- (b) A person who has attained the age of majority
- (c) A person who has an interest in the subject matter of dispute
- (d) A person of good character

Q48. Under which section of Cr.P.C. can a Police Officer release an accused on bail in a non-bailable case?

- (a) Section 336
- (b) Section 337
- (c) Section 436
- (d) Section 437

Q49. From which date Civil Procedure Code 1908, became operative?

- (a) 1st January, 1908
- (b) 1st April, 1908
- (c) 31st December, 1908
- (d) 1st January, 1909

Q50. Under which section of Cr.P.C. a Magistrate can you arrest a person?

- (a) Section 3'8 -
- (b) Section 40
- (c) Section 41
- (d) Section 44

Q51. Who will be Guardian of a minor under Muslim Law?

- (a) Mother
- (b) Father
- (c) Executor appointed will on death of father
- (d) Grand father

Q52. The Guardian who does not possess the right of transfer of property of a minor

- (a) Natural Guardian
- (b) De-Facto Guardian
- (c) Legal Guardian
- (d) Guardian appointed by Court

Q53. Term actionable claim does not include Any one of the following:

- (a) Claim for arrears of rent
- (b) A share in partnership
- (c) the right to the proceed of business
- (d) A debt secured by mortgage of Immovable property

Q54. Which out of the following does not constitute Exception of the rule against perpetuity?

- (a) where a property is transferred for the Benefit of the public
- (b) A lease with a covenant for renewal
- (c) It does not apply to vested interests
- (d) A fund is bequeathed to next seven generations

Q55. Which out of the following is not a transfer according to T.P. Act?

- (a) Sale
- (b) Gift
- (c) Exchange
- (d) Abandonment of a claim to property

Q56. What is the meaning of the maxim equity acts in personam?

- (a) Equity enforces its behest by acting on the conscience of the person who is charged therewith
- (b) Equity looks on that as done which ought to have been done
- (c) Where there is equal equity the Law still prevail
- (d) None of the above

Q57. Who gave the following comment? "Trust is the very centre and kernel of Equity"

- (a) Bacon
- (b) Story
- (c) Snell
- (d) Hanbury

Q58. Under which section of the Trust Act, 1882 the definition of the breach of trust is provided?

- (a) 1(d)
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 5

Q59. As a general rule, what is the liability of a trustee for breach of trust by a co-trustee?

- (a) Fully liable
- (b) Partially liable
- (c) No liability
- (d) None of the above

Q60. Which out of the following is not a kind of mortgage?

- (a) Mortgage by conditional sale
- (b) Usufructuary mortgage
- (c) English mortgage
- (d) Subrogation

Q61. Which out of the following does not constitute agricultural lease?

- (a) A lease for rearing tea plants
- (b) A lease for cultivation of Indigo
- (c) A lease for cultivation of potatoes
- (d) A lease for gathering fruits from trees

Q62. When is Iddat observed for three months

- (a) on the death of husband
- (b) On the death of husband of pregnant woman
- (c) On Divorce
- (d) On Invalid marriage

Q63. Talaq which cannot be revoked after pronouncement. Is called

- (a) Talaq-ul Bain
- (b) Talaq-I Tafweez
- (c) Talaq-I-Iddat
- (d) Talaq Hasan

Q64. Who has no right of maintenance?

- (a) Unmarried Daughter
- (b) Poor Parents
- (c) Physically disabled major son
- (d) Widow Daughter

Q65. Which out of the following is not Immovable property according to T.P. Act, 1882?

- (a) Land
- (b) Benefits to arise out of land
- (c) Things attached to earth
- (d) Standing timber

Q66. A gift of Immovable property can be given

- (a) By delivery of immovable property
- (b) By written instrument
- (c) By delivery and registration of document
- (d) None of the above

Q67. Out of the following, which is an actionable claim?

- (a) Mortgage debt
- (b) Mesne profit
- (c) Decree
- (d) Provident fund

Q68. The Law regarding transfer by ostensible - owner Is laid down In

- (a) Section 39
- (b) Section 41
- (c) Section 45
- (d) Section 53

Q69. The literary meaning of Lis Pendens Is

- (a) A suit under consideration of any court of law
- (b) A previous decision bars the subsequent filing of the suit
- (c) Exception to Doctrine of Res-judicata
- (d) None of the above

Q70. The term cos-tul-qua trust was used by

- (a) Queen's Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) Court of Equity
- (d) None of the above

Q71. Who out of the following cannot create a trust

- (a) A person of 21 years of age
- (b) An advocate
- (c) A minor
- (d) A juristic person

Q72. Which section of T.P. Act bars fraudless transfer?

- (a) Section 43
- (b) Section 53
- (c) Section 63
- (d) Section 71

Q73. "Equity had come not to destroy the law by fulfil It"-who said this?

- (a) Mailland
- (b) Poller
- (c) Salmond
- (d) Snell

Q74. The meaning of the maxim "Equality Is Equity' Is

- (a) Equity delights in equity
- (b) Delay defeats equity
- (c) Equity looks to the intent rather to the form
- (d) None of the above.

Q75. The doctrine of part performance Is based for

- (a) Section 53A
- (b) Section 54
- (c) Section 57(B)
- (d) None of the above .

Q76. A buys from B an original painting by Plccasso. B refuses to honour his promise

- (a) Compensation is not at adequate remedy
- (b) He loves Picasso's paintings
- (c) He wants to make his collections of paintings rich
- (d) None of the above

Q77. A enters into contract with B to marry her this contract be specifically enforced?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No
- (c) With the help of court, yes
- (d) None of the above

Q78. The case related to minors agreement is void ab initio is?

- (a) Carlill v. Carbolic smoke ball co
- (b) Mohori Bibee v. dharmodas ghose
- (c) Nash V. Inman
- (d) None of these

Q79. The consent obtained by threatening to' commit suicide amounts to consent by

- (a) Coercion
- (b) Undue influence
- (c) Fraud
- (d) None of these

Q80. The law relating to the payment of damages is based on the leading English case of

- (a) Hadley v. Baxendale
- (b) Hobbs v. London Rly. Co.
- (c) Hadley v. Sullivan
- (d) None of these

Q81. In case of breach of contract which of the following remedy is available to the aggrieved party?

- (a) Suit for recession
- (b) Suit for damages
- (c) Suit for specific performance
- (d) All of these

Q82. The meaning of the maxim UBI-JUS-IBI Romodlam is

- (a) Where there is a right there is a remedy
- (b) Rights and Duties are Correlative
- (c) Tort is actionable per se
- (d) None of the above

Q83. Which out of the following persons is an exception who cannot sue for tort?

- (a) An alien enemy
- (b) Husband and wife
- (c) A child in mother's womb
- (d) A Govt, servant

Q84. In the wrong of negligence there is breach of

- (a) Legal duty of the defendant
- (b) Legal right of the defendant .. (C) of good faith
- (d) None of the above

Q85. Objective theory of negligence was given by

- (a) Salmond
- (b) Austin
- (c) Holland
- (d) Pollock

Q86. The delivery of goods by one person to another for some specific purpose is known as

- (a) Bailment
- (b) Pledge
- (c) Hypothecation
- (d) Mortgage

Q87. Tort is a special branch of Law which originated in

- (a) America
- (b) France ,
- (c) India
- (d) England

Q88. The remedy in case of tort is

- (a) Deterrent punishment to wrong doer
- (b) Reformation of wrongdoer
- (c) Compensation in money (Damages)
- (d) None of the above

Q89. Gloucester Grammar School case is about

- (a) Damnum Sine Injuria
- (b) Injuria Sine Damnum
- (c) Contributory negligence
- (d) Strict liability

Q90. A void contract is one which is

- (a) Enforceable at the option of one party
- (b) Enforceable at the option of both the parties
- (c) Enforceable at the direction of court
- (d) Not enforceable in the court of Law

Q91. A voidable contract is one which

- (a) Can be enforced at the option of aggrieved party
- (b) Can be enforced at the option of both the parties
- (c) Cannot be enforced in a court of Law
- (d) Courts prohibit

Q92. Where the consent of both the parties is given ' by mistake, the contract is

- (a) Void
- (b) Valid
- (c) Voidable
- (d) Illegal

Q93. A agrees to sell his car to B at a price which B may be able to pay. This agreement is

- (a) Void
- (b) Valid
- (c) Voidable
- (d) Contingent

Q94. Which out of the following cannot be used as defences in an action for tort?

- (a) Acts of State
- (b) Judicial acts
- (c) Statutory authority
- (d) A Taxpayer

Q95. VI Dayawati v. State of Rajasthan Is a case Law relating to

- (a) Tortious liability of corporations
- (b) Tortious liability of a company
- (c) Vicarious Liability of State
- (d) None of the above

Q96. A person who supplies 'Necessaries' to a minor is entitled to be reimbursed from the

- (a) Valid contract
- (b) Voidable contract
- (c) Quasi contract
- (d) Contingent contract

Q97. On the valid performance of the contractual obligations by the parties, the contract

- (a) Is discharged
- (b) Becomes enforceable
- (c) Becomes void
- (d) None of these

Q98. The case of Reyland v. Fletcher has laid down the principle of

- (a) Defamation
- (b) Conspiracy
- (c) Strict liability of landowner
- (d) None of the above

Q99. As a general rule, an agreement made without consideration is

- (a) Void
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Valid
- (d) Unlawful

Q100. A agrees to sell his scooter worth Rs. 10,000/- to B for Rs. 5000/- only and as consent was obtained by coercion. Here the agreement is

- (a) Void
- (b) Valid
- (c) Voidable
- (d) Unlawful

Q101. A general procedure for alteration of articles of association which has the effect of converting a public company into a private company is by passing

- (a) Special resolution and approval of CLB
- (b) Special resolution and approval of Central Govt.
- (c) Ordinary resolution and approval of CLB
- (d) None of the above

Q102. The power to order rectification of register of members vests in the

- (a) Court
- (b) Company Law Board
- (c) Central Govt.
- (d) Board of Directors

Q103. The case of Abranthv. North eastern Rly co. Is about

- (a) Malicious prosecution
- (b) Defamation
- (c) Strict liability
- (d) None of the above

Q104. which out of the following does 1 constitute an exception to the rule In Ryland

- (a) Act of God
- (b) Malicious Act of Stranger
- (c) Plaintiffs own fault
- (d) Poor condition of land

Q105. A orally abuses B, it is a case of

- (a) Libel
- (b) Slander
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) None of the above

Q106. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 deals with the

- (a) Movable goods only
- (b) Immovable goods only
- (c) Both movable and immovable goods
- (d) All goods except ornaments

Q107. Which of the following Is not an essential feature of partnership?

- (a) Result of an agreement
- (b) Organised to carry on business
- (c) Carried on by all or any of them acting for all
- (d) Separate legal entity

Q108. A Dormant partner is one who is

- (a) Entitled to share profits only
- (b) Neither active nor known to outsiders
- (c) Not interested in the business o
- (d) Not liable to outsider

Q109. A person who receives a negotiable valuable instrument in good faith and for

- (a) Holder
- (b) Holder for value
- (c) Holder in due course
- (d) Holder in rights

Q110. All cheques are bills of exchanges but all bills of exchange are not cheques

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partly true and partly false
- (d) None of the above

Q111. The case of Ratlam Municipality vridhi chand Is related to

- (a) Conspiracy
- (b) Malicious prosecution (c) Tortious liability of Municipal Corporation
- (d) None of the above

Q112. Kasturilal v. State of U.P. Is related to

- (a) Contractual liability of State
- (b) Vicarious liability of State
- (c) Fraud of State
- (d) None of the above

Q113. A company In which 51 % or more shares are held by the Govt. Is called

- (a) A Private Company
- (b) A Public Company (Q A Govt. Company)
- (d) None of the above

Q114. The capital with which the company Is registered is called the

- (a) A) Subscribed capital
- (b) Authorised capital
- (c) working capital
- (d) None of these

Q115. Which of the following is not competent to draw an a valid negotiable Instrument?

- (a) Insolvent
- (b) Company
- (c) Agent
- (d) Both (B) and (C)

Q116. Section 138 Negotiable Instrument Act

- (a) Punishment for dishonour of cheque
- (b) Rights of holder
- (c) Right of holder in due course
- (d) None of these

Q117. Which of the following is not an implied condition in a contract of sale ?

- (a) Condition as to title
- (b) Condition as to description
- (c) Condition as to free from encumbrance
- (d) Condition as to sample

Q118. The unpaid seller can exercise his right of stoppage of goods in transit where the buyer?

- (a) Becomes insolvent
- (b) Refuses to pay price
- (c) Acts fraudulently
- (d) All these

Q119. The registration of partnership firm with the Registrar of Companies Is

- (a) Compulsory
- (b) Optional
- (c) Required under section 54
- (d) None of the above

Q120. Which of the following Is not the right of a partner?

- (a) Right to take part in business
- (b) Right to have access to account books
- (c) Right to share profits
- (d) Right to receive remuneration

Q121. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a Public Company?

- (a) It has a separate legal entity
- (b) It has a perpetual succession
- (c) It has a common seal and separate property
- (d) Its shares are non-transferable

Q122. The meaning of the term Caveat Emptor is

- (a) Let the buyer beware
- (b) Goods should be free from defects
- (c) Ownership of goods passes after sale
- (d) None of the above

Q123. The unpaid seller can exercise his right of lien over the goods for

- (a) Price of goods
- (b) Storage charges
- (c) Any Lawful charges
- (d) All of these.

Q124. The negotiable instruments acts makes specific mention of three instruments namely cheque bill of exchange and

- (a) Promissory note
- (b) Hundi
- (c) Bank Draft
- (d) All the above

Q125. On which of the following grounds a partner may apply to the court for dissolution of the

- (a) Insanity of a partner
- (b) Misconduct of a partner
- (c) Perpetual losses in business
- (d) All of the above

Q126. As a guardian of the Govt, of India Act, 1935 a court was constituted which was called

- (a) Privy Council
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) High Court
- (d) Federal Court

Q127. The Mountbatten plan led to the enactment of

- (a) Govt, of India Act, 1919
- (b) Govt, of India Act, 1935
- (c) The Indian Independence Act, 1947
- (d) None of the above

Q128. Delegatus non Potest Delegare means

- (a) A delegate can further delegate its powers
- (b) Delegated legislation is valid
- (c) A delegate cannot further delegate his powers
- (d) None of the above

Q129. The doctrine of separation of powers in the context of English constitution is not fully

- (a) Executive is responsible to the Legislature
- (b) Legislature is responsible to the Judiciary
- (c) Executive and Legislature are Independent to each other
- (d) None of the above

Q130. The case of Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh deals with which of the following rights?

- (a) Right to go Abroad
- (b) Right to Education
- (c) Right to Privacy
- (d) Right of an environment free from pollution

Q131. Under which article of the Constitution a distinguished jurist can be appointed a

- (a) Art. 124(3)
- (b) Art. 127
- (c) Art. 12S
- (d) Art. 130

Q132. The case of the State of Bihar v. KarnesSingh is related with which of the foltok?

- (a) Doctrine of Basic Structure
- (b) Doctrine of Eclipse (Q Doctrine of pith and substance
- (d) Doctrine of Colourable Legislation

Q133. Entry 97 of Union list of the Constitution deals with

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Education
- (c) Police
- (d) Reserved Power

Q134. Article 312 of the Constitution is related fc

- (a) Constitution of all India Services
- (b) Powers of Chief Election Commissioner (c) Breach of Parliamentary privileges
- (d) None of the above

Q135. Under the Govt, of India's Act 1935, how many Governors provinces and Cr s

- (a) 14 and 7
- (b) 11 and 7
- (c) 15 and 9
- (d) None of the above

Q136. The Acts of 1911 and 1948 has mads

- (a) The House of Commons powerless-
- (b) The House of Lords powerless
- (c) The House of Lords most pov-e^
- (d) None of the above

Q137. The nature of power of Parliament to any person for breach of its privilege is

- (a) Judicial
- (b) Administrative
- (c) Quasi Judicial
- (d) None of the above

Q138. Article 301 of the Constitution is related to

- (a) Right to property
- (b) Rights of civil servants
- (c) Money bill
- (d) Freedom of Inter-State Trade

Q139. under which article of the Constitution, a State can impose tax on Inter- State trade

- (a) with the prior approval of the President?
- (b) Art. 303 (I) C) Art. 303(H)
- (d) Art. 304

Q140. Writ of Quo Warranto is related with

- (a) Illegal detention of a person
- (b) Want of Jurisdiction of a court
- (c) Illegal holder of a Public Office
- (d) None of the above

Q141. Which out of the following does not constitute basic structure of the Constitution?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Secularism
- (c) Judicial review
- (d) Right to speedy trial

Q142. The doctrine of rule of law in England means

- (a) Absence of Arbitrary powers
- (b) Absence of discretionary powers
- (c) Supremacy of droit administratif
- (d) None of the above

Q143. The doctrine of rule of law in British constitution was propounded by

- (a) Winston Churchill -
- (b) Douglas Home (Q. J. Jennings)
- (d) Prof. Dicey

Q144. the provision relating to the Federal structure can be amended by Parliament

- (a) By simple majority
- (b) By 2/3- majority
- (c) by absolute majority
- (d) by 2/3rd majority of members present And voting and ratification by half of the state

Q145. Article 300 of the Constitution deals with

- (a) Tortious and contractual liability of State
- (b) Right to Property
- (c) Freedom of trade and commerce
- (d) Parliamentary privileges

Q146. Article 329 of the Constitution deals with

- (a) Amending power of Parliament
- (b) Taxing power of Parliament
- (c) Delimitation of Electoral constituencies
- (d) None of the above

Q147. The customs, usages and traditions in British constitution are known as

- (a) Rule of law
- (b) Supremacy of the Parliament
- (c) Conventions of the Constitution
- (d) None of the above

Q148. The two Houses of British Parliament are

- (a) House of Commons and Senate
- (b) Senate and House of Lords
- (c) House of Commons and Diet
- (d) House of Commons and House of Lords

Q149. Automobiles Ltd. v. State of Rajasthan is a case related to

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Amendability of the Constitution
- (c) Judicial review
- (d) Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse

Q150. The Concurrent list of the Constitution has

- (a) 52 Entries
- (b) 99 Entries
- (c) 107 Entries
- (d) None of the above

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: D

This is a subjective/opinion-style GK item; the conventional answer-key choice for Chandragupta Maurya is 'an enlightened despot', but the framing is debatable.

Q2. Answer: C

Kumarasambhava is an epic poem by the classical Sanskrit poet Kalidasa.

Q3. Answer: D

Razia Sultan, despite her abilities, failed largely because the Turkish nobles (the 'Chahalgani') resented being ruled by a woman.

Q4. Answer: C

Kabir is the great exponent of the Nirguna (formless God) school of the Bhakti movement, unlike the Saguna poets Tulsidas, Surdas and Mirabai.

Q5. Answer: C

Babur's battles in chronological order: Panipat (1526), Khanua (1527), Chanderi (1528), Ghaghara (1529).

Q6. Answer: A

The actual leader of the 1857 Revolt in Bihar was Kunwar Singh, who is not among the options; his brother Amar Singh (a) led after Kunwar Singh's death, so Amar Singh is the best-fit choice.

Q7. Answer: B

'India Wins Freedom' is the autobiography of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Q8. Answer: B

The newspaper 'The Bengalee' of Calcutta was run by Surendranath Banerjea.

Q9. Answer: B

Among the listed lakes, Kolleru is a freshwater lake (Andhra Pradesh), whereas Sambhar and Pulicat are saline; the stem is OCR-truncated ('fresh water lake').

Q10. Answer: D

The Cardamom Hills (Elaichi Hills) form the southernmost range of the Western Ghats / India.

Q11. Answer: C

Jharia (Jharkhand) is India's richest coalfield and is described as the 'store house of coal'.

Q12. Answer: B

Vivek Kundra was named by President Obama in March 2009 as the first U.S. Federal Chief Information Officer.

Q13. Answer: B

Rahul Dravid broke Mark Waugh's record (181) for most Test catches by a non-wicketkeeper in 2009.

Q14. Answer: B

England won the 2009 Women's Cricket World Cup in Australia, beating New Zealand in the final at North Sydney Oval.

Q15. Answer: B

Bihar launched the 'Hunar' programme providing free vocational/skill education to minority Muslim girls.

Q16. Answer: D

The 14th ASEAN Summit and East Asia Summit at Pattaya, Thailand were postponed in April 2009 after anti-government (red-shirt) protesters stormed the venue.

Q17. Answer: B

A concentrated brine (25% salt-water solution) has the highest cooling/quenching rate among the listed fluids, cooling the steel fastest.

Q18. Answer: B

By Newton's third law, the force the mass exerts on the spring scale equals and opposes the 20 N the scale exerts, i.e. 20 N.

Q19. Answer: C

A light year is the distance light travels in one year; it is a unit of distance, not time.

Q20. Answer: D

Steam at 100 degC carries additional latent heat of vaporisation that it releases on the skin, so a steam burn is more severe than one from boiling water at the same temperature.

Q21. Answer: A

Mercury is the planet closest to the Sun.

Q22. Answer: D

The arithmetic is OCR-garbled (185x12-30+66-12 evaluates to 2244, which matches no option); no option is computable from the printed expression, so this is unanswerable as printed.

Q23. Answer: A

A fish is not a mammal; bats and whales are mammals.

Q24. Answer: A

The Kalpasutra (Jaina text) was composed by Bhadrabahu.

Q25. Answer: D

The Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien (Faxian) visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).

Q26. Answer: A

The Paramara (Pawar) dynasty of Malwa was founded by Upendra (also called Krishnaraja) in the 9th century; later rulers like Munja and Bhoja descended from him.

Q27. Answer: B

'Kitab-ul-Hind' (Tahqiq-i-Hind) was written by Abu Raihan Al-Beruni, who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni and documented Indian society and sciences.

Q28. Answer: D

'Padmavat', the Awadhi epic poem (1540), was composed by Malik Muhammad Jayasi.

Q29. Answer: C

In the British period the peasantry was chiefly ground down by the moneylender (mahajan), to whom indebtedness and land alienation reduced cultivators; this is the standard textbook position.

Q30. Answer: B

Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the 1886 Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (the second Congress session).

Q31. Answer: C

Aruna Asaf Ali, who hoisted the flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in 1942, is popularly called the 'Heroine/Grand Old Lady of the Quit India Movement'.

Q32. Answer: D

Rameshwaram, Sriharikota and New Moore are islands; Uran is a mainland town/port near Mumbai (Navi Mumbai), not an island.

Q33. Answer: C

The reservoir formed by the Tehri Dam on the Bhagirathi is named Swami Ram Tirth Sagar (Tehri reservoir); Govind Sagar (Bhakra) and Govind Ballabh Sagar (Rihand) are different reservoirs.

Q34. Answer: B

Among the listed options the keyed answer is Jog (Gersoppa) Falls, traditionally cited as India's highest; note that by sheer height Kunchikal Falls is actually highest but it is not an option here.

Q35. Answer: B

Options (c) Infosys and (d) Tech Mahindra are OCR-garbled/nonsensical for a country question; the genuine country answer is Malaysia, where Javan rhinos were reportedly recorded (Borneo) in 2009.

Q36. Answer: B

Protection against double jeopardy ('no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once') is guaranteed by Article 20(2) of the Constitution.

Q37. Answer: D

Right to health, education and safe drinking water have been read into Article 21, but the right to strike is not a fundamental right under Art. 21 (T.K. Rangarajan v. State of Tamil Nadu, 2003).

Q38. Answer: C

A person appointed by the court to take charge of and protect disputed property pending suit is a Receiver (Order XL CPC).

Q39. Answer: C

The Arbitration and Conciliation Act was enacted in 1996 (Act 26 of 1996), replacing the Arbitration Act, 1940.

Q40. Answer: D

Section 482 of the CrPC, 1973 saves and deals with the inherent powers of the High Court to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice.

Q41. Answer: C

The words 'Secular' and 'Socialist' (and 'Integrity') were added to the Preamble by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.

Q42. Answer: D

Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 makes the opinion of experts (a third person) on points of foreign law, science, art, handwriting, etc., relevant.

Q43. Answer: C

Section 55 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that in criminal proceedings the fact that the accused person is of good character is relevant.

Q44. Answer: C

The stem is OCR-truncated ('within ninety...'); read as the amendment introducing time-bound delivery of judgments, the relevant CPC overhaul was the Amendment Act of 2002 (w.e.f. 1-7-2002), so best-guess (c).

Q45. Answer: A

Article 3 empowers Parliament to form a new State and alter areas, boundaries or names of existing States.

Q46. Answer: D

Central Govt., State Govt. and a statutory university like Patna University fall within 'State' under Article 12; a deity (a religious idol) is not an instrumentality of the State.

Q47. Answer: C

A person having an interest in the subject matter of the dispute cannot validly act as an arbitrator, as it offends the requirement of impartiality and independence.

Q48. Answer: D

Section 437 CrPC empowers a court (other than the High Court/Sessions) and a police officer to release an accused on bail in a non-bailable case in specified circumstances; Section 436 deals with bailable offences.

Q49. Answer: D

Although the Code of Civil Procedure was enacted in 1908, it came into force on 1st January 1909 (per Section 1(3)).

Q50. Answer: D

Section 44 CrPC empowers a Magistrate (Executive or Judicial) to arrest, or order arrest of, a person who commits an offence in his presence within his local jurisdiction.

Q51. Answer: B

Under Muslim law the father is the natural guardian of a minor's person and property; the order of guardianship is father, father's executor, paternal grandfather, then his executor.

Q52. Answer: B

A de-facto guardian (one having no legal authority) has no power to transfer or alienate the immovable property of a Muslim minor; such alienation is void (Mohd. Amin v. Vakil Ahmad).

Q53. Answer: D

Section 3 TPA expressly excludes a debt secured by mortgage of immovable property (or pledge/hypothecation of movables) from the definition of 'actionable claim'.

Q54. Answer: D

A bequest of a fund to the next seven generations violates the rule against perpetuity (s.14 TPA); the public-benefit transfer, lease-renewal covenant and inapplicability to vested interests are the recognised exceptions.

Q55. Answer: D

Sale, gift and exchange are transfers of property; the relinquishment/abandonment of a mere claim to property is not a 'transfer' within s.5 TPA.

Q56. Answer: A

The maxim 'equity acts in personam' means equity enforces its decrees by acting on the conscience of the person charged, not directly on the property.

Q57. Answer: D

Dr. Hanbury observed that 'the trust is the very centre and kernel of equity'.

Q58. Answer: C

Section 3 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (interpretation clause) defines 'breach of trust' as a breach of any duty imposed on a trustee by law.

Q59. Answer: C

Under s.26 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 one trustee is, as a general rule, not liable for a breach of trust committed by his co-trustee (subject to limited exceptions in ss.13 and 15).

Q60. Answer: D

Section 58 TPA recognises six kinds of mortgage (simple, conditional sale, usufructuary, English, deposit of title-deeds, anomalous); subrogation (s.92) is not a kind of mortgage.

Q61. Answer: D

An agricultural lease involves cultivation/tilling of the soil; a mere right to gather fruits from already-standing trees does not constitute an agricultural lease.

Q62. Answer: C

On divorce, iddat of a non-pregnant woman runs for three menstrual courses (roughly three months); on a husband's death it is four months ten days, and for a pregnant woman until delivery.

Q63. Answer: A

Talaq-ul-Bain (bain = irrevocable) becomes effective immediately and cannot be revoked after pronouncement, unlike the revocable talaq-ahsan/talaq-hasan forms.

Q64. Answer: D

Best guess: a widowed daughter has no right (the father's maintenance obligation to a daughter ends on her marriage), whereas a disabled major son and poor parents do have rights; sources support rights for both daughter and disabled

son, so the key is debatable.

Q65. Answer: D

Section 3 TPA expressly excludes standing timber (along with growing crops and grass) from the definition of 'immovable property'.

Q66. Answer: C

Best guess (c); under s.123 TPA a gift of immovable property must be by registered instrument signed and attested (delivery is not strictly required), so the options are loosely framed and none is a perfect statement of s.123.

Q67. Answer: D

A right to credit in a provident fund is an actionable claim; a mortgage debt is expressly excluded, and mesne profits and a decree are not actionable claims.

Q68. Answer: B

Section 41 TPA lays down the rule of transfer by an ostensible owner, protecting a bona fide transferee for value who took reasonable care.

Q69. Answer: A

'Lis pendens' literally means a suit pending or under the consideration of a court of law; the doctrine is embodied in s.52 TPA.

Q70. Answer: C

The term 'cestui que trust' (the beneficiary of a trust) originated in and was used by the Court of Equity/Chancery.

Q71. Answer: C

A minor lacks the contractual competence to create a trust; the author of a trust must be a person competent to contract (s.7, Indian Trusts Act).

Q72. Answer: B

Section 53 TPA deals with fraudulent transfers made to defeat or delay creditors, making such a transfer voidable.

Q73. Answer: A

F.W. Maitland said 'equity came not to destroy the law, but to fulfil it' (echoing Matthew 5:17).

Q74. Answer: A

The maxim 'equality is equity' means equity delights in equality and, where possible, distributes equally among those equally entitled (option (a), 'equity delights in equity', being the printed/garbled form of this).

Q75. Answer: A

The doctrine of part performance is contained in s.53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (inserted by the 1929 Amendment).

Q76. Answer: A

Specific performance of a contract for a unique chattel (an original Picasso painting) is granted because monetary compensation is not an adequate remedy, per Section 10 of the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

Q77. Answer: B

A contract to marry (personal/determinable in nature, dependent on the will and pleasure of a party) cannot be specifically enforced; such contracts of personal service are excepted under the Specific Relief Act.

Q78. Answer: B

Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903) is the leading Privy Council case holding that a minor's agreement is void ab initio under Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q79. Answer: A

A threat to commit suicide amounts to coercion under Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, as held in Chikham Amiraju v. Chikham Seshamma; the act of suicide is forbidden by the IPC.

Q80. Answer: A

The law on measure of damages for breach of contract derives from Hadley v. Baxendale (1854), laying down the rule of remoteness/foreseeability, reflected in Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act.

Q81. Answer: D

On breach of contract the aggrieved party may pursue rescission, damages, and specific performance (along with injunction/quantum meruit); hence all of these remedies are available.

Q82. Answer: A

The maxim 'ubi jus ibi remedium' means 'where there is a right, there is a remedy.'

Q83. Answer: A

An alien enemy cannot sue in tort during war without the Crown's/Government's permission; this is a recognised personal disability/exception to the right to sue.

Q84. Answer: A

Negligence as a tort consists of a breach of the legal duty of care owed by the defendant to the plaintiff, causing damage.

Q85. Answer: D

The objective theory of negligence (judging conduct against the external 'reasonable man' standard) was propounded by Pollock, whereas Salmond advanced the subjective theory based on the defendant's state of mind.

Q86. Answer: A

Delivery of goods by one person to another for a specific purpose, to be returned or dealt with as directed, is 'bailment' as defined in Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q87. Answer: D

The law of tort originated and developed in England as part of the English common law.

Q88. Answer: C

The principal remedy in tort is unliquidated damages, i.e. monetary compensation; deterrence and reformation are objects of criminal law, not tort.

Q89. Answer: A

Gloucester Grammar School Case (1410) illustrates 'damnum sine injuria' (loss without legal injury): a rival schoolmaster causing loss by lawful competition gave no cause of action.

Q90. Answer: D

A void contract is one which is not enforceable in a court of law, per Section 2(j) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q91. Answer: A

A voidable contract is enforceable at the option of one (the aggrieved) party but not at the option of the other, per Section 2(i) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q92. Answer: A

Where both parties are under a mutual mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the agreement is void under Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q93. Answer: A

An agreement to sell at a price 'B may be able to pay' is void for uncertainty, the consideration/price being vague and not capable of being made certain, per Section 29 of the Indian Contract Act.

Q94. Answer: D

Act of State, judicial acts, and statutory authority are recognised general defences in tort; being 'a taxpayer' is not a defence to a tortious action.

Q95. Answer: C

The case (OCR garble of State of Rajasthan v. Vidhyawati, 1962) established the vicarious liability of the State in tort for the negligent acts of its servants done in the course of non-sovereign functions.

Q96. Answer: C

Where necessities are supplied to a minor, the supplier is reimbursed out of the minor's property under Section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, which falls under quasi-contracts (certain relations resembling those created by contract).

Q97. Answer: A

On valid performance of contractual obligations by the parties, the contract is discharged (discharge by performance).

Q98. Answer: C

Rylands v. Fletcher (1868) laid down the rule of strict (no-fault) liability for the escape of a dangerous thing brought onto land in a non-natural use; here this is the closest option (strict liability of the landowner).

Q99. Answer: A

As a general rule an agreement made without consideration is void under Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (subject to its stated exceptions).

Q100. Answer: C

Where consent to an agreement is caused by coercion, the contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused, per Sections 19 and 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Q101. Answer: B

Under s.31 of the Companies Act 1956, an alteration of articles having the effect of converting a public company into a private company required a special resolution and approval of the Central Government (later delegated to the ROC/CLB).

Q102. Answer: B

Under s.111 of the Companies Act 1956, the power to order rectification of the register of members vested in the Company Law Board.

Q103. Answer: A

Abrath v. North Eastern Railway Co. (1886) is a leading authority on the tort of malicious prosecution, holding that the plaintiff must prove absence of reasonable and probable cause.

Q104. Answer: D

Recognised exceptions to the rule in Rylands v. Fletcher include act of God, act of a stranger and the plaintiff's own default; 'poor condition of land' is not a recognised exception.

Q105. Answer: B

A spoken/oral defamatory statement is slander, whereas defamation in a permanent form (writing, print) is libel.

Q106. Answer: A

The Sale of Goods Act 1930 applies only to 'goods', which by definition (s.2(7)) means movable property; immovable property is excluded.

Q107. Answer: D

A partnership firm is not a separate legal entity distinct from its partners; that feature characterises a company, not a partnership.

Q108. Answer: B

A dormant (sleeping) partner is one who is neither active in the conduct of the business nor known to outsiders as a partner.

Q109. Answer: C

Under s.9 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, a person who obtains a negotiable instrument for consideration, in good faith and before maturity is a 'holder in due course'.

Q110. Answer: A

The statement is true: a cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a banker payable on demand (s.6), so all cheques are bills of exchange but not all bills of exchange are cheques.

Q111. Answer: C

Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Vardhichand (1980) dealt with the duty and liability of a municipal body to abate public nuisance, i.e. the tortious/statutory liability of a municipal corporation; option (c) is embedded in the (b) text.

Q112. Answer: B

Kasturilal Ralia Ram Jain v. State of U.P. (1965) concerned the vicarious liability of the State for torts of its servants, holding the State immune where the act fell within sovereign functions.

Q113. Answer: C

Under s.617 of the Companies Act 1956, a company in which not less than 51% of the paid-up share capital is held by Government is a Government company; option (c) is embedded in the (b) text.

Q114. Answer: B

The capital stated in the memorandum with which a company is registered is its authorised (nominal/registered) capital.

Q115. Answer: A

An insolvent is not competent to draw a valid negotiable instrument; companies (through agents) and duly authorised agents can validly draw instruments.

Q116. Answer: A

Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 provides the penal liability for dishonour of a cheque for insufficiency of funds.

Q117. Answer: C

Freedom from encumbrances is an implied warranty (part of the warranty of quiet possession, s.14), not an implied condition; conditions as to title, description and sample are implied conditions.

Q118. Answer: A

Under ss.50-52 of the Sale of Goods Act 1930, the unpaid seller's right of stoppage in transit arises only when the buyer becomes insolvent.

Q119. Answer: B

Registration of a partnership firm under the Indian Partnership Act 1932 is optional, not compulsory (though unregistered firms suffer disabilities under s.69).

Q120. Answer: D

Under s.13 of the Partnership Act 1932, a partner is not entitled to remuneration for taking part in the business unless otherwise agreed; the others are statutory rights of a partner.

Q121. Answer: D

Shares of a public company are freely transferable; non-transferability of shares is a feature of a private company, not a public company.

Q122. Answer: A

Caveat emptor means 'let the buyer beware'-the buyer must satisfy himself of the quality and fitness of the goods (s.16, Sale of Goods Act 1930).

Q123. Answer: A

Under ss.47-49 of the Sale of Goods Act 1930, the unpaid seller's lien is available only for the price of the goods, not for storage or other charges.

Q124. Answer: A

Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 specifically mentions three instruments: promissory note, bill of exchange and cheque.

Q125. Answer: D

Under s.44 of the Partnership Act 1932, insanity of a partner, misconduct, and the business being carried on only at a loss are all grounds on which a partner may seek dissolution by the court.

Q126. Answer: D

The Government of India Act, 1935 established the Federal Court of India (1937) to interpret the Act and adjudicate disputes between the federation and provinces.

Q127. Answer: C

The Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947) was given legislative effect by the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which partitioned British India and created the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

Q128. Answer: C

The maxim 'delegatus non potest delegare' means a delegate cannot further delegate his powers; a power conferred on one authority cannot be sub-delegated unless authorised.

Q129. Answer: A

Separation of powers is not strictly observed in England because, under the parliamentary system, the executive (Cabinet) is drawn from and remains responsible to the Legislature.

Q130. Answer: B

Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh (1993) held that the right to education up to age 14 is a fundamental right flowing from Article 21.

Q131. Answer: A

Under Article 124(3)(c), a distinguished jurist may, in the opinion of the President, be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Q132. Answer: D

State of Bihar v. Kameshwar Singh (1952) is the leading case applying the doctrine of colourable legislation to the Bihar Land Reforms Act.

Q133. Answer: D

Entry 97 of the Union List is the residuary entry ('any other matter not enumerated'), embodying Parliament's residuary/reserved power read with Article 248.

Q134. Answer: A

Article 312 empowers the Rajya Sabha to create new All-India Services common to the Union and the States.

Q135. Answer: B

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, British India was divided into 11 Governors' provinces and several Chief Commissioners' provinces.

Q136. Answer: B

The Parliament Acts of 1911 and 1949 curtailed the powers of the House of Lords, leaving it largely powerless over money bills and able only to delay other legislation.

Q137. Answer: A

Parliament's power to punish for breach of its privileges or contempt is regarded as a judicial power, exercised akin to a court of record.

Q138. Answer: D

Article 301 guarantees freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India, including inter-State trade.

Q139. Answer: D

Article 304(b) permits a State Legislature to impose reasonable restrictions on inter-State trade and commerce, but a Bill for that purpose requires the previous sanction of the President.

Q140. Answer: C

The writ of quo warranto questions the authority of a person illegally holding/ usurping a public office of a substantive character.

Q141. Answer: D

Equality, secularism and judicial review are all recognised facets of the basic structure; 'right to speedy trial' is a facet of Article 21 rights and is not, as such, listed as a basic-structure feature.

Q142. Answer: A

Dicey's rule of law in England means the absence of arbitrary power and the supremacy of regular law over discretionary authority.

Q143. Answer: D

The doctrine of rule of law in the British constitution was expounded by Prof. A.V. Dicey in 'Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution'.

Q144. Answer: D

Provisions affecting the federal structure are amended under the proviso to Article 368(2): a majority of total membership plus two-thirds of members present and voting, and ratification by not less than half of the State Legislatures.

Q145. Answer: A

Article 300 deals with suits and proceedings by or against the Union/States, the basis of the State's contractual and tortious (vicarious) liability.

Q146. Answer: C

Article 329 bars court interference in electoral matters, including the validity of laws relating to delimitation of and allotment of seats to constituencies under Article 327/328.

Q147. Answer: C

Customs, usages and traditions of the British constitution are known as the conventions of the constitution.

Q148. Answer: D

The two Houses of the British Parliament are the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

Q149. Answer: D

Automobile Transport (Rajasthan) Ltd. v. State of Rajasthan (1962) concerns freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse under Articles 301-304 and the compensatory tax doctrine.

Q150. Answer: A

The Concurrent List (Seventh Schedule, List III) presently contains 52 entries.