

Bihar Judiciary - Prelims 2016

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

Q1. Who was the founder of Deccan Education Society?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Firoz Shah Mehta
- (c) M.G. Ranade
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q2. The manuscript of Arthashastra was discovered by

- (a) Sir William Jones
- (b) Shyama Shastri
- (c) Ram Gopal Bhandarkar
- (d) James Mill

Q3. Who was the author of the famous text, Mudrarakshasa?___

- (a) Visakhadatta
- (b) Kalidas
- (c) Sudraka
- (d) Rajshekhar

Q4. The first Buddhist Council was summoned by

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Ajatasatru
- (d) Kanishka

Q5. Mahatma Buddha gave his first sermon at

- (a) Lumbini
- (b) BodhGaya
- (c) Samath
- (d) Kapilvastu

Q6. Which archaeological site is associated with the Mauryan palace?

- (a) Kaushambi
- (b) Taxila
- (c) Hastinapur
- (d) Kumrahar

Q7. Which Rock Edict of Ashoka mentions the Kalinga War?

- (a) (XII) Thirteenth
- (b) (VIII) Eighth
- (c) (II) Second
- (d) (V) Fifth

Q8. Rajarajeshwara temple at Tanjore is the finest example of which architecture?

- (a) Pallava
- (b) Chalukya
- (c) Chola
- (d) Pandya

Q9. The system of 'Dagh' and 'Huliya' was Introduced by

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- (c) Balban
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Q10. English 'reveller William Hawkins visited India during the time of which Mughal emperor?

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Jahangir

Q11. The 'Iqtadari' system was introduced by

- (a) Balban
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Ala-ud-din Khilji
- (d) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Q12. What was the name of the Persian translation of Mahabharata?

- (a) Sakinat-ul-Auliya
- (b) SirkulAsrar
- (c) Anwar-i-Suhaili
- (d) Razmnama

Q13. Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagar empire was a contemporary of

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Firuz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Babur
- (d) Balban

Q14. Baburnama was composed in which language?

- (a) Turkish
- (b) Persian
- (c) Arabic
- (d) Urdu

Q15. 'Servants of Indian Society' was founded by

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Govind Ranade

Q16. Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, was passed during the time of which Governor-General?

- (a) Lord Minto
- (b) LordHardinge
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Linlithgow

Q17. Who was the author of History British India?

- (a) James Mill
- (b) V.A. Smith
- (c) V.D. Savarkar
- (d) R.C.Majumdar

Q18. Which was a Uie lirsi newspaper published In India?

- (a) Gazette
- (b) Calcutta Gazette
- (c) Bombay Herald
- (d) Bengal Journal

Q19. Go back to the Vedas'. Who gave this slogan?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Keshav Chandra Sen
- (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Q20. Arya Sama] was established In

- (a) 1870
- (b) 1872
- (c) 1873
- (d) 1875

Q21. The worst famine In India under the British rule occurred during

- (a) 1860-1861
- (b) 1876-1878
- (c) 1896-1897
- (d) 1899-1900

Q22. Who among the following women was associated with the revolutionary

- (a) movement?
- (b) Torn Dutt
- (c) Ramabai
- (d) BhikajiCama

Q23. Simon Commission visited India In

- (a) 1927
- (b) 1928
- (c) 1929
- (d) 1930

Q24. Under which Act were the Muslims provided * separate electorates In British India?

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1892
- (b) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (c) Indian Council Act, 1861
- (d) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919

Q25. Who among the following women social reformers was called 'Pandit'?

- (a) Gangabai
- (b) Ramabai
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Sister Subbalakshmi

Q26. Where did the Indigo Revolt take place?

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Maharashtra

Q27. Where did the Indigo Revolt take place?

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bengal
- (d) Maharashtra

Q28. Who among the following authors has called the Revolt of 1857 as the First war of independence?

- (a) R.C Majumdar
- (b) S.N Sen
- (c) V.D Savarkar
- (d) Ashok mehta

Q29. 'Abhinav bharat' founded in 1904 was

- (a) a secret organisation of revolutionary activities
- (b) a newspaper
- (c) a cultural organisation
- (d) a trade union movement

Q30. "History Is a continuous process of Interaction between past and present". Who said this?

- (a) E.H.Carr
- (b) Charles Firth
- (c) Karl Marx
- (d) V.A. Smith

Q31. The famine code for India was recommended by which Commission?

- (a) MacDonnell Commission
- (b) Campbell Commission
- (c) Lyall Commission
- (d) Strachey Commission

Q32. Who was associated with the newspaper, Mooknayak?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) M.N.Roy
- (d) Annie Besant

Q33. Who among the following has called Tilak as 'Father of Indian Unrest'?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Powell Price
- (d) Valentine Chirol

Q34. Who among the following persons was considered by Gandhiji as his 'Political Guru'?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) M.G. Ranade
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q35. New India and Commonweal newspapers were associated with

- (a) R.C. Dutt
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (d) Annie Besant

Q36. ITCZ stands for

- (a) Inter Temperate Convergence Zone
- (b) Intertropical Convergence Zone
- (c) India-Thailand Convergence Zone
- (d) InterTropical Convergence Zone

Q37. On which river, the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is constructed?

- (a) Ghaghara
- (b) Kosi
- (c) Yamuna
- (d) Chambal

Q38. Amarkantak is the source head of

- (a) Son, Narmada and Mahanadi
- (b) Son, Chambal and Betwa
- (c) Narmada, Ben Ganga and Kene
- (d) Mahanadi, Tapti and Son

Q39. Match the following:

- (a) (4) (3) (2) (1)
- (b) Gujjar (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Gaddi (3) Kashmir
- (d) Dafla (4) Uttarakhand

Q40. The largest reserves of sal forest is found in

- (a) Nilgiri hills
- (b) Dun valley
- (c) Aravallis
- (d) Assam

Q41. Telangana State is surrounded by which of the following groups of States?

- (a) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
- (b) Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Karnataka
- (c) Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

Q42. Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) separates

- (a) Ganga Plain and Siwaliks
- (b) Siwaliks and Lesser Himalaya
- (c) Lesser Himalaya and Greater Himalaya
- (d) Greater Himalaya and Trans-Himalaya

Q43. The valley of flowers is located in

- (a) Himachal Himalaya
- (b) Garhwal Himalaya
- (c) Kashmir Himalaya
- (d) Nepal Himalaya

Q44. In India, coal is found in the geological formation of

- (a) Dharwar
- (b) Vindhyan
- (c) Gondwana
- (d) Kadapa

Q45. Rohtang pass connects the valleys of

- (a) Bhagirathi and Alaknanda
- (b) Kali and Dholi
- (c) Kullu and Spiti
- (d) Jhelum and Ravi

Q46. The basic reason of winter rainfall in northwestern part of India is

- (a) south-west monsoon
- (b) trade wind
- (c) retreating of monsoon
- (d) western disturbances

Q47. Laterite soil mostly found in

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

Q48. Which one of the following pairs is not correct?

- (a) Bhakra Nangal Dam-Sutlej
- (b) Sardar Sarovar Dam-Narmada
- (c) Hirakud Dam-Mahanadi
- (d) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam-Godavari

Q49. Which river valley was severely affected by the disaster in June 2013?

- (a) Alaknanda
- (b) Mandakini
- (c) Nandakini
- (d) Bhagirathi

Q50. Match the following:

- (a) (1) (2) (3) (4)
- (b) Rawatbhata atomic (2) Gujarat power station
- (c) Kakapada atomic power station (3) Rajasthan
- (d) Kaiga atomic (4) Maharashtra power station

Q51. Which of the following countries recently became a member of the World Trade

- (a) Organization (WTO)?
- (b) Sudan
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Ethiopia

Q52. Which of the following organisations has sanctioned \$ 1.5 billion loan to support the Swachh Bharat mission (SBM)?

- (a) World bank
- (b) IMF
- (c) ADB
- (d) Japan bank for international corporation

Q53. In which of the following Indian States Lokayukta has been appointed by the Supreme Court of India by using its extraordinary powers under Article 142 of the Constitution?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Q54. Satellites of which of the following countries have been successfully-launched by using

- (a) ISRO's PSLV C29?
- (b) Canada
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Saudi Arabia

Q55. As per the 2015 Human Development Report (HDR), what was India's rank in Human Development Index (HDI) for 2014?

- (a) 121
- (b) 130
- (c) 132
- (d) 138

Q56. India's largest National Cancer Institute is set up in which of the following States?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) West Bengal

Q57. Which of the following countries has hosted the International Neutrality Conference?,

- (a) India
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Turkmenistan
- (d) Pakistan

Q58. Which of the following committees has been appointed to look into dispute between ONGC and RiL on KG gas fields?

- (a) Pradhan Committee
- (b) A.P. Shah Committee
- (c) M.B. Shah Committee
- (d) Deshmukh Committee

Q59. Which of the following is the first bank to tie up with Indian railways to sell rail tickets through its web-site?

- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) ICICI Bank
- (c) Axis Bank Ltd.
- (d) Punjab National Bank

Q60. Which of the following banks is the World's largest bank by assets?

- (a) Bank of America
- (b) Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC)
- (c) BNP Paribas
- (d) Bank of China

Q61. Which of the following space agencies has launched the USA Pathfinder?

- (a) Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
- (b) NASA
- (c) European Space Agency
- (d) China National Space Administration

Q62. The new Parliament building of which of the following countries is built by India?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Maldives

Q63. Which of the following committees suggested Initiatives on Revisiting and Revitalising PPP Model?

- (a) Dinesh Pachauri Committee
- (b) Arun Pasricha Committee
- (c) Vijay Kelkar Committee
- (d) Deepak Mohanty Committee

Q64. Who among the following has been appointed as the 7th Director-General of National

- (a) Centre for Good Governance (NCG J7-
- (b) Arvind Subramanian
- (c) Gyanendra Badgaiyan
- (d) Sanjay Madhav

Q65. Which of the following States is planning to construct the first ever underwater tunnel in the country?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

Q66. Which of the following countries has announced the adoption of the Chinese Yuan as its legal currency?

- (a) Greece
- (b) Egypt
- (c) Zimbabwe
- (d) Namibia

Q67. The Salma Dam project is under reconstruction in which of the following countries?

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Afghanistan
- (d) Bangladesh

Q68. Which of the following countries launched the DAMPE satellite?

- (a) China
- (b) Russia
- (c) Japan
- (d) USA

Q69. Which of the following countries has approved the world's first dengue vaccine?

- (a) United Kingdom
- (b) Canada
- (c) Mexico
- (d) France

Q70. Which of the following American Universities has launched the A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Fellowship for Indian students?

- (a) Harvard University
- (b) University of South Florida
- (c) University of California, Berkeley
- (d) University of Chicago

Q71. Which of the following acids does not contain oxygen?

- (a) Nitric acid
- (b) Sulphuric acid
- (c) Hydrochloric acid
- (d) All of the above

Q72. Which of the following is not biodegradable?

- (a) Domestic sewage
- (b) Lab detergents
- (c) Soap
- (d) Plant leaves

Q73. The atomic nucleus was discovered by

- (a) Rutherford
- (b) Dalton
- (c) Einstein
- (d) Thompson

Q74. The branch of Physics that deals with the motion of a very small particle is called

- (a) Field Theory
- (b) Particle Physics
- (c) Quantum Mechanics
- (d) Atomic Physics

Q75. Which of the following foods provides the nutrient for the growth of new tissues in the human body?

- (a) Fruits
- (b) Vegetables
- (c) Cheese
- (d) Sweets

Q76. Which of the following is the largest air pollutant?

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Carbon monoxide
- (c) Sulphur dioxide
- (d) Hydrocarbons

Q77. In binary code, the number 7 is written as

- (a) 110
- (b) 111
- (c) 101
- (d) 100

Q78. Anthophobia is fear of which Of the following?

- (a) Boss
- (b) Fire
- (c) Howrse
- (d) Dogs

Q79. Clove is obtained from

- (a) root
- (b) stem
- (c) fruit
- (d) flower bud

Q80. Which of the following fights infection in the body?

- (a) RBC
- (b) WBC
- (c) Blood plasma
- (d) Haemoglobin

Q81. Green Revolution means

- (a) use of green manure
- (b) grow more crops
- (c) high yield variety programmes
- (d) green vegetation

Q82. Pedology is the science related to the study of

- (a) atmosphere
- (b) soil
- (c) pollutants
- (d) seeds

Q83. The unit of electrical resistance of a conductor is

- (a) farad
- (b) volt
- (c) ampere
- (d) ohm

Q84. The step that produces largest number of ATP molecules in our system is

- (a) glycolysis
- (b) Krebs cycle
- (c) terminal respiratory chain
- (d) hydrolysis

Q85. Brass is an alloy of

- (a) copper and iron
- (b) zinc and iron
- (c) copper and zinc
- (d) iron and nickel

Q86. When beams of red, blue and green lights fall on the same spot, the colour of the light becomes

- (a) violet
- (b) Red
- (c) yellow
- (d) white

Q87. Which organ of the human body does the Alzheimer's disease affect?

- (a) Ear
- (b) Brain
- (c) Eye
- (d) Stomach

Q88. How many units of electricity will be consumed if you use a 60 watt electric bulb for 5 hours everyday for 30 days?

- (a) 12
- (b) 9
- (c) 6
- (d) 3

Q89. Soda wafer obtained by passing carbon dioxide in water is

- (a) an oxidising agent
- (b) basic in nature
- (c) Masoor
- (d) Paddy

Q90. Who is authorised to abolish courts of small causes?

- (a) The concerned high court
- (b) The concerned state government
- (c) The concerned district court
- (d) The concerned district court after consultation with the concerned high court and the state government

Q91. In which of the following cases, It was contended that the preamble to our Constitution should be the guiding star in its interpretation and hence any law made under the Article 21 should be held as void if it offended against the principles of natural justice?

- (a) Gopalan v. State of Madras
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (c) Bhim Singh v. Union of India
- (d) Excel Wear v. Union of India

Q92. Which of the following cases upheld 'secularism' as a basic feature of the Indian Constitution even before the word 'secular' was inserted in the Preamble?

- (a) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (c) Waman Rao v. Union of India
- (d) Samathav. State of AP

Q93. In which of the following cases, the consensus of the majority of the Judgment was that the basic structure of the Constitution could not be destroyed or damaged by amending the Constitution in exercise of the power under Article 368 of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Waman Rao v. Union of India
- (b) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- (c) Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India
- (d) None of the above

Q94. A person who or whose father was not born in the territory of India but "who (a) has his domicile 'in the territory of India', and (b) has been ordinarily residing 'within the territory of India' for not less than 5 years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution" is considered as Indian citizen. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution describes it?

- (a) Articles
- (b) Article 5B
- (c) Article 5A
- (d) Article 5

Q95. Clause (4) of Article 13 of the Indian Constitution which was inserted by the 24th Amendment Act, 1971, states that a Constitution Amendment Act, passed according to Article 368 of the Indian Constitution is a law within the meaning of Article 13 and would, accordingly, be void if it contravenes a fundamental right. This amendment was declared void in which of the following cases?

- (a) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- (b) Edward Mills Co. Ltd. v. State of Ajmer
- (c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- (d) Ghulam Sarwar v. Union of India

Q96. Which of the following is an essential part of rule of law and independence of judiciary?

- (a) Judicial review
- (b) Impartial appointment of judges
- (c) Impeachment
- (d) Original jurisdiction

Q97. The test of reasonableness is not a wholly test and its contours are fairly

- (a) Indicated by the Constitution
- (b) subjective
- (c) descriptive
- (d) summative

Q98. Taxation is a/an..... power of the State and there is no fundamental right to be immune from taxation.

- (a) independent
- (b) statutory
- (c) authoritative
- (d) administrative

Q99. 'Protection in respect of conviction for offences' is the essence of which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 22
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 20
- (d) Article 19

Q100. According to clause (1) of Article 25 of the Indian Constitution, the freedom of religion is subject to the interest of

- (a) public order
- (b) morality
- (c) health
- (d) All of the above

Q101. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution mentions the provision of the post of the Prime Minister in India?

- (a) Article 73
- (b) Article 74
- (c) Article 75
- (d) Article 74(1)

Q102. A person shall be disqualified for being a member of either House of the Parliament if

- (a) he is disqualified under the..... Schedule.
- (b) Sixth
- (c) Seventh
- (d) Tenth

Q103. Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from their office by

- (a) impeachment
- (b) the President
- (c) the Council of Ministers
- (d) the House of the People

Q104. Which of the following has been held to be questions of fact and not of law?

- (a) Whether a fact has been proved when evidence for and against has been properly received
- (b) Whether a statutory presumption has been rebutted
- (c) Whether an endowment is private or public, there being no questions of misconstruction of a document involved
- (d) All of the above

Q105. The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Governor
- (c) President
- (d) Vidhan Sabha

Q106. Absolutism means

- (a) the state or quality of being absolute
- (b) a sort of government in which public power is vested in some person or persons, unchecked and uncontrolled by any law or institution
- (c) unconditional power or sovereignty vested in a monarch, an autocrat or an oligarchy
- (d) All of the above

Q107. Mandamus

- (a) is issued to check the performance of duties of a public nature
- (b) is issued to impede the performance of duties of a private nature
- (c) is issued to compel the performance of duties of a public nature
- (d) None of the above

Q108. Which among the following has the power to extend functions of the State Public Service Commission?

- (a) The Governor
- (b) the State Legislator
- (c) The Chief Minister
- (d) The Advocate General

Q109. While a proclamation of emergency is in operation

- (a) (I) the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised
- (b) (II) the power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter shall include the power to make laws on the subject which is not enumerated in the Union List.
- (c) Both (I) and (II)
- (d) Neither (I) nor (II)
- (e) Only (II)

Q110. The Governor must remain conscious of his constitutional obligations and not sacrifice either political responsibility or parliamentary conventions on the altar of political expediency'. In which of the following cases, the constitutional obligations of the Governor were mentioned?

- (a) S.R. Chaudhari v. State of Punjab
- (b) B.R. Kapur v. State of Tamil Nadu
- (c) Krishna Ballabh Sahay v. Commission of Inquiry
- (d) None of the above

Q111. "Administrative Law/ is the law relating to the administration. It determines the organisation, powers and duties of the administrative authorities."

- (a) Who among the following Jurists has given the above definition?
- (b) Ivor Jennings
- (c) Owen Hood Phillips
- (d) Keith

Q112. State the similarity between constitutional and administrative laws

- (a) Both constitutional and administrative laws are private laws
- (b) Both constitutional and administrative laws regulate the highest norms of the
- (c) Both constitutional and administrative laws deal with the organisation and functions of the government at rest
- (d) Both constitutional and administrative laws are public laws

Q113. The privilege to withhold the documents/ Information under the administrative law is

- (a) enacted in which of the following Sections of the Evidence Act?
- (b) Section 120
- (c) Section 123
- (d) Section 98

Q114. According to Dicey, the meaning of the rule of law may be discussed under which of the

- (a) following heads?
- (b) Equality after law
- (c) Equality under law
- (d) Equality before law

Q115. k.C. Davis in his book, Administrative Law gave several meanings of the term 'rule of law'. Choose the correct option accordingly.

- (a) Fixed rules of law
- (b) Exclusion of discretion
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Q116. The doctrine of 'separation of powers' can be explained by which of the following? '

- (a) Same person should not form the part of more than one of the three organs of the government
- (b) Same person should not form the part of more than two of the three organs of the government
- (c) Same person should not form the part of any organ of the three organs of the government
- (d) None of the above /

Q117. In modern States, the executive function is further classified as quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial, ministerial and purely administrative functions. This observation is based on which of the following cases?

- (a) Harishankar Bagla v. State of MP
- (b) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (c) Hamdard Dawakhana v. Union of India
- (d) All of the above

Q118. Delegated legislation in India can be decided for the post-Constitution period. This was held by

- (a) Queen v. Burah
- (b) Re Delhi Laws Act, 1912 [AIR 1951 SC 332]
- (c) J.N. Gupta v. Province of Bihar
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

Q119. Choose the function which cannot be delegated under the administrative law.

- (a) Power to give retrospective effect
- (b) Appointed day or commencement of the Act
- (c) Application of existing laws
- (d) Suspension of operation of all/any of the provisions of the Act

Q120. What is the disadvantage in delegated legislation?

- (a) In case of gross violation of rights of the people, delegated legislation can be withdrawn/amended suitably without much delay
- (b) There are chances to misuse the powers which are given by parent act and thereby the executive may enjoy more power than the Parliament
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Q121. Conditional legislation under the administrative law is

- (a) also known as subordinate-legislation. While making legislation the subordinate authorities can use their discretion
- (b) also known as contingent legislation. No discretion can be enjoyed as there is no rule-making power
- (c) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

Q122. "The principle of natural justice is one procedural rule for administrative action." Considering the above statement, which of the following is/are justified?

- (a) No man should be judged in his own cause
- (b) All men should be judged in their own cause
- (c) All of the above
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Q123. The courts in almost all the democratic countries enjoyed the power to decide the validity of the delegated legislation under the administrative law and apply the test.

- (a) The above is related to which of the following?
- (b) Test of substantive ultra vires and test of procedural ultra vires
- (c) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (d) Both (A) and (B)

Q124. The rule against bias can be discussed under the following heads:

- (a) Dimes v. Grand Junction Canal
- (b) Gullapalli Nageswara Rao v. APSRTC
- (c) A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India
- (d) Manak Lal v. Dr. Prem Chand

Q125. Habeas corpus literally means 'have the corpus' or 'bring the body'. Under which case, habeas corpus was not issued?

- (a) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
- (b) Batul Chandra v. State of West Bengal
- (c) Both (A) and (B)
- (d) Neither (A) nor (B)

Q126. The essential of audi alteram partem is

- (a) issuance of notice without hearing
- (b) taking adverse action against him
- (c) depriving the rights
- (d) notice

Q127. What is the essential condition of mandamus?

- (a) The petitioner must have legal right which can be judicially enforceable
- (b) The public authority concerned must do his duty
- (c) The petitioner should not make a demand for the performance of the duty
- (d) None of the above

Q128. According to the constitutional provisions regarding contractual liability of the State, which of the following conditions must be fulfilled in order to make a contract valid, in which the government is a party?

- (a) The contract made has to be executed on behalf of the President or the government as the case may be
- (b) Any executive entering the contract on his own
- (c) Any contract expressed to be made without any authority
- (d) All of the above

Q129. "Tribunals deal with the service matter only."

- (a) It is presided over by the Judge or Magistrate
- (b) CPC and rules of evidence must be followed
- (c) It is decided based on the rule of law, procedure and rules of evidence
- (d) None of the above

Q130. What is the qualification of Ombudsman?

- (a) Lokpal shall not hold any office of profit
- (b) Lokpal shall be a Member of Parliament
- (c) Lokpal shall carry on any business/profession
- (d) None of the above

Q131. Hindu Law Is

- (a) Civil Law
- (b) Personal Law
- (c) Constitutional Law
- (d) Criminal Law

Q132. The ancient sources) of the Hindu Law Is/ are

- (a) Sruti
- (b) Smriti
- (c) digest, commentaries and custom - .
- (d) All of the above

Q133. Section 5(l) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for

- (a) monogamy
- (b) bigamy
- (c) polygamy
- (d) polyandry

Q134. Under which Section of the Hindu Marriage Act. 1955. 'Judicial separation' has been provided'?

- (a) Section 9
- (b) Section 10
- (c) Section 11
- (d) Section 13

Q135. Section 18 of the Hindu Marriage Act. 1955 deals with the legitimacy of the children of

- (a) void marriages
- (b) voidable marriages
- (c) void and voidable marriages
- (d) valid marriages

Q136. A Hindu marriage may be solemnised according to the customary rites and ceremonies of

- (a) bride
- (b) bridegroom
- (c) both the parties
- (d) either party (bride and bridegroom) thereto

Q137. 'Son', in Class I of the Schedule of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, does not include

- (a) adopted son
- (b) stepson
- (c) illegitimate son
- (d) None of the above

Q138. Which of the following is correct under Section 10 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 for the surviving sons, surviving daughters and mother of the male intestate?

- (a) Each shall take one share
- (b) All will take one share
- (c) All the sons and daughters shall take one share and mother shall take one share
- (d) All the sons and daughters shall take one share and mother shall take no share

Q139. Under Section 14 of the Hindu Succession

- (a) Act, 1956, any property possessed by a
- (b) female Hindu, whether acquired by her before
- (c) co owner with her husband
- (d) None of the above
- (e) fullowner

Q140. According to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, 'minor' means a person who has not completed his or her age of

- (a) 14 years
- (b) 16 years
- (c) 15 years
- (d) 21 years

Q141. A female Hindu who is major and is of sound mind is legally capable to take in adoption, a son or a daughter, if

- (a) (A) she is widow or divorced woman
- (b) she is unmarried woman
- (c) her husband has completely and finally renounced the world or has ceased to be a Hindu or has been declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind
- (d) All of the above

Q142. A junior male member of a Hindu undivided family may be its 'Karta

- (a) when he is able and intelligent
- (b) without the consent of the coparceners of the family if he is able and clever
- (c) only with the consent of the other coparceners of the family
- (d) only with the order of the mother

Q143. What are the main sources of the Muslim Law?

- (a) Koran
- (b) Sunnat and Hadees
- (c) Ijma and Qiyas
- (d) All of the above

Q144. By which man a Muslim lady may legally marry?

- (a) Hindu
- (b) Muslim
- (c) Kitabiya
- (d) None of the above

Q145. With whom a 'Shia' Muslim man is entitled to perform a temporary marriage, i.e., 'Muta'?

- (a) A Muslim woman
- (b) Christian woman
- (c) Jewish or a fire-worshipping woman
- (d) Any of the women stated above

Q146. Whether a Muslim may give 'Talaq' in the state of intoxication or under pressure?

- (a) Yes, recognized under the 'Sunni Muslim Law
- (b) Yes, recognized under the 'Shia' muslim Law
- (c) Yes, according to the 'Ismailiya' Law
- (d) Yes, according to the "Usuli' Law

Q147. By the third pronouncement (utterance) of 'Talaq', which kind of 'Talaq' becomes effective?

- (a) Talaq - e- Hassan
- (b) Talaq - e- Ahsan
- (c) Talaq - e- Tafweez
- (d) None of the above

Q148. Acknowledgement of paternity once made under Muslim law

- (a) Cannotbe revoked
- (b) can be revoked
- (c) can be revoked by previous permission of capable judiciary
- (d) None of the above

Q149. In whose custody, the Muslim illegitimate children will be kept?

- (a) Father
- (b) Mother
- (c) Bothfather and mother
- (d) Maternal grandmother

Q150. Which of the following gifts is not valid?

- (a) Giftin future
- (b) Conditional Gift
- (c) Gift based on waging contract or contingent contract
- (d) Alloftire above

Answer Key & Solutions

Q1. Answer: D

The Deccan Education Society was founded in 1884 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak along with Agarkar and Chiplunkar; it established Fergusson College, Pune.

Q2. Answer: B

The manuscript of Kautilya's Arthashastra was discovered and edited by R. Shamasastri (Shyama Shastri) in 1905 at the Mysore Oriental Library.

Q3. Answer: A

The Sanskrit political drama Mudrarakshasa was authored by Visakhadatta.

Q4. Answer: C

The First Buddhist Council was held at Rajgriha shortly after Buddha's death under the patronage of King Ajatasatru of Magadha.

Q5. Answer: C

Buddha delivered his first sermon (Dharmachakra Pravartana) at Sarnath, near Varanasi.

Q6. Answer: D

The remains of the Mauryan palace (the 80-pillared hall) were excavated at Kumrahar in Patna.

Q7. Answer: A

The Thirteenth (XIII) Major Rock Edict of Ashoka describes the Kalinga War and his consequent remorse and turn to Dhamma.

Q8. Answer: C

The Rajarajeshwara (Brihadeeswarar) Temple at Tanjore, built by Rajaraja I, is the finest example of Chola architecture.

Q9. Answer: B

The system of Dagh (branding of horses) and Huliya/Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers) was introduced by Ala-ud-din Khilji.

Q10. Answer: D

William Hawkins of the English East India Company visited the court of Mughal emperor Jahangir (1608-1611).

Q11. Answer: B

The Iqta (Iqtadari) system in the Delhi Sultanate was introduced/organised by Iltutmish.

Q12. Answer: D

The Persian translation of the Mahabharata, prepared under Akbar, was titled Razmnama ('Book of War').

Q13. Answer: C

Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagar (r. 1509-1529) was a contemporary of Babur, founder of the Mughal Empire.

Q14. Answer: A

The Baburnama (memoirs of Babur) was originally written in Chagatai Turkish.

Q15. Answer: A

The Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905.

Q16. Answer: C

The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 was passed during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Curzon.

Q17. Answer: A

'The History of British India' was authored by James Mill.

Q18. Answer: A

First newspaper in India was Hicky's Bengal Gazette (1780); options are OCR-garbled, but 'Gazette' (a) is the intended/closest match. Flagged due to broken option text.

Q19. Answer: D

The slogan 'Go back to the Vedas' was given by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samaj.

Q20. Answer: D

The Arya Samaj was established by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875 (in Bombay).

Q21. Answer: B

The Great Famine of 1876-1878 was the worst famine under British rule, with an estimated 5.6-9.6 million deaths.

Q22. Answer: D

Options are OCR-corrupted (option 'a' is part of the stem); among the named women, Bhikaji Cama (d) was the revolutionary associated with the movement. Flagged for broken options.

Q23. Answer: B

The Simon Commission arrived in India in February 1928 (appointed 1927), met by 'Simon Go Back' protests.

Q24. Answer: B

Separate electorates for Muslims were introduced by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms).

Q25. Answer: B

Pandita Ramabai, the noted social reformer, was honoured with the title 'Pandit'.

Q26. Answer: C

The Indigo Revolt (Nil Bidroha) of 1859-60 took place in Bengal, centred in the Nadia district, against oppressive indigo planters.

Q27. Answer: C

Duplicate of Q26: the Indigo Revolt of 1859-60 occurred in Bengal.

Q28. Answer: C

V.D. Savarkar termed the Revolt of 1857 the 'First War of Independence' in his 1909 book 'The Indian War of Independence, 1857'.

Q29. Answer: A

Abhinav Bharat (Young India Society), founded by V.D. Savarkar and his brother in 1904, was a secret society engaged in revolutionary activities.

Q30. Answer: A

E.H. Carr, in 'What is History?' (1961), described history as 'a continuous process of interaction between the historian and his facts, an unending dialogue between the present and the past.'

Q31. Answer: D

The Strachey Commission (First Famine Commission, 1880, chaired by Sir Richard Strachey) recommended the Famine Code, drafted as the provisional code in 1883.

Q32. Answer: B

B.R. Ambedkar founded and edited the Marathi fortnightly 'Mooknayak' (Leader of the Voiceless) in 1920.

Q33. Answer: D

Valentine Chirol called Bal Gangadhar Tilak the 'Father of Indian Unrest' in his book 'Indian Unrest' (1910).

Q34. Answer: C

Mahatma Gandhi regarded Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political guru.

Q35. Answer: D

Annie Besant founded and published the newspapers 'New India' (daily) and 'Commonweal' (weekly) around 1914 to advance the Home Rule movement.

Q36. Answer: B

ITCZ stands for the Intertropical Convergence Zone, the low-pressure belt near the equator where the trade winds converge.

Q37. Answer: D

The Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is constructed on the Chambal River in Rajasthan (Chambal Valley Project).

Q38. Answer: A

Amarkantak plateau is the source of the Narmada, the Son, and (in the wider Maikal region) the Mahanadi rivers.

Q39. Answer: A

OCR-broken match-the-following; options/answer rows are garbled and the correct pairings cannot be reliably reconstructed. Correct ethnographic pairings: Gujjar-Himachal Pradesh/J&K, Gaddi-Himachal Pradesh, Dafla-Arunachal Pradesh, so no listed code can be verified.

Q40. Answer: B

The largest reserves of sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest in India are found in the Dun Valley (Doon valley) region of the Shivaliks/Uttarakhand.

Q41. Answer: C

Telangana is surrounded by Maharashtra (N), Chhattisgarh (NE), Karnataka (W) and Andhra Pradesh (S/E).

Q42. Answer: B

The Main Boundary Thrust (MBT) separates the Siwaliks (Outer Himalaya) from the Lesser/Lower Himalaya.

Q43. Answer: B

The Valley of Flowers National Park lies in the Garhwal Himalaya, Chamoli district, Uttarakhand.

Q44. Answer: C

Most of India's coal occurs in the Gondwana rock system (e.g., Damodar, Son and Mahanadi valley coalfields).

Q45. Answer: C

The Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh connects the Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti valleys.

Q46. Answer: D

Winter rainfall in north-western India is caused by western disturbances - extratropical cyclonic storms originating over the Mediterranean.

Q47. Answer: A

Among the options, laterite soil is most extensively found in Karnataka (Western Ghats/Deccan), formed by intense leaching under high rainfall.

Q48. Answer: D

The incorrect pair is Nagarjuna Sagar Dam-Godavari; Nagarjuna Sagar is actually built on the Krishna River, not the Godavari.

Q49. Answer: B

The June 2013 Kedarnath/Uttarakhand disaster most severely affected the Mandakini river valley (Kedarnath lies on the Mandakini).

Q50. Answer: C

OCR-broken match-the-following with garbled code rows; best reconstruction of true pairings is Rawatbhata-Rajasthan, Kakrapar-Gujarat, Kaiga-Karnataka, so a code mapping Rawatbhata->Rajasthan (3) is most consistent, but the answer key cannot be reliably confirmed from the corrupt options.

Q51. Answer: D

The correct answer is Afghanistan, which became a WTO member (164th) on 29 July 2016, but Afghanistan is not among the listed options (OCR-mangled: option 'a' is the stem tail 'Organization (WTO)?', leaving Sudan/Bhutan/Ethiopia). None of the given options is correct; flagged as broken/incomplete, best of the bad lot is left blank-equivalent.

Q52. Answer: A

The World Bank approved a US\$1.5 billion loan in December 2015 to support India's Swachh Bharat Mission (rural sanitation/SBM-Gramin).

Q53. Answer: A

The Supreme Court appointed Justice Virendra Singh as Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh using its Article 142 powers after the state failed to recommend a name within the stipulated time.

Q54. Answer: B

PSLV-C29 (Dec 2015) successfully launched six satellites of Singapore, but Singapore is not among the listed options (OCR-mangled: option 'a' is the stem tail "ISRO's PSLV C29?", leaving Canada/Indonesia/Saudi Arabia). None of the given options is correct; flagged as broken.

Q55. Answer: B

As per the 2015 Human Development Report, India ranked 130 out of 188 countries on the HDI for 2014.

Q56. Answer: B

India's largest National Cancer Institute was set up at the AIIMS Jhajjar campus (Badhsa village) in Haryana.

Q57. Answer: C

Turkmenistan hosted the high-level International Conference on the Policy of Neutrality in Ashgabat in December 2015.

Q58. Answer: B

A one-man committee headed by Justice (Retd.) A.P. Shah was appointed in Dec 2015 to examine the ONGC-RIL KG-basin gas migration dispute.

Q59. Answer: B

ICICI Bank was the first bank to tie up with Indian Railways/IRCTC to sell rail tickets directly through its own website.

Q60. Answer: B

The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) has been the world's largest bank by total assets since 2012.

Q61. Answer: C

The stem refers to LISA Pathfinder (OCR 'USA Pathfinder'), launched on 3 December 2015 by the European Space Agency on a Vega rocket from Kourou.

Q62. Answer: B

India built and inaugurated (Dec 2015) the new Afghan Parliament (National Assembly) building in Kabul.

Q63. Answer: C

The Committee on Revisiting & Revitalising the PPP Model of Infrastructure Development was chaired by Dr. Vijay Kelkar (report submitted Nov 2015).

Q64. Answer: C

Gyanendra Badgaiyan was appointed Director-General of the National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG) (option 'a' is the OCR stem tail).

Q65. Answer: D

Kerala planned the country's first underwater road tunnel (Vypin-Fort Kochi) under its Coastal Highway project.

Q66. Answer: C

Zimbabwe announced in December 2015 that it would adopt the Chinese yuan as legal tender following China's cancellation of its debt.

Q67. Answer: C

The Salma Dam (Afghan-India Friendship Dam) on the Hari River was reconstructed by India in Afghanistan (inaugurated June 2016).

Q68. Answer: A

China launched the DAMPE (Dark Matter Particle Explorer / 'Wukong') satellite on 17 December 2015.

Q69. Answer: C

Mexico granted the world's first regulatory approval for a dengue vaccine (Sanofi's Dengvaxia) in December 2015.

Q70. Answer: B

The University of South Florida launched the A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Postgraduate Fellowship for Indian students.

Q71. Answer: C

Hydrochloric acid (HCl) contains no oxygen, unlike nitric acid (HNO₃) and sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄); it is a hydracid.

Q72. Answer: B

Synthetic lab detergents are non-biodegradable, whereas domestic sewage, soap and plant leaves are biodegradable.

Q73. Answer: A

Ernest Rutherford discovered the atomic nucleus through his 1911 gold-foil (alpha-particle scattering) experiment.

Q74. Answer: C

Quantum Mechanics is the branch of physics dealing with the motion and behaviour of very small (subatomic) particles.

Q75. Answer: C

Cheese is protein-rich, and proteins are the body-building nutrients required for growth and repair of new tissues (fruits/vegetables/sweets are not primary protein sources here).

Q76. Answer: B

Carbon monoxide is the single largest air pollutant by mass/volume among primary pollutants, produced chiefly by incomplete combustion in vehicles; it is the standard textbook answer.

Q77. Answer: B

Decimal 7 = 4+2+1 = binary 111.

Q78. Answer: D

Options are OCR-garbled; standard definition: Anthophobia is the fear of flowers, but no such option appears here, so the listed choices (boss/fire/horse/dogs) do not match; best-guess left as (d) for completeness.

Q79. Answer: D

Clove is the dried, unopened flower bud of *Syzygium aromaticum*.

Q80. Answer: B

White Blood Cells (leucocytes) defend the body against infection.

Q81. Answer: C

The Green Revolution refers to the adoption of High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seed programmes with fertilisers/irrigation in the 1960s-70s.

Q82. Answer: B

Pedology is the branch of soil science dealing with the study of soils in their natural environment.

Q83. Answer: D

The SI unit of electrical resistance is the ohm.

Q84. Answer: C

The terminal respiratory (electron transport) chain / oxidative phosphorylation yields the largest number of ATP molecules in cellular respiration.

Q85. Answer: C

Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.

Q86. Answer: D

Red, blue and green are the additive primary colours; combined in equal intensity they produce white light.

Q87. Answer: B

Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder affecting the brain.

Q88. Answer: B

60 W x 5 h x 30 days = 9000 Wh = 9 units (kWh).

Q89. Answer: B

Stem and options are OCR-broken (soda water is mildly acidic carbonic acid, not basic; options c/d read 'Masoor/Paddy'). The question is corrupted; no clean correct option exists, best-guess (b).

Q90. Answer: B

Under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, the State Government is empowered to establish and abolish Courts of Small Causes.

Q91. Answer: A

In A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950) it was argued that the Preamble should be the guiding star and that any law under Article 21 offending natural justice should be void; the Court rejected the due-process/natural-justice reading.

Q92. Answer: B

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) held secularism to be a basic feature of the Constitution, before the word 'secular' was inserted in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment, 1976.

Q93. Answer: A

Waman Rao v. Union of India (1980) reaffirmed by majority that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be damaged or destroyed by amendments made under Article 368; Golak Nath did not endorse the basic-structure doctrine.

Q94. Answer: D

Article 5 of the Constitution confers citizenship at commencement on a person domiciled in India who has ordinarily resided in India for at least five years preceding commencement, even if neither he nor his parents were born in India.

Q95. Answer: A

Stem is OCR-garbled and the premise is legally inverted (the 24th Amendment's Art 13(4)/368 was upheld in Kesavananda Bharati, not struck down). The doctrine that an amendment is 'law' under Art 13 came from Golak Nath, which is the intended coaching-key answer, but it predates the 24th Amendment and cannot have voided it; answer contested.

Q96. Answer: A

Judicial review is an essential component of the rule of law and independence of the judiciary, enabling courts to test the validity of executive and legislative action.

Q97. Answer: B

Per the Supreme Court, the test of reasonableness is not a wholly subjective test, and its contours are fairly indicated by the Constitution (the phrasing tracks the classic formulation that it is not 'wholly subjective').

Q98. Answer: A

Taxation is an inherent/independent power of the State, and there is no fundamental right to immunity from taxation.

Q99. Answer: C

Article 20 of the Constitution provides 'Protection in respect of conviction for offences' (ex post facto laws, double jeopardy, self-incrimination).

Q100. Answer: D

Article 25(1) makes freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion subject to public order, morality and health (and the other Part III provisions).

Q101. Answer: C

Article 75 of the Constitution deals with the appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers ('The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President...'), making it the Article that provides for the post of PM.

Q102. Answer: D

Under Article 102(2), a person is disqualified for membership of either House if he is so disqualified under the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law); the option text is OCR-shifted but 'Tenth' is the correct schedule.

Q103. Answer: A

A Supreme Court Judge can be removed only by the process of impeachment (removal by Presidential order after an address by both Houses with special majority) under Article 124(4); the President alone or the Council of Ministers cannot remove a judge.

Q104. Answer: D

Whether a fact has been proved on properly received evidence, whether a statutory presumption is rebutted, and whether an endowment is private or public (no document misconstruction) are all classic questions of fact, so 'All of the above' is correct.

Q105. Answer: B

Under Article 164(1), the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the State (and other Ministers by the Governor on the CM's advice).

Q106. Answer: D

Absolutism encompasses being absolute, a government with unchecked public power, and unconditional sovereignty vested in a monarch/autocrat/oligarchy, so all the descriptions together ('All of the above') define it.

Q107. Answer: C

Mandamus ('we command') is a writ issued to compel a public authority to perform a duty of a public nature that it has failed to perform.

Q108. Answer: B

Under Article 321, an Act of the State Legislature may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the State Public Service Commission, so the State Legislature has the power to extend its functions.

Q109. Answer: C

During a Proclamation of Emergency, Article 353 extends the Union's executive power to give directions to States and extends Parliament's legislative power to matters not in the Union List (State List subjects), so both (I) and (II) are correct.

Q110. Answer: B

The observation that the Governor must remain conscious of his constitutional obligations and not sacrifice political responsibility or parliamentary conventions 'on the altar of political expediency' was made in *B.R. Kapur v. State of Tamil Nadu* (2001) regarding the Governor's appointment of a disqualified person as Chief Minister.

Q111. Answer: B

The definition 'Administrative law is the law relating to the administration; it determines the organisation, powers and duties of the administrative authorities' is Ivor Jennings's classic definition (from *The Law and the Constitution*).

Q112. Answer: D

Both constitutional law and administrative law are branches of public law (governing relations between the State and individuals/organs of government), which is the recognised similarity between them.

Q113. Answer: C

The privilege to withhold documents/information relating to affairs of State (Crown/State privilege) is enacted in Section 123 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Q114. Answer: D

Dicey's rule of law is discussed under three heads, of which the relevant principle here is 'equality before the law' (along with supremacy of law and the constitution being the result of ordinary law); 'equality before law' is the correct Diceyan formulation among the options.

Q115. Answer: C

K.C. Davis, in his Administrative Law, listed several meanings of 'rule of law' including law and order, fixed rules, and elimination/exclusion of discretion, so both 'fixed rules of law' and 'exclusion of discretion' are correct.

Q116. Answer: A

The doctrine of separation of powers means the same person should not form part of more than one of the three organs (legislature, executive, judiciary) of government, as classically stated by Montesquieu.

Q117. Answer: D

Flagged: the classification of executive function into quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial, ministerial and purely administrative functions actually derives from Jayantilal Amritlal Shodhan v. F.N. Rana, which is not among the listed options; the question/options appear defective. Best guess given choices is 'All of the above'.

Q118. Answer: B

Re Delhi Laws Act, 1912 [AIR 1951 SC 332] was the first leading Supreme Court case settling the law on delegated legislation in the post-Constitution period; Queen v. Burah is a pre-constitution Privy Council case.

Q119. Answer: A

Among non-delegable legislative functions, the power to give retrospective effect cannot be delegated (it is an essential legislative function that the legislature alone may exercise), whereas appointing the commencement day, applying existing laws and suspending provisions are commonly delegated.

Q120. Answer: B

A key disadvantage of delegated legislation is the risk that powers granted under the parent Act may be misused, with the executive effectively wielding more power than Parliament; option (a) describes an advantage, so (a)+(b) together cannot both be disadvantages.

Q121. Answer: B

Conditional (contingent) legislation involves no exercise of rule-making discretion; the legislature lays down the law and leaves only the determination of a condition/contingency on which the law comes into operation to the executive, unlike delegated/subordinate legislation which does involve discretion.

Q122. Answer: A

The natural justice principle *nemo iudex in causa sua* means no man should be a judge in his own cause; the contrary statement (all men judged in their own cause) is wrong, so only (a) is justified.

Q123. Answer: B

Courts test the validity of delegated legislation by the doctrine of *ultra vires* in both its forms: substantive *ultra vires* (substance/scope of power) and procedural *ultra vires* (non-compliance with prescribed procedure).

Q124. Answer: A

The rule against bias is discussed under heads of pecuniary, personal and subject-matter (official/policy) bias; *Dimes v. Grand Junction Canal* is the leading authority on pecuniary bias and is the apt illustration heading the discussion.

Q125. Answer: A

In *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras*, the habeas corpus petition challenging preventive detention failed and the writ was not issued, the detention under the Preventive Detention Act being upheld.

Q126. Answer: D

Audi alteram partem ('hear the other side') requires that a person be given notice of the action and an opportunity to be heard; notice is its foundational essential, the other options being negative/improper acts.

Q127. Answer: A

A writ of mandamus lies only where the petitioner has a legal right that is judicially enforceable and the public authority has a corresponding public duty which it has failed to perform after demand.

Q128. Answer: A

Under Article 299 of the Constitution, a government contract is valid only if expressed to be made in the name of (and executed on behalf of) the President or the Governor; contracts made by officers on their own authority are not binding on the State.

Q129. Answer: D

Tribunals are not bound by the strict CPC or the Evidence Act and need not be presided over by a judge/magistrate, so none of options (a)-(c) correctly describes them; 'None of the above' is correct.

Q130. Answer: A

A Lokpal/Ombudsman must not hold any office of profit, must not be a Member of Parliament/Legislature, and must not carry on any business or profession; the only correct qualifying condition listed is that he shall not hold any office of profit.

Q131. Answer: B

Hindu Law is a body of personal law governing Hindus in matters of marriage, succession, adoption, etc., and is classified as personal law.

Q132. Answer: D

The recognised sources of Hindu law are Sruti, Smriti, digests/commentaries and custom; all of these are ancient sources, so 'All of the above' is correct.

Q133. Answer: A

Section 5(i) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 mandates that neither party has a spouse living at the time of marriage, thereby establishing monogamy.

Q134. Answer: B

Judicial separation is provided under Section 10 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Section 9 = restitution of conjugal rights; Section 11 = void marriages; Section 13 = divorce).

Q135. Answer: C

Legitimacy of children of void and voidable marriages is governed by Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; the answer covering both void and voidable marriages is correct (the stem's 'Section 18' appears to be a typographical error).

Q136. Answer: D

Under Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a marriage may be solemnised in accordance with the customary rites and ceremonies of either party thereto.

Q137. Answer: B

In Class I of the Schedule to the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, 'son' includes adopted and (through related entries) illegitimate sons in certain contexts but does not include a stepson.

Q138. Answer: A

Under Rule 2 of Section 10 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the surviving sons and daughters and the mother of the male intestate shall each take one share.

Q139. Answer: E

Section 14(1) of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 converts any property possessed by a female Hindu, whether acquired before or after the Act, into her absolute property, making her the full owner thereof and not a limited owner.

Q140. Answer: C

Reason: The statutory definition of 'minor' under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 is a person who has not completed eighteen years, which is not among the options; the keyed answer (c) 15 corresponds instead to the Section 10(iv) age-limit for the person to be adopted, so the question is internally flawed.

Q141. Answer: D

Under Section 8 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (pre-2010 form), a female Hindu of sound mind and majority may adopt if she is a widow/divorcee, unmarried, or her husband has renounced the world/ceased to be a Hindu/been declared of unsound mind; hence 'All of the above'.

Q142. Answer: C

Ordinarily the senior-most male is the Karta; a junior male member can act as Karta of a Hindu undivided family only with the consent of the other coparceners.

Q143. Answer: D

The primary (formal) sources of Muslim law are the Quran, Sunna/Hadees, Ijma and Qiyas; all of these are main sources, so 'All of the above' is correct.

Q144. Answer: B

A Muslim woman can validly marry only a Muslim man; her marriage with a non-Muslim (including a Kitabia/non-Muslim) is irregular or void under Muslim law.

Q145. Answer: D

A Shia male may contract a muta (temporary) marriage with a Muslim, a Kitabia (Christian or Jewish) woman, or a fire-worshipping woman; hence any of the women stated above.

Q146. Answer: A

Under Sunni (Hanafi) law a talaq pronounced under compulsion or in a state of voluntary intoxication is valid, whereas Shia law treats such a talaq as void.

Q147. Answer: A

In Talaq-e-Hasan the divorce becomes irrevocable and effective on the third pronouncement made in three successive tuhrs (Talaq-e-Ahsan is a single pronouncement).

Q148. Answer: A

Under Muslim law, an acknowledgement of paternity (iqrar), once validly made, is irrevocable and cannot be retracted.

Q149. Answer: B

Custody (hizanat) of an illegitimate child under Muslim law belongs to the mother and her relations, as such a child is treated as related only to the mother.

Q150. Answer: D

Under Muslim law a hiba (gift) of a thing to come into existence in future, a conditional gift, and a gift based on a wagering or contingent contract are all invalid; hence 'All of the above'.